

## Reviews of Books

THE SCOTTISH FRIEND OF FREDERIC THE GREAT, THE LAST EARL MARISCHALL. By Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell. Two vols. Vol. I. x, 312, with 17 illustrations. Vol. II. x, 321, with 17 illustrations. Demy 8vo. London: Stanley Paul & Co. 1915. 24s. net.

THIS book does not 'put its best foot foremost.' The first two chapters profess to contain an epitome of the family history of the Keiths, but they are full of errors, and the different members of the race are mixed up in an appalling fashion. There is no excuse for this, as the author, with very little trouble, could have got a perfectly coherent and correct account in many books of reference, such as G. E. C.'s *Complete Peerage*, or the more recent *Scots Peerage*. The old tale of the granting of the family coat-of-arms by Malcolm II. in 1010 is given, the fact being that arms were quite unknown in Scotland at that period. The Keiths, too, had nothing to do with the Clan Chattan, but took their name, as is correctly stated on page 2, from the lands of Keith, in Midlothian. To point out all the errors in these unlucky chapters would exhaust more space than can be spared, but as an example one sentence may be quoted: 'In 1358 in the reign of David I. Sir William, or Hervens, the fourth Grand Marischall, son of Warin de Keith, was ennobled as Earl Marischall and Baron Keith. He acquired from Lord Lindsay of Byres in exchange for Fifeshire property, the rock of Dunottar.' Admitting that 1358 and Hervens may be mere typographical errors for 1458 and Herveus, Sir William, who was created Earl Marischal in the year last mentioned, was not the son of Herveus, but of a Sir Robert Keith, and it was not he, but his grandfather, another Sir William, who acquired Dunottar, not from Lord Lindsay of the Byres, as that title was not created till 1445, but from Sir William Lindsay in 1392. Herveus was not the fourth Grand Marischal, for though he no doubt held that office himself, his authentic ancestors have still to be found. There was no 'Warin de Keith'; a 'Hervi son of Warin' witnessed an Annandale charter of 1124,<sup>1</sup> but he has not been identified with that Herveus who is said to have got the lands of Keith from David I.

The book improves when once we get started on the history of the Earl himself; the date of his birth is given as 2nd April, 1686, but he did not enter Marischal College till 1708, when he would, according to this statement, have been twenty-two, much too advanced an age at which to

<sup>1</sup> *Nat. MSS. of Scotland*, i. No. xix.

begin college in those days. It is more likely that he was then about fourteen, which would make him born in 1694. It is, in fact, impossible that he could have been born in 1686, as his mother, a daughter of the Earl of Perth, was then only eleven years of age. His sister Mary, afterwards Countess of Wigtown, who was next him in the family, was born in 1695, and his grandfather, the Earl of Perth, writes in November 1694 to the effect that Lady Marischal had written to him 'that her son Lord Keith looked like a spright for smallness and littleness.' The presumption, therefore, is that he was at this time a mere baby.

Young men were launched on the world at an early age in those days, and Lord Keith saw service in Flanders with Marlborough and Ormonde, becoming a Lieut.-General before he was twenty-five. But after the accession of George I. he resigned his commission and felt bound to join Mar in his rising of 1715. He took a leading part in that ill-fated and mis-managed expedition, and when the Chevalier escaped he remained behind and had a pretty poor time of wandering in the Highlands. At last he found himself in Paris, a proscribed and attainted man. He was in the Jacobite 'attempt' of 1719, and after the battle of Glenshiel again escaped to Paris. He now appears to have spent some years in Spain, amusing himself with reading, shooting quails, and enjoying the sunshine and warmth, which always seem to have appealed to him. He was however still engaged in Jacobite plots, and it was not till 1754 that he finally broke his connection with the exiled prince. Meanwhile, attracted largely by the fact that his brother James was a Field Marshal in the service of Frederic the Great, Marischal went to Berlin and commenced that friendship with Frederic which is reflected so illuminatingly in the letters quoted in these volumes. The King respected and liked both the brothers, and their affection and loyalty to him lasted to the end of their lives.

The brothers themselves were devoted to each other, though they did not live together at Berlin: on the one side the Field Marshal's handsome Finnish mistress, Eva Marthens, was rather jealous of the affection of the Earl for his brother, and on the other, Marischal himself had a curious establishment, consisting of some faithful Oriental servants he had picked up on his travels and military expeditions, and a little Turkish girl who had clung to his stirrup at the sack of Oczakow, and who remained a faithful friend to him all his life. She refused his offer of making her his mistress or wife, it is not clear which, and was, as a middle-aged woman, married to a M. de Froment, whom she ultimately divorced and came back to her old guardian, dying in 1820, when nearly a hundred years old. In 1754 the Earl was appointed Governor of Neuchatel, hardly perhaps an ideal position for a man of his culture and abilities. But it was something to live for and on, and he did duty there till 1763, when he resigned and made his home at Potsdam for the rest of his life.

He was a charming letter writer, and among his correspondents were many of the most brilliant persons of his time. He was intimate with such different people as Rousseau, Voltaire, and David Hume, and there are many letters to distinguished women like Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, and Elizabeth of Parma, Queen of Spain. They all evidence a cultured,

calm and kindly mind ; he was interested in philosophy, literature and art, and discusses wine with the knowledge of a connoisseur.

We get interesting glimpses of his celebrated brother, the Field Marshal. It is a pity that Mrs. Cuthell did not apparently get access to the Keith MSS. in the Hanover Archives, or failing this, that she did not consult the report on these papers made in 1898 to the New Spalding Club by Professor Rait. She would have found there much curious matter, including a letter from Keith giving an account of his relations with the Empress of Russia, in which he says that she had determined 'to raise me to a height which would have been both my destruction and her ruin, of which she was soon convinced—even the day after my departure, when she but barely intimated her design.' If this means that Elizabeth would have married Keith, one cannot but commend his good sense in leaving Russia and refusing a position which would have been quite impossible. But there is no doubt from the evidence of the Queen's own letters that she was very fond of Keith.

Mrs. Cuthell may be congratulated, notwithstanding the animadversions made above, on having produced an interesting book, and one of real value to the student of history. She duly acknowledges, in her last page, the help she has got from the owners of the different letters and other persons, though Mr. W. Dickeson, the editor of the Scottish History Society's volume on the 'Jacobite Attempt of 1719,' will hardly be recognized as Mr. W. K. Dickson, the genial keeper of the Advocates' Library. It would have been better too, we think, had the *provenance* of the various letters been indicated in footnotes, and also the authority for the quotations given.

The title is spelt 'Marischall' throughout the book. No doubt spelling was a very arbitrary matter in old days, but 'Marischal' is the more usual, and certainly the official spelling, as may be seen in the Register of the Privy Council and in the Acts of Parliament. The numerous illustrations are of varying degrees of merit: the portrait of the tenth Earl Marischal, excellently reproduced as a frontispiece, is said to be the work of J. B. St. Loo; it has, however, been elsewhere attributed to Pierre Parrocel.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

THE BALKANS: A HISTORY OF BULGARIA, SERBIA, GREECE, RUMANIA, TURKEY. By Nevill Forbes, Arnold J. Toynbee, D. Mitrany, D. G. Hogarth. Pp. 407. With three Maps. Crown 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 5s. net.

THIS is a concise history of these nations from the earliest times down to the eve of the Great War. Up to within a very recent date the Balkan States excited very little interest in this country. We occasionally shuddered over a more than ordinary massacre, and were inclined in a vague way to attribute their evil condition to the Turks. Then came the Balkan wars, followed by what appeared to be a settlement of their disputes at a meeting of the Great Powers in London. And now matters are worse than ever, with these very Powers using the states as pawns in a contest compared with which all previous wars seem trifling. Bulgaria, Serbia, and Rumania are more than mere names to us now.

In their preface the authors say, 'If our sympathies are not all the same, nor given equally to friends and foes, none of us would find it possible to indite a hymn of hate about any Balkan people. Every one of these peoples, on whatever side he is fighting to-day, has a past worthy of more than our respect, and interwoven in some intimate way with our history.' If this story is largely one of wars and insurrections, and if the civilization of these races has been kept back, it is not altogether their own fault. The Turk 'literally overlaid the European nationalities of the Balkan peninsula for five hundred years. To their rule these subject states were expected to submit, but as they never to any extent embraced the Faith of their conquerors, anything like a harmony was impossible.' 'To the races they conquered,' say our authors, 'the Turks offered two alternatives, serfdom or Turkdom, those who could not bring themselves to embrace either of these had either to emigrate or take to brigandage and outlawry in the mountains.' Both courses have been followed largely, but it can hardly be said that Christianity in the Balkans has been presented in a favourable light, and the Turk had some excuse for pointing with contempt to the petty quarrels between Orthodox and Catholic, which were doubtless fomented from outside.

There are facts in these records of the past which throw light upon the present position of affairs, upon, for example, the dislike of Greece for Bulgaria, the rival interests of the latter and Serbia, and the influence of Russia upon Rumania and Montenegro. It is curious to note that at one time Austria made use of Serbia in an attack upon their common enemy the Turk. Nevertheless the Serbs have no reason to love the Austrians.

We would call special attention to the chapters upon Rumania and the present war, and upon Turkey. In the latter the origin of the Osmanlis, the expansion of their Byzantine empire, its subsequent shrinkage and still later revival, are dealt with; as also the problems which the future alone can solve. One good reason for the position which Turkey has now taken up lies in the fact, here pointed out, that she is fighting two of her principal creditors, who will be free to foreclose should the Central Powers fail. The maps will be found useful.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

LETTERS RELATING TO SCOTLAND IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. By James Ogilvy, first Earl of Seafield, and others. Edited by P. Hume Brown, M.A., LL.D., Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History and Palaeography, Historiographer-Royal for Scotland. Scottish History Society, Second Series, Vol. XI. Pp. xxvi, 211. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh: Printed by T. & A. Constable. 1915.

To those familiar with the North of Scotland the name of Lord Seafield suggests the leadership of the great Clan Grant, whose castle in the pine forests of Strathspey overlooks a wide territory of moor and mountain, not to speak of the richer lowlands that own its sway; but the name, in Scottish history, has other associations, for it was only in 1811 that the Grants became possessed of this title which had hitherto been in the family of Ogilvy of Deskford, the Lords Findlater, who, in the person of the author

of these letters, became Earls of Seafield. The person who was thus distinguished was a very remarkable man—not of a formidable or obtrusive character—but a man of infinite patience, tireless tact, and consummate devotion to the great duties which it fell to him to perform as Chancellor of Scotland under Queen Anne. His portrait, which we can see in a former volume of the Scottish History Society, is what we should expect, that of a man intellectual and good natured, with a good deal of dignity, and not wanting in strength.

This Lord Seafield has been of late done justice to, so far as the publication of his letters is concerned. The third volume of the second series of the Scottish History Society contains a great mass of letters written by him, and to him, by a great variety of persons—a further volume is promised—and meantime we have this collection made by the skilled and careful hands of Professor Hume Brown. The period is that of the Union, 1702 to 1707, and it throws a good deal of light on the confused and somewhat puzzling politics of that interesting crisis. It shows us from within—for most of the letters are of a confidential character, written to Godolphin—the way in which the various parties in Edinburgh were played against each other, or in support of the Government, and through them runs the haunting chorus, repeated in almost all of them, of Seafield's devotion to his great task and to his Sovereign's service. There is something almost pathetic in the way he repeats the assurance of his constancy. It had its reward. The Union was carried, and what is of even greater moment, a conflict was avoided between two nations which would have been a fratricidal calamity of the most terrible kind, the effects of which we might, even now, have been mourning. In the year 1704 the relations between the two parts of the kingdom were very strained, but the Act of Lord Somers, proposing to treat the Scots as aliens, had, fortunately, a very brief existence on the Statute Book. Its obnoxious clauses were repealed in the following year. The credit of the success of the Union, not only at the time, but in after years, lies largely with those who were wise enough to avoid religious difficulties by securing to each kingdom its own form of Church government. One may, or may not, agree with Lord Macaulay's phrase, 'The nations are one because the churches are two'; but there is little doubt that it was a wise and politic thing to avoid, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, any attempt to force the church polity of one country on the people of the other.

The letters of Seafield cannot be said to present much in the way of literary style or interest. They are too much concerned with the necessities of the moment and the perplexities of the political situation for that. Along with them there might be read with advantage such a record as is contained in another of the Scottish History Society's publications, *Clerk of Pennycook's Memoirs*, a book which covers the same period and contains many personal and picturesque notes of persons and incidents concerned in the Union debates. Clerk himself was one of the Commissioners for Scotland in 1706, and he describes their deliberations, and particularly, contrasts the final speech of Lord Seafield, in presenting the subscribed Articles to Queen Anne, with that of the Lord Keeper, who seems to have

made rather a poor appearance. Another document which throws light on the times is the recent article in the *Juridical Review*, for last October, on *The Toll of the 'Speedy Return'* by Mr. Roughead. That incident is of picturesque interest, but does not tend much to the credit of the Scottish administration of the time. The other letters and papers in this volume are very interesting, perhaps the most attractive being that by Lord Tarbat on 'the present state of the Scots divisions.'

It is impossible in a few sentences to enter on the particulars of the great struggle, but we commend this volume to those whose studies lie in that direction as a most ably edited document of national importance.

DAVID J. MACKENZIE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1913. 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. 434. Vol. II. pp. 539. With two illustrations. 8vo. Washington. 1915.

THE quality of any historical Annual varies from year to year in America as here. But the size and comprehensive character of the contents give additional chances of value in at least certain of the contributions. The issue for 1913 exhibits the curve of general interest as less in the ascendant than in recent previous volumes. Certainly the themes are diverse enough. Historical archives, frauds in portraiture, and English reaction against *laissez-faire* make good subjects of limited scope. Purely American matters, like 'Charleston during the Civil War' and the 'Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 1861,' appeal to the student always ready to sniff the battle from afar. The last-named paper, by Mr. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., gives a detailed narrative with much official and technical fact regarding the armament both of the fort and the Confederate batteries which reduced it.

As becomes the Association, its Annual gives prominence to pedagogic aspects of history. 'Pessimism,' says Mr. C. W. Alvord, 'is almost inevitable to one who examines the publications of our historical bodies.' This is a confession which gives room for reflection, perhaps for second thoughts, as one turns from the first multifarious volume of this Annual to the specialized and solid second volume, which is a careful edition of a mass of letters by and to James A. Bayard, born in 1767, admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1787, elected to the House of Representatives in 1797, and a peace commissioner to Europe in 1813, returning from England only to die in 1815. A large appendix to these letters, mainly on public affairs, is Mr. Bayard's European Diary from May, 1813, until November, 1814. British readers will turn with interest to the projected conquest of Canada in 1812, to the account of the diplomatic negotiations of 1813 about 'Impressment,' the employment of British seamen on American ships, to the Napoleonic wars in general, and especially to the full diary of Bayard's journey to St. Petersburg and his experiences in Russia in 1813-14. Personal matter concerning Napoleon is scarce, but the following passage regarding an exhibition in the Russian capital will arrest attention:

'There were many views of scenes which had occurred at Moscow after it had been taken by the French. These were designed and calculated to excite national feeling. You saw the Peasants falling and expiring who

had been shot in the streets by order of Bonaparte. The Priests on their knees and the French soldiers tearing their crucifixes from their bosom. Infants trampled under foot. One piece of great size represents Bonaparte flying from Moscow in the form of the Devil. The Painter has dressed him like a little Frenchman with talons to his feet but no tail . . . In the background is the Town in flames. In the front Moscow is represented as a female figure leaning on an altar surrounded with flames and plunging with her own hand a dagger into her bosom. The head of Bonaparte is turned round towards the scene in his flight with a most diabolical scowling visage . . . I saw many Russians gazing at the picture with great apparent satisfaction.'

Bayard visited London in 1814, but his diary of the reception of Louis XVIII. is featureless even when he dines with Brougham or attends 'a route at Madame de Stael's.' An excursion he made to Ireland the same year gave him chiefly an impression of the 'state of starving misery' and 'filthy modes of existence' there.

The prelude to the St. Petersburg journey was an adventurous voyage from the States across the ocean round the Orkneys into the Baltic as far as Revel, whence the journey was completed by land. On his return Bayard left St. Petersburg on January 25, 1814, arriving over-land at Berlin on February 21 and Amsterdam on March 5. Unfortunately mere jottings appear to have been made of the way through the Prussian, Hanoverian and Dutch territories or the record might have presented more numerous points of comparison with William Anderson's 'Narrative' of his journey to Dresden in early summer of the same year.<sup>1</sup> Although the American traveller, already in ill-health, could not record his observations with the zest exhibited by Anderson, his diary furnishes, as such writings seldom fail to do, its quota of historical and personal interest. Bayard's papers have been excellently edited by Elizabeth Donnan, who has added a large body of footnote information and has prefixed a capable but brief biography. These editorial aids are well done, and a full index completes the equipment of what can hardly fail to prove to be a standard, if secondary, source of European as well as American history.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE REGISTER OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY, COMMONLY CALLED THE BLACK BOOK. Edited by G. J. Turner and Rev. H. E. Salter. Part I. Pp. xlv, 377. 8vo. London: Published for the British Academy by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1915. 16s. each.

IN the Rolls Series there were issued several cartularies and registers of the utmost importance as documents for the social and economic history of England; but, valuable as the publications were, they represented only a fraction of a great store. The discontinuance of the Rolls Series, owing to the demands of the various calendars undertaken by the English Record authorities, and the non-existence of any private society or club capable of multiplying such publications in a systematic way, have prompted the British

<sup>1</sup>S.H.R. xi. 376; xii. 388.

Academy to adopt the enterprise as 'a great national undertaking, which at the same time would be highly appreciated by scholars abroad.' An excellent committee, with Professor Vinogradoff as director of publications, is a sufficient guarantee that the Parliamentary grant in aid will be wisely spent and the materials chosen with the best judgment.

It may be permissible in the *Scottish Historical Review* to remark that the Rolls Series was intended to comprehend Great Britain and Ireland within the scope of its contents. Scotland, partly owing to the activities of her historical clubs or the comparative dearth of matter, and partly because those in charge of the Series could not be expected to contemplate Scottish history from any but the English point of view, did not cut much of a figure. We became, in fact, the proud possessors of a metrical version of the history of Hector Boece! Now we have the *British Academy* undertaking with Government subsidy 'Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales.' There can, of course, be no question of the preponderant importance of the early English records from the point of view of the European scholar; and the purely Scottish historian will no doubt benefit, if indirectly. But there is publication work still to be done in Scotland which cannot be performed under the direction of the Deputy Clerk Register and with the means at his disposal, or by such a body as the *Scottish History Society*, which has to consider the tastes of the average member as well as the interests of the historical expert. Any reasonable Scot will grant at once that in this matter England is the predominant partner; yet he would humbly submit at least the fact of his own existence. This is to put the case politely; irony is out of place.

Of the six volumes in the advertised programme of the British Academy the present is the second: the remainder of the Register of St. Augustine's is reserved for Vol. III. The editors explain that 'the damaged state of some portions of the text has been a source of trouble,' and that, 'owing to the nature of the writing, the correct reading of many of the proper names is doubtful.' They have therefore been wise in postponing reconsideration of these difficulties till the compiling of an index to the whole gives full opportunity for comparative examination. On the same principle, sections of the Introduction which are essential to the understanding of the contents will appear in the second part, as well as a glossary of the obscure words and technical terms. The absence of these explanatory aids from the present instalment, while it will enable the editors to give a fully considered view of the whole Register, makes a reviewer hesitate to deal with any matters of detail, especially if he has no first-hand acquaintance with the peculiarities of the terminology.

The first section of the Introduction—the only section incorporated in this volume—concerns the estates of the Abbey. Mr. Turner, who is the writer, explains that the Register, commonly known as the Black Book and preserved in the Cottonian collection, was for the most part compiled towards the close of the thirteenth century, with entries subsequently interspersed or added. The second and smaller portion of the MS., to the printing of which we look forward, contains the legal title deeds of small properties acquired after the Norman conquest. The present portion is of

the nature of a rental-book, in which are included a few charters and ecclesiastical writs.

Though the Register contains no copies of the earlier charters and the primary object of the publication is 'the elucidation of the legal and agrarian institutions of Kent,' Mr. Turner rightly contends that the history of the acquisition of the estates is indispensable to the understanding of certain institutions in the county. With one exception the most important lands 'had been in possession of the abbey for more than two hundred years before the customaries in the Black Book were written. It is for this reason that the long series of Kentish charters . . . requires consideration. It claims a place in any investigation of the peculiarly Kentish measures of land known as the sulung and the yoke, or in such rights in the woods as danger and drovedene, which are not found in other counties: but they cannot be used for such a purpose unless it be clear that they are untainted by forgery and in the main authentic documents, though disfigured here and there by careless copying and well intentioned but unscholarly emendation.'

In discussing questions of authenticity—there was a destructive fire in 1168—Mr. Turner is more conservative than Kemble, who in the *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici* accepted only a dozen of the charters as above suspicion, and he points out the absence of any ascertained motive for forgery. 'The production of an early Saxon charter would be of little avail in an action for the recovery of land or franchises after the Norman conquest.' Gervase of Canterbury suspected a charter by Ethelbert I. of Kent partly because it was unsealed. Though we may know better, it is possible that we have not divested ourselves of all prepossessions; and the lack, at the time, of any certain device to establish the authenticity of early charters suggests Mr. Turner's doubt 'whether the Saxon lawyers specially insisted upon the careful preservation of the earliest charters, or whether their grantors seriously contemplated their future production in the course of litigation.' The very defects of the extant copies, and the difficulties and obscurities which they present, lead Mr. Turner to conclude that they are based upon genuine originals. Rejection of them as forgeries 'would raise a host of new and not easily explained difficulties.' A curate once maintained that inconsistencies in Scripture should serve as 'a stimulus to our Christian ingenuity.' Mr. Turner's attitude is similarly conservative, but conservative after criticism.

The reviewer is not in a position to say whether a map or diagram of the estates is feasible, or whether some such aid will accompany Part II. At all events any reader who does not know the localities would find diagrammatic help invaluable. Every student of such economic documents is at once concerned with the matter of distance as it affects administration; and an editor who has necessarily studied the topography is best able to furnish the requisite data. In the meantime the remainder of the text and Introduction will be awaited with interest.

R. K. HANNAY.

## Music and Musical Instruments of the Arabs 291

THE MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ARABS. With Introduction on How to Appreciate Arab Music. By Francesco Salvador-Daniel. Edited with Notes, Memoir, Bibliography and thirty Examples and Illustrations by Henry George Farmer. Pp. x, 272. Crown 8vo. London: William Reeves. 1915. 5s. net.

THE author of the original work came of a Spanish family whose chief characteristic appears to have been a passion for music and revolution. His father, having taken the side of Don Carlos, lost his estates, and, having, like his master, retired to France and settled at Bourges, he became organist of the cathedral and professor of music there. His eldest son Francesco had been born in Paris in 1831. In 1843, when the family left Bourges, he found his way to Paris, where he managed to make a subsistence by his musical talents. Eventually he came under the influence of Felicien David and determined to follow up his example by making a study of the native music of North Africa. He was about twenty-two years of age when he removed to Algiers, and after some years spent in travelling and studying in Algeria and the neighbouring countries, he published the results of his investigation in book form at Algiers in 1863 under the title, *La Musique arabe ses rapports avec la Musique grecque et le chant grégorien; et Essai sur l'origine et les transformations de quelques instruments*. This is Salvador-Daniel's contribution to the history of music, and it is acknowledged, by those who have a right to pronounce an opinion, that it is authoritative in its own particular department. Of this essay an English translation is given in the present volume. The conclusion arrived at by the author is that the statement so often made, that the peculiarity of Arab music is the division of tones into thirds, does not hold good of the Arabs of North Africa. It must be confessed that to the average European their music is anything but musical, as is proved by the disparaging remarks of many travellers about it; but this is largely due to the fact that the European has been trained to regard a limited number of notes only as musical, whereas the Oriental singer employs an endless number of sounds. On the other hand the Moor or Syrian or Egyptian cannot appreciate Western music, because he has no idea of harmony, all his music, even instrumental, being sung or played in unison. The author believes that in music as in the other arts and sciences the Arabs took from the Greeks what they handed on to Western Europe.

The editor's contribution to this volume comprises a memoir of the author, the translation of *La Musique arabe*, a series of valuable notes upon the subject of the essay, a short bibliography and an index. The work claims to be the first book on Arab music published in the English language. It will doubtless be welcomed by many readers.

T. H. WEIR.

SANDFORD FLEMING: EMPIRE-BUILDER. By Lawrence J. Burpee. Pp. 288. With 17 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1915. 10s. 6d. net.

ALL the latter day empire-builders are famous for their conception of great arterial railways as a means of progress and development. Not the least famous of these is Sandford Fleming, the Canadian. This book tells the

story of the work and life of a Fife lad who at the age of eighteen sailed from Glasgow in 1845 to push his fortunes in Canada, and there rapidly made a name for himself as a civil engineer on the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways.

Fleming was a man of extraordinary physique and mental vigour. For five years he acted as chief engineer of both railways, and went through many hardships in finding and surveying practicable routes through the Rockies. But his work and interests were not confined to railway building. To him belongs the credit of founding the Royal Canadian Institute. His work on the Pacific cable and an All-Red British-owned cable system is well known. He was tireless in promoting the movement for a standard time, and his later years were filled with the project of an imperial intelligence service, which the war may now stimulate. From 1880 till his death last year at the ripe age of eighty-eight he was the constant benefactor and Chancellor of Queen's University at Kingston.

An amusing incident, illustrative of Fleming's resource and indomitable character, was his attempt to hoist the British Flag on an unclaimed Pacific island as a halfway station for the Pacific cable, which is told in the romantic chapter entitled 'A Diplomatic Mission to Honolulu.' It was not his fault that Fanning Island had ultimately to be adopted. Some interesting accounts of his rare visits to Europe are given from his diaries. When in Glasgow in 1863, a little boot-black attached himself to him and showed him all the sights of the city, and they breakfasted together in a 'Corbett's eatin' hoose,' one of the coffee shops for the benefit of working men, then lately established by the philanthropic father of Lord Rowallan.

Mr. Burpee has written a pleasant and most interesting account of the work and varied interests of a remarkable man. Each chapter, as we learn from the preface, was read by Fleming as it was completed; large extracts are made from his diaries and published papers, of which a list is given occupying four pages of print. The book is illustrated with portraits and some reproductions of Fleming's drawings, and excellent photographs of Canadian scenery. There is a sufficient index.

ROBERT LAMOND.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SCOTS IN POLAND, 1576-1793. Edited, with an Introduction, by A. Francis Steuart, Advocate. Publications of the Scottish History Society. Volume LIX. Pp. xxxix, 1915. Demy 8vo. Edinburgh: Printed at the University Press by T. & A. Constable for the Scottish History Society. 1915.

THE original documents published in this volume have been collected and in part edited by Miss Beatrice Baskerville. They consist of Royal grants, chiefly to members of a company of eight Scots merchants attached to the Polish Court; a list of Scots admitted to the Citizenship of Cracow, with evidence regarding their parentage; miscellaneous extracts and letters relating to Scots in Poland; the original records of the Scottish Brotherhood in Lublin, to which Miss Baskerville's Introduction is prefixed; and papers relating to funds and bequests founded by Scots in Poland.

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Miss Baskerville, who has ransacked hundreds of registers and records, but whose attention the war has, for the time, turned to another Slavonic field, suggests that records of our countrymen may yet be found hidden in the manors and presbyteries of Poland and Lithuania, and in 'the wonderful library of the Zaluskis,' carried off by Cossacks from Warsaw, and still lying in Petrograd unexplored.

She speaks of 'the handful of Scots... who once sought shelter and livelihood, sometimes a competence, in the Polish Republic.' Mr. Steuart, in his learned general introduction, quotes evidence for very great numbers, including the chief bankers and foreign merchants and ubiquitous pedlars. Sir John Skene saw 'ane great multitude' of Scottish bearers of the pack or crame in the town of Cracovia in 1569. Fynes Moryson writes in 1598 that the Scots lived at this time in these kingdoms in great multitudes. William Lithgow, who travelled on foot through Poland in 1616, says he found there, besides the great yearly influx of young Scottish adventurers into the country, 'thirty thousand Scots families that live incorporate in her bowels.' The 'multiplicities' of Scots in Poland at the beginning of the seventeenth century seem to have been notorious. Already, in the middle of the sixteenth, they were so numerous as to provoke hostile legislation.

The majority were poor. Lithgow speaks of Poland 'cloathing, feeding and enriching them.' Fynes Moryson, while he bears testimony to the fact that the Poles surpass all men but the Saxons in their drinking powers, says that 'no country in Europe affoordes victuals at a lower rate' than theirs. He cites 'the poverty of their owne kingdome' as a motive which made the Scots 'flocke in greate numbers into Poland.'

'The fair land of Poland' extended from Silesia to Smolensk, and from the Baltic nearly to the Euxine. Scotland, like other poor countries, was prolific. Poland offered a career, warlike or mercantile. Scotland furnished both fighters and traders. Young Gordons, Murrays and Stuarts found employment for their swords among a class congenial in tastes and ambitions, and often in their Catholic religion, who disdained trade. But others of a different temper flocked also to a country whose people consisted of military and ecclesiastical nobles and 'ruvidous' agricultural serfs. Commerce did not suit the Slav. It was left to enterprising Jews, Germans and Scots. Among these for a long time the Scots were predominant.

Mr. Steuart and Miss Baskerville give much information about the Scottish soldiers of fortune who fought for or against Poland, and sometimes, with gay impartiality, did both alternately. General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, in Aberdeen, served in turn with the Swedes against the Poles, with the Poles against the Russians, and with the Poles against the Swedes, and died, full of honours, in the Russian service. Miss Baskerville contrasts the plodding Chalmerses, Davidsons and Tamsons with the Gordons, Stuarts and Murrays, whom she sees of 'very different mettle from those who have left their records in the Green Book of the Lublin Brotherhood,' and 'looking down on the traders of Lublin, Cracow and Warsaw, as did the Polish nobility.'

But it is with the trading Scots that the records here published have almost entirely to do. And there are Gordons too, and Ogilvies, Lindsays, Dundases, Keiths, Auchenlecks and Spenses among the Tamsons, Skots, Ritchies, Hewiesons, Andrew the lacemaker, John the gilder and Martin the barber of the Lublin Brotherhood. Its accounts are kept in some detail. It gave many donations to needy countrymen, and it paid its pastor 300 florins a year, and sometimes even more, with fair punctuality. The cost of building the Brethren's House at Zmigrod was 2542 florins, of which about a third was subscribed by various brethren 'of their piety.' 'The Honest Mr. George Ross' and 'The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory' advanced 800 florins each, at ten per cent. interest, receiving respectively the stable with the coach-house and the wooden granary, and the large stable with the brick granary, at a rent equivalent to the interest. The Honest (and cannie) Mr. Daniel Gregory, 'with God's Help,' took charge of the work, and in his accounts we have the prices of planks, beams, rafters, nails, hinges, sand, bricks, iron, tin and other material, besides the weekly wages paid to master masons and carpenters and their apprentices and helpers, and the exact cost of the brandy and beer supplied to every one of them every day. The record is at first in English, but afterwards falls into Polish, and sometimes even German. Chalmers becomes Czamer, Lindsay turns into Leneze and sometimes Lintza, and so on. Scots marry Polish women, and their children receive Polish Christian names. Many Poles and Germans, and, if such surnames as Nathan and Schaubrodt may indicate Hebrew blood, Jews also are admitted to the Brotherhood. But they all subscribe to the salary of the Protestant pastor.

The Royal grants show that, of the eight Scots merchants attached to the Court, several were ennobled and promoted to high office in the King's service, in some cases still retaining their membership in the Company of Eight, in others resigning it in favour of a son, or another 'honourable' Scot, but always under the Royal warrant.

The whole collection of documents is of varied but always genuine interest, and justifies the expressed design of the Scottish History Society that the historian may 'draw on and excavate from it as from a wealthy mine.' The recensions and translations of the difficult Polish-Latin have been done with conspicuous success by Mr. J. Mackay Thomson. The publication of the volume has been unavoidably delayed, but it will be found just now opportune.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

EIRSPENNILL—NÓREGS KONUNGA SÖGUR. Kristiania. 1915.

THIS is the third part of the series of *Sagas* of the Kings of Norway, in the original Icelandic, or Old Northern, tongue, now being issued by the Norwegian Historical Manuscripts Commission, under the editorship of Herr Finnur Jónsson, of which previous issues have from time to time been noticed in this *Review*. The present is a continuation of the *Saga* of the wily and valiant King Sverri Sigurdsson, who was born in the Faroe Islands, and whose turbulent reign extended over the closing years of the

twelfth century. The Eirspennill Codex (No. 47 of the Arna-Magnæan Collection at Copenhagen) is one of the four ancient MSS. containing this Saga, and has been regarded by Dr. Vigfusson and other scholars as having been written near the close of the thirteenth or in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The text, collated with the other MSS., and with contractions rendered in full, agrees closely with the Fornmanna text, upon which the Sephton translation is based, with minor additions, omissions and variations.

In the year 1194 occurred the rebel expedition to Norway of the 'Eyskeggs,' or Islesmen (literally the bearded islanders), who were raised in the then Norwegian Islands of Orkney and Shetland by Hallkel Jonsson, a brother-in-law of the then deceased King Magnus Erlingsson, and Olaf, a brother-in-law of Earl Harald of Orkney. With them was Sigurd, a son of King Magnus, whom they proclaimed king in opposition to Sverri; and after their arrival at Norway a great fight ensued between them and the reigning party in Florugio, near Bergen. The islesmen had fourteen ships, larger and higher in the bulwarks than those of King Sverri, which were twenty in number, no one of them with more than twenty benches of rowers; and though the invaders were at one time almost assured of victory, they were eventually overpowered by Sverri and his Birkbein followers. This was mainly through the islanders having lashed their ships together for the fight, in the process of which most of their oars were broken, leaving the ships, when the fastenings were unloosed, helplessly at the mercy of the king's smaller and swifter ships, which had their rowing appliances intact. Besides this, the king's party were latterly aided by a long ship manned by ninety men from the Castle of Bergen, and in the course of the fight nearly all the islesmen were slain. Some surrendered and were spared, while several leaped overboard and were killed in the water, including Sigurd their king, and Olaf, whose bodies were recovered and were honourably interred. A few escaped to Denmark, and of the large body who composed the expedition, Eystein Korp is the only one named who managed to sail west to Orkney.

This strange adventure of Orcadians and Shetlanders under Norwegian chiefs, though it very nearly upset the then regime of government in Norway by their attempt to place a new king upon the throne, has been little noticed by Scottish historians, and has passed out of memory in the islands. Here related with picturesque fulness, it is also briefly told in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, and with such entire agreement in both narratives as to evince the historical accuracy of much of Saga literature, assuming, of course, that the one is not a direct adaptation from the other. As the outcome of the invasion, King Sverri was naturally incensed against Earl Harald of Orkney, who, accompanied by Bjarni, the bishop, hastened to Norway to endeavour to make peace. At a great gathering (*Thing*) at Bergen he prostrated himself before the king, pleading that though he did not stop the expedition, which was indeed beyond his power, he yet took no part in it. The king relented and said: 'Stand up, Lord Earl, and receive God's grace and mine'; but the estates of the rebels who joined the expedition were confiscated, though subject to possible redemption, and the whole revenues

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of Shetland were dissociated from the Earl's control, and taken possession of directly by the crown of Norway.

The volume, after the account of the death of King Sverri, concludes with the history of his immediate successors, as given in the *Böglunga* and *Hakon Sagas*.

GILBERT GOUDIE.

**THE MAKING OF BRITISH INDIA, 1756-1858.** Described in a Series of Dispatches, Treaties, Statutes and other Documents. Selected and Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Ramsay Muir. Pp. xiv, 398. Crown 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1915. 6s. net.

In this volume we are presented with an admirable selection of dispatches, treaties and other documents illustrating the somewhat haphazard method by which the British domination has spread over all India. These are excellently edited, and the reason for each document and its historical setting clearly put before the reader. The editor points out two main themes he illustrates—the necessity for each extension of British territory, and the stages in the development of our system of government and the introduction of Western ideas, omitting therefore events of a purely military nature. In his able introduction he shows us that during the period he deals with, the military power of India, like the month of March, came in like a lion and went out like a lamb.

At the beginning of the British settlement in Bengal, native states rose and fell like packs of cards, whereas by 1858 war had ceased, and judges administered 'one fixed and unvarying law, without bribes and without favour.' All this arose through the spread of the power of the British, wielded by a trading company who feared extended dominion, hated war, and yet were forced into it by circumstances until their rule swallowed up all India, and their troops guarded its frontiers only. It was Hastings who first saw that power and the responsibility in governing provinces once acquired could not be separated. He saw that good government was necessary, and that Britain could supply it, that Indian customs should be interpreted as the legal system of the country, that the ryots must be fully protected, and finally that the company must *volens volens* take its place definitely among the other Indian powers. These five principles the editor shows have, when observed, made British rule in India successful, and when departed from (which but too often happened, as he illustrates by many of his illuminative extracts) have frequently threatened its continuity and utility.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

**THE MELLARDS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, INCLUDING THE BIBBYS OF LIVERPOOL, WITH MEMOIRS OF DINAH MARIA MULOCK AND THOMAS MELLARD READE.** By Aleya Lyell Reade. Pp. xii, 227, with 25 Plates. 4to. London: Privately printed for the Author at the Arden Press. 1915.

THIS sumptuously printed family history is very well written and beautifully got up, though it cannot be said that the Mellards themselves were either an old or particularly interesting family. They appear first as

tanners in the town of Newcastle-under-Lyme in the year 1743, and from that time to the present have occupied a prominent position in that town. The history of the family itself, however, only occupies twenty-four pages of the book. Its members appear to have had a distinct individuality of character, and to have occupied themselves in various spheres of life: one of them distinguished himself as a skilled acrobat, that part of his career being unfortunately terminated by an accident which occurred during a trapeze performance at the old Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars.

It is only, as the author says, through the female members of the family that the pedigree gains any distinction. It is rather remarkable that in a small family group where the men displayed no qualities beyond those which gain a middle-class competence, three of the daughters in the same generation should have mothered respectively a distinguished novelist, an original man of science, and a merchant millionaire.

The distinguished novelist was Dinah Mulock, the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, and of her Mr. Reade has given a wholly admirable and copious memoir. The man of science was the author's father, Thomas Mellard Reade, who won a deserved reputation for himself by his writings on geology. The merchant millionaire was John Bibby, one of the great Liverpool shipowners of that name. An interesting account of the family is given, together with a very full tabulated pedigree, which, like the other pedigree charts appended to the volume, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of clearness and detail.

We have said the memoir of Miss Mulock is admirable, and supplements and to some extent corrects the appreciative notices which have previously appeared of her, especially those by Mrs. Oliphant and Henrietta Keddie. After a somewhat depressing and unfortunate youth, hampered as she was by an impossible father, Miss Mulock at last won her way to the front as a noted novelist, and ended her days as the devoted wife of George Lillie Craik. The account of Mr. Reade is naturally of less interest to the general reader, who is not attracted by a record of scientific research, but it shows him to have been a man of much mental ability, and who enjoyed the esteem and friendship of the leading scientists of his day.

There are twenty-five illustrations, most of them portraits of various members of the family, all excellently reproduced. Would that all families might have the good fortune to be commemorated in such a pleasing fashion.

J. BALFOUR PAUL.

ALMANACKS FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By Edward Alexander Fry. Pp. vii, 138. 4to. London: Phillimore & Co., Ltd. 1915.

MOST practical is this immediate method of finding dates by direct reference to the almanack of the year, whether old style or new. It gives on a double page the almanack appropriate to the particular year that is sought, while a very wise inset brings the leap-year variation visibly into the alternative calculation. This is a great convenience and saves much trouble in computing differences made by the bissextile. In principle the

tables are arranged similarly to those in Augustus De Morgan's 'Book of Almanacs' reissued nine years ago (see *S.H.R.* iv. 473), and the leap-year arrangement is perhaps the most conspicuous advance upon De Morgan's almanacs. Besides the various tables of Easter Days, Feasts and Saints' Days there are a Roman and Church Calendar, a sheet of the Law Terms in English Courts and a table of the regnal years of English and British kings, as well as a list of Popes.

A curiously narrow circumscription in Mr. Fry's plan has interfered with the usefulness of his excellent book. A very few words of annotation would have supplied particulars of the calendar differences in Scotland, where the new style of commencing the year on January 1 was adopted a hundred and fifty years before that change was made in England. Does Mr. Fry consider that 'students of English history' do not require to know the Scottish computation of the year? A very little trouble too might have added the regnal years of Scottish kings and given these English almanacs a British equipment. In his list of Popes Mr. Fry also is so loyal to the pontiffs acknowledged by England that he ignores the schism and the rival popes whom the Scots accepted. Several citations unexplained are made to 'Selby,' presumably W. D. Selby, but the special work referred to is not indicated. These citations concern several important modifications of Nicolas's tables in his still very serviceable *Chronology of History*, and in particular a direct correction of Nicolas regarding the regnal years of William III., in which Mr. Fry is in agreement, as was to be expected, with Mr. J. J. Bond's tables, fourth edition.

Some of the foregoing points may induce Mr. Fry, when he comes to a second edition, to make good better, and extend his domain a very little so as the more to assist not only students of English history who require to investigate international facts, but Scottish students also. His tables, but especially his almanacs, serve admirably a great purpose in the facilitation of research by rapid verification of dates, and students on both sides of the Border will profit by his elaborate and exact work.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE EVOLUTION OF PRUSSIA: THE MAKING OF AN EMPIRE. By J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., and C. Grant Robertson, M.A., C.V.O. Pp. 457. With eight Maps. Crown 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 5s. net.

THIS little work, into which much information is compressed, is worthy of the position held by its authors in the University of Oxford. If ever the term evolution is to be applied in a non-scientific connection, its application upon the present occasion is justified. The story of Prussia is the story of an evolution, the triumph of an organism fashioned and shaped by the events of history, and containing in itself the elements of at least material success. Whether the processes which it has gone through and the influences which have been at work are calculated to produce those loftier and more spiritual characteristics to which some old-fashioned people still attach importance is of course another question. One thing is certain, Prussia is Germany to all intents and purposes. What it does not actually possess of the Empire,

it controls. It has every right to do so, embracing as it does much the larger share of the territory, of the population, and of the great towns, and contributing some two-thirds of the revenue. It had its small beginnings, its times of reverses and misfortunes, times when even Austria seemed to be surpassing it, but there has ever been an onward movement to which its very trials contributed. No wonder that a German, as he recalls his country's past, has great expectations in looking to its future. What he thinks has been effected in a small scale by the unification of the Empire will ultimately be repeated upon a large one—when Europe submits to the wise and cultured rule of the Kaiser.

It is, then, with this formidable nation that we are now at war. A study of its history presented to us in this volume will not encourage any optimism in us, or make us put much faith in the chances of Germany breaking up through internal revolt or readily giving way through any experience of poverty or famine.

No nation has owed more than has this to the influence of great leaders. The peculiarity in its case has been the readiness with which the people has recognized the greatness of such men, and the good sense exhibited in submitting to their rule. Why so intelligent a race should be so childlike and docile may puzzle some, but it will be observed that it has never in the past followed foolish leaders. Whether in the present case this can be said of the Germans, time will show.

The three outstanding figures in Prussian history are the Elector Frederic William, Frederic the Great, and Bismarck. The latter has done more than anyone else to shape the policy of modern Germany. The aims of all three were the same, to secure the establishment upon a firm basis of a great state. The progress of Prussia was not always a steady one. One chapter in this book is devoted to the remaking of the kingdom between 1807 and 1815, a period during which again it owed much to the enlightened statesmen who worked for its regeneration. There are nine maps, which serve to show the position of the country, with its changing boundaries, during a period of four hundred years.

W. G. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

SHIVÁJÍ THE MARÁTHÁ. By H. G. Rawlinson. Pp. 125. With two Illustrations and one Map. Post 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 2s. 6d. net.

ONE is glad to read this scholarly history of the great Maráthá Shivájí, who created a kingdom (he was crowned Maharaj at Ráigad in 1674) from the realms of the decaying Mohammedan princes in the Dekhan and incorporated in it a part of the Moghul Empire. He deserved to succeed, as he was brave, enlightened, humane for his time and (though he murdered Afzál Khan in curious circumstances) not nearly as treacherous as many Oriental rulers. The writer has made the subject his own, and gives valuable appendices on the ballad of Sinhagad, and on the connection between Shivájí and the poets of the Maráthá revival, of which he was the chief mainspring and origin.

NORTH COUNTRY DIARIES (Second Series). Edited by John Crawford Hodgson. Pp. ix, 328, 23. 8vo. Published for the Surtees Society. 1915.

THE enterprise and success of the Surtees Society have long been such as to earn for it a foremost place among the greater auxiliaries of historical and literary study. A school of antiquaries has never failed it, and the tradition goes bravely on. Mr. Hodgson, in this his second call upon the travellers and diarists to furnish material for a Surtees volume, has had an opportunity of which he has taken every advantage to make an attractive miscellany out of the experiences his journalists, autobiographers, chroniclers, and diarists record. The writers were these: Sir William Brereton, 1604-1661; Sir John Gibson, 1606-1665; Jacob Bee, 1636-1712; Mark Browell, ?1666-1729; Mark Akenside, father of the poet, ?1690-1741; Bishop William Warburton, 1698-1779; Bishop Richard Pococke, 1704-1765; and John Dawson, 1727-1769. The journal of Brereton was printed, with omissions, by Prof. Hume Brown; those of Browell, Akenside, Warburton, and Dawson have been printed also; the other items now appear in print for the first time. Gibson's brief and formal autobiography is in rather spiritless rime. Bee's 'Chronicle of births marriages and mortality' in and about Durham extends from 1681 until 1710. Warburton's two letters are dated 1755 and 1756, and were privately printed in 1913. Bishop Pococke's letters relative to his journeyings in North England in 1760 will for the general reader rival in interest and value the diary of Brereton, both being excellent examples of how much good matter an observant correspondent or keeper of a journal can set down. The letters deal with a large body of local antiquities, and specially include rough, but moderately faithful transcripts of Roman inscriptions, the originals of some of which are no longer known to exist.

It is true that the eighteenth century antiquaries followed one another in very much the same grooves, yet their discursive accounts make pleasant reading, and their discrepancies are often critical aids towards the facts. Pococke appears to have overlooked the fact that Homildon was a historic battle of 1402, not at all dependent on the ballad of Chevy Chase for its authenticity. John Dawson's diary, though rather narrowly confined to events of 1761 in the Hexham locality, in which he lived, has many stirring entries, especially those relating to the riot at Hexham. 'Severall thousands being assembled to prevent the justices from putting the Militia Laws in execution; six companys of the Yorkshire militia . . . were formed into a hollow square when the mob broke in upon them in which they fired some platoons. Mr. Ridley says that 17 men were killed upon the spot . . . Another mob was expected to rise last Monday near Newcastle.' The Militia Act, passed a year or two previously, stiffening anterior regulations, was the cause of these protests against compulsory service determined by ballot. Total deaths reported at Hexham ultimately are stated to have been 120. False alarms were raised about similar rioting, attended with bloodshed, at Carlisle. Great as is the service of such a collection on north country occurrences, the liberal annotations of the

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editor were very necessary to a complete appreciation. They bring to the elucidations on almost every page a mass of local genealogical and biographical information such as probably Mr. Hodgson almost alone commands. The diaries are in themselves a minor chronicle of Northumberland, and the footnotes a treasury of pedigree and topography. The second series of them inspires the hope that the editor has material for a third.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE INVERNESS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB.  
Volume VII. 1906-1912. Pp. xii, 406. 8vo. Inverness: Printed at the *Courier* Office.

THE Inverness Field Club derived its origin forty years ago from a series of lectures then delivered by Professor John Young, M.D., of Glasgow University, whose versatile personality remains a far from colourless memory with many friends and a few critics. The institution he was instrumental in founding (with the late William Jolly as its first president) does honour to the force of his influence upon associated study, and this seventh volume of its *Transactions*, covering seven years of contributions, is a well-balanced combination of field science with archæology and history. Contributors besides the editor, Mr. James Barron, include Mr. Evan M. Barron, Mr. James Grant, Mr. Herbert C. Boyd, and the Rev. Odo Blundell. Subjects dealt with embrace crannogs, shell middens, stone circles, 'the ancient marches of Inverness,' and the Black friars of the same place. A comparative note concerning 'The Curach and other primitive means of navigation' assembles various scattered data. These *Transactions* as a whole evince, and are well calculated to encourage, the spirit of research in the northern shires.

THE PROVISION FOR HISTORICAL STUDIES AT OXFORD. By John L. Myres. Pp. 27. 8vo. Humphry Milford: Oxford University Press. 1s. net.

IN the form of a letter to the President of the American Historical Association for its meeting in California this year Professor Myres synthetically shows what professors and lecturers and what lecture courses cover the field of historical studies in Oxford. This is done by way of telling American workers in history how the subject is organized in the hands of little short of a hundred teachers in the University. Such a list of scholars and prelections carries its own proof of the systematized learning available to the modern student, and its own promise of great results. Scotland is far behind in technical equipment of all kinds for real history.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEDIEVAL FRENCH LITERATURE FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES. By Lucien Foulet. Edited by Albert Schinz and George A. Underwood. Pp. vii, 30. Demy 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 1915. 2s. net.

THIS much needed short catalogue aims at meeting the requirements of preliminary study of medieval French as conceived in Smith College. Every allowance must be made for its provisional character, but its

limitations are a little disappointing. The American editors ought to have recognized that as a hand-list drawn up by a French student it did not ideally cover the needs of English study of Old French. The many important texts of romances and *chansons de geste* either produced in the British Islands or under the influence of Anglo-Norman solidarity might have been, however roughly, distinguished and classified with reference at least to leading examples of that literature. For most purposes of linguistic material that literature is quite on the same plane as the continental French poems. It is true that Wace's *Brut* is here, why not his *Roman de Rou*? Guillaume le Maréchal is here, why not Gaimar's *Estorie*, the *Song of Dermot*, the *Roman de Fregus*, the rimed chronicles of Jordan Fantosme and Pierre Langtoft, or the *Scalacronica*, or *Le Prince Noir*? Froissart is here, why not Jehan le Bel and Jaique Dex? Should Etienne de Bourbon not have had Nicole Bozon to keep him company? And the editors should have added an index. As a first outline the bibliography will be a useful guide to equipment both for college libraries and for private study. Its extension in a second edition on the lines suggested above would achieve the same end with improved results from the added interest of British and American readers in the old French literature connected with England, Scotland and Ireland.

G. N.

EAST LOTHIAN. By T. S. Muir. Pp. viii, 117. With Maps, Diagrams and Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. Cambridge: University Press. 1915. 1s. 6d. net.

HADDINGTONSHIRE abounds in places and memories of interest. Traprain Law may yet justify a fresh theory of early history with surprising returns to hagiological tradition. Institutional evolution may be illuminated by the 'Constabulary' of Haddington which for Mr. Muir appears to have had no attraction. The roads of the county rightly worked out would lead further than Mr. Muir's inferences. 'Bleau's map' is a new rendering of the great Dutch geographer's name, and 'a fine *sedilia*' is an indefensible combination of singular and plural. On page 87 is a phenomenal statement about Seton church, viz. that 'the nave was never built' but that 'it existed in the fourteenth century.' On page 92, what is due to Walter Bower is assigned to Fordun. On page 88 a reference to 'the dastardly outrage' at Whitekirk in February, 1914, assumes in the reader a knowledge or recollection of suffragist 'frightfulness' which every year makes less likely to be known or remembered. This little bunch of critical censures ends by setting on the pillory the phrase 'the mausoleum of the Lauderdale family of Renaissance work.' Schoolmasters should not be slipshod in their English composition. Apart from such flaws as these, Mr. Muir has with moderate success caught the points of broad interest in the geology, landscape and general place in history of the shire. There was much more to be made, however, of Haddington burgh than he has made of it, and Dunbar would justify a book all to itself. Maps, plans and illustrations, numerous and good, register the shire pictorially on the ample scale standardized by this Cambridge series of historical geographies.

## Breasted: A Short Ancient History 303

MARCO SANUDO. By J. K. Fotheringham, assisted by L. F. R. Williams.  
Pp. viii, 150. 8vo. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1915. 10s. 6d. net.

IN the Fourth Crusade Marco Sanudo of Venice found his opportunity after the capture of Constantinople in 1204. He negotiated the treaty of Adrianople in that year. He conquered Naxos and many other islands of the Cyclades, after which he had a double-edged adventure in Crete in which his private ambitions as Duke of Naxos were hardly compatible with loyalty to Venice, and he passed out of Cretan history under a storm of Venetian obloquy. He died probably about 1230. The records about him are involved and obscure and his biographers have not been able to educe too clear a story from them. They have, however, skilfully and critically assembled the evidences for a career uniting the characteristics of a pirate, a condottiere, a diplomatist and a conqueror as the by-product of a Crusade. It is a biographical essay, the fruit of much research in foreign libraries and archives, and it is packed solid with closely vouched material, and supported by a considerable appendix of extracts from chronicles, etc., a table of the many authorities in MS. and print, an excellent index, and adequate sketch maps of Ravenna, Naxos and Crete.

A SHORT ANCIENT HISTORY. By James Henry Breasted. Pp. viii, 334.  
With five Plates and eight Maps. Crown 8vo. Boston and London:  
Ginn and Company. 1916. 4s. 6d.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. From the break-up of  
the Roman Empire to the opening of the eighteenth century. By  
James Harvey Robinson. Pp. ix, 421. With eleven Plates and  
twenty-one Maps. Crown 8vo. Boston and London: Ginn and  
Company. 5s.

THE American schoolboy has privileges. It is hard to conceive how history could (except by deleting the 'Questions') be made more attractive than by such volumes as these, lavishly illustrated with sixteen coloured plates, twenty-nine maps, and pictures in the text of nearly every other leaf. The two books together form Part One of 'Outlines of European History,' and deserve commendation as constituting a summary equally competent and attractive of the historical movements of the Old World from the dawn of record to the days of Queen Anne and the Grand Monarque. Written not merely for the upper school, but evidently designed to escort the student considerably beyond the school bounds, each volume has a final bibliographic chapter which introduces to more advanced works. The illustrations are well chosen, and the style, while studious above all of clearness, has animation and colour. There are positions at which the American perspective breaks away from the European, but in the main the New World lines of judgment are continuations from the Old.

DUMBARTON CASTLE CONSIDERED AS A FORTRESS. By John Irving.  
Pp. 58, with seven Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Dumbarton: Bennett &  
Thomson. 1915.

THE fact that the author of this brochure is a son of the late Mr. Joseph Irving, historian half a century ago of Dumbartonshire, secures him in

advance the guarantee of a sympathetic reception. The leading episodes of the castle's share in history are sketched moderately well, although hardly with the adequate additions and modifications rendered necessary by advances in historical science since 1860. The vital relationships of the castle on the one hand with the Crown, and on the other with the Burgh and the Port, are barely suggested. Neither Joseph Bain's Calendars nor the Exchequer Rolls are cited. There are other omissions too. But the author is quite up to date in rejecting absolutely the two-hand sword which his father was quite willing to retain as a genuine heirloom from William Wallace. There is the more satisfaction in this that it furnishes a sly cut or two at the Abbey Craig monument and its objectionable acquisition of the relic. The essay closes with the note that since November, 1914, the castle has once more been used as quarters for troops.

LIFE OF VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE. By Arthur Hassall, M.A. Pp. xiv, 224. Crown 8vo. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. 1915. 3s. 6d. net.

WE are glad to see a new life of Bolingbroke, and to read this very adequate one. The author understands the *tourbillon* of the time Harry St. John lived in well—a time when each statesman was uncertain what King would succeed Queen Anne—when most statesmen paid court to three Courts, the Queen's, that of the Chevalier, and that of Hanover, with no certainty of the future, and when perfect loyalty either to an idea or a political party was almost impossible. He renders to St. John all the credit he can in showing the benefits he brought about by the much assailed Peace of Utrecht, and he has done us service by giving a complete and a good biography of one who, though an unsuccessful politician in the main, had in view that 'the good of the people is the ultimate and true end of government,' and that 'the greatest good of a people is their liberty'; one who purged, in the words of Disraeli, the Tories from 'all their absurd and odious doctrines which Toryism had adventitiously adopted,' and of one who had a very great influence in literature in England through Pope and himself, and in France through Voltaire.

A HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS TO THE UNION. By William Charles Scully. Pp. xv, 327, with 45 Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1915. 3s. 6d.

THIS little book takes us easily, instructively, and pleasantly through the history of what once was called 'the Cape,' which has now expanded into 'South Africa,' from its discovery by the Portuguese to the present day. Much the most stress is laid on the early history, however, and the author has done his part well in the details of the Dutch rule, with all its savage punishments, from 1679-1795, when the Cape became British for the first time. It was again British from 1806, and we are told much of native wars and the abolition of slave-making. The Great Trek which had such surprising results took place from 1836 to 1840. The growth of the colour question—a great one in the future—may be specially noted. *Circa* 1685 'marriage between Europeans and slaves of full colour was

forbidden, but no restrictions were imposed in respect between Europeans and half-breeds.' The Governor of Cape Colony from 1699 to 1707, when he was disgraced, Wilhem Adriaan van der Stel, was himself 'coloured,' yet the last entry in the book is, 'no one may belong to either the Senate or House of Assembly unless he be a British subject of European descent. No analogous racial or colour line has been drawn in any other of Great Britain's self-governing colonies.'

A SHORT HISTORY OF EUROPE. FROM THE DISSOLUTION OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE GERMAN WAR, 1806-1914. By Charles Sanford Terry, Burnett-Fletcher Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. Pp. lxiii, 601. Crown 8vo. London: George Routledge & Sons. 1915. 6s. net.

ALL the qualities of thoroughness and exact scholarship that distinguish Professor Sanford Terry's work are to be found in full measure in his latest book, which, though complete in itself, is also the concluding portion of a three-volume history of Europe from 476 to 1914. This final instalment marshals with admirable clearness and brevity the great armies of facts of the century that lies between the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and the outbreak of the German War. It is well fitted to supply in a handy form the detailed information without which it is impossible to understand the causes of the present war.

*The Danger of Peace* (by J. W. Allen. Pp. 37. Crown 8vo. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1915. 1s. net) is a vehement statement of the necessity, if civilisation is to endure, of continuing the war 'until Germany is in a military sense completely powerless.' But when that happy consummation comes the peacemakers will not find much direct help in Mr. Allen's unexplained formula that we 'must impose our terms.'

*John Tyler, Tenth President of the United States* (pp. 44, 1915), is a sonorous address by Armistead C. Gordon dedicating a monument erected by Congress in memory of Tyler, who was President from 1841 until 1845.

The Philological Society has issued to its members a volume of specially Scottish note and value by Sir James Wilson, and entitled *Lowland Scotch as spoken in the Lower Strathearn District of Perthshire*, to which we have already called attention. It is a systematic treatise, with phonetic spellings to interpret pronunciation, a fully set out dialect grammar, long lists of characteristic words, proverbs, and idiomatic expressions, some riddles and popular rimes, and, as a very welcome final to a scientific analysis of Strathearn speech, a glossary. A foreword by Dr. W. A. Craigie expresses satisfaction that this, one of the first studies of a single Scottish dialect, should be so thorough and complete. As a treasury of native idiom carrying within itself a mass of traditional wisdom or prejudice, and recording at the same time for every non-Perthshire reader the contrasts of Perthshire pronunciation with that known to each reader, this book possesses endless interest and entertainment for any true Scot in

whose ear his own brand of Doric lives. Not since Dr. Jamieson has Scotland incurred greater debt to any scholar of the vernacular than it owes to Sir James Wilson.

Another issue to the same society is *A Fifteenth Century Courtesy Book*, edited by Dr. R. W. Chambers, along with *Two Fifteenth Century Franciscan Rules*, edited by Mr. Walter W. Seton, in one volume. (Pp. 127. 8vo. Oxford University Press. 1914.) The former sets forth the rules of deportment of marshal and 'sewer' serving at a lord's table; the latter consists of (1) the 'third order' of St. Francis, or order for penitents, and (2) 'the Rewle of Sustris Menouresses enclosid,' or order of St. Clare. There are three facsimiles of the MSS., and the introductions, notes, and glossaries furnish a complete equipment.

The Viking Club's *Old Lore Miscellany* for July notes the occurrence of the designations 'of that ilk' in 1532 in Shetland, believed to be an early adoption of the mainland Scottish usage of style; and of 'kyndlie tenant' in 1626 in Orkney, whereof only one other instance so late as 1751 is known to Mr. A. W. Johnston. Mr. Gilbert Goudie prints in this number the Rev. George Low's diary of a *Tour through the North Isles and part of the Mainland of Orkney in the year 1778*, containing many natural history observations and references to antiquities, such as brochs, tumuli, standing stones, and whorls.

Professor Tout has reprinted from the 'Bulletin of the John Rylands Library' for October *A Mediaeval Burglary* (pp. 24), being a lecture delivered in the Library last winter. It re-tells with freshness and fuller light than heretofore the story of the robbery of the treasury of the wardrobe of Edward I. at Westminster in 1303, when a mass of plate, jewels, relics, etc., was stolen, almost certainly with the connivance of the monks of Westminster. Besides a plan of the place of the burglary there are two facsimile extracts from a text of the *Flores Historiarum*, decorated with early drawings, one of the Westminster thief at work, and the other of the spoliation of the treasure of Boniface VIII. at Anagni in the same year.

*The Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* for 1914, vol. xxii. part iii, open with the presidential address of Mr. Howard Pease, a dashing survey of the Northumbrian countryside in border history, written as if from the saddle by a sound marchman. Northumberland is strongly represented by Mr. J. C. Hodgson's topographical and genealogical papers on Holborn, Elsdon, the Tankerville Estates, Coldmartin Tower, and Fowberry, into which he has transfused much charter evidence, pedigree matter and biographic lore of a type hard to come by, but invaluable when secured. Epitaphs at Mindrum are edited by Rev. M. Culley. Scottish papers include the Rev. J. F. Leishman's note on the ancient inscription of Ayton church bell, bearing the words (which require some deciphering) 'Campana—Cuthberte,' indicative of dedication to the saint of the Lammermoors. Mr. Leishman writes also upon the brass in memory of James Melvill, the Scottish reformer, set up in the church of the Holy

Trinity at Berwick in 1914, the tercentenary year of Melvill's death. Incidentally Mr. Leishman's statement that King Robert the Bruce was absent from his son David's marriage in 1328 'on the Sunday after St. Mary Magdalene's Day' must be corrected. The nuptial date was the Sunday before, not after, St. Magdalene's day: it was Sunday, 17th July, 1328. The king's presence at the wedding (despite the rarely erring Barbour's statement to the contrary) must be presumed from the fact that at any rate a charter by King Robert was granted at Berwick the day before the marriage.<sup>1</sup> It is dated *apud Berwicum super Twedam sexto decimo die Julij Anno Regni nostri vicesimo tercio*. As a whole these Berwickshire transactions manifest an unusual standard of antiquarian learning.

Professor A. S. Cook has reprinted from the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* his review—a studied disagreement with the conclusions—of Dr. Hewison's *Runic Roods*. He sends us an offprint of his note in the *Modern Language Review* on the date of the inscription on the Brussels Cross. The 'Runic Roods' already require a bibliographer to keep the student abreast of the debate.

Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario) Bulletins of History now include, No. 16 for July last, O. D. Skelton's *Federal Finance*, comparing taxation in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, and No. 17 for October, F. B. Millet's *Craft-Gilds of the Thirteenth Century in Paris*. The latter is an exposition of the *Livre des Métiers*, drawn up circa 1260-1270. The essayist favourably interprets the trade-guild régime as defensive against feudalism on the one hand and competition on the other. A useful glossarial list of 98 crafts is annexed, along with a brief bibliography. No. 18 of these Bulletins, *The Co-operative Store in Canada*, by H. Mitchell, sketches the history of co-operation in Canada, where it seems the system has not been a great success. A tendency is visible however towards co-operative methods in agriculture, and from this there are expectations. Another paper from Queen's is Professor James Cappon's offprint on *International Law and Neutral Commerce*. Later phases of blockade have somewhat shifted the base of discussion.

In the *English Historical Review* for January the editor, Mr. R. L. Poole, devotes a profound study to the early history of the connexion between the see of Maurienne and the valley of Susa at the opposite ends of the pass of Mont Cenis—with the Alps between. Mr. W. A. Morris attempts, by a sort of collation of the functions of each, to track the office of Sheriff in the Anglo-Saxon period, from its prototype, that of the king's reeve, and he draws up a valuable cumulative compilation of the various judicial, military, fiscal and administrative duties of the sheriff both towards the king and the earl. Miss Helen M. Cam essays the more picturesque evolution of the 'Legend of the Incendiary Birds.' The present critic has some reason for remembering a contribution to *Notes and Queries* on 5th November, 1898, in which several passages in Scottish chronicle were

<sup>1</sup> Raine's *North Durham*, App. No. 82.

cited. Miss Cam shows some grounds for a belief that the affinities of the tale are Scandinavian. Mr. C. L. Kingsford tries (continuing earlier efforts) to penetrate and lighten the obscurity of Robert Bale, a London chronicler (see *S.H.R.* ix. 196, xii. 89), and finds a clue to identify him with a scrivener in the city who flourished circa 1457-1473.

Volume XIV. of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* is completed by the December number. The editors, Rev. F. W. Weaver and Rev. C. H. Mayo, are appealing for special support of the magazine by their subscribers during these crucial times. The little journal never fails to show learned and attractive extracts from the past of the two historic counties it serves so faithfully. This last number concludes a long and specially valuable body of transcripts of Sherborne deeds A.D. 1377 from the 'Liber Niger' at Salisbury. One document of A.D. 1307 extracted has a number of interesting words. 'Wyndefellyng' is glossed in the deed itself as trees blown down; but what is the meaning of this—'cum croppis et corticibus et Cospellis que dicuntur *vellyngsponoun*, de omnibus quercubus'? And what is the hay custom—'consuetudo feni que dicitur *Stachel Rek vel Rekstachel*'?

In the *Modern Language Review* (Jan.) Mr. Toynbee edits Dante's indignant letter of 1315 declining terms offered for his return to Florence. Prof. A. S. Cook demonstrates an unnoticed debt of the poet Skelton to Chaucer.

*Old Lore Miscellany* (October) edits from a Dutch original with notes by R. S. Bruce the very curious account of a 'capture' of or raid made upon Shetland by a Dutch squadron at the end of June and beginning of July, 1667. The Sheerness, Chatham and Gravesend raid had lasted from June 8 to July 24. On June 24 the squadron of Admiral Baron van Ghent, under orders for Bressay Sound and the enterprise of capturing or 'incorporating' Shetland, set sail from Holland and sighted the Noup of Noss near Bressay on the 29th. They were on the watch for the English admiral Sir Jeremy Smith (whose squadron was according to Pepys at Newcastle about June 13) but had not fallen in with him. Beyond requisitioning the inhabitants for fish and mutton, to be duly paid for, Van Ghent did not molest the islanders. The expedition failed to achieve anything, and after cruising off Shetland for some weeks the ships returned to Holland late in August. Information gathered from natives was to the effect that on the island in Herringbuss Bay, now Lerwick harbour, there was a fort with 80 cannon, of which five were 'heavy pieces of metal,' under command of the Governor 'Willem Sencklaer,' with 350 soldiers besides about 500 armed inhabitants. The episode does not seem to be much in evidence on record beyond the report that in the Dutch war 'Lerwick was garrisoned for three years by 300 men commanded by Colonel William Sinclair.' To Mr. Bruce's note it may be added that after peace was made with Holland in August, 1667, orders were given by the Scottish Privy Council on November 26 requiring Colonel Sinclair, governor of the garrison of Zetland 'to disband the whole garison officers and souldiers under his

command.' Probably some local record has preserved a Shetland memory of the affair.

In the *Juridical Review* (December) Mr. W. Roughead deals anew and in lively manner with the Auchindrayne tragedy (1597-1611), perhaps the most brutal series of plots, reprisals, and murders for base causes for which Scotsman had ever to thole assize. Mr. E. Manson on *Metrical Law* sparkles with quotations from the comic-rime reports of cases. The plum of them all is Sir F. Pollock's *The Hound's Tail Case*, a report of *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway Company*, not nearly so well rendered in 18 Q.B.D. Ignoring Scots law, as barristers are apt to do, Mr. Manson appears never to have heard of Mr. Bird's *Law Lyrics*. It is a pleasure to introduce them to his notice.

The *American Historical Review* for January opens with Professor H. Morse Stephens' presidential address to the American Historical Association on 'Nationality and History.' It traces to the intensification of nationalism, finding expression in popular histories, much mischievous patriotic vainglory and antagonism. 'Americans are taught from childhood to hate Britishers by the study of American history,' he says, and 'Germans were taught to hate Frenchmen by the study of German history.' A first instalment of a closely reasoned and documented paper by Mr. Lynn Thorndike on 'The True Roger Bacon' is a rather destructive criticism of some exaggerated estimates of the famous friar's place in medieval science. Commonplaces sometimes, under the influence of a narrow enthusiasm, are interpreted as original and revolutionary contributions by an author who in truth was only a transmitter. Mr. Thorndike has undermined a good many claims asserted for Bacon as a discoverer and leader of thought, but we must wait for the continuation for the full results of the re-estimate. In these days not even the invention of gunpowder may be immune from taint.

Rev. Jonathan Boucher's letters still in course of being edited in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* included (in the June number last year) correspondence in 1798 with Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen, important for the foundations of American episcopacy deriving as is well known from a consecration ceremony in Bishop Skinner's chapel at Aberdeen in 1784. Of wider interest is a gracious acknowledgment by George Washington in 1798 of Boucher's dedication to him of a work on the American Revolution. Boucher styled the acknowledgment 'a very handsome letter,' and was gratified by the cordial approbation, although written by Washington 'not having read the Book.'

*Maryland Historical Magazine* for September gives an account of the 'Discovery of Maryland,' being an article on Giovanni da Verrazzano's letter to King Francis I. in 1524, from the recently discovered new copy first published in 1909, and considerably differing from Hakluyt's version. The explorers baptized the territory 'Arcadia on account of the beauty of the trees.' A diary of a journey in 1816 from Baltimore to the Alleghany Mountain, though it must be confessed prodigiously dull, is an instructive

record of Uria Brown's observations on the agriculture, roads, water and landscape. He rails at 'the Traitorous Indians' in the general direction of 'Braddock road,' and denounces 'the rascally practice of setting fire' to the forests of the Alleghany slopes. His anathema of the latter is odd enough: 'the persons that do it ought to be confined in the Mountains within the walls of a penitentiary built of the Materials they produce, and fed on the beef of Rattle snakes and bears foot soop until the Great Masterly forests should Assume their natural and official Magnificence again.'

*The Iowa Journal* (Jan.) contains a study by Ruth A. Gallaher of the 'Indian Agent,' the office of colonial or State representative sent to the Indian territory, half justice of peace and half ambassador, often frontiersman or soldier, and always requiring nerve and energy for a dangerous position. This useful and interesting historical summary of a special frontier function is brought down to 1849. Another Indian paper is the translation of Pierre Boucher's account of his adventures as a prisoner of the Fox Indians in 1728-1729.

*The Smith College Studies in History*, a new quarterly from the Department of History in that College, must be welcomed for its promise of solid work if the series maintains the standard of the inaugural essay by Grace P. Fuller, *An Introduction to the History of Connecticut as a Manufacturing State* (8vo. Pp. 64. Northampton, Massachusetts). A century ago the State had no manufacturing towns and agriculture was its staple occupation. In 1905 it was producing 80 per cent. of the rolled brass and copper, 72 per cent. of the ammunition, and 69 per cent. of the clocks in the United States. Stages and assisting causes of this great change are intelligently shown, and the data establish the conclusion that the decade 1870-1880 made Connecticut predominantly a manufacturing State. We note the ammunition works as in 1880 employing 871 hands, and wonder what may be the comparative results of the decade 1914-1924.

*The Revue Historique* (July-August) opens with a study by Louis Bréhier of the objects of the foundation of Constantinople, shewing that, duplicating institutions of Rome, the emperor had not thrown aside his pagan attributes, and that he did not contemplate a new Rome exclusively Christian. Asia Minor was the richest and most prosperous part of the empire, and military, political, and religious considerations coalesced in the choice of the transferred capital. Ch. Mortet traces on maps of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries the name 'Dardanelo,' which later gave title to the two forts on opposite sides of the strait, in the Italian plural 'Dardanelli' and the French plural 'Dardanelles.' G. N. Tricoche examines the story of the siege of the Mormon city of Nauvoo in 1846. A first instalment is given of an article by the late Émile Amélineau, critically describing the Arab conquest of Egypt. Of this the concluding half is presented in the September-October number. The article makes large use of Arabic sources, and narrates, with extensive particulars, the march of 'Amr to Memphis, thence to the siege and capture, first of Babylon, *i.e.* Cairo, and afterwards of Alexandria. This conquest, accom-

plished A.D. 639, the author considers to have been rendered possible only through the antipathy of the Egyptians to their Byzantine masters. Egypt submitting to the Arabs surrendered all her proud history, it was her '*acte de décès*.'

M. Rod. Reuss begins a large memoir on the sack of the town hall of Strasbourg in July, 1789, a revolution episode condensed into a flashing sentence of Carlyle. M. W.-M. Kozlowski completes his detailed and documented study on 'Kosciuszko and the Polish legions in France, 1798-1801.' A Greek 'Bulletin Historique' by M. Gustave Glotz and an Italian one by M. Poupardin, give collective surveys of recent diggings and researches in ancient Greece, and of recent medieval studies of Italy.

The number for Nov.-Dec. begins with an important constructive criticism of M. Bédier's theory of the origins of the *chansons de geste* as developments from the shrines on the pilgrim routes. The critic is M. Maurice Wilmotte, who insists specially on two things, the duality of theme but unity of handling of the lives of saints and the *gestes* of chevaliers, and the persistence to a far greater degree than has been recognised of early Latin pieces which evince all the characteristics of the slightly less early vernacular chansons. These propositions are the foundation for the new critic's contention that these poems, whether about soldiers or saints, derive from a literary tradition reaching back to the literature of Rome. A short chapter of telling comparison and analysis shows how the traits of the French chansons are forestalled in earlier Latin poems, notably in *Waltharius*. While the criticism accepts much of M. Bédier's brilliant inferences of radiation from pilgrimage centres, it furnishes far deeper and apparently surer explanations of the literary type which the chansons represent, not as vernacular originations, but as transmissions from Latin models. M. Paul Robriquet has put together several unpublished MS. notes by General de Galbois (1778-1850), who saw considerable service under Napoleon. In 1809 he accompanied the Emperor when he revisited the field of Austerlitz: the episode forms the subject of the best of all the notes. Three years later he went through the Russian campaign, and has left particulars of his share in the passage of the Bérézina.

The *Revue Historique* (Jan.-Feb.) starts the year with a large study in economic politics by M. Marion, a close discussion of 'the recovery of the imposts in 1790.' Made in implement of Necker's recommendations the exaction of those sources of revenue at once provoked popular outbreaks, conflicts of local and central authority, tricks and agitations to evade payment, and discontents alike of the privileged exempt and of the opponents of privilege. Grave deficits in the returns from the new direct taxes necessitated fresh pressure of the indirect, with the result of bitter opposition to the many-sided 'aids,' ending in general insurrection and paralysis of financial administration. It was an 'immense *débâcle*,' a desolating jumble of 'imposts direct and indirect, ancient and novel, forced and voluntary,' a whirl of contradictory and abortive expedients successful only in adding impetus to the Revolution. The fall of Necker, once *Ministre adoré*, was an omen of graver overthrows. One odd effect of the crisis was a marked increase of alcoholism. The community of Pas-de-Calais, for instance,

'drank infinitely more than before the Revolution.' The same was true of Brittany, and what was true of Brittany was true of Paris—'they drank more and more alcohol.'

Madam Inna Lubimenko in a long paper reconstitutes the diplomatic relations of England and Russia in the sixteenth century. An episode of 1573 was the grievance that in the Swedish army serving against the Czar there were Englishmen. Queen Elizabeth explained that they were Scots, over whom she had no authority. The Russian court had many reasons to seek political friendship with England, but Elizabeth, keeping in view Sweden and Poland, deemed it imprudent to consent to an alliance with the Russian monarch, 'rich but primitive and capricious, who had no fleet and could render no serious service.' M. Antoine Guillard offers an extended appreciation of the historian Karl Lamprecht (born 1856, died 1914), whose encyclopedic knowledge he duly admits while dealing very faithfully with his excessive Teutonism, his overestimate of himself, and his failure to win a classic place alongside the great German historians Ranke, Mommsen, Sybel and Treitschke.

The *Bulletin de la Section Historique* of the Roumanian Academy for October continues Prof. Iorga's monographs on Roumanian history, among which is a note on 'L'Alexandrie,' the ancient Roumanian version of the romance of Alexander the Great, who there appears (as usual in the European romance cycle) as the son of Nectanebus the Egyptian necromancer.

Among the 'Miscellanea' in *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum* (January-April, 1915) appears an article dealing with the Convent of Claresses, or Grey Sisters, established at Aberdour, in Fife, in 1486. This regular sisterhood of the third order on its arrival here was by the Bull of Erection placed under the control of the Vicar-General of the Observantines. Documents have recently come to light proving that it consisted in its early days of four members—two regular sisters from Amboise and two novices—to which were added in the course of time four others. Isabella Wycht (or Wight) was superior of the convent, whose history is now amplified by the discovery at Bordeaux of contemporary copies of two documents disclosing the difficulties which arose from the jealousy and ill-will of the provincial vicar and guardians of the Scottish Friars of Observance. Olivier Maillard, Cis-montane Vicar-General, handled the situation with tact, and secured for the sisters a *modus vivendi*.

The MSS., now printed for the first time, from the archives of the Gironde, are (1) a copy of the 'Obedience' or Letter taking the sisters under the special protection of the Vicar-General, dated November 2, 1488; (2) Letter conferring license to wear the scapular, dated at Paris, May 3, 1489. These letters, with the contemporary notes appended to them, are of value in shedding additional light upon the history of the establishment of the Claresses in Scotland.

The Bull of Pope Innocent VIII., dated January 11, 1488, also printed, helps to explain the measures taken to place the third order of St. Francis upon a secure basis, and to free it from the spiteful attacks of petty jealousy.

*La Nation Tchèque*, a half-monthly review (Paris, 23 Rue Boissonade, price 25 centimes), edited in French by Professor Ernest Denis of the Sorbonne, is the Parisian organ if not of Pan Slavism at least of Tcheoslavism. 'Austria delenda est' is its dominating note. A well-informed article (15 June) is a short bibliography of recent anti-British books in Germany. This review *des manifestations de haine* closes with a promise in an early number of a corresponding notice of German books which even now *jugent les Anglais avec impartialité*.

The issue for November, preoccupied though it is with the war, finds room to call attention to an autograph letter of 11th October by which the Emperor Francis Joseph changes and unifies the armorial bearing of Austria. There is in future to be 'only one heraldic sign symbolizing the political unity of the different peoples of Austria.' The flags of the monarchy henceforth are to carry the arms of Austria and Hungary conjoined with those of Habsburg, with the device *Indivisibiliter ac inseparabiliter*. In these heraldic simplifications the critics of Austria-Hungary see an imperial manifestation hostile to the Slav nationalities, until now separately recognised by a sort of heraldic federation in the armorials of the dual empire.

## Communications

**EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN SCOTTISH BURGHS.** Miss Keith's interesting and informing article on early municipal elections<sup>1</sup> leads me to add a brief note on the cognate subject of early elections to Parliament. Burghal representation began in the fourteenth century, but we have no evidence of the method by which the representatives were selected. We are told that burgesses attended along with earls, barons, and other freeholders, or that there came from each burgh certain burgesses who had been specially summoned. We are sometimes told their names, and we know that, on more than one occasion, they were present in sufficient numbers to allow of the selection, in Parliament itself, of two burgesses from each of six towns. There are thus, in the fourteenth century, three possibilities :

That the burgh members were nominated by a royal official.

That they were elected in the burghs.

That any burgh who chose to be present might attend.

The first suggestion is supported by the wording of the records of 1366, 1370, and 1372, which state that the burgh members had been specially summoned to the Parliament, a term not applied to the other members. But this term is not invariable; it is employed after elections did take place; and nomination is in itself inherently improbable. The second suggestion is open to the objection that the idea of parliamentary representation is not traceable in Scotland before the reign of James I.; but, on the other hand, the idea of election was already familiar in the burghs themselves. If the third suggestion is correct, it would follow that the selection of the Lords of the Articles in Parliament formed the germ of the elective idea, and local elections in the burghs themselves may have developed in order to avoid the expense of sending to Parliament more burgesses than were likely to find anything to do there.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the second suggestion is the most probable, and it certainly represents the fifteenth century practice. After the introduction of the representative idea by James I. in the Act of 1427, the word 'commissioners' became the regular term used to describe the burgh members; but the term 'commission' was already familiar in connection with the Convention of Burghs, and the Act of 1427 must have suggested the name and the theory rather than have initiated the practice. The custom of election is probably closely connected with the payment of members, and records of payment would throw considerable light upon the subject, for we may be sure that the burghs did not pay the expenses of

<sup>1</sup>S.H.R. xiii. 111.

any burgh who chose to go to Parliament. Unfortunately, we have very few early accounts of burghs, but a scrap of information from Aberdeen gives the expenses of the Provost in 1389.<sup>1</sup> He paid three pounds to William de Camera and Simon de Benyn for their attendance 'ad quoddam consilium tentum apud Lychow.' We do not know of any General Council held at Linlithgow in 1398 or in the years immediately preceding, but our information is very scanty, and Robert III. granted charters there and probably held councils.<sup>2</sup> It is possible that the meeting was the Court of the Four Burghs. In 1368, Linlithgow and Lanark had succeeded Berwick and Roxburgh (which were in the hands of the English) as constituent members of the Four Burghs,<sup>3</sup> and it was becoming customary for other burghs to attend; but Haddington was the normal meeting-place of the Four Burghs. Even if the Linlithgow Council of 1398 was a burghal convention and not a Parliament, it is probable that if payment of members had been established for the Convention of Burghs, it had also become customary for Parliament. While it is, therefore, possible that, at first, the attendance of burgesses in Parliament was haphazard and unorganized, it is probable that, by the end of the fourteenth century, the burgh members were deliberately selected and were paid for their attendance. It is even possible that they took properly authenticated commissions with them, for this was insisted upon, in 1405, by the Court of the Four Burghs, and may well have been demanded by the Great Council of the realm. There is no doubt about the practice in the fifteenth century, and the Aberdeen accounts for 1433-38<sup>4</sup> show payments to the commissioners to Parliament.

Who were the electors in the burghs? Two answers are possible. The right of choice may have belonged to the Town Council, who were responsible for the payment of expenses, or the electors may have been those who, in theory, were saved the inconvenience of personal attendance—the 'good men' of the town who by the ancient *Leges Burgorum* were to appoint the aldermen and bailies, the 'whole community of the burgh' who in 1398 elected the alderman and four bailies of Aberdeen at the first known municipal election in Scotland. The evidence is confined to Aberdeen, and there it is conflicting. In the earliest instance the election was made by the Town Council. In 1437 some statutes were made by the common council of the burgh, and were submitted to and approved by the community.<sup>5</sup> One of these regulations states that all commissioners of the burgh sent to Parliaments and General Councils shall be chosen 'per totum commune consilium burgi,' i.e. by the Town Council, and that their expenses shall be paid by the Town Council. We have no evidence about the previous practice in Aberdeen, or about the custom in other towns, but this instance makes it clear that election by the Town Council was known before the Act of 1469, which ultimately put an end to popular elections

<sup>1</sup> *Misc. of the Spalding Club*, v. pp. 39-40.

<sup>2</sup> *Mag. Sig.* i. App. i. pp. 154-5.

<sup>3</sup> *A.P.* i. p. 541.

<sup>4</sup> *Misc. Spalding Club*, v. pp. 40-47.

<sup>5</sup> *Burgh Records of Aberdeen* (Spalding Club), i. pp. 393-4.

in almost all Scottish burghs. That Act refers to 'officers' of the burghs, and may not have been intended to include commissioners to Parliament, but it is not likely that, in burghs where that Act was immediately observed, a popular election of commissioners should have survived.

The Municipal Act of 1469 was not at once obeyed in Aberdeen, and in spite of the rule asserted by the Town Council in 1437, we have two instances of a popular election. Our information about the first of these comes from a brief report of a speech made by the Provost to the Council on the 19th March, 1514. He said that by command of the King and Lord Huntly he had 'callit in the haill towne and gert cheiss certane commissioners to pass to the Parliament.'<sup>1</sup> The commissioners, who included the Provost, were ready to go, but the bailie whose duty it was to pay their expenses declined to do so, and the Provost protested. Again, in 1530, the 'haile toun' chose the commissioners.<sup>2</sup> There was evidently some trouble in 1515, and the Provost's explanation that he had the authority of the King (by whom must be meant the Regent) is suggestive of an apology for an unusual proceeding, as also is the reference to 'my lord of Huntly' (who was not the Sheriff of the county). At this period the city of Aberdeen was suffering from the interference in municipal elections of the magnates and barons of the county, who claimed to vote as leaseholders of burgh lands or as honorary burgesses, and, though it is impossible to speak with certainty, I am inclined to think that the popular elections of 1515 and 1530 were exceptional. The bailie's refusal to pay in 1515 may have been a protest against the Provost's surrender of the rights enjoyed by the Town Council under rules made in 1437. In 1555 the election was made by the Council.<sup>3</sup> In addition to the Aberdeen evidence, there is a record of an election at Edinburgh in 1484, when the Town Council seem to have chosen the commissioners.<sup>4</sup>

Such scraps of evidence as we possess tend, therefore, to suggest that the early elections of burghal commissioners to Parliament were made by the Town Councils, who were responsible for the payment of their expenses.

ROBERT S. RAIT.

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY VERSION OF THE 'TWA WITHERS.' The well-known anecdote of the member of the Scottish bar who agreed to act for one of two eager litigants and sent the other with a note to a professional brother, has probably a long history behind it. An earlier version is found in a sermon of Olivier Maillard, a Franciscan friar who gained a reputation for coarse eloquence and was chaplain to Louis XI. Maillard's *Sermones de Adventu* were published in 1500 and he died in 1502. The version is quoted by François Hotman in his *Matagonis de Matagonibus* (1578).

'Veniamus ad praedictum fratrem Oliverium Maillardum qui sermone xxi fer. 2 dom. advent. ita dicit: Et domini advocati: nunquid plumatis

<sup>1</sup> *Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen* (Spalding Club), i. p. 443.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 129.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 284.

<sup>4</sup> *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1403-1528* (Burgh Record Society), p. 50.

aliquando anseres pingues sive pipiones? Tempore Regis Ludovici in una civitate hujus regni erant duo advocati, qui erant compatres; unus bonus vir venit ad unum illorum, et dixit sibi, Domine, ego habeo unam causam in Curia: vos eritis advocatus meus, si placet. Respondit, libenter. Post duas horas venit adversarius suus, qui erat multum pinguis, et dixit ei: Domine, habeo unam causam contra unum rusticum: rogo sitis advocatus meus. Respondit, libenter. Quando vero venit dieta: primus qui non erat tam dives sicut alius, venit ad advocatum, et dixit ei: Domine, hodie debet teneri dieta, si placet, respondebitis pro me. Tunc dixit ipse: Amice mi, alia vice quando fuisti, nihil loquutus sum propter occupationes diversas, ego tamen avisabo de facto tuo: sed ego non possum esse advocatus tuus, quia sum advocatus partis adversae: tamen dabo tibi virum probum qui erit advocatus tuus, et scribam ad eum literas. Bene, dixit iste: habeo vobis gratias, domine. Tunc iste advocatus scripsit literas in hunc modum: Compater mi: venerunt ad me duo capones pingues: ego pinguorem cepi et alium vobis mitto; plumatis à parte vestra, et ego plumabo a mea' (p. 79).

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

A LIST OF THE KIN, FRIENDS, AND DEPENDANTS OF ANDREW FORMAN, BISHOP OF MORAY, 28 MARCH, 1513.

The following list is taken from a Letter of Protection and Respite, under the Privy Seal, dated at Stirling 28 March 1513, in favour of Andrew Bishop of Moray, Commendator of Dryburgh, Pettinwem, & Cottingham in Yngland, then about to pass abroad on the King's affairs. The letter is not in the Privy Seal Register, but it was registered in Acta Dominorum Concilii, vol. 25 f. 18, 20 April 1513. The list is as follows: Jonet Foirman Prioress of Eklis, Maister Robert Foirman dene of Glasgw, Jhone Foirman of Ruthirfurd knt., Elene Ruthirfurde his spouse, Jhone abbot of Kilwynning, Maister Patrik blacader Archedene of Glasgw, Maister Robert blacader persone of Glasgw, maister James merchames-toune prouvest of corstorphine, Andro blacader of that Ilk, Robert blacader his sone & apperand aire, Cuthbert home of fastcastell, adam hume his broder, Williame ogillwe of stratherne knt., maister James ogillwe persone of spyne, Jhone ogillwe of the myltoun, Alexander Reidpeth of wynschelis, Jhone oliphant of kellie kny', Williame oliphant his bruder and all his brethir and sonnys, Jhone of moncreif of that Ilk, Maister David Ramsay, Maister Jhone sanquhare Cancellare of Ross, Maister Jhone weddale persone of kynnore, Maister James dowglas persone of bouch, schir Williame Wincister chamerlane of murray, thomas hunter, maister Adam hunter persone of Depe his sone, Jhone wincister, william reidpeith in angelraw, James trumbille in cargunok, Adam trumbille of phillophauch, william manderstoune, william trumbille sone & aire to the said adam trumbille, george dowglas of bonecedword, Jhone dowglas his brudir, James dowglas in ogilestoune, william manderstoune in hertside, Adam blacader in the wnzewar, margaret blacader lady of craschallow, Jhone maxwell her sone, dauid lichquhow in drigrauchtoune wodman, william michell alias sauchar, Thomas trumbill, maister James currou, george currou of Inchdrewr,

andro bard maister of massindew in murray, Jhone forman, Jhone lwn in the kirklandis of saltoune, James sincler of lochirmagus, Jonet forman, maister thomas chalmer, maister alexander arbuthnot, david brus of clakmannane kny<sup>t</sup>, James trumbille in kirkhoip, thomas wrquhart shiref of crammaty, gilbert wrquhart, william wrquhart, richard paterson baxtar, george knychtsone of leith, Nichol Rutherford Archibald Rutherford, Jhone Rutherford, Jhone cokburne, william cokburne, James cokburne, Johne waus burges of hadingtoune, david fourhous burges of hadingtoune, schir patrik duncane chapelane, alexander blacader vicar of Campsie, maister henry quhit persone of fynnewyn, Robert quhit of the maw, Jhone bawart, Jhone quhit, Thomas bard in Edinburgh, James bard in Edstoune, brys Richartstone, Thomas Reidpeith of That Ilk, Patrik Cokburn, Gawin cokburn, Jhone waus zonger, william kemp, henry waus, Jhone cauch, Jhone Ogilwy portionar of belfort, Maister alexander Ogilwy in Glassaut, William wysman, Jhone chalmer of strathethyn, Alexander chalmer in tallykery, Andro chalmer, William curle, Jhone falconer burges of Edinburgh, Alexander ogilwy, george barde, and all and sindry utheris his men kyn tenentis servandis and factouris.

## C. CLELAND HARVEY.

RUNRIG (*S.H.R.* xiii. 207). Surely Dr. Jakob Jakobsen finally settled the derivation of this and kindred words in 1901 in his *Shetlandsøernes Stednavne, s.v. Rendal*, p. 248, of which the following is a translation :

*Rendal, Rental.* The word *rinndeal* means in Gaelic 'a piece of land of fixed extent' or 'boundary.' This word is also found in Shetland both as a common noun and as a place-name in the forms *rendal, rental*.—*rigga-rendal* is the old Shetland name for that system of the exchange of land which is referred to in the introduction to this book (pp. 57-58), which more commonly goes under the name 'run-rig.' Lowland Scotch 'run-rig' is a corruption of Gael 'roinn-ruith'<sup>1</sup>=running or parallel division (*rinn, roinn, f.*, division). 'a rental' indicates in certain places in Shetland a small strip of grass-land which forms a boundary between two pieces of arable land; 'a rental o' ground' betokens a fishing-ground of a determined length and breadth. *Rendeljog* is the name of a swampy tract which forms an old boundary of hill pasture; the last syllable *ljog* is nearer O.N. 'løkr' than Keltic 'leog,' swamp. 'de *Rossarentals*' is the name of a hill pasture boundary (originally horse-pasture) in the island of Foula; *rossa-*: O.N. (h)rossa- (ross, n., horse).

If 'dale' were to be derived from O.N. it could only be *deill, deild, deiling*, division, or *deili*, marks, *deili-steinn*, mark-stone, land-mark, and not *dalr*, a dale, as suggested by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

RABELAIS' 'LA FUMÉE DU ROTI' (III. 37). In 1578 François Hotman published an anonymous pamphlet in defence of his *Franco Gallia*, entitled *Matagonis de Matagonibus, decretorum baccalauræi, monitoriale adversus italogalliam sive antifrancogalliam Antonii Matharelli Alvernogeni*.

<sup>1</sup> Why not a translation, as occurs in other cases?

The extreme rarity of the work (*libellus longe rarissimus*; Vogt, *Catal. libr.*) has concealed it from the meticulous research of students of Rabelais, but it contains an interesting reference to the anecdote referred to above. 'Et de illo dicto,' writes Hotman, 'facit festum Bald. in c. 1, per quos fiat invest. allegans dictum Hostiensis et Abbatis in c. ad nostram, de consuet. de illa sententia quondam lata ab illo fatuo Parisiensi contra tabernarium, qui volebat sibi solvi per quendam pauperem, qui comederat suum panem ad fumam et odorem carniū hospitis: judex autem sententiarat, ut solveret eum faciendo sonare monetam in suo manu, de qua sententia notabiliter dicunt Joh. And. et Panormit. quod neque Cato, neque Gratianus potuissent justiore pronuntiare. Panorm. in c. ad nostram, Ext. de consuet. Et eandem historiam recensent. Barbat, in l. 1 col. 7. vers. pone quod furiosus, ff. de verb. oblig. et consil. 58 Clementissimi, col. 2 lib. 1 et consil. 59. illud in medium, col. 4 lib. 2. c. Roch. Curt. in c. ult. Ext. de consuet.' (p. 5). Hotman returned to the subject in his *Strigilis Papirii Massoni* which appeared in the same year. 'Or. de fatuo posui nuper unum exemplum in meo *Monitoriali* de illo judice Parisiensi, qui sententiaverat solvi odorem carniū cum sonitu monetæ: de quo præter inibi allegata reperio loqui D. Jasonem de Mayno, in *cons. 178 in causa nu. 1 vol. 2*' (p. 6). The interest of these passages lies in the fact that in the generation which followed the death of Rabelais, the juristic references of this famous story had been clearly traced. It is probable that Hotman had the version of Rabelais before him when he wrote. *Vide*, Pietro Toldo, *La fumée du roti*; *Revue des Études Rabelaisiennes*, i. 13, and W. F. Smith, *Tiraqueau et Rabelais*; *Ibid.* v. 185.

DAVID BAIRD SMITH.

ANNE HYDE, DUCHESS OF YORK, by J. R. Henslowe (*S.H.R.* xiii. 119). Miss Henslowe writes, with reference to the notice of her book which appeared in the last number of this *Review*.

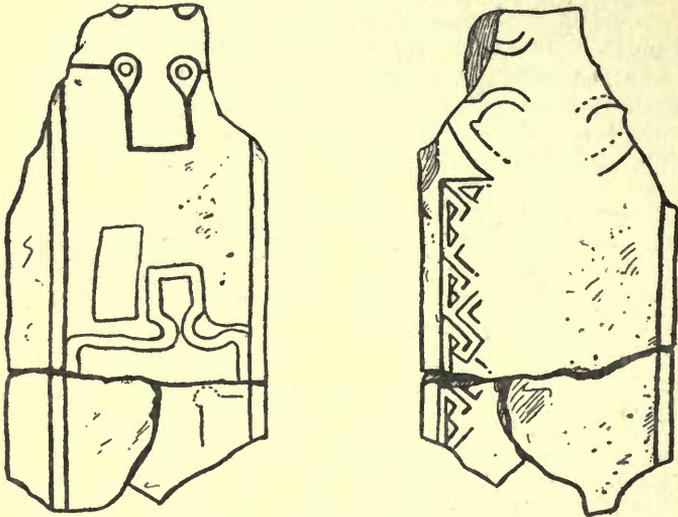
'In respect to the statement that the Hydes of Norbury had held that property from a period before the Norman Conquest, I have followed the *Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, from his Birth to the Restoration of the Royal Family*, written by himself, edition 1759. There he says he was third son of Laurence Hyde of West Hatch (Wilts) 'which Laurence was the youngest son of Robert Hyde of Norbury, in the County of Chester, which estate had continued in that family and descended from father to son from before the Conquest, and continues to this day in Edward Hyde, who is possessed thereof, the other estate of Hyde having some ages since fallen into that of Norbury by a marriage.'

The Reviewer points out that the Earl of Clarendon brings forward no proof in support of the above statement.

CELTIC CROSS-SLAB FOUND AT ST. ANDREWS. Dr. Hay Fleming last year called attention (*S.H.R.* xii. 443) to a Celtic Cross-slab discovered by Mr. Mackie at St. Andrews, and he now reports another find by Mr. Mackie on 20th January. It consisted of three fragments of a Celtic Cross-slab in a grave in the Cathedral burying-ground to the north of St. Rule's. Although these fragments fit together, the slab is incomplete,

## 320 Celtic Cross-Slab found at St. Andrews

but enough remains to indicate its nature and the changes to which it has been subjected. Originally it was an upright slab and decorated. The arms of the cross were connected by quadrants, and lower down there has been a beautiful diagonal-key pattern. Most of the surface is so badly weathered that it is not certain whether the cross had a shaft or not. In course of time the slab lost its beauty, chiefly through weathering and partly perhaps by accident. Then it was resolved that it should be no longer used as an upright stone but as a recumbent one. The face with the diagonal key was laid undermost, and so hid from sight. The other face, which had probably suffered most, was re-dressed, and on it a cross much later in date was incised. This later cross occupied a comparatively small part of the surface, but later still another cross was incised on



this face. One of these two seems at first sight very lop-sided. The Celtic and the Medieval craftsmen disdained dead regularity and uniformity. But Mr. Alexander Hutcheson has suggested that the cross is not lop-sided, but is cut athwart the stone, and that it was intended for another commemoration. This seems the true explanation, and the slab in its recumbent form may be accepted as commemorating two individuals.

The three recently recovered fragments when fitted together only measure thirty inches in length by fifteen in breadth. The thickness at one side is four and a half inches, at the other two and a half. A curious feature of the later face is the way in which it has been narrowed by the band or flat bottle. The rectangular figure is not sharply defined.

The sketches of both faces have been carefully made by Mr. Hardie. The slab was found about four and a half feet below the present surface, apparently *in situ*. Much nearer the surface a fragment was found of what may have been a free-standing cross. It only measures about ten inches by seven and a half by five and a half.