

SCOTCH JOTTINGS.

WE have reason to believe it is not correct that Prof. W. Robertson Smith intends to make his permanent residence at Cambridge, where he was recently appointed to the chair of Arabic left vacant by the death of Prof. E. Palmer. He will continue to live at Edinburgh and work as joint editor (with Prof. Spencer Baynes) of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

MEANWHILE, the good work Prof. Robertson Smith has done by his fearless introduction into Scotland of the methods and results of German criticism continues to bear fruit. The Rev. J. Howard Crawford, in closing the course of lectures on Biblical criticism he has been delivering in Edinburgh University on behalf of Prof. Charteris, boldly exhorted his hearers to make a thorough study of Continental theology—French, Swiss, and German [why not also Dutch?]. Like a genuine Scotsman, he did not refrain from expressing his contempt of what English scholars are doing. But he was good enough to make one exception. "As a starting-point, nothing could be more useful than Mr. Jowett's contribution to *Essays and Reviews*."

THE *Senatus Academicus* of Edinburgh has resolved to confer honorary degrees upon the following (among others):—That of D.D. upon the Rev. Edwin Hatch; that of LL.D. upon Mr. Richard Garnett, Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, and Prof. W. C. Williamson, of Owens College.

AN autograph book has now, we learn, been placed in the house in Haddington where Jane Welsh lived previous to her marriage with Thomas Carlyle. The book, a handsome quarto volume, bears the imprint of Messrs. Wilson and M'Cormick, of Glasgow, and has for motto, on the page facing the title, seven lines from "Much Ado About Nothing," IV. i., beginning:—

"The idea of her life shall sweetly creep," while on another page appears the inscription:—

"IN MEMORIAM.
Visitors' Book,
The Gift of Two Gentlemen
who visited, in the Autumn of 1882, the House in
Haddington
where
JANE BAILLIE WELSH
lived prior to her Marriage with
THOMAS CARLYLE."

The dates of birth and death of Mrs. Carlyle are also given, and the motto from Homer:—
"For an enduring heart have the destinies appointed to the children of men."

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

MESSRS. APPLETON have in the press a complete edition of the poetical works of William Cullen Bryant, in two volumes, uniform with the *Life* by Mr. Parke Godwin which the same publishers have just issued. It will contain all the latest corrections of the poet, with about one hundred new poems (many of which are hymns), and bibliographical notes by Mr. Godwin.

MESSRS. DUTTON, of New York, announce an "expurgated" edition of the *Life of Bishop Wilberforce*, in one volume, by which is apparently meant a selection of the more scandalous passages only.

A SIMILAR book, of still more distinctively American complexion, has just been issued by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a Bible, revised for family use, and illustrated with selections from the sacred books of other peoples. The editor, whose name is withheld, states that he has made it his "main object to expurgate all improper, irrelevant, theologically or ethic-

ally unnecessary and inadequately confirmed passages of Scripture."

THE Rev. Samuel Longfellow (the brother, we believe, of the poet) has prepared a volume of lectures, essays, and sermons of the late Samuel Johnson, author of *Oriental Religions*, with a memoir and a portrait.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND Co. will issue immediately a revised edition of Dr. Holmes' *The Guardian Angel*, which originally appeared in 1868.

THE two new volumes in the Riverside edition of Hawthorne's works contain (iv.) *The Scarlet Letter* and *The Blithedale Romance*; and (v.) *The Marble Faun*. The Introductions to each volume, by Hawthorne's son-in-law, Mr. G. P. Lathrop, are full of interesting details about Hawthorne's processes of work. We look forward with pleasure to the issue of this edition in this country by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.

It may be recollected that Dr. Priestley, when he emigrated to America, settled at Northumberland, Pennsylvania. A grandson, bearing the same Christian name of Joseph, died on March 10 at the same town, where he had been in practice as a physician.

In reply to a request for the number of books published every year, Mr. A. R. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, writes as follows (we quote from the *Critic*):—

"Not even an approximate answer is possible. The reason is that no possible standard exists by which those publications which are books, and those which are not books, can be discriminated. Of the 6,000 to 8,000 annual copyright entries of what are called books, many hundreds are such things as directories, hotel registers, trade lists, dime novels, and song-books, elementary school-books, and Sunday-school literature of all descriptions. Many hundreds more are simply reprints or new editions of old works."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

THE CASTLE OF WISDOM.

On a sheer rock, broad-based, a castle hung
Untenanted of all men, as I thought;
And o'er its gleaming gateway, golden wrought,
"Castle of Wisdom" writ in every tongue;
And from the world a ceaseless murmur swung
From pale-eyed myriads, who, whene'er they
sought
The castle, climbing with lame hands untaught,
For ever backwards in the dust were flung.

I, too, clomb up amid the dust and stir
On with those toiling myriads of men;
And, after life-long toil, worn wearier
Than death, I reached the very doors, and then,
While o'er the riotous heaven mad thunder broke,
The castle crashed to earth and I awoke.

C. G. FAGAN.

OBITUARY.

THE Rev. Derwent Coleridge died at Eldon Lodge, Torquay, on March 28. Though he himself contributed but little to literature, its associations surrounded him during a long life. He was born at Greta Hall, Keswick, on September 14, 1800, in the region with which his father's school of poetry was long associated in public opinion, and his Christian name served to remind him throughout life of the scenes amid which his early years were passed. Very soon after his ordination he was appointed to the head-mastership of Helston Grammar School, and in that remote district some of the happiest years of his life were passed. Cowley Powles and Kingsley were among his pupils; and many glimpses of the school-life of Helston can be found in the memoirs of Charles Kingsley, or in the journals of Miss Caroline Fox, who more than once renders a warm

tribute of praise to Derwent Coleridge's play of fancy in conversation. In 1841 he obtained a more prominent sphere as Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and laboured there with great energy and tact for many years. Whether as a teacher of youth, or as a parish priest at Hanwell, his zeal was beyond all praise. He retired from active life a year or two ago. His only daughter has published several novels of more than ordinary interest.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE half-crown magazines—we should be glad if some better name for the class were suggested—are stronger than usual this month, with perhaps an exception of the *Contemporary*, which is dull. Without literary Chauvinism, it is too much to have four foreigners. After the excitement of its first number, the *National* seems to be falling into the familiar lines. Mr. A. J. Balfour's sketch of Berkeley, now concluded, is very readable; and we prefer Lord Lytton's prose study of Montaigne here printed to his poetical fable in the *Nineteenth Century*. But we would specially call attention to an article somewhat inadequately entitled "Homes of the Criminal Classes." Unless the writer is practising on our credulity—and we feel sure that he is not—he describes an experiment far more original than that of the "amateur casual," with far more simple force than any professional correspondent can lay claim to. Everyone who wants to know how thieves really live should read this. So, again, with the *Nineteenth Century*, it is much to be wished that the familiar great names should not divert attention from a short (and not well-written) paper by the Rev. Samuel A. Barnett on "Christian Socialism," which presents life in the East-End under another and not less truthful guise. The *Fortnightly* has a gossipy paper by Mr. C. Kegan Paul on the "Production and Life of Books," which has pleased us the more for being a contrast to its surroundings.

THE first paper in the April number of the *Antiquary* is on "The Coinage of Christian Europe." Mr. Keary has had to compress a great amount of matter into a very small space, and has done his work extremely well. We have several good books on the coinage of the British Isles; but nothing, or almost nothing, exists in the English language on the coins of mediæval Europe. Mr. Keary's paper will, we hope, direct many persons to an inexhaustible study of much interest. Mr. G. Laurence Gomme reviews the recently published records of the borough of Nottingham. That town has set an example which, we trust, will be widely followed, of printing its most important early archives in the original Latin, with a translation remarkable for its accuracy. The Rev. J. Brownbill gives a sketch of the history of the Bixley rood of grace, which is said to have been an imposture of a clever mechanical kind. The paper is not finished, but we think we may assume that no deceit was, in Mr. Brownbill's opinion, intended. We do not profess to have made a careful study of the matter, but our opinion is the same. The unsigned paper on marriage ceremonies will well repay perusal.

THE UPPER CONGO VERSUS EUROPE.

Trieste: March, 1883.

I VENTURE to ask you space for a few lines upon a geographico-political subject which is still attracting considerable attention—*La Question du Zaïre*; regretting that the death (March 1) of my old opponent, Mr. William D. Cooley, prevented the matter being taken in hand by so capable a writer. Few men could have done it so well; none better.

Stamboul has been compared with a fair damsel surrounded by jealous admirers, all anxious for possession; none willing to see his neighbour the lucky possessor. On the same lines Inner Africa is a sturdy, useful, hard-working Negress, not without charms: *nigra sed formosa*—claimed at present by three rival purchasers, not including the chattel's lawful owner. These are Portugal; the International African Association, represented by Mr. H. M. Stanley; and, lastly, France, whose *mandataire* is M. de Brazza. Each has spoken in his turn, and we have only to weigh what we hear from each speaker.

Portugal has lately formulated her claims through the Société de Géographie de Lisbonne, in the shape of *Droits du Portugal* (Lisbonne: Lallemand Frères; 1883),* a substantial brochure of eighty pages, wherein I recognise the hand of its able and energetic secretary, M. Luciano Cordeiro. Its only defect is the capital fault of proving too much. The argumentation would make Portugal mistress, not only of West Africa from Cabo Branco (N. lat. 20° 46' 27") to The Cape, but also of the whole seaboard from Morocco and Japan. The writer begins by laying down three conditions for a nation's rights on alien soil—Discovery, Possession, and Recognition explicit or implicit. As regards Discovery, I would observe that the French have fair claims to priority between the parallel of the Canaries and the Guinea Gulf (included); and it is perfectly unfair to state (p. 15) that, before Portugal passed the Equator, Southern Africa "se voile de fantaisies, des merveilleux et des hypothèses les plus absurdes, enfantées par une complète ignorance." Late years have proved that the excellent geography of Ptolemy about the Lake Region and the Nile Watershed was only vitiated by Duarte Lopes and other theorists who followed him. As regards Possession, either initiated *ex animo domini* or prolonged, it is sufficient to state that, on the West African Coast, Portugal of late years has confined herself to settlements in the Bissagos and Bulama (confirmed to her in 1870); in Loango and on the Congo Coast (Loanda and Benguela), which must not be made to embrace (p. 10) the Makoko and the Unyamwezi countries. The other possessions are, or were, represented by Padrams (memorial columns), by a few fortified factories, and by not a few churches now in utter ruin. In many parts—for instance, the Gold Coast—which gave Dom Manoel his title "Lord of Guiné" (1485), the Portuguese were formally dispossessed, either by massacre or by Dutch victories during the disastrous sixty years' rule of Spain. Thus they lost Axim, Chamah (Sam Sebastian), St George da Nuria (Elmina), Cape Coast Castle (Caba Corso), and Accra, where the native women still place on the new-born babe's forehead a pinch of dust from the place where Portuguese throats were cut. And if Conquest have its rights, we must allow the same to Re-conquest. Not a few old Africans have been startled to see the territorial claims of Portugal upon the mouth of the River Congo recognised, or reported to be recognised, by Great Britain "in exchange of certain waivers of Portugal in the neighbourhood of Whydah." Portugal has no more power than the Argentine Republic over the chief port of my ancient host, King Gelelé of Dahome, nor has she had for the last score of years. The third claim—Recognition by other Powers—is in this case even more shadowy than its predecessors. The English never hesitated to buy from the native "Regulus" the "captaincy of Serra Leoa" (Sierra Leone); and, in December 1875, Commodore Hewett was not

deterred from shelling the Mussulungu pirate-villages within the Congo mouth. The Americans as unceremoniously occupied Cape Mesurado (Liberia), and the French set up their large establishments in Senegal and Gaboon.

The author of *Droits du Portugal* finally asserts his country's claims to the West African coast between S. lat. 5° 12' and S. lat. 18°. This section includes Ambriz and Ambrizette, to which England secured a manner of independence even in 1860, and it notably embraces the mighty Congo outlet. I cannot see that this "involves important points connected with religious liberty, freedom of commerce, and the prevention of the slave trade." The latter, in the shape of the "middle passage," is dead for ever; and Portuguese colonies—Madeira, for instance—allow sufficient latitude to freedom of worship. As the "Salvation Army" shows, the latter wants the rein. The only capital question is that of trade, which is largely on the increase; the claims of other nations to liberty of access must be carefully guarded by treaty engagements. But I would join issue with the writer when he says of the Congo (p. 72)—

"Il est clair que tout son cours inférieur est compris dans notre province, et que celle-ci, s'étendant vers l'Est jusqu'à la région de Iacca et de Lounda, embrasse de droit une partie du cours supérieur du même fleuve."

Lunda! why this is to claim nearly the whole inner-African basin. Portugal never owned a foot of ground on the Congo above the rapids known as the Yellala. And I deny that the limits of the Angola province "sont indéterminés du côté du désert." What desert? There is no desert; on the contrary, the land is well populated, and black skins have rights as well as white skins. We are in the nineteenth century, not in the sixteenth.

The next claimant, in point of seniority, is the society represented by Mr. H. M. Stanley, a name too widely known to require a word from me. He and his "audacieuse tentative" (p. 49) have not won favour from Portugal; the principal cause being that "he and his body of capitalists and philanthropes" have altogether ignored Portuguese claims. But surely Mr. Stanley is "in his right." He has peacefully occupied, by permission and by purchase, a tract of African soil which belongs to no European nation—we can no longer hold valid the treaties concluded in 1622-24 between the colony of Angola and the Anzikos or Makokos. He has materially strengthened his cause by his treatment of the Baptist Mission at Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, represented by that energetic young traveller the Rev. Mr. Comber. He is determined not to be "jockeyed" by any intruder—a determination which claims our sympathies; and his last hurried and unexpected return to his station shows that he is not to be caught asleep.

Number three is M. de Brazza, or, to give him his full style and title, Count Pietro Savorgnan de Brazza, of an ancient house, equally well known in Rome and in the Friulano. Not being a "persona grata" to Portugal, he is included (p. 35) among the explorers who make "des traités fantastiques et ridicules avec tel *regulo* noir souvent dépourvu lui-même d'autorité." He is the type of the mediæval Italian explorer when Italy took the lead over the world; and to energy and tenacity of purpose he adds peculiar talents: he is a good writer and an excellent speaker, but unhappily he is in the service of a foreign country—a false position often demanding too much. His labours, little known in England beyond No. 1 Savile Row, demand a longer notice than Mr. Stanley's.

Some seven years ago M. de Brazza followed up the exploration of the Ogowé River (Gaboon

colony), where the unfortunate Marquis de Compiègne had not succeeded. At the end of 1879, when Mr. Stanley, after crossing Africa (1875-78), was at work upon the Lower Congo, the young naval officer proceeded to turn his flank. He was encouraged by the Ministère de la Marine and the Société de Géographie to the extent of 100,000 frs. Accompanied by two French fellow-travellers, of whom one died, he ascended the Ogowé; and in June 1880 he bought a village and founded, near the sources of the Alima River (S. lat. 2°), an affluent of the Congo, the first station of the Comité français de l'Association africaine, which subsequently obtained the "beau nom de Franceville." As the Bapuru or Ubangi, a tribe of Cancoemen and Middlemen, had arrested his advance northwards on a former journey, he turned to the south-east; rafted down the Lefini (Lanson) River, and reached the right bank of the lake-like Congo, in S. lat. 3°. The position was some sixty miles above Ukuna (Stanley Pool), which, by-the-by, M. de Brazza transfers 150 kilomètres to the east. *En route* he spent twenty-five days with the "redoubtable Makoko," a title mentioned by Cà da Mosto and Dappu. His reception was cordial, and a succession of "palavers" ended in a treaty, a concession of territory, and a protectorate published by planting the tricolor. The power of the Makoko enabled him to "bury war" with the Bapuru, and the way in which the "war" had been begun by the first explorer reads unpleasantly. In five days he floated down the majestic river to Ukuna (Stanley Pool); and at the Ntamo Rapids, the key of the Inner Congo, he founded the second station, called by his committee Brazzaville. The meeting of the rival explorers took place at Ndambi Mbongo, above the Yellala Rapids. I need hardly describe it; Mr. Stanley's graphic reminiscences must be fresh in every reader's memory. M. de Brazza returned to Libreville (the Gaboon Freetown) on December 18, 1880. He made a second journey in 1881-82. Despite a free fight at the Kimbenje village, the explorer succeeded in tracing the course of the Niari River, which he had before failed to do; and he found a fine water-line, clear of falls and rapids, which enabled him to turn the dangerous cataracts of the Congo. He reached Landana on the coast April 17, 1882.

The results of the Ogowé mission caused considerable excitement in Paris. Not to mention its scientific and philanthropic sides, the report showed a rich and populous country—the highway to the heart of Africa—where palm-oil and caoutchouc, ebony and ground-nuts, abound; where ivory is common as bone, and where copper and lead-stones are picked up on the surface. The more we read of this wealth the more unwilling we are to see it locked up by a monopoly like that of the Senegal and the Gaboon.

Had M. de Brazza been an Englishman, he would have enjoyed a field-night at the Royal Geographical Society's; he would have been a nine-days' wonder to the *badaud*; and, if he played his cards well, he might have been sent out by somebody on a second mission. But they do things differently in France. A considerable sum of money was voted for another Government expedition on a large scale. The *enseigne de vaisseau* received army rank and was supplied by the War Office with a company of Algerian *tirailleurs* to garrison his stations. Besides a small vessel which can be taken to pieces, he carries a quantity of military stores, such as 20,000 uniforms (I presume to be fitted), 100,000 kilogrammes of gunpowder, 10,000,000 copper caps for 8,000 muskets, and 200 tents. As every newspaper-reader observed, the list of stores reads more like a preparation for a small campaign than for occupying a peacefully ceded territory.

M. de Brazza, accompanied by his brother, Count Giacomo, and by a sufficient staff, was

* An English translation, with an Introduction and maps, has just been published in England by Mr. Stanford.

advertised to leave Bordeaux in the s.s. *Précurseur* on March 7. He left a little later, and he had the satisfaction of hearing that everything looked well at his destination. The Baptist missionaries had wisely refused to enter into "La Question du Zaïre;" the Internationals had been ordered to keep the peace; and the Makoko, possibly in memory of a certain "shyuting," has been true to his "Treaty," and has kept the Internationals at arm's length.

Remains to consider the owners of the land, who assuredly have a right not to be ignored. When Christian Europe looked upon Africa as *res nullius* and issued Bulls to that effect (A.D. 1455, 1481, 1497, 1515, and 1577), she emitted a dishonest doctrine and committed, *ex cathedra*, a solemn injustice. The black Muene (chief) had the same rights as the white Duke. It is an anachronism when the *Droits du Portugal* would revive, in these days, such crusading and "civilising" views. The settled Africans of the interior are not savages. They have a culture of their own, a polity and a religion which, if not so advanced as ours, have the merit of thoroughly suiting their needs. For time immemorial trade has been the business of African life when not engaged in warfare. Ancient custom serves them for written codes. And here it is well to note one of the ideas most firmly fixed in the African brain—the non-alienability of the soil. Africans freely allow the stranger to settle among them, to work land, and to build as he pleases. But they hold the grant to be a personal concession; and, when the grantee dies, his successor is expected to pay succession duties—in other words, to re-purchase. The Makoko doubtless sold his village with this *sous-entendu*.

No man who believes in the progress of humanity will object to European civilisation of Africa; but they who know the country and climate will not be over-sanguine. As long as Messieurs Stanley and de Brazza can "hold on," so long, and no longer, will their undertakings live and thrive. The French constitution is not adapted for Central Intertropical Africa: the Belgian even less. The only race in Europe sound enough to resist the media of the inner regions is the German: next to him comes the Scotchman. These new settlements, as at present constituted, I look upon as essentially ephemeral; the "ancient Geniteux" (see Mr. Gerald Massey) will make short meals of them.

On the other hand, the Portuguese, as they have proved for centuries, can live and thrive on the African seaboard, while the Mestiço, or mixed blood, can make himself at home in the interior. The sooner Portugal occupies, with a small garrison and a gunboat, the mouth and the lower course of the Congo the better, not only for us, but for Europe generally. Central Africa will prove a mine of unexploited wealth; this we see in the accounts of every traveller who has made the great transit. All she wants is a free outflow, unimpeded by middlemen, black or white. Let Portugal give the world trustworthy guarantees for "Fair Trade" (as opposed to "Free Trade"), and we should rejoice to see her extend far and wide into the Dark Continent. RICHARD F. BURTON.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARD, A. Précis de Droit international pénal et privé. Paris: Thorin. 7 fr. 50 c.
 CHANSONS politiques du Peuple ukrainien 17-19 ss. [In Russian]. Textes annotés par M. Dragamanov. 1^{re} Partie. Sect. 1. Basel: Georg. 3 fr.
 CHARMES, G. La Tunisie et la Tripolitaine. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 JOUIN, H. Antoine Coyzevox: sa Vie, son Œuvre et ses Contemporains. Précédé d'une Étude sur l'École française de Sculpture avant le 17^e Siècle. Paris: Didier. 3 fr.
 NADAR. Le Monde où On Patauge. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr.

- PEREIRA, A. Frhr. v. Im Reiche d. Aeolus. Ein Bordleben v. 100 Stunden an den Liparischen Inseln. Wien: Hartleben. 4 M. 50 Pf.
 SEYDLITZ, F. v. Nordische Reiseskizzen. Dresden: Burdach. 3 M. 60 Pf.

THEOLOGY.

- JOET, M. Blicke in die Religionsgeschichte zu Anfang d. 2. christlichen Jahrhunderts m. Berücksicht der angrenz. Zeiten. 2. Abth. Der Conflict d. Heidenthums m. dem Christenthum in seinen Folgen f. das Judenthum. Breslau: Schottlaender. 4 M.
 WUENSCH, A. Die Räthselweisheit bei den Hebräern. Mit Hindlick auf andere alte Völker dargestellt. Leipzig: Schulze. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 ZAHN, Th. Forschungen zur Geschichte d. neutestamentlichen Kanons u. der altkirchlichen Literatur. 2. Thl. Der Evangeliencommentar d. Theophilus v. Antioche. Erlangen: Deichert. 8 M.

HISTORY.

- FESTSCHRIFT zur 600jährigen Gedenkfeier der Beilehnung d. Hauses Habsburg m. Oesterreich. Von dem histor. Vereinen Wiens. Wien: Braunmüller. 15 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- FALB, R. Wetterbriefe. Meteorologische Betrachtgn. m. besond. Bezugnahme auf die period. Ueberschwemmgn. im J. 1882. Wien: Hartleben. 2 M. 25 Pf.
 FAUNA u. Flora d. Golfes v. Neapel u. der angrenzenden Meeres-Abschnitte. V. I. Chetognati del B. Grassi. Leipzig: Engelmann. 25 M.
 FROTSCHAMMER, J. Ueb. die Genesis der Menschheit u. deren geistige Entwicklung in Religion, Sittlichkeit, Sprache. München: Ackermann. 10 M.
 GOEPFERT, H. R. u. A. MENGE. Die Flora d. Bernsteins u. ihre Beziehungen zur Flora der Tertiärfornation u. der Gegenwart. 1. Bd. Leipzig: Engelmann. 2 M.
 SICARD, H. Éléments de Zoologie. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 20 fr.
 STORHR, A. Vom Geiste. Eine Kritik der Existenz d. mentalen Bewusstseins. Wien: Holder. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 STOLL, R. Oesterreichisch-ungarische Pomologie. 1. u. 2. Bd. Wien: Frick. 16 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- HEY, G. Die slavischen Ortsnamen d. Königr. Sachsen. Döbeln: Schmidt. 1 M. 85 Pf.
 MUENZEL, R. De Apollodori *repl θεων* libris. Bonn: Behrendt. 1 M.
 SCHWAB, M. Les Incunables orientaux et les Impressions orientales au Commencement du 16^e Siècle. Paris: Maisonneuve. 6 fr.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PARENTAGE OF GUNDRED DE WARENNE.

Hammersmith: April 2, 1883.

I see that Mr. Martin Rule disclaims the suggestion that he became acquainted through my controversy with Mr. Freeman in 1878-79 with the evidence which disproves the received accounts of Gundred de Warenne's parentage. But, considering how many have written on this much-vexed question, and that St. Anselm's testimony is decisive that Gundred was not the daughter either of William the Conqueror or of Queen Matilda, it was (to say the least) excusable to suppose that it would have been quoted before my paper was published in December 1878, if it had not hitherto entirely escaped notice. Mr. Rule's statement that his "argument was written in 1874 as it now stands" is, of course, conclusive. But he must admit that it was impossible for Mr. Freeman to know what stores of knowledge he had reserved *in petto*; and it is to be hoped that the next time he discovers the key to an interesting historical puzzle he will not keep it a secret for years after someone else has laid claim to the discovery.

I must be forgiven for adding that Mr. Rule's acumen in this instance is the more surprising because in every other which involves genealogical research he is singularly unfortunate. For example, we read in his account of the conspiracy of 1094 in favour of Stephen of Aumale (vol. ii., p. 99, *note*): "The Count of Champagne, the Pretender's father—I need scarcely say that this prince married the Conqueror's uterine sister Adelaide." Now Odo (who, by-the-way, never was Count of Champagne, but was simply a cadet of the reigning family) married Adeliz, daughter of Duke Robert of Normandy and sister of the whole blood to William the Conqueror. The son of William's uterine sister could have had no possible pretensions to the Duchy of Nor-

mandy and the throne of England; and the history of Adeliz was told at length by Stapleton above forty years ago in the *Archaeologia* (vol. xxvi.), with proofs from the Cartulary of Aumale.

Again, Mr. Rule's notions of Gundred's genealogy are still more confusing, for, in the note at the end of his first volume, to which he confidently refers in his letter, he begins by conceding that Gundred was the sister of Gherbod, who was, beyond dispute, a Fleming and the hereditary advocate of the Abbey of St. Bertin, while he ends his note with the following postscript:—

"Should the reader really care to enquire, Who, then, was Gundrade? I would refer him to this passage in the 'Registrum de Bermondesei': A.D. 1098. 'Hoc anno Ricardus Guet frater Comitissae Warenne dedit manerium de Cowyk monachis de Bermondesei.' When the Domesday survey for Essex was made Cowyk was held of William de Warenne by Ricardus, who was, I presume, Richard Guet (Wet or Wette?), his brother-in-law."

Mr. Rule evidently supposes that Gundred was the sister of Richard Guet as well as of Gherbod, without knowing that Richard Guet, *rectius* Guet, was not a Fleming, but a cadet of a well-known family in Perche, who were sovereign-counts of Perche-Gouet. The fact is, that the Countess Warenne of the Bermondsey Register could not be Gundred, who never was a Countess, as she died in May 1085, some years before her husband was made an Earl. The entry refers to a second wife of William de Warenne, who seems to have been a daughter of William de Gouet, of Mont-Mirail. Nothing else is known about her; but it is certain that Gundred died before her husband, and that, when William died in June 1089, he left a widow, who sent an alms of 100 shillings to the monks of Ely to pray for the soul of the deceased, and to make amends for his spoliations of that religious house (*Liber Eliensis*, lib. ii. c. 119.)

I am not sorry to have this opportunity of showing that the latest writer on the parentage of Gundred has by no means exhausted the subject; but I should scarcely have interposed in the discussion between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Rule if my name had not been mentioned by both of them, for I would not have it supposed that I have any sympathy with the old saying, "Pereant, qui ante nos nostra dixerunt."

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

THE ARK.

Westbury-on-Trym: April 2, 1883.

Having read with particular interest Mr. E. T. Rogers's letter on "The 'Atfah, the Mahmil, and the Ark of the Covenant,'" I venture to carry his argument back a long way into the past, and to connect it with an ark to which the Ark of the Covenant, and consequently the 'Atfah and the Mahmil, owe their common origin—namely, the *Bari*, or sacred boat-shrine, of the ancient Egyptians. This *Bari*, as represented upon the sanctuary walls at Karnak, Gorneh, Abydos, the Ramesseum, and other temples, answers with singular fidelity to Mr. Rogers's description of the 'Atfah and Mahmil, and still more closely corresponds to the Ark of the Covenant, which, with other sacerdotal furniture, vestments, ceremonial and the like, was adopted from Egyptian models by the Hebrew law-giver. It consisted of a light wooden shrine, gaily painted, and partly covered by a veil suspended on a framework of poles. This shrine occupied the centre of a portable boat, decorated at prow and stern with a carved figure-head of a god. We learn from various inscriptions, chiefly at Abydos and Edfoo, that these boats were made of cedar and other rare woods, and were richly adorned with gold and precious