

resembling this, with the words *rākṣasa*, *brāhmaṇa*, *rājan*, etc. Böhlingk and Roth translate it by "ein Ausgestossener." But the gentle Kirtisenā would no more have indulged in this emphatic denunciation than she would in the ironical utterance "thanks to my mother-in-law." I venture to propose *śvaśrvaprasādāt*, "owing to the displeasure of my mother-in-law."

In conclusion, I beg to congratulate the Professor on the fact that his linguistic acquirements have enabled him to write this long treatise in English, which will make it intelligible to the educated classes of our Indian fellow-subjects. The value of the treatise is much enhanced by the *conspectus metrorum* and the index of notable Sanskrit words, which will be most useful to students of a text which, in addition to its merits as a classical poem, is, there is every reason to believe, a trustworthy reproduction of "that immense mass of fairy tales which was collected many centuries before the eleventh century A.D.," and is also "a faithful picture of Indian society at the time when that collection was made."

C. H. T.

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A CALENDAR OF THE COURT MINUTES, ETC., OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1635–1639. By ETHEL B. SAINSBURY. With an Introduction and Notes by WM. FOSTER. Oxford, 1907.

The four volumes of *Calendars of State Papers—East Indies and Persia* of the late Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury form a perfect treasure-house of information on the early history of the English in the East; and it has long been matter of regret to students that after Mr. Sainsbury's death the work came to a conclusion. The last volume, published by the Public Record Office in 1892, calendared the various documents to the end of 1634. In the volume

under notice Miss Sainsbury carries on, to a certain extent, the work begun by her father. I say "to a certain extent," for, except for a document here and there, the calendaring is confined entirely to the Court Minutes of the East India Company. As contrasted with Mr. W. N. Sainsbury's calendars, the most notable omission in his daughter's book is that of the letters received by the Company from its various factories. The letters from the factories in India are being edited by Mr. Wm. Foster of the India Office (see *Journal* for 1907, p. 442); but there seems to be no intention on the part of Government (the more's the pity) of publishing abstracts of the letters from Persia on the one hand and Malaysia on the other. The present volume, however, does contain summaries of two letters from the East, one from the president at Bantam and the other from the president at Surat, both addressed to Edward Sherborne, secretary to the Company. These are inserted, apparently, because they happen to be in the Public Record Office, and are in the nature of semi-private communications. They seem, however, rather out of keeping with the rest of the documents, and might, I should have thought, have been reserved for publication in one of Mr. Foster's future volumes. Owing to the lamentable fact that the volume of Court Minutes for two whole years—July, 1637, to July, 1639—is lost, information regarding that period has had to be supplied from other sources; but this attempt to make good the deficiency only shows more vividly how irreparable is the loss of the minutes. To prove this, it is sufficient to mention that while the abstracted documents relating to the year July, 1636, to July, 1637, occupy over a hundred pages, those dealing with the next *two* years cover less than nineteen pages! The matters chronicled in these minutes are, naturally, of varying importance and interest, and much of the details might be considered very small beer. But there is a great deal that is valuable as

well as interesting, and in his admirable Introduction Mr. Foster has dealt with the chief topics in a most lucid manner. The dominant note throughout the minutes is a very minor one, the Company being in low water owing to Dutch competition, loss of vessels, unlicensed trade on the part of their servants, etc., aggravated by the double-dealing of Charles I (such as in the matter of the Courteen expedition under Captain Weddell, of which we read a good deal here), and the continual annoyances of one of their own members, a certain Thomas Smithwick, whose behaviour ultimately became so outrageous that he had to be turned out of the committee-room neck and crop by the beadle. Two projects that came to nothing are referred to in this volume—one, the settlement of a colony in Madagascar, with young Prince Rupert as leader; the other, the colonization of Mauritius proposed by the Earl of Southampton. Though, as I have said, there is a despondent tone running throughout those minutes, at the end of the volume this is changed to one of jubilation, owing to a better condition of things and brighter prospects. We read in the concluding pages of the return in the *Mary* of William Methwold, the Company's late president at Surat, accompanied by the young German traveller Mandelslo ("Herr Mantelowe" he is here called), who was entertained by the Company at dinner, but made to pay for his passage! That the Company could play the game of double-dealing as well as Charles is seen by the record on p. 327, where we find the Court, to show its gratitude to the King of Bantam for favours received, resolving "to dispatch fifty muskets and 200 iron shot in the *Advice*, and (to avoid any quarrel with the Dutch) to request the president to supply the said king privately, under pretence of sale, with as much powder as can be spared from that now sent, with promise of more by the *Jonah*." On p. 261 is an abstract of a Latin document relating to the poisoning of a foreign gem

merchant by the English surgeon of the East Indiaman on the homeward voyage. No light is thrown on this tragedy by Mr. Foster. On the previous page we read that at a court of committee, on 28th April, 1637, "Mr. Younge, lately returned from France, relates that a ship called the *St. Lois*, of 250 tons burden, with sixty-seven men aboard, has lately come to Dieppe from the Indies, where she has been fifteen or sixteen months, and during that time has taken and robbed three junks from Cambaya, and brought home gold, silver, and goods worth £30,000." From the *Batavia Dagh-Register* for 1636 we learn that on the arrival at Batavia, on 25th July, of Antonio Caen, who left Holland as commander of a fleet at the end of 1635, he reported "that having arrived with his fleet of 9 ships under the equinoctial line, he had encountered a certain small French ship, about 100 lasts burden, carrying 24 guns and 100 brave men, wherewith she had sailed from Dieppe, in order, according to her commission, to sail to the Red Sea, the coast of India, etc., and attack and plunder the Moorish ships, as well as the Spaniards and Portuguese." Apparently this pirate had succeeded well in her nefarious mission. On p. 159 we have a mysterious reference, which Mr. Foster elucidates in a footnote, to a Colonel Alexander Annand, who made persistent attempts to get to Persia with some fifty or sixty soldiers to serve the Shah in his wars. Whether he succeeded or not is unknown. The writer of the *Batavia Dagh-Register* for 1637 says (under 6th May)—"By advices from Suratte his excellency [Governor-General van Diemen, who was then at Amboina] had not learnt that mention was made regarding the Scots colonel Alexander Aurant [*sic*], who (according to the writing of our masters the principals) had designed to equip for Persia, so did not suppose that we in ours through Coromandel to Suratte (written to Sr Barent Pietersen) had made mention thereof." In connection with the Courteen expedition, I may point out

that in this same volume, on p. 77, is given the Dutch translation of a letter in Latin, dated 20th February (o.s.), 1635(6), from Charles I to "our well-beloved general, governors, captains, and subjects of the United Netherlands provinces and countries of East India." If the original document is extant, why is there no mention of it in Miss Sainsbury's book? On p. 283 is a passage that puzzles me. It is stated that at a quarterly general court held on 28th June, 1637, "Mr. Governor informs them that Mr. Cramporne, of Plymouth, has written to notify the arrival of a Danish ship at that port from the Indies, which has been out nine or ten years." Now, the only Danish ship that returned from India that year, as far as I can find, was the *St. Anna*, which left Tranquebar on 16th January, and reached Copenhagen on 4th November. But, so far from having "been out nine or ten years," the *St. Anna* had gone out to India for the first time in 1635 (or 1636) in company with the *St. Jakob*, both ships arriving at Masulipatam on 2nd or 3rd September, 1636. By the former vessel there returned to Denmark the founder and head of the Danish settlement at Tranquebar, the Dutchman Roelant Crape, who had left Denmark for the East eighteen years before, and had now been ennobled by the king in reward for his services. Mr. Foster's footnotes are, I need scarcely say, of much value, explaining what would often be otherwise unintelligible to the general reader. In connection with the note on p. xv of the Introduction, and the doubtful entry in the Index, "Bonneale, ," I may say that the two men referred to in this volume, who in the Index are entered as "Bonneale, Daniel," and "Bonnell, Samuel," were the brothers (cf. p. 62) Daniel and Samuel Bonneel or Bonnell, sons of Daniel Bonneel of Norwich, where they were both born, the former in 1601, the latter in 1608. Samuel, though the younger, was evidently the more able. He was admitted as a member of the Dutch church in London on 26th February,

1626, when he was described as "at Sir William Courten's," a position which we find him occupying in this volume. On p. 62 we read of his "being now in the way of preferment by marriage," a statement which I cannot explain. As a fact, he married (when, I do not know) Rebecca Sayer, of Norwich, by whom he had a son James, born in Genoa 14th November, 1653, and brought to England in 1654. Samuel was an ardent royalist; and on the restoration of Charles II he was appointed Accountant-General of Ireland in 1662. He died in 1664, and his son James succeeded to the post in 1684, holding it until his death in 1699. A sister of Samuel's, Hester, married Strype, the historian, and another sister, Abigail, married Captain Robert Knox, who died a captive in Ceylon, whence his eldest son and namesake, after nearly twenty years' captivity, escaped to write one of the most fascinating and accurate accounts of the island ever penned. Owing to the loss of the minutes from July, 1637, to 1639, we do not get, in this period, reports of the arrivals of ships from the East. In his Introduction Mr. Foster has largely made good this deficiency, but he has omitted to record when the *Hopewell* returned. Before parting with this interesting book I must not omit to call attention to the amusing episodes connected with the Persian ambassador in London, "Ally Bally," whose house was stoned by hooligans, on whom his servants retaliated, and whose return passage seems to have been settled only after a long series of very undignified haggings and wranglings. As a mirror of life in London in those days, apart from its special purpose, this volume is of much value.

DONALD FERGUSON.

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