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Review

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seat on the throne was once threatened by the brave men of Mar under James Farquharson of Balmoral and Inverey, who was wounded at Falkirk.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Mackintosh will be able to give us yet further notes from the Brouchdearg MS., for he knows how to make fact and romance go hand-in-hand, and the old scribe whom he follows has recorded many graphic little episodes, notes Gaelic with names of clansmen all bearing the same Christian names, and shows a truly Highland pride in his race.

It is also to be hoped that the limited edition may speedily be sold out in order to help the author to carry on this labour of love on the archives of a family which, if much declined in numbers to-day, is yet proud to record its descent from the many sons of Findla the Great.

NOTE.—The name of the Founder is Englished indiscriminately as Finla, Findla, and Finlay, and either form is permissible.

LOUISA E. FARQUHARSON.

*Keys to the Basque Verb in Leizarragas New Testament.* By E. S. DODGSON, M.A. London: H. Milford, 1915.

For many years Mr. Dodgson has been gradually publishing his index to the numerous and complicated forms of the Basque verb which occur in the oldest prose monument of the language, the version of the New Testament by Leizarrage, which was published at La Rochelle in 1571. The present instalment is much larger than any of its predecessors, extending to no less than 624 pages, but comprises some portions which were formerly issued separately. Here are included St. John's Gospel, the Acts, the Apocalypse, the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, and Titus, and those of St. James and St. Peter. The method adopted by Mr. Dodgson really amounts to printing the greater portion of all these texts under the forms of the verb, together with the French equivalents from a New Testament of 1566. The addition of the French texts, and the device of printing the verb in italics with its complement in capitals, makes it possible to learn a great deal about the language by a process of simple comparison. We have found that with the help of these indexes alone it is possible to make some progress towards understanding the *Testamentu Berria*, edited by Mr. Dodgson in 1908.

Although the old idea that Basque had some relationship to the Celtic languages has gone the way of many other linguistic fancies, there is still some reason why Celtic scholars should not quite ignore it. It is possible that it is the sole representative of the supposed 'Iberian' tongues which preceded Celtic in Western Europe, and which may have in some way influenced Celtic idiom and syntax. The difficulty of deciding whether early place-names are Celtic or pre-Celtic might also be diminished by some study in this field. For these reasons Celtic scholars ought not to overlook Mr. Dodgson's work, which also sets a good example of careful and patient collecting and arranging of linguistic material. There is still much work of this kind which might be done with profit on older Irish and even Scottish Gaelic Texts. However mechanical the work of index-making may seem, a good index has seldom failed to be of service, and has often led to discoveries of some importance.

W. A. CRAIGIE.