Review

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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