

invasions of this people into what was formerly Caledonia or Albania caused, as late as the tenth century, the transfer of these Irish names to the people and country north of the Tweed. As of most interest among succeeding monarchs we note Duncan, 1034-9, immortalized in the tragedy of Macbeth; David, called Saint from his devoutness, and memorable for the founding of Edinburgh and the introduction of a higher degree of civilization; Robert Bruce, who by the famous victory of Bannockburn (1314) delivered his country from its subjugation by England which had followed the conquest under Edward I; James I (1406-36), third sovereign of the house of Stewart and probably the most energetic and judicious of that famous line; and the beautiful and ill-starred Queen Mary. This appellation Stewart was from the ancestral office of high steward of Scotland, the family name being Allan.

Much of the second volume is occupied with the pathetic career of Queen Mary, with whom the writer manifests strong sympathy and whose acts are uniformly presented in as favorable light as possible. The history here is related in more vivid detail than elsewhere and acquires a corresponding interest.

The author's powers seem to us greater in description than in narration; and while her language is everywhere refined and pleasing, it often requires the reader's close attention. A deeply religious and devotional spirit is manifest throughout, and unvarying sympathy with the faith, customs, and historic institutions of the ancient and catholic church. Perhaps what was catholic in the Scottish church is not always clearly distinguishable in this history from Roman changes in faith and practice; but the writer does not try to conceal the mediæval degradation of the clergy, wherein chiefly grew the need of reformation.

Much interest is added to the narrative by the abundant citation of original documents and of earlier authors, often in the quaint mediæval Scotch spelling. The number of such citations indicates wide and conscientious reading in the preparation of the present work.

## A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.\*

PROBABLY but few persons in the United States have ever read a separate history of Scotland. And yet its wild mountains, its solemn forests, its lakes and rivers, are not only an important part of our ancestral Britain, but also interesting, in a literary point of view, as the scene of so much of the poetry and romance of the great "wizard of the North;" the fitting home of the saints, heroes, and unruly warriors who adorn its turbulent history. The two volumes now issued carry the narrative from the earliest invasion by the Romans, advancing from South Britain under Julius Agricola, A. D. 80, to the end of the reign of James VI (I of England) in 1625. It is the author's hope to complete the work in a third volume.

As indicated in the title, especial prominence is given to events religious and ecclesiastical; in particular the introduction of Christianity under Saint Ninian, at the close of the fourth century, by whom the eastern central part of the country was evangelized, and the greater work of Saint Columba, chief missionary of the tribes called Picts, and founder of the celebrated monastery on the isle of Iona, which was long the seat of the primacy of the Scottish church, transferred later to Dunkeld, and finally, in the tenth century, to the see of Saint Andrews. Of the other early saints chronicled the most notable are St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, St. Kentigern, and St. Aidan, ancestor of Kenneth, 844, first king of the united Picts and Scots. This name of Scots, *Scoti*, was originally that of an Irish tribe, and it is Ireland that was first called *Scotia*; the

\* A History of Scotland, Chiefly in its Ecclesiastical Aspect. By M. G. J. Kinloch. Two volumes. Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son. New York: T. Whittaker.