

Reviews of Books

THE FOUNDATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: A HISTORY OF THE
OSMANLIS UP TO THE DEATH OF BAYEZID I. (1300-1403). By Herbert
Adams Gibbons, Ph.D. Pp. 379. With six Maps. Demy 8vo.
Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS volume may safely be recommended both as a guide to historical enquiry and as a clear summary of ascertained facts. The student's wants are provided for by an elaborate bibliography of sources and by appendixes which defend the author's special theses. Some readers will be attracted by the evident zest with which Mr. Gibbons points out and corrects the errors of modern historians of repute; everyone should profit by the distinction he makes between uncertainties and reasonably established conclusions.

In every realm of history our current knowledge, the knowledge of 'every educated man,' seems to consist largely of a few hoary legends which will not stand the test of critical examination, and yet eternally hold the field. Mr. Gibbons buoyantly seeks to dissipate two of the fictions that pass for history amongst us. In the first place he denies that the Ottoman power which rules in Constantinople is now or ever has been a Turkish government. The Ottomans, he says, are not and never were Turks, though they themselves have recently accepted the name given to them by an ignorant western world. Further, he refutes the view that the Ottomans were a great Anatolian power which overflowed into Europe and there conquered the remnant of the Byzantine empire and portions of the country adjoining to it. In reality they were a people which had their small beginnings in the north-western corner of Asia Minor and grew to a powerful state in Europe, from which they conquered Asia Minor and finally spread over Syria, Egypt, and Arabia.

These paradoxes, as they must seem to most readers, are, we are told, propositions which it is a main purpose of Mr. Gibbons' work to establish. So far as the present writer can judge, without having made an independent study of the sources, it is true that the Ottoman Sultans before they entered Europe did not govern any considerable part of Asia Minor, were not yet the heirs of the Seljuk Turks, and constructed a powerful state in the first place out of Byzantine and Servian and Bulgarian territory. It is surprising that competent historians should have been betrayed into adopting a contrary view based on uncritical tradition. It would appear that, where proofs were wanting, preconception has filled up the gaps rather than a sober estimate of probabilities. The maps in which Mr. Gibbons clearly

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shows the growth of Ottoman power may be taken as substantially correct, although most likely further research would introduce modifications in detail.

As for the proposition that the Turks, as we call them, are not Turks, it is true and not true. It is true in the sense that the ruling people of this new state even at the beginning was by no means of 'pure Turkish blood' (whatever that may mean), and was forthwith recruited from so many nationalities and races that it very soon ceased to be what it was at the beginning. But this may be said, with varying degrees of application, of every expanding or imperial people. I suppose it may be said of the Romans, it certainly must be said of the Arabs soon after their exodus from Arabia in the seventh century A.D. Character and discipline and tradition make the oneness of a people, not race or mere physical descent. It is permissible to speak of the 'Ottoman Turks,' though we know, and should remember, that Greeks and Bulgarians and Servians, Armenians and Russians (and afterwards Syrians and Egyptians), and many others have contributed notably to the genius and power of the Turkish people.

The reigns of four Ottoman Sultans are sketched in successive chapters in Mr. Gibbons' volume. The founder Osman (Othman) is to be judged, we are told, only by what he accomplished. He 'spent his life in endeavouring to capture three Byzantine cities which were all within a day's journey of his birthplace,' but he forged the instrument with which his son created a mighty state. Brusa was conquered just at the close of his life by his son Orkhan, and became this son's capital. Orkhan was the real founder of the nation. 'He began life as a village lad in an obscure tribe. After a public career of sixty years he died the brother-in-law of the emperor of Byzantium, the friend and ally of Genoa, and potentially master of Thrace.' The three events which smoothed his path to success are given by Mr. Gibbons as the Black Death, the rivalry of Venice and Genoa, and civil war in the Byzantine empire (p. 95). It may be noted that Orkhan's first European conquests were in the peninsula of Gallipoli.

Murad, Orkhan's successor, is described as the most remarkable and most successful statesman and warrior of the house of Osman. 'Osman gathered round him a race, Orkhan created a state, but it was Murad who founded the empire.' He probably established the corps of janissaries, and an ingenious explanation is given of the policy which the measure involved. In his sultanate the main strength of the Ottomans still lay in Europe. He made Adrianople his capital. Murad fell on the field of his great victory over the Servians at Kossova (15th June, 1389). The anniversary is still kept as a day of national observance by the Servians. Murad's successor, Bayezid, made extensive conquests in Asia Minor. The Seljuk sultanate of Konia became a dependency. Bulgaria was finally reduced, war was waged with Hungary, the Greek emperor was made a vassal, and a great crusading enterprise from Western Europe was annihilated at Nicopolis (1396). The closing years of Bayezid's sultanate were occupied by war with the Tartars. The great Ottoman conqueror was at length himself defeated and died in captivity. But his empire was too securely established to be much shaken by this event.

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The interest of the period of which Mr. Gibbons treats is very great. He is to be congratulated on a work which is worthy of its theme.

WILLIAM B. STEVENSON.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE WESTERN MEDIAEVAL MANUSCRIPTS IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. By Catherine R. Borland. Edinburgh: Printed for the University of Edinburgh by T. and A. Constable. 1916. (Illustrated with frontispiece in colour and 24 colotype plates.) 4to. Pp. xxxi, 359.

GENEROUS people lend their books and generous libraries print grand catalogues, that is if they cannot get benefactors to print and edit them. Edinburgh University has many fine manuscripts, especially liturgical and theological, and Miss Borland, 'sometime research fellow in History,' has turned out a capable, interesting, and informing catalogue, in which the many plates are capital insets. The matt surface gives initially an impression of rawness in these most faithful facsimiles, but their firmness of texture and depth of tone quickly convince the critic of their artistic virtue. There are 230 codices inventoried, all described and analysed, and with the contents set out on the liberal scale of nearly a page and a half average to each. There is much liturgy and doctrine; there is logic, law, chivalry, literature, grammar, history; and the man who is charmed by the heterogeneous search heap (what true student is not?) will turn the leaves with ever renewed expectations, which verily shall not be disappointed. Let the reviewer begin with thanks to Miss Borland—*nobis haec otia fecit*. The information editorially given is usually ample: curiosity is often gratified and oftener whetted by the *graffiti* of owners and scribes, carefully gathered; the handwritings are distinguished and dated; the illuminations described; probable localities of origin pointed out; calendars in books of hours, etc., closely scrutinised; and special facts observed and excerpted. Such things turn a catalogue into a live book.

There are rules of the game which catalogue makers have devised for themselves, such as the abstinence from mention whether a work has been printed. Any disadvantage resulting from gaps in such information would be much more than compensated by the utility of even an incomplete note of known publications. To the worker it is of great moment to know whether a printed text exists; and sometimes the text in question may have been actually taken from the MS. catalogued. Why do catalogues so frequently evade giving such particulars? Miss Borland occasionally furnishes them, and deserves gratitude accordingly for what too many cataloguers regard as a supererogatory labour.

A great fact is the debt of the University to David Laing, whose life-long quest of MSS. has left its trace of unique interest, value, and beauty in so many prizes of illumination and penmanship, which are in number the substance and in artistic worth the glory of the collection. Nothing Scottish seems to have escaped him, for the numerous items in which there is some Scottish association impels one to believe that the fact dominated the choice of his acquisitions. A fourteenth century breviary (No. 27), in its variety of added matter, includes a set of Scottish annals continued to

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1401, in which a few entries (from the transcript given by Miss Borland in an appendix) arrest attention. The apparent inference to be drawn is that these annals as a whole are an abridgement of the *Scotichronicon*, but a detailed collation is necessary. One entry states, under 1303, that in that year *civitas Scocie* returned to the English peace. Query, is this a contraction for *communitas* mistranscribed? In a religious treatise (No. 83) the scribal invocation rendered 'Assit principio *circa* Maria meo' shows another obviously misread contraction, *circa* for *sancta*.

Among the many special MSS. dealt with is a fine copy of Virgil, written and illuminated by a French scribe and bearing the arms of Scotland, probably of James III. The classical penetration of the Renaissance has few more important manifestations than the fact that Scotland was so early in the field with a translation of Virgil, which was at any rate a great poem, however subject to criticism it might be as a rendering of the original. Something in the illuminated picture of the arrival of Aeneas at Carthage suggests an emblem of the arrival of the classical poets on our Scottish shores. The initials 'P. L.', illuminated on the borders of this *Aeneid* picture and united by a lover's knot, pique speculation and demand an effort towards identification. The process by which Bishop Gavin Douglas came to his place among the earliest of translators may not be independent of this probably royal manuscript of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* and of the *Aeneid* as continued by Vegio Maffei—*poeta facundissimus* and bold continuator!

Miss Borland has derived invaluable assistance from Professor W. M. Lindsay of St. Andrews in regard to the beautiful Scoto-Irish Psalter (No. 56), which he assigns to the eleventh century, and which on every count merits the concentrated scrutiny of Celtic specialists. On the liturgical texts, which bulk so largely in the fine group of MSS. now equipped with an effective introductory apparatus, the reader's thanks, equally with Miss Borland's, are due to Mr. F. C. Eeles for a body of technical and historical notes derivable from no other scholar but himself. Miss Borland has been fortunate in the aids she has enlisted at important turns of a laborious task, and her own performance shows her worthy of these eminent coadjutors. We shall look for useful work on Scottish history hereafter from one who has here adventured with so much of success into a region attainable only by arduous paths.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE DOUBLE CHOIR OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL. By T. L. Watson, F.R.I.B.A. Pp. ix, 122. With 35 Illustrations and Plans. 4to. Glasgow : James Hedderwick & Sons. 5s. net.

THIS is a condensed and abridged edition of a larger work issued a few years ago by the same publishers.

A student of Glasgow Cathedral for over thirty years, Mr. Watson has after much research taken up the obviously congenial task of tracing the earlier architectural history of the Cathedral of St. Kentigern. The book is primarily an archaeological study of the stone vaulting as throwing light upon the successive dates of building and upon the methods employed by the thirteenth century builders. Mr. Watson constructs a kind of archi-

tectural calendar based upon the character of the rib mouldings of the stone vaulting. By following the descriptions of the several sections of the rib mouldings, which any one can do by the aid of the coloured diagrams, the reader will perhaps be startled to find that the dates of the building of the Lower and Upper Choir may be approximately ascertained. A very reasonable explanation is also given of the varied forms of vaulting, so complex and yet so beautiful, in the Lower Church.

The *raison d'être* for almost all the problems of the vaulting, 'this pretty and instructive puzzle,' as Sir G. Gilbert Scott called it, is given and illustrated:—the Jocelin fragment and the Walter Chapel at the south-west corner, the 'misfit' springers of the vaulting ribs of the centre, the more elaborate vaulting over the Shrine and the Virgin Altar, and even the change of moulding over the later piers of the windows at the north-east and south-east corners.

In the light of Mr. Watson's book *St. Mungo's Cathedral* is a conspicuous example of the value of our ancient buildings as contributory national history.

The book is well printed, and the illustrations, thirty-five in number, five of which are folding plates, are clear and appropriate.

W. T. OLDRIEVE.

THE FALSE DMITRI: A RUSSIAN ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY. Described by British Eye-Witnesses. 1604-1612. By Sonia E. Howe. Pp. xvi, 239. With 8 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. London: Williams & Norgate. 1916. 6s. net.

THE history of Pretenders to great thrones are full of tragedy and romance, and the claim of 'the False Dmitri' to the Tsardom of Russia is no exception to this rule, for even after careful examination we do not know whether he was a Prince, as he alleged, or a renegade monk, and whether there were one, two, or even three 'False Dmitris.' The story, put as shortly as may be, is this. In the reign of the feeble Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch, 1584-1598, all power centred in his ambitious and powerful brother-in-law, Boris Godounov. The next-of-kin to the Tsar (who otherwise had no near heir) was his half-brother, a boy-prince, Dmitri Ivanovitch, son of the Tsar Ivan the Terrible by his seventh wife, Maria Feodorovna Nagoi, living with his mother in retirement at Ouglitch. In 1591, this boy-prince was suddenly reported to be dead, some said of plague, some said murdered, and Boris Godounov, naturally suspected of his removal, was now supreme, and the suspicion thickened when he became Tsar in succession to Feodor. Boris ruled well, and favoured foreigners (he had a guard, as we shall see, who went over to his enemy), but in 1604 he became full of fear, for a strange figure had appeared in Poland, that of a handsome (though unbearded) young Russian, who alleged that he was the Tsarevitch Dmitri, miraculously saved from death at Ouglitch. His 'claim' was favoured by the Poles, always anxious to make war on Russia, and two of them, Wiesniowicki and George Mnieszek, Palatine of Sandomir, with whose daughter Marina the Pretender fell in love, gave him active support, and the King of Poland assisted him also,

but more secretly. His army grew, and he advanced on Moscow, and fate favoured him, for in 1605 the Tsar Boris died 'suddenly.' The world seemed at his feet. He was received as Tsar, and welcomed his Polish bride with a vast train of her compatriots. This was unwise, for no sooner had he and she been crowned than, in 1606, a tumult caused by the Russian jealousy of Polish influence broke out, and it was alleged that the Tsar was murdered, in spite of the bodyguard of foreigners he always had about him, being thrown from a window of the Palace.

The Chief Boyar, Vassili Ivanovitch Shuiski (who had been at Ouglitch at the time of the rumoured death of Dmitri Ivanovitch), condemned to death by the False Dmitri in the heyday of his success but pardoned, now put in a claim to the vacant Tsardom. The alleged corpse of the False Dmitri was exhibited (in derision) with a mask on, and burnt by him as that of a 'Nigromancer.' This mask allowed a new story to go forth that the real prince had a second time escaped, and a 'False Dmitri' again appeared, collected a following, and, joined by Marina Mniszek, unwilling to lose her privileges as crowned Tsaritsa, was recognised by her as her husband. Endless troubles now occurred. The new Tsar Vassili called in Swedish help to protect him against the Poles, and a company of mercenaries was sent under Pontus de la Gardie. But fate was too strong for him, and he resigned the crown, and on the capture of Moscow by the Poles in 1610 was led by them into captivity; while the 'second False Dmitri' had a brief reign at Kalouga and Touchino, and, killed by the Tatar Prince Peter Oourov, goes down to history as 'the Brigand of Touchino.'

The story of 'the False Dmitri' (which can be compared with *Der falsche Demetrius*, by Theodor Hermann Pantenius, Bielfeld, 1904) is told in this volume by means of very well selected fragments from the narratives of western eye-witnesses of these confusing times. Mrs. Sonia Howe has done her work excellently (although with perhaps too few comments to help the less initiated in Russian history), and has compiled a valuable and fascinating book on a difficult period. She points out that 'the reader will be somewhat astonished at the discrepancies in facts,' but when the 'facts' are as we have recounted them this is not very surprising.

From the book it is interesting to learn many details of the careers of the foreign mercenaries of the Tsars Boris Godounov and the 'False Dmitri.' It may not be amiss to assist the reader with some further items. Jacques Margaret, a French captain, with David Gilbert, a Scot, Robert Dunbar, another Scot, and Andrew Let, entered the service of the Tsar Boris in 1600-1601. Margaret, Gilbert, Knutsen, and Van Dennen were leaders of the foreign guard of the 'False Dmitri,' whose love of foreigners estranged the Russians from him. Gilbert (part of whose story is given in this book) played some part in the history of the 'Troublous Times' of Russian history. He served 'the second False Dmitri' (whom he thought an impostor, and his testimony is valuable, although that Prince had threatened to drown him in the Oka if Marina Mniszek had not procured his pardon), then subsequently either deserted to the Poles or was taken prisoner by them. He fell into Russian hands, was pardoned by the

intercession of King James VI., came to England in 1617, but returned to Russia to serve the new Romanov Tsar.

In the Swedish troop of Pontus de la Gardie (the first Pontus de la Gardie was from Rousillon, and fought for Marie of Lorraine in Scotland before he entered the Swedish service, in which he died in 1585) that was sent to Russia to assist the reluctant Tsar Vassili in 1609 were many Scots, English and Welsh, whose hardships and fates are told in this book in the *Narrative of an Englishman serving against Poland*. We can add the facts that Robert Carr returned to England in 1619, and that Samuel Cockburn, 'Captain Colbron,' who was present at the capture of Novgorod, 16th July, 1611, died rich in the Swedish service in 1631, and is buried under a monument, erected by his brother, in the cathedral of Åbo.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

PROMOTION OF LEARNING IN INDIA DURING MUHAMMADAN RULE (BY MUHAMMADANS). By Narendra Nath Law, M.A., B.L., Premchand Roychand Scholar, Calcutta University. With a Foreword by H. Beveridge, I.C.S. Pp. xlviii, 260. With 25 Illustrations. 4to. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. 14s. net.

THIS is the work of a member of a well-known Indian family, a distinguished graduate of the University of Calcutta, and he has had the help of numerous accomplished compatriots. It is divided into two books, the first dealing with the Pre-Mughal Period, with a chapter on the Minor Muslin Kingdoms; the second treating of the Mughal Kingdoms, and including a chapter on Female Education. The author has examined a vast field of native and extraneous literature, much of it in MS. and in recondite archives. As he remarks, Muhammadan historical works mix up fact and fiction in such a manner that they should not be wholly relied on, and their incidental allusions are perhaps more trustworthy than their direct accounts.

He begins with Mahmud of Ghazni (A.D. 998-1030), and reviews *seriatim* the tale of the Muhammadan rulers in India for nearly eight hundred years to Shah Alam II. of Delhi (1757-1806). Mahmud, the Iconoclast, the first Muhammadan prince to place—in defiance of the Koran—images of living creatures on his coins, many times plundered the greater part of India. He did not occupy the territories he conquered, but was content to bring their spoils to his Afghan capital, where he collected unheard-of treasures, not forgetting books. If not Eastern history, at least Eastern romance tells of his court as a centre of literature, where four hundred poets competed for his favours. He was the first to appoint a Poet-laureate, Unsuri, whose duty was to compose panegyrics on his master, and to decide what works of other poets were worthy to be submitted for the royal consideration. On the morning after a night of debauch and cruelty the Laureate cheers his remorseful king with a flattering couplet, and has his mouth thrice filled with jewels. On the authority of Ferishta, who, however, only wrote five centuries later, Mr. Law says that Mahmud set up at Ghazni a University and a Museum, and made Unsuri professor, and he believes that the city rose to be as famous as Bologna or Padua of medieval Europe.

Mahmud indeed kept at his court two immortal writers, Alberuni, the historian of India (a prisoner of war), and Firdausi, the Persian poet, a client for his patronage. But the historian writes of him without the compliments usual in Oriental literature, and the poet with contempt and curses. Promoter of learning or not, the Muhammadan Mahmud, a Sunnite of the Sunnites and descendant of a Turkish slave, made himself, for the Hindu, the impersonation of cruelty, bigotry, and rapacity. Mr. Law acknowledges this, but holds that he was also zealous for education—hardly in *Litterae Humaniores*. Here, and throughout the book, one feels that ‘education,’ ‘schools,’ ‘tutor,’ ‘college’ must not be taken quite in the sense we are accustomed to give them. These words, while perhaps the nearest English equivalents, have in the Oriental original very different associations. Of the Mughal rulers, Akbar the Great, ‘noted for his encouragement of letters,’ appointed Qutbuddin Muhammad Khan tutor to his son Jahangir, and ‘the tutor,’ says Mr. Law, ‘presented the emperor, *as is customary on such occasions*, with rich presents, such as elephants, etc., worthy of his post, and . . . ordered dishfuls of jewels and gold to be scattered to the people.’ Here is no Maister George Buchanan, who at a comparatively modest stipend was tutor to Jahangir’s contemporary, King James VI. Qutbuddin is rather a prince, to whose court Akbar sent his son to be taught the knightly exercises befitting a Mughal ruler, according to Mughal standards.

The great Akbar, as Mr. Beveridge shows in his Foreword, though promoter of learning and the arts as he understood them, did not himself know how to read or write. Nor did he need. Within two centuries of Mahomet’s death the orthodox faith of Islam was fixed, and advance in knowledge ceased for the Muslim. Education for him henceforth was instruction in settled dogma. The ‘colleges’ built by Firuz Tughlaq, whom Mr. Law justly regards as his noblest example, were for Muhammadan prayer and worship, as we know on the authority of Firuz himself. And while it is interesting to know that Muhammadan princes entertained learned men at their courts and founded ‘schools’ and ‘colleges,’ the promotion of learning is the promotion of the advance of learning, and colleges for the promotion of orthodox dogma fixed immutably by law, and for that only, do not promote advance. Sultan Alauddin, 1206-1316, encouraged discussions of literary subjects. But, says Mr. Law, ‘the best-informed men in his court were careful to keep down their knowledge to the level of his acquirements.’ Sultan Sikander, who transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra, was a patron of learning and himself a poet, and loved to be present at discussions among learned men. Mr. Law quotes an illuminative instance. At one symposium a Brahmana having professed the doctrine that all religions, Hindu or Muslim, were equally acceptable to God if followed in sincerity, the Sultan, as final arbiter, closed the discussion with the orthodox argument of decapitation for the heretic. Shah Jahan is included among the promoters of learning, the proof being that it is recorded that after the labours of the day and two or three hours in his harem spent in listening to songs by women, his majesty ‘retired to bed and was read to sleep.’ Travellers’ tales, theology and history were the specifics for inducing

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slumber. Firuz Bahmani has a better case, for it was his practice to send ships annually to different countries in search of learned men. And yet a collector is not invariably a scholar.

The chapter on Female Education tells of schoolmistresses in the harem and of various ladies of literary accomplishment.

The author has collected a great deal of evidence direct and inferential, sometimes sound, sometimes fragile, that many of the rich and powerful Muhammadan rulers of India were, in their own way, promoters of learning as they understood it. It was learning according to the standards of their faith. And even then they lagged behind Bagdad and Cairo and Cordova. India had no Andalusia with its seventy public libraries. But its Muhammadan promoters of learning may compare favourably with many of the Christian rulers of Spain.

Mr. Law is to be congratulated on a work of erudition and industry written with ingenuous and engaging zeal. Mr. Beveridge's discursive and entertaining Foreword is an appreciative and judicious criticism. It has drawn from the author an Addendum on the question of the Emperor Akbar's illiteracy so learned and ingenious that it almost deserves to be convincing.

The volume is admirably equipped with bibliography; subject, literary and chronological indices; and most interesting and beautiful illustrations.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY : A LECTURE.

By T. F. Tout. Demy 8vo. Pp. 32. Manchester : University Press. 1916. 1s. net.

THE origins of civil service are here traced from the personal service of the king, through sergeancies and other tenures on the one hand, and through clerical office-holders whose appointments were largely affected by Crown influence on the other hand, to the improving end of the fourteenth century. By that time the once prevalent clerical staff was being supplanted by laymen; indeed, the laicization of the king's service in Exchequer, Chancery, and Government departments generally appears to have been the direction of progress for the time. Professor Tout, whose work as historian we have followed admiringly for many years, seems to have not only ripened in thought, but to have greatly advanced in capacity of light, clear, interesting expression, sometimes, it is true, a little loose and incorrect in style, with a tendency to use bad phrases like 'on the make' and to work the word 'job' to death. But his combination of fresh material with free and original standpoints gives his essays the first-class quality of historical writing. An interesting and evidently deliberate element in the present paper is its topical allusions to modern things as the parallels of the antique. If one were to object to Mr. Lloyd George as irrelevant to the fourteenth century civil service, a very sufficient answer could be vouchsafed. That form of illustration serves a double purpose when it blends in the exposition of the ancient ways (say, on the matter of nepotism) an apt parallel from the new. One subject of this class dealt with is the contribution of officialdom to literature. The happy Chaucer

and the unhappy Hoccleve and a little known John Winwick, clerk and keeper of the Privy Seal, each have their civil service careers well set forth, and the two first named, of course, give points for modern instances of Pegasus yoking himself in the official team. A pregnant opinion is enunciated about the deposition of kings that 'on the whole the process did as much good as harm.' This surely is polarity of political good and evil *in excelsis*.

JEFFERY AMHERST : a Biography. By Lawrence Shaw Mayo. Pp. 344, with seven Illustrations. Demy 8vo. London : Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. 7s. 6d. net.

THERE have been so few complete lives of Lord Amherst that we can welcome this biography of the conqueror of Canada, although it does not add very much to our knowledge. It is adequate, however, and shows how much Amherst owed his promotion in the Army to Lord Ligonier and Lord Chatham. Their trust in him was justified by his eminently successful, if not fiercely brilliant, conquest and administration of Canada. The author prudently keeps himself in hand in his description of Amherst's dealings with the Indians after his partial failure in the war against them, and tries to be fair both to his subject and to the King and Government during the Virginia difficulty and the American War. The book is adequately illustrated, but a map of North America and Canada would have been a useful addition.

A. F. S.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES, ILLUSTRATIVE OF MODERN HISTORY. By Hereford B. George, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged by J. R. H. Weaver, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Pp. 72. Oblong folio. Oxford : The Clarendon Press. 1916. 7s. 6d. net.

A NEW edition of these well-known Tables is welcome, and the more so because it contains some useful additions. Among these are tables for Belgium, Greece, and the Balkan States.

The value of a volume such as this consists primarily in its accuracy, but also largely on whether the compiler keeps steadily before him the real needs of the historical student. It may be tempting to carry out investigations in interesting by-paths, and perhaps to trace out the children of obscure families: the compilers have kept clear of such errors, and have collected an extraordinary mass of information, not only as to the reigning families of Europe, but also as to the nobles and commoners whose family connections brought them prominently into touch with the great movements of the last thousand years.

The book is a useful work of reference.

THE CELTIC CHRISTIANITY OF CORNWALL : DIVERS SKETCHES AND STUDIES. By Thomas Taylor, M.A. Pp. xvi, 184. With one Diagram. Crown 8vo. London : Longmans, Green and Co. 1916. 3s. 6d. net.

IN this little book the author writes pleasantly, if rather discursively, on the later religion of the Cornish Celts, of their monastery-bishoprics

(different in origin from the Saxon idea), of their saints, their hermits, and their holy places. He is able to point out many points of similarity between the Celts of Cornwall and those of Brittany, and is especially interesting when he alludes to and explains the *va-et-vient* between these two old Celtic countries. He relies greatly on the works of Dom Gougaud, H. Jenner, and M. Loth, and pays a well-deserved tribute to M. Joseph Déchelette, the savant in Archaeology who fell in the Great War.

THE WAR DIARY OF A LONDON SCOT (Alderman G. M. MacAulay), 1796-7. With a Review of the Year. By W. C. Mackenzie. Pp. 216. Crown 8vo. Paisley : Alexander Gardner. 1916. 3s. 6d. net.

THE Diary which is presented to us here is that of George Mackenzie MacAulay, a native of Uig, and of the same family as Lord Macaulay. This Highland lad, born in 1750, went to London early and (though we are not told so here) married a rich wife. He became a merchant, and in 1774 was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Company of Bowyers, and by 1786 was an alderman. He died in 1803 a man of substance.

To his Diary the editor contributes an interesting review of the political situation, in which he points out many points of similarity *mutatis mutandis* between all great wars, and especially between the Napoleonic conflict and the World War now raging. Had one not known that the author of the Diary was forty-six when it was written, one would have said from its sententiousness that it was the work of a much younger man. The Diary, save certain delicious personal touches (*e.g.* 'I never was Fishing at any Time in my Life but something prevented my catching Fish'), is almost wholly political. It is not very deep, but is distinctly worth reading, if only to see how Mr. Alderman MacAulay viewed the political situation of a very important time.

JOHN BLAW OF CASTLEHILL, JACOBITE AND CRIMINAL. By Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D. Pp. vi, 154. With eight Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Edinburgh : William Blackwood and Sons. 1916. 3s. 6d. net.

THIS book could have been produced only in Scotland. It narrates exhaustively the life-history, pedigree, and relatives of one John Blaw, a Perthshire laird, who, although a brave Jacobite (and entrusted by the Duke of Perth with a delicate mission to France in 1745), yet was of dissolute life, and was executed for a murder committed in a tavern brawl in 1767. Everything in the book is well done. If the author errs, he errs from over-elaboration. Relatives of the Blaws now, if they are seeking knowledge about their Jacobite kinsman who became unduly famous, will find here every item they can desire to discover collected by the descendant of a neighbour, with meticulous care and accuracy.

A. F. S.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, F.S.A., THE HISTORIAN OF THREE NORTHERN COUNTIES. By J. C. Hodgson. 4to. Pp. 21. Newcastle: Andrew Reid & Co., Limited. 1916.

EQUIPPED with a portrait and a facsimile signature, as well as with a bibliography, this sketch of Hutchinson (1732-1814), a diligent and versatile but rather dull antiquary, poet, historian, and topographer, who made Cumberland equally with Northumberland and Durham his province, collects for the first time the biographic details of the north country attorney to whom Northumbrian chronicle in particular owes much. His litigations appear to have been frequent, but his readiness of pen, alike for prose and verse, has kept for him a creditable memory. Needless to say, Mr. Hodgson writes with full knowledge and with essential sympathy.

The projected *History of Cheshire* having been postponed, the Chetham Society wisely decided to avail themselves of matter relating to the Domesday survey which was to have been included in that book. Under the editorship of the president the materials are now presented in a revised and extended form. The Latin text of the survey is given with a translation, and with illustrative notes which contain much valuable information regarding the topography as well as remarks upon difficulties of interpretation.

Professor Tait acknowledges the light thrown on the general understanding of Domesday Book by the labours of Round, Maitland, and Vinogradoff, and by Mr. Brownbill's special elucidations of the Cheshire section; but readers of the very scholarly introduction will find that the editor has used his mastery of the detail as a basis for an important and independent contribution to the progress of knowledge. The introduction contains a full discussion of the contents of the text. Particularly interesting are the remarks on the Salt Wiches and on the classes of the population in 1086. The book is enriched with good indices and an exceedingly useful map.

The Society and its President are to be congratulated on a piece of work which represents much careful industry, and which will be of permanent value to the scholar.

R. K. H.

Allan Breac Stewart and his Associates, with some Account of Scottish Soldiers under French Kings. By Tinsley Pratt. London, Sherratt & Hughes. 1916. 1s. net. This is a reprint of two pleasant historical essays, more discursive than critical, contributed to the *Manchester Quarterly*.

The Battle Fiends. By E. H. Visiak. Elkin Mathews, London. 1s. net. Some echo of Coleridge, with a grimness added, is in Mr. Visiak's pirate pieces, which have imagination and thrill. Other echoes are repercussions from the hate which we have inspired but do not retort.

In the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* (issue completing volume xxii. and containing transactions for 1915) useful bits of Border story are gathered, including descriptive notes on Cessford Castle, the parish of Gordon, and the works put out from Kelso presses.

In the *English Historical Review* for July Dr. E. G. Hardy discusses the table of Veleia in connection with its supposed content of portions of the *lex Rubria* of 49 B.C. His conclusion (against the ultimate view of Mommsen, supporting the conjecture of Puchta, and directly attacking Mr. J. M. Nap's proposal to relegate the *lex Rubria* to Sulla) offers strong grounds for Caesarian conditions and origin. Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge concludes his interesting historical study of the Alpine pass, the Col de Tenda. Mr. R. C. Anderson traces the operations of the fleet in the Atlantic and the North Sea in 1648-52, when home politics as well as the foreign and colonial situation had to be secured. Mr. H. C. Bell examines our commercial policy in the West Indies, 1783-1793. The problem of readjustment after the United States had become independent suggests some recrudescences now when a change of their world policy is on the anvil. Professor Bury dates the 'Notitia of Constantinople' 447-450 A.D., not 413 as the latest German rectifier would have it. Dr. Round detects the actual delivery of the Saladin tithe (the *denarios Decimarum*) at Salisbury in 1189. Professor Tout unwinds some complexities entangling the *Westminster Chronicle* attributed to Robert of Reading, with special incidental reference to a splitting-up of the Exchequer into a northern and southern division in 1324-1326.

History (April), 1s. net, has now become the quarterly of the Historical Association. Its opening number under the new auspices has been dedicated to the task of indicating the standpoints of history teaching. The editor, Professor Pollard, believes that educational utilitarianism and the cult of mere science will not serve the highest purposes. Sir Charles Lucas maintains that the great democratic force has been scientific invention. Mr. Julian Corbett and Mr. H. W. Hodges agree in cultivating the great human and political interests, even in studying naval and military tactics and strategy. Perhaps the now official quarterly at first impresses one as more taken up with historical teaching than with history, but in hands so capable as Professor Pollard's the balance will no doubt soon be better adjusted, and *History* will illustrate research as well as didactic method.

In the *Juridical Review* for March, Mr. W. Roughead retells the famous Yelverton marriage case of 1857-1864, with the national leaning towards the view that, as sometimes happens, the House of Lords went wrong, when it refused to affirm the marriage. Mr. Lovat Fraser discusses the trial of Carnegie of Finhaven in 1728, and his acquittal of the charge of murder. Incidentally he refers in the customary general terms to the supposed origin of the verdict Not Proven—which seems never to have been quite historically accounted for.

In the *Revue Historique* (July-August) Paul Gaffarel describes the 'White Terror' of repressive excesses at Marseilles at the close of 1815, when the anti-Bonapartist reaction was at its height. Louis Bréhier with suppressed emotion views the façade of Rheims Cathedral—*aujourd'hui affreusement mutilée*—especially its gallery of kings, as a vision of the history

of France focused upon the baptism and anointment of Clovis. A. Mathiez casts a destructively clear light on the 'legend of Danton,' showing it to be a strange manufacture in part from the enthusiasm of Joseph-Arsène Danton, in the Ministry of Education (1837-1869), in part from a concocted letter of defence drawn up by the sons of Danton in 1846, and from a Memoir on the private life of Danton, written in 1865 by a Dr. Robinet. The unavailing attempts of the last named to induce Michelet to accept the whitewashing of the famous revolutionist are at once interesting in themselves and as evidence against the legend. But it grew prodigiously, thanks, it would seem, to the positivists, who made rather than discovered in Danton a hero of anarchy and liberty. One sympathises with the nineteenth century worshippers, but M. Mathiez does not write as an *advocatus diaboli*, and the legend of a great and honourable Danton is heavily shaken.

Communications

THE PRIVY SEAL OF JAMES V. (*S.H.R.* xiii. 417). Referring to the late lamented Mr. C. Cleland Harvey's note on the statement in *Scottish Heraldry*, p. 397, I find that the passage begins with James I.: '... two lions support his arms in his Privy Seal, and remain on the Privy Seals almost continuously till the Union. ... James V. took unicorns as his supporters on his Privy Seal; and his successor, Queen Mary, while retaining the lions on her Privy Seal, adopted unicorns for her Great Seal,' and so on.

I find that the late Dr. Woodward (*British and Foreign Heraldry*, ii. 280) agrees with the foregoing regarding James V.; but I am sorry that at present I have no opportunity to investigate the statement of either book on its merits. In the meantime, however, the seal on Mr. Harvey's document seems to show that that king (1513-1542) bore lions in 1531.

J. H. STEVENSON.

SIR GAWAYNE AND THE GRENE KNYGHT. With reference to the note by Dr. George Neilson in *S.H.R.* xiii. 420, Mr. A. H. Inman writes to say that his contribution was entirely without reference to any paper that may have been written by Mr. Isaac Jackson; and that it was accepted for this *Review* before the publication in England of Professor Kittredge's work.

Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knyght is a subject which the Editor will be glad to see discussed in the *Review*. Meantime he inserts this note saying that Mr. Inman's contribution was an entirely independent one, and not based on any paper of Mr. Jackson's.

ANE NOTE OF THE THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH, 9TH MARCH 1696.

Imprimis ane hundred shovells
Itt fyftie Pick : axes
It. ane hundered Handle Barrowes
Itt. fyftie clos bodied Barrowes
Itt. of Cran ropes thirttie fathom-four inches & ane half thick
Itt. of small ropes for haleing of Gunes ane Hundred & fyte fathom
Itt of small whall rope—fyve Hundered fathomes
Itt of Iron Sextie Stone weight
Itt of great trees ane Hundered
Itt of planks fyftie

96 The Castle of Edinburgh, A.D. 1696

- Itt of axes/eaches/formers/Himles/greater & smaller : 6 of each
 Item of Canvas for sand pocks four Hundered yards
 Itt of Lym ane Hundered Loads with Sand proportionable therto
 Itt of Woolen packs two Hundered
 It of Oxen Hides fyftie
 Itt of Sheep skines ane Hundered
 Itt of great & double Naills ten thousand
 Itt of smaller naills five thousand
 Itt of Spunge naills sex thousand of Copper
 Itt of pix tar and tallow
 It ane Hundered leather Buckets for watter
 Itt two long and sex shorter leathers
 Itt Sop
 It a Chist of Drouges
 It tobacco & pypes
 Itt Beds & cleathes conform for ane Hundered men
 It four buckets for the wele with ane wele rope
 Itt twelve dozan of Hand Speeck each sex foot long
 It Kamer heads sex duzone
 It Spungheads & Staves sex duzon
 It of tamphines two duzone
 It of aprones for the Gunes fyftie
 It of Lint spindles four dozon
 Itt of Marlin and housing threttie pounds weight
 Item a great Sway of Twentie stone weight
 Itt three Gavlocks 2 greater and ane smaller
 It eight stone Hammers
 It two duzone of pickes
 It sex duzone of wedges
 It three pinches & sex hand pinches
 Itt a Duzone of Mattocks
 Itt ane Duzone & ane half of Spades
 Itt whit Iron for Case Shot two thousand sheet
 It blocks for loof fakles 26 with ropes conform
 Item sex Ketles with Disches and Spuones
 Ther must be 20 : or 30 closs bodied sleidges Employed dayly for Carieing
 earth from the Hill to make up earthen-works and filling gabions
 Itt Flour for Batter for the Carriages a puncheon
 Itt trees to Contane watter ten tun
 Sic subtt Leven
 Not that salt Butter cheess, fish, pease, groats, & Brandy be not forgotten
 amongst the provisiones for the garisone nor Coall & candle.
 (Transcribed from the Tweeddale papers by C. Cleland Harvey, 1914.)