

Reviews of Books

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Earl of Stirling.
Edited by L. E. Kastner, M.A., Professor of French Language and Literature, and H. B. Charlton, M.A., Lecturer in English Literature—Volume the First. The Dramatic Works, with an introductory essay on the growth of the Senecan tradition in Renaissance tragedy. Pp. ccxviii, 482. With Portrait. 8vo. Manchester: at the University Press. 1921. 28s.

It is a pleasure to handle and read this substantial volume, well printed on thick paper with adequate margin. The Manchester University Press are to be congratulated upon the publication, and these congratulations must be extended to the Scottish Text Society, without whose co-operation, as the Editors inform us, an edition on this scale of Sir William Alexander's works would hardly have been possible.

The present volume includes only his tragedies; a second will follow and complete his works. Nearly one-half of the volume is occupied with an introduction which embodies a learned and critically exact exposition of the history of tragedy, not so much from its origin in the great Greek dramatists, as from its new birth in the tragedies of Seneca. The overpowering sense of fate, of divine retribution in the Greek tragedies, the lurid atmosphere of spiritual nemesis, inspiring religious awe and terror, disappear in the Senecan tragedies, and in their place a climax not of supernatural terror, but of human ruin and horror, is reached; and reached after much brilliant rhetoric and abundant moralizing upon the brevity of life, and the uncertainty of the affairs of mortals.

In the Renaissance in France and Italy it was easier to follow tragedies written in Latin than those written in Greek, and the Church, moreover, discovered in Seneca much admirably expressed philosophy as to the transitoriness of earthly things, and the ruin that inevitably engulfed all evildoers; a philosophy which they could easily adapt to medieval tastes and habits of thought, and which might produce upon the vulgar those religious impressions which the Church desired to inspire and intensify. The Senecan tradition, therefore, rather than the Greek was taken up and carried on in these countries, as well as in our own. Indeed one of the most interesting chapters in the introduction deals with the Senecan tradition in the history of English tragedy in the sixteenth century, and the influence of France and of Italy upon English writers during that period. As regards Alexander's *Monarchicke Tragedies* the editors sum them up as being 'final crystallisation of all the tendencies of Seneca of the French school'; and certainly

one can see that between Euripides and Alexander there is a great gulf fixed.

Alexander was born in Menstrie near Alloa about 1570. He was educated in Stirling and at the University of Glasgow; he travelled on the continent with the seventh Earl of Argyll: he became a member of the household of Prince Henry, son of James I.; he was knighted; obtained a grant not only of Nova Scotia but of what is now Canada and a great part of the United States: he attempted much and effected little in the encouragement of the colonization of his vast territory: he was created a Viscount and afterwards Earl of Stirling: he was an able and vigorous administrator in many offices of State, and in particular was for many years and until his death Secretary for Scotland. He died in poverty, but honoured and regretted. His life was largely spent in England, and a part of it in the times, and doubtless in the society, of the mighty Elizabethans.

His tragedies are contemporaneous with the great romantic tragedies of Shakespeare. But he was only a minor poet after all. One reason for the present fine edition of his works is that they do contain some good poetry; poetry so good that it was read and admired by Milton. Another reason is that his tragedies appeared in successive editions during his own lifetime from 1603-1637, and were carefully revised by himself, his revisions consisting largely in the expunging of Scottish words and phrases and of archaic, provincial and pedantic words; these numerous changes show a 'growth in grace' from a literary point of view over a period of more than thirty years. The present edition carefully notes the variant forms, so that the changes of taste not only in the author himself, but doubtless also in others, during a period of transition from Elizabethan to Jacobean and later ideals can be traced with great particularity and in a highly interesting way. If Boswell eliminated his native Scotticisms in pronunciation, so Alexander did in his style and language in a way which meets the eye and can be appreciated in the present day. He was a courtier and an author, a man of affairs and a student, and he lived in a period of intense literary life and output. His change of taste, therefore, as shown by his revisions, is more than a matter of curiosity; it is a matter of value to all students and especially to Scottish students of language and style.

Since his death in 1640 his poems have been collected only once, in a three volume edition limited to 350 copies published in Glasgow in 1870-72, and an edition like the present, giving an exact reprint of the last edition issued during the author's lifetime, with all the variant readings, was certainly called for, and can be recommended to the readers of this Review.

A. S. D. THOMSON.

THE EVOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. By A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A., Professor of English History in the University of London. Pp. xi, 398. With illustrations. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1920.

PROFESSOR POLLARD has produced a bold, brilliantly-written and iconoclastic book. Upon its detailed conclusions there is likely to be, for many years to come, much fruitful discussion, but of its great merits, taken as a whole,

there would seem to be room for one opinion only. This volume will stand beside Stubbs and Maitland on the shelves of future historians of the Mother of Parliaments. In forming this opinion it is not forgotten that Professor Pollard's contribution is not mainly a work of original investigation, that many researchers have prepared the way for even the most seemingly revolutionary of his conclusions or that, on the other hand, some of his modifications of long-accepted conclusions imply changes of nomenclature rather than of substance. Still, after fully weighing all such considerations, a distinct impression remains that Professor Pollard (by the convincing deductions which he now bases on a new synthesis of the results of the recent researches of himself and of others) has thrown the whole subject of the development of Parliament back into the crucible again. The consequences are likely to be far-reaching, hardly one of our complacently accepted conclusions escapes the necessity of justifying its form, or indeed its very existence anew.

Of the great debt owed by students of British medieval institutions to Bishop Stubbs all competent authorities are agreed, and the passage of time merely increases the sense of obligation, yet it need not be forgotten that the excessive, if fully deserved, veneration for all conclusions associated with the honoured name of Bishop Stubbs has interfered with the reconstruction of English constitutional history upon lines suggested by researches made possible only by his own achievements. The mass of evidence for parliamentary origins accumulated by numerous scholars, deriving inspiration directly or indirectly from Stubbs himself, has been too often used with timidity where it seemed to contradict conclusions drawn by him from premises less complete. Even the clear vision of a Maitland would seem to have been dimmed at times by gratitude and reverence towards his master. Yet the growing mass of evidence has been pressing with ever-increasing weight against the barriers, and at last the dam has burst. Mr. Pollard, writing with all due modesty and moderation, has carefully sifted and put together the whole mass of new material, and it is no longer safe to repeat the most cherished of the old propositions without verifying them anew. The views of Stubbs will henceforth require to be supplemented, in giving instruction even to the tyro, by those of Professor Pollard.

It has long been known, for example, that certain dates in the thirteenth century have received exaggerated importance in their bearing upon the composition of the English Parliament. Their prominence, in the writings of Bishop Stubbs, has in many cases been mainly due to accidents which have preserved, and brought to the surface, one set of writs of summons to Parliament rather than another. Almost every year, however, of the last quarter of a century has seen the industry of an increasing band of competent workers rewarded by the discovery of previously unknown writs. Emphasis has thus been greatly altered. New dates have become important, others, once considered crucial, are now relegated to a secondary rank. The growth of Parliament is seen to be even more of a gradual evolution than was formerly supposed. In this respect as in many others, it has been left for Mr. Pollard to give full expression to opinions, long forming, but hitherto expressed only in a tentative form.

All the old watchwords of English constitutional historians, 'the Parlia-

ment of the three estates,' 'the two Houses of Parliament,' 'the theory of ennobled blood,' and the like, have been here subjected to the acid test of a searching new analysis, and found wanting. For teachers of history, content to plod along the old paths that constant use has made smooth, this book is extremely disquieting. Not one of the familiar old stock phrases can be freely used again without renewed examination, old text-books and lectures will require to be rewritten. Professor Pollard has probably in places somewhat overstated his case, but, perhaps, his book is none the worse for that ; as it makes the challenge contained in his propositions the more emphatic and thus stimulates criticism suited to bring any necessary corrective. He has not, of course, written the definitive treatise upon the origin and growth of Parliament : far from it. What he has done is rather to unsettle all conclusions and to render necessary a new start from the foundations. Whether welcomed or resented, Mr. Pollard's book is one with which all historians will have seriously to reckon.

WM. S. MCKECHNIE.

THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641 : With a History of the Events which led up to and succeeded it. By Lord Ernest Hamilton. Pp. xviii, 461. 8vo. London : John Murray. 1920. 21s. net.

IN all the contentious annals of Ireland there is no more thorny tract than her Seventeenth Century history, and Lord Ernest Hamilton has added another volume,—an interesting and sometimes useful volume, be it said,—to the library of controversy. Mainly concerned with the history of Ulster, he has supplied a clear and able account of such disputatious topics as the Jacobean Plantation and the Insurrection of 1641 from what I suppose may be called the orthodox Ulster Unionist point of view. Lord Ernest writes an excellent straightforward narrative, at its best in detailing the military operations of the time. His story, encumbered as it is with Celtic patronymics and place names, is terse and vigorous : and were it supplemented, as it should have been, with a series of sketch maps, it would have supplied the student of Irish history with a narrative of events clearer and more comprehensible than most works dealing with the warfare of Seventeenth Century Ireland.

His account of the Plantation is also a useful summary and his discussion of its ethics and legality is interesting, though his conclusions seem based on a too implicit acceptance of the official story and the arguments of official apologists. Its denunciation of the defects of Ulster tribal society is probably not exaggerated ; but he does not seem to take into account the fact that those defects do not in themselves justify Government's dealings with the native Irish. It claimed the laudable intention of relieving the tribesmen from 'the oppressions and extortions' of their chieftains and assured them they were 'free subjects to the King of England,' but having confiscated the 'free subjects' land because of the chieftains' suspected treason, it then handed over the most fertile part of the tribal territory to alien colonists and the 'free subjects' found themselves, in Lord Ernest Hamilton's own phrase (p. 96), 'thrown back on the poorer lands.'

But when Lord Ernest Hamilton sets himself to achieve the main purpose of his book, one is disposed to be more critical. The purpose is nothing less

than to rescue the true facts about the '41 Rebellion from the misrepresentations of that notoriously bigoted and partisan historian, the late Mr. Lecky: and in so doing 'to present the bald truth... without any whitewashing of either British or Irish excesses' (Preface, p. vi). This would appear to be necessary, since Mr. Lecky was disinclined 'to face the truth' (p. 122)—his 'investigation of... facts was superficial' (p. 124)—he 'cannot be freed from the charge of wilfully misleading the public' (p. 125); though surprisingly 'his trained regard for truth forces from him damaging admissions' (p. 127). In a work which launches such serious charges against a historian of Mr. Lecky's eminence and reputation, one looks with a more critical eye than one might otherwise have done for proofs of the writer's historical equipment and experience, his ability to judge and collate evidence, his familiarity with the atmosphere and politics of the Seventeenth Century. As a mere fault of technique, I might adduce his very unsatisfactory method of reference to his authorities—'Carte' and 'Rushworth' quoted in footnotes without further specification may be taken as exaggerated examples of a persistent defect. The apparent readiness to accept the absurd story of a secret understanding between Ormonde and Sir Phelim O'Neill which accounted for Ormonde's failure to advance into Ulster after relieving Drogheda in March 1641-2 (p. 231) argues very little for either Lord Ernest Hamilton's capacity to weigh evidence or his study of his authorities.¹ The insinuation on p. 125 that Lecky suppressed the record of the proceedings at Sir Phelim's trial (which Miss Hickson only re-discovered in 1882) is all the more remarkable in that the evidence supports Lecky's own supposition to which Lord Ernest Hamilton alludes four pages previously² that most of the actual massacres were 'acts of provoked retaliation.' And the elaborate argument on pp. 117-119 designed to confute Lecky's perfectly true statement that 'the fear of the extirpation of Catholicism by the Puritan party was *one* cause of the rebellion' is vitiated throughout by failure to recognise what ought to be notorious to a student of Seventeenth Century history—that the 'Puritan party' and the Presbyterian Scots were not identical, even in the eyes of the native Irish. It is as idle to deny that the *fear*, whether justified or not, was one cause of the

¹ It is difficult to understand how anyone could treat the story seriously in face of the documents printed by Carte (*Life of Ormonde*, Oxford Edn. of 1851, vol. v. pp. 296 *et seqq.*)—particularly Ormonde's Instructions from the Lords Justices of 3 March 1641-2, his letter to them of the 9th, theirs to him of the same date, Sir John Temple to him of the 10th, to say nothing of the letter from Ormonde and his fellow officers to the Lords Justices, dated the 11th.

² Hickson's *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, vol. i. p. 159 *et seq.*: and the long abstract of proceedings, vol. ii. pp. 181-192. Lord Ernest Hamilton states that Judge Donnellan summed up the evidence at the trial: Miss Hickson prints the notes which Lord Ernest Hamilton seems to be quoting as 'the Lord President's Speech.' The Lord President was of course Sir Gerard Lowther (Bagwell's *Ireland under the Stuarts*, ii. pp. 304-305)—a point worth noting, as Lord Ernest Hamilton attaches some importance to Donnellan's being 'himself an Irishman.' Not having seen the original MS., I cannot say whether Lord E. Hamilton or Miss Hickson is in error. Dean Ker, who was present at the trial, says in his 'Declaration' (written in 1681) that Donnellan was one of the judges, but not that he presided.

Rebellion as it would be to deny that the English Puritans' belief in a vast Catholic conspiracy to extirpate English Protestantism was one cause of the Civil War.

It is of course on the famous Depositions, now in the Library of Trinity College, that Lord Ernest Hamilton chiefly relies in his task of showing the inaccuracy of Lecky's account of the Rebellion. Whether they are perfect material from which to reconstruct 'the bald truth' might perhaps be questioned; the experience of the years that followed 1914 ought to have brought home to the historical student the unfathomable depths of credulity to be found in truthful and honourable people during times of danger, of alarm, of excitement. The Depositions certainly vary enormously, considered simply as historical evidence. Some are reliable; some are worthless; most of them vary between the two extremes, each one containing information of every degree of the two qualities; and their value in establishing historical truth depends entirely on the historian's *method* of using them. Lord Ernest Hamilton's own account of them is tolerably accurate, (Preface, pp. vi-vii), though it conveys, I think a false impression of the proportion of reliable eye witnesses' evidence to mere hearsay, for the greater part of the Depositions consists of manifest hearsay report, so far as murders and atrocities are concerned. But Lord Ernest Hamilton, when he comes to describe the course of the Rebellion in Ulster, neglects the canon of criticism he himself lays down. He appears to accept every statement that the Depositions contain—I hope I do him no injustice if I say the Depositions as printed by Temple and Borlase and Nalson and above all Miss Hickson—with an entire and indiscriminating impartiality. The cumulative effect of this uncritical repetition of massacre and atrocity is undoubtedly horrible. But—to use his own phrase about Mr. Lecky's work,—'it is not history.'

That the Ulster Rebellion was stained by ghastly atrocities admits of no doubt, and that the Depositions contain many tales only too true in their frightful details is not to be denied; but it is equally certain that the general picture suggested by an uncritical catalogue of the worst of them, such as Lord Ernest Hamilton provides for his readers, is historically false and untrustworthy. It is not an easy matter to 'cross examine' these long-dead witnesses; nevertheless a skilful comparison and collation of the original depositions can do a great deal to establish truth of detail, as may be seen in a book which might be commended to Lord Ernest Hamilton's notice—Dr. Fitzpatrick's collected papers, dealing chiefly with the Rebellion in Co. Down.¹ Dr. Fitzpatrick's general conclusions about the Rebellion are just as biased as Lord Ernest Hamilton's, though in a different direction, and his style is not suggestive of reasoned impartiality; but he has shown how the Depositions can be made to test one another and what a first-hand examination and critical analysis of them can do to correct and modify the traditional story of the Insurrection. Lecky's sketch still remains the most trustworthy

¹ *The Bloody Bridge, and other Papers relating to the Insurrection of 1641*. By Thomas Fitzpatrick, LL.D. Dublin, 1903. The 'Bloody Bridge' is near Newcastle, Co. Down, and Dr. Fitzpatrick's first paper demonstrates conclusively the inaccuracies of the traditional story of the massacre there in the spring of 1642. Lord Ernest Hamilton repeats all the inaccuracies on p. 237 of his book.

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and accurate account of the Rebellion, despite Lord Ernest Hamilton's attempt to impeach its veracity. It is indeed a relief to turn to its temperate judgments, its carefully balanced conclusions, to say nothing of its sympathetic knowledge of human nature and psychology, after Lord Ernest Hamilton's presentation of what appears to him to be 'the bald truth'; and if Lord Ernest Hamilton's book has the effect of sending his readers to the perusal of Lecky's pages, it will not be the least of its claims to possess some real historical value.

St. Andrews.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER: A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1920. Pp. xii, 492. Demy 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1921. 30s. net.

ONE views events as a constantly changing picture: the year's summary puts them more flatly on a map. The map of 1920 has few allurements: coal prices, strikes, Ireland, Mesopotamia, India, they are with us: and Sinn Fein with murder and reprisal, is perhaps the most gruesome figure in the nightmare. The year passes without visible rainbow in the home sky. Abroad, the League of Nations is not rooting itself deep yet it is making a gallant effort and remains a working aspiration and reality. The election of Harding as successor of Woodrow Wilson is a reversal of United States policy as regards intervention in Europe but there are different ways of international co-operation. Holland's refusal to surrender the Kaiser for trial is welcomed by many men of sense. France is difficult to satisfy and the Germans are maladroit when not perverse. But time is on the side of the quiet life and men of good-will turn again to science, literature and art. Science reports great progress in the wireless telephone. Old doctrines are rediscussed—the age of the sun, the nature of evolution in relation to the transmission of acquired characters, the return of influenza, and the life history of the eel, now proved to journey for breeding purposes to distant Atlantic depths. Literature has produced Mrs. Asquith: her critic thinks the Autobiography ephemeral: a fairer view may be that the pen-portraits are permanencies, the life-witness of current history. Among the public documents scheduled are the official reports on Jutland by Jellicoe and his officers. The obituary is numerous rather than distinguished but it includes Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Admiral Fisher and the Empress Eugenie. The 'Annual Register' never fails in that high, calm, tolerant and impartial spirit which has always been its central inspiration.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRANCE AND GERMANY, 1815-1914.
By J. H. Clapham, Litt.D., Fellow of King's College. Pp. xii, 420.
8vo. Cambridge: University Press. 1921. 18s. net.

IN lucid, narrative style the author tells the story of the economic development of France and Germany during the century, which is likely to stand out in history as the century of coal and steam. The thirteen chapters which compose the book cover the entire ground of agricultural and industrial progress, the last chapter dealing mainly with finance and the

financial institutions which formed the balance wheel of the entire movement. The author wisely reduces to a minimum those foot-notes, which in many works of its class are a continual distraction to the reader, but he gives in the preface a comprehensive list of the authorities from whom he derives his information. Having subjected this mass of material to a process of intellectual digestion and assimilation he has reproduced it in a book which is interesting and readable from beginning to end.

There are no digressions to teach any particular lesson. The narrative goes on in a straight and defined course. Some philosophic reflections in 'The Epilogue' leave the reader in some doubt as to whether in the opinion of the author the representative common man of France and Germany of to-day is better or worse off, happier or unhappier, than the man of 1815. Such problems have perplexed humanity in all ages. Mr. Clapham quotes the opinion of one of his authorities, who, writing of the nineteenth century at its close, said: 'Its grievances have grown with its comfort, and in proportion as its condition became better, it deemed it worse. The mark of this century favoured among all the centuries, is to be dissatisfied with itself.' If this opinion is sound and if it is true that 'as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he,' the representative man of to-day has little reason to congratulate himself on his superiority to the representative man of 1815.

The purpose of the book, however, is not to teach the Philosophy of History. It is, as the author says, 'a history not of economic opinion, but of economic fact,' and as a narrative of fact it tells the story of material changes, which amounted in effect to economic revolution.

So far as Western Europe is concerned, the century from 1815 to 1914 was a century of peaceful development. The first considerable war to break the calm was the Crimean war, but that was a local affair. The German war against Denmark was a trifle. The Austro-Prussian war was a thing of a few weeks, and the Franco-German War was over in six months. Compared to the war period which ended in 1815 and to the new period beginning with the cataclysm of 1914, from the effects of which the world is still reeling, it was a century of peaceful industrial progress. Coal was King, with steam as its deputy, and what this meant, particularly in creating our immense cities, can be illustrated from Hume's well known essay on the Populousness of ancient nations, written before the days of steam. Hume disposes of the accounts given by ancient historians of the teeming millions of ancient cities, by proving clearly that such great multitudes could not possibly have been crowded together, because the sources from which they could draw their food and the means of communication made this impossible. But those conditions did not change materially up to Hume's day, and arguing from the same premises he says: 'London, by uniting extensive commerce and middling empire, has perhaps arrived at a greatness which no city will ever be able to exceed.' The population of London at that time was equal to that of Paris, and each of those cities contained about 700,000 people. London to-day has a population ten times greater than that which Hume believed was the limit of its growth. That is what the century of coal and steam

has done for us. If the century which we have now fairly entered is to be a century of water power applied through electricity, the industries of the future may once more be scattered beside the mountain streams and sea-shores. Thus while the age of coal and steam has been the age of concentration, the age of electricity may become the age of dispersion, and the people may leave our smoke-polluted 'wens,' the abomination of Cobbett, for the freer air of the open spaces.

Mr. Clapham's book, which contains a good index, is a mine of information statistical and otherwise, which no one who wishes to study the economic history of Western Europe during the past century can well afford to neglect.

ANDREW LAW.

THE FOUNDING OF A NORTHERN UNIVERSITY. By F. A. Forbes. Pp. xi, 228. With 6 Illustrations. Small 8vo. Edinburgh and London. Sands & Co. 1920. 6s. net.

MR. F. A. Forbes has written a monograph of much interest to the citizens of the North-East of Scotland and of particular interest to all sons of Aberdeen University.

Quoting largely from the annals and records of the time—one wishes that Mr. Forbes had worked up this material more and made his picture still more full—the writer adds, as it were, an extended footnote to Mr. J. M. Bulloch's *History of the University of Aberdeen* by giving a general sketch of the conditions of life prevailing in the North-East of Scotland at the close of the Middle Ages when, in the days of James IV. Bishop Elphinstone received from Pope Alexander VI. the Bull founding the University of Aberdeen on the democratic model of the University of Paris. The Medieval Church, even in the outlying districts of the North, had been not only a great religious and social, but also a great educational power; the foundation of Aberdeen University was the richest and most enduring gift of the Church, to the intellectual life of north-eastern Scotland. Mr. Forbes regrets as we all do that the Presbyterian zealots of the Reformation should have destroyed so ruthlessly much of the beauty that Elphinstone and Dunbar had inspired, and should have dealt so hardly with such devoted sons of the old faith as John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, devoted counsellor of Mary of Scots in the days when even her own son forsook her. One could wish that Mr. Forbes had voiced his evident thought, that throughout times of change and vicissitude, the University of Aberdeen has stood in the North-East as a monument to the philanthropic vision of the great churchmen of the past, inculcating the lesson of gratitude for evident benefits upon citizens and University graduates of all creeds.

JOHN RAWSON ELDER.

IRELAND UNDER THE NORMANS, 1216-1333. By Goddard Henry Orpen. Vol III. Pp. 314. Vol IV. Pp. 343. With a map. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1920.

In these two masterly volumes Mr. Orpen has in a thorough, unhurried, and workmanlike manner brought to a conclusion an ambitious undertaking

interrupted by the Great War. Those new volumes (vols. iii and iv) are of the nature of pioneer work to an even greater extent than their predecessors published in 1911.¹

The whole work, now happily completed, is of great value as a contribution to the earliest period of Irish History for which satisfactory evidence is available, and the judicial impartiality of its tone justifies the author's modestly expressed claim that he has viewed the period of which he writes purely from a medieval standpoint, allowing no 'modern political nostrum to colour the presentation of the picture drawn.' If the main value of the treatise lies, however, in the help afforded towards laying the foundations of early Irish History upon an unprejudiced basis, its usefulness extends in other directions also, three of which may be pointed out. Mr. Orpen's carefully marshalled data afford a view of how the wonderful genius of the Normans for administration grappled with a new set of difficulties in a new locality. It is, further, an interesting study of the working of feudal principles in conflict with the tribal customs so deeply rooted in the Celtic mind. Finally Mr. Orpen's untiring labours have made available a mass of neglected material which, when collated with contemporary English record evidence, is capable of throwing much light on the development of law and institutions in England at an interesting and critical period.

Of the manner in which Mr. Orpen has completed his undertaking, it would be difficult to speak too highly. Evidence of careful and successful scholarship appears upon every page.

WM. S. McKECHNIE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. Session MDCCCXCIX—MDCCCXX. Vol. liv. Fifth Series, vol. vi. Pp. xxxi, 276, with many illustrations. 4to. Edinburgh: Printed for the Society by Neill and Company Ltd. 1920.

IN 1919 the Antiquaries made great changes in their managing personnel. Mr A. O. Curle who had by request continued in charge of the National Museum notwithstanding his appointment as Director of the Royal Scottish Museum has now given up the double office and his departure was made the occasion of well-earned compliments to his knowledge, courtesy and administrative capacity. The important position which he vacated was conferred on Mr. J. Graham Callander, an excellent antiquary of shrewd judgment and tried experience, to whom we wish a long and successful career as Director of the National Museum.

The volume for session 1919-1920 will bear comparison with the finest and most varied of its antecedents. Not only are the subjects in themselves of standard note, but the handling of several of the more intricate must satisfy archaeologists that the national antiquities are being adequately expounded, and that sometimes as in the case of the Crossraguel coins and the excavations at Traprain the expositions are unsurpassed whether for inherent interest or in technical skill. Dr. George Macdonald in his paper on the Mint of

¹Reviewed *S.H.R.* vol. xi. p. 182.

Crossraguel Abbey describes with added light¹ the find of coins including 88 farthings inscribed MONE[TA] PAUP[ERUM] and 51 pennies inscribed CRVX PELLIT OMNE CRI[MEN]. The commentator's explanation accompanied by plates of specimens, is complete and triumphant: the coins are of the Abbey's own mintage, possibly under cover of charity involving some possible profiteering by the monks.

Mr. A. O. Curle writing about the great find of Traprain gives a masterly account to which the fine illustrations are luminous corollary. 'Further exploration,' concludes the learned and fortunate director of the investigations



Billon Penny, James III.



Copper Farthing, James III.

Crossraguel Copper Penny,
first variety.Crossraguel Copper Penny,
second variety.

Crossraguel Copper Farthing, third variety.

and discoverer of the hoard, 'may reveal fresh facts, but for the present the light of our knowledge does not suffice to dispel the darkness that enshrouds the history of this great hoard previous to its being buried on the shoulder of Traprain Law.' Mrs. T. Lindsay Galloway excellently records the exploration of a burial cairn at Balnabraid, Kintyre, adding good photographs and a most lucid plan and section by Mr. Mungo Buchanan. Among other interesting articles is Dr. Hay Fleming's extensive paper of transcript from the accounts of Dr. Alexander Skene on the repair of St. Salvator's College buildings in 1683-1690. Needless to say the editor finds many of the entries illuminating both as regards the costs of the work done and as regards the wide circle of subscriptions which enabled the authorities to foot the bill.

GEO. NEILSON.

¹ See *S.H.R.* xvii., 163.

BRITISH ACADEMY RECORDS OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Vol. IV. A Terrier of Fleet, Lincolnshire, and An Eleventh Century Inquisition of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Pp. lxxxv-214 and xxxvii-33. With 2 Maps. Royal 8vo. Oxford: The University Press. 1920. 21s.

THIS is the third volume to appear of this unique and valuable series of historical records. While it is rightly said in the Preface of the Editorial Committee that 'England possesses the most remarkable set of records of economic and social history in the world,' one wonders if 'England' is intended in the geographical sense. Certainly Scotland is particularly rich in similar documents, and it is unfortunate that so much historical writing about Scotland has neglected this store of essential material. As long as the old bad habit is continued of writing history by repeating or discussing what has been printed already, little progress can be made. In that way opinions are made to do duty for facts, and the whole mechanical process of book making is a travesty of modern historical study. This is a special danger now that the social and economic history of Scotland is beginning to be studied, or rather it may be said people are thinking of beginning to study it. If the result is merely to collect the views of contemporary writers, who in many cases were ill-informed or prejudiced, it might be better to leave it alone. What is required is to get to the documents: and, if possible, to secure the printing of valuable MS. material. In spite of the excellent work of the Scottish Historical Societies much remains to be done, and there could be no better model than this series as developed under the able editorship of Sir Paul Vinogradoff. It is much to be hoped that, even yet, a way may be found of preventing the threatened suspension of volumes which have been arranged for already.

The first part of the book, now under consideration, is a Terrier of Fleet in Lincolnshire under the editorship of Miss N. Neilson of Mount Holyoke College, Mass., which was drawn up in the ninth year of Edward II. It is of great local interest through the precise account of the names of the tenements, their owners and the conditions of tenure. The wider historical purpose is to be found in the record of the adaptations of the manorial organisation to the conditions of fen life. This adaptation obtained a separate title in early account rolls, being dealt with under the heading 'Mariscus.' The common life of the fenland manor had necessarily much concern with the protection of the land from inundation, and its success depended largely upon the quantity of safe pasturage. In addition, revenue was derived from sale of moorland, turbary, fishing and fowling and some other miscellaneous items. The relative isolation of sections of the fens was marked at very much later dates than that of the Terrier, and a community, so shut in and living under special conditions, was adapted to preserve its own development of manorial customs. At the same time, even at the time of the Terrier, there were necessary relations with the outside world. An industry of some importance was the production of salt by means of evaporation. There was a special place, le mothow, where salt was brought to be marked and rent and fines collected for the lord of the manor. The salt was then ready for shipment.

The second document, an Eleventh Century Inquisition of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, is edited by the late Adolphus Ballard. The importance of this document is built up piece by piece, in a thorough historical investigation by the editor. It is contained in a cartulary of the thirteenth century, yet it is shown that the compilers of the document possessed a more intimate knowledge of the abbey than is to be found in the Doomesday Book. That might be explained by additions made to the Doomesday Survey by a man well acquainted with the affairs of the abbey. But a closer examination of the document shows that in the rest of Kent, and particularly in the case of the boroughs, the Inquisition is better informed than the Doomesday Survey, as, for instance, a passage of about 100 words relating to the mills of Canterbury which is wanting in the Survey. Also the Inquisition shows a better acquaintance with English place-names, and finally the conclusion is reached that the document is based on the lost returns of the hundreds from which the Doomesday Book was compiled. This leaves the question of transmission still to be determined, which the editor sums up as follows: 'The utmost that can be claimed for our document is that it is a copy, made in the thirteenth century, of a copy made between 1100 and 1154 (or possibly 1124) of an independent compilation, made in or before 1087, from the original returns of the hundreds from which Doomesday Book was compiled.'

W. R. SCOTT.

FORNVÄNNEN MEDDELANDEN FRÅN K. VITTERHETS HISTORIE OCH ANTIKVITETS AKADEMIEN. 8vo. With many Illustrations. Stockholm, 1917.

It is obvious from the bulk of this volume that in Sweden archaeological research was in no way hampered by the great war.

The papers treat of a variety of topics. Herr T. J. Arne deals with the antiquities of Vermland, a province less known to travellers and less rich in material than some of the districts further south, but here also are found and described many burials of types with which we are familiar in Scandinavia—cist burials of the stone age, piled cairns of the age of bronze, and stone settings of the iron age. The oldest iron age cemeteries belong to the La Tène culture, others have been noted dating from the transition period about A.D. 400, and from the older Viking age. Early trepanned skulls are the subject of an article by Herr Fürst. Seven of these were known in Sweden before 1913. Three new examples are now added to the list, two dating from the early iron age, and one from the Viking time. Herr Hjärne chronicles an interesting find of fibulae from Storkåge, in the province of Vesterbotten. It contained, among others, two penannular brooches with enamelled terminals of a type known in Finland, and also found in Esthonia. The deposit appears to date from the first half of the fourth century A.D., and affords evidence of direct trade relations between Northern Sweden and Esthonia at a relatively early period.

Herr Berger Nerman returns to the study of the Ingling saga, subjecting it to an examination from an archaeological standpoint, with a view to establish the chronology of the Inglings, the earliest race of the Kings of Sweden.

The Ingling saga gives details of the death and burial of the Kings, taken from the *Inglingatal* written about 870 A.D. by Tiodolf of Hvin in honour of the Norse King Ragnvald. In his introduction to the saga Snorre Sturlason tells that an age in which the dead were burnt and a bauta stone erected above their ashes preceded the age of burial in howes. With the exception of Frey, who is legendary, the earlier Inglings are said to have been cremated. The transition from cremation burial and the erection of a stone to the mound burial is noted on the death of Alf and Yngve, who were laid in a howe on the Fyris meads at Upsala. The transition must date from about A.D. 400, at the close of the period of the iron age which is characterised by the presence of objects showing Roman culture. The graves of this period in Uppland, where the Ingling Kings ruled, show that the bodies were, almost without exception, cremated. On the other hand, Aun, Egil and Adils, who come early in the succeeding period, were all laid under mounds in Upsala, and probably the great Kings' howes, which still form so prominent a feature in the landscape at old Upsala, were raised above them. The excavation of these mounds has afforded evidence that the burials which they contain belong to the fifth and sixth centuries. The grave of Ottar, another King of the race, seems to have been identified by the excavation of a mound bearing his name, the Ottar's howe at Vendel in Uppland, which, among other relics, contained a solidus of the short-reigned Emperor, Basiliscus, A.D. 476-477. King Hake, who fell in battle and who was laid in his ship with his dead comrades and sent blazing out on the Malar lake, is assigned on archaeological grounds to the fifth century. In a later stage of the evolution of ship burial the dead Viking, laid in his boat as at Gokstad in Norway, was covered by a mound. The final stage was doubtless the 'ship setting,' the lines of boulders set in the turf over the grave reproducing the outline of a boat.

Among the recent acquisitions of the National Museum, Stockholm, which are illustrated, is a chessman of walrus ivory, a Knight with long pointed shield, found in the island of Öland. It closely resembles a similar piece found in the island of Lewis, now in the Scottish National Collection.

JAMES CURLE.

THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FROM THE UNION TO THE PRESENT TIME. By James Mackinnon, M.A., D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, University of Edinburgh. Pp. viii, 298. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1921.

THIS is an interesting and a useful volume. It is the continuance of a recently published work, in which the author presented a similar history, beginning with the earliest times and continuing down to the Union. Here we have the two centuries which have passed since that event. The subject is a large one, and we can imagine the objection being taken that it is too large to be disposed of within so small a space. Call this, however, a handbook and not a history, and no such objection could be raised. The author himself professes 'only to give a review, which, while intended for the general reader as well as for teachers and students of Scottish history, may serve as an introduction to farther intensive study.'

The book is comprised of two parts, one dealing with the eighteenth, the other with the nineteenth century 'and after.' The second is more than twice as long as the first, and may well be so. For although from 1750 to 1800 there was, compared with the stagnant condition in which Scotland had so long remained, a great advance, the eighteenth century was after all one of mere beginnings pointing to vast possibilities in the future. A good illustration of the difference between the two periods dealt with is afforded by referring to the lists of authorities founded upon at pages 57 and 271, the one dealing with the earlier, and the other with the later period.

This is not exactly a new field for research. It is characteristic of modern historians to deal with more than mere dates and battles, and there are valuable treatises specially devoted to the social and industrial condition of Scotland. Professor Mackinnon's excuse is really that a handbook, digesting the vast amount of available material, and stating the results briefly, may not be without its use. He has, we think, succeeded in producing a volume of practical value. There is a great deal of very varied information to be found here, and many authorities must have been consulted, and gone through the process of boiling down.

Concerning the first half of the eighteenth century there is not much to relate. Scotland was during that period miserably poor, much of its land a morass, its agriculture lamentably primitive, its manufactures, in the modern sense of the word, non-existing. Somehow or other the events of 1745 seemed to have cleared the air, for after that date there is a marked improvement and increase of wealth. The feudal bonds were relaxed, land came under a more scientific treatment, the mineral resources of the country began to be developed, villages became towns, and towns more than doubled their population. Steam, although in an experimental fashion, was attracting attention. Men lived in larger and better houses, and, in defiance of the Kirk, began to take an interest in the arts and drama. The century closed with a decided advance in all respects, but how little could those who witnessed the dawn of its successor have foretold what was yet to come, or anticipated the marvellous story which the second part of this book relates. Agriculture, all the industries primary and secondary, the development of a few lines of horse tramways into the network of railways, the wonders of modern machinery, the commercial and municipal enterprises, all these things and more are here dealt with, briefly it is true, but clearly and satisfactorily. In only one respect may the earlier period claim comparison with its successor. From an intellectual point of view the advance was not so great. Scotland in the eighteenth century could boast of many eminent men. Edinburgh, with such divines as Blair and Robertson, such philosophers as Hume and Adam Smith, and such judges as Kames and Hailes, might compare favourably with the much greater and richer city of the present day.

As Dr. Mackinnon remarks, 'ecclesiastical contention and theological discussion have entered very deeply into Scottish social life.' Accordingly he has not overlooked the religious condition of the country. He has dealt with the subject in a modern and liberal spirit. Even the latest heretic, Mr. Robinson, deposed by the Church of Scotland some twenty years ago,

is favourably noticed, and his deposition condemned as 'an obscurantist attempt to limit the freedom of theological and historical research.' It is surely a mistake to say that the House of Lords only partially recognised the claim of the Free Church. The 'Wee Frees' obtained all that they asked from that Court, and it was only through State interference that substantial justice was effected. The subject here dealt with suggests a painful thought. It is a story of continued progress. Is that progress still to go on, or are we now, as the Dean of St. Paul's suggests, on the road to ruin?

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

WANDERINGS IN THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS. By M. E. M. Donaldson. Pp. 510. With Plans and many Engravings. Large 8vo. Paisley: Alexander Gardner. 1921. 30s.

WE have visited, or revisited, with pleasure, under the guidance of the authoress of this large volume many of the leading historical, many of the most striking, and, to her credit be it said, many of the most inaccessible, but none the less attractive, places of interest in the Highlands of Scotland.

Her 'Wanderings' have led her not only to Iona, Culloden and Skye, but to Ardnamurchan, Eigg and Dun-Add, and she has passed the night on Staffa and on Eileach-an-Naiomh, one of the Garvelloch Islands. There is a photograph of the small church on the latter island, in which possibly St. Columba himself officiated, and a hypothetical plan of the monastery buildings. Indeed, one of the greatest charms of the book is her collection of engravings, forty-two in number, including views of St. Columba's landing place at Iona, of Prince Charlie's Beach at Lochnan-Uamh, of Castle Tirrim, of Stewart of Ardsheal's Cave in Duror, of one of the Glenelg Brochs, and of cottages at Kilmory, Ardnamurchan, with Rum and Eigg in the distance. The plans, too, which she has had prepared with meticulous care, or obtained permission to use, show the 'surmised site of St. Columba's monastery,' the medieval monastery on Iona, Dunvegan Castle, Castle Tirrim, the forts at Dun-Add and at the head of Loch Sween, an old church at Arisaig, and Dun Telve Broch at Glenelg. We regret the want of a bibliography. Room might well have been found for a very useful one without attaining the 'inordinate length' she apprehended.

Our guide in these 'Wanderings' has a very marked personality, which she makes no attempt to conceal, and holds strong opinions (and prejudices) of which she is apparently rather proud. These force one to read the book, which is not free from inaccuracies, with caution, and to be careful about accepting her 'incontrovertible facts.' Thus her walk through Glen Sligachan, which she says she accomplished in twelve hours, can only attain the length she assigns to it of thirty-nine miles, if her statement that 'one mile of Glen Sligachan is said to be the equivalent of two ordinary miles' be taken as literally correct.

Although a staunch Jacobite, a devoted Episcopalian, and a loyal and attached member of *the* clan *par excellence*, the Clan Donald, to whom it must be a matter of great regret that her own surname takes the lowland

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form, and without a good word for the Clan Campbell (individual acquaintances excepted), she need not attempt to turn MacCailean Mor, son of Great Colin, into MacChailein Mor, son of the Great Whelp, nor need she always treat Presbyterians with contempt, referring to their churches as mere places of worship, and speaking of their clergymen as 'Established ministers,' in contrast to the Roman parish priests and the Episcopalian rectors. Her reference to 'the Edinburgh Court of Session' also reveals her attitude towards all things not Highland. Iona in her opinion 'suffered its final declension when in 1688 it passed into the hands of the family of Argyll.' She cannot but regret the duke's gift of the ruins to the Church of Scotland in 1899, and to her the restoration of the Abbey Church, as apparently of all pre-Reformation buildings, is *anathema*.

We have never heard English spoken in the Highlands as reproduced in her conversations with her Highland friends. The cadences and the construction may be correct, but the change of both consonants and vowels is grossly exaggerated and misleading. In her other book 'The Isles of Flame,' a poetic, romantic, and devotional description of St. Columba's conversion of the Picts, we find Miss Donaldson at her best.

S. M. PENNEY.

THE TRADITION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. A sketch of European History, with maps. By C. H. St. L. Russell, M.A. London: Macmillan and Co. 1921. Crown 8vo. 6s. net.

THIS is a school history of Europe based on the thesis quoted in its opening sentence: 'We must ever be thinking of *Rome*, ever looking to *Rome*, sometimes looking forward to it, sometimes looking back to it, but always having *Rome* in mind as the centre of the whole story.' The thesis is modern, the method ancient. Obviously a school text-book of some 280 pages covering the history of Europe from the Pelasgian movement to the Great War can be achieved only by rigid compression, but true statements can be so compressed as to be difficult and even misleading to the literal mind of youth, as this, in which material fact and mystical theory are cryptically blended: 'And all this, because Rome was—what she had been; because the Teutons had conquered Rome; because Rome had never fallen at all.'

The great merit of the book is that, unlike the usual school-book which presents a chain of more or less connected facts, it is constructed solidly round a definite point; there is a principle for the young student to seize upon and follow up. It is perhaps a pity that for Mr. Russell the tradition of the Roman Empire means the tradition of the imperial dominion, so that European history appears as a series of French and Teutonic attempts to grasp the power that Augustus held. That the Empire stood for organisation, communications, peace and order is not made clear, nor is room found for the constant tradition, so fertile of noble men and deeds, of the Roman Republic. Yet History must be taught with an eye to the future, and the only future Mr. Russell suggests is that of another attempt at dominion. The simplicity of the single principle has its dangers.

W. L. RENWICK.

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THE ENGLISH FACTORIES IN INDIA, 1555-1660. By William Foster, C.I.E. Pp. 440. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1921. 16s. net.

It is a welcome sign of recovery after the war that a volume of this series has appeared. The last was issued in 1915, and, in spite of the increase in prices in the interval, the cost has been advanced only by about twenty-five per cent., while the size of the book has been added to by about the same amount, so that the student interested in the British connection with India is able to get his material practically at the pre-war price.

The period of suspension of publication has been utilised to make a change in the treatment of documents. These are now grouped under different Presidencies or agencies—as for instance, Surat, Persia, Coromandel Coast and Bengal, Western India and the Inland Factories—and the documents under each of these are summarised or quoted and connected by short passages of narrative. Thus the series has ceased to be a calendar, and is on the way towards becoming a narrative based on documents. With Mr. Foster as editor the work is in good hands, while references are given which enable any document summarised to be traced and examined. As a result this volume contains the result of an examination of eleven hundred documents, few of which have been utilised before.

The period covered witnessed not only the Restoration of Charles II. but also the Restoration of the Company. The previous volume and the first two years of the present one show its fortunes in the depths of depression. In fact in 1655 all that held the Company together was the need of recovering and realising such assets as remained. In the words of the committees in London, 'our worke is now only to contrive to what estate wee have in your parts.' Merchants, who were opposed to the Company, were sending ships to India without hindrance, its servants were without funds, they were discouraged and the factories became disorganised. Further, in India the Empire of Shāh Jāhan was breaking up and Coromandel was invaded by Aurangzeb in 1656, while Fort St. George was attacked in the following year. Yet in the midst of depression the spirit of adventure was far from dead, as is shown, amongst other instances, by the attempt to seize a vessel belonging to the Nawab as it passed Madras, as a measure of reprisal. The dashing attack was successful as far as securing the ship, but, alas, the factors were disappointed in securing the treasure they expected, which one suspects was the main objective.

The revival of the Company's fortunes in India began at the end of 1657, when it was known a new charter had been secured and a considerable capital subscribed. In the following year 13 ships were sent to India, as against only one a few years before. The Committees of the Company had a great task before them. They had to rebuild the organization in India, reform abuses, and settle with independent or 'interloping' merchants who had established themselves. The first fruits of enlarged resources and a vigorous administration begin to show themselves in the later pages of the present volume.

This account preserves much of the personality of the writers. A couple of examples may be quoted. There is a faded letter from an English sailor who had been employed by the Company. He was taken

prisoner by the Dutch and swam ashore, escaping 'very narrowly.' The President of the Company at Surat received him with 'very ill language,' upon which he took service with Prince Aurangzeb, and he concludes, 'I thank God I doe live well and get mony.' The factors in Deccan wrote with a sharp pen. In 1660 they say, 'wee have livd heere upon poore mens charity, in the midst of great envy. For you may please to know that now Vauggy Shippott (Bhāji Shivpot), hearing that his bills of exchange is not paid in Surat, and that Simbo Potell is likely to loose his mony (as justly hee deserves), and that wee have found him to bee a treacherous person, that laughs and smiles in our faces, when behind us hee endeavours to cutt our throats, and contrives all wayes to roote us from hence, hee now cannot dessemble longer, but appears in his owne coulours and hates the sight of us as much as a monster doth a looking glace.'

W. R. SCOTT.

ROBERT CURTHOSE, DUKE OF NORMANDY. By Charles Wendell David. Pp. xiv, 272, and one map. 8vo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1920. 12s. 6d.

WE are glad to have read this monograph. Robert Curthose from his want of success has been somewhat neglected by historians and it is right that we should have the sources for his biography collected, weighed and put together. The eldest son of the Conqueror was unlucky almost all his life. His first rebellion against his father cost him the English Succession, and his hold on Normandy was never too secure. One success he had and that was in the Crusade of 1096, and it was as a crusader that any fame was attributed to him by later chroniclers. His fall before the power of his successful brother Henry I. led to his imprisonment in various castles in England and Wales, and in the latter country he is said to have learned Welsh and to have written verses in it. His long captivity and the death of his only son—*mult fu amez de chevaliers*—is described in full detail in this carefully compiled work.

A. F. S.

A HISTORIC GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH DEPENDENCIES. Vol. vii.—India, Part II. History under the Government of the Crown. By P. E. Roberts. Pp. iv, 212, and one map. Crown 8vo. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1920. 7s 6d.

THE reader can have nothing but praise for this able continuation of the first part of this excellent work. Beginning with the end of the Vice-Royalty of Lord Canning, we are brought down to the Coronation Durbar of the reign of George V. and the Montagu-Chelmsford report. The style is clear and easy and the historic facts well weighed. Neither criticism nor praise is refused to the work of each Viceroy but always in a spirit of fair-mindedness. The period covers the increase of the Indian Empire by the incorporation of Burma, and the reasons for this step are particularly well dealt with. Lord Ripon's well-meant reforms are duly chronicled, and Lord Curzon's rule given its quota of praise.

KINCARDINESHIRE. By the late George H. Kinnear, F.E.I.S. With many maps, diagrams and illustrations. Pp. xii, 122. Fcap. 8vo. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1921. 4s. 6d. net.

THIS account of the county of Kincardine has been seen through the press by the dead author's friend, Mr. J. B. Philips, and we must congratulate him on his care. The author, however, had completed his work before his death. He tells us that although the county at one time possessed a royal residence it cannot be called a county of much national importance. The royal residence was from Pictish times at Kincardine in Fordoun parish and received Edward I. 'The Mearns' as part of the county is called, was in early times a constant source of trouble, and three Scottish Kings died violent deaths there. The county became the scene of the battle of Corrichie in Queen Mary's time and was ravaged during the time of Montrose. Dunnottar was the last stronghold to yield to Cromwell's troops and there the romantic saving of the Regalia of Scotland by the wife of the minister of Kinneff took place. The influence of the Earl Marischal made the county Jacobite, and the old chevalier was proclaimed at Feteresso in 1715. In 1746 it remained Episcopalian and suffered accordingly. Its antiquities include stone circles, a crannog at Banchory and the Ogham stone of Auchquhollic, as well as some crosses. The old church of Arbuthnott is one of the few existing pre-Reformation churches of the North, and Benholm, Dunnottar, Balbegno, and Crathes are interesting examples of places of strength, while beautiful houses abound. In the Roll of Honour the author includes the Keiths, Earls Marischal, Lords Monboddo and Gardenstone, Bishops Wishart, Mitchell, Burnett, and Keith. Dr. James Arbuthnot, Pope's friend, Marcas Ruddiman, David Herd and Dean Ramsay are among the writers. To this information is added a complete account of the geology and topography of the county and everything the intending visitor can wish to know.

MODERN HISTORY IN OXFORD, 1841-1918. By C. H. Firth. Pp. 51. 8vo. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 1920. 1s. 6d. net.

IN this pamphlet tracing the development of history-teaching in Oxford Professor Firth shews the progressive spirit of research animating the occupants of the chairs and lectureships—himself modestly in the background although most prominent in his steady success. It is a great record of the rise of the historical stature of Oxford University.

One admires in Professor Firth's story the clearness with which he traces the lifting of the Oxford historical ideal, alike in theory and practice, by Stubbs and York Powell, and more recently under the influence of Firth himself.

ADAMNANI VITA S. COLUMBAE. Edited from Dr. Reeves' text with an Introduction on Early Irish History. Notes and a Glossary, by E. T. Fowler, D.C.L. New Edition, revised. Pp. 280. Crown 8vo. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1920. 10s. 6d.

THIS new edition, revised and with a valuable glossary, will be welcome. It is intended for students to whom the works of Bishop Reeves, on which

it is based, are inaccessible, but who wish to study *virtutum libelli Columbae*. To make us understand this better, the writer has given a very interesting history of the Early Church in Ireland, showing how it took there a form not territorial as in England, but moulded by the Celtic System. Hence many strange positions came about, bishops subordinate to chieftains, and even to abbesses, married secular clergy, and traces of polygamy, which even the success of St. Patrick's mission did not change. We are given, too, an excellent account of St. Columba's life both in Ireland and in Scotland, his successors, their relations with the parent Irish Church, and of St. Adamnan, who was of the saint's own kin. The editor holds that the Columban Church was 'certainly neither 'Roman' nor 'Protestant'' and so far we can follow him with certainty.

A. F. S.

MEN AND THOUGHT IN MODERN HISTORY. By Ernest Scott, Professor of History in the University of Melbourne. Pp. viii, 346. With Portraits. 8vo. Melbourne: Macmillan & Co. 1920. 12s. 6d.

THE writer of this well-written book has written brief biographies of a number of thinkers and more full accounts of their theories and modes of thinking, with contemporary and later comments thereon. The choice is a little haphazard, and a book which includes Rousseau, Voltaire, Napoleon, Metternich, Palmerston, Abraham Lincoln, Karl Marx, Darwin, Gladstone and H. G. Wells, to mention no others, necessarily includes many schools of thought and manners of thinking. Still he has managed to make an interesting study, and at the end of his chapter on 'Tolstoy and Pacifism' we have the excellent sentence, 'Pacifism has much to be thankful for in the result of the war, even if those who fought in it and those who gave their lives in a righteous cause had little reason to feel thankful to the Pacifists.'

HAMLET AND THE SCOTTISH SUCCESSION, Being an Examination of the Relations of the Play of Hamlet to the Scottish Succession and the Essex Conspiracy. By Lilian Winstanley. Pp. x, 188. Crown 8vo. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1921. 10s.

WE find in this book a new attempt to discover the elusive meaning of Hamlet's complex character by deriving the play from the tragic circumstances which surrounded the sad early life of King James I. and VI. The author says that Denmark bulked largely in the popular mind through the King's marriage and through Bothwell's death, and that therefore the old play was chosen, but she deduces the tragedy from the murder of Darnley and his widow's remarriage to Bothwell. We think this is going too far. Even admitting that Shakespeare's plays sometimes contain bygone tragedies known to the audiences and forgotten political allusion, it is difficult to see why the playwright, while adapting the older play where the murder of a king by his brother and marriage to his widow was an integral part, did not alter this if he wished to be topical. No one can say that Darnley and Bothwell were in any way 'brothers' (the author mistakes 'first' and 'second' husband for 'second' and 'third' on page 57), while the fact that Hamlet's mother was not accused of the King's murder makes it less easy to make her character agree with the guilty one popularly ascribed

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to Queen Mary through the venom of George Buchanan. All one can say is that Shakespeare possibly desired the Scottish Succession, but it would be difficult to identify James VI. with Hamlet. There are many suggestions of possible origins, that the Ghost in the play comes from the ballad of the murder of Darnley, and that the courtiers can be identified. While we do not agree that the author proves her thesis she has written a book on an interesting subject that will create discussion and provoke interest.

HELPS FOR STUDENTS OF HISTORY. Ireland, 1494-1603. By the Rev. Robert H. Murray, Litt.D. London: S.P.C.K. 1920.

ONE wonders how the old-time student of history was able to work and work so exhaustively, without the help of a book of this kind. This one is exceptionally good. It begins by showing where the medieval statutes may be found which have never been entirely collected together, and it points out the effects of 'Poynning's Law' which has been so often misunderstood. We are given a splendid list of authorities on the Reformation and on the difficult subject of 'the Plantations,' and the digest on 'Modern Books' should not be neglected by any one who wishes to attempt to understand the melancholy history of the Sister Island. The essays are all brilliant.

A. F. S.

STUDY MANUAL FOR EUROPEAN HISTORY. By members of the Department of the University of Chicago. Pp. vi, 51. 8vo. The University of Chicago Press. 1920.

THIS is a list of readings for the history students of Chicago and also a guide for reading in European History for extra mural-students. It contains a long list of useful books.

THE SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS, 1917-1919. Issued by the Library Association B.-E. Historical, Political and Economic Sciences. January, 1921. Pp. 495. Folio. London: The Library Association, 33 Bloomsbury Square. 1921. 21s.

THIS bulky list of works classified by subject contains no fewer than 12,000 entries selected from over 400 British and foreign periodicals. The Scottish journals are sparingly represented. As an aid to study this systematic reference-book cannot fail to render capital service and certainly deserves hearty encouragement.

SONGS OF THE GAEL. By Lachlan Macbean. Pp. 32. 8vo. Stirling: Eneas Mackay. 2s.

TRANSLATED and set both to old notation and sol-fa these bilingual songs are intelligible and interesting even to those who know no Gaelic.

STORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REV. RICHARD BAXTER'S 'SAINTS' EVERLASTING REST.' By Frederick J. Powicke. Pp. 35. 8vo. Reprinted from *The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*. Vol. 5. 1920.

THIS essay by Dr. Powicke (father of Professor Powicke) explains the sombreness and weariness of spirit in Baxter's best known book as reflecting

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the desperate political and religious conditions, 1645-1649, under which the work was originally composed. It is however suggested also that he was by disposition inclined to melancholy. His sincerity is insisted upon as well as his conservative frame of mind. An alleged tendency to rationalism is not very well supported. Contemporary charges of profiteering from the *Saints' Rest* are triumphantly refuted. Dr. Powicke has amassed a capital store of biographical commentary on a remarkable book which was a stand-by for two centuries, although its decline and fall are traced from 1690.

LABOR PROBLEMS AND LABOR ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WORLD WAR. By Gordon S. Watkins. Pp. 247. 8vo. University of Illinois.

THIS, one of the University of Illinois studies in the social sciences, offers an excellently clear analysis of the organization of war labour, shewing the details of the administrative work and concluding with inferences from the immense experience thus gained. In general, British readers will be struck by the closeness with which conditions across the ocean meet our own. They will note with their own characteristic reservations the proposals for 'the introduction of democratic government in industry' and the suggested 'provision for giving to labor a share in the excess earnings of industry.' They will however unite in Mr. Watkins's aspiration for 'the generation of a spirit of co-operation, democracy and good-will between management and labor.'

LETTERS OF THEOPHILUS LINDSEY. By H. MacLachlan, M.A., D.D. Pp. xii, 148. Crown 8vo. Manchester: University Press. 1920. 6s.

THESE letters of the 'father of Unitarian Churchmanship,' 1723-1808, are edited with loving care. The writer was an Anglican clergyman who in 1765 established the first Sunday School at Catterick, and became a Unitarian in 1773. His letters are therefore of considerable interest to historians of that body. One of his converts seems to have been the Duke of Grafton.

CULLODEN MOOR AND STORY OF THE BATTLE. By the late Peter Anderson of Inverness. New and revised edition. Pp. 190. Sm. 8vo. Illustrated. Stirling: Eneas Mackay. 1920. 5s.

DR. P. J. ANDERSON sponsors this capital reprint of his father's creditable and well-informed local sketch and battle history which was first issued in 1867. An appendix of authorities on the battle and a detailed index add to the serviceableness of this meritorious historical essay.

Léon van der Essen: *Contribution à l'histoire du port d'Anvers et du commerce d'exportation des Pays-Bas vers l'Espagne et le Portugal à l'époque de Charles-Quint (1553-1554)*. Pp. 30. Anvers, 1921. An interesting contribution to the history of European trade based on a Spanish Report in

the royal archives at Brussels. It may be noted that books printed at Antwerp formed an important item in the list of exports, and that Antwerp was not simply a base of export: the bulk of the goods dealt with were produced in the Low Countries.

D. B. S.

In the Raleigh lecture on History to the British Academy—*The British Soldier and the Empire*—by The Hon. John Fortescue (pp. 23, Milford, 2s. net), a most inspiring claim is put forward for the soldier as a contributor to the historical literature and the imperial spirit of Great Britain. Notable are the tributes to Moore and Baden Powell. Perhaps it was too much to suggest that 'the demon of drink' has even yet been slain, and there may be overstrain also in the view of the army man as a moral force otherwise. But a little over-emphasis can be forgiven to the fine-spirited appreciation of the high quality of the British soldier.

G. N.

Unusual interest attaches to the presidential address given this winter to the Ateneo of Madrid by Señor Ramón Menéndez Pidal. It is published in *La Lectura: Revista de Ciencias y de Artes* (Madrid, December 1920) under the title *Un Aspecto en la elaboración del 'Quijote'* and contains matter of concern to every lover of the Don and every student who enjoys tracing the origins of the fun which that entertainer so plentifully supplies. 'Don Quixote' in its first part it will be remembered appeared in 1605, achieving its immense success as by a lightning stroke. Its manifold sources give no great trouble but the new question raised turns upon a work assigned to circa 1597 in which the primary plot of the future Don was if not forestalled, at least suggested seven years before the immortal knight of La Mancha came out into the open.

The work in question is styled *Entremés de los Romances* and is ascribed to 1597 although it must be owned that Sr. Pidal does not indulge us with bibliographical particulars. When unearthed by Adolfo de Castro it was declared to be the work of Cervantes himself, a view which Sr. Pidal will not take for granted. In the *Entremés* a farm-hand, Bartolo, reads himself insane in the study of knightly romance, identifies himself with the heroes of them and goes off on a course of unfortunate adventures of chivalry closely parallel to those afterwards sustained or suffered by Don Quixote. The parallels are at several points identities. Both Bartolo and the Don were profoundly impressed by the well-known romance of the Marquis of Mantua. Whoever turns to chaps. 4, 5, and 10 of *Don Quixote* will see how cleverly Cervantes drew from that romance its extravagant humour. The romance itself is printed in Ochoa's *Tesoro de los Romanceros* and the editor footnotes the series of allusions to it made in *Don Quixote*. The 'aspect' of these allusions, however, noted by Sr. Pidal is that most of them are repetitions, sometimes even verbal, from the *Entremés*. It is an 'aspect' which nobody can refuse to see. But until the bibliography of the *Entremés* is definitely worked out, the text of the parallel passages made available to English readers, and the authorship of the *Entremés* reasonably determined, we in Great Britain must remain in doubt whether Don Quixote was a single stroke of inspiration from Cervantes, as we had supposed, or a secondary line of splendour

protracted and intensified from the Bartolo of another humorist-critic and playful expositor of Spanish romance.

Sr. Pidal will bear with us if we are not in haste to decide without fuller documentation in a process of such literary moment.

A Bibliography for School Teachers of History edited by Miss Eileen Power (Pp. 62. 8vo. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd. 1s. 6d. net) merits hearty commendations for the frank judgments, originality of social stand-points, and general air of freshness and vigour characteristic of a preliminary essay on the teaching of history. Its dominating idea is to press the study of life a little more and politics a good deal less. This preference shews itself also in the bibliography (240 volumes) by which Miss Power puts her principles into practice as a guide to both teacher and student.

The English Historical Review for April strikes a general note more technical and less popular than usual. 'The Genealogy of the Early West Saxon Kings,' by G. H. Wheeler, pieces the sparse annals well together. 'The War Finances of Henry V.,' by Dr. Richard A. Newhall, and 'The Supercargo in the China Trade about the year 1700,' by Dr. Hosea B. Morse are (perhaps the more because of their unromantic type) rich in details of management, especially on wages, exchange and general finance. As a combination of the functions of the trader and the diplomat, the part the supercargo had to play had its adventures, and it is gratifying to find Dr. Morse emphatic on the fitness of the men for their vocation: the select committee formed from them during 1780-1834 'were the finest representatives that England could have desired of her mercantile community.'

In a 'note and document' article Dr. J. H. Round discusses the suggestive but difficult fact of the occasional cases of exclusion of county-castles and their baileys from the jurisdiction of the towns in which, or at which, they were situated. Using Prof. Maitland's studies of Cambridge as a remarkable instance of this birth mark of jurisdiction and ancient government, Dr. Round impressively urges the paramount need of exact and exhaustive topographical and historical research on all such problems. Miss Winifred Jay unearths a charter by Edward VI. on 22 July 1550 which incidentally states that the King had lately assigned the upper part of the chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster *pro domo parliamenti et pro parliamentis nostris ibidem tenendis*. This is a valuable ascertainment, determining with approximate exactness when St. Stephen's ceased to be a mere ecclesiastical edifice and took on that character as a political assembly-house which has so long been its decisive connotation.

The Antiquaries' Journal for April shows the new magazine of the London antiquaries maintaining its steady place as a business-like record of current discussion, discovery and commentary. For the moment perhaps the controversies are not urgent, but the battle of Ethandun gives opportunity for some not too cogent theorizing by Albany F. Major, while on the other hand certain beautiful Irish gold crescents are skilfully shepherded by Reginald A. Smith towards historical connections with the Aegean area, probably by way of Spain as intermediary. An axehead of stone, perhaps quartzite, dug up at Amesbury, is well described by Sir Lawrence Weaver.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset for March starts its seventeenth volume with a change of editor, the Rev. C. H. Mayo, for thirty-four years associated with the office, now retiring with all the honours of capital service. Rev. G. W. Saunders and Rev. R. G. Bartelot now conduct this charming little periodical. Extracts from record have always been a feature. The present number reproduces an Anglo-Saxon page from the tenth century Gospel Book of Widcombe Lyncombe. There are good notes on local bells and on the bellfounder Robert Austen, discussions on the birthplace and parentage of Dr. John Bull, and enquiries about arms in churches. The odd legend of the Martyrdom of St. Indract assigned to A.D. 689 is translated. It has special interest from its connection with the cult of St. Patrick. A fine portrait of Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, 1762-1814, accompanies a notice of an eminent naval family.

We have received the March number of the *Aberdeen University Review* vol. viii, part 23. Its themes are, India in Transition, English Spelling, the University Greek Play, and the art of the Theatre. Professor Harrower dealing with the Greek Play of 1920, which was the 'House of Atreus,' interprets the performance as proof of 'the undoubtedly great amount of first-rate dramatic talent in the University.'

The American Historical Review for January opens with a historical retrospect by Edward Channing crisply summarising American tendencies and movement since the *Mayflower* set her passengers ashore. The negro question is touched upon with significant diffidence and the Civil War is handled with equally significant repression. America's growing consciousness of world-responsibility is reflected in this interesting survey. It is followed by a paper on early Russia: a continuation search into the origins of the late War: and an enlightening set of letters and diary extracts from the papers of General Meigs on the conduct of the Civil War, particularly as regards General McClellan.

Another important chapter on the same period is by Mr. L. M. Sears on the adventures of John Slidell, the famous Confederate diplomat, at the French court. His greatest adventure of course was the affair of the *Trent* in 1861 when a U.S. warship made him a prisoner and nearly brought about a war with Great Britain. Slidell's intrigues with both France and Russia have a taint of almost pathetic ineptitude but he made a dignified stand for a lost cause. The silent refusal by President Johnson of Slidell's petition to be allowed to return to the States for temporary business purposes in 1866 impresses one to-day as not less impolitic than ungenerous, but no doubt the position was still equivocal.

The American Historical Review for April contains a summary of the Washington meeting of the American Historical Association in December last. Among the subjects was the *imperium* under Augustan constitution as modified by Hadrian's action in organizing a council of jurisconsults to assist him in his decision. Many modern and *post bellum* topics were treated, embracing the slave trade, the influence of Wesley during the American Revolution, the diplomatic relations of the American continent, and the historical policy of the Association itself.

In the same number a special article by Frederic Duncalf is devoted to the Peasants' Crusade of 1096. Its trend inclines to lessen the obloquy resting on the shoulders of Peter the Hermit for incapacity and decadence of spirit. It modifies also the usually adverse estimates of the Emperor Alexius and lays the chief blame for disasters at the economic door, the inadequate resources of the pilgrims. 'The *via sancta*' (says finally this criticism) 'was not for the pauper.'

A Russian view of the American Civil War, by F. A. Golder, is most notable for the high opinion of Lincoln's personal character which the Russian ambassador, Édouard de Stoeckl, formed, although his uniform view of the president as politician was unfavourable. Perhaps it was inevitable that a Russian diplomat in the sixties should reckon a democratic statesman as entirely wanting in the qualities requisite for political autocracy.

The transport of troops on American railroads during the War is examined by Ross H. M'Lean, who commends the skill with which five millions of men were entrained and moved 'on schedule' to their stations.

The Caledonian for April, with its usual modicum of breezy patriotic United States Scotticism, has pictures of Kinloch Rannoch and Ben Cruachan and the Cross of Inveraray. Letterpress largely quoted from Scottish sources deals with the localities of the pictures, *plus* an account of Clan Urquhart.

The number of the *Revue Historique* for September-October 1920 contains the second half of M. Boissonade's survey of the commercial relations between France and Great Britain in the sixteenth century, and a further instalment of M. Halphen's critical examination of the history of Charlemagne. The latter is devoted to a destructive examination of the conclusions of Inama-Sternegg and Dopsch with regard to the agricultural system and ownership of land of the period. The *Bulletin historique* contains reviews of recent collections of documents in the province of English history, and of the latest contributions to the history of the French Revolution. M. Ch. Guignebert gives a cautious and critical estimate of Frazer's *Folklore in the Old Testament*.

The number of the same review for November-December opens with a short but interesting study of legal administration in Burgundy in the twelfth century by M. Ganshof. This article merits the attention of students of the Scottish monastic chartularies. M. Halphen continues his criticism of the conclusions of Inama-Sternegg and Dopsch, with particular reference to industry and commerce in the age of Charles the Great. Forty pages are devoted to notices of recent books on British history. Canon H. F. Stewart's recent edition of Pascal's *Provincial Letters* receives a very unfavourable notice.

M. Ernest Denis, the historian of Nineteenth Century Germany, died in January, and his merits as a writer and a man are treated at some length by M. Louis Eisenmann.

The *Revue Historique* for January-February, 1921, opens with the first part of a study of the *Prophètes* of Languedoc in 1701-2 and in particular with Jean Astruc 'dit Mandagout' by M. Charles Bost. He describes his subject as 'une crise religieuse morbide peut-être unique dans l'histoire.'

M. Eugène Déprez deals with the Black Prince's victory of Najera (3rd April, 1367). The subject has been treated by a number of recent historians and in particular by M. Delachenal. M. Déprez' main contribution is his discovery in the Public Record Office in London of the official despatch of the Black Prince. The *Bulletin Historique* is devoted to recent publications on Medieval Church History, and in particular on the period of Gregory the Great.

The *Revue d'Histoire ecclésiastique* for January, 1921, contains the first instalment of an examination by M. Paul Fournier of the collection of canons known as the *Collectio XII partium*, which he describes as a German collection of the eleventh century. The first chapter of the study deals with the various forms in which the collection has been preserved and discusses their relations. The article is marked by the writer's careful erudition. In a lengthy review Dom. Aubourg deals with Dr. A. T. Robertson's *Grammar of the Greek New Testament* and sums it up as the best elementary treatise on the subject. In a notice of the third volume of Carlyle's *Mediaeval Political Theory* the view is expressed that in limiting his researches to the main printed sources the author has diminished the value of his conclusions. A long notice is devoted to the subject dealt with in Leman's *Urbain VIII et la rivalité de la France et de l'Autriche de 1631 à 1635* and *Recueil des instructions générales aux nonces*, which cast new light on a neglected field. The number contains an interesting chronique and the first instalment of a useful bibliography.

The *French Quarterly* for December contains a suggestive article by M. Rocheclave on *L'Évolution du goût dans l'art français* and an interesting study by N. M'William of *French Impressions of English Character (1663-1695)*. The most important contribution is an *Étude critique d'un groupe de poèmes de Leconte de Lisle* by M. Maingard.

Leon van der Essen, *Les Tribulations de l'Université de Louvain pendant le dernier quart du XVI^e siècle*, pp. 26 (Rome, 1920). Extracted from the second volume of *Rome et Belgique*, a collection of materials and studies published by the *Institut Historique Belge de Rome*. This sketch of a critical phase in the history of the University of Louvain is based on a codex containing a register of official letters of the period and on the correspondence of Fabio Mattaloni preserved among the *Carte farnesiane* at Naples. The codex had been borrowed by Professor van der Essen in 1914 and thus escaped the fate which overtook the University Library. The pamphlet indicates the difficult position occupied by a Catholic institution which sought to preserve its independence and corporate privileges menaced by both parties.

Archivum Franciscanum Historicum (July-October 1920) contains as its first *discussio* 'Le Chapitre général de 1272 célébré à Lyon.' Here Father André Callebaut re-establishes the Franciscan General Chapter of 1272 on a firm foundation. It was the second of the four held at Lyons during the thirteenth century, but has been overshadowed by the more important one two years later. This earlier chapter has some interest from a Scottish

standpoint, for it dealt with the thorny question of the division of the Franciscan provinces. Scotland desired restoration to the position of a separate province, and King Alexander III. had approached the Holy See with this aim in view. The Pope supported the claim, but there were political difficulties which prevented it being formally granted by the Chapter General. In the third article Père Livarius Oliger discusses the recent attribution by Dr. W. W. Seton and P. Lehmann of certain Franciscan manuscripts to Nicolas Glassberger, the Observantine Friar.

J. E.

Notes and Communications

LOCAL WAR RECORDS. The British Academy convened some months ago a conference of representative historians, archivists and delegates of local societies to discuss the question of the preservation of local war records of a non-military kind. Sir William Beveridge, who is chairman of the British Editorial Board for the Economic and Social History of the War Period, called attention to the danger of local war records being destroyed, and the necessity of taking in hand, without delay, the question of their classification and preservation, and of determining what documents or records might be disposed of.

In order to further this scheme local committees have now been formed. Professor W. R. Scott, Political Economy Department, The University of Glasgow, would be glad to know of any minutes of associations formed during the war, and there must also be many diaries covering the war period—some of which will contain material that would be valuable to the social and economic student of the future. The committees which are being formed in the larger centres will doubtless easily trace the more important records, but there must be many sources of information which are apt to be passed over, and it is to be hoped that Professor Scott will have the assistance of all who can supply the information desired by the committee.

ST. MALACHY IN SCOTLAND (*S.H.R.* xviii. pp. 69, 228). My note in the April number, p. 228, on Archbishop Malachy's journey through Galloway, *c.* 1140, has elicited a timely correction from the Rev. Dr. John Morrison. In expressing the view that it was at Cairngarroch more probably than at Portyerryrock that Malachy embarked for Ireland, I laid some stress on his visit to St. Michael's church (*ecclesia Sancti Michaelis*), which I identified with the parish church of Mochrum—'the only dedication to St. Michael within the county of Wigtown.' Dr. Morrison points out that charters No. 71, 72, 74 and 82 in the *Liber de Dryburgh*, contain reference to *ecclesia sancti Michaelis de minore Sowerby*. Lesser Sorbie, now incorporated with the parish of Sorbie, being only about three miles from Portyerryrock, whereas Mochrum is nearly ten miles distant, may well have been the scene of the Archbishop's miracle in restoring speech to the dumb girl. If that was so, my argument that Mochrum lies on the direct road to Cairngarroch has no bearing on the question; although I am still sceptical, perhaps stubbornly so, about the Archbishop risking the long conflict with wind and tide in a voyage from Portyerryrock, instead of the short and easy passage from Cairngarroch to Bangor.

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

ARCHBISHOP SPOTTISWOODE'S HISTORY (*S.H.R.* xviii. p. 224). Bishop Russell in his preface to the Spottiswoode Society edition of the *History* describes four MS. copies which had been in his hands. No. 1 in the Advocates' Library. No. 2 in the possession of the Spottiswoode family. No. 3 in the Kelso Library. No. 4 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

If the MS. in the Advocates' Library is not the very first draft it is certainly a very early one. There were two MS. copies in the Lauderdale Library. One of the two is probably the copy now in Kelso Library. Principal Baillie makes it clear that he had access to the final MS., which is now in Trinity College, Dublin, and that before any edition was published. Bishop Russell, who adopted the Trinity MS. for his text, says it is 'the one prepared for the press by the author' and 'sanctioned by the licence of two secretaries of state.'

D. HAY FLEMING.

SCOTTISH CHURCH HISTORY SOCIETY. It is proposed to found a society under the above title, whose membership should be open both to laymen and clergymen. An interim committee has already been appointed, and further particulars can be obtained from the Rev. W. J. Couper, 26 Circus Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

SCOTTISH BIBLICAL INSCRIPTIONS IN FRANCE (*S.H.R.* xviii. 181). The three texts headed by 'ANFERVORE' refer to evil. If the Scots who carved them came from Argyll, Skye or Uist, and also knew Gaelic, then 'anfervore' may be a corruption of the local Gaelic: *an fhir mhóir*, of the Devil. In these places the Devil is called 'am fear mór' and a son of the Devil, 'mac an fhir mhóir.' (*A Gaelic Dictionary*, Herne Bay, 1902, *s.v.* *fear*. God is called: *am Fear Math*, the good man, as compared with the Devil, the big man). Possibly the 'fh' of 'fhir' was sounded in the sixteenth century. The evils in the three texts: 'the ire of man,' 'evil,' and 'live after the flesh,' are all *an fhir mhóir*, of the Devil.

A. W. JOHNSTON.