

tions were given for the sake of the givers, to secure for them peace and happiness in the hereafter. Not until the sixteenth century was the problem treated from the point of view of the community. The last benefaction of the old type in Leiden was the Bethany Almshouse, founded in October, 1563. After that date new notions in theology made strides, the attitude changed as to what personal benefit could be secured by the giver. A modern theory of duty to the poor had been outlined by one Vives, a friend of Erasmus. In 1577 in a council meeting of February 20, a certain young burgomaster of Leiden presented a report which showed, as our author put it, that "historic insight that so markedly differentiates the renaissance from the medieval man". He declared that Leiden was suffering from indiscriminate charity, that the numerous convents and foundations had attracted beggars with their alms, and that the rich peasants in the neighborhood had added to this evil by giving largely to rid themselves from the importunity of the army of tramps. He further declared that the capitalistic exploitation of manufacturers had gone hand in hand with pauperism. That was the beginning of new regulations, and their history is left for another volume, which can hardly be as interesting as this, though it will undoubtedly be a contribution to the literature of municipal philanthropy.

RUTH PUTNAM.

*The English Factories in India, 1622-1623: a Calendar of Documents in the India Office and British Museum.* By William Foster. (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1908, pp. xl, 389.) This volume of 376 documents maintains the interest already stimulated by its predecessor (cf. AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XII. 879). The excellent introduction provided by the editor and the useful index are good guides to the topics here treated. These include English connections with Portuguese, Dutch, Persian and Indian affairs. First stands material for the history of the siege and capture of Ormus, the decisive event in Anglo-Portuguese rivalry. This achievement in 1622 by Anglo-Persian forces also suggests to the student a precedent for a diplomatic policy which has long regarded an Asiatic ally against a European rival as essential to English interests. In some respects the Anglo-Japanese alliance of our own day, therefore, finds an early historical analogy.

Though the Anglo-Dutch blockade of Goa in 1623 is also here recorded, the progress of Anglo-Dutch rivalry is equally to be noticed. Thus English factors complain that "we carry the name but the Dutch have the gaines" (p. 127) and the "Dutch ys insolent, and feare not to breake all contracts" (p. 128). Finally in 1623 is the mention of "'the lamentable death of soe many our good freinds in Amboyna, performed on them by the Dutches crultie'" (p. 260). Thus disputes in Connecticut, rivalry as to the fisheries of the Narrow Seas and the memory of the spice trade of Malaya, are all ultimately to promote popular justification for the renaming of New Netherland as New York.

The relations of the English with native authorities in India form another topic of importance. These are now no longer confined to Surat. At sea the English attempted reprisals on native craft for exactions hardly endured on land (*cf. passim* and pp. 283, 341). The result is a new grant of terms for trade at Surat made on November 15, 1623 (p. 322), a fact, which as Mr. Foster points out in his preface, has been "hitherto unnoticed by historians". Furthermore through Pulicat and Masulipatam, on the east coast, the English have already indicated the field of their second sphere of influence in India, which later is to centre at Madras. Here also is there reaction of native politics and wars on the company's commercial ventures.

The vexed problems of religion and race contact are further suggested in various ways. Thus (p. 313) the Persian alliance is criticized because Englishmen ought not to "'dispossess Christianitie (although our enemies) to place in faithles Moores, which cannott but bee much displeasinge to Allmightye God'". Also the English factors at Pulicat wrote that as the result of Dutch orders 38 mixed marriages have taken place in one day. "'All those thatt soe marry heere to blackes are bound and tyde to everlastinge service in India and cannot returne to there cuntrye. Such is there [Dutch] pollicie in that kinde, which hath taken effect; and to speake truly most parte of this base nacion desyer nott to see moore there owne cuntrye; yea, there carryadge and manners of lyving is more heathen licke then the people of the country themselves, whoe take much notice thereof; to which brutishnes we leave them'" (p. 147).

Did space permit, much more on other matters would be noted, for with the exception of 31 documents more briefly calendared by Mr. Sainsbury (*C. S. P., East Indies, 1622-24*), this material is for the first time in print.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

*A Scots Earl in Covenanting Times: Being the Life and Times of Archibald 9th Earl of Argyll (1629-1685)*. By John Willcock, B.D. (Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot, 1907, pp. xxi, 453.) Covenanting controversy dies hard. More than a hundred and twenty years after the execution of the ninth Earl of Argyll we have from the able pen of Mr. Willcock a biography of that nobleman as full of the zeal which inspired the Covenanters as if it had been written to accompany the Revolution of 1688. In spite of his strong prejudices, perhaps in some degree on account of them, Mr. Willcock has written a good book which is at once useful and readable. The feeling still shown in discussion of the great Covenanting movement gives us some measure of the fervent depth of that movement itself. And the Covenanters have this advantage. They are having the last word. There is not much said nowadays on the other side.

AM. HIST. REV., VOL. XIV.—25.