

biography and history prefixed to the portraits and facsimiles. But, it is these portraits themselves (fifty of them, largely from contemporary paintings and in color), the views of old Zürich (likewise largely in color), the more than a hundred superbly photographed letters and written documents, not to mention the reproduced title-pages and broadsides, that give this volume its most unique value. Now for the Zürich Reformation, as already for that at Wittenberg or at Strasburg, the student is equipped for a first-hand study of topography and of handwritings. The letters are accompanied not only by transcriptions, but by translations into German; and happily these transcriptions are so printed as to be detachable from the volume when their help should not be premature.

GEORGE L. BURR.

*Papers relating to the Army of the Solemn League and Covenant, 1643-1647.* Edited with an Introduction by Charles Sanford Terry, Burnett-Fletcher Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. In two volumes. [Publications of the Scottish History Society, second series, vols. XVI., XVII.] (Edinburgh, the Society, pp. cvi, 297; vii, 307-696.) These papers are chiefly the accounts of Sir Adam Hepburne, Lord Humble, commissary-general of the Army of the Solemn League and Covenant. Volume I. includes the Articles and Ordinances of War for the Scottish Army in 1644, a schedule of the arms and ammunition received by the general of artillery from the Scottish and English magazines for the expedition to England, and Hepburne's account as treasurer of the army. In volume II. is contained an account of the expenses for supplies of food and general accounts of receipts and expenses.

The introduction sketches the course of events that led the Scottish forces to join with the English, explains the organization of the Scottish army under Alexander Leslie, earl of Leven, enumerates the personnel of the officers, and adds some comments on Hepburne's account books. Professor Terry shows that the revenues of the army came from other than parliamentary sources, from assessments made upon the Scottish counties and upon the northern and "associate" counties, from monies borrowed, and from fines upon "malignants". The Scottish army also received a certain amount of clothing and food from England and profited from customs and excise dues levied in English ports.

The accounts have great value for the student of military history and for the student of prices. Leven very obviously carried into Scottish military methods much of Swedish and German practice. "Swede-feathers" formed a part of the equipment; firelocks were more common than in Cromwell's army; "half-pikes" were used. It is evident that Leven used more heavy artillery and more munitions for such artillery than the English. But mobile three-pounder guns were much depended upon. While the Scottish cavalry, mounted upon small "nags", were lighter than the English, it seems probable that they were better equipped with pistols and even muskets. The Scottish used a remarkable propor-

tion of spades and mattocks to the number of men. Leven, like his master Gustavus Adolphus, must have put faith in trenches.

Economic facts as to prices and places of manufacture are to be had on almost every page. Scottish soldiers and officers seem to have been paid on a much lower scale than their English brethren. Prices for wares and food seem less in northern England and Scotland than in the south. It is interesting to observe how much manufacturing of munitions and guns took place in Scotland.

Professor Terry's two volumes bear throughout the evidence of careful editing. He has done a drudge-like task in such a way as to save work and furnish evidence for many future historians.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

*Ceylon and the Hollanders, 1658-1796.* By P. E. Pieris, Deraniyagala Samarasinha Sriwardhana, D. Litt. (Tellippalai, Ceylon, American Ceylon Mission Press, 1918, pp. xvi, 181.) The period of Dutch rule in Ceylon has been little studied, and therefore this book, in spite of some defects, is welcome. The author is a member of the Ceylon civil service who has had access to considerable collections of local material, and who has now ready for publication another volume on Ceylon and the Portuguese. He provides a narrative of political and military events during the Dutch period, and makes some contributions to the constitutional and economic history of the island.

The features of the policy and administration of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon were very similar to those found in other eastern possessions under its rule. It sought commercial profit, and had little regard for measures which did not promise a direct return in goods or money. The natives were forced to supply products, notably cinnamon, which the company could market to advantage; but the incompetence and dishonesty of the administration gave rise to innumerable leaks, and the profits went in large part to officials trading on their private account. The natives were subject to economic oppression and neglected in every other respect. The Dutch never established themselves firmly, and remained masters of the island merely because of the lack of strong rivals.

The author prints a list of sources covering four pages, but unfortunately fails to support his text by specific references to them. It would be interesting to know the authority for the statement so often made and repeated here that the Dutch burnt the surplus spices to prevent a glut of the market, but on this and similar points the reader is left to his own resources. The book is imperfect in another and more important respect: the author appears to have relied for his Dutch material only on sources which have been translated into English. A considerable amount was available in this form, but of course the bulk of the material was not. Until some scholar has gone through the *Dagh Register gehouden in 't Casteel Batavia*, and the *Nederlandsch-Indisch Plakaatboek*, to instance only two large collections, and gleaned the material scattered in