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adequately without reference to a map of the area on a fairly large scale, larger than that which is likely to be found in any general atlas, so that these are clear cases for the insertion of at least an illustrative diagram map.

C. B. FAWCETT.

Highways and Byways in Northumbria.— P. Anderson Graham. London : Macmillan. 1920. Pp. xviii., 370. 7s. 6d. net.

To any one who knows Northumberland this book supplies a succession of most agreeable reminiscences. To a person unacquainted with the county, its rural charm and the extensive and varied interest of its historical remains may come as a pleasant surprise. By describing his tramps along the courses of the rivers, and on the coast from Berwick to Newcastle, the author is enabled to give a first-hand, intimate account of the nature of the country, the towns, villages, castles, churches, antiquities, and historical associations in a very picturesque and interesting manner. Mr. Graham is evidently steeped in a knowledge of the county, and has a strong affection for it. He is thus able to bring home the fascination of its streams, woodlands, and hills, the border warfare, nature love, and old times in a way which can hardly fail to communicate some at least of his own enthusiasm to the reader. In this he is assisted by the delightful illustrations from the pencil of Hugh Thomson, who, alas ! will no more charm us with further additions to his unique sketches of old-time England. A map is added by means of which the different routes taken by the author can be followed.

E. A. P.

ASIA

Cyprus under the Turks ; 1571-1878.— H. C. Luke, B. Litt., M.A., Commissioner of Famagusta. Oxford University Press. 1921. 8vo. Pp. x., 282. *With Map.* Price 8s. 6d. net.

The Turk has made a good deal of history ; but he does not write it, nor has he offered much encouragement to those who would pry into his affairs. Cyprus under the Turk is no exception to this ; after the copious chronicles of its Lusignan dynasty, there is only the single printed history of Kyprianos, published in 1788, with a few descriptions by European travellers, and incidental references to the Greek rising in 1821, until the British occupation in 1878. Cobham's 'Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus,' and his 'Excerpta Cypria,' indicated and made accessible the more important documents ; but only to disclose the void. Now, however, it has been possible for Mr. Luke, than whom there could be no more competent editor, to compile from the archives of the British Consulate in Cyprus, which begin in 1710, a remarkably graphic illustration of the way things went on under Turkish rule. It has been a laborious undertaking, for the documents are over ten thousand in number, in seven languages, exposed to all the ills which affect written matter in the East,—even in consular archives. For the period before 1710, there are papers from the Cyprus Vice-Consulate of the Levant Company, preserved in the Aleppo Letter Books, which have already been studied by Mr. G. Jeffery in *Notes and Queries* (20 and 27 March 1915). The earliest of these belongs only to 1626 : and their historical interest is mainly incidental. It is not, of course, till comparatively recent times that official thirst for formal information was stimulated by public opinion in the West ; but in 1867 the House of Commons asked for papers showing "how the stipulations agreed on . . . with regard to the treatment of the Christian and of the Greek subjects of the Sultan" (a delicate distinction !) "have been observed" ; and the response, so far as Cyprus is concerned, was a valuable despatch from Mr. T. B. Sandwith—

traveller, scholar, archæologist, as well as a most skilful diplomatist—which Mr. Luke prints in full, with the answer to supplementary inquiries. With the British occupation in 1878, of course, the Consular Archives close; but without dealing with the succeeding period of administration, Mr. Luke has very properly closed his narrative with the Order in Council of November 5, 1914, by which the Turkish connection with Cyprus was terminated. The necessary consular lists, bibliography, and a sketch-map complete a volume which fills a real gap in our knowledge of the Levant, and fills it very well.

J. L. M.

Topee and Turban; or, Here and there in India.— Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Newell, I.A., F.R.G.S. London: John Lane. 1921. *Illustrns.* 21s. net.

Convention, in the Indian Bazar, has long designated the European by his headgear, and a flattering tribute to the impartiality of British administration takes the form of the clamour by litigants for “topiki dohai,” the justice of the Hat. It might be surmised, therefore, from the title of this work that we have here a disquisition upon the relations between the foreigner and the native of the continent. This misapprehension, however, is dispelled by the sub-title. The author has to his credit a goodly series of handbooks to the more well-known cities of India, and in this volume he takes his readers “here and there” on excursions into fields less favoured by the general tourist.

The main thread of his narrative is the impression left on India by the successive waves of foreign influence which have passed into it and been more or less assimilated. This impression, he holds, tends to be deeper and more apparent on the country-side than when condensed into the complicated and less stable life of the city. His aim here is to give cursory glimpses of the traces of these varying types of civilization, with bits of archæology, tradition and history thrown in as he goes along. His range extends from Kashmir to the south Coromandel coast, with a glance at the Maratha Deccan, Mysore, and the Nilgiris. In some cases the way has been well trodden by previous writers, and here the padding is too prominent, and the writer is generally too prolific of the details incidental to motor-car travel. But he is a keen observer, and a practised hand at retailing what he has seen in a pleasant and telling way.

To those who went over the same ground a generation or more ago, the difference in both the locomotion and the conditions of travel in general will suggest some queer reflections. In a vivid little paragraph in which the author sums up a visit to an old historic cantonment abandoned some years back, and now in ruins, he remarks that the surroundings may be of India, but the presiding spirit is that of the dead Men of the West, who have left something of themselves and of their times behind them. What is the message for posterity contained in the new network of motor roads, with their bountiful endowment of turnpikes, signposts, and red triangles, which bulk so largely in the India of the author?

J. A. B.

The Rebirth of Korea.— Hugh H. W. Cynn. London: S.P.C.K. 1920. 10s. 6d.

The chief value of this volume lies in the picture it gives of the sudden growth of a certain national consciousness on the part of the Korean people, and of the results to which the movement has led.

As the result of some forty years' work by Christians Missions, over three hundred thousand adherents have been enrolled. Educated, mainly, in the schools of the *American* Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, they are