

Reviews of Books

THOUGHTS ON THE UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By Albert V. Dicey, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Robert S. Rait, C.B.E., Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, Professor of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow. Pp. xxvi, 394. 8vo. London: Macmillan & Co. 1920. 16s. net.

THIS book does not propose to be a history. It is rather a commentary upon a great transaction. It tells how that transaction, after presenting almost insuperable difficulties up till 1703, became possible and was carried through four years later.

The learned authors begin by pointing out the ignorance 'even of the educated English gentleman' about the Act of Union between England and Scotland. Till recently he knew little or nothing of the old Parliament of Scotland, and would often confuse the Union of Crowns with the Union of Parliaments. After this book he will have no excuse. It provides a remedy in the shape of an apparatus of admirable clearness, order and facility of use. The graces of narrative are willingly forgone. The object of the work is to set forth the 'thoughts' of its authors, which may be, as they explain, conclusions, or assertions of very plain, but often forgotten, fact. The 'thought' or proposition is made conspicuous by italics. The 'comment' or demonstration follows in orderly numbered and titled paragraphs, each abundantly exploring and illuminating its subject. No text-book could be more conveniently arranged. The authors draw upon the labours of Scottish historians and students of history who for the last sixty years have investigated the subject with infinite care. The greater part of the second of the ten chapters has already appeared in the pages of this *Review*.

Part I. is devoted to the parliamentary government of Scotland from 1603 to 1707, Part II. to the passing of the Act of Union, and Part III. to that Act and its results.

The authors explain that the Parliaments of England and Scotland were alike in resting on the same feudal and medieval ideas, but were unlike in two great facts. The English Parliament had long held legislative authority, and since Henry IV. had been the centre of English public life. The Scottish Parliament rather registered the laws made by the executive government than legislated on its own authority, and it was never a centre of Scottish public life. But the Revolution Settlement, in England a conservative movement, was in Scotland revolutionary, and from 1690 the

318 Union between England and Scotland

Scottish Parliament was generally predominant both in legislation and administration.

Union had often been attempted. Edward I. had, after a century of peace between the two countries, tried to unite them by the conquest of Scotland. His efforts brought on a long period of incessant hatred and fighting, and delayed complete union for four hundred years. But an effective step was taken in its direction when Henry VII. married his daughter Margaret to James IV. in 1502; and when, in consequence, James VI. of Scotland succeeded in 1603 to the English sovereignty as heir to Elizabeth, the two countries had now one king, although they had two separate legislatures. The authors well point out the essential difference between a union of crowns and a union of parliaments—that is, of countries. James was king in both countries, but his English Parliament could make no law for Scotland, nor his Scottish any law for England.

James tried, and failed, to bring about a complete union. Cromwell made a temporary one by conquest, and under it Scotland sent representatives to the Commonwealth Parliament at Westminster, though she retained her own laws. Under Cromwell both countries tasted the mutual benefits of free trade. And both were unwilling, but Scotland, the poorer country, the more unwilling, to relinquish these. An attempt to arrange a union of Parliaments was made under Charles II., but the commission appointed could not reach an agreement. William of Orange did what he could to promote a union, and urged it from his deathbed. Queen Anne followed his counsel. She was no sooner queen than she asked the Parliaments of England and Scotland to appoint commissioners to draw up a treaty of union. They also failed to agree.

England had strong motives for the union. She was at war with France, Scotland's ancient ally, and *Le Roi Soleil*, who had the best army in Europe, had acknowledged the title of the Pretender to the crowns of both England and Scotland. Marlborough's victories in Flanders were still in the future. The Scots, or a large number of them, might attempt to restore the Pretender, rouse the English Jacobites, and bring about a civil war. The English Parliament had settled the succession to the crown of England on the Princess Sophia of Hanover or her heirs, being Protestant. It was needful that the Scottish Parliament should secure her succession to the crown of Scotland.

That Parliament passed two Acts, one reserving to itself the power to make war or negotiate treaties of peace, commerce, or alliances; the other providing for the honour and sovereignty of the Scottish Crown and kingdom, frequency and power of parliaments, and the freedom of the religion and trade of the nation from English or foreign influence. This Act also ordered the nation to be put in a state of defence, and called out the able-bodied population for that purpose. Scotland was determined on an arrangement satisfactory to her or complete separation and independence.

England retorted by the Alien Act of 1705, which offered the Scottish Parliament the opportunity of negotiating for a Treaty of Union, and enacted that, from next Christmas and until the Scottish Parliament should have made a law settling the Hanoverian succession, Scotsmen should be

aliens in England, and trade between the two countries in many most important articles prohibited. The authors regard this Act as most prudent and statesmanlike. It contained, they say, no word that interfered with the dignity or independence of Scotland or the sovereignty of the Scottish Parliament. It was meant to make clear to Scotsmen that the settlement of the succession or an Act of Union was a political necessity to both countries.

The conflict of the Parliaments, as the book shows, brought about the Act of Union. In 1705 an Act of the Scottish Parliament for a treaty with England was passed, and it left to the Queen the nomination of the Scottish commissioners. The treaty was drawn up in London by the joint Commission, which was not allowed to deal with religion. It was laid before the Scottish Parliament first, which discussed, amended and passed it, adding an Act which provided that the national Presbyterian Church of Scotland as it now existed was 'to continue . . . in all succeeding generations,' and agreeing beforehand to a similar Act for the security of the Episcopal Church of England to be passed by the Parliament of England.

The authors describe the Act of Union as the most beneficial statute which the Parliament of England or Scotland ever passed. But they think it probable that a plebiscite of either country would have rejected it. They recall, however, the power of tradition in favour of union, the interests of Protestantism, and the pressing need of Scotland for material prosperity and therefore for free trade. The Scots were a very poor, but a thrifty and ingenious and enterprising people. They had not lost the opportunity of the Commonwealth. They had built up a trade with the English colonies, in many of which they had 'kindly Scots' to aid them. Masterless men and women, 'obstinate phanatics,' 'absenters from church,' and prisoners after battle had been freely sold to service in the plantations. Many had gained freedom, some had prospered and risen to influence, and most could be relied on to aid their countrymen in evading, for mutual profit, the English restrictions. The free trade was all important to Scotland's prosperity. But England had her interests in it too. The American coast was too long, its inlets too many, and its people too independent for England to stop the trade, however she might hamper it. And, as English merchants protested, if Scotland could not buy goods in England to barter with the colonists she would buy them in Holland and elsewhere, and the colonial tobacco and other produce with which she paid for them would go to the Continent instead of to England, and be carried in foreign instead of English ships.

The penultimate chapter of the book is devoted to the 'thought' that, under the Act of Union, the people of Great Britain (1) accepted the constitutional arrangements created by the Act; and (2) acquiesced in the unity of the country and in the sentiment that the inhabitants of Great Britain form one united people, at any rate as against foreigners. Only with this latter did the Act become completely successful, and it is worth noting that the authors give it a century for the process. They point out, too, in the fine summary given in an epilogue, that it was not the extraordinary wisdom of the Act of Union, based as it was on a real mutual contract, nor

320 Union between England and Scotland

was it any wise act of any statesmen or body of statesmen that was the final cause of its passing. The true and essential cause was the course of events and opinions.

As the authors show, the Union has by no means destroyed either English or Scottish nationality. A single form of religion is plainly no necessity to nationality, for the Act which made Scotland and England one nation established a different form of religion in each. Nationality is not easy to define, and does not perhaps always exist where it is most loudly proclaimed. But if it means traditional national sentiment, national pride, a country's own laws, its own education, language, literature and thought, then each country has preserved it. Even the foreigner to whom Great Britain is one country does not fail to differentiate Englishmen from Scotsmen.

The book is, and not for Englishmen only, a valuable help to the full understanding of the Union. It is not a substitute for the history, but one understands the history much better for having it. Other writers will doubtless estimate differently some of the forces engaged, and place some at least of their influence in different proportion. But it need hardly be said that this serious and valuable work of the venerable Oxford professor and his distinguished collaborator cannot be neglected by future students of the subject.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

ROMAN ESSAYS AND INTERPRETATIONS. By W. Warde Fowler, M.A., Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh, etc. Pp. 290. Demy 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1920. 12s. 6d. net.

DR. WARDE FOWLER in his Prefatory Note hints at a doubt as to whether he has done right in reprinting and revising these papers, but leaves a decision to the critics. It will be strange if the verdict is not a unanimous one. It would have been a real loss to classical learning if the miscellaneous articles which the volume contains had not been made generally available. Besides, a good deal of the material has not been published before, and anything that the author writes on the subjects of which he is a master deserves the careful attention of students. The interest of the book is very varied, so that everyone is likely to find something to suit his taste. The biographical sketches of Mommsen and Niebuhr and the essay on the tragic element in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* will naturally make the widest appeal. They will be read with pleasure and profit by many whose knowledge of Latin has long since forsaken them. But, as might be expected, the fare provided for the specialist in more than one department is equally appetizing.

Dr. Warde Fowler's profound knowledge of Roman ritual and religion is here brought to bear upon a number of isolated problems, and always with illuminating results, the happy issue being materially facilitated sometimes by his nice sense of the precise meaning of Latin words, and sometimes by his familiarity with Nature and her ways. Typical instances are the essay on 'The Latin History of the Word *Religio*' and that upon 'The Oak and the Thunder-god.' The 'Note on Privately Dedicated Roman Altars' is valuable, but it stops short at a point where some of us would have welcomed

more light. How are we to interpret the fate that overtook so many Roman altars when Roman forts in Scotland and elsewhere were abandoned? Were they huddled into pits by the triumphant barbarians? or were they concealed by the retreating soldiery to save them from desecration? The discussions on selected passages from Horace and Vergil are most instructive, and one can pay them no higher compliments than to say that they will be most appreciated by those who are most familiar with the originals. As an interpreter of Vergil, in particular, Dr. Warde Fowler has won for himself a unique place. It is perhaps too much to hope that he will ever give us the complete commentary which has long been overdue. But we can at least assure him that we can never have too many such chips from his workshop as he has set before us here.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

THE QUIT-RENT SYSTEM IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES. By Beverley W. Bond, Jr. With an Introduction by Charles M. Andrews. Pp. 492. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 1919. 12s. 6d. net.

CONTRIBUTED to the *Yale Historical Publications*, this historical study by Professor Bond of a mode of land-tenure transplanted from England to the American colonies, should specially interest students of feudalism. It brings much unfamiliar fact of the new world to illustrate the institutions of the old country, of which the American facts were a sequel. Just as the charters of great tracts of America gave off the lands as if appurtenant to royal manors in England, such for instance as the Castle of Windsor or the demesne of East Greenwich, so the symbol of territorial ownership under the colonial law and title deed, following the English model, was the fixed rent or quit-rent, best known in Scotland as a feu-duty. The institution generally speaking never had a hearty welcome across the Atlantic, where it was felt to be a restraint upon the completeness of the freehold, and to savour of servitude. Historically in England it was a commutation in money of medieval villein obligations, so that in America, in spite of its character as a free and common socage (there were no copyholds in America) it had a touch of the unfree about it which made it unpopular with colonists emancipated from dependencies scarcely felt to be such in England.

States varied in their attitude to it. Massachusetts forbade quit-rent in 1641, Connecticut in 1650, and Rhode Island in 1663. West Jersey abandoned it, and in New Hampshire too it declined and tended gradually to pass into abeyance. In Carolina also it became a virtual failure. But it flourished in Virginia, and in New York it was not extinguished until 1846.

One phase of historical importance was that of the place the system had among the grievances which came to a focus in the Revolution, of which it was a contributory cause. Land speculation always counted as a factor of disturbance in colonial politics. Diversities of practice in administration and collection of quit-rents in both the proprietary and the crown colonies, accompanied by errors of policy regarding them, made the system itself not

322 Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies

merely unpopular but publicly controversial; and opposition to it developed strongly in all the proprietary colonies. Professor Bond hints that the action of the British authorities in giving up quit-rent in Canada after the American Revolution was an indirect acknowledgment of mistaken policy with the colonial States. Apparently, however, it was no more than the logical outcome of administrative experience, especially in Quebec, where a competing French method of tenure had sharpened the issue, and where the British Government as far back as 1771 had realized that quit-rent had failed. After tenure becomes politics its days are apt to be few and troubled. Professor Bond deserves the thanks of investigators here as well as across the ocean for a post-feudal study, in which tenurial law, colonial development and revolutionary politics intimately combine.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE ENGLISH VILLAGE: A LITERARY STUDY, 1750-1850. By JULIA PATON. Pp. xii. 236. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1919. \$1.50.

PART bibliographer, part anthologist, part political analyst, Julia Paton, doctor of philosophy, has industriously compiled a useful collection of brief descriptions of the various performances in literature in which rural life and village organisation are pictured and discussed. In the century chosen the parish registered a great change in its treatment by the poets and novelists. The picturesque and sentimental predominated in the early standpoint; the critical, economic and social had completely gained the mastery, deepening the note of discussion, in the later phases. A social motive, at first secondary, grew constantly stronger, and with that change the village came more and more to be recognised as a problem worthy of the best thought. Maurice Hewlett's strange sad epic *The Song of the Plow* typifies the altered outlook from that of the optimistic almost Arcadian verse of the mid-eighteenth century in which 'health and plenty' were assumed as the unfailing cheer of 'the labouring swain.'

For fifty years the touch of poetry was neither penetrating nor robust: perhaps it was the prose of political reform that gave a new sharpness and aggressive vigour to the tone. Elliott and Crabbe were the greatest of the village bards, and their superiority was due not so much to their closer knowledge as to their political intensity. Wordsworth in that particular fell short. Among the prose writers it is to George Eliot we have to look for the most intimate and sympathetic view of the cottage interior. As the village comes into being it connotes all the associations of villeinage: these it had not outlived when the French Revolution swept across our island. The village of the Reform and Radical movement (for instance as it is so remarkably reflected in the *Fenwick Minute Book* recently printed in our own columns) has broken away from the medieval bonds and taken its place with the industrial forces whithersoever these dubious and often wayward guides are leading the way. Dr. Paton's well reasoned catalogue of authors and works on village history, life, aspiration, achievement and central thought is invaluable in its presentment of the conflict of purpose and ideal in past estimates

which under fresh conditions are now passing into new. It is right to say, however, that the authoress has aimed mainly at a picture of literature not at a full study of the organic or political entity of the village. She has made out of her task a very pleasant book with many apt and happy quotations. A couple of corrective notes will conclude this notice. *The Death of the Earl of Eglinton* is criticised as if it were a literary invention, whereas it is a ballad-rendering of 'an ower true tale,' the shooting of the Earl by Mungo Campbell in 1769, one of the many remarkable tragedies of Ayrshire. Another poem, *The Falls of Clyde or The Fairies*, published in 1806 is referred to as 'anonymous'. It was the work of an Ayrshire clergyman, John Black. The writer of the present criticism possesses Black's own print of his poem, with anumber of pencilled revisals. These unfortunately throw no fresh light towards the literary evolution now so competently and fruitfully undertaken by an American lady, of the spirit and story of our British villages.

GEO. NEILSON.

NOTES SUR L'HERALDIQUE DU ROYAUME-UNI. Par Bouly de Lesdain.
Pp. 75. Large 8vo. Paris : H. Daragon. 1919. 5 francs net.

M. BOULY DE LESDAIN takes for his text some comparatively recent books relative to British heraldry, Sir W. St. John Hope's *Heraldry for Craftsmen and Beginners*, Mr. Dorling's *Leopards of England*, Mr. J. H. Stevenson's *Heraldry of Scotland*, and E. C. R. Armstrong's *Irish Seal Matrices and Seals*. He discourses very intelligently on them all, but by far the greater part of his *brochure* is taken up with an analysis of Mr. Stevenson's work, naturally choosing for special mention anything with a French connection, such as the arms of Colonel Cameron of Fassifern, who bore on a chief a representation *au naturel* of the town of Aire in France, where he had signalised himself in a brilliant action. However appropriate such a charge may have been, it was quite unheraldic in character, and not one which would be given at the present day. A much more suitable example of commemorating brave deeds done in connection with towns has been recently given in the case of a distinguished Canadian general to whom the cities of Mons and Cambrai gave the right of bearing their arms along with his own, and these additions have been duly made in the Lyon Office.

M. de Lesdain's work will give a very fair idea of the principal points in British and especially Scottish heraldry to his compatriots. It would have been more interesting and useful, though it would no doubt have been beyond the limits he assigned himself, if he had given a comparison of British and French heraldry, pointed out the differences and resemblances, and generally stated the position which heraldry now holds in the French Republic. We know that there are many earnest students of the science there, of whom M. de Lesdain is not the least eminent.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

324 Gooch : Germany and French Revolution

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By G. P. Gooch. Pp. vi, 543. 8vo. London : Longmans, Green & Co. 14s. net.

THIS is an able and most painstaking piece of work, its object being, according to the author, 'to measure the repercussion of the French Revolution in the mind of Germany.'

Time has brought about a strange reversal of the positions which France and Germany once occupied. It is now France which, although exhausted and ravaged, has a fairly stable government, while Germany has not escaped the throes of revolution, with its king banished and its ultimate future all uncertain. Mirabeau wrote of Germany in 1789, 'though perhaps more advanced in education you are not so mature as we because your emotions are rooted in the head and, since your brains are petrified into slavery, the explosion will come with you much later than with us.' Indeed, had the military movement in Germany been successful revolution might have been long delayed.

The book opens with an interesting account of the political state of that portion of Europe—a collection of petty kingdoms, electorates, free cities and imperial knights—which was supposed to constitute the Holy Roman Empire, an empire said to be 'phantom, its machinery rotten and crumbling, its head a mere honorary president.' The political conditions of these petty states varied not so much on account of any difference in their constitutions as because of the character of their rulers. The evil example of France as it existed before the Revolution—of an extravagant and despotic king and aristocracy ruling over a down-trodden and over-taxed people—was felt in most minor German courts. The military policy of the great Frederick, who had made militarism pay, infected the neighbouring rulers—some of whom sold their subjects to fight other people's battles. In certain of the free cities were the greatest prosperity and the most advanced views to be found, but the majority had become moss-grown with reduced populations, ruled over by cliques. There were also imperial knights whose states we should call 'estates,' and of whom someone wrote, 'if a place looks particularly derelict we need not ask questions for we know it to be the village of an imperial knight.' It was upon a Central Europe so constituted that the news of the French Revolution broke.

In subsequent chapters Mr. Gooch has collected the opinions of leading Germans upon the events in France. He is justified in calling it the Augustan age of German literature, and we have before us what such men as Goethe and Schiller, as Fichte, Kant and Hegel thought upon the subject. Of Kant the author says, 'the philosopher had never expected the Revolution to run smoothly and he was therefore less stunned than most of his contemporaries by its shattering discords,' but he considered the death of the king as a crime beyond forgiveness. Fichte maintained that it was 'the duty as well as the right of citizens to alter their Constitutions at need, banish the foul shadows of the past, and carve their way towards the liberty which is the hope of the world.'

On the whole, the great German writers both of the romantic and the philosophic schools may be said to have favoured the French movements, at all events at the outset. If Hegel in his later days held up the Revolution

as a 'terrifying object lesson' this must be attributed in his case, as in that of others, to the effect which the reign of terror produced.

The effect of the Revolution upon Prussia and upon the minor states, as also upon Rhineland and the south is dealt with at considerable length. We find exhibited the same alarm of the ruling classes—the unrest of the masses—here and there attempts at reform on the one hand and efforts to repress popular movements on the other.

There is an interesting chapter upon the Germans in France during the period of the Revolution. They form a curious group, representing various attitudes towards the great events then taking place. Thus we have Baron Grimm, who held 'that man is made neither for liberty nor for truth,' and who in 1790 was prepared to prove geometrically that France was ruined beyond recall. Such was the effect upon his mind after the fall of the Bastille. His creed was thus expressed, 'I believe in Catherine II., the only hope of humanity in these times of darkness.' It is not to be wondered that he had to leave France in haste. With him may be contrasted Anacharsis Cloots, the 'orator of the human race,' also a noble, whose enthusiasm for the Revolution did not enable him in the end to escape the guillotine. He is said to have perished with a smile on his lips. A keen atheist, he had fallen under the displeasure of Robespierre, who maintained that atheism was aristocratic. Yet another German noble, Count Schlabrendorf, escaped death—because he could not find his boots when the tumbril was waiting, and obtaining a day's delay he was forgotten and ultimately released. There was Lux, who was associated with Charlotte Corday, of whom it is recorded that he went to his fate with rapture and actually sprang upon the scaffold. One of the most striking cases was that of Von Trenk, who after spending years in the dungeons of a royal tyrant, met his death on the scaffold at the hands of the so-called friends of liberty. Some of these Germans were scoundrels, such as Prince Charles of Hesse and Schneider the ex-priest. The latter went about the country with a guillotine, and upon a guillotine he finally expiated his crimes.

Mr. Gooch is of opinion that the influence of the Revolution, 'of its ideas and of the moving drama of blood and tears on the mind and soul of the different countries of Europe has never thoroughly been explored.' That may be so. In so far as Scotland is concerned we have the excellent and useful work of Dr. H. W. Meikle. Perhaps it is too popular and not philosophical enough to satisfy our author, but the reader will find in it not a little to suggest reflection.

One cannot but ask the question, what would have been the effect of the Revolution upon Europe had the fall of the Bastille not been followed by the royal executions and the reign of terror? Burke is a typical instance of the reaction towards conservatism which these acts of violence brought about. To take our own country as an example, while the Revolution roused Scotland from a political lethargy, its later characteristic, it beyond all question postponed for many years much needed parliamentary and municipal reform. Even a Braxfield could hardly have acted as he did had things been carried out in France in a sober and reasonable manner.

326 Gooch : Germany and French Revolution

The Scottish 'Friends of the People' seem to have ignored, if they did not excuse, the French atrocities, and it is a singular fact that the Labour party of the present day is following the same course with regard to the Bolsheviks in Russia.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

INDIA AT THE DEATH OF AKBAR : An Economic Study. By W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E. Pp. xi, 328, with 2 Maps. 8vo. London : Macmillan & Co. 1920. 12s. net.

MR. MORELAND'S work is one of singular utility at the present moment. From contemporary authorities, whose evidence is weighed with the judgment of a skilled investigator, he draws a picture of India at the time of the death of the great Moghul Emperor, who, when he died in 1605, left to his successor an empire without rival in Asia so far as wealth, power, and ordered administration were concerned, and who bequeathed to all succeeding rulers of India the great basic principle that the essence of sound government in India lies in the just regulation of the revenue from land. The date of the beginnings of English influence in the economic development of India almost coincides with that of Akbar's death, and Mr. Moreland's wide experience of India and its peoples enables him to draw a most interesting comparison between the condition of the people over whom Akbar ruled and that of those who have now been in touch with the English government for three centuries. His conclusion is that, though the needs of India in every department of administration are yet great and cannot be said to have been adequately met, yet substantial progress has been made, and the economic condition of the people, as a whole, has materially improved. At the same time, he laments that the average standard of life is still low, and that the national income is not yet sufficient, in spite of improved distribution, to supply the needs of the population. The need of India, as of Great Britain, is an increase of production. Mr. Moreland's work is written in a clear, straightforward style ; it is a model of lucidity, and is to be commended to all students of empire problems.

JOHN RAWSON ELDER.

DOUGLAS'S AENEID. By Lauchlan Maclean Watt, M.A. Pp. ix, 522. 8vo. Cambridge : University Press. 1920. 14s. net.

THE author has done a real service to Scottish literature by this excellent, clear and exhaustive study of the rendering of a great translation begun by Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld in 1512, and finished by him two months before the disaster of Flodden. He is careful to point out the constant struggle at the time of its inception, and before it, among scholars whether their best works should be composed in Latin or written in their own vernacular. Douglas luckily decided on the latter, giving among many other reasons that it would assist those who

Wald Virgill to children expone,

with the result that we have a magnificent specimen of the Scots tongue, the literary medium of a cleric of noble birth and of the highest culture of

his time. The fact of the tongue being Scottish has militated against the full recognition of the writer's learning and power, as—to us—it is almost as far removed from our present speech as Chaucer's English; and the misfortunes of the Douglas family, as Anglophils, immediately after its completion, prevented the poem gaining full popularity in Scotland itself. The work remained wonderfully little known, till by a curious turn of the wheel it was revived by the learned Jacobite coterie such as Bishop Sage and Ruddiman, whose dislike to the Union with England made them regard the Anglophil writer as a representative loyalist Scot of the past. To comments on the texts, the descent of these, readings, and such *minutiae*, the author has prefaced an admirable study, which should make Douglas's version of the great Latin Epic more popular than it has ever been before in Scotland, for he tells us of the medieval *culte* of Virgil—opposed as it was by the Church—which we see best in Dante, and which put the poet on a much more exalted plane than any other Latin writer. This he illustrates excellently with many quotations from more than forgotten writers, and shows us how the Scots version was conceived and rendered. He has our best congratulations.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

A NEW HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. By R. B. Mowat, M.A. Part I.
Oxford: University Press. 1920.

If history had always been taught this way it would have been the pleasantest lesson. Here we have excellent narrative, neither precious nor brought down to a childish level, and yet good. Interesting illustrations to strike the eye and interest the intelligence, and so beget a real interest in the historic text, and the text is very good. It is accurate, not verbose, and adequate. The shortness sometimes makes one wish for more, and one sometimes disagrees with the deductions, as in the one that after Mary Queen of Scots' flight to England 'Elizabeth provided her with quarters, and treated her well, until plots began to be formed by Catholics.' But this is a small item. The book as a whole is excellent.

A. F. S.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER: A Review of Public Events at Home and
Abroad for the Year 1919. Pp. xii, 240. 8vo. London: Longmans,
Green & Co. 1920. 30s.

THIS annual goes on, through peace, through war, with unabating compact stolidity, facing evil report and good and ending its year's work with the consciousness that the survey of occurrences and of the trend of movement they register is true to the phenomena. We are beginning the year with a debate as to whether there is any such thing as Progress. Perhaps it is a determined bias for the affirmative that makes a reviewer see in the tide-marks of last year the happy indication that a sorely jostled world is settling down again, returning to its ruts while really seeking to mend its ways, and bidding fair to get through the long-drawn crisis without further cataclysm, whereof we have had more than enough. The war recedes with changing

perspective ; and the tumult of the peacemaking, the chaos and controversy of reconstruction and the slow obstinate indisposition of a new universe to reveal itself in the old, may be best seen in a year like that under notice, without showy episodes. Yet the volume contains not only the terms of the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria, but includes the tenor of that most ambitious and benignly purposed institution, the League of Nations. The breakdown in President Wilson's health has already proved itself a grave misfortune, and the fear that it may possibly destroy the hopes of the world for the success of the League remains a nightmare. Somehow there is reassurance in the fact that the year's record runs so easily into the old moulds.

As usual, the Chronicle of Events is full and varied, though perhaps Scotland ought to be allotted a larger attention. The notices of Literature are on rather too select a scale to be representative. Under the head of Science there is an adventurous but very nearly successful effort to explain the remarkable new Einstein principle of Relativity. Useful notes appear on art, the drama, finance and commerce, and an extensive obituary series closes the text of a well-indexed and invaluable annual as comprehensive in its range as it is intimate in its knowledge.

HEXHAM AND ITS ABBEY. By Charles Clement Hodges and John Gibson.
With 46 Illustrations. Hexham : Gibson & Son. 1919.

FEW places in England rival in picturesque structure and historical importance the little Northumbrian town of Hexham on the Tyne, with its abbey church of St. Andrew, once the seat of ecclesiastical authority of St. Wilfrid and Bishop Acca, with foundations of Roman-wrought stone from the adjacent ruins of Corstopitum, a military settlement of high consequence in the Roman period.

The crypt of Hexham Abbey is with justice claimed as manifesting in company with the crypt at Ripon the characteristics of a structure designed not for sepulture but for religious service. Its sombre impressiveness is intensified by the inscribed tablet on which the deliberately erased but still faintly traceable name of the murdered emperor Geta recalls the animosities or the remorse of the third century. As an architectural interpretation, the handbook answers all requirements, tracing with indications of date the evolution of the whole series of buildings and making the structure an intelligible process.

The body of illustrations, photographs, line drawings and large plans of the buildings, must be specially commended as a really beautiful tribute to the architectural and sculptural importance of what may be thought of as primarily St. Wilfrid's fane. A group showing the Acca and other crosses, as well as sundry miscellaneous carved stones from Hexham, is a speaking testimony to the artistic importance of these relics from the seventh and eighth centuries, which are documents of account in the long controversy regarding the age of the interlaced sculptures of North England and the Border, of which the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses are the prime and stateliest examples. The cross of Acca takes its parallel place of honour even with those masterpieces of art which so clearly link the crafts-

manship of the immediate successors of St. Cuthbert with the inherited and continued traditions of Roman and Byzantine work.

But, as becomes, the centre of illustration is the church itself, and both exterior and interior are lavishly and successfully portayed, bringing out the incident detail of the girth-seat or 'fridstol' of sanctuary, the numerous gravestones and effigies and medieval paintings still preserved, and the distinctive medieval features which are among the architectural specialities of the church. The Crypt (a very difficult subject) has been very happily caught by the camera. A rendering of the Night Stair with a funeral slab of a mounted triumphant Roman soldier set up at the foot of it marks a possible connection with the usage of sanctuary of which so many grim memories survive in the registers of Northumbrian churches to which the old right of protection was general, though it gradually became restricted to particular shrines, among which Beverley was probably the most distinguished. Mr. Hodges devoted so many years to the special study of the abbey that the value of his work on it, whether considered as ecclesiology or as an artistic record, is unique.

A few loose sentences should be rectified in any future edition. On page 2 the text leaves us wondering how a triple circumvallation is a proof of Roman occupation. On page 79 a sentence about plaster is unintelligible. On page 81 a clause about the erased name of Geta is the direct converse of what it was designed to convey. On page 125 an etymology of Hencotes is a bad example of hybrid derivation. These are, however, very small faults to find with an archaeological and pictorial register of Hexham Abbey, which, while forming a capital historical memoir and a faithful pictorial souvenir, does its best homage to the beautiful old place by the enticement it offers to visit the shrine.

A SHORT HISTORY OF BELGIUM. By Léon Van der Essen. Second Edition. Revised and enlarged, with a special chapter on Belgium during the Great War. Pp. 198, with 9 Illustrations and 2 Maps. Pott 8vo. University of Chicago Press. 1920. \$1.50.

A SHORT historical sketch by the Professor of History in the University of Louvain, which will be of service to the general reader.

It is inevitable that in a compilation of this kind, broad generalisation should be laid down without the accompanying reservations, and that aspects of the subject should be omitted, but after allowing for these considerations the little volume remains of considerable interest.

A SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 1815-1918. By J. F. Rees, M.A. Cr. 8vo. Methuen & Co., Ltd. 1920.

COMMENCING with a whimsical conversation on the changes of the country between an aviator of the twentieth century and a Franciscan friar of the fourteenth, Mr. Rees soon buckles to his serious task of showing the changes in the outlook of Labour during the century between two great wars. And very well he does it. He traces the evolution of the Trades Union and the eventual recognition of the Trades Unions and all the

330 Social and Industrial History of England

changes that that has made. He shows the commencements of amelioration in the factory conditions, gradual philanthropy, and the attempts to combat the ravages of unnecessary disease. Socialism in many forms naturally takes up much of his book, nor are social nostrums like Benthamism and Fabianism neglected. He wisely refuses to prophesy anything from the social and industrial reactions imposed during the war, but of these he gives an able summary. It is a book which can be enjoyed even by those who hitherto knew but little of social and industrial conditions in the history of their country, which they now know it is their interest to study.

DRUIDS AND DRUIDISM. A List of References compiled by George F. Black, Ph.D. Pp. 16. 4to. New York: Public Library.

A LIST OF WORKS RELATING TO LYCANTHROPY. By the same. Pp. 7. 4to.

WE have already had occasion to refer to the excellent bibliographical work done by Mr. Black in his List of Works relating to Scotland in the New York Public Library (*S.H.R.* xiv, 286) published in 1916. And we welcome these further slight contributions to the literature of Druidism and the study of the Werewolf. In the latter Mr. Black notes an interesting reference to this terrible form of superstition in the records of the Presbytery of Kelso in 1660.

P. HUME BROWN, 1849-1918. By George Macdonald. Pp. 6. Large 8vo. London: Published for the British Academy by Humphrey Milford. Oxford: University Press. 1920. 1s.

THOSE who thought they knew Hume Brown will gain new and delightful impressions of their friend from this charming sketch of his life. And for those who never met him these few pages by Dr. George Macdonald will give an adequate and very discriminating picture of 'an ideal scholar, a companion of endless and indefinable charm.'

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. Vol. 53. Fifth series. Vol. 5. Pp. xxx, 239. 4to. Edinburgh. 1910.

IN their hundred and thirty-ninth session, 1918-1919, the Scottish Antiquaries dealt with a full variety of topics, ranging from purely local remains to the historical discussion of their general origins, and thus to the tracing of the type they represent. To some minds the general proposition that stands behind any monument makes a closer appeal than even the monument itself, and this probably is the sum and substance of the so-called difference between archæology and history. Thus the statues of Justice and Mercy, once in the Old Parliament Hall at Edinburgh, and here described by Dr. Thomas Ross, are a link by no means the last of the older scriptural and later medieval pedigree of the daughters of God!

The double-headed eagle on the seals of Lanark Mr. Thomas Reid

essays to carry back to a tradition of Roman origin to the town, and he parallels the adventurous suggestion with the case of Perth.

Mr. W. Douglas Simpson brings the Doune of Invernochty clearly into the category of a mote which was once the head place (*antiquam maneriem*) of its barony.

In like wise Mr. A. O. Curle shows that the famous Bass of Inverurie contained in its base fragments of pottery of the fourteenth century, thus indicating the probability that the great mound was still occupied then. The conclusion he draws is that we have here another example of the mount-and-bailey castle or mote, such as was introduced into England from Normandy by William the Conqueror, and brought into Scotland by the Anglo-Norman nobles who came northward in the reigns of David I. and William the Lion.

Long a mystery, and indeed still far from emancipated from mystery, the ancient wooden traps, first made the theme and theory by Dr. Munro in his *Lake Dwellings* (1890), now receive developed scrutiny from Dr. Munro and Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the latter of whom puts forward the picture of a deer caught in some such structure as shown on an interlaced cross-slab at Clonmacnois. It is tempting to think it possible that the group of nine of these traps at Larkhill might be explained by their serving as the objective or point of capture in a deer-drive similar to the well-known *tinchel* or *tainchel* in the Scottish Highlands.

Dealing with a collection of Anglo-Saxon sculptured and inscribed crosses at Hartlepool, we have from Professor Baldwin Brown an important study of their type of cross with central circle and semi-circle or circular terminals, and a contention that this form did not originate in Ireland, but was an importation there. The proposition negatives an assumption of Celtic priority in matters artistic which has dislocated the true relationships of early crosses of Northumbrian type.

Gravestone heraldry even from the Orkneys scarcely encourages broad inferences, but Mr. Storar Clouston dares to be allegorical in interpreting the coat (Peterson?) on a slab in St. Magnus Cathedral, though he is much more genealogical in his examination of sundry shields of Stewart, Sinclair, Kincaid, Reid and Couper.

Dr. George Macdonald unearths from the papers of the antiquary Richard Gough, preserved in the Bodleian Library, the 'Minute Book of the Minor Society of Scottish Antiquaries.' Dating from 1783 and terminating in 1785, and with more than a dash of burlesque in its short-lived series of proceedings, it was a derivative of the major society, founded in 1780 and still happily a strong antiquarian force.

THE SECRET TREATIES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1879-1914. By Dr. Alfred Franzis Pribram, Professor of History in the University of Vienna. English Edition by Archibald Cary-Coolidge, Harvard University. Pp. xvii, 308. 8vo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1920. 2 dollars.

THIS is the first volume of a series and contains the Texts of the Treaties themselves, translated by Denys P. Myers and J. G. D'Arcy Paul for the

332 The Secret Treaties of Austria-Hungary

benefit of future historians. There is also an introduction by Dr. Pribram on the history of the Triple Alliance—of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy—from its inception to the defection of the latter during the late world-war. The Editor points out that, though from the Austrian point of view the introduction is dispassionately written; we can, however, detect anti-Italian feeling here and there.

RAPPORTS FAITS AUX CONFÉRENCES DE LA HAYE DE 1899 ET 1907.
Avec une introduction de James Brown Scott. Pp. xxv, 952.

JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION. By the same. Large 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1920.

OF these two monumental volumes published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the second is of far the greater importance. The first—since the Great War—seems rather *vieux jeu*, though valuable as an attempt to bring about an Ideal. The second is the record of an accomplished fact, being an analysis of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, with a clearly written account of the legal relations of the States to one another.

A CHALLENGE TO HISTORIANS. By P. T. Godsall. Pp. 62. 8vo. Eton: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd. 1918. 2s. net.

MEN of military education are apt to believe that when they turn to ancient problems of campaigns and fortifications the permanent geographical data are enough, when interpreted by modern science, to enable them to reconstruct the marches of Hannibal into Italy, and of Caesar into Gaul as definitely as the movements of Charles VIII., or Napoleon I. in Lombardy. Mr. Godsall objects to John Richard Green and others that they follow 'the literary evidence' instead of the political indications, and the topographical inferences of, let us say, an adjutant of volunteers. The adjutant in the present case maintains that the Anglo-Saxon invasion under Hengist and Horsa 'advanced past London and up the valley of the Thames.' 'Military principles' are adduced for this conclusion, which admittedly is not based on the literary evidence, that is to say of the historians and others whom we have all hitherto followed as *pro tanto* the best available authorities. Earthworks too, the dykes named after Woden, Grim and Offa, are, although mostly of much later date, appealed to as part of the case against the written evidence. Should not the enunciation of 'military principles,' however, have begun by demonstrating that Hengist and Horsa were masters of them? Major Godsall awaits the verdict of historians: they will, we fear, be unable to affirm his 'principles' as superseding the literary interpretation of history.

ENGLAND UNDER THE YORKISTS, 1460-1485. By Isobel D. Thornly, M.A. Crown 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1920. 9s. 6d. net.

ONE welcomes gladly the increasing number of excellent 'Source Books' to supply, as is said in the preface to this excellent one on the days of the

Thornly: England under the Yorkists 333

White Rose of York, the teacher 'with material for his discourse, and the student with food for historical reasoning.' In this book we have a means of discovering from contemporary accounts what happened during that period in England in the political, constitutional, ecclesiastical, and economic spheres, with an additional chapter on Ireland, then as now full of unrest. To this the editor continues an account of her authorities and whence they come. One is reminded how different the English tongue was then all through the extracts, thus:

'Who that is lettred sufficiently
Rulethe meche withoute swerde obeiceantly,'

and one notices the growing troubles with the clergy, 'and the Kynge toke a grete party on thys mater, for thes fryers hadde causyd moche troybille a monge hys pepill,' and later the heresy trials which led to the 'brennyng' of several victims who 'dyspysyd the Sacrament of the Auter.' We learn much of the Staple and the Hanse; and the accounts of marriage contracts, sumptuary laws, and education show how well and from what varied sources the editor has selected her illustrations of the social and political life of the period.

Introduction to the Study of Russian History, by W. F. Reddaway. This (No. 25) of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 'Helps for Students of History,' is useful and adequate both about the history of Russia and the Russian language. The author makes a curious slip when he writes on page 9 the name 'Challoner' for that of Chancellor the English 'discoverer' of Russia.

Select Passages Illustrating Commercial and Diplomatic Relations between England and Russia, by A. Wenier, M.A., Fr. Hist. S., S.P.C.K. This work (Texts for Students, No. 17) fills a gap. It commences with the Willoughby-Chancellor 'discovery' of Russia, and the consequent formation of the Muscovy Company. Friendly with the Stuarts, relations were suspended in the time of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and again Peter the Great was *brouillé* with George I. The Crimean War was the next breach, and though there was constant fear of Russia by Britain a series of agreements ended in an alliance in 1914. The selection of the illustrations of this history of these diplomatic relations has been made with care.

Selections from the Historia Rerum Anglicarum of William of Newburgh, by Charles Johnson, M.A. This is another of the useful 'Texts for Students,' and gives the work of William, a canon of the Augustinian priory of Newburgh, near Coxwold. Born 1136, he entered the monastery and wrote his work between 1189 and 1198. His history is mainly compilation, but it has original features, and in these selections these are brought out as well as the writer's speciality as a stylist.

Dramatic Aspects of Medieval Folk Festivals in England, by Charles Read Bashervill. It is interesting to see how the *ludi* of the people became

mingled with the 'mummeries' and the Church festivals. The writer holds that 'there was no very marked change in the general type of the games from the early fourteenth century to their rapid decay during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.' He is certain, however, that until the sixteenth century the folk games and sports flourished with a vigour and a zest that the Church itself could not combat.

The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, like our Scottish Society, is caretaker of a splendid archaeological collection. But at Newcastle the Society has the advantage of possessing for its museum not only the keep, which dates from 1172-1177, but also the Black-gate tower, mainly constructed in the thirteenth century. Mr. Parker Brewis has written a capital account of the evolution of the fortress of Newcastle in a well-illustrated *Guide to the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne* in two parts, the first (31 pp.) dealing with 'The Keep' and the second (35 pp.) descriptive of the 'Black Gate and Heron Pit.' Simultaneously there has come out a reissue of an equally important aid to the antiquarian visitor, viz.: the *Catalogue of the Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of the Roman Period* belonging to the Society and preserved in the Black-gate Museum. This is the third edition of a work first written by Dr. Collingwood Bruce in 1857, re-edited by him with the assistance of Mr. Robert Blair, the secretary of the Society, in 1887, and now once more after an interval re-edited by Mr. Blair, who has much extended this handbook to the greatest Roman collection in Great Britain. The second edition had 99 octavo pages, 208 items, and 171 illustrations: the present version has expanded to 135 quarto pages, 264 items, and at least 197 illustrations. The most recently discovered stones are for the most part shown by photo-process plates, ensuring a fidelity which the otherwise admirable old line engravings could not attain. To be re-editor of so crucial a volume as this after so long a period as thirty-three years is something of a record. The present reviewer recalls his first meeting with Mr. Blair studiously journeying about thirty years ago *per lineam valli* and hails him with pleasure again. Our antiquaries in Scotland may well doff their caps to the veteran secretary of the Newcastle Society. Glasgow recently made him an honorary member of the Archaeological Society, and the *Scottish Historical Review* may equally tender him its congratulations and respects. The new catalogue is an excellent conspectus of the imposing collection of Roman memorials. By the additions and corrective annotations it excellently continues, brings down to date and enhances the Bruce tradition which is still honoured in Northumberland.

Professor Firth raises constraining questions in his British Academy paper, *The Political Significance of Gulliver's Travels* (Humphry Milford. Pp. 23. 1s. 6d. net). It compels answer, and the answer must needs be that in considerable part the case is made out that Gulliver's voyages are veiled satirical history, written at different times and sarcastically reflecting successive movements. To 1714 belong references to Nottingham, President of the Council, who figures in Gulliver as 'Bolgolam.' Resuming his pen some six years later, Swift (as Prof. Firth interprets him) makes

Gulliver the parallel of Bolingbroke. Five years or so further and Sir Robert Walpole, as 'Flimnap,' and in connection with green threads of silk hinting at the Order of the Thistle, has plainly supplied the substance of some sly allusions. But the chief theme of direct and continuous political suggestion arises from the recognition of the Yahoos as the indigenous Irish, while Laputa was England. The work is to be interpreted in layers, and the tone changes with each, for the history of the years 1713-1726 gives the events reflected in Swift's masterpiece, which, on its appearance in 1726, had an instantaneous and overwhelming success. These positions of Prof. Firth are of the utmost importance for true literary criticism, as must be evident from a glance, let us say, at Leslie Stephen's chapter on Gulliver, in which there is no suggestion whatever of the current satire, which was the sauce to Swift's brilliant and occasionally bitter travesty of a topsy-turvy world.

In the *English Historical Review* for April Miss R. R. Reid rigorously examines 'Barony and Thanage,' emphasising the factors that indicate a historic unity. But her attention is specially turned to cornage, and the rediscussion leads her to adopt the conclusions of Canon Wilson and to reject the opposing solution offered by Professor Lapsley (*S.H.R.* ii, 111). She favours the identification of cornage with drengage, and explains various features of border tenure by the development of the barony courts and the characteristic jurisdictions of castellaries, such as Clitheroe, Pontefract and Richmond.

Wellington's action as British ambassador at the Congress of Verona in 1822 is scrutinised by J. E. S. Green, who shows how his hand was forced by an indiscretion of Chateaubriand, which brought about the collapse of British policy. Miss M. Prescott traces early examples of 'Teste Me Ipso,' which point to a fairly common and regulated use of the formula *ante* 1188 (see *S.H.R.* xv, 265, 359). Miss Cole-Baker searches out the birth year of the Emperor Henry VII., probably 1278 or 1279. Charles Johnson edits a scroll of the Truce of Bishopthorpe, 1323. In Bain's *Calendar*, iv, No. 387, this fragment was tentatively assigned to the year 1388. The correction is important, and appears to be absolutely substantiated. A detailed notice of Thomas Harding, 1516-1572, the Roman Catholic adversary of Bishop Jewel, is given by H. De Vocht. A lost portion of Herbert of Bosham's MS. Life of Thomas à Becket is recovered and re-edited by Theodore Craib.

These items do not exhaust a varied and interesting issue.

The *Juridical Review* for March had two articles by Lord Guthrie, then still happily vigorous; and both articles reflect the genial optimistic spirit and the turn for hero worship which made his Lordship a force in any biographical estimate he formed, whether it was that of John Knox, Thomas Carlyle, David Laing, or R. L. Stevenson. First of the two papers is a personal reminiscence of Charles E. Green (died 6th Jan. 1920), late founder and editor of the *Review*. It briefly yet intimately sketches a most energetic and influential career, which revived not a few memories

of Edinburgh as a great publishing centre. The personal aspect of Mr. Green mainly occupies attention, and the notice is at once sympathetic and critical. Of wider appeal is the second paper, being a further instalment of a special contribution on R. L. Stevenson, enriched with many quotations from his correspondence, several facsimile letters, every one of them characteristic, and numerous photographs, particularly the 'intense and brooding' snapshot taken by Lloyd Osbourne, which is far and away the most impressive and expressive picture of Stevenson that the present critic has ever seen. The article glows with appreciation and enthusiasm, and is perhaps the happiest product of Lord Guthrie's pen.

Mr. Roughead, writing on 'The Last Tulzie,' recalls the rather third-rate episode of an Edinburgh students' riot, and the prosecution that followed and failed.

The Rev. Thomas Miller, writing on 'Tithes,' has possibly made a great historical discovery, but it is preferable to suspect that it partakes of the nature of a mare's nest.

GEO. NEILSON.

In the January issue of the *American Historical Review* Mr. W. R. Thayer discusses certain Fallacies in History, not confined to those of German origin. Mr. E. R. Byrne writes an elaborate and heavily vouched paper on Genoese Trade with Syria in the twelfth century. Out of it he constructs a highly informing chapter of trading history in the Mediterranean from about 1150, when a remarkable expansion began which, under the influence of the family group known as the Visconti, acquired for Genoa a complete predominance in the rich traffic of the East. Mr. Marcus W. Jernegan, writing on 'Slavery and the Beginnings of Industrialism in the American Colonies,' presents a large body of facts indicative of the integral place filled by slave labour in the development of manufacture in the pre-revolutionary American States. The negro artisan had his critics, but his standard of skill, efficiency, and application was high enough to make him a most important and successful factor in production. His industrial discipline, the article contends, prepared the way for his freedom, lessened the shock when it came, and 'laid the foundation for his later status in a modern industrial and agricultural society.' A strong feature of this magazine is its extended and admirably intelligent survey of the main course of periodical historical publications throughout the world. It provides quarterly, under the head of Historical News, over forty most readable pages of crisp notices of current writings on history and allied themes. In this respect our American contemporary has no rival in Europe.

The *Revue Historique* for November-December, 1919, opens with an important article by MM. Maurice and Marcel Dussan on *L'Armée d'après guerre il y a cent ans*, which has a double interest. It deals with the disbanding of the forces of France after Waterloo, and it throws some light on the admirable role played by that distinguished Franco-Scot, Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarento. M. Halphen follows with the final instal-

ment of his weighty series of studies on the history of Charlemagne. The *Bulletin historique* deals with recent German publications on the Reformation period, a field which has not been surveyed for five years. Professor Vaughan's edition of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* is favourably reviewed by M. Bémont, and M. Rod. Reuss deals at some length, but with reserve, with Macmillan's *Protestantism in Germany*. M. Castelot provides an interesting notice of Grant Robertson's *Bismarck*. The number contains a resumé (in six pages) of the *Scottish Historical Review* from April 1918, to October 1919.

The *Revue Historique* for January-February 1920 opens with an article, by M. Alfred Hachette, on 'L'Affaire Mique,' a French 'Tichborne Case,' which links in a strange manner the sailing of Prince Charles Edward for the adventure of the '45 with the French Revolution. M. E. Mangis prints and comments on a new document of great interest to students of the Fronde, Pierre Lallemand's account of what occurred at the Hotel-de-Ville on 4th July 1652. Items of Northern interest are provided by M. Paul Vaucher in 'Le Bicentenaire de la mort de Charles XII,' and by M. Gaston Cahen in 'Deux ambassades chinoises in Russie au commencement du XVIII^e siècle.' The *Chronique* contains a biographical sketch of the late M. Jacques Flach, the erudite, if dogmatic, author of *Les origines de L'ancienne France*, the fifth volume of which is in the press.

The *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum* for July-October, 1919 (xii fasc. 3 and 4) contains among the *Documenta* an instalment of the *Bullarium Sacri Conventus S. Francisci Assisiensis*, which offers one point of Scottish interest. On 16th April, 1643, Urban VIII. granted a Bull in favour of a foundation for Scottish students treated by William Thomson, a Scotsman, *minister provinciae Angliae*. The document is cautiously worded and narrates: 'quod ipse qui, ut asserit, alias spatio 30 annorum Missionarius apostolicus in Scotiae et Angliae regnis fuit et ex illis per alios septemdecim annos Capellani munus carissimae in Christo filiae nostrae Hensiettae (sic) Mariae magnae Britanniae reginae obivit.' Thomson reserved a liferent of the foundation for himself. It will be noticed that Thomson described himself as Chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria. Now, Gardiner relates that on 30th March, 1643 the Commons sent a committee to arrest the Capuchins at Somerset House, and to tear down the images in the chapel. (*History of the Civil War*, i. 102.) Research in the Roman Catholic records of the period will probably throw some light on the fortunes of Thomson's foundation.

Reference may also be made to an interesting note by Dr. Walter W. Seton on *The Italian Version of the Legend of Saint Clare by the Florentine Ugolino Vesini*, of which the writer announces an edition.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

Notes and Communications

MACBETH or MACHETH (*S.H.R.* xvii. 155). There are persons who 'step in where angels fear to tread.' No one has stepped into the trap set in your January issue about Macbeth and MacHeth.

I will, however, do so with what wariness I may.

Macbeth got into the pedigree decently enough by marrying a widow MacHeth, Gruoch, the relict of a Moray Mormaer. With her, Macbeth got Moray for himself in his path from the thanage of Crumbachtyn, or Cromarty, towards higher things, to which on Duncan I.'s death a way was opened for him as a scion of the Royal line of Malcolm II.

Our historians do not confuse us between Heth and Beth. *Au contraire* they waste themselves in distinguishing the two; and quite rightly.

Into that subject, if one went, one might pour volumes. So one returns to the conundrums of your inquirer. Macbeth is really the 'Son of Life': MacHeth is the 'Son of Fire.' Macbeth hailed from Cromarty: MacHeth from Moray opposite. Next for the assertion 'But Macbeth, not MacHeth survives.' Say that in Strathnaver! If you try it, your life will not be worth an hour's purchase. For is not the genitive of 'Aedh' or 'Heth,' 'Aoidh,' and is not the name Mackay 'the son of Aedh,' and did not the Clan come from Moray after the dispersion of the Moray men following the terrible defeat of Stracathro in 1130, when Angus MacHeth, said to be son of Lulach, Gruoch's son (?) was slain with 4000 of his kin?

Let your inquirer read pp. 15 to 27 of the *Book of Mackay*. The name MacHeth survives in Strathnaver as Mackay, and in another remnant of the dispersed, the Mackies of Galloway, and in the Mackays of Holland, whence Lord Reay. And it survives also as Eason and Esson, all sons of 'Aedh,' 'Iye,' or 'I.'

Your inquirer knows far more about the authorities than most people, but he may like to look again at Skene's *Highlanders* (Macbain's Notes) pp. 404-5; Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 399 note; Laurie's *Annals*, pp. 11-12; Robertson's *Early Kings*, vol. i. p. 184; Laurie's *Early Charters*, pp. 30 and 44 and notes 283-4, and the Charters and Annals quoted.

And was not our defeated friend Magbiodr of the first battle of Skida myre in the Orkneying Saga, circa 965, a Macbeth?

JAMES GRAY.

53 Montagu Square, W.

MACBETH or MACHETH. Mr. Gray's most informing communication leaves, however, my real point untouched. Shortly stated, it is this:

Macbeth's stepson's daughter married one who is named 'Ed,' 'Head' or 'Beth'. Apparently this individual's existence is the only proof that the Heths were denizens of Moray—the *Scots Peerage*, Vol. VI. 285, calls it an 'alleged connection.' Clearly if his name was 'Beth,' as it appears in two contemporary charters, the so-called MacHeth pretenders were really MacBeths, and our historians *do* confuse us by using both forms.

It is interesting to learn the meaning of MacHeth, which I had elsewhere failed to obtain. In this form the name is certainly extinct, as I wrote: I do not gather that Mr. Gray holds otherwise.

C. SANFORD TERRY.

The University, Aberdeen.

SCOTS PEERAGE. The new *Scots Peerage* edited by Sir James Balfour Paul is invaluable. May I suggest the following additions or corrections under the articles BLANTYRE and GALLOWAY.

The *Scots Peerage* under Blantyre. Vol. ii., p. 78, line 31 leaves a blank for the second son's name. A deed of maritagium shows that it was Richard.

'A Lettre maid to Robert Abbot of Paslay, and Jonet Flemyng, the relict of umquhile Johne Stewart of Mynto, knycht, and to the langar levand of thaim and thair assynais ane or maa, of the gift of the mariage of Robert Stewart, the sone and aire of umquhile the said Johne, and failzein of him the mariage of Richard Stewart, his bruther, and failzein of him the mariage of ony uthir aire or aires male that sall succeed to their heretage.' *Reg. Sec. Sig.* vol. i. p. 372, (2446), 22nd November, 1512.

Under Galloway, vol. iv. p. 153, after line 3 should be inserted 'and a natural son John.' He received letters of legitimation, 26th May, 1517.

And on page 152, line 25 of the same article, Alexander Stewart should be designated Sir Alexander Stewart.

'Preceptum Legitimationis facte cum consensu gubernatoris Joanni Stewart, bastardo, filio naturali quondam Alexandri Stewart de Gariles militis etc. in communi forma. Per Signitum. *Reg. Sec. Sig.* vol. i. p. 455 (2913).

On page 155, line 3, of the article, after Commendator, delete the remainder of the sentence and insert: 'He was alive in 1580, was evidently dead by 1584, and proved so in 1586.'

9 June 1580. Action by Margaret Stewart, Mistress of Uchiltre against (inter alios) Alexander Stewart of Garleis, elder, Anthonie Stewart, and Robert Stewart, sons of the said Laird of Garlies . . . *P.C.R.* vol. iii. p. 292.

6 Oct. 1584. Complaint of Beigis Wyise against (inter alios) Dame Katherein Stewart, Lady Garlies, eldar, Anthone, Robert, and Williame Stewartis, hir sonniss, . . . *P.C.R.* vol. iii. p. 694.

2 Apl. 1586. Caution by Alexander Stewart of Garleis, for Anthone and Williame Steuartis, sons of the late Alexander Steuart of Garleis, that Begis Wyis . . . *P.C.R.* vol. iv. p. 60.

13 Oxford Terrace,
Gateshead-on-Tyne.

ROBERT STEWART.

PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW (*S.H.R.* i. 457; v. 369, 500; vi. 218).—There is a strange difficulty in stating definitely the dates of the different appointments to the office of the University Printer in the earlier years of the nineteenth century. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Khull both held that office, and in this connection the attention of the Editor has been called through the kindness of Mr. John Robertson, secretary of the Glasgow Typographical Society, to a curious entry in the minutes of the Society, dated 6th September, 1817. The point dealt with is a case of discipline. The minute states that ‘After the business was over, the question of a former evening was resumed, viz; the passing a vote of Censure on D Dunlop for his scandalous behaviour towards the Society

‘After some speechifying it was carried *nem. con.* that a vote of Censure should be passed on the said David Dunlop late treasurer, for the disrespect he had shown the Society in not coming forward on a former Meeting night, according to the purport of his Card which is wrote on a preceding page; and also for not apologizing this evening when he came to pay up the money he had among his hands. And further, for going to the Office of Messrs. Khull & Co and vilifying the Characters of the President, Secretary and the other Members in the University Office.’

This looks as if Mr. Khull was University printer in 1817, but it may be that the recalcitrant Dunlop went to Khull’s workshop in order to spread evil reports as to his fellow-workers who worked elsewhere in the University Press.