

VOL. I.

JULY, 1909.



Year Book

OF THE

Viking Club.

Society for Northern Research.

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LONDON :

PRINTED FOR THE VIKING CLUB,

KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, THOMAS STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.

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Society for Northern Research.

THE CLUB is founded as a Society for all interested in the North and its literature and antiquities.

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TO COUNTRY AND FOREIGN MEMBERS.—The whole funds are, in effect, devoted to the Publications. Very little expense is incurred by Meetings, which are indispensable for procuring, reading, and discussing Papers, so that Country Members really participate in the full benefits of the Club.

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- (5) Exhibition of Northern antiquities;
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II

- C 1895 JERROLD, Mrs. CLARE, Jessamine House, Hampton-on-Thames.
- C 1892 JOHNSTON, A. W., F.S.A.Scot., F.S.North.A., 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London S.W. Founder of the Club (Vice-President, Editor of Old-Lore, and Hon. Librarian).
- C 1894 JOHNSTON, Mrs. A. WINTLE, 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W., and the Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, London, W. (Hon. Secretary and Hon. Editor of Old-lore).
- H 1893 JOHNSTON, J., J.P., of Coubister, Vice-Convener of Orkney, Orphir, Kirkwall.
- 1907 JONES, Miss E. E. CONSTANCE, Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge.
- 1904 JONES, THOMAS DAVIES, Leighton House, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (Hon. Auditor).
- 1909 KEATING, Miss GERALDINE, Cannon Mill Cottage, Chesham.
- 1909 KEGAN, PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., Messrs., Dryden House, 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
- H C 1907 KERMODE, P. M. C., F.S.A.Scot., Claghbam, Ramsay, Isle of Man.
- C 1894 KIRBY, W. F., "Hilden," Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, London, W. (Vice-President).
- C 1902 KITCHING, JOHN, Branksome Hall, near Darlington, and Oaklands, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
- H 1901 KJÆR, H. A., M.A., Assistant at the National Museum, Østersøgade, 96, Copenhagen, Denmark (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1905 LADEFOGED, L. NIELSEN, Oak Lodge, Oak Lane, East Finchley, London, N.
- H 1892 LAING, Captain M. A., Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland, 18, Queen Street, Mayfair, London, W. (Vice-President).
- 1909 LANE, S. F. B., B.A., Vernon Court, Cork.
- 1894 LAUGHTON, J. M., M.B., C.M., 93, Richmond Road, Dalston, London, N.E. (Councillor).
- 1906 LAURIE, R. DOUGLAS, B.A., Merton College, Oxford and 16, James Street, Birkenhead, Wirral, Cheshire.
- 1902 LAWRENCE, Professor J., D.Lit.Lond., 1 Yayoi Cho, Hongo, Tokio, Japan (Vice-President).
- 1904 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, C.A., F.R.G.I., 1 Harley Street, London, W.
- 1906 LEASK, J. W. SUTHERLAND, 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.
- 1906 LEECH, Mrs., 4, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.

Year-Book of the Viking Club.

- 1908 LEES, Miss IDA, "Harbour View," Kingston-by-Sea, near Brighton.
- 1903 LEIPZIG, LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF, Germany. For address see "Agents" at end.
- 1904 LEITH, Mrs. DISNEY, Westhall, Oyne, Aberdeen.
- 1906 LENNIE, M. S., Hon. Sec. Orkney and Shetland Society of London, "Boncroft," Windsor Road, Church End, Finchley, London, N.
- 1907 LE PONTOIS, Capitaine LOUIS, 20, Rue de la Comédie, Lorient, Morbihan, France.
- 1902 LINDSAY, W. A., K.C., F.S.A. (Windsor Herald), College of Arms, London, E.C.
- C 1903 LOCK, CHARLES G. WARNFORD, c/o Thomas Merritt, 4, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.
- 1906 LOW, E. BUNCE, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., 23, York Place, Edinburgh.
- 1904 LOWBER, Chancellor JAMES WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., etc.
- 1906 LOWERISON, BELLERBY, Heacham, Norfolk (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1907 MACCORMICK, REV. F., F.S.A.Scot., Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
- 1904 McLAREN, CHARLES, Queen Insurance Buildings, 13, Castle Street, Liverpool.
- 1907 MACNAUGHTAN, W. ALEXANDER, M.S.A., 20, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- H 1901 MAGNÚSSON, Mrs., "Sunnyside," 91, Tenison Road, Cambridge.
- 1894 MAJOR, ALBANY F., "Bifröst," 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 1901 MAJOR, Mrs. A. F., "Bifröst," 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 1903 MALLOWS, C. E., F.R.I.B.A., 37, Bushmead Avenue, Bedford.
- 1901 MANCHESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
- 1907 MARCHANT, FRANCIS P., 106, Pathfield Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. (Councillor).
- 1902 MARSH, F. R., The Court, Guildford.
- 1903 MATHEWSON, Rev. THOMAS, St. Mary's Rectory, Auchindoir, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1907 MAWER, Professor ALLEN, M.A., Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 1907 MAYLAM, PERCY, 32, Watling Street, Canterbury.
- 1901 MÉHEUT, P. M., 61, Rue Stephenson, Paris.
- 1905 MEILLOR, ALFRED SHAW, M.A., M.B.Cantab., 14, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, London, W. (Hon. Treasurer).

- 1902 MIDDLEMORE, THOS., of Melsetter, Stromness, Orkney.
- 1897 MITCHELL LIBRARY, 51, Miller Street, Glasgow, per F. T. Barrett, Librarian.
- 1894 MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lieut.-Col. A. F., Broadway House, Sandhurst, Berks.
- 1894 MOFFAT, A. G., 3, Southville, Swansea (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- C 1895 MOORE, Rev. C. A., M.A., B.C.L., All Saints' Parsonage, Strehlener Strasse, 21st Dresden—A, Saxony, Germany (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1907 MORGAN, Colonel LLEWELLYN, R.E., Bryn briallu, Swansea.
- 1909 MOUAT, JOHN, 13, Succoth Place, Edinburgh.
- 1908 MUNICH ROYAL AND STATE LIBRARY, c/o Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig, Germany.
- 1902 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago, U.S.A. For address see "Agents" at end.
- 1903 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
- 1902 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY, per Basil Anderton, B.A.Lond.
- 1907 NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 170, Central Park West, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1898 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, U.S.A. For address see "Agents" at end.
- 1897 NICHOLSON, A. C., F.G.S., 14, Ferndale Road, Hoylake, Birkenhead (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1903 NIELSEN, HANS, Danish Vice-Consul, 12, Cliff Terrace, Hartlepool.
- 1901 NORFOR, R. T., C.A., "The Beild," 35, Lauder Road, Edinburgh.
- 1894 NORMAN, G., F.R.S.A.Irel., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- H 1895 NORRIS, F. T., "Oakdene," Church Lane, Cheshunt, Herts.
- 1906 NORTH DAKOTA, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF, U.S.A.
- 1904 NORWICH FREE LIBRARY, per Llew. R. Haggerston, Librarian.
- H 1893 NUTT, ALFRED, 57-59, Long Acre, London, W.C.
- H C 1908 OLSEN, Professor MAGNUS, Gabelsgade, 9th Christiania, Norway.
- 1904 OLSEN, Dr. O. T., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Kt. of the Order of St. Olaf, Kt. of the Order of Wasa, 116, St. Andrew's Terrace, Grimsby.
- 1907 OMOND, T. S., M.A., 14, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1908 OTTAWA LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, c/o E. G. Allen and Sons, Limited, King Edward's Mansions, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

- 1903 PANNETT, A. R., 2, Stanford Place, Hayward's Heath.
- 1903 PANTON, J. A., C.M.G., "Carannya," East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
- 1905 PATERSON, Miss OCTAVIA G., "Ashmore," Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.
- 1902 PATTERSON, A. H., M.A.Cantab., 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
- 1903 PERCEVAL, JOHN JAMES, 7, Glens Terrace, Wexford, Ireland.
- 1903 PETTY, S. LISTER, "Dyklands," Ulverston, Lancashire.
- 1900 PHIBBS, Miss ISABELLE M., c/o Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., Charing Cross, London, S.W.
- 1905 PHILLPOTTS, Miss B. S., M.A., Librarian, Girton College, Cambridge.
- 1906 PITT, Mrs., Lansdown Grove Lodge, Bath.
- 1905 POCHIN, Miss C. M. E., The Manor House, Wigston, Leicester, and Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, London, W. (Hon. Editor *Saga Book* and *Year Book*).
- 1894 POCKLINGTON-COLTMAN, Mrs. M. C., Hagnaby Priory, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.
- H 1908 POESTION, Dr. J. C., 5 Marc Aurelstrasse, Wien, I, Austria.
- C 1904 POOR, HENRY W., F.S.North.A., 33, Wall Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- 1898 POPHAM, W. VYVYAN M., 23, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. (Hon. Auditor).
- 1903 POPLEY, WM. HULBERT, 13, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.
- C 1908 PRICE, MORGAN PHILIPS, Tibberton Court, Gloucester.
- 1903 PRIOR, W. R., 5, Kitson Road, Barnes, London, S.W.
- 1905 PROVAND, A. D., 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
- 1894 REID, A. C., C.E., Tattenhall, Chester.
- 1894 RENWICK, HUGH, J.P., Castlepark, Lanark.
- H 1903 ROBERTSON, DUNCAN J., Kirkwall.
- 1904 ROBERTSON, J. BARR, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London, W.
- H 1894 RONALDSHAY, The Earl of, 12, Stratton Street, London, W.
- 1901 ROSS, J. STIRLING, M.A., 68, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.
- 1906 RUSSELL, The Very Rev. JAMES C., D.D., 9, Coates Gardens, Edinburgh.
- 1894 ST. CLAIR, ROLAND, Vice-Consul for Norway, Auckland, New Zealand (Vice-President).
- 1894 SALVESEN, Major C. E., R.E., "Toravon," Polmont Station, N.B.

- C 1903 SALVESEN, The LORD, Dean Park House, Edinburgh.
- 1892 SANDISON, Rev. A., Lund, Uyeasound, Lerwick, and 28, St. Peter's Road, South Croydon (Vice-President).
- 1895 SANDS, HAROLD, F.S.A., "Bernersmede," Carlisle Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
- 1908 SAUMAREZ, The Hon. EVELYN, Shrubland Park, Coddenham, Suffolk, and 43, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
- H 1892 SAXBY, Mrs. JESSIE M. E., "Wulver's Hool," Baltasound, Lerwick (Vice-President and Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- H 1903 SCHETELIG, HAAKON, Museum, Bergen, Norway (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1895 SEPHTON, Rev. J., 90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool.
- 1903 SETON, M. C., India Office, S.W., and 13, Clarendon Road, Holland Park, London, W. (Councillor).
- 1898 SEYLER, CLARENCE A., B.Sc., "Hindfell," Coed-saeson, Sketty, Swansea.
- 1906 SIMPSON, ALEXANDER MACLEAN, 1, Columbia Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead.
- H 1892 SINCLAIR, WILLIAM, Vice-President Orkney and Shetland Society of London, 62, Hampton Road, Forest Gate, London, E.
- 1903 SMART, F. G., M.A., J.P., F.S.A., "Bredbury," Tunbridge Wells.
- 1894 SMITH, R. FORD, M.A., LL.B., 26, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
- 1904 SÖLLING, Captain A., Commissioner to the Danish Government, 61, Heathland Road, Stoke Newington, London, N. (Councillor).
- 1903 SORBY, Rev. J. A., M.A., Enmore Rectory, Bridgewater.
- H 1909 SPENCE, JOHN, Glenlea, Lerwick (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- H 1897 SPENCE, MAGNUS, Deerness, Kirkwall (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1901 STECHERT, G. E., and Co., 2, Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- 1908 STEDMAN, DOUGLAS C., B.A. Dublin, 16 Wilson Road, Camberwell, S.E. (Councillor).
- H 1894 STEFÁNNSSON, JÓN, Ph.D., Boyesgade, 3, Copenhagen, Denmark (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1893 STEVENSON, Mrs. J. J., 4, Porchester Gardens, London, W.
- 1904 STEWART, WM., M.D., Whitefield House, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.
- H 1898 STORM, Rev. Pastor A. V., Citadellet, Copenhagen, Denmark (Vice-President).
- H 1892 STOUT, The Hon. Sir ROBERT, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Judges Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand.

- 1897 STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, The Lord,
G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada, 28,
Grosvenor Square, London, W. (Vice-President).
- C 1894 STUART, Mrs. A., Lochrin House, Craiglockhart Ter-
race, Edinburgh.
- 1906 SVEINBJÖRNSSON, SVEINBJÖRN, Kt.Dbrg., 63, Comis-
ton Drive, Edinburgh.
- C 1902 SWAIN, Miss A., 5, Addison Crescent, London, W.
- 1902 SWAIN, E., "Little Nalders," Chesham, Bucks.
- 1907 TEIT, J. A., Spence's Bridge, British Columbia,
Canada (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1907 THIRKELL, R. A. C., F.S.A.Scot., Clare Street, New
Town, Tasmania (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1907 THOMAS, LEWELLYN, C.M., Council School, Bedwas,
Monmouthshire.
- 1907 THURSTON, Rev. GRANVILLE B., M.A., Lymm Rec-
tory, Cheshire.
- 1902 TOLLER, Professor T. N., M.A., Lansdown House,
Didsbury, Manchester.
- 1902 TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, Canada, per Messrs. C.
D. Cazenove and Son, 26, Henrietta Street,
Covent Garden, London, W.C.
- 1907 TRAILL, R. H., 7, Drapers Gardens, London, E.C.
- 1907 TRAILL, WILLIAM (Councillor).
- 1903 TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, Dublin.
- C 1903 TUDSBERY, FRANCIS W. T., M.A., "St. John's Mead,"
Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1908 VIENNA IMPERIAL COURT LIBRARY, Austria, c/o Messrs.
Asher and Co., 12, Bedford Street, Covent Gar-
den, London, W.C.
- 1907 VON YHLEN, Gerhard, R.W.O., R.St.O.O., R.D.O.,
R.R.O., Lysekil, Sweden.
- 1904 WALKER, JOHN, "Maryfield," 19, St. John's Road,
Putney, London, S.W.
- 1894 WALLACE, A. J., M.D., 1, Gambier Terrace, Liver-
pool.
- 1894 WARBURG, EDWARD M., Gersonvej 22, Hellerup, Den-
mark (Vice-President).
- 1900 WASON, J. CATHCART, M.P., 40, Grosvenor Road,
London, S.W.
- 1909 WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.
Scot., The Manse, Alloa, N.B.
- 1907 WEIR, W., 48, Netherby Road, Trinity, Edinburgh.
- 1896 WHISTLER, Rev. Charles W., M.R.C.S., Chaselbourne
Rectory, Dorchester, Dorset (Hon. Dist. Sec.).
- 1905 WILKINSON, C. H., F.R.G.S., 33, Hamilton Terrace,
London, N.W.
- 1909 WILLSON, T. OLAF, Woodhay, Kidmore End,
Reading.

- 1907 WILLIAMSON, Rev. L., Congregational Manse, Inch.
- 1904 WILLIAMSON, L., c/o Messrs. Williamson and Co., Fishcurers, Aberdeen.
- 1894 WILLIAMSON, T., Loraine House, North Shields.
- 1892 WOOD, T. MCKINNON, M.P., LL.D., D.L., L.C.C., 16, Portland Place, London, W. (Vice-President and Trustee).
- 1899 WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Massachusetts, U.S.A., per Messrs. Paul, Trench & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
- 1907 WORK, DAVID, 5, Woodside Quadrant, Glasgow.
- 1906 YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., per Messrs. Edward G. Allen & Son, Ltd., King Edward Mansions, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.
- H 1892 ZETLAND, The Marquis of, P.C., K.T., Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire (Vice-President).

SOCIETIES WITH WHICH PROCEEDINGS ARE
EXCHANGED.

- 1902 ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
- 1905 BERGEN MUSEUM, NORWAY.
- 1901 BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, Washington, U.S.A. For address see "Agents" at end.
- 1904 GERMANSK FILOLOGI, SELSKAB FOR, per Herr G. Schütte, Overgade over Vandet 78B, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 1903 LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, per Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., 10, New Street, Leicester.
- 1908 LONDON, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
- 1901 LINCOLNSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, per Rev. Canon Hudson, c/o W. R. Morton, High Street, Horn-castle.
- 1907 THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOLKLORE (Dansk Folkemindesamling) Copenhagen, and the periodical Danske Studier, edited by Marius Kristensen and Axel Olrik, per Dr. Axel Olrik, Gamle Kongevej, 174, Copenhagen V., Denmark.
- 1905 NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab), Palace of the Prince, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 1904 NORWEGIAN CLUB, 112, Strand, W.C.
- 1908 NORWEGIAN CHURCH DEPARTMENT, (det Kongelige Kirke-og Undervisnings-Departement), Christiania, Norway.

- 1907 NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmærker Bevaring), Christiania, Norway.
- 1907 NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF SCIENCES (det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab), The Museum, Trondhjem, Norway.
- 1907 ORDNANCE SURVEY LIBRARY, Southampton.
- 1908 THE RYMOUR CLUB, Edinburgh, per Alan Reid, F.S.A.Scot., Hon. Secretary, "The Loaning," Merchiston Bank Gardens, Edinburgh.
- 1905 SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- 1901 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S.A. For address see "Agents" at end.
- 1906 SWEDISH SOCIETIES OF DIALECTOLOGY AND FOLKLORE (Svenska Landsmålsföreningarna), per Aksel Andersson, Acting Librarian of the University of Uppsala, Sweden.
- 1902 THORESBY SOCIETY, 10, Park Street, Leeds.
- 1904 WASHINGTON, U.S.A., LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY. For address see "Agents" at end.
- 1903 YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY, per John Bacchus, 6, Oak Mount, Bradford, Yorkshire.

AGENTS FOR MEMBERS.

MESSRS. B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. :—

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY of New York.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago, U.S.A.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, U.S.A.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WESLEY & SON, 28, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C. :—

BERLIN ROYAL LIBRARY, c/o. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, Germany.

LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, c/o. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, Germany.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, Washington, U.S.A.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, U.S.A., for delivery to Smithsonian Institution, D.C. for Library, University of Washington, Seattle, Wn., U.S.A.

Corrected up to July, 1909.

AMY JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1907 the work of the Club included:—The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; the excavation of the Wick Mound, Somersetshire; the social function of the Annual Dinner; adding to the Library and Museum; the survey of Orkney Place-Names; and the publication of the Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore Series.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year, and that in addition a Viking Concert should be held in May.

MEETINGS.

January 25th.—Presidential Address—"A Shetland Legend from Fljótsdæla Saga." By W. G. Collingwood M.A., F.S.A., President.

February 22nd.—"The Gael and the Gall; Some Notes on Ireland under the Norsemen." By Miss Eleanor Hull, Hon. Sec., Irish Texts Society.

March 22nd.—"The Earliest Vikings in the West." By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., Vice-President.

"Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore." By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Chairman of Council.

"Notes on Church Dedications to St. Olaf in the British Isles." By Albany F. Major, Hon. Editor.

"The Authorship of the Orkneyinga Saga." By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.

April 26th.—Annual General Meeting, followed by "The last of the Icelandic Commonwealth," Part I. By Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Hon. Life Member and Vice-President.

July 5th.—"Sea Traffic in the Viking Age." By Professor Alexander Bugge, Hon. Life Member.

Three Resolutions proposed by the Council, forming Publications Guarantee Funds, were adopted by the Meeting.

November 22nd.—Inaugural Address by the President, "Iceland and the Humanities." By Professor W. P. Ker, M.A., President.

December 20th.—"Notes on a Decorated Bucket from the Oseberg Find." By Professor G. Gustafson, Hon. Life Member.

"The Viking Raft or Pontoon Bridge, made to rise and fall with the Tide. Discovered in 1886 near Glamford-Brigg, N. Lincolnshire." By Rev. Alfred Hunt, M.A.

ROYAL ADDRESS.

An Address of condolence on the death of his father, King Oscar II., was presented to H.M. the King of Sweden on his accession to the throne.

EXCAVATION OF WICK MOUND.

Towards the close of 1906 the Council invited contributions to a fund for exploring Wick Mound, Stogursey, Somerset, the Viking Club having been invited by the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society to assist them in the work. From its position and traditions connected with it, it was thought that the mound might prove to be Scandinavian. Many members of both Societies responded to the appeal, and the work was carried out in April and September, 1907, under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, Assistant Secretary and Curator of the Somersetshire Society, who was assisted by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S., Hon. Dist. Secretary, Viking Club, and Albany F. Major, Hon. Editor. The result showed that the mound belonged to the Early Bronze Age. It was of very unusual construction, and presented many interesting features. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Gray to give a full report of the work at one of the meetings of the Viking Club. In accordance with the undertaking of the Excavation Fund, copies of the Report will be presented to the subscribers to the Fund. A short account of the work done will be printed in the *Saga Book* for 1907. Other work is in contemplation with funds still remaining in hand.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner, attended by 55 members and guests, was held on June 5th. at the Trocadero Restaurant. The chair was occupied by Professor W. P. Ker, the President, and Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., D.C.L., was entertained as the guest of the Club. Mr. Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson gave some Northern folk songs.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1906 has been issued to all Members for 1906, and to Members elected in 1907.

The *Saga-Book* for 1907 is now in the printer's hands, and will be issued in April to Members who have paid their subscription.

The prospectus of Miss O. Bray's translation of *Sæmundar Edda*, illustrated by W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., which will form Vol. II. of the Translation Series, was issued in 1907, and the printing of the volume, which has been unavoidably delayed, is now approaching completion.

The prospectus of "A Short Guide to Old Norse (Icelandic) Literature," by Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., will be sent out after the translation of the *Edda* has been issued.

The Publications Committee have had under their consideration the promised volume, "Thingsteads of England and Scotland," by F. T. Norris, and are now in consultation with the author, and with Miss C. Horsford, Vice-President, who promised to present the book to the Club, as to the advisability of deferring its issue for the present, in order to enable the subject to be dealt with exhaustively.

The first four quarterly numbers of the Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore Series of Miscellany and Records were issued in 1907 to subscribers, located in all parts of the world. The work has been unanimously approved by the Press, and the Club has been highly commended for its energy and patriotism in founding the Series. It has also resulted in a large addition to the Membership of the Club.

GUARANTEE FUNDS.

The following Resolutions, proposed by the Council, were adopted at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Club, held on July 5th, 1907.

I. *Publications Guarantee Funds.* The Council shall have power to draw upon the Endowment Fund of the Club and the Life Subscription Fund of the Old-Lore Series, to the extent of one-third of each Fund, on account of the Club and Old-Lore Series respectively, to pay for researches, etc., required to be made in the preparation of works in advance of their publication, and for such works as are not fully subscribed for at the time of their publication, subject to the previous approval of an Ordinary General Meeting of the Club in the case of each work. All such advances shall be refunded out of additional subscriptions and donations received towards such works, and from the first proceeds of the sale of surplus stock of same.

II. The Council shall have power to draw upon the Publications Guarantee Fund of the Club, on account of Volume II. of the Translation Series, "*Sæmundar Edda*," Part I.

III. The Council shall have power to draw upon the Publications Guarantee Fund of the Old-Lore Series on account of the Surveys of Place-Names in Orkney and Shetland.

VIKING CONCERT.

The Council have arranged for a special Concert to be given in May. The programme will include a Cyclus of Odes, composed in honour of the visit of H.M. the King of Denmark to Iceland in 1907. It will be accompanied by the composer, Mr. Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson, Knight of the Danebrog. Her Majesty the Queen, who was asked to become Patron of the Concert, has sent the following reply:

Buckingham Palace,
5th March, 1908.

DEAR SIR,

I have had the honour of submitting to the Queen your letter of the 3rd instant, but I am sorry to inform you that, on account of creating a very inconvenient precedent, Her Majesty could not see her way to granting her patronage to the Concert to be given by the Viking Club on the 7th May, and I am to convey to you and to the Members of the Club the expression of the Queen's great regret that she is unable to have the pleasure of complying with your request.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SIDNEY GREVILLE.

A. W. Johnston, Esq.

LONDON PAGEANT.

Through the initiative of the Hon. Secretary, the Club has been invited to prepare the Viking scenes for the London Pageant, to be held in 1909. The Council have appointed the following Committee to prepare the scenes: Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, *Hon. Secretary*; and Mr. A. F. Major, *Hon. Editor*. Professor W. P. Ker, *President*, is already a member of the London Committee of the Pageant.

COLLECTION OF SHETLAND PLACE-NAMES.

The Treasury have sanctioned the issue, by the Ordnance Survey Department, of three sets of the six-inch maps of Shetland to the Viking Club, for the purposes of making a survey of the Place-Names of Shetland. The Rev. T. Mathewson, Hon. District Secretary for Lerwick, has been asked to form a Committee in Shetland for organizing the survey.

COMMITTEES, etc.

The following Committees have been appointed:

Publications Committee—Prof. W. P. Ker, A. W. Johnston, A. F. Major, F. T. Norris.

Orkney and Shetland Old-lore Editorial Committee—A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and A. Johnston, Editors; H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; T. S. Clouston, M.D.; Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; James Johnston, J.P.; Professor W. P. Ker, M.A.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; A. F. Major; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, Provost of Stromness.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, J. G. Moodie Heddle, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, J. Johnston, Duncan J. Robertson, W. G. T. Watt.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed and may be had for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to receive gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum, and cases for books and exhibits. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1907 the Club lost five Subscribing, two Honorary Life, and one Honorary Member by death, and eleven Subscribing Members by withdrawal; while 46 Subscribing, two Honorary Life, one Honorary, and two Honorary Corresponding Members have been added to the roll, and the exchange of *Proceedings* arranged with four Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 10 Honorary Life, 30 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 246 Subscribing Members, of whom 25 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 18 Societies.

In the Report for 1907, the number of Subscribing Members is given as 219, in error for 216. Seventeen subscribers to the Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore Series have become Members of the Club.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1907, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

April 4th, 1908.

Adopted by the Annual Meeting,

W. P. KER, *President.*

May 1st, 1908.

VIKING CLUB.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, December 31st, 1907.

LIABILITIES.

I. BALANCES OF THE FOLLOWING FUNDS:—
Horsford Fund for "Thing-Steads" ...
Major Fund for "Saga Studies" ...
Endowment Fund ...
Publications Fund "Edda" ...
General Fund ...
Orkney and Shetland Old-love Series ...

II. SUNDRY LIABILITIES:—

Horsford Fund Printing
Guide to Northern Literature ...
General Fund—
 Printing and Stationery ...
 Rent of Rooms ...
 Postages

III. SUBSCRIPTIONS (1908) paid in advance..

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
...	21	17	7	...	...
...	5	0	0	...	...
...	197	5	10	...	...
...	7	10	6	...	...
...	71	15	3½	...	...
...	140	1	0	...	...
...	436	10	2½	...	...
...	7	2	6	...	...
...	4	15	0	...	...
...	3	17	3	...	...
...	1	11	6	...	...
...	2	18	6	...	...
...	8	7	3	...	...
...	2	10	0	...	...

£459 4 11½

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

A. SHAW MELLOR, Hon. Treasurer.

London, April 15th, 1908.

CHARLES CANDLER, } Hon. Auditors.
 W. V. M. POPHAM, }

ASSETS.

<i>Subscriptions in Arrear</i> ...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Members owing for Dinner Tickets, 1906</i>...	...	...	...	...	22	18 6
" " <i>Back Works</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0	11 0
" " <i>Publications (Edda)</i> ...	...	...	...	...	4	9 6
<i>Investments—</i> <i>Consols</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0	10 6
<i>South Australian Stock</i> ...	...	44	0 8	...	...	...
...	...	185	17 6	...	...	...
<i>Cash in Bank</i> ...	...	...	...	...	229	18 2
" <i>hands of Hon. Treasurer</i> ...	...	...	...	...	190	18 4
" " <i>Hon. Librarian</i> ...	...	...	...	...	1	18 10
...	...	8	0 1½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	200	17 3½

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the *Saga-Books*, nor the value of the Club Library, pictures and antiquities.

£459 4 11½

VIKING CLUB.

GENERAL FUND for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year	...	...	...	38	11	10			
" 1907 Annual Subscriptions paid in 1906	...	3	2	6					
" " " " 1907	...	9	1	2	9				
" " " " in Arrear	...	15	10	6					
Dividends received	...	...	...	109	15	9			
" Gifts	...	...	...	4	19	0			
" Reprints of <i>Saga-Book</i> , Vol. V., Part I.	...	...	...	5	13	4			
" Sale of Back Works	...	...	...	0	6	6			
" Sale of Tickets—Annual Dinner	...	...	...	17	2	9			
" Sale of Stock Books	...	...	...	26	5	0			
" Sale of Library Catalogues	...	...	...	0	6	10½			
				0	5	6			
By <i>Working Expenses</i> :—									
Bank Charges	...	...	...	0	5	6			
Cheque Book	...	...	...	0	5	0			
Commissions to Trade	...	...	...	16		6			
Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	17	14	5			
Fire Insurance Premium	...	...	...	1	7	6			
Rent of Rooms	...	...	...	1	11	6			
Refreshments at Meetings	...	...	...	1	18	9			
Advertisements	...	...	...	0	10	0			
Postages	...	...	...	15	11	1			
Reference Books	...	...	...	0	10	0			
Library Attendance	...	...	...	2	0	0			
Account Book	...	...	...	0	4	7			
				42	14	10			
" Subscription to Wick Mound Exploration Fund	...	...	...	1	1	0			
" Annual Dinner Expenses	...	...	...	25	5	3			
" <i>Saga-Book</i> , Vol. V., Part I.	...	...	...	61	10	2			
" Purchase of Books for Members	...	...	...	1	0	0			
" Balance to General Balance Sheet	...	...	...	71	13	3½			
				£203	6	6½			

Horsford Fund for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

To Balance from last year	...	...	£	s.	d.
			47	6	0
			<hr/>		
			£47	6	0
			<hr/>		
	By Illustrations to <i>Thingsteads</i>	...	£	s.	d.
	" Printing <i>Thingsteads</i>	...	18	5	11
	" Balance to General Balance Sheet	...	7	2	6
		...	21	17	7
			<hr/>		
			£47	6	0
			<hr/>		

Endowment Fund for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

To Balance from last year	...	...	£	s.	d.
" 1907 Life Subscriptions	...	...	149	16	0
" Entrance Fees	...	...	39	5	4
			8	4	6
			<hr/>		
			£197	5	10
			<hr/>		
	By Balance to Balance Sheet	...	£	s.	d.
		...	197	5	10
			<hr/>		
			£197	5	10
			<hr/>		

Publications Fund for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

To one Subscription to Edda	...	...	£	s.	d.
			10	10	6
			<hr/>		
	By Balance to General Balance Sheet	...	£	s.	d.
		...	10	10	6
			<hr/>		

Wick Mound Exploration Fund for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

To Subscriptions Received	...	...	£	s.	d.
			17	17	0
			<hr/>		
	Paid to Treasurer of Fund	...	£	s.	d.
		...	17	17	0
			<hr/>		

To Balance from last year ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" 1907 ..	..	93 7 2
" 1908 ..	6 0 5	
" 1907 ..	16 13 6	
" 1907 ..	23 0 5	
1907-1908 Subscriptions in Arrear ..	193 13 8	
Dividends received ..	239 8 0	
" 1906 Liabilities cancelled ..	3 4 0	
" Refunded by Publications Fund ..	0 1 10	
" Gifts ..	14 11 0	
" Advertisements ..	2 13 0	
" Sale of Back Works ..	0 7 6	
	0 3 0	
	<u> </u>	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Stationery, Printing and Postage ..	..	7 10 7
" Commissions to the Trade ..	..	1 9 0
" Honorariums ..	..	39 10 0
" Old-Lore No. II ..	34 0 8	
" " III ..	29 2 7	
" " IV ..	30 7 10	
" " V ..	34 8 6	
" Advertisements ..	..	127 19 7
" Insurance of MSS. ..	..	0 5 0
" Balance to Balance Sheet ..	..	0 2 6
	..	176 18 10
	<u> </u>	
	£353 15 6	£353 15 6

LIFE SUBSCRIPTION FUND for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

To Balance from last year	..	..	..	£ s. d. 97 0 0
By Transferred to Publications Fund as a Guarantee Fund	..	..	..	£97 0 0
" Balance to Balance Sheet	..	..	..	£97 0 0
				£97 0 0

PUBLICATIONS FUND for Year ended December 31st, 1907.

To Publications Guarantee Fund	..	..	..	£ s. d. 3 10 0
By Shetland Rental MS. refunded to General Fund	..	..	..	11 1 0
" Orkney and Shetland Place-Name Survey, refunded to General Fund for Orkney Survey Forms	..	..	..	0 9 0
" Do. Purchase of Shetland Maps	..	..	..	£15 0 0
				£15 0 0

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1908 the work of the Club included :—The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; publication of the *Saga-Book Proceedings*; the Old-Lore Series; and the Translation Series Vol. II. "The Elder or Poetic Edda"; Viking Concert; the social function of the Annual Dinner; adding to the Library and Museum; the survey of Orkney Place-Names.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS.

January 31st.—"The First Christian Martyr in Russia."
By F. P. Marchant.

"Vikings in Spain," from Moorish Records. By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.

February 28th.—"The Sites of three Danish Camps and an Anglian Burying Ground in East Anglia." By Bellerby Lowerison, Hon. Dist. Sec., Norfolk.

"Brunanburh and Vinheið in Ingulf's Chronicle and Egil's Saga." By the Rev. Chas. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S.

March 20th.—Extra Meeting—A Report on the Excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey, Somerset. Illustrated by lantern slides. By H. St. George Gray, Assistant Secretary and Curator, Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Hon. Corresponding Member, Viking Club.

The Antiquities found during the explorations and the Model of the Barrow constructed by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, were exhibited.

March 27th.—"Ragnar Lothbrok and his Sons." By Allen Mawer, M.A.

May 1st.—Annual General Meeting—The Adoption of the Annual Report—"The last of the Icelandic Commonwealth, Part II. By Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Hon. Life Member and Vice-President.

November 20th.—Special General Meeting—Adoption of the Revised Law-Book.

"The Origin, Folklore and History of the Child's Doll." Dolls as illustrating the Native Costumes of the World (with lantern illustrations). By Edward Lovett, F.R.H.S., Member of the Folklore Society.

December 11th.—"A Scandinavian Ship-Burial in Brittany." By P. du Chatellier and Louis le Pontois.

VIKING CONCERT, MAY 7th.

His Excellency M. de Bille, the Danish Minister, was present at the Viking Concert, which took place on May 7th, at 8 p.m., at the Steinway Hall, under the Hon. Direction of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Chairman of Council, and Hon. Secretary, in which the following Artistes took part—Miss Rodolfa Llombino, soprano; Mr. W. A. Peterkin, bass; Mr. A. C. Handley Davies, violinist; Miss Adelaide Dodgson, pianist; and a Select Choir arranged by Mr. Jack Morgan.

The important feature of the programme was the rendering by the Select Choir of a Cyclus of Odes (composed in honour of the visit of H.M. the King of Denmark to Iceland in 1907) by Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson. (a) Welcome to Iceland. Chorus, Contralto and Tenor Solos. (b) Dana Gramur (King of Denmark). Tenor Solo and Chorus. (c) Danmerkurljóð (Ode to Denmark). Soprano Solo and Chorus. (d) Heilir Frændur (Hail Kinsmen). Duet for two Basses. (e) Brotherhood of the four Northern Nations. Chorus. The words of the Odes, which are in Icelandic, are by Þorsteinn Gíslason, but were sung in English.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held on Friday, June 26th, at 7-30 for 7-45 p.m., at the Trocadero Restaurant. Professor W. P. Ker, M.A., LL.D., President, in the Chair. Mr. Edmund Gosse, LL.D., was entertained as the guest of the Club. Forty-nine members and guests were present. Music was contributed by Miss Ivy Angove, violinist; Mr. Jack Morgan, bass; Mr. Alexander Popham, pianist.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1907 has been issued to all Members for 1907, and to Members elected in 1908.

The *Saga-Book* for 1908 is now in the printer's hands, and will be issued in May to Members who have paid their subscription.

The Council recommend that the *Saga-Book* should be issued early in January, and that its contents be strictly limited to a Report of the Proceedings and the Papers read before the Club. And further, that a *Year-Book* be issued in July to contain the Annual Report, Accounts, List of Officers and Members, additions to Library and Museum, Bibliography, Forthcoming Works by Members, Reviews of Books, Reports of Honorary District Secretaries, etc. The Council are of opinion that the issue of two journals in the year will tend to increase the interest in the Club, and that their punctual appearance will also be much appreciated by the Members.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1908, there were issued four numbers of Miscellany and four numbers of Records, dealing with Orkney and Shetland.

In future the Miscellany and Records will be issued in separate covers. By special request it has been decided to include Caithness and Sutherland in the Series, and so complete the original plan of embracing the whole of the Old Norse Earldom. A local Committee has been formed in Caithness, and Her Grace, the Duchess of Sutherland, has kindly consented to act as Patroness for Sutherland. Caithness and Sutherland Records will be issued under separate covers, so that should the additional subscription prove sufficient, there will be three numbers in all issued every quarter; (1) Miscellany; (2) Orkney and Shetland Records; and (3) Caithness and Sutherland Records. The inclusive Annual Subscription for the complete Series will remain the same, viz., 10/6.

TRANSLATION SERIES.

Translation Series, Vol. II.—“The Elder or Poetic Edda,” commonly known as Sæmund’s Edda, Part I.—The Mythological Poems. Edited and Translated with Introduction and Notes, by Olive Bray. Illustrated by W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. Published 15/-. To Members, 10/6.

COMMITTEES, etc.

The following Committees have been appointed:

General Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; The Hon. Treasurer, A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; The Hon. Editors and the Hon. Secretary.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

Sutherland Section.—Under the Patronage of Her Grace The Duchess of Sutherland.

Orkney and Shetland Old-Lore Editorial Committee.—A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and A. Johnston, Editors; H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; James Johnston, J.P.; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, Provost of Stromness.

Caithness Committee.—Ex-Provost Rae, Publisher, Wick, Convener; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Dudley Stuart; Wm. Nicholson, Convener of Caithness; Provost Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John

Mowat, 213, Berkeley Street, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. Angus Mackay, M.A., Westerdale; Dr. Cormack, M.B., Ch.B.; William M. Brims, Solicitor, Thurso; Alexander MacDonald, Thurso; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, J. G. Moodie Heddle, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson, W. G. T. Watt.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Editorial Committee—Members of the above Committees when in London.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, *Hon. Librarian*. A catalogue has been printed and may be obtained for 6d. The *Hon. Librarian* will be glad to receive gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum, and cases for books and exhibits. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways.

LAW-BOOK.

On the recommendation of the Council a revised edition of the Law-Book, incorporating amendments made since the previous edition was printed, was adopted at a Special General Meeting on November 20th, 1908. By the new Law-Book the Office of Chairman of Council has been abolished, and merged in that of the President. It was felt that the Club had become thoroughly established, and that its financial position was now on a sound basis, having regard to the successful formation of the Endowment Fund, so that there was no further necessity for a permanent Chairman. It was also considered in the best interests of the Club that the leadership of the Council should now be placed in the hands of the President, whose term of office being limited to two years, the Club would benefit by the personal influence and initiative of each new President. With this end in view the late Chairman, Mr. A. W. Johnston, after having held that office for the whole term of its existence, during the last seventeen years, tendered his resignation on June 27th, 1908, when the President, Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D., was elected to the office. The only other amendment made was that the Reports of District Secretaries should, as in the case of all other literary contributions, be sent to the *Honorary Secretary*, so as to consolidate the Secretarial business and thereby avoid duplication of work and consequent confusion, as well as to ensure that all business for the consideration of Council should come regularly through one official, the *Honorary Secretary*.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1908 the Club lost three Subscribing Members by death, and seven Subscribing Members by withdrawal; while fourteen Subscribing Members, one Honorary Life, two Honorary, one Honorary Corresponding Member, have been added to the roll; and the exchange of *Proceedings* arranged with three Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 32 Honorary, 4 Hon. Corresponding, and 252 Subscribing Members, of whom 28 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 21 Societies.

Council: The following Members of Council retire in rotation, viz.: J. P. Emslie, J. Gray, B.Sc., T. Davies Jones, W. R. Prior.

Hon. Editor: Mr. Albany F. Major, after having held this office for four-and-a-half years has tendered his resignation, and the Council have elected Miss C. M. E. Pochin and Mrs. M. M. Banks as joint Honorary Editors.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1908, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

A. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 27th, 1909.

Adopted by the Annual Meeting,

W. P. KER, *President.*

April 30th, 1909.

VIKING CLUB. **BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1908.**

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS:—		CASH at Bank ...	50 2 7
Various Publications and Expenses	134 4 1	" in Hand ...	16 10 9
Subscriptions in advance "Club"	6 0 4	INVESTMENTS AT COST OF ENDOWMENT	66 13 4
" " " " "Old Lore"	79 4 3	FUNDS:—	
	219 8 8	Consols ...	44 0 8
ENDOWMENT FUNDS INVESTED AS PER CONTRA:—		South Australian Stock ...	288 13 6
"Club" Balance as at 31st December, 1907	197 5 10	SUNDRY DEBITORS:—	332 14 2
Add: Life Subscriptions for 1908	37 0 4	Subscriptions in arrear "Club" ...	40 18 0
Entrance Fees for 1908	4 8 0	" " " " "Old Lore" ...	42 13 6
	238 14 2	Sundry Reprints and Back Works ...	7 18 6
"Old Lore" Balance as at 31st Dec., 1907,	82 0 0	David Nutt ...	9 4 0
of Life Subscription Fund ...	320 14 2		100 14 0
MAJOR FUND FOR SAGA STUDIES:—			500 1 6
Balance as at 31st Dec., 1907	5 0 0	Elder or Poetic Edda Account:—	86 10 11
Add: Donations for 1908	3 6 0	Balance as per Account attached	
	8 6 0	Orkney & Shetland "Old-Lore" Series	
Capital Account "Club":		Fund:	
Balance as at 31st Dec., 1907	71 15 3½	Honorariums paid in advance	55 7 6
Add: Horsford Fund transferred	14 10 7	CAPITAL ACCOUNT:	
Add: Balance as per Revenue Account	19 7 11½	Balance as per Revenue Account	189 1 7
attached ...	105 13 10	attached	176 18 10
	£654 2 8	Less Balance as at 31st Dec., 1907	12 2 9
			£654 2 8

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

A. SHAW MELLOR, *Hon. Treasurer*

W. V. M. POPHAM,
T. D. JONES, } *Hon. Auditors.*

VIKING CLUB.

GENERAL FUND.—REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1908.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amounts written off as irrecoverable:—				By Subscriptions	...	...	108 15 3
Subscriptions	...	4	0 0	" Back Works Sales	...	...	20 14 1
Dinner Ticket, 1906	...	11	0	" Donations	...	...	3 12 0
Commission on Subscriptions	...			" Concert A/c.: Sale of Tickets	...	...	32 1 10
" Publication of Saga Book...	...	25	11 0	" Less Expenses	...	...	31 18 7
" Dinner Account: Expenses	...	24	5 6	" Interest on Investment of Endowment Fund	...	...	3 3
Less Sale of Tickets	...						7 11 6
General Expenses: Advertising	...	5	0				
Hire of Lantern	...	1	1 0				
Stationery and Printing	...	19	11 1				
Insurance...	...	1	7 6				
Postage	...	13	16 10½				
Rent of Hall	...	1	17 6				
Sundries	...	3	14 11				
							41 13 10½
							121 8 1½
							19 7 11½
							£140 16 1
" Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	...						
							£140 16 1

To Printing, Illustrations and Binding	£	s.	d.	
" Advertising	...	129	7	6
" Commission on Sales	...	9	10	3
	...	6	18	8
	£	145	16	5

By Sales	£	s.	d.
" Loss subject to realisation of Stock on hand,	...	59	5
transferred to Balance Sheet	...	86	10
	£	145	16

[illegible]

£202 19 1

OLD-LORE SERIES ACCOUNTS.

It should be explained that the loss of £12 2s. 9d., shown in the Balance Sheet, will be more than covered by the expected realisation of most of those arrears of subscriptions (£19 13s. 6d.) which have been temporarily written off in the Revenue Account as irrecoverable.

As regards the balance of £189 1s. 7d. in the Revenue Account, "being loss on Publication for year," it must be explained that there is actually no loss at all. The end of the financial year of Old-lore has now been moved forward from September 30th to December 31st, to bring it into line with the Club Account. The result is that the balance of £176 18s. 10d., at December 31st, 1907, which included subscriptions paid in advance and those in arrear for the year October 1st, 1907, to October 1st, 1908, has had to be treated as revenue for 1907, thereby necessitating the whole expenses incurred in 1908 being technically treated as a loss.

A. SHAW MELLOR, *Hon. Treasurer.*

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON, *Editor.*

GIFTS TO THE VIKING CLUB.

1908.			£	s.	d.
Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D., for Concert	..	..	5	0	0
A. F. Major, to Major Fund	..	..	1	11	0
A. H. Patterson	..	..	0	11	0
Sir Robert Stout	..	..	1	0	0
Earl of Ronaldshay, to Concert Fund	..	..	1	0	0
Mrs. Guiterman	..	..	0	10	6
Mrs. Bruce	..	..	0	10	6
A. G. Chater	..	..	0	10	0
1909.					
A. F. Major, to Major Fund	..	..	1	15	0
A. G. Chater	..	..	0	10	0
A. H. Patterson	..	..	0	11	0
Mrs. Saxby	..	..	0	12	6
Mrs. Banks, to Library	..	..	1	13	0

REPORTS OF HONORARY DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

NOTES FROM GLASGOW DISTRICT.

Mr. R. L. Bremner, M.A., B.L., Hon. District Secretary, Glasgow, writes:—

BEFORE his departure for Canada to take up his duties as Professor of History in Queen's College, Kingston, Professor John L. Morison, M.A., formed a Reading Circle in connection with Glasgow University for the study of Icelandic literature. The Circle met twice a week throughout April and May, 1907, and read the greater part of the Saga of "Gisli Súrsson." The membership consisted of four ladies and an equal number of gentlemen, including myself. We were so interested in the study that we resolved to repeat the experiment in the following spring. In April and May, 1908, we read the whole of the Saga of "Gunnlaug Ormstunga," and nearly finished the Saga of "Eric the Red." This year we propose to read the Sagas of "Hrafnkel, Frey's Priest" and "Thorfinn Karlsefni."

Another item of interest to students of Old Norse is that the Rev. George Henderson, B.Litt., Ph.D., formerly assistant to Professor Mackinnon of Edinburgh, and now lecturer on Celtic Language and Literature in Glasgow University, has this year devoted three lectures to the "Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland"—a sign of the growing interest in the subject. Dr. Henderson's scholarly exposition of the place which the Old Norse tongue holds in the language, place-names and folk-names of the Hebrides and West Coast and his historical account of the domination of the Norsemen, extending over five centuries, have been most instructive. The lectures have been well attended.

ORKNEY.

STENNESS.

Mr. Magnus Spence, F.E.I.S., District Secretary, Deerness, sends the following report:—

THE STANDING STONES.

MUCH valuable work has been done in the Stenness Circles during 1908, by the representatives of the Board of Works. Several of the fallen stones in the Brodgar Circle were entire, and of such hard sandstone that "time's corroding hand" had done very little, if anything, to deface them. Others of more friable sandstone and invaded by seams were rent and split in hopeless confusion. Seven entire stones were re-erected. Their bases were sunk about eighteen inches in the ground, as I understand the average depth was ascertained to be. These seven stones are all, or nearly all, in the eastern quadrant of the circle. Another stone was leaning considerably. This was also set perpendicularly. The bases were then surrounded with turf, so that the large circle has now a more completed aspect both near at hand and far off. The thirteen previously standing, plus the seven re-erected, are still less by six, at least, than half the original number; but the circle now looks more massive, and its outline is distinct several miles off.

As fine a bit of work as yet done with these circles is the erection of the dolmen in the smaller circle. Two of the uprights were still in position, although sunk and slightly twisted. These have been set up as the representatives of the Board of Works considered the stones originally stood. The third stone presented a rather difficult problem as to how it stood, and the directors wisely laid the stone on edge meantime rather than put an impossible interpretation on the original. The cover—about 8ft. by 6½ft.—lies horizontal, about 4ft. above the surface of the ground. The dolmen gives a look of finish, a picturesqueness, a cared-for appear-

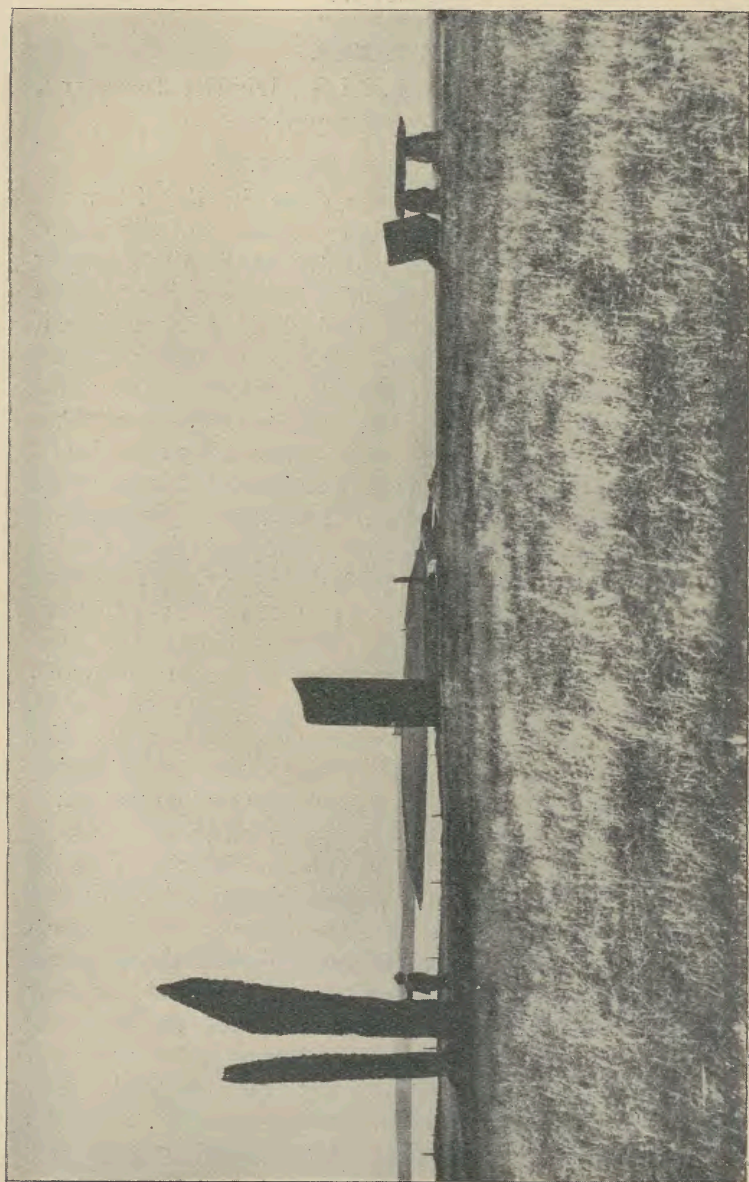


FIG. 1. STENNESS OR SMALLER CIRCLE.

Both stones to left stand as originally set up; the others, including dolmen, have been re-erected.

ance to the circle, and makes it and the surroundings more realistic. It stands in the N.E. quadrant, with the opening, or doorway, nearly N.E.

Whilst the workmen were re-erecting these stones in the larger circle, some few mementoes of the original workers in the dawn of civilization were found belonging to the Stone Age.

An imperforated celt of local sandstone, and a quartzite hammer, also imperforated, with another fragment, were found, as well as a circular stone with a runic letter inscribed thereon. Mr. Cursiter also picked up a hammer-stone two years ago from the socket-hole of the largest monolith in the Stenness half-circle: see photograph, Fig. III., and the note on the Brodgar rune-stones added by Mr. A. F. Major.

The farmer, Mr. Leask, Barnhouse, on whose farm the smaller circle stands, told me that on two occasions his ploughmen lifted flagstones in the adjoining field, not far from it, which he believes were the covering stones of cists. When told of this he asked the servants to come and show him the spots, but they failed to find them.

How many relics of intrinsic value are disappearing, it is difficult to find out. One regrets to hear that so many valuable witnesses of the sacredness of these circles in prehistoric times disappear so unwittingly. In short, the ground in the neighbourhood of these circles is sacred from association, and the people used it for sepulture, not inside the circles, as some would have us believe, but near. Witness the large number of mounds, mainly burial, surrounding the larger circle. The burials near the smaller circle may have been surmounted also by mounds, which are now almost obliterated through agricultural operations. I remember the farmer of Brodgar finding two burials and the foundation of a very distinct "broch," near the two smaller standing stones to the west of the Bridge of Brodgar.

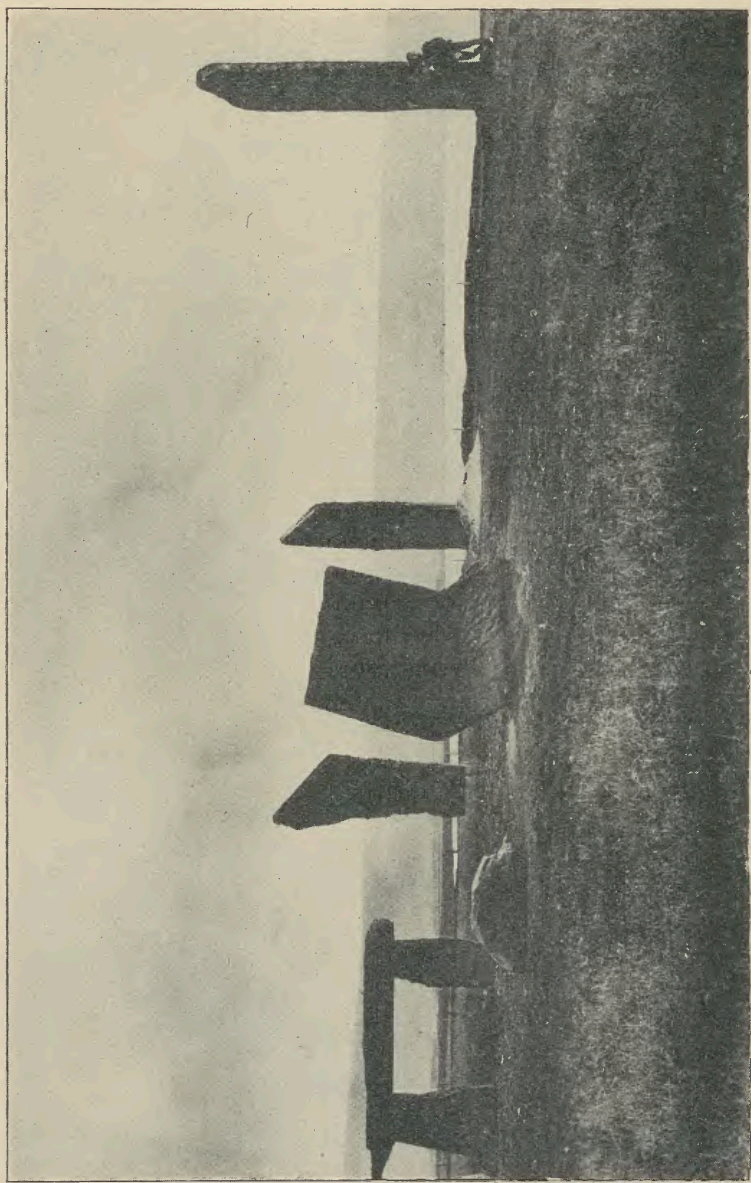


FIG. II. STENNESS CIRCLE.
Third upright in Dolmen partly concealed in photograph.

One more piece of work remains to be recorded. We do not think any antiquary ever visited the Brodgar Circle without expressing disappointment at the negligence shown, probably in 1861, by cutting a vertical section through the middle of the once beautiful mound lying N.E. of the circle, and lapped by the waters of Loch Harray. With the exception probably of Maeshow, this was the prettiest mound of the group. No doubt composed of debris carried out of the large, deep moat surrounding the circle, it was beautifully symmetrical, and belonged, by indissoluble association, to the circles. It formed a more perfect cone than any of the others. Most interested observers would have suggested restoration, but the expense of doing so was said to be prohibitive. When I visited it two labourers were wheeling off the top to the depth of six or eight feet, and throwing the debris over the side to fill a cavity which had, at one time, been made for road improvement. It was then covered with turf. At a distance it now looks a glacial moraine, and corresponds pretty closely with a few in the district. Pity money is wanting to restore these beautiful ideals of the sun-worshippers who placed them there for some sacred and practical purpose of which we are at present ignorant.

THE BRODGAR RUNE-STONES.

NOTE BY MR. A. F. MAJOR.—To supplement Mr. Spence's valuable report, we quote the following from a short article on "Rune-Stones in the Brodgar Circle, Stenness," which we contributed to the January number of *Old-Lore*. The article was in the main a summary of Professor Magnus Olsen's report on the Brodgar Inscription, No. 1, which appeared in the last number of the *SAGA-BOOK*, Vol. V., Part II., but contained the following account of the stone, inscribed with a runic letter, mentioned above by Mr. Spence as one of the discoveries of last year.

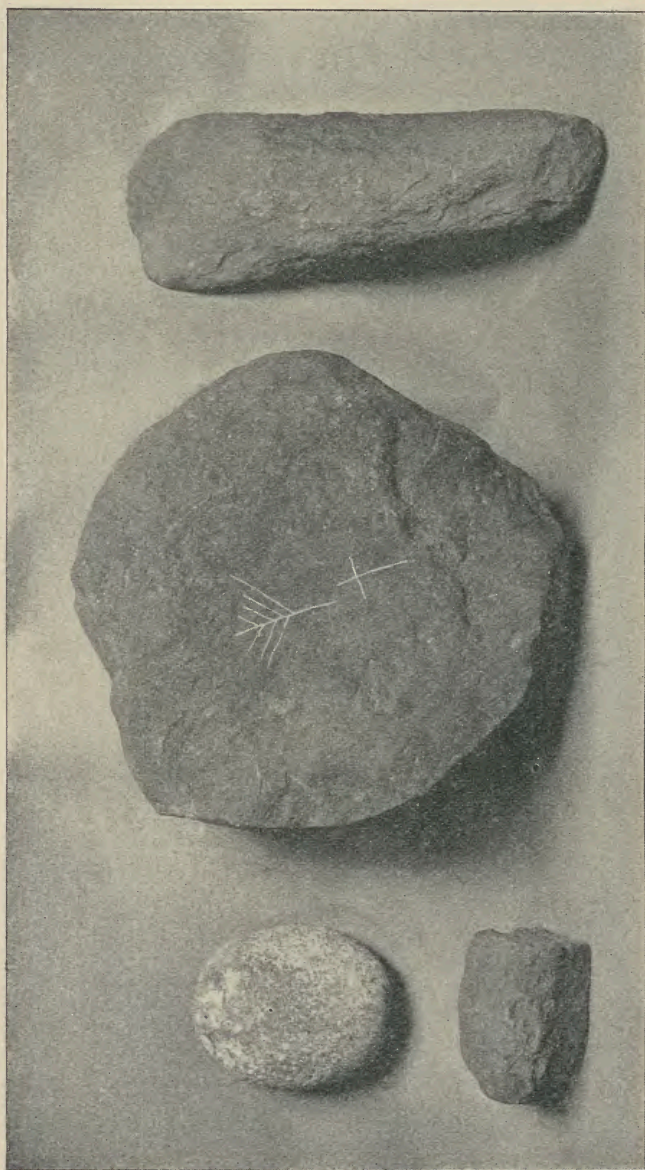


FIG. III. CELT, HAMMER AND INSCRIBED STONE FOUND IN BRODGAR CIRCLE.

The second stone, which we illustrate from a photograph sent by Mr. J. W. Cursiter, was found during the past summer in the S.W. region of the Brodgar Circle in the course of setting up some of the prostrate stones. This stone is also a boulder of the local sandstone, and is not a broken fragment of any of the larger stones. As will be seen from the illustration it is inscribed with a single branch-rune and a cross below it. These are nearly in the centre, and closely resemble the symbols on the larger stone. The upright of the rune is about two inches long, and the stem of the cross a little over an



FIG. IV. THE TALLEST STANDING STONE.

inch. Unfortunately, before the stone came into safe custody, someone had gone over the lines with a pointed instrument, and in doing so had prolonged the lowest right-hand branch of the rune by nearly half-an-inch. Before this it was in dressing with the other branches. Following Mr. Olsen's teaching as to the interpretation of branch-runes, we should read this as the 4th rune of the 3rd group, either L, or O, according to the order in which the groups are taken.

Professor Olsen writes that the above passage seems to him to say what can be said about the new-found crypt-rune, "which is more likely to be O than L. Possibly O is the first rune in a name, for example 'Olaf.' If this should be correct, the latest found inscription in the Brodgar Circle also consists of a man's name over a cross." But the Professor adds that he thinks it better not to add any doubtful conjectures on the subject, and to a question whether the crypt-rune, standing for O, could be meant to represent



FIG. V. BRODGAR CIRCLE RESTORED.

not the letter, but the circle, he replies that he thinks the suggestion very daring, because, so far as he sees, it cannot be supported by the analogy of any other inscriptions.

The following further passage on the inscription described last year, taken from the same article in *Old-Lore*, may also be worth quoting. The question raised seems worth determining, and, if visitors to the circle would note carefully the position of the runes on the fractured stone, it might help to solve it.

A question which, so far as I know, has not yet been considered, may be of some importance, viz., was the inscription cut before or after the stone was broken? As to this point I am not at present able to pronounce a definite opinion. The rune-bearing stone, when discovered, lay inside the circle, with the top of the inscription towards the still standing stump. But according to Mr. J. Omand, who discovered the runes, the broken ends of the stone corresponded so nearly as to show that, if cut while the stone was still standing unbroken, the inscription would have been on the outer face of the stone. That being so, if the stone lay as it fell, the bottom of the runes should have been towards the stump. But of course the stone may have been displaced afterwards, and without having seen the stones *in situ* it is difficult to judge. Mr. Magnus Spence, who has seen them, thinks it is just such an inscription as might be cut on the fallen stone with the top of the runes towards the old stump. So far as I can calculate from approximate measurements, the foot of the cross on the standing stone would have been 5 feet, and the top of the runic inscription 5 feet 7 inches above the original base of the stone. At this height it might well have been cut while the stone still stood unbroken.

As far as I know there is no instance on record of a standing-stone in a circle bearing an inscription. If this is a fact, we may conjecture that these stones, from the purpose for which they were originally set up, were considered too sacred to be put to such a use, and that when the religious motive died out, superstition still kept them from being carved about. Mr. Dietrichson, however, in his "*Monumenta Orcadica*," mentions some "unreadable marks" "very similar to runes" which he had observed on one of the stones in the Brodgar Circle, so possibly there are discoveries yet to be made which will throw further light on this point.

The Circles were photographed by Mr. Omand, Kirbuster, Orphir, and the hammer, etc., by Mr. Kent, Bookseller, Kirkwall.

ICELAND.

Dr. Jón Stefánsson, District Secretary, sends the following report:—

EXPLORATIONS IN ICELAND.

In the summer of 1908 Captain Daniel Braun and Professor Finnur Jonsson were engaged in exploring the site of a heathen temple (*hof*) in North-eastern Iceland. It is situated near the farm of Hofstadir, near Lake Mývatn, in Thingeyjarsýsla. The homestead,

whose name is derived from the old *hof*, stands on a ridge rising eastward towards *Mývatn*, sinking westward towards the valley of the *Laxá*. Near the edge of the *tún*, or homefield, traces of three buildings, running north and south, were found. The northmost of these was the "*hof*." South of it was a circular pit, filled with bones and offal. Southmost were traces of what was presumably a stable.

The "*hof*" was an elongated square. Three sides had been built of turf, while the south wall, of which no trace remained, was probably of timber. The entrance was in the east wall, near its north end. Old horsetracks led to it from various directions. Adjoining the north-end of this building (the banquet hall) stood a smaller round building. It was difficult to explore, as it has later been used as a stable. This must have been the temple proper, round which the images of the gods stood, visible from the banquet hall, but separated from it by a low earthen wall. The entrance was from the west. The length of the two buildings was 45 metres, the breadth of the hall over 8 metres. Along the two side-walls ran a *daïs* on which the guests sat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres broad. Along the middle of the floor burnt the long fire, somewhat below the level of the floor. The northmost part of the floor between the temple and the entrance was reserved for some other use. The hall could probably seat about 150 men. A double row of columns on each side of the fires was indicated by a layer of stones, with a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres between. Besides the long fires, smaller fireplaces were found in other parts of the hall, probably to cook the meat. Many bones were found, especially on the *daïs*. According to a Danish zoologist most of these are bones of oxen, but sheep, goats, horses, pigs, and fish were also present.

Of the 39 chief temples (*hof*) of Iceland, belonging to the 39 *goðar*, the sites of 33 are now known.

This Report has not been revised by the District Secretary.—ED.

NORWAY.

Dr. Haakon Schetelig, District Secretary, Bergen, reports as follows:—

EASTERN INFLUENCES UPON THE STONE AGE
CIVILISATION OF NORWAY.

WHILE the main features of the later part of the Neolithic Period as well as of the Bronze and Iron Ages are well known, and show many traces of connections with the central and western parts of Europe, we have till now known very little about that part of the Scandinavian Stone Age which we are accustomed to call the Arctic group of antiquities. Flint implements are here totally wanting, while we meet with an abundance of arrow-heads, chisels, hatchets, etc., made of schist and of forms absolutely different from all that is known in the Stone Age of Western Europe, and even in the southern parts of Scandinavia. This group is chiefly confined to the most northern parts of the peninsula, and has commonly been assigned to the Lappish population of those regions, and it seems certain that implements of this kind have in fact been used by the Lapps even at a relatively late period. But this is not a proof that the civilisation was originally developed by the Lapps, nor that it was first brought into Scandinavia by the Lappish immigrants. The question seemed the more obscure, as Dr. Sophus Müller had given evidence that the distinct Arctic civilisation already existed in the Scandinavian peninsula during the remote period when the primitive inhabitants of Denmark lived on "kjøkkenmøddings" along the sea-coast, and had not yet acquired the art of polishing their flint implements.¹

Moreover, a considerable number of antiquities belonging to the Arctic group have been found in the more southern parts of Norway and Sweden, which we know have never had a Lappish population, and by recent

¹ See Dr. Sophus Müller: "Nye Stenalders Former," in *Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, Kjøbenhavn, 1896.

researches it has been made out that the whole development of the Stone Age of the peninsula is not identical with the Stone Age of Denmark. It was not till the latter part of the Stone Age that the central regions of Norway and Sweden were assimilated with the Neolithic civilisation prevalent in Denmark and Scania. The important question of the earlier civilisation of Norway and Sweden, of its origin and peculiar development, is still waiting its solution. But this year has brought us some valuable contributions to the study of the problems.

In an article upon "The Northern Sculptures of the Stone Age,"¹ Dr. Oscar Almgren has given an account of a number of figures found in Sweden; an elk and an elk's head modelled in clay, which were found in a dwelling place in Uppland; a bone comb ornamented with a dog's head and human face, from Gotland; some knives of schist, the handles of which are terminated by dog's heads resembling that upon the comb from Gotland; a human face roughly carved in amber found in Vestergötland. From Norway a knife of schist is known, whose handle ends in a dog's head, and an animal figure of amber. Similar art productions are completely unknown in the Neolithic periods of Southern Scandinavia and of all Western Europe; but close parallels are found in the countries to the east of the Baltic, in Finland, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. The appearance of this Stone Age art in Scandinavia is thus to be explained by connections with the eastern parts of Europe.

It is of great interest that Professor Hoernes, of Vienna² has traced a similar difference between the eastern and the western regions of Southern Europe. While the Stone Age of all western Europe is exceedingly poor in figured representations, in spite of its highly developed civilization, we find in Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania small human

¹ *Fornvännen*, 1907, p. 113.

² In his work: "*Urgeschichte der Bildende Künste*."

and animal representations in clay, stone and bone, and from this the distance is not too great to the primitive art of the oldest layers of Troy and other early finds of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Scandinavian works of sculpture of the Stone Age are thus to be regarded as a branch of the eastern group, and Dr. Almgren thinks it certain that connections have existed between the northern and the southern parts of this archæological group, which also branches off far into Asia.

Similar conclusions have been the result of a special research about the origin of some amber ornaments found in the north-western coast districts of Norway. Mr. A. W. Brøgger who published this study,¹ has shown that the amber pieces in question must date from the Stone Age, and were imported from East Prussia via Gotland and the middle parts of Sweden. It might, perhaps, seem rather unlikely that the primitive men of the north had already at this early period so widely-spread connections, if the conclusion was not corroborated by other facts. Some types of stone axes are common to the Baltic Provinces of Russia, Finland and the northern parts of Sweden and Norway. A later type of axe, commonly called the boat-shape type, is chiefly developed in Eastern Sweden, and has spread thence to Norway, Finland and the Baltic Provinces, but not as far westward as Denmark, Bornholm excepted. And the Arctic rock tracings of Norway and Sweden, which are specially mentioned in the following section, seem also to indicate connections with the eastern civilisation.

The influences from the East upon the Stone Age of Norway and Sweden have thus been of great importance, and we may hope that these researches are leading to the solution of the riddle of the Arctic group of the Stone Age, which has so long puzzled Scandinavian archæologists. Apparently the eastern influences began during the early part of the Stone Age. Towards the

¹ Bergens Museums Aarbog, 1908, nr. 11.

end of this period they were gradually superseded in Norway by closer connection with Southern Scandinavia, especially with the highly developed civilization of Denmark, and ever since influences from this part have been the most important factors in the progress of civilisation in Norway. Traces of connections with the East are, however, not wanting even at a much later period. Dr. Hackman, of the Helsingfors Museum, has published an account of a bronze celt of the late Bronze Age found in Finland, and has given strong reasons for believing that this object was imported into Finland from the district of Trondhjem in Northern Norway.¹

AN ARCTIC GROUP OF ROCK TRACINGS IN NORWAY.

The rock tracings of the Bronze Age, so numerous in Norway and Sweden, have long ago been made the subject of detailed investigations, and are well known to all versed in northern archæology. They are characterised by stiff and conventional figures of men, animals, trees, etc., and, above all, of ships, and present besides a lot of symbolical or ornamental designs, as spiral-patterns, sun-discs, wheel-figures, and others. But in recent years a number of tracings, very different from the common Bronze Age type, have been discovered in the northern parts of Norway and Sweden. These consist of animal figures only, commonly drawn in outline, and surprisingly naturalistic and life-like. In most cases the animals are executed in their actual size, and generally a few such figures only are found together, while the Bronze Age tracings often contain a very great number of separate designs. Very rarely are the animals accompanied by any other representations; in one case an ornament composed of lozenge-shaped figures is seen behind two reindeer. Elks and reindeer are the favourite animals of this primitive art of the north, but other species are occasionally found, as bears and fish. Of these peculiar tracings

¹ See "Åbo Stad's Historiska Museum," 1907, p. 40 ss, with coloured plate.

seven groups are known in Norway and two in Sweden, all in the northern parts of the peninsula.

In one case a happy coincidence affords the means of an approximate dating of these animal tracings. At Bardal, in the district north of Trondhjem, Mr. K. Lossius discovered a rich group of Bronze Age tracings, being in all respects a typical specimen of this period.¹ But here the Bronze Age artist had carved his large ships through the feeble lines of an earlier tracing, which probably was, even at that time, already of great

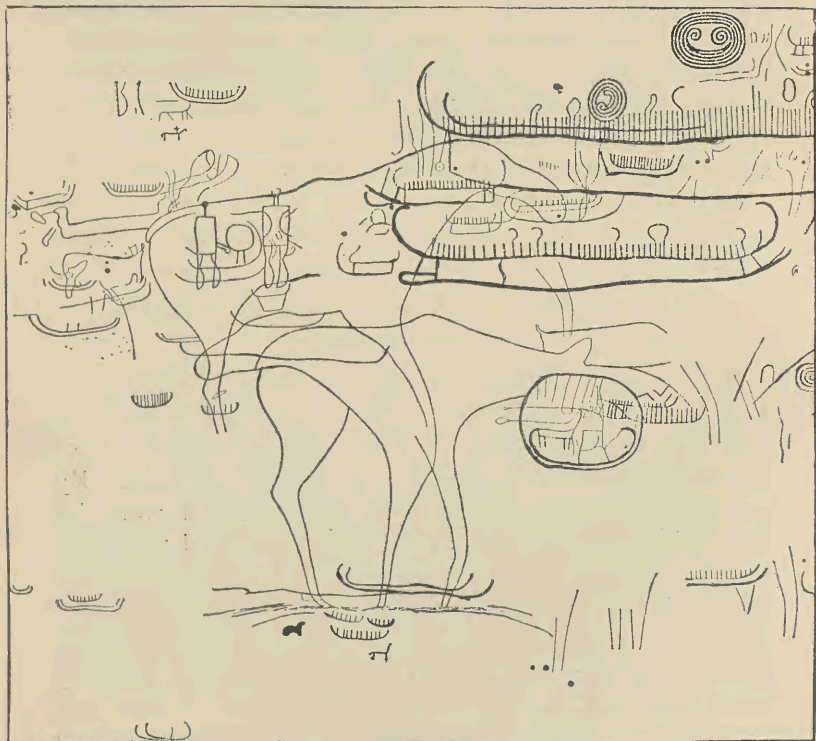


FIG 1. ROCK TRACING FROM BARDAL.²

¹ See "Aarsberetning fra Foreningen til norske Fortidsmindesterkers Bevaring," 1896, p. 145.

² From a block lent by kind permission of Herr Jens Holmboe, Director of the Bergen Museum.

antiquity. The principal part of the rock surface, showing the double tracings, is illustrated here after a drawing by Mr. Lossius (Fig. 1). Of the primary tracing, two elks may be easily distinguished, and show most strikingly how entirely different this style of drawing is from the conventional manner of the Bronze Age.

The two antiquaries who have recently treated the "Arctic Rock Tracings," Mr. G. Hallström¹ and Mr. A. W. Brøgger,² have both assigned them to the Stone Age. Their likeness with the carvings and paintings on the walls of French caves is most striking, and they may be a late derivation of the art of the Madeleine period, though we are not yet able to set out in detail the links of connection. Mr. Brøgger has also compared them with the ornamental carvings on some schist knives of the Arctic type, and certainly they must be viewed in connection with the art productions of the eastern group of the Stone Age civilisation, which I have already mentioned.

THE POPULATION OF NORWAY DURING THE PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD.

Mr. Amund Helland, Professor at the University of Kristiania, has, in a recent publication,³ tried to solve the problem of the number and progress of the population of Norway during the different prehistoric periods. By careful statistics, founded upon a manuscript work by Professor O. Rygh, the author has established the number of prehistoric finds known in every parish in Norway, from which is obtained a picture of the density and distribution of the population in the different districts. During the Stone Age the coast districts were first and best populated nearly all over the country; it was only in the district of Kristiania that the interior was in some

¹ In *Fornvännen*, Stockholm, 1908.

² In *Naturen*, Bergen, 1906.

³ "Oldfundene og Norges Folkmengde i Forhistoriske Tider," Kristiania, 1908.

degree colonized during this period. During the Bronze Age the coast districts were still predominant, while the Iron Age shows a gradually increasing population of the inland districts, which had at the end of the pagan time a proportionately larger population than is now the case. The main results of this research may be safely relied on, and are an important contribution to the early history of Norway.

As the starting point to determining the absolute number of the population of Norway during the pre-historic periods, the author gives from historical sources a calculation of the population at the beginning of the Christian Middle Ages. By comparing this number with the number of finds known from the Viking Age, a proportion is fixed, which is then applied to the number of finds known from earlier periods. As an experiment such an investigation is extremely interesting, but the results can not yet be taken as more than approximate illustrations of the progress of the population. With this reserve I may quote some of the numbers as given by Mr. Helland. He says that at the end of the Stone Age Norway had 2,500 inhabitants; in the middle of the Bronze Age, 4,700; at the beginning of our era, 17,400; about 400 A.D., 80,000; about 1050 A.D., viz., at the end of the pagan time, 242,000. As far as I know it is the first time that such a calculation has been tried in any country, and it is very likely that the numbers given will turn out to be far from the truth. But in all the cases the complete and extensive statistics of finds form a very useful publication, and beside these the author has given a lot of most valuable information regarding Norwegian agriculture and country life during the Viking Age.

NEW VIKING RELICS.

The Viking Age graves of Western and Northern Norway are rich in objects bearing proof of direct and personal connections with the British Isles. Numbers of

ornamented bronze pieces of Irish origin occur in our grave finds, and from time to time an object of prominent value has been discovered, as the enamelled bronze bowl which Mr. Lorange found at Myklebostad. Last year an account of a splendid find of this kind was published by Mr. Th. Petersen.¹ It is a small Celtic reliquary of an early type which was discovered in a richly furnished boat-grave at Melhus, a little east of the town Namsos. The grave must be assigned to the early part of the Viking Age, and included the remains of two persons, a man and a woman. The reliquary is an object of great rarity, only three specimens of this type being known in the British Isles: one preserved at Monymusk House, Aberdeenshire, one found in Lough Erne, and one in the Shannon. A fifth specimen, now in the Copenhagen Museum, is said to have been brought from Norway. But beside the antiquarian interest of the shrine itself, it has a special historical value, as being in all probability a part of the booty carried off on one of the first Viking expeditions.

A curious object found last autumn in a grave in Sogn is of equal rarity, though of infinitely less value compared with the shrine from Melhus. Among the antiquities found in the grave was a small animal figure carved in jet, which deserves special attention. It was certainly carved by a Norwegian artist and much resembles the amber figures illustrated by O. Rygh in "*Norske Oldsager*," figs. 317 and 318,² but it is equally certain that the material, the piece of jet, has come from England. Some other jet pieces of this period may be cited as found in Western Norway; a carved piece representing two animals, two rings, and a large bead.

¹"A Celtic Reliquary found in a Norwegian Burial-Mound," *Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter*, 1907, No. 8. See also *SAGA-BOOK*, Vol. V, p. 398.

²One of these illustrations is reproduced in G. Gustafson's "*Norges Oldtid*," p. 130, fig. 566.

NOTES ON THE RAMPSIDE SWORD.

By HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A.(Scot.).

ALTHOUGH the evidence of Norse or Celto-Norse occupancy of Low Furness is clear from the place-names found there, such as Fotheray, Doufa Haw, Cowp Scar, and many others, yet apart from the Pennington tympanum, with its inscription in Norse; *Reliquary*, Vol. VIII., p. 200; *Saga-Book*, Vol. III., p. 139; and *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Vol. III., N.S., p. 373-379, no example of the work of men of the later Viking Age has been found in Furness until a few months ago, when on March 4th, 1909, the sword shown in the accompanying illustration was turned up in digging a grave in Rampside Churchyard near Barrow-in-Furness.

The grave-yard is 75 feet above Ordnance Datum and commands a view of Walney Island and Channel, Peel Harbour and the Irish Sea.

The question when iron first began to be smelted in Furness has been discussed by various writers, after investigations made by them upon the sites of bloomeries in High Furness; and several articles on the subject have appeared in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society by the Rev. T. Ellwood, Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., and Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A. The opinion of Professor Collingwood, however, in those *Transactions*, Vol. XV., pp. 226, 227, 228, that before the Furness Monks acquired mines at Elliscales (Dalton) in 1230, and Orgrave (Dalton) in

1235, the descendants of Norse settlers may have smelted iron by Coniston Water-side, is one which I agreed with nine years ago, and I see no reason for varying from that view now. The heavy, black iron slag produced at the Coniston bloomery at a low heat by a primitive process of smelting, was one, Professor Collingwood said, exactly identical with slag found in 1897, in a bloomery of the early 11th century at Ljarskogar in Iceland, where Grettir the Strong worked at smithying with Thorstein Kuggson, his kinsman, "a great worker of iron," in A.D. 1018. (Grettla, chap. 53).

The rarity of such "finds" as the Rampside Sword is remarkable. Mr. Alfred Fell, of Ulverston, in his valuable work, *The Early Iron Industry of Furness*, refers to the settlement of the Northmen in Upper Furness in the 9th century, and the grounds for the belief that the making of iron may have been introduced into Furness by our Viking ancestors (p. 161), and further states that it is not a little significant that no piece of iron-ware, having any claim to antiquity, has been met with in the Furness district; that is, of course, up to the time when his work was published in November, 1908.

During the last 90 years only four specimens of Swords of Danish or Viking type have been found in the adjoining counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, viz., that found in a cairn or barrow or Viking's grave at Hesket-in-the-Forest, between Carlisle and Penrith on 15th February, 1822 (*Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Vol. V., N.S., p. 306), the one found at Workington while making a road on a gravel ridge called Oysterbanks, in the winter of 1902-3 (*Saga-Book*, Vol. III., p. 302), the Witherslack sword found at the foot of Whitbarrow Scar in a bed of sandy gravel, between Kendal and Grange, about 1895-6 (*Saga-Book*, Vol. II., p. 260, and *Transactions* of the

THE RAMPSIDE SWORD.

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FOUND IN RAMPSIDE CHURCHYARD,
NEAR BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
4TH MARCH, 1909.

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Vol. I., N.S., p. 193, illus.), and the one found when digging a grave in Ormside Churchyard, Appleby, in 1898 (*Transactions ibid*, Vol. 15, p. 379). Three of these swords are described as two-edged, and the fourth, from Workington, with a ridge, also appears to have had two edges, while the Rampside sword has had only one edge.

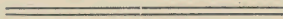
The Rampside sword, when found, was covered with a thick incrustation, which was, unfortunately, removed by the grave-digger before I saw the sword. It weighs 25½ oz., and has been broken about mid-way down the blade, and when entire would measure 33 or 34 inches in length. The guard, grip, and pommel resemble those on the Ormside sword, now with the specimen from Hesket in the Museum at Tullie House, Carlisle. The Rampside sword also corresponds with the single-edged blade in Du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, Vol. I., fig. 203, p. 136, and is of distinctly Viking type. The back of the sword is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, and 2 inches wide near the guard; the length of the blade from guard to broken end being 16 inches. The grip and pommel are rectangular in form. The sword blade was bent after it was found, which explains the gap about the centre. Along with the sword was found among the debris a lump of iron of about the same weight as the sword, and like the latter much corroded and thickly incrustated with sandy earth. A portion broken off this nodule afforded evidence of iron plates and traces of a wooden sheath. Similar fibrous streaks of wood are also traceable on the inside of the sword blade. This seems to point to the sword having been broken in its scabbard. "In the later Viking time single-edged swords were more common, and the pommel frequently tri-lobed, and the cross-piece elongated so as to form a decided guard."

After studying the Rampside sword and comparing it with the specimens referred to found in Cumberland

and Westmorland and those now in the British Museum, it seems evident that the present specimen is of the 10th to 12th century date.

The place-name Rampside—Hramns setr (Raven's seat or dwelling) compares with the Norse name Ormside.

Through the kindness of the Vicar of Rampside (Rev. S. A. Adams) and the churchwardens and parishioners, the sword has been presented to the Municipal Museum at the Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness. The illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Sidney B. Gaythorpe.



VIKING NOTES.

IT is calculated that 1,000 Runic stones, that is one-half of all the Runic stones found in Sweden, have been found in the Swedish province of Uppland.

THE word Vinland (Wineland in North America) has been found in Norway on a Runic stone which dates from A.D. 1000-1050. For this and the preceding note we have to thank Dr. Jón Stefánsson.

THE best thanks of the Viking Club are due to the late honorary editor, Mr. A. F. Major, for substantial help in bringing out this first number of the YEAR-BOOK. Most of these Notes were collected by him. Thanks are also due to the Rev. C. W. Whistler, who prepared the Index, etc., to Vol. V. of the SAGA-BOOK.

A PAPER upon "Landnáma og Laxdæla Saga," which should appeal to students of Icelandic literature, is contributed to *Annals of Northern Antiquities and History*, published at Copenhagen in 1908, by Dr. Bjørn Magnússon Olsen. Interesting points of resemblance and numerous parallels which exist between these sagas are brought out, and there is a careful final summary.

IN the forthcoming volume on Leicestershire in the *Memorials Series*, edited by Miss Alice Dryden, the paragraphs on the Danish occupation of this shire are contributed by Miss Pochin, honorary co-editor of the Viking Club. She quotes the Domesday Book use of the Danelaw term, Wapentake, for county divisions known as Hundreds in Saxon England. She is able to refer to many place-names of Scandinavian character in the north-eastern quarter of the county.

AN interesting series of objects discovered at West Ham, near Basingstoke, has recently been placed on exhibition in the Anglo-Saxon room at the British Museum. They date from about the seventh or eighth century A.D. Among the most interesting of the objects in the collection are a set of bone draughtsmen. These have been stained by contact with bronze. There is also a bronze bowl, Late Celtic in style, but dating probably from the Anglo-Saxon period.

The work of the Viking Club is winning increasing recognition among our kinsmen in the Scandinavian lands as well as in this country. References to the SAGA-BOOK as an authority have come under our notice several times recently. The value of the work done by the Club since its inauguration is strikingly apparent in Professor W. G. Collingwood's "Scandinavian Britain," where the papers that have appeared in the SAGA-BOOK are referred to in almost every section of the volume.

DR. G. A. AUDEN informs us that on May 25th, 1908, on the induction of the Rev. Henry Robinson to the Prebendal Stall of Ulleskelf at York, the codex of the Gospels in Latin containing the list of names described by Dr. Jón Stefánsson in his paper on "The Oldest Known List of Scandinavian Names," SAGA-BOOK, Vol. IV., Part II., p. 296, was once more used for taking the oath. This is the first time it has been so used since the Reformation; before then it had been always used for taking the oath of members of the Chapter. It was again made use of at the recent induction of the new Archbishop of York.

A BRIEF correspondence appeared in *The Athenæum* of March, 1909, as to the identity of the island of Bureho, one of the Channel Islands, mentioned by Leland, and called by him "insula rastorum." The island seems to be Burhow, lying to the north-west of Alderney, and the mysterious "rastorum" refers no doubt to the Race of Alderney, which in an old chart is called "rast." This is of course the same word as the O.N. *röst*, the "roost" of Orkney and Shetland. The place-names of the Channel Islands would no doubt yield, if carefully investigated, many other traces of their occupation by the Norsemen.

FRAÜLEIN PROFESSOR MESTORF, Director of the Museum Schleswiger Altertümer at Kiel, has made an interesting discovery in the grave of a "Germanic" woman dating from the pre-Christian age. For "Germanic" we may not improbably read "Danish" or "Scandinavian." The grave contained a stone box containing a set of sewing implements, a large pair of scissors, an iron knife with handle of horn, a stiletto and several thorns which were used as needles. There was also a stone said to resemble the "so-called Genidelstein, which was still in use as a flat-iron as late as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." It is a question, however, whether this apparently smooth flat stone may not have been used like the wooden *manglebræt*, which was in use for laundering linen up till quite recent times in all the Scandinavian countries, if indeed it may not still be in use in out-of-the-way districts.

IN *Man* for December, 1908, Mr. O. M. Dalton has an article on the fourth side of the Franks casket in the British Museum. This fourth side, which had been detached from the casket before it was bought by the late Sir A. W. (then Mr.) Franks, has been identified with a panel now in the Royal National Museum at Florence. The scene depicted on it relates, it is supposed, to the murder of Sigurd. It includes a human

figure with the head of an animal, horse, or ass, which Mr. Dalton compares with a similar figure in an eleventh century Anglo-Saxon MS. (Cott. Tib. B. V. f. 80). Professor Sophus Bugge in his article on "The Norse Lay of Wayland," SAGA-BOOK, Vol. II., Part III, p. 281, where the front of the casket is illustrated, says the inscriptions on the casket "cannot be of later date than the eighth century, and even the beginning of that century." Human figures with animal heads are of course found in Scandinavian sculpture in the Isle of Man and elsewhere.

On December 1st, 1908, Professor A. Mawer read a paper before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, entitled "The Viking Age." In this he considered the misunderstanding of the character and meaning of the Viking movement caused by imperfect knowledge. He gave an analysis of the condition of Western Europe at the time of Viking activity, and traced Scandinavian adventure in Russia, noting the large Viking element in the famous Varangian guard of the Byzantine emperors. The paper quotes several archæological finds in Norway, especially those of the Gokstad and Oseberg vessels, and of Arabian coins in the islands of Gotland and Öland and in the district round Lake Malar, which point to a wide trade connection with the East. Professor Mawer claims that for us the importance of Viking Scandinavia cannot be over-estimated. "It lies at the back of much of our language, our law, our social polity, and indeed of our whole civilisation."

Aftenposten (Christiania) for December 12th, 1908, contains an account of a great gold neck-ring from the Later Iron Age found while ploughing near Skabersjø Castle in Skaane. The ring is very well preserved, its ornamentation being quite uninjured, and it is said to be the biggest which has ever been found in the North, being 235 millimeters in diameter. It is made of a single piece of massive gold, weighs 976 grammes and as bullion is worth about £110 sterling at the present time. But in the opinion of Swedish antiquaries it dates from the period 400-600 A.D., and as gold at that time was worth ten times more than nowadays, we may reckon its value at the time it was made as about £1,100. Its ornamentation is very finely executed and is full of rich detail, even the under-side of it, which would rest on the bosom, being decorated with the finest filigree work. Archæologists consider, however, that it is entirely of native workmanship though influenced by Byzantine art.

SIR L. ALMA TADEMA in exhibiting a Roman bronze portrait bust at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on December 3rd, 1908, suggested that it might be a relic of a Viking raid. The head, which was found in the spring of 1907 in the river Alde in Suffolk, was one of the finest specimens of Roman portrait-sculpture discovered since the Roman occupation of Britain. It appeared to be a portrait of one of the princes of the Augustan family and to have belonged to an equestrian

traitor is slain and the injured son is restored to power; (5) The light seen at night coming from Havelok's mouth, and interpreted by a wise man to his bride as an omen of coming kingship, is taken as a reminiscence of Olaf Tryggvason, of whom it was prophesied that from his *hamingja* (guardian spirit), a light would shine over all Eastern Europe. This analysis of the Havelok sources is followed further by Dr. Bugge in a long article in the *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* 1908, and demands lengthy consideration. In the *Zeitschrift* paper, Dr. Bugge passes on to discuss the difficult question of Irish influence on Icelandic literature which had for long engrossed his father, Dr. Sophus Bugge. Hallgerd of *Njála* and Gudrun of the *Laxdæla Saga* are held to own many traits not only of Brynhild of the *Edda*, but also of the Irish queen, Gormflaith, whose hatred of her former husband, Brian, brought about the battle of Clontarf. This same battle, Clontarf, is found also in the battle of Brennius and Belinus at the Calaterium of Geoffrey of Monmouth's history—and thus links are formed which can only be hastily mentioned in the space of a Viking Note. The subject will have full treatment elsewhere.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Philological Society, on February 2nd, 1909, Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon read a paper on *Hávamál*, 53,¹ the text of which runs as follows:—

Lítilla sanda
lítilla sæva
lítíl ero geð guma;
þvít allir menn
urðot jafnspakir
hølf es øld hvar.

Mr. Magnússon pointed out that interpreters and commentators had entirely missed the point of this passage, chiefly because they had taken the sea-shore as the local basis for the poet's conception. The first semistrophe was a case of extremely severe condensation and could not be rightly understood until the agent was found which governed the genitives in the first two lines, *Lítilla sanda*, of little sands, *lítilla sæva*, of little seas. This agent was the neuter noun *geð* in the third line. Supplying in lines 1 and 2 the words suppressed by the author in the process of condensation, we obtained the poet's conception in its completeness:—

[Lítíl ero geð] lítilla sanda
[lítíl ero geð] lítilla sæva
lítíl ero geð guma.

Geð was a word of a very wide range of senses, one of which, "temper," might be used here tentatively for a literal translation. "Little are tempers of little sands, little are tempers of little seas, little are tempers of (individual) men." Nature's temper is invariably manifested by wind

¹ Cf. Miss Bray's Edition of "The Elder Edda." Viking Club Translation Series, Vol. II., p. 74.

movement. "Little sands" meant sandy patches in arid wildernesses, from which sandstorms could never rise to compare in (*geð*) effectiveness with those of wide, sandy deserts; little (limited) lakes could never be agitated by wind into wave movement to compare in efficiency with what would happen in the same circumstances on the broad ocean; in like wise the effectiveness of the *geð* of a single individual, whatever quality or characteristic it was meant to stand for, could never compare with that of all the many endowed with the same. For no man possessed the wisdom (*geð* = intellectual agent) of all the rest (*þvít allir menn urðot jafn-spakir*). Each "man born" (*g'ld hvar = hvár*) is "a half" (*hølf*); every man is deficient in more or less degree and seeks in others the complement he lacks. Cf. *enge es einna hvatastr*, no man (however brave he believes himself to be) is braver than all others, *Hávamál* 64. [From the "Reporter" of the University with a few additions by the author].

DR. HAAKON SCHETELIG contributed a paper on a coin of Offa recently disinterred from a grave-mound of the Viking Age near Voss, in Norway, to the meeting of the British Numismatic Society on November 30th, 1908. At the same meeting the President, Mr. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on "The Gold Mancus of Offa, King of Mercia." This celebrated coin, which he acquired in 1907, is held to be a remarkably good copy of a Mohammedan *dinar*, made by a workman whose ignorance of Arabic appears from the fact that the words OFFA REX, inserted in the field of the reverse, are upside down in relation to the Cufic inscription. The Anglo-Saxon style of the letters in this addition to the original design, and the use of pellets on the coin point unquestionably to England as the country of its origin. The original Arabic coin bore the date of the year 157 of the Hegira, = A.D., 774, and the last Offa who ruled in England was king of Mercia at that date. Mr. Carlyon-Britton considered that his imitation of the *dinar* probably dates from about the year A.D. 786, as in that year, at a synod of the English Church held at Cealchyth, King Offa promised to send 365 mancuses to Rome every year to be used for alms to the poor and for making candles for the Church. A letter of Pope Leo III. shows that this promise was actually carried out. The lecturer considered that though the term "mancus" in Anglo-Saxon times was in use mainly for accounting purposes and did not represent a coin in general circulation, it was nevertheless known as an actual piece of money in this country and in other Western States, which had no gold coinage of their own. This came about through trade with gold-coining Mohammedan countries; and the actual word *mancus* was a loan-word from the Arabic, in which the term *mankoush* means "coined," i.e., struck for use as money. Mr. Carlyon-Britton did not, according to the report from which this note is taken, discuss the question of the route by which the original of this coin may have reached England. As members of the Viking Club are well aware, enormous quantities of Eastern coins have been found in the Scandinavian lands, especially in Gotland. Dr. Hans Hildebrand some 35 years ago reckoned up the number known to have been found in Sweden, and found that these alone

at that date numbered almost 20,000. The greatest number of these range from the year 880 to 955, though there are many single coins of an earlier date and later stragglers are not rare, the latest found in Sweden belonging to A.D. 1010. It is therefore unlikely that the coin which was imitated by King Offa's mint-master found its way to England by way of trade with Scandinavia, though the find referred to by Dr. Schetelig points to intercourse between England and Norway in Offa's reign or soon after. But it would be interesting to know if any coin of so early a date as the dinar of A.D. 774 is known among the finds of Eastern coins in Scandinavia. The adoption of an Arabic word into Anglo-Saxon seems to point to direct intercourse with the East, as there appears to be no form of the word "mancus" in Old Norse.

THE editor of *Austri*, August 14th, 1909, gives a report of excavations made by Prof. Finnur Jónsson and Capt. Daniel Braun in West and North Iceland, saying that the finds there are by far the most remarkable yet made in that country. The results may be shortly summarised pending a full report. At Ljárskógar the supposed "hof" is more likely a smithy, a large heap of charcoal and remains of wood-ashes point that way, and it recalls the great smith Thorsteinn Kuggason of Grettissaga, who lived at Ljárskógar in the 11th century. Close by were found remains of a church with a choir half-paved with stone, traces of a church-yard also, with a lych-gate; Grettis saga mentions a church at Ljárskóga. At Höfn the explorers visited the barrows noted last year, and found fourteen; they contain graves of men and women, dogs and horses. The graves look south-east, while the bodies are either lying or sitting. In one barrow was a boat seven meters long, in it a man sitting in the stern and looking out to the sea, with a dog in the middle of the boat and a horse at the prow. The boat is of wood, largely crumbled away, except round the iron nails which hold it together. There were seven horse-barrows, and the horses' heads had been cut off and placed under their bodies. With beads of amber and glass, portions of rings and a bridle, spear-heads with sockets, a key, and fragments of stone vessels, the explorers found also, in a woman's grave, nineteen game-pieces of bone, like chess-pieces, one much larger than the rest. They probably belonged to the *hnót-tafl* of the old stories. These graves lie near Karlsá the home of Karl the Red of Grettis Saga. (For this note we are indebted to Professor Ker).

REVIEWS.

SCANDINAVIAN BRITAIN. Professor W. G. COLLINGWOOD, with chapters introductory by the late Professor YORK POWELL. S.P.C.K., 1908.

THE addition to the S.P.C.K. Handbooks on Early Britain of one on Scandinavian Britain by Professor Collingwood is very welcome, and the Society are to be congratulated on their choice of a successor to Professor York Powell in the task which he left unfinished. The first forty-two pages of the book are due to the latter, and are characterised by all that breadth of outlook and felicity of illustration which marks the best work of Professor York Powell. They form a stimulating introduction to the whole work, and our one regret is that they are marked by uncouthness in the rendering of Scandinavian proper names and Teutonic terms generally which mars so much of the good work of Professor York Powell and his contemporaries. One cannot but regret also the perpetuation of the old and misleading form (both as to spelling and pronunciation) of "wicking" for "viking." It has no authority in English, and Professor Collingwood wisely abandons it.

The sketch of Viking activities and influence which is given us by Professor Collingwood in the main body of the book is well thought out, and, in spite of the great limitations of space, a large amount of detailed history has been incorporated. In the discussion of some of the vexed points of Viking history, such as the possibility of the existence of earlier raids than those commonly recorded, and the district or country from which the invaders came, the author adopts a sane and reasonable attitude as a whole, and is free from that local bias which so often mars the otherwise excellent work of some Scandinavian writers on the subject. Here again the problem of a satisfactory rendering of Scandinavian names has cropped up, and the difficulty of having at times Norse, Old English, and Latin forms of the same name makes it impossible to draw up any hard and fast rule for the use of one form to the exclusion of others. As a rule the author has used his forms in a happy spirit of compromise.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the book, and certainly the most original, is that which deals with the archæological evidence for the Scandinavian settlements of Britain. Here Professor Collingwood is on ground with which he is thoroughly familiar, and the result is the collection of a large mass of evidence from different quarters, which it is hoped may stimulate many to the study of this much neglected aspect of Viking history. It is a disgrace to our nation that while so much good work has been done with reference to Roman Britain, little or nothing has been done for Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian Britain, at least since the time that archæology became an exact science.

It is to be regretted that the same praise cannot be given to those portions of the book which deal with place-names and their etymology. Here there is much rash theorising, and the author seems to find

statue. The rough way in which it had been separated from the body suggested that it may have been destroyed and divided as part of the booty of some raid, each share of spoil containing a more or less equal quantity of metal. If it had been carried off by sea and the vessel carrying it wrecked on the Suffolk coast, tidal action might account for its presence at the spot where it was found. There is of course no evidence to support the theory that its destruction dates from the Viking Age.

SOME notice has been taken lately in the Norwegian press of a Rune stone said to have been found in Minnesota about 1898. The story goes that it was found under the roots of an aspen, some twenty-five years old, in a spot which thirty-five years ago was uninhabited and uncultivated. The runes are said to be well and correctly cut. They profess to give a report of a journey of discovery undertaken to the west by 8 Goths and 22 Norsemen from Vinland in the year 1362. If they could be accepted as genuine, they would obviously be of very great importance. Professor Magnus Olsen, however, assures us that "the Rune stone from Minnesota is certainly of recent date. The form of the runes and the form of speech forbid our referring it to the fourteenth century. The inscription is couched in a modern mixed English-Swedish language." Professor Olsen gives two or three convincing instances, but it is hardly necessary to give the inscription in full, or point out where the forger has betrayed himself.

THE volume of "Folk-Lore concerning Lincolnshire," by Mrs. Gutch and Miss M. Peacock, recently published by the Folk-Lore Society, quotes from *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. II., pp. 234-5, an instance of a page-boy at Girsby Hall "about 100 years ago" being skinned alive by some robbers whom he had betrayed to justice, which compares with the instance from Leicestershire quoted by Mr. Gray on pp. 219-220 of the *SAGA-BOOK*. Reviewing the evidence collected by Mr. Gray, we should say that the actual instances of human skin found upon Church doors are sufficiently numerous to show that it was fixed there with some set purpose. Tradition calls them "Danes' Skins." The name is doubtless applied in some cases to the skins of Church-robbers other than Danish, but if there is no foundation for the tradition, it rests with those who dispute its genuineness to show how or why the practice of fixing human skins on Church doors arose, and why the name "Dane" is so often attached to it.

PROFESSOR OSCAR MONTELIUS has written an article in *Nordisk Tidsskrift* for 1908, Nos. V. and VI., on "Trade in Ancient Days," in which he points out that certain objects of bronze, for instance, shields, which have been found in Sweden, are of a type only known in England. They date from the Bronze Age and indubitably point to intercourse between Britain and the Scandinavian peninsula at that early date. Even before this, as far back as the Stone Age, he considers that there must have

been lively communication between Middle Sweden and England, as over twenty-five burial kists, built of stone slabs, of a type only met with elsewhere in England, are found in the area round Gothenburg. According to his reckoning they date from at least B.C. 2000. Turning to the East he points out that the trade-route across Russia must have extended via the Volga and the Caspian Sea as far as Persia. Some antiquaries hold that it was used for warlike purposes, as well as by way of peaceful trade, and that the various hoards of Persian coins, belonging chiefly to the Sassanide dynasties, found in Sweden, are plunder taken on Viking expeditions that followed this route.

MR. H. KJÆR in his "Notes on the Danework," SAGA-BOOK, Vol. IV., Part II., pp. 318-9, gave a brief account of the excavations on the site of the old town of Hedeby in Sleswick, and of the grave-mounds existing in the neighbourhood. Further excavation in 1908 resulted in the discovery of a large grave of the Viking period, containing among other things the iron bolts and nails of a boat, the woodwork of which has completely disappeared, and two Runic stones. We understand from Mr. Kjær that the examination of this grave is not yet complete, but will be resumed in the present year, so an account of the discovery would be premature at present. It may, however, be remarked that this grave, though it is found within the limits of the ancient, historic Denmark, cannot be considered an exception to the rule, pointed out by Dr. Haakon Schetelig in his article on "Ship Burials" in the same SAGA-BOOK, that the Danes did not practise ship-burial. This boat-grave at Hedeby is no doubt to be attributed to the colony of Vikings from Sweden, who seized Hedeby in the tenth century and maintained possession of it for a considerable period, as recorded by Mr. Kjær in his article quoted and by Pastor Storm in his "Pages of Early Danish History," SAGA-BOOK, Vol. II., Part III., pp. 332-7.

UNDER the heading of "Odin's Birds," a writer in *The Globe* of March 9th, 1909, referred to the description by a recent traveller in Central Asia of the way in which ravens followed his caravan for hundreds of miles over deserts and mountains with untiring zeal for the sake of the scraps left behind at each camping place. In the morning they would accompany the explorers a mile or two on their way, possibly to make sure of the direction they were taking, then back they went to the camp, hunting among ashes of expiring fires and in litter where tents had been, for food. When assured that no more remained they overtook their human friends with the greatest ease, and spent the rest of the day stealing everything unguarded which took their fancy. The writer points out that the raven has exactly similar habits in America, where it ranges from the outermost wildernesses of the Arctic to the hot tableland of Mexico, and suggests that, if we bear in mind this trait, a new light is thrown on old Norse and Danish traditions of ravens which followed the omen-loving Vikings and Scandinavian rovers. If the same birds would accompany a caravan across Asia, it is very probable that Odin's birds

knew all about fighting and raiding in the days of Hengist and Horsa, and regularly set out from Norway with the pirate fleets to "see the fun" and share the plunder of an expedition.

At the meeting of the British Association at Dublin in August, 1908, Dr. Haakon Schetelig, our Hon. District Secretary for West Norway, read a paper on "The Sculptured Stones of Norway and their relation to some British Monuments," in which he pointed out that sculptured stones of the Viking Age are not very numerous in Norway, but are of great interest, as showing several different types. The standing stone of Kirkeide in Nordfjord is covered with symbols, the comb, the serpent, the group of four concentric circles, the crescent and the radiated sun-disc, which are all found also in the early Christian monuments of Scotland. This proof of direct communication between Scotland and Western Norway he dates about A.D. 700. Another stone in the same district bears a ship-figure only and probably shows an influence from Gotland during the same period, viz., about A.D. 700¹ Such connections between Gotland, Western Norway and Scotland have been suggested already by the late Professor Sophus Bugge, from some peculiarities in the form of the runes. Dr. Jakobsen has come to the same conclusion from Norwegian names of places in Shetland. Thus we see that direct communications between Britain and some parts of Scandinavia were opened at a time not a little earlier than the Viking expeditions recorded in history. A stone from Tu in Jæderen bears a Runic inscription and simply carved figures of a man and a woman. By comparing them with a certain type of small gold leaves impressed with similar figures, the conclusion come to is that they represent a mythical scene and are probably personifications of the sun and the earth (Frey and Gerd). This monument must be assigned to the first part of the Viking Age, and, as its runes show the same peculiar character as the runes of the Norwegian crosses in the Isle of Man, its figures may also have been influenced by the sculptures of that island. The sculptured stones of the early Christian time are chiefly found in the eastern parts of Norway. They are of a more ornamental character. Among them Dr. Schetelig made special mention of the representations of Sigurd Fafnesbane, a hunting scene and the "Three Kings."

MR. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY'S "Notes on Danes' Skins" in the last SAGA-BOOK, has been subjected to severe criticism in *The Scottish Historical Review* for October, 1908. The reviewer evidently belongs to the school which feels bound to dispute the value of tradition on principle, for he professes to doubt even the value of the microscopical examination, on the strength of which several of the specimens examined have been pronounced to be genuine pieces of human skin taken from light-haired individuals. He is perhaps on sounder ground when he doubts whether any of the skins from which the alleged "Danes' skin" has been taken can date back to the Danish period. This point is worth

¹ See SAGA-BOOK, Vol. V., Part II., pp. 268-271.

investigation, though there is always the possibility that when a Church was restored or rebuilt the door of the older Church might be made use of in the new building, or the skin might even be transferred to a new door. Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks, F.S.A., tells us that after reading the note in the SAGA-BOOK, he made a pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey to try and discover some fragments of a parchment-like substance, said to be "Danes' skin," which he remembered seeing or rather feeling on one of the doors about the year 1866. After describing a vain search on the Early English door of the Chapel of the Pyx, he says :—

At the further end of the Chapel of the Pyx is the passage leading to the Chapter House, and on the right side of this passage is a door also opening into the Chapel of the Pyx. This door is apparently also co-temporary with the Early English stone-work surrounding it. The original long upper hinge remains and under it (between it and the wood) can be felt a substance like fairly thick leather (not parchment), and this is said to be the remains of the skin of the Sub-Prior who robbed Edward I.'s Treasury. Various small holes in the door, which is a jib—or flush—door, seem to show that formerly it was studded with large-headed nails, which have gradually been picked or rusted out, and probably they held in place some more of the skin. The Chapel was closed and is not being shown at present, but I was told there is a tolerably large piece (perhaps 6 or 9 inches high) on the inner face of the door.

I was also informed that there was until quite recent years a stone door to the Chapel of S. Blase, and that on this there used to be *two* "Danes' skins," but these went with the stone door.

THE *Zeitschrift für Deutsches Altertum und Deutsche Litteratur* issues, as Sonder-Abdruck, a short paper by Dr. Alexander Bugge on the origin of the Icelandic Saga, in which he contends that specially those parts of the sagas which tell of the early life of heroes are largely built up of incidents borrowed from romance, (über märchen gedichtet). The story of Sigmund Brestason is quoted with traits from the tale of the boy in the giant's court, while in the Svarfdæla Saga as well as even in the early history of Harold Fairhair certain details are traced to popular stories of the scullion born to greatness. Professor Bugge's keen sight for tale-relationships leads him to a fresh discussion of the Havelok story which should have much interest for English readers, for in the original of this legend he sees not Olaf Cuarán but Olaf Tryggvason himself. It was a romantic Saga about this later Olaf he believes that gave rise to the Havelok poems in Norman times. "Olaf Tryggvason," he says, "is often called Havelok in Middle-English verse chronicles, and the same chronicle which contains the lay of Havelok (by Gaimar) mentions Olaf Cuarán, not as Havelok, but as Anlaf Cuiran." The parallels given are as follows :— (1) Gunter, Havelok's father, is slain by treachery, like the father of Olaf Tryggvason; (2) Havelok, like Olaf, flees to a land of safety with his mother and a faithful follower, both are separated from their mothers on the way by a band of sea-pirates; (3) The traitor in both stories becomes an under-king with a sovereign king above him; (4) In both stories the

bribe with money, to suborn (cf. Lex-Poet. 48 b²⁴, Oxford Lex. 58 a¹¹, (from below), Fritzner² 127 b¹⁹, Corpus Poet. I. 82). The safe translation of the lines would then be:

Of tramps e'en few would own to knowing thee,
Who, say, has bought thee with bribes?

Grimn.m. 19₂ meþ bugum is translated: 'in its bendings;' the words are a variation under alliterative stress of the older, frequently occurring expression: meþ (at) hringum, *penitus*, altogether. Why Edda interpreters translate fimm hundruþ by five hundred when, surely, it must mean six hundred (hundruþ = 120) we do not understand. Certainly none of the authors of the Edda poems had a notion that hundruþ meant 100 instead of 120.

Lokasenna 19₃₋₄ Cd. reads: *Lopzci þat veit*, at hann leikinn er, oc hann fiorgvall *fria* [fiorgvall with Egilsson generally taken as = fjörg öll, all the gods, fjörg pl. of fiarg, cf. fiarghús, gods' house]. Miss Bray, following Sijmons, reads: *Loka þat veit*, at hann leikinn es ok hann fjörg öll *fiar*, and translates by far to freely: 'Who knows not Loki that he loathes (fiar) all beings in his madness of soul' (leikinn es). More simply expressed her translation means: It is the turn (fate) of Loki that he is (maliciously) playful and that he hates all beings (present, i.e., all the gods). It would be too long to show the many trials that critics have made for the purpose of obtaining here what they considered a satisfactory text. We maintain that the text of Cd. as given at the beginning of this paragraph with fiorgvall corrected to fjörg öll, stands unimpeachable. Gefjon intercedes in a winning, peace-making tone. Besides by the name of Loki this god was also known by that of Loptr, which is rather a nickname given to him, we are inclined to think, after his painful adventure with the giant Thiazi, and after fetching, in the guise of a falcon, Ipunn, turned into a nut, out of Thiazi's abode. Cf. Skaldskaparmál in S.E. ch. 1, and Haustlöng S.E. vv. 6-10. The former adventure was as tragi-comic, as the latter was one of real service to the fast-ageing Gods. It stands to reason that Loki would be as mercilessly, if good humouredly, chaffed for the former, as he would be thanked, though not very sincerely, for the latter. He had, at any rate, done enough to know that all the gods must be fond of him (*hann fjörg öll fria*). In such circumstances what was more natural than that, in their convivial badinage in Asgarth, the gods should perpetuate the memory of Loki's air-adventures by turning the nickname Loptr into the good-humouredly mocking pet-name of Lopzci? This being granted, the quotation becomes perfectly plain: 'Old Loftsie knows that he is (cannot help being) playful (leikinn) and (he knows) that all the gods are fond of him = O.L. takes advantage of being full of (mischievous) fun and of the gods' being fond of him (amused at his pranks).

In Icelandic folklore there is a character, not a very distant relative of Loki's, the Devil, to wit, who, when he is playing the fool against Christian craftiness, generally goes under the name of Kölski, from Kolr, the Black

one. Kölski from Kolr forms an exact parallel to Lopzci from Loptr, and conveys the same tone of mocking familiarity. Under this mocking name the Evil one goes only when he is endeavouring to contract with man for a soul; in his contest with the Almighty he is invariably Djöfull (Devil). Like Loki he is always up to mischief, and honestly keeps what he promises. The parallelism between these two characters could be carried out at great length, but it serves no further purpose here. We cannot withhold the opinion that Kölski is an imitation of Lopzci from a time when the Christian Icelanders still understood Lokasenna 19.3.4 in the sense we have given above. It was the ingenious Grundtvig who first suggested in his 2nd edition of "Sæmundar Edda" the interpretation we have adopted here, reading, however, 'Loka þat veit: it belongs to L., Loki cannot help being,' etc. For this change from cod. reg. there is now presumably no need.

We may still draw attention to a small but essentially important point. In Hymisk. 38₃ we read, *vas skær (cd. skirr) skökuls skakkr á beini* 'for lame in the leg was the shaft-bound steed.'¹ For *á beini* the MS. reads *abani* = a *bañi*. *Beini*, which every scribe understood, is by all modern editors supposed to have gone into *bani*, which no scribe could understand. In Hymisk. we have to deal with the same incident that in his Edda Snorri connects with Thor's journey to Útgardaloki. He states that the goat fell lame *á eftra fæti*, on a hind-leg, which we must take as a paraphrase of a word which meant 'hind-leg.' But *bein* does not mean that. Moreover to make such a wide-awake poet as the author of Hymisk. say, that the animal fell lame on a leg, as if it could fall lame elsewhere, is to give him less credit than he deserves for fitness of poetical expression. The matter here is really this: a scribe had before him a MS. in which the word in question looked *ba* + five vertical strokes, *i.e.*, *baniii*; he read it *banni*, without understanding it. A successor, possibly the scribe of Cod. Reg., gave it the form of *bañi*. But *b* and *h* in old vellums are written so much alike that only knowledge of the language decides which is which. In this case we have really to deal with *h* instead of *b*, and with *um* instead of *nui*, in the vertical strokes, for the word wanted is *haum* (*höm*) Engl. *ham* = thigh = hind-leg.

The text, based on Sijmon's, is fairly correct on the whole, but somewhat disfigured by questionable forms, inconsistencies and misprints, of which, taken as they come, the following is but a rough list. Grim. m. Prose introd. page 42 (and elsewhere) *þu* for *þú*, v. 121, (and elsewhere) *'rú* f. *'ru*, as in 131, (and elsewhere), 14.3.4 *hálfan* f. *halfan* cf. Hym. 271, *halft*, 38₂ *halfdauþr*, etc.; 411 *bröum*, an impossible form, f. *brám* (cd.) since, presumably, on typographical grounds the u-mutation of *á* could not be given; 41₃ *vöru* f. either *voro* (cd) = *vóro* or then *váru*; 52₃ *pas* f. *pás*. —Alvm. 28₄ trans. Waves f. Wanes. —Vafþr. 2 heading, *kvap* f. *kvap*, 55₆ *orpsþeki* f. *orpspeki*. —Háv.m. 91 *sjalfir*, f. *sjalfr*, 33₄ *föu* (impossible form) f. *fá* (cd. *fa*), 61₆ *göþan* f. *göþan*, 63₄ *'ú* f. *'u*, 86₁ *kalfii* f. *kalfi*, 104₁ *göfumk* (imp. form) f. *göfumk* or *gáfumk*, 112₈ *þík* f. *þik*, 136₈ *aldr* f. *eldr*, 159₁ *þjóþrærir* f.

¹ The text does not mean in *the* leg, but: on a leg.

þjóþreyrir (cd þjóð reyrir).—Hym. k 6₂ velar f. vélar, cf. 22₄.—Þryms. k. 14₈ þa f. þá.—Skirn. m. Prose introd. p. 138₁ sez f. sez (cd, setzc), l. 4 kveþa f. kveþja, 4₁ Hvi f. Hví, 9₁ berri f. berr (cd. *berr*, Sijmons berr; if subjunctive was meant the form must be beri), 11₁ þu f. þú, 20₄ byggum f. byggjum (cd. bygiom), 28₄ víþkunnari, f. víþkunnari.—Groug. 5₁ mer f. mér, þer and þér interchange here frequently, 15₁ þas f. þars.—Fjölsv. m. 9₈, 11₈ söut f. sátu, 15₈ moþi¹ f. móþi, 46₂ hiu f. hjú.—Hárb. 13₁ þui f. því, 32 et f. at.—Rigsm. 9₁ álu f. ólu, 12₈ fýr f. fyr.—Hyndl. 7₄ as mer f. es mér; 9 trans. note Valsk f. valskr, 32₁ rannat (non cucurrit) f. rant (cucurristi), translation based on rant.—Lokas. Prose p. 244₄ Síf f. Sif, 246₂ löfuþu f. lofuþu, l. 8 draþ f. drap, l. 4 sina f. sína, l. 5 faru f. fóru; 2₈ (and elsewhere) inni'rú f. inni eru, 4₈ hróþi f. hrópi, 15₁ skalta f. skaltat (cd. scalatv), 16₈ kveþjat (1 or 3 pers.) f. kveþira (cd. qveþira), 19₁ Hvi f. Hví, 35₈ þa f. þá, 51₂ er. f. ér (vos); Fragm. from S.E. p. 270₁ brynja f. brynju, l. 5 Gótt (good) f. ljótt (ugly), translation not affected, l. 9 sætusk f. sættusk, niú f. niu.—Völuspá—(Vala, let us observe, is no form of vólva); 2₈ niú f. niu, 9₈ hvern skyldi dverga drótt of skepja, with a note: 'Hvern, Dt.;' i.e., F. Deter. But he reads: huerr skyldi duerga drótin skepja 'who should create the lord of the dwarfs.' If hvern is to stand, then drótt (fem.) must be changed into drótin (Cod. Reg.), i.e. dróttin *dominum*, *principem*, as a pronoun in the masculine cannot agree with a noun in the fem. which moreover never signifies 'lord' but generally *satellitium*, and in this case *gens* (nanorum); 14₁ lípi f. lípi, 19₁ Yggdrasil f.—drasill, 27₈ sé f. sér (videt), MSS. ser hon.; 65₈ bersk f. ber sér; bersk can only mean *vehitur*; we have not to do here with the reflexive form of the verb; the construction is: berr nai sér i fjöþrum *corpora mortua ipsius in pennis gestat*.—Finally we may remark that the mistake of mixing up the capital form of the A.S. v with that of the þ ought to have been avoided by printer and editor. And further be it observed that the slips, some of them of a trivial character, which we have pointed out, do not detract from the general merit of the work which is real and solid.

Professor Collingwood's illustrations are works of art of a very high order, as was to be expected.

EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON.

AN INDEX TO THE PAPERS RELATING TO SCOTLAND, Described or Calendared in the Historical MSS. Commission's Report. By CHARLES SANFORD TERRY, M.A.; BURNETT-FLETCHER Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. Glasgow: JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS, 1908. Royal 8vo., pp. 62. Price 3s. net.

THIS work merely gives a list and brief description of the various Collections of Scottish MSS. calendared in the 120 volumes, Historical MSS. Commission's Reports. This is most useful in placing in the hands of the searcher a list of the collections, but it is of no service to those in

We take it for granted that moþ, chaff of hay, refuse, is not in question here.

quest of any particular local records, *e.g.*, we should not be able to ascertain from the *Index* that the Edinburgh Borough Records include a great mass of valuable records relating to the bishopric of Orkney and Shetland; that the Morton MSS. include many important Orkney documents; that the Rosslyn MSS. include many Norse deeds; and so on. In the Salisbury MSS. Prof. Terry mentions that "John Colville's correspondence gives information of a scheme of Earl Bothwell to employ a Spanish force in Caithness and the Orkneys." We are told that in the Stirling-Maxwell MSS. "the charters illustrate the influence of Norse upon the land system of western Scotland, and refer to peculiar forms of land tenure." Beyond these two allusions there is nothing to indicate that there is any material of interest to the northern student in the collections, whereas they are full of records of Scandinavian interest. It is to be hoped that the author will follow up this *Preface* by a more or less complete *Index* to the contents of the papers, which would be of immense value to the historical student, to many of whom the Reports are inaccessible.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

THE ANTIQUARY. An illustrated Magazine devoted to the study of the past. London: Elliott Stock, April, May, June, 1909. Price 6d. each, annual subscription 6s.

THIS well-known monthly contains the usual batch of interesting papers, notes, reviews, etc. In the numbers before us there is little of special interest to the Northern student, so that it will suffice to mention some of the principal contributions, *viz.*, the preservation of ancient monuments in Ireland; extracts court rolls of the ancient manor of Portishead Rectory; the chateau D'O Normandy; some West country wells; the historic associations of the York pageant grounds, in which it is pointed out "that one convenient plot of land should contain such rarities as a Roman tower, a hospital originally projected by King Athelstane, the shadowy grandeurs of an Anglo-Saxon palace, a Danish church, a Norman-founded monastery, and the remains of a Tudor palace might well be thought to be a mere creation of the romancer's fancy, whereas it is an actual and eloquent reminder of the City's great past." A short account is given of the Anglo-Danish antiquities and history of the City, including Earls Siward and Tostig, the latter took up his abode at Earlsburh, which appellation has come down to our time in an adjacent street name; the equipment of a dug-out (by Alexander MacDougall, one of our subscribers) which was found in Coleraine, in Ireland, close to the place where some years previously part of a dug-out was unearthed, the equipment consisted of a wooden rowlock pin and paddle and a mooring stake; the Monastic Scriptorium; Elisha Coles's "English Dictionary" 1676, where "Hoc-Tuesday money" is explained as "paid the landlord for giving his tenants and servants leave to celebrate Hock-Tuesday, the second Tuesday after Easter week, whereon the Danes were mastered," and "Hoctide" or "Hockstide" is explained as

Scandinavian elements in many names which are quite capable of being explained in another and more scientific fashion. It is the more to be regretted as the temptation to try one's hand at place-etymologies is, unfortunately, only too widely prevalent, and the illustrations given in this book may only encourage the untrained amateur in his evil ways.

Finally, one must mention the admirable chapters on the more remote districts affected by Viking invasions—Cumberland and Westmoreland (in which the author is more than at home), South Scotland, the Western Islands and the Orkneys. It is to be hoped that at some time in the near future Professor Collingwood may be able to do as much for Ireland, that other great centre of Viking activity, as he has done for Britain.

A. MAWER.

ANGLIAN AND ANGLO-DANISH SCULPTURE AT YORK. By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. Reprinted from Vol. XX. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.

IN this article Mr. Collingwood has given a further valuable contribution towards a complete *corpus* of Pre-Conquest Ornament in England. It is a detailed and illustrated catalogue of the fragments of Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture which are to be seen at York. Here he has had an easier task than in his previous work on the stones of the North Riding, for, thanks to the labours of the late Canon Raine, a number of fragments of Pre-Conquest Stonework were saved from destruction at different times, and form the nucleus of a collection which might have rivalled that formed at Durham, had there been a successor upon whom that indefatigable antiquary's mantle could have fallen. At present, however, these stones, together with the fragments of work of the 12th and 13th century, which prove York to have been the seat of a school of carvers of unsurpassed artistic merit, are left without any attempt at display, classification or arrangement, in the basement of the Hospitium, so that few of those who visit this antiquarian lumber-room realize the wealth of beauty and artistic merit which is stowed away there, and it is left to future generations to marvel at the indifference of the present.

The pen and pencil, therefore, of Mr. Collingwood have never made a happier or more timely gift to art and archæology than the present article. There are thirty-two fragments of stonework described, and each has been faithfully drawn to scale and described. The chief interest in the collection lies in the number of stones bearing inscriptions. These are three in number, and include the so-called "dedication stone" of S. Mary, Castlegate—one of the longest inscriptions of this period which has come to light. The church where it was originally found is naturally the proper place where an inscription of this kind should be kept, and praise is to be accorded to the vicar and churchwardens for the care with which this relic is preserved, though the glass case in which it is fixed

might be removed with advantage to some place where the inscription could be seen. The portion of a hogback, preserved in the Museum, may serve as a text to show the melancholy fate to which these stones are liable if not under proper supervision, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Commission on Ancient Monuments recently appointed will urge the inclusion of these "minor monuments" in any scheme of registration and preservation which they may suggest. A fine hogback stone, very similar to that already mentioned, formerly existed at Repton—the ancient capital of Mercia. It attracted the attention of the Lysons, who figured it and described it as "the most ancient sepulchral monument which occurs in the county" of Derbyshire. During the course of the century, however, a matter-of-fact vicar, being in want of a doorstep for his dairy, had the stone chipped and squared to serve his purpose. This is perhaps an extreme case, but it cannot be denied that the same fate may still be the lot of many a relic of the artistic sense and feeling of our forefathers, until something is done to render such vandalism impossible.

X.

THE ELDER OR PORTIC EDDA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS SÆMUND'S EDDA.
 Part I, the Mythological poems. Edited and translated . . . by
 OLIVE BRAY. Illustrated by W. G. COLLINGWOOD (Viking Club
 Translation Series, Vol. II.). London, 1908.

Miss Bray undertook a task of real difficulty in editing the text of the mythical songs of the Elder Edda and in translating it into English verse. Hers is the first attempt by any person English born to edit an Icelandic text—a Scotchman has already had a successful trial at it—and it must be owned that although this is not free from blemishes, it is fairly done on the whole. We think, however, that Miss Bray would have done better, since her text is in reality that of Prof. Sijmons, if she had kept closer to the latter than is actually the case, for some of her departures from it must be characterised as mistakes. To this matter we shall return again.

The translation is an effort that redounds to Miss Bray's credit, on the whole. Nothing is easier than to pick holes in a translation of the Edda, especially a metrical one. But the difficulty of such a work is really insurmountable if literal rendering is aimed at. We do not deny that a closer approach to the original might have been effected in a good many instances, without necessarily interfering with the natural flow of the translation. Not that we are not well aware how the severe condensation of the original, to say nothing about its alliterative technique, renders, in untold instances, a close imitation a matter of the greatest difficulty. Realizing this, Miss Bray has generally expanded the metrical scheme of the translation beyond the pattern of the original. By that manner, no doubt, it has become easier to secure the exact sense of the original, than by a closer formal imitation. And yet we are under the impression that this method has been carried to a greater length than

what is demanded by necessity. To illustrate this point we give here, in an imperfectly alliterative rendering of our own, strophes 14-22 of *Skirnismál* chosen at haphazard.

14 What is the din that dinning through
Our halls I seem to hear?
It shakes the earth and all before it
The courts of Gymer quake.

Serving maid:

15 A man's outside, alighted from his steed,¹
Which on the green he grazes.

Gerd:

16 Bid him to step within our hall to be
Regaled with goodly mead.
And yet I fear that here without
My brother's slayer abides.

To Skirnir:

17 Who of the Elves, the sons of gods,
Or the wise Waners art thou?
Didst cross alone the savage fire
To see our house and home?

Skirnir:

18 None of the Elves, the sons of Gods,
Nor of wise Waners am I;
Yet crossed alone the savage fire
Your house and home to see.

19 Eleven apples here all of gold
I have, and give thee, Gerd,
To purchase peace, if Frey thou sayst
Lives most unloathed of thee.²

Gerd:

20 Eleven apples I ne'er accept
At any one's entreaty.
Nor, while we live, shall I and Frey
Together twain abide.

Skirnir:

21 I give thee then the ring they burnt
With Odin's son the young.
From that same ring eight more as massive
Each ninth night will distil.

Gerd:

22 I take no ring, though burnt it be
With Odin's son the young,
In Gymer's home no gold I lack,
My father's wealth I wield.

¹ "He is sprung from his steed" is too equivocal.

² i.e. Lives most beloved of thee.

This is merely to show that results, similar to Miss Bray's, can, here and there, be obtained by simpler means than she employs.

Miss Bray offers her work "less to scholars and students than to all who have sufficient taste for mythology and understanding of old lore to recognise the truth and beauty which are not expressed in precisely the forms and language of to-day." In harmony with this statement she has given in her introduction a popular resumé in prose of all the poems and enriched that resumé with information chiefly drawn from the Prose or Snorri's Edda about the mythic beings dealt with in the poems; all which serves to make the introduction an attractive and instructive reading. We notice in the introduction to *Alvíssmál* that the daughter of Thor whom the dwarf woos is called *Thrym*. Thor had no daughter of that name; and the name of the one in question here is not given. But *Thrym* was the name of the giant that stole Thor's hammer and the Thunderer, disguised as *Freyja*, punished so signally for his trouble.

In the translation, meritorious as it is, there are many passages which might be improved in point of correctness. We can only mention one or two. *Alvíssmál* 1.3 reads

Bekki breiða nú skal brúpr með mér
Heim í sinni snuask.

Obviously the words are addressed to his own household by the Dwarf as he is hurrying off on his disastrous wooing-journey to Asgarth. The first two words we take to stand for: *bekki [skal] breiða*: 'benches shall be decked' = 'deck ye the benches' [while I go to Asgarth] 'for,' he goes on, 'now a bride shall forthwith return with me to my home.' *Breiða bekki* we take to be expressive of festive preparation similar to what is pointed at in phrases such as *bekkir baugum sánir* (Bald. dreams 6₃) and *straið bekki* (*Þrymsk* 22₂). The translation: 'Ere long shall a bride deck the bench beside me' is not warranted by the original.

Alvíssm. 5 3.4 *Fjarrafleina þik munu fáir kunna;*
*hverr hefr baugum þik borit*¹?

is translated: "like a far straying arrow none knows who thou art nor whence all the wealth which thou wearest." This cannot be right. A straying arrow is without difficulty recognised as an arrow. Alwise feels certain that the person he contemptuously calls *rekkr*, 'boss,' cannot be the Mighty Thunderer; he sees but little of divine dignity in the rustic plebeianism of Thor who, at certain seasons, could be so hard up that, on Odin's own authority, he had "not even breeches to boast of" (*Hárb.* 6₃). This person seems to Alwise such a social outcast that *fjarrafleinar*, = tramps and vagabonds, would even shrink from owning acquaintance with him. And from the cock-sureness of his impression he asks 'who has bribed thee' (with money)? that is, fraudulently to impersonate Thor. For '*bera e-n baugum*' means, unquestionably, to

¹ The cod. has *þik baugom* and nothing calls for change here.

"Blaze-tide, or St. Blaze's-day, observed for the sudden death of Hardicanute, the last King of the Danes, and their fall with him." In the E.D.D. *Hock-Tuesday* is explained as the second Tuesday after Easter Day, and *Hock-tide* as the season of the Hock-days, an annual rejoicing. No meaning of the word is given. In Matt. Paris *Chron.* ann. 1255, we read *in quindena Pasche quæ vulgariter Hoke-dai appellatur*. Under "Canute" is given a new version of his encounter with the sea "because the water would not obey him, sitting by the seaside he would never after wear a crown."

Among Antiquarian News the great output of the Old-lore Series of the Viking Club is noted, and the satisfactory way in which the illustrations are produced of Northern worthies. The Reviews include *Völuspa*, translated by Dr. Coomaraswamy, a member of the Viking Club, and one on Welsh Mediæval Law, in which a section dealing with bees is quoted, which is of interest in connection with the word bee-skip used in Eglá and in the North at the present day for Heaven: "The origin of bees is from Paradise, and because of the sin of man they came thence; and God conferred His Grace on them, and therefore the mass cannot be sung without the wax."

A. W. JOHNSTON.

HEREWARD. A Romance by DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A., Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., Publishers to the University, 1908.

THE author of this work would have acted more wisely had he chosen a subject with fewer possibilities, and unaccompanied by such powerful personalities. The whole effect is that of an overcrowded canvas, lacking space for the proper and adequate development of any single figure upon its surface. Could any reader help a feeling of disappointment upon finding that Lady Gódiva, mother of Hereward, has only been allotted two lines, entirely devoted to the laudation of her son?

Surely a lady possessed of such pious and saintly memory deserved better treatment at the hands of the modern writer!

Siward Digri, Earl of Northumberland, another celebrated personage, is also allowed very limited space in which to express his opinions.

Some of the songs run smoothly, notably that entitled the "Birth of Chivalry," placed in the mouth of Montague, a page belonging to the Norman king's retinue, and the speeches of Hereward, the hero, are generally worded in a manly, unaffected fashion.

C. M. E. POCHIN.

TOLD BY THE NORTHMEN. Stories from the Eddas and Sagas. Re-told by E. M. WILMOT-BUXTON. London: George G. Harrap and Company, 15, York Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 1908.

THERE can be little doubt that considerable educational value is attached to stories such as these, having regard both to their intrinsic beauty and the interesting side-lights which they throw upon the history

and religious beliefs of Scandinavia in a far-distant past. Any effort, therefore, to bring the pathetic narrative of Balder the beautiful, "of the gods the most beloved," together with those of Loki's wicked deeds, followed by just and dramatic requital, and the heroic exploits of Sigurd, owner of the Magic Sword, to quote only a few instances, before the rising generation of to-day, distinctly deserves commendation.

Yet it is impossible, however reluctantly, to avoid some comment upon a certain stiffness of style frequently encountered in the course of these stories, which will probably detract from their charm in the eyes of those for whom they are primarily intended. This may be intentional, owing to an impression that their simplicity is thus preserved more faithfully, but in fact they become pervaded by a decided air of formality which is slightly tedious. Apart from this defect they may be recommended as contributing towards the filling of an important space in their own branch of literature.

The book has the further advantage of possessing numerous illustrations, among these that of Ingeborg gazing out over the sea being perhaps worthy of special mention.

C. M. E. POCHIN.

EARTHWORK OF ENGLAND: PREHISTORIC, ROMAN, SAXON, DANISH, NORMAN, AND MEDIEVAL. By A. HADRIAN ALLCROFT, M.A.
London: Macmillan, 1908. Price 18/- net.

THE archæological world owes Mr. Allcroft a debt of gratitude for having grappled with an immense task, and given us what is probably the best text-book on the earthworks of England that could have been produced by any individual writer in the present state of knowledge of a subject on which so much remains to be discovered. Of the book generally it may be said that, besides bringing the beginner up to the level of the best knowledge at present available, and clearing his path of much obsolete theory and unsound speculation, it will do much to stimulate a desire for extending that knowledge, which of course can only be done through judicious and systematic excavation. The author has provided an abundance of plans, which, though many of them are only to be regarded as sketches, are all extremely useful in illustrating the text.

In the pages of the YEAR-BOOK it will be convenient to give special attention to the chapter on Saxon and Danish earthworks—a very short section, for Mr. Allcroft is in the main duly cautious in this obscure part of his subject. So far as we are aware, no fortified site in England has yet been proved by excavation to be of Danish origin. The problem of assigning to Saxon and Dane their respective shares in the earthworks of the country is one of the most urgent now confronting historical archæology, and the way has been cleared for its solution by the general acceptance of the mount and bailey type as the characteristic fortress of Norman times. The best example

here given of a fortress, almost certainly Danish in origin, is the now well-known work at Willington (Beds.), which was first claimed for the Danes by Mr. A. R. Goddard in the *SAGA-BOOK*, vol. iii., part iii. We have of course no record of the Danes having entrenched a position at Willington, but probably few students are disposed to question Mr. Goddard's explanation of the work. With Tempsford the case is different; and here Mr. Allcroft seems to have fallen into some confusion. His explanation of the small size of the Tempsford work ("Gannock's Castle"), as compared with the inner stronghold at Willington, is that the former was constructed by a remnant of the force escaping from their defeat near Bedford. But the *Chronicle* clearly tells us that the base at Tempsford was established before the attack on Bedford, and the diminutive size of Gannock's Castle is left unexplained. Mr. Allcroft notes its remarkable resemblance to an ordinary mediæval moated enclosure, and this should make us cautious, until the point shall have been settled by excavation. At present the claim of the Tempsford moat to be considered Danish rests merely upon the coincidence of its locality with that of a recorded Danish stronghold. But this (as a friend lately pointed out to the writer) is precisely the argument that proved so fallacious in the case of the Saxon burhs, formerly supposed to be represented by the moated mounds which were subsequently erected in some of the localities where burhs are recorded to have existed. The argument has been carried further (though with this Mr. Allcroft has nothing to do), and the existence of a low mound on the rampart at Tempsford has led to the supposition that any work showing a similar feature may be of Danish construction. The raising of a mound upon a rampart is a detail which may have suggested itself at various periods and for various purposes, and it must be examined independently in each case before we can safely make any deductions from its occurrence.

Amongst other examples which there is some reason for regarding as Danish, the work at Danesfield, Medmenham (Bucks), is included on apparently insufficient grounds. (The old name is Dane's Ditches, the modern one having been invented when the first house was erected on the site). This is misleadingly described as a miniature replica of the Dyke Hills at Dorchester (Oxon). The ends of the Medmenham work do not rest on the banks of the river (as at Dorchester), but terminate on the edge of a cliff, about 100 feet high, which here overhangs the river-bank. It is, in fact, what is commonly called a "cliff-camp," presumably of pre-Roman origin.

The book contains one or two allusions to the vexed question of Hubba's raid and the fight at Cynuit Castle (for which Mr. Allcroft would favour a site east of the Parrett), but as this and the whole topography of the Ethandune campaign are understood to be still occupying the attention of two members of the Club, discussion may be postponed until we have the advantage of seeing the full results of their inquiries.

The probability is, as Mr. Allcroft suggests, that Danish strongholds, on account of their low-lying positions and short period of occupation, were peculiarly liable to be effaced, and that we shall never be able to add many examples to our present short list. It may be hoped, however, that by the time a second edition is called for, the author may have more facts and fewer conjectures to deal with in this section of the subject—though we fear the expression of this hope may seem to imply a somewhat remote date for the appearance of that new edition, for which we shall look with great interest.

A. G. CHATER.

MEDELTIDSMINNEN FRÅN ÖSTERGÖTLAND. By OTTO JANSE. 180 pp. and 100 autotypes. Stockholm, 1907: Justus Cederquist.

CARL X. GUSTAF PÅ SJÄLLAND, 1658. By CARL HALLENDORFF. 35 pp. and 23 illustrations. Stockholm, 1908: Justus Cederquist. Kr. 3.50.

Two Swedish books, capitally illustrated. The latter deals with the invasion of Denmark which ended in the treaty of Roskilde, and displays the art as well as the politics of the time with its well chosen portraits of historic celebrities, its relics and medals, old views and reproduced documents. The former contains photographs and descriptions of monuments from Östergötland, mainly ecclesiastical and of the later middle age, though not a few are of value to the student of the Viking period. Among these are the 11th century grave-slabs with runes and interlacing (fig. 1); the scroll-work in figs. 2—6; the curious diagonal ornament composed from a kind of Romanesque arcade adapted to key-pattern (fig. 7); the arcaded font of Hogstad, with rude figures and incised spirals, dated about 1100 (fig. 13), interesting to compare with debased incised work on some English monuments of later pre-Norman type. But most important are the doors ornamented with wrought iron-work like the well-known door of Stillingfleet. Of these the latest example dates itself 1495, and shows the transition into a style far removed from 12th century motives. The early Väfversund door (fig. 9) has in the arched top a crucifix with SS. Mary and John, balanced by the Fall and the Triquetra, emblem of the Trinity. Below are two birds and beneath these two fishes in circles, reminding our author of the five loaves and two fishes of the Gospel story. The Runes tell us that "Asmund wrought this door," the same, it seems, who made the famous door of Versås church. On the Rogslös door (fig. 8) the tympanum-like top bears a hunting scene, which suggests to the author—not very convincingly—the miracle of St. Hubert. Below are Michael and the dragon, and a female figure rising aloft and holding a branched bough, possibly the palm of victory in the hand of a saved soul. Between these is the devil tormenting a lost soul. On the Väfversund door, beside the great ring and key-hole, is a quaint figure with a little tail, apparently

trying to catch a still quainter bird. On the analogy of the Rogslös emblem we are tempted to suggest that this may symbolize the escape of the soul from the hand of the ensnarer. Whatever the interpretation, these doors are fine examples of the early use of applied ironwork, getting the richest effect from the simplest means.

W. G. C.

ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG OVER DET NORRØNE SPROG PÅ SHETLAND. By JAKOB JAKOBSEN. Part I. Copenhagen: Vilhelm Prior, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 240, x. 5 kroner (5s. 7d.).

It has already been pointed out by Dr. Jakobsen that only 700 years ago a language called "Donsk tunga" or "Danish Tongue" was spread over nearly the whole of Northern Europe, including Shetland, Orkney, to a great extent the Western Isles of Scotland, the Isle of Man, the Coast of Scotland, the North of England, and part of Ireland. It was the Scandinavian Vikings who carried the Danish tongue so far—the Norwegians going north, and the Danes south into England, etc. The Picts must have continued in Shetland after the coming of the Norse, and probably the Laps and Fins who enter into Shetland legend.

Orkney and Shetland belonged first to Norway and latterly to Denmark and Norway, until they were impignorated to Scotland in 1468. Their Norse form of government and laws continued till 1611, when the islands became to all intents and purposes two Scottish counties. The Norn language has now given place to English, but still manifests itself in thousands of words which remain in the dialect. We have specimens of the old Norn in many legal documents which are preserved, and are now being printed in the *Old-lore Record Series*, while the last vestige of later Norn was taken down in Foula in 1774—the Hildina Ballad—a translation of which, by Professor Collingwood, will be found in *The Orkney and Shetland Miscellany*, Vol. I., p. 211.

Dr. Jakobsen, in his Etymological Dictionary of the Norn of Shetland, gives about 2,500 entries down to the middle of G, excluding ordinary English idiom. Very few Gaelic words survive. He has collected about 10,000 words in all. In a former work (*Dialect and Place-Names of Shetland*) he writes:—

The common dialect at the present day in Shetland resembles the Lowland Scotch, but is interspersed with a great many Norn words and phrases, and has a distinctly Scandinavian accentuation and pronunciation. It is just now leaving a stage, the prominent features of which is Scotch, and is entering a stage, a prominent feature of which is English, but still carrying along with it from the first or Norn period not only a number of words, although this number is rapidly diminishing, but also a pronunciation and accentuation which are distinctly Scandinavian.

The collection of taboo-names given by fishermen at sea to things otherwise named on land is particularly interesting, as preserving many old Norn words. The ocean is called the *jube*, Old Norse *djúp*,

the deep. The sun—*de feger*, O.N. *fagr*, fair, beautiful. The moon—*de gloam*, O.N. *glámr*, weak light (Scotch *gloaming*). The church, *de kløster*, cloister. Among the many names of the cat—*skaavin*, the shaver, *skavnashi*, the nose shaver, from the cat's habit of washing itself around the ears and down over the nose.

The reviewer in *Miscellany*, Vol. I., p. 239, suggests that these taboo-words may perhaps preserve "kennings." Dr. Jakobsen, however, himself points out that some of these words are found in old Icelandic literature as poetical terms. So far the only possible relic of a kenning is found in the word *feger*, fair, the sun, which occurs in *Alvíssmál* (elder Edda) as *fagrahvél*, the fair wheel. I would also point out *glom*, the moon, which as *glámr* is mentioned in the Thulor at the end of the younger Edda; and *djúp*, the sea, *diúpan mar* in *Alvíssmál*, *djúp* in the younger Edda. Can this and, I expect on examination, many more living survivals of Eddic terms be accepted as further proof of my contention in the *Miscellany*, vol. II., p. 56, that the Edda Lays were once the oral tradition of Orkney and Shetland? Vigfusson believed that the Thulor in Snorri's Edda was composed in Orkney or the West.

The Shetland Dictionary is indispensable to all students of the English language, and it should put us to shame that we owe its appearance to the assistance of a Danish Fund. The Viking Club has been pleading for years past, in vain so far, for contributions to a Fund to enable it to make researches into the place-names, dialects and folklore of the Old Norse Earldom.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

THE STORMING OF LONDON AND THE THAMES VALLEY CAMPAIGN; A MILITARY STUDY OF THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE ANGLES. By Major P. T. GODSAL. London: Harrison & Sons. 7/6 net.

IN what manner the settlement of the South of England by the Saxons and Angles came about would seem to depend upon the state in which Britain was left on the departure of the Romans. We have been accustomed to suppose that their usual policy of garrisoning a subject Province with alien troops rather than of organizing the native clans for home defence was carried out here, and there seems to be sufficient evidence that this was the case. Major Godsall, however, has taken it for granted that the Romans left this country a fully organized Province, with a people trained in arms, and with Roman troops and leaders still remaining. In his introduction he says:—

"The chief point of the argument of this work is that the conquest of Britain by the English was not carried out by a series of independent raids, but that the expeditions hitherto supposed to be disconnected were in fact parts of one great scheme of invasion, conceived and carried out in a masterly manner. . . . A highly organised Roman Province such as Britain could not be conquered without due preparation and united action amongst the tribes of the invaders."

He then points out that under these circumstances conquest and colonization must of necessity have gone on concurrently, and that therefore the invaders must needs have possessed a standing army, a staff, and a paramount leader.

The historic fact that Aella the South Saxon was the first Bretwalda, has furnished the name for the paramount leader and strategist, and the staff Major Godsal composes of every named leader, whether Saxon or Angle, from Hengist and Æsc to Ida. Unfortunately the figure of the great Bretwalda has been too fascinating for the writer, and the book becomes in many places a mere romance of what he might or should have been and done from the first day when he landed in England, to the day of his (theoretic) burial in the Great Taplow Mound. It is quite possible that but for this Major Godsal's work would have carried far more weight with it. As it is, the immense amount of technical knowledge of what a given campaign must have been is overlaid and obscured by constant theorizing on the imaginary proceedings of Aella, which seem to be insisted on as if they were essential to the elucidation of the writer's main arguments.

The book undoubtedly suffers from these continual excursions into romance, and it is hardly possible to exclude from this classification the chapter from which the title of the book is derived. "The Storming of London," of which such lurid details are given, depends entirely on the existence of a disciplined Roman garrison for which we have not the slightest proof. But into the question of the steady steps by which the occupation of Britain was carried out, Major Godsal can be followed with interest and advantage. Whether the few battles of which we have records were the sporadic rallyings of the British to check the encroachments of the growing multitudes of newcomers, or the recorded successes of a planned campaign of unheard of duration, does not affect the fact that the colonization was carried out, if steadily, yet with need for all precaution, in the face of a bitterly hostile and valiant enemy, and the various stages would be essentially the same. Major Godsal points out that these stages are still recognizable, and the most valuable part of the book is undeniably that in which he shows how the course of settlement is still marked on our maps by the distribution of the various Tuns, Stokes, and Steads, combined with the boundaries of the present hundreds. The suggestion that the Tun with its full organization marks the centre of military activity in any district, with the Stoke as the depôt for arms and rallying point in danger, is good, and the small maps illustrating the point carry out the suggestion. It is perhaps not possible to prove that, as he supposes, the Tun was always moated; and it may be a question as to what interval elapsed between the founding of a Stoke and the possibility of any municipal organization of a quasi-military description such as is involved in a Tunscape. The hundred divisions too were almost certainly far later than the first settlement. But the point is worth following

out. Major Godsall has certainly demonstrated the steady colonization of the Thames Valley most lucidly by this means, and that demonstration may well be taken apart from any theoretic campaign. To a shipfaring people the valley of a great navigable river lies open when once, as after the battle of Crayford, a secure base has been won.

It would be quite in keeping with attempts to stem the progress of invasion by dyke making rather than by more active attack, if the Britons had tried to stay the passage of the keels up river by some passive obstruction, and the very probable suggestion is put forward that the Cowey Stakes, seen by Bede's informant still in position, were rather those planted for that reason than the far more ancient arrangement meant to hinder Cæsar, which could hardly have been still in evidence in Bede's day.

Major Godsall is a follower of the opinion that the Saxons utterly and deliberately exterminated the British, and adduces the fact that Welsh place-names are practically non-existent in England as a proof. But one would hardly have expected to find any. The Saxon, who had no use for the Roman town and villa, had still less for a wretched village such as those excavated by Gen. Pitt-Rivers. He chose his own place, and gave it the name he chose. He was not ruthless enough to exterminate the Welsh thralls, who, as Major Godsall's favourite authority, Henry of Huntingdon, would have told him, preferred to purchase life by slavery, but they had to work for him in the place which suited him best, and that place was his own. Where he set that place, Major Godsall has shown us depended somewhat on how his defensive measures must be arranged.

There is, of course, a difficulty, from Major Godsall's point of view, in accounting for the want of references to a great campaign in the chronicles, and he meets this by the remarkable assertion that every reference to Saxon prowess was deliberately destroyed by the Normans, who, as an additional precaution, transformed the cult of the remembrance of "geogeara"—the days of yore—into that of St. George, with ease, on account of the similarity of the spelling, and entirely irrespective of pronunciation. At the same time the achievements of the great Aella were, according to the writer, metamorphosed into the deeds of an imaginary Welsh champion—King Arthur. It is a pity that what is otherwise a most valuable study of the colonization of southern England by our ancestors should have been prejudiced by so entirely unnecessary theorizings.

C. W. WHISTLER.

ET RIDT GENNEM ISLAND. Oplevelser. Af JÓN SVENSSON. København. Pids Boghandel. 1908.

A PLEASANTLY-WORDED description of a summer tour through Iceland, lasting for two months, and extending from Reykjavik in the south-west to Offord in the north, with three illustrations from drawings by W. G. Collingwood, M.A.

The journey was made on horseback, a mode of travelling which gave the writer many opportunities of closely observing the natural phenomena so noteworthy in this country.

The waterfall of Gullfoss, comparatively unknown to the rest of Europe, though its height is one hundred and fifteen feet, and its surroundings almost unique in their wild grandeur, the great Geysir, with its "hundred small brothers and sisters," and the unfathomable Crater, alike formed objects of attraction; to say nothing of "Vatnajökull," an immense glacier, covering unextinguished volcanoes. A somewhat detailed account of the various eruptions of Mount Hekla is given, but matters of antiquarian and historical interest receive rather perfunctory treatment; a little more space might have been devoted to the "Thingvellir" and "Lovbjærge," for instance.

Racial and other characteristics of the Icelanders are the subject of a short chapter, their charming hospitality and tactfulness being accorded the full measure of recognition, to which, as we gather from the pages of the narrative, they are fully entitled.

C. M. E. POCHIN.

MYTHS OF THE NORSEMEN from the Eddas and Sagas. By H. A. GUERBER. *London: G. G. Harrap and Co. 7s. 6d. net.*

TAKEN merely as a popular account of the Norse mythology this volume has considerable merit. It is very full, fairly correct, and written in a picturesque and taking way. It is well got up, and profusely illustrated from various sources, while on the whole the illustrations are not unworthy of the subject, though from the variety of their styles the effect is not altogether harmonious. Anyone who wants no more than an interesting and, in the main, accurate sketch of the beliefs of our forefathers, may therefore be satisfied with Mr. Guerber's presentation of them. But the student or scholar in search of a trustworthy handbook to, or commentary on, the mythology, must use the work with caution. It contains no reference to authorities, and no bibliography, but, like the Prose Edda or the Sagas, it quotes as the apparent authority for various statements in the prose text many fragments of verse. The author apparently attaches such importance to these, that he appends a separate "Index to Poetical Quotations." They are of the most miscellaneous character, ranging from the Elder Edda to Richard Wagner and other modern poets. Yet Mr. Guerber appears to consider them all of equal value, and shows as much confidence when he informs us, on the authority of Wagner's "*Götterdämmerung*," that Odin fashioned his spear Gungnir out of a branch of Yggdrasil, as when he tells us the tale from the Prose Edda of how the same weapon was made by the dwarfs and given to Odin by Loki. We have been unable to find any authority for Wagner's version of the story, which is apparently purely an invention of the poet. Similarly there are many other statements put forth as facts, for which we should like to know the

authority, for instance, that Bragi's mother was Gunnlöd. This is an exceedingly happy conjecture, but we fear nothing more than a conjecture. At any rate, we have never met with it before. In the same way the author gives us as facts such very dubious theories as that Odin is to be identified with the Pied Piper of Hamelin, while he retails the explanations of the mythologists who would reduce every legend to a nature-myth, as if they were universally accepted and all sufficient. We are far from denying that there is a nature-myth element in the mythology, but it may be and is pressed beyond all legitimate bounds. He tells us, for instance, of the mourning for Balder :

The tears shed by all things for the beloved god are symbolical of the spring thaw, setting in after the hardness and cold of winter, when every tree and twig, and even the stones drip with moisture ; Thok (coal) alone shows no sign of tenderness, as she is buried deep within the dark earth and needs not the light of the sun.

Whatever we may think of the explanation of nature's mourning contained in the first half of this passage, the identification of the giantess Thökk with coal is pure assumption and hopelessly modern. There is no justification for setting it forth in such a way that a reader unacquainted with the Icelandic would conclude that "Thökk" in the Old Norse means "coal." We can hardly suppose that Mr. Guerber makes this mistake, though we should imagine that he has little or no acquaintance with the Icelandic originals. At any rate, while his spelling of proper names follows, as a rule, the accepted canons, occasionally we find erratic forms, such as "Riger" and "Konur" for "Rig" and "Kon" in *Rígs mál*. Other forms, such as "Funfeng" for "Fimafeng," which occurs in two separate sections, and can therefore hardly be a misprint, seem inexplicable, unless we may attribute them to errors in the translations the author was using. Other mistakes, such as "Lygni" for "Lyngi," pp. 266-7, and "Gudrun" for "Sigrun," pp. 264-5, may be due to careless proof-reading. The final chapter also in which Mr. Guerber sets forth the parallels which have been drawn between Greek and Roman and various Norse myths needs a word of caution. Here again theories are set forth as if they were undisputed facts, and no credit is given to the scholars, such as the late Professor Sophus Bugge and others, who are responsible for them. It is the more necessary to call attention to such shortcomings and errors as we have pointed out, because the book is in many ways so well designed and carried out that it is likely to remain for many years a popular guide to the subject. With a little more knowledge and care on the author's part it might have become a standard authority. It is to be regretted, therefore, that it gives fresh currency to the old, false notion, founded on a mistranslation of a kenning for drinking-horn, that the Einheriar in Valhalla had for "their favourite drinking-cups the skulls of their enemies." This popular fiction, which we have

referred to before in the SAGA-BOOK, seems so hard to kill that no opportunity should be lost of pointing out its falsity. If it were true it would justify the popular notion, fostered on such ignorant ideas and on monkish traditions, that our Viking forefathers were savages, and their religion a blood-thirsty fetish worship.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH EPIC. (Beowulf and the Finnesburh Fragment, translated by C. G. CHILD. Beowulf, translated from the Heyne-Socin Text by J. LESSLIE HALL.)

It is a significant thing that the two latest translations of the oldest English—indeed of the oldest Germanic—Epic come to us from America. In England, perhaps owing to the absence of self-consciousness which marks the age of the nation, we have been apt to take our literature, as our language, too much for granted, and the only really literary version of the Beowulf is that of William Morris—which version, by the way, is unaccountably absent from Prof. Lesslie Hall's bibliography. Now, Morris's translation, though beautiful, spirited, and preserving much of the original rhythm and alliteration, is too largely composed of obsolete or even coined words to be generally intelligible. Such a reproach cannot fairly be brought against the two versions before us, though we wonder how many readers other than English scholars would understand the word "nicker" with which Prof. Lesslie Hall translates O.E. *nicor* = sea-monster.

Prof. Child, avoiding the pitfalls which beset the verse-translator, has chosen a semi-rhythmical, alliterative prose. From his preface it is evident that he aims at interesting those very slightly if at all acquainted with Pre-Conquest literature; he has therefore concerned himself as little as possible with textual difficulties, though the chief "cruxes"—as for instance that of the Finn song—are alluded to in the brief notes. We are told of the historical germ from which the Epic undoubtedly sprang, and there is a useful account of the conditions of life of the age. It would be an interesting experiment to try how far this version, put into the hands of an intelligent child, would appeal to him. Probably the lengthy digressions and the inverted style, inevitable if the original be reproduced with any fidelity, would detract too much from the effect.

Prof. Lesslie Hall's is a more ambitious venture, as he expressly states the work is addressed to two classes of readers; the Anglo-Saxon scholar and the student of English Literature. The metrical scheme is best given in the translator's own words:—"The four stresses of the Anglo-Saxon verse are retained, and as much thesis and anacrusis is allowed as is consistent with a regular cadence. Alliteration has been used to a large extent; but it was thought that modern ears would hardly tolerate it on every line. End-rhyme has been used occasionally; internal end-rhyme sporadically. Both have some warrant in Anglo-Saxon poetry."

It is further contended that "all words not in keeping with the spirit of the poem have been avoided," and in truth there are no jarring oddisms as far as we can find, though to say that the generous Hrothgar "lived in decorum," seems but a tame equivalent for "theáwum lyfde." The footnotes are very full; no disputed point is left unrecorded, and all the various readings proposed, with the emendator's name, are given. The only doubt left in our mind is whether such scholarly additions are really required or even desirable in a translation. The philological student will always go to the original, the student of literature will have little interest in such highly technical information. This is perhaps ungrateful cavilling. It can be a matter of satisfaction only that the achievements of the half-historical, half-mythical hero should be told anew in vivid language which claims its descent through centuries of vicissitudes from the very words of the original. It is of little importance whether the latest dress be that of prose or verse. The inherent suitability of either must be left the battle ground of individual taste. It is sufficient that once more we follow the hero in his voyage in the "high-riding ship o'er the shoals of the water," see him in his struggles with the monsters until, the sanctity of the hearth vindicated, the saviour returns to live, first as a faithful guardian, never the rival, of his young kinsman, then as "king like to none other in the world, of men the mildest and most gracious to men, the most friendly to his people and most eager to win praise," until he lies low in the mortal combat with the dragon, gaining with his latest breath gold and security for the people he has ruled so long.

E. M. MILLER.

VÖLUSPÁ. Done into English out of the Icelandic of the Elder Edda
by ANANDA K. COOMARASWAMY.

ICELAND and Ceylon have had little intercourse; it is rather strange that the memoirs of the Icelandic traveller, Jón Olafsson Indiafari, who touched at Ceylon in the 17th century, should have been published¹ just about the time when Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy printed at the Kandy Industrial School his translation of Völuspá. That was in 1905 (40 copies); now Dr. Coomaraswamy has published a revised version (100 copies), printed at the Essex House Press, Broad Campden, and sold by Mr. D. Nutt. The translation is made from Detter and Heinzel's text, and so is conservative and implies no new theories; the text of Codex Regius is accepted for the order of stanzas. The translator in his preface does not call attention to his improvements of phrasing, but a comparison of his two editions will generally justify his taste, though it did not need this new edition to prove his sense and skill of language.

W. P. KER.

¹ In the Danish translation by Mr. Sigfus Blöndal, who has just now (Sept., 1909) completed his edition of the original Icelandic text.

IN VIKING LAND. NORWAY : ITS PEOPLES, ITS FJORDS AND ITS FJELDS.

By W. S. MONROE, author of "Turkey and the Turks," etc.

Illustrated. $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, pp. xxiv. + 332. London : G. Bell & Sons, 1908. Price 7s. 6d. net.

IN the preface the author states, "The present work is the result of two vacation trips to Norway and rather wide reading of the extensive literature of the country. The author's aim has been to give prospective tourists some notion of the benefits to be derived from a visit to Norway." As such, this book will undoubtedly prove useful. It does not pretend to, nor does it give any original research. It briefly describes the Geography, the Viking Age, Norse Kings, Union with Denmark and Sweden, Haakon VII. and the New Kingdom, Norwegian People, Lapps, Religions Old and New, Education, Means of Travelling, Agriculture, Commerce, Fjords and Fjelds, Trondhjem Cathedral, Bergen, Christiania, Literature, Music, Art and Bibliography. King Haakon's expedition to Scotland and the Battle of Largs are treated thus : "Disturbances which had broken out between Alexander III., King of Scotland, and Haakon's subjects in the Orkneys called him hither, where he died in 1263." This is followed up by the remark that "The differences with Alexander III. were terminated by ceding the Isle of Man and the Shetland Islands to Scotland." Shetland Islands should read Hebrides. These examples show that the work cannot be used for historical purposes. But nevertheless it should serve its purpose as a guide for tourists admirably, and is well illustrated, together with an outline map.

A. J.

STROMNESS FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE. The Official Guide printed for the Town Council of Stromness by WILLIAM RENDALL, Stromness, Paper Covers, pp. 46. Illustrated. *Gratis*.

THE enterprising Viking haven of Stromness has got the start of its rival Kirkwall, the Capital and Cathedral City of Orkney, the antiquities of which are generously thrown in as a side show.

During Yuletide, 1153, Earl Harold landed at Hafnar-vágr, now Hamlavoe at the head of Stromness haven, on his way to Firth to attack Earl Erlend. During their march "they were in Orkahow [Maeshow] while a snow-storm drove over them." And so nowadays the same haven makes a good centre for visiting the most picturesque and interesting parts of the islands. Opposite is Hoy, the Há-ey of the younger Edda, where the eternal battle is proceeding, with its weird valleys, Dwarfie Stone, familiar to readers of Scott's *Pirate*, etc. Stromness is an ideal place for a busy or quiet holiday. It is famous for its own single-handed fight against the tyranny of the Royal Burghs in the seventeenth century and came off victorious, and paid the whole score itself, while its sister burghs reaped the advantage scot-free.

The guide mentions Alexander Graham as the hero of this legal battle, but as a matter of fact the reviewer's ancestor, John Johnston, began the process and conducted it until his death, after which it was continued by Alexander Graham. Joshua Johnston, Solicitor, Stromness, son of

John Johnston, was local agent for the town, and all his MSS. in connection with the case were recently presented to the Town Council by the reviewer. From these papers it appears that Alexander Graham, during a dispute on money matters, taking advantage of some quibble in law, had John Johnston's widow (née Marjorie Crafts) an old lady, surreptitiously imprisoned in Kirkwall. There are therefore two sides to the question about Alexander Graham being a financial martyr in the case as the Guide would have us to believe.

Visitors may indulge in golf, bowls, fishing, shooting, etc., to their hearts' content. The town is accessible by steamer from Belfast, Liverpool, London, Leith, Aberdeen, etc., and by rail to Thurso, thence by mail steamer. The Stromness Hotel is equipped with electric light, as the midnight twilight is not always to be depended on.

— — — — — ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

THE ORKNEY BOOK. READINGS FOR YOUNG ORCADIANS. Edited by JOHN GUNN, M.A., D.Sc., author of "Sons of the Vikings," "The Boys of Hamnavoe," etc. London, Edinburgh, Dublin and New York, 1909: Thos. Nelson & Sons. Cloth, 7 x 3½, pp. 448. Illustrated with views, maps, etc. Price 2s.

THIS work is written by Orkneyingers for use in Orkney Schools, and will serve its purpose well. It deals with archæology, history, topography, geology, botany, birds, seaweeds, legends, lays, mythology, etc. The appendix includes chronology, Norse words in place-names, birds, bibliography. It is inexcusable that there should be no index. In an educational book of this kind, disputed theories should have been avoided, or otherwise both sides of the question given impartially. For instance, we find it asserted that it was probable that the islands were uninhabited when the Vikings colonised them, because the Saga does not mention any natives. The results of the latest researches have not been taken advantage of in this case. It has been shown by Professor Alexander Bugge and Dr. Jakob Jakobsen, that the islands must have been colonised at a much earlier date than has hitherto been supposed, and possibly as far back as the fifth or sixth century. When we remember that the Saga was written in the thirteenth century and begins with an historical account of the tenth century, when Orkney came under the rule of Norway, and gives no account of the original colonization which took place six or seven centuries previously, it would be absurd to attempt to deduce anything from the Saga regarding the aborigines. Dr. Jakobsen gives weighty reasons to show that the aborigines were there when the Vikings arrived and continued afterwards, just as they have done elsewhere. This is borne out by archæology, place-names, folklore, etc. Captain Thomas was of opinion that the *fet* and *baile*, the enclosed lands of the Celtic people, became the *tún* of the Vikings.

It is a delightful little book and full of information for old as well as young, and should prove interesting and instructive to the ferry-louper as well as the islander.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

ISLANDICA. An Annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library. Edited by G. W. HARRIS, Librarian, Vol. I., Bibliography of the Icelandic Sagas and Minor Tales; Vol. II., The Northmen in America, by HALLDÓR HERMANNSSON. Issued by Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York, 1908-1909.

At his death in 1904, Willard Fiske bequeathed to Cornell University, of which he was first librarian, the whole of his superb collection of books bearing on Old Icelandic language and literature. He also bequeathed to the same University a fund to provide for the publication of an annual volume relating to Iceland and the Icelandic collection he had made. The Viking Club may be congratulated on receiving the two first volumes of this annual, which with its wealth of reference and careful gleaning from critical treatises forms a most valuable handbook for students of Icelandic literature.

We give a quotation which will at once illustrate the worth of these notes and references :

"Grettis Saga or Grettla. 1000-1031. In its present shape it dates from the end of the 13th Century, but it is doubtless based on an older Saga now lost. The oldest MSS now extant are from the 15th Century (A.M. 55/A. 40). The last chapters of the Saga (89-95) are a separate Þáttir called Spesar Þáttir or Þorsteins Þáttir drómundar."

After this comes a list of editions and translations in Icelandic, Danish, English, German and Swedish, with references to reviews and criticisms, and then a list of authors of papers in literary histories and magazines which treat of this Saga. Fortunate are 20th Century students to have this straightener of paths as a guide.

The preface to Vol. I. explains, that among critical works and commentaries on the sagas, reference is given to only two general works on the Old Icelandic literature, viz., P. E. Müller's 'Saga bibliothek . . . and Professor Finnur Jónsson's Critical History.' "These two works contain respectively the first and the latest lengthy account of the Sagas in general." English editions and translations receive ample notice, and papers and reviews from the SAGA-BOOK are mentioned with those from the *Scottish Historical Review* and our Philological Societies' publications. An appendix to Vol. I. gives a list of poetical writings and works of prose fiction on subjects from the Icelandic Sagas.

Vol. II. is a contribution to the bibliography of the early voyages of the Northmen to America. Titles of various editions and articles still lacking to the Fiske collection are added, marked with a dagger; a few sources are omitted which will be treated in their proper connection in a later number of the Islandica. Mr. Fiske had held much modern literature on this subject unworthy of his collection, but Mr. Hermannsson recognises the bibliographer's duty to "enumerate works without regard to their value," and includes in his lists works of the later middle ages and of the 16th and 17th centuries based on reports and traditions, some already known as fantastic and

unreliable. Attention is drawn in the preface to the accounts of expeditions aiming at the discovery of the Icelandic settlements in Greenland, and a list on page I. names the Icelandic Sagas which are the principal sources for the history of the Norse voyages to America, and of the Greenland colony.

M. M. BANKS.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORICAL REVIEW FOR OCTOBER 1908, JANUARY AND
AND APRIL, 1909.

THESE three numbers give the first part of a translation by Sir Herbert Maxwell of the Chronicle of Lanercost, or that part of it which covers the period of the reigns of Edward I. and II. and part of the reign of Edward III. It is very good reading, and is an interesting recognition of the change taking place in educational methods, for it is written to meet the need of the modern man, who, "unversed in Latin," and lacking time for arduous historical research, may find both amusement and instruction in an English version of a very lively document. At p. 21 there is mention of legends of Iceland and other northern islands told by William, Bishop of Orkney. At p. 30 we read of the landing at Bergen of the Scottish princess who became the wife of King Magnus of Norway, and brought "the fashion of more seemly dress and food" in her train; she receives kindlier treatment than other members of her family from the chronicler, who has the true Border relish for the evil-doings of northerners. Other papers approaching our Viking subjects are a commentary on *Sir Tristrem*, with helpful elucidations by Rev. Prof. Skeat (October), and a valuable account of Saint Maolrubha or Sagart Ruadh, the Red Priest of Strath Naver, slain by Viking invaders, by the Rev. Archibald B. Scott. (April). Mr. C. H. Firth sends political ballads illustrating the relations of England and Scotland in the seventeenth century, Mr. Andrew Lang letters of Cardinal Beaton. Professor Hume-Brown contributes an address read to the Glasgow University Historical Society on the relations between literature and history;—great poets, placed amidst the potent forces which they interpret, bring before us the genius of their age, and help us to pass beyond the "double veil" of our own personality and the age to which we belong, if only in this utilitarian way they are invaluable to the historian;—this is the main theme of a stimulating paper.

Excellent reviews are a marked characteristic of this Scottish magazine. We note specially Mr. McKechine's review of Professor Vinogradoff's *English Society in the Eleventh Century*. Mr. Anderson's "Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers" is welcomed by Professor Hume-Brown as one of the most important contributions to Scottish history during late years. Principal Lindsay, Professor Ker and Dr. G. Neilson review various books brilliantly—a fact which hardly needs telling—and Miss L. Winifred Faraday's estimate of the Viking Club edition of the Elder Edda bears the mark of her usual good judgment.

M. M. BANKS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. Newly translated by E. E. C. GOMME, B.A. George Bell & Sons. 1909.

"NEWLY," but not newly enough; for in these later days the demands made on a translator of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle are grievous and many. We do not approach the hoary document in a holiday mood, and however well and smoothly the translation runs, we cavil at knots untied, look for light in obscure places, and expect the finds of earlier patient workers in the same field to be set up a-row as stepping-stones in the mires of stumbling.

The author tells us in his introduction that he will translate "word for word in the most literal and exact way," and this promise he keeps, on the whole, with good faith; he has been at pains to follow his original closely, and students who refer to his pages will know how to thank him. Some tough passages have been ably handled, that famous one under the year 755, for instance, the *pons asinorum* of beginners in Anglo-Saxon, is rendered with admirable clearness and neatness, and hardly at any point in the book is the meaning doubtful. But there are places where the translator tries to give a definition with more emphasis than the original MS. will bear, and inaccuracy is the result. *Undern* 538, 540, for instance, is not "nine of the clock," for it is doubtful whether the West-Saxons of the year 540 made clocks; "nine in the morning" is nearer the mark, and explains why there is a notice of star-light at that hour during an eclipse of the sun. Again, *Pa Deniscan ahton Wælstowe gewald*, simply, the Danes gained the field, is distorted almost beyond recognition in the rendering, "the Danish-men took possession of the place of slaughter," the meaning is smothered in literalness, while *folc-gefeht* is obscure as "folk-fight," though both in Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon idiom it is easily understood as a pitched battle, or a great fight.

It seems also a pity to make armies and heroes "fare" and "wend," or to translate *crism-lysing* as "chrism-loosing," and then to lose the alliteration of the phrase "by writing and by word" (*mid writ and mid worde*), in the terms, "by letter and by message." Occasionally, too, there is a misunderstanding of the meaning, as in the entry for 878, where *behinan sæ* surely means "near," and not "on this side of" the sea. Other instances might be cited, but this is not the place to cite them, and we will not quarrel with certain terms which are given in their Anglo-Saxon form, for we would not watch a translator grow old and grey in the bewildering endeavour to find exact equivalents in modern English for such words as *fyrð* and *witan*.

The demand for a trustworthy treatment of the various MS. readings is not so fully satisfied, and Mr. Gomme's method of translating from the later entries in the Parker MS. as of equal value with those of an older date is a serious blemish. For instance, the reader has no warning that the important passage about "Old Saxons, Angles and Jutes," under the year 449, is a late interpolation, it is printed as part of the original entry, and the note does not explain. There are many such interpola-

tions incorporated with the main text and all should be marked. Thus at 530 A. we find: "Here Cerdic and Cymric conquered the island of Wight and slew many men, . . ." but this MS. has *fea* (few), the *la* making *feala* (many), being written in a later hand above the line; and at the year 560 A. the entry of the Parker MS. ends at Woden, where the translator, without comment, adds, "Woden of Frithowulf," though this reading is taken from a late emendation by Wheloc himself in his edition of the Chronicle. Passages from the Laud MS. and others are added where necessary within brackets and with footnotes to explain—but often both brackets and footnotes are forgotten. Place-names and names of persons are wisely and, for the most part, carefully modernised, but not consistently. Sometimes the modern name stands alone, sometimes the older form comes next it in brackets; at other times only conjectural forms are given. Mr. W. H. Stevenson's notes to his edition of Asser's "Life of King Alfred" have been ignored throughout; they would have prevented many an error, and it is difficult to understand how anyone could touch the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle without consulting them; and though Mr. Chadwick's book, "The Origin of the English Nation," has inspired the introduction, yet even suggestions from that valuable work have not been followed. Both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Chadwick comment on the incorrect use of "nephews" as an equivalent for the *nefum* of the year 534 A., yet it is retained in this translation of 1909; and Mr. Stevenson's long note on the reference to a mission to India in 883 A. needed at least an answer before the original order of the words was changed in the translation so as to wrest the meaning of a doubtful construction. If Mr. Gomme has his own readings or MS. authority to account for this and other points, he would have been wise to give them.

There are some good notes. Viking readers will be interested in those bearing on Scandinavian persons and customs. The long note on the entry at 948, quoted as A. though from MS. D., gives a list of Saga references. An extract from *Landnáma-Bók* illustrates the allusion to the oathing at the year 876.

As a companion to the edition of two parallel MSS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle by Plummer and Earle, this translation should be of use to students of the period who cannot read Anglo-Saxon; but alone its equipment is too meagre to allow it to be trusted as a guide.

M. M. BANKS.

SKOTLANDS RÍMUR; ICELANDIC BALLADS ON THE GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.
 Edited by W. A. CRAIGIE. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908.

ICELANDIC literature outside of the Saga period has received in this country comparatively little notice; and this volume is therefore interesting, both as a specimen of a very curious literary form, and as an introduction to a field hitherto little used, which may prove valuable for the purposes of lexicography. No other language has anything which quite answers to the *rímur*. They are quite unlike the ballads of other

countries, distinguished from them by their literary origin and their elaborate metrical form; and whereas in ordinary popular ballads the metrical version is usually the oldest extant form of the story, the *rimur* are in most cases based on prose narratives, mythical, legendary, or historical. They combine the two strongest characteristics of Icelandic literature, story-telling and metrical ingenuity.

The story is divided into a number of episodes, each occupying one *ríma*. The *rimur* differ in length, and are usually in different metres, which are often very intricate, with infinitely varying combinations of stress, alliteration, internal rhyme and end-rhyme; and each *ríma* is introduced by a *man-söng*, or "maid-song," in the same metre, nominally addressed to a woman—a convention inherited from Skaldic verse. Where so much depends on ingenuity of form, the poetical value is necessarily not of the highest, though the story is told in this case with spirit and vigour.

After the decline of original inspiration, the Icelandic story-teller took any subjects he could find; and as Icelanders were in one sense the least insular of islanders, and curiously interested in what went on abroad, the choice of subject in these *Rimur*, though it may not be usual, is not surprising. Sjéra Einar Guðmundsson, a seventeenth century priest of some notoriety, read an account of the conspiracy, and saw possibilities in the story.

The editor's name is sufficient guarantee for most accurate and scholarly work. The introduction contains an analysis of the *Rimur*, a description of the metres, and an account of the lawsuit which rendered the poet notorious. The volume also includes an Icelandic life of the poet; the Danish account which provided Sjéra Einar with his subject; and an explanation of the kennings employed, since the *rimur* use the conventional poetic diction of Skaldic verse. There are some valuable notes on unusual words. A mis-print occurs on p. 10, which, for "first and second," reads "first and third stresses," in describing the metre of the fourth *ríma*.

L. WINIFRED FARADAY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE ICELANDIC. By the REV. W. C. GREEN.
London: Chatto & Windus, 1908. (*King's Classics*.)

THIS is a useful and attractive addition to a series which includes records of many stages of Western civilization and many modes of thought. The passages chosen are very typical ones, selected also for their literary value. The mythological ones include the "märchen" of Thor's fight with Hrungnir and Sif's hair, and the heroic tales of Frodi's Mill, the Volsungs and the Everlasting Battle; while the pieces from the historic Sagas are fairly representative of different styles: the heroic Egla, the romantic Gunnlaug's Saga, the semi-mythical Vatnsdæla, and the Norwegian Kings' Lives, are those from which extracts are taken. The prose translations are admirable.

The rest of the volume consists of verse pieces. The translations from older Icelandic verse are well done, and the metre is as well imitated as is possible in English. The Saga translations into English verse are a questionable experiment. There seems little gained by translating a fine prose into a verse which cannot equal its simplicity and strength. Mr. Green makes spirited ballads out of the battle on the ice in *Njála*, and other pieces; but the metre is not flexible enough, and the consonants drag. The names, too, do not fit well into English verse, and there is occasionally an inappropriate phrase, such as the too pretentious "slippery crystal." The religious pieces from Hallgrim Petursson have the real naiveté of the original.

L. W. FARADAY.

MAAL OG MINNE. Norske Studier. Udgitt av Bymaal's-Laget. Ved MAGNUS OLSEN. Hefte I., Hefte II., 1909. Bymaal's-lagets forlag. Kristiania (Øvre Slots gate, 29.).

A PERIODICAL published with the object of "throwing light upon the intellectual life of Norway from earliest times until the present day" can hardly fail to possess interest for many students of English nationality.

We are specially glad to notice the names of Alexander Bugge, Magnus Olsen, and Axel Olrik among those of past or future contributors; affording as they do an important guarantee that questions of difficulty will be approached and treated in a scholarly, careful manner, even if no decisive answer be obtained.

The first number contains some letters written by the late Professor Sophus Bugge, on the subject of "Northern Folk-Songs," the majority of them being dated more than fifty years ago. These letters possess a value of their own, as the somewhat youthful utterances of one who achieved a reputation in later life, which extended far beyond the borders of his native country.

The promoters of "Maal og Minne" have a wide and delightful field of research before them, and we venture to hope that every possible success will attend their praiseworthy undertaking.

C. M. E. POCHIN.

ROUND THE LAKE COUNTRY. By the Rev. H. D. RAWNSLEY, Hon. Canon of Carlisle. With eight illustrations. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons, 1909. 5/- net.

THIS is a delightful little book describing various aspects of the life, both past and present, of the Lake countryside, by one who knows the district thoroughly, as well as its history and traditions. It is not a book for the climber, but nature lovers will appreciate such chapters as those on "the Lily-Woods of Arnside" and "a Cumbrian Gullery," and lovers of the past will be glad of those on "St. Cuthbert's last journey in Cumberland," and on the Gosforth and Bewcastle Crosses. In the opening chapter on "the Coast of the Lake Country," the author traces

the footprints of Roman, Angle and Norseman, as well as pointing to vestiges remaining in barrow and hut circle of the men of the Bronze and Stone Ages. He glances at the early coming of Christianity, its later monuments in Furness and Calder Abbeys, and at the struggles with heathendom to which the two crosses above referred to seem to point, while the chapters on the Countess' Pillar and Brough Hill Fair bring us through mediæval times down to the present day. To us the constant references to the Vikings and the deep impression they have left stamped on the district is the most interesting feature in the book, and we welcome the discovery mentioned in a foot-note on page 2, which tells that "at Rampside—the seat of the Raven — there has just been unearthed in the churchyard a Viking sword of steel which in its day must have been a very famous weapon."

Canon Rawnsley knows this period well and has devoted considerable space to the monuments it has left, the cross and other sculptured stones at Gosforth and the stone at St. Bees which he calls the "Beowulf" stone. This latter stone, however, of which an illustration is given, the author on page 20 calls "Irish," while on page 70 he says that "there can be no doubt that it represents Beowulf slaying the dragon of the Mound of Treasure." But, judging from the illustration, we should unhesitatingly assign the stone to the same school as the Gosforth stones. Professor W. G. Collingwood confirms this view, and would class the stone as Irish-Norse-Cumbrian, though he considers it to be perhaps a century later than the Gosforth Cross from the way it is cut and the fact that it seems to be the lintel of a stone church. No stone church, so far as is known, was erected in Cumberland during the 11th century. Mr. Collingwood considers the stone to represent St. George or St. Michael and, if we are to look to pre-Christian legend for the subject, it seems more likely that it figures Sigurd Fafnisbane, than Beowulf. Sigurd occurs on other monuments in England and the Isle of Man, but we know of no monument that commemorates the deeds of Beowulf. Still we cannot greatly quarrel with Canon Rawnsley on this account. It has given him the opportunity of telling briefly the story of Beowulf, which, whether it was known and recorded in stone in Cumberland or not, was at any rate sufficiently well known to have coloured the incidents told in Grettis Saga, at least in the form in which the saga has come down to us.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK, WITH EXCURSIONS TO ICELAND AND SPITZBERGEN. Handbook for Travellers. By CARL BÆDEKER. With 43 Maps, 26 Plans, and several Panoramas and Ground-plans. Ninth Edition, Revised and Augmented. *Leipzig*: London, T. Fisher Unwin: New York, 1909. 8/- net.

FEW words are necessary to commend this book, which must be familiar to many members of the Club. The new edition is, as far as we have tested it, quite up-to-date, containing a notice of recently-found remains,



such as the Oseberg Ship, now in Christiania, and the Sun-Chariot in the Danish Collection at Copenhagen, and chronicling such deplorable examples of utilitarianism as the diversion of the water of the Rjukanfos in Telemarken to supply a factory for the manufacture of saltpetre from the nitrogen of the air by the new electric process. Never again will the traveller see, as the writer was privileged to see in July, 1903, when the sun at mid-day stood high in the heavens above him, a rainbow forming almost a complete circle floating horizontally beneath his feet in the spray that filled the narrow cleft into which the river fell. If the march of progress, however, entails the destruction of much natural beauty, yet there are some compensations. This new volume gives an account of the railway route from Bergen to Christiania, opened to traffic last year, which now gives access to some of the wildest mountain scenery in Europe and to many magnificent points of view.

A. F. M.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF CAITHNESS, AND ANNALS OF CAITHNESS PARISHES. By REV. D. BEATON, Free Presbyterian Church, Wick. *William Rae, Wick, 1909, 4to.*

CAITHNESS presents an exceptionally interesting field of research in connection with the changing phases of the historical outlook on its ecclesiastical and religious conditions from age to age. The materials for the earlier periods are scanty, and often inconclusive; but such as they are, when presented in orderly sequence, and interpreted with cautious discrimination, they are capable of being welded together into a consistent story of the introduction and development of the Christian Church among the Pagan tribes of the northern extremity of Scotland. And it is a wonderful story that is thus unfolded, through the labours and followers of St. Ninian, St. Finbar, St. Donnan, St. Drostan, St. Fergus and St. Columba, long before the invasion of the Pagan Norsemen. Its sources are chiefly non-historic, consisting mainly of the sites of early churches existing in various parts of the county with their ancient names still clinging to them, or of Sculptured Monuments with their peculiar symbolism, and ornamentation of the same patterns as those used in the illuminated pages of the manuscript Gospels of the Celtic Church, and occasionally bearing also inscriptions in Ogham characters. Mr. Beaton has done good service in gathering together and systematising those fast disappearing evidences of the earliest religious settlements in the county. He comes to his work well equipped for the task he has undertaken, by a thoroughly independent study of the original materials, and of the best authorities on the subject in general. He has thus produced a sketch in broad outline of the Ecclesiastical History of Caithness, distinguished by comprehensiveness of survey, as well as minuteness of detail where details are available. Beginning with an account of the Celtic Paganism, he describes the successive developments of the primitive Christianity through the Celtic or Columban Church, the Roman Church, the

Reformed Church, with its different phases of Presbytery and Episcopacy, and its varying modern aspects. Much of the earlier history will be new to most readers, but perhaps the most generally appreciated part of the book locally will be the annals of the different parishes. In these Mr. Beaton has gathered together an extraordinary amount of information concerning the succession of ministers of all denominations in each parish, with biographical details, from the Reformation to the present time. The Church life of this latter period is illustrated by many extracts from Kirk Session and Presbytery Records, and good accounts are given of the work of the Haldanes, and the origin of the Baptist Church in Caithness about 1750, of which Sir William Sinclair of Keiss was the founder and pastor. There is also an appendix of documents and extracts shedding additional light on various matters dealt with in the text, and the author has been careful to supply in footnotes copious references to the authorities and records from which his materials have been derived. There are perhaps more misprints than should have been consistent with careful proof correction, but otherwise the book is highly creditable both to author and publisher.

X¹.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CAITHNESS, WITH NOTES. By JOHN MOWAT.
W. Rae, Wick; Aird & Coghill Ltd., Glasgow. 8vo., 1909.

It will be a welcome surprise to most local readers of this little, but important volume, to find how largely and worthily Caithness is represented in literature. According to present ascertainment, says Mr. Mowat, the county has nurtured no fewer than one hundred and thirty authors, while residence has added at least sixty others, and altogether these writers have produced something like nine hundred and sixty publications. No bibliography is ever absolutely complete, but this may be accepted as being as nearly complete and accurate as many years of patient research can make it. The Introduction is full, and well-written notices are given of the most famous authors belonging to the county, and of travellers and others who have visited, and written about it. The history of printing and printers in Caithness (of whom William Todd in Thurso, about 1825, was the pioneer), is given in the last section of the Introduction. The bibliography includes first the titles of books and pamphlets relating to Caithness, with illustrative notes concerning the authors, or references to the important parts of the contents; second, books and pamphlets by Caithness authors, which now include over one thousand publications by two hundred and twenty three authors associated with Caithness; third, works printed or published in Caithness; and fourth, Magazines and Periodical Articles relating to Caithness, arranged under their different subjects. Altogether it is a notable and most interesting contribution to the literature of the county, and will be found an indispensable book of reference for authorities on every subject relating to Caithness.

X¹.

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. By P. HUME BROWN, M.A., LL.D.
Edinburgh and London: Oliver & Boyd, 1908. 8vo., pp. xiv., 618.
Price 4s. 6d. net.

PROFESSOR HUME BROWN published in 1907 "A History of Scotland for Schools," which was welcomed as an excellent classbook, presenting the national story in a readable form, and conserving some of the romantic features of the past without giving much rein to the actual romance in some tradition, or pandering to the chauvinistic sentiment which would make dispassionate truth only a secondary pursuit. Hence, this enlarged and additionally illustrated edition, which, had the publishers made a less stodgy and clumsy book of it, might well have put forward a bold bid for place as the most authoritative popular history. No historical writer of our generation is master of a more natural, fluent, yet correct and expressive English, for the record of events, full of dubieties, round which controversy storms. Dispassionate, even cold in his general manner of narration, Professor Hume Brown knows the occasions for enthusiasm not the less warm because so discreetly restrained. It is a patriotic history without a flamboyant word. Seldom is a touchstone of criticism fair when it makes a single sympathy the centre and applies it to a whole historical circumference; we must not condemn a Scots historian because he gives short shrift to the Vikings and their place in the blood as well as in the annals of the North. It is hardly necessary to characterise the work otherwise than as faithfully reflecting, in small, the eminently shrewd and sane orthodox "libertarian" standpoints of the author's larger history and of his numerous biographical and literary writings. At bottom he is a philosophical and literary rather than a constitutional historian, save for the important exception of his recognition and constant demonstration of the paramountcy of the ecclesiastical factor in the maintenance of national liberties and the making of the Scottish character. He is only secondarily an antiquary and an economist, but his side sketches of social progress, with their unforced contrast of the beginnings, and the days of James I. and those of James IV. and V., with the changes since the '45, are facile pictures as full of fact as of colour.

GEO. NEILSON.

SCOTTISH ANNALS FROM ENGLISH CHRONICLERS, A.D. 500 TO 1286. By
 ALAN O. ANDERSON, M.A. Edinb. *London: David Nutt. 8vo,*
pp. xiii. 493. Price 10s. net.

THIS work, by the holder of a Carnegie scholarship, reflects credit on the auspices of advice and assistance under which it was executed. With justice it is characterised in the Carnegie Trust report as likely to be one of the most important contributions recently made to Scottish history, and as being in every respect a scholarly production, furnished with a complete bibliography and index and with abundant references. Translating from the early chroniclers, who wrote mostly in Latin, it gives in sound and capable rendering the text of many hundreds of passages

referring to events in Scotland, thus applying something like the method adopted in the series of "History from Contemporary Writers," in which Mr. Nutt published several attractive and valuable little books. Mr. Anderson's survey of sources is extensive, although not quite complete, even when the extracts translated are expanded by the very numerous references to collateral and carefully sifted authorities. For practical purposes the book will be invaluable; one is always bound to forget some indispensable source for any episode that is under study, and this handy and thorough collection will many a time lessen the tale of one's errors and omissions. It is matter for real gratitude that such a service has been rendered by one whose mediæval equipment not only satisfies but impresses a historical critic. From the standpoint of Scoto-Norse studies it is evident that the scheme of the extracts and annotations was not dominated by Viking proclivities in research, and that the Dane and Norseman had to take the common scot and lot without speciality of attention to their doings, energetic enough in the annals. But, truth to tell, the English chronicles are not profuse on the subject. Still, we should have welcomed more waifs and strays of record about the era of the invasions by the Northmen. More, too, could have been given regarding Brunanburh. Some quasi-legends, such as the *Vita et Passio Waldevi*, would have been worth quoting. Thirteenth century movements by the Norwegians in Scottish waters deserved insertion, *e.g.*, the annals of A.D. 1230 in the Chronicle of Lanercost. Above all, it seems an extraordinary omission that there is no entry in Mr. Anderson's pages of the repulse of King Haco at Largs in 1263. But these and similar trivial opportunities of grumbling are far outbalanced by innumerable occasions of gratitude. The book in the main is capital.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE BRUCE; by JOHN BARBOUR. Edited with literary and historical introduction, notes, appendices, and glossary by W. M. MACKENZIE, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.) *Adam and Charles Black.*

LATER Scottish critics of mediæval literature are noted for their vigour and freshness and for their wealth of illustration from historical chronicles and records; the long and toilsome study of dialects, vocabulary and grammar has been made before, and they are free to set out with light hearts and add those many notes of documentary testimony to the old texts which have become widely characteristic of their methods. Perhaps as they stoutly assail that misty unknown which silently embarrasses us, they do not always remember the careful laboriousness of the earlier pioneers of research and forget to give full honour to the scholars whose conclusions on language-evidence seem often tiresomely unyielding and stubborn; but the reader who arrives at the summing-up will remember the old as he welcomes the new and pay ungrudging tribute to both, thankful to have so rich a field for gleaning.

This last edition of the *Bruce* comes from over the border and is characteristic of the best Scotch work on old texts. We may note its

moderate list of attributions, its restrained though pointed use of emendations, its happy sketch of the author's character and literary instincts, and its forcible vindication of Barbour's accuracy in details long doubted or disregarded as flights of "romance;" we may hail also its modernisation of the rubric as refreshing. The text is based on the two earlier editions of the poem by Professor Skeat for the Early English Texts Society and the Scottish Text Society; it owes its origin much and varies from it but little. There is a preference for the slightly later Edinburgh MS. in contrast to Prof. Skeat's preference for the Cambridge MS., there are fewer readings from Hart's edition of 1616 and more from Wyntoun.

The thorny subject of attributions is bravely grappled with. Of the various extant poems attributed to Barbour, Mr. Mackenzie accepts some of the Legends of the Saints, those portions of the Troy Book which are incorporated into Lydgate's *Siege* under Barbour's name, and the *Buik of Alexander*. Claimants of the Troy fragments for the Archdeacon of Aberdeen have still however a heavy weight of opposition against them, many of those stubborn conclusions alluded to above; Mr. Mackenzie has not much to add to the claim, for a quotation of Barbour's sceptical allusion to astrology in Bk. IV. as a parallel to a disbelief of astronomical powers in the Troy poem does not carry us far, so much a matter of common-place had these carpings become. The destructive criticism of the supposition that the scribes "John de R. Chaplain," of the Cambridge MS. and "John Ramsay," of the Edinburgh MS. were one and the same stands on firmer ground and makes a distinct landmark, and in support of the Alexander attribution many good notes and some respectable quotations concur in a strong claim.

In respect of *Morte Arthure* affinities it is interesting that a contributor to the latest number of *Anglia* recognizes the Florent episode in the alliterative poem as an adaptation of the combat between Oliver and Syr Ferumbrace in the well-known romance which Bruce read to his men by the banks of Loch Lomond.

The splendid collection of notes from Parliamentary writs, records and chronicles amply recommend the editor's plea for a judgment of Barbour's historical accuracy, based on "an estimate of the probable sources of what is peculiar to himself"; they make us regret all the more the lack of an Index and a list of proper names. No doubt a later edition will make good the want.

M. M. BANKS.

OBITUARY.

G. M. ATKINSON.

A brief report in the last number of the SAGA-BOOK, Vol. V. Part II., announced the death, in February, 1908, of Mr. G. M. Atkinson, Vice-President and Past President of the Club, whose loss we greatly lament.

Mr. Atkinson joined the Club in 1894, and was appointed Vice-President in the same year. He was President of the Club from 1901 to 1903, and on December 13th, 1901, delivered his Inaugural Address on "Art in the Viking Time." He also, on November 23rd 1906, read two papers on "Notes on the Danish Moat at Fulham," and "Runes amongst Ogam Illustrations in old Irish MSS." A brief report of the latter paper is given in the SAGA-BOOK, Vol. V. Part I., pp. 28-9, and a communication on the same subject was made by Mr. Atkinson to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and was printed in the Journal of the Association for July, 1894, Facsimiles of the Runes are given there and also in Stephens' "Old Runic Monuments," Vol. III., pp. 10 and 11. For some few errors in the transcription, Mr. Atkinson cannot be held responsible, as he did not correct the proofs for press. Unfortunately Mr. Atkinson was never able to prepare for publication in the SAGA-BOOK, the other two papers mentioned which he read to the Club.

He was an active member of the Anthropological Institute, and among papers contributed by him to various periodicals we may mention "The Guairt, or Stone Circle, at Liosarigeen, Cill-cait-iain, and Ogham Stones at Lisgenan and Glenavillan," and "Description of Antiquities under the conservation of the Board of Public Works, Ireland," which appeared in the "*Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*" in 1884 and 1888 respectively, and "Marks on Eastbourne Old Church," which was in *The Archæological Journal* in 1891. He also edited and saw through the press "Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil," by the late R. R. Brash.

MISS SARAH C. RÜCKER.

Miss S. C. Rücker, whose death in 1908 we record with great regret, became a member of the Viking Club in 1902, being appointed a member of the Council in the same year, and will be much missed at the meetings which she constantly attended. Miss Rücker was also a member of the Folk-lore Society, and her paper on "Some Notes on the Supernatural Element in Icelandic Literature," which she read before our Club at the meeting on May 12th, 1905, gives sure proof of her thorough acquaintance with the Folk-lore of the Sagas. It is very unfortunate that Miss

Rücker never had sufficient leisure to give this paper the revision which she considered necessary before allowing it to appear in the *SAGA-BOOK*, and that a development of the subject suggested to her by the late Editor must, if ever carried out, be accomplished without the valuable help which she was so well qualified to give.

HERR GERHARD VON YHLEN

has passed away at Lysekil in Sweden, on July 7th, 1909.

We quote the following from a Swedish Journal. "Many mourning peals have been rung on the bells of Lysekil, and to-day they echo sadly in memory of one whose achievements and personality alike entitle him to special notice, namely, Gerhard von Yhlen, who has just passed away, aged nearly ninety years. Richly endowed, both physically and mentally, he seemed to resemble some firmly-rooted pillar, and it would be difficult to bestow too high praise upon the manner in which he allowed others to profit by his advantages. After a course of botanical and zoological studies at Uppsala, he came here about the year 1870, and was appointed Inspector of Fisheries. During the following decade he resigned this post in order to become Officer of Health at Käsö, where he remained until his superannuation. His most intimate friends say that he was extremely interesting in every way, skilful in the work which he undertook, and ever ready to relate instructive and amusing stories of his experiences during the course of a long life. Evidence of his practical energy was afforded by an investigation which he undertook of the archives referring to the fishermen's rights on the sea shore. This question was one of great interest to him. He also possessed considerable imagination and artistic talent, painting with much facility within a fortnight of his death. He kept up a wide correspondence on matters of science and art with friends in Sweden and beyond it, and many newspaper articles bear witness to his capacity as a writer. Long may his memory be cherished in Lysekil and Bohuslänska."

WILLIAM GEORGE THOMAS WATT, of Breckness, D.L.

Mr. Watt died on April 21st, 1909, at Skail, aged 59 years. Orcadians and members of the Viking Club will lament this loss. A notice of his life in the *Old-lore Miscellany* for July, 1909, gives a sympathetic account of his archæological interests and of his collection of antiquarian relics, and adds: "A visit to Skail had the effect on every thoughtful person of making the old Picts live again." He was the son of Robert Graham Watt and was born in Tasmania, but returned to live in the

home of his forefathers. He was a descendant of Bishop Graham, the last Bishop of Orkney. He had been an Honorary Member of the Viking Club since 1903.

We regret also to announce the death of Captain L. F. Tegnér, of Pohonui, New Zealand, who was elected a life-member of the Viking Club in 1902; and that of Mr. F. C. Capel, a life-member of the Club since 1904.

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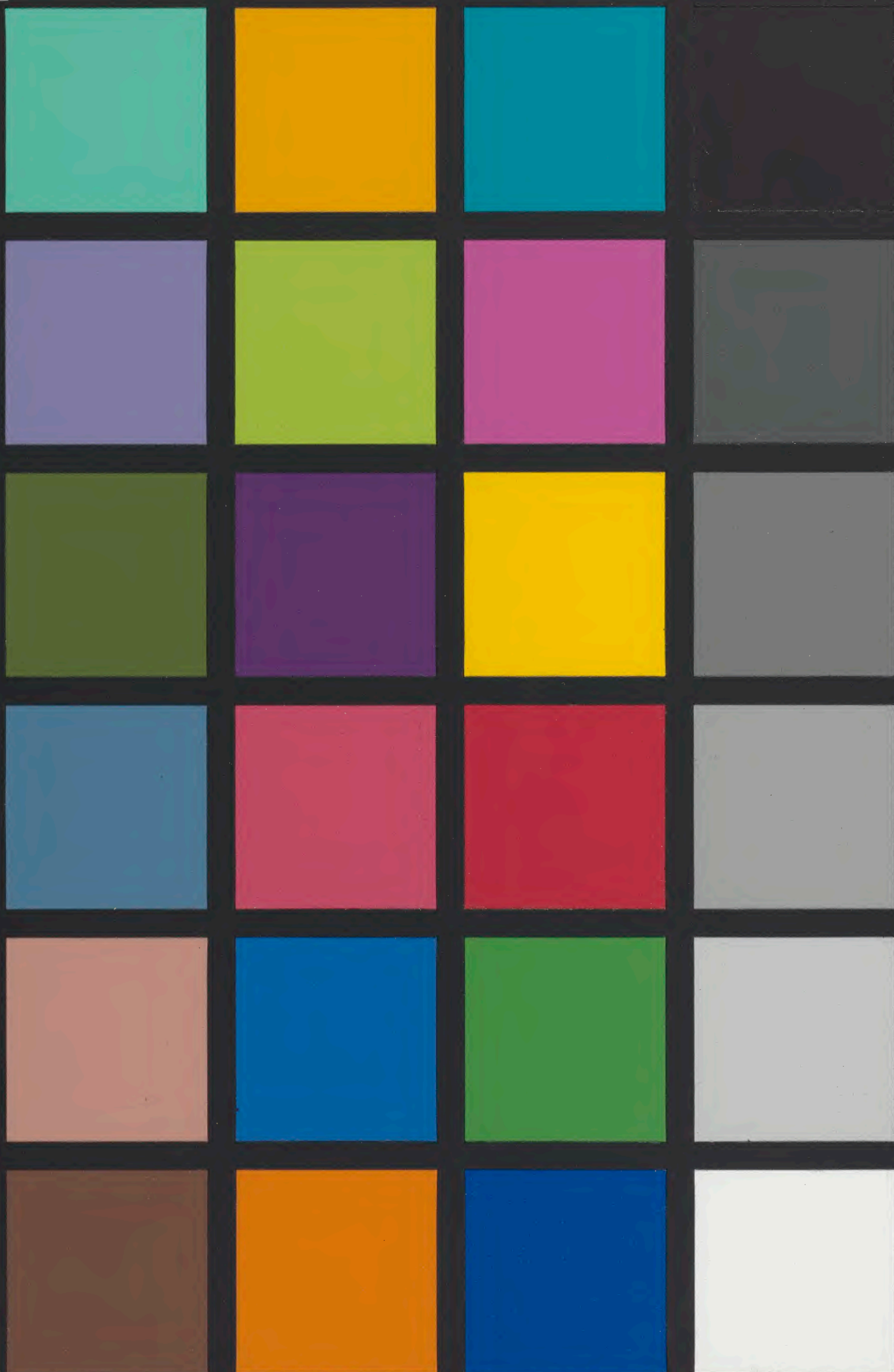
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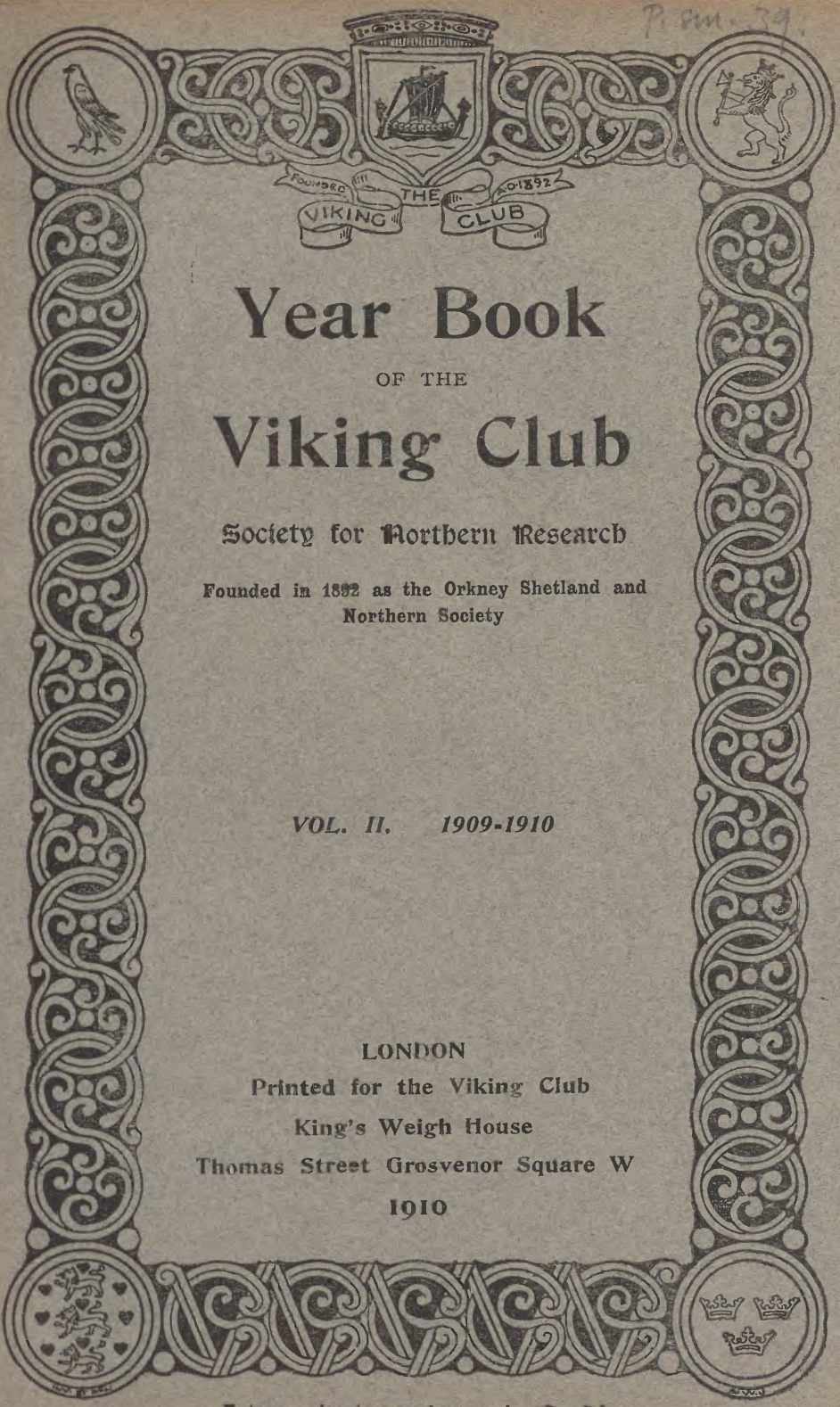
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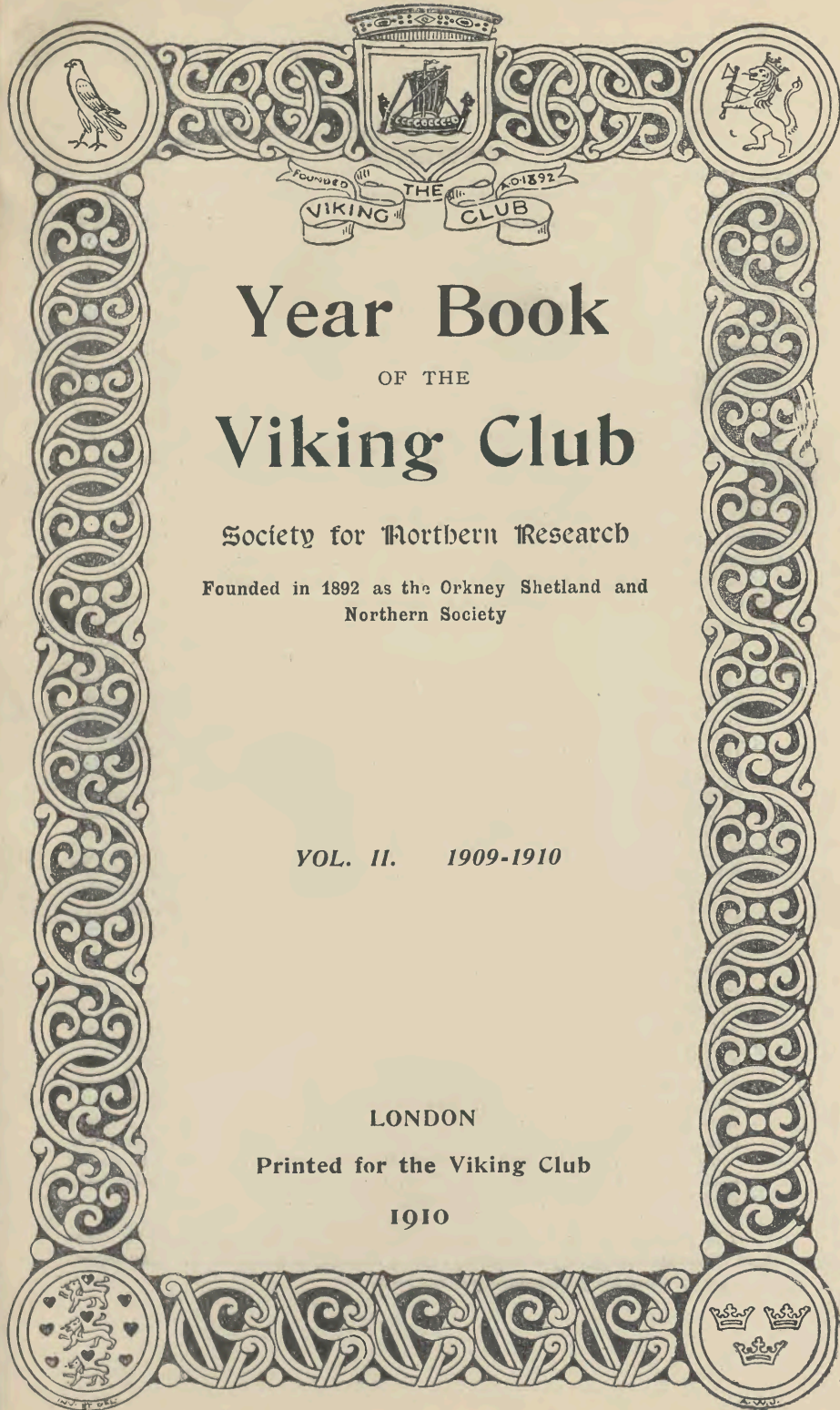
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Chairman: J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.; *Vice-Chairman*: MAGNUS SPENCE; *Members*: W. P. DREVER; JAKOB JAKOBSEN, Ph.D.; A. W. JOHNSTON; J. JOHNSTON; DUNCAN J. ROBERTSON.

Shetland Place-Names Committee.

Hon. Secretary: JAMES J. BROWN,

Editorial Committee.

Members of the above Committees when in London. Prospectus, with list of Club Publications, may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Club, Mrs. A. W. JOHNSTON, 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1909 the work of the Club included :—The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; publication of the *Saga-Book Proceedings*; Year-Book; and the Old-Lore Series; the social function of the Annual Dinner; adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1909.

January 22nd.—“Scandinavian Antiquities found in York” (with lantern illustrations). By G. A. Auden, M.A., M.D., F.S.A., Hon. District Secretary, York.

February 12th.—“Traces of the Custom of *Suttee* in Norway during the Viking Age.” By Dr. Haakon Schetelig, Hon. District Secretary, Bergen, Norway.

March 12th.—“Söl and Samphire.” By W. H. Beeby, F.L.S. “Siward Digri of Northumberland.” By Dr. Axel Olrik.

April 30th.—Annual General Meeting—The Adoption of the Annual Report—Presidential Address, by Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D., on “The Early Historians of Norway.”

November 12th.—“Havelok and Olaf Tryggvason.” By Professor Alexander Bugge, Hon. Life Member.

December 10th.—“An Orkney Township before the division of the Commonty.” By John Firth.

“Grotta Söng and the Orkney and Shetland Quern,” and “Alleged Prevalence of Gavelkind in Orkney and Shetland,” by Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Vice-President.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Members of the Club and Subscribers to “Old-Lore” Series, attended by 50 Members and guests, was held on July 1st, at the Trocadero Restaurant. The President, Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., occupied the Chair. Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D. (President retired), was entertained as the guest of the evening.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The delegates appointed to attend the Congress in July at Burlington House, were :—The President, Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston. Reports of the Congress have been issued to all members.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1908 has been issued to all Members for 1908, and to Members elected in 1909.

The *Saga-Book* for 1909 is now in the printer's hands, and will be issued in April to Members who have paid their subscription. Members have expressed their satisfaction with the issue of the Year-Book.

The Year-Book will be issued in July.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1909 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany, four numbers of Records dealing with Orkney and Shetland, and three numbers of Caithness and Sutherland Records, eleven numbers in all.

COMMITTEES, etc., 1909.

The following Committees were appointed :

Advisory Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; The Hon. Treasurer, A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; The Hon. Editors, Mrs. M. M. Banks and Miss C. M. E. Pochin; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

SUTHERLAND SECTION.

PATRONESS:

HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Editors:—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—Ex-Provost Rae, Publisher, Wick, *Convener*; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Dudley Stuart; Wm. Nicholson, *Convener of Caithness*; Provost Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, 213, Berkeley Street, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. Angus Mackay, M.A., Westerdale; Dr. Cormack,

M.B., Ch.B.; William M. Brims, Solicitor, Thurso; Alexander MacDonald, Thurso; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Sutherland Committee.—James Gray, *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, J. G. Moodie Heddle, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to receive gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1909 the Club lost four Subscribing Members by death, and ten Subscribing Members by withdrawal; while sixteen Subscribing Members have been added to the roll: two Subscribing Members have been elected as Honorary Members; and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with one Society.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 27 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 243 Subscribing Members, of whom 28 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 22 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected:—Vice President in Council: A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot. Member of Council: James Gray. Honorary Solicitor: T. Davies Jones.

The following Members of Council retire in rotation, viz.: A. G. Chater, M. C. Seton, Captain A. Sölling, W. Traill.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1909, are appended.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

A. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary*.

April 15th, 1910.

VIKING CLUB.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1909.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
SUNDY CREDITORS:—					CASH at Bank	...	104	3	0
Various Publications and Expenses					" in Hand	...	8	1	3
Subscriptions in advance "Club"					INVESTMENTS AT COST OF ENDOWMENT				
" " " " " " " "					FUNDS:—				112 4 3
ENDOWMENT FUNDS PARTLY INVESTED AS PER CONTRA:—					Consols	...			
"Club" Balance as at 31st December, 1908					South Australian Stock	...	44	0	8
Add: Life Subscriptions for 1909						...	288	13	6
Entrance Fees for 1909					SUNDY DEBTORS:—				332 14 2
" " " " " " " "					Subscriptions in arrear "Club"	...	56	8	6
"Old Love" Life Subscription Fund:—					" " " " " " " "	...	54	18	6
Balance as at 31st December, 1908					LIBRARY AND LIBRARY FURNITURE:—				111 7 0
Add: Subscriptions for 1909					Cost of additions during year	...			12 1 10
MAJOR FUND FOR SAGA STUDIES:—					Elder or Poetic Edda Account:—				
Balance as at 31st Dec., 1908					Balance at 31st December, 1908	...	86	10	11
Add: Donations for 1909					Add: Cost during year	...	5	5	5
RESEARCH FUND (OLD-LORE SERIES):—					Less: Sales during year	...	86	16	4
Donations for 1909						...	5	14	0
MAGNÚSSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—					Orkney & Shetland "Old-Lore" Series		81	2	4
Donations for 1909					Fund:				
Capital Account "Club":					Honorarium paid in advance	...			26 5 0
Balance as at 31st Dec., 1908					CAPITAL ACCOUNT:				
Deduct Balance transferred from attached					Balance at 31st December, 1908	...	12	2	9
Revenue Account					Add: Balance transferred from attached	...	75	1	4
					Revenue Account	...			87 4 1
									£762 18 8

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

A. SHAW MELLOR, *Hon. Treasurer.*
March, 1910.

T. D. JONES,
W. V. M. POPHAM, } *Hon. Auditors.*

"CLUB" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1909.

[illegible]

"OLD LORE" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1909.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable	3	0	0
Costs of Publication	239	13	4
Honorarium	55	7	6
Commission on Subscriptions	12	15	6
General Expenses :—						
Advertising	2	6	
Postages	7	12	8
Accumancy Fee for 1908 and 1909	10	10	0
Stationery	8	6	
				18	13	8
				£329	10	0

GIFTS TO THE CLUB.

	£	s.	d.
The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. ...	2	2	0
A. H. Patterson ... ..	...	11	0
Very Rev. J. C. Russell ... ..	...	10	0

LIBRARY ADDITIONS, 1909-1910.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB.

SAGA-BOOK, Vol. VI., Part II. January, 1910. 7s. 6d.

YEAR-BOOK, No I., July, 1909. 2s. 6d.

Translation Series, Vol. II. "The Elder or Poetic Edda," Part I., the Mythological Poems. Edited and translated with Introduction and Notes by Olive Bray. Illustrated by Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. 1908. 10s. 6d.

Old-lore Series, under the general editorship of Alfred W. Johnston and Amy Johnston.

"Orkney and Shetland Miscellany," Vol. I., 1907-8. 12s. 6d.

"Old-lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland" (continuation of Orkney and Shetland Miscellany), Vol. II. 1909. 8s. 6d.

"Bibliography of Caithness and Sutherland." By John Mowat. 1s. 6d.

"Darraðaljóð." Edited and translated with Introduction and Notes by Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A. Revised edition, 1910. 1s. 6d.

NOTE.—Copies of the above works may be bought by members from Messrs. Curtis & Beamish, Ltd., 50, Hertford Street, Coventry.

ACQUIRED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London. Report, 1909.

"Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures," 1909.

GIFTS.

THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY, per Ernest L. Grange, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

A Wedgewood replica of an impression of the old Corporate Seal of the Borough of Grimsby, which represents the legend of Havelok and Grime.

THE REV. D. BEATON.

"Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland." First Report. Berwick, 1909.

W. H. BEEBY, F.L.S.

"Euphrasia and Rhinanthus." By the donor, 1909.

PROF. ERIK BJÖRKMAN.

"Nordische personennamen in England in alt und frühmittel Englischer Zeit. Ein beitrage zur Englischen namenkunde." By the donor, 1910.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

"Islandica." An annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell Univ. Lib. Edited by George William Harris, Librarian. Vol. II., The Northmen in America. 1909. Vol. III., Bibliography of the Sagas of the Kings of Norway, and related Sagas and Tales. By Haldór Hermansson. 1910. Issued by Cornell Univ. Lib.

JOHN DOUGLAS.

"Douglas's London Scottish Associations Year-Book, 1909-1910." Edited by the donor.

REGINALD D. FARRANT.

"The Constitution of the Isle of Man." By the donor.
"The Manx Archaeological Survey." First Report, May, 1909.

HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A.Scot.

Barrow Naturalists Field Club and Literary and Scientific Association. Annual Reports, Proceedings, etc. Vol. XVII. 1909.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

"The Gold Torc found at Yeovil." 1909. By the donor.
"Excavations at the Amphitheatre, Charterhouse-on-Mendip." 1909. By the donor.
"Second Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester." 1909. By the donor.

JAKOB JAKOBSEN, PH.D.

"Poul Nolsøe, Livssøga og Irkingar, ved mindun av Chr. Aigens." Parts I.-III. 1908-9. By the donor.

ALEX. MACDOUGALL.

"The Galley of Lorn." Historical, traditional, and other records of the Chlann Dughaill. (Quarterly) Nos. 1 and 2, 1909, 1910.

MAGNUS OSLEN.

"Maal og Minne." Edited by the donor. Part III., 1909; Part I., 1910.

MAGNUS OSLEN AND HAAKON SCHETELIG.

"De to runestener fra Tu og Klepp paa Jæderen." By the donors. 1909.

"En indskrift med ældre runer fra Fløksand i Nordhordland." By the donors. 1909.

O. T. OSLEN, PH.D., D.Sc.

"The Fisherman's Nautical Almanac." Edited by the donor.

TH. PETERSEN.

"Hestenhulen beretning om undersøkelsen av en forhistorisk boplads paa Hitteren." By the donor. 1910.

MISS C. M. E. POCHIN.

"Kulturgeschichte Schwedens von den ältesten zeiten bis zum elften jahrhundert nach Christus." By Oscar Montelius. 1906.

HUGH RENWICK, J.P.

"Teutonic Mythology." By Jacob Grimm. Translated by James Steven Stallybrass. 4 vols., 1882-1888.

HAAKON SCHETELIG.

"Notiser om Bygdsborger." By the donor. 1908.

"A Coin of Offa found in a Viking-Age Burial at Voss, Norway." By the donor. 1909.

"Vestlandets Ældste Kulturhistorie en fører til Bergens Museums Oldsamling." By the donor. 1909.

HERM. M. SCHIRMER.

"Fortegnelse over de hidtil paaviste bygdeborge." By the donor. 1908.

GUDMUND SCHÜTTE.

H. Munro Chadwick. "The origin of the English Nation." Review by the donor.

T. SHEPPARD.

"Fragments of an Early Cross from Patrington." 1909.

DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A.

"The Story of Hereward the Champion of England." By the donor. Illustrated by Gertrude D. Hammond, R.I. 1909.

OLAF T. WILSON, M.A.

"A List of Books chiefly relating to travel and sport in Scandinavia." By the donor. 1908.

FOR REVIEW.

S. Baring-Gould, M.A. "Family Names and their Story." 1910.

- J. L. Brockbank, B.A., and W. M. Holmes. "York in English History." 1909.
- James Colville, M.A., D.Sc. "Studies in Lowland Scots." Illustrated. 1909.
- H. A. Guerber. "Myths and Legends of the Middle Ages: Their Origin and Influence on Literature and Art." 1909.
- Henry Harrison. "Surnames of the United Kingdom." ^A concise etymological dictionary. Parts I.—X., and Vol. II., Part I. 1907-1909. (Reviewed in *Old-lore Miscellany*).
- George Henderson, M.A. "The Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland." 1910.
- Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D. "Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norrøne sprog på Shetland." Part II. 1909.
- "Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language." Abridged by J. Johnston, and revised and enlarged by Dr. Longmuir, in the supplement to which is prefixed an Introduction by W. M. Metcalfe, D.D. 1910.
- C. W. Kennedy, Ph.D. "The Poems of Cynewulf translated into English prose." 1910.
- Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D. "On the History of the Ballads, 1100-1500." From the Proceedings of the British Academy, 1909.
- Sir Archibald C. Lawrie. "Early Scottish Charters prior to A.D. 1153," with notes and an Index. 1905.
- Edmund McClure, M.A. "British Place-names in their Historical Setting." 1910.
- W. Macgill, B.A. "Old Ross-shire and Scotland as seen in the Tain and Balnagown Documents." 1909.
- Edward W. B. Nicholson, M.A. "Golspie: Contributions to its Folk-lore," 1897. Re-issued to members of the Viking Club, 1910, at 3s. 6d. Copies may be had from the Hon. Secretary.
- M. F. Outram. "In the Van of the Vikings: or How Olaf Tryggvason Lost and Won." Illustrated. [1909].
- S. W. Partington. "The Danes in Lancashire and Yorkshire." Illustrated. 1909. (Reviewed in *Old-lore Miscellany*.)
- Rev. James Phillips. "The History of Pembrokeshire." 1909.
- Jessie M. E. Saxby. "The Cradle of our Race." (Souvenance of a Cruise on Northern Seas.) 1910.
- Professor Charles Sanford Terry, M.A. "A Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies, and of the Vols. relative to Scottish History issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1780-1908." 1909.
- "The Antiquary," July, 1909—August, 1910.
- "The Scottish Historical Review," July 1909—July, 1910.

- Charles W. Thomson, M.A. "Scotland's Work and Worth." 2 vols., 1909, 1910. (Reviewed in *Old-lore Miscellany*).
- Rev. Edmund Craig Trenholme, M.A. "The Story of Iona." Illustrated by Frances M. Richmond. 1909.
- Professor James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc. "Scandinavian Origin of the Hornless Cattle of the British Isles." June, 1909.
- Geir T. Zoëga. "A concise dictionary of Old Icelandic." [1910].

EXCHANGES.

- The Royal Anthropological Institute. "Man" (monthly), 1909-1910.
- Bergen Museum. "Aarbog." 3 parts, 1909; Part I., 1910. Aarsberetning, 1909.
- The National Collection of Folklore, and Danske Studier. "Danmarks Folkeminder," Nos. 2 (1 and 2), 3 and 4. "Danske Studier." Parts I.—IV., 1908; Parts I.—IV., 1909.
- East Riding Antiquarian Society. Transactions, 1908. Vol. XV. 1909.
- "The Naturalist," June, 1909. Vol. for 1909.
- Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club. Transactions. Vol. IV., Part II. 1909.
- Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 50, 52-57, 60, 62, 64-67. 1908-1909.
- London Society of Antiquaries. Proceedings, 1908-1909.
- Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, October, 1909—July, 1910.
- Copenhagen: Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. "Aarbøger for Nordisk oldkyndighed og historie." II. Series, Vol. 24.
- Trondhjem: Norwegian Society of Sciences. "Norske Videnskabers Selskabs skrifer, 1908." 1909.
- Christiania: Norsk Folkemuseum.
- "Beretning om foreningens virksomhed," 1908. XIV. 1909.
- "Kort fører med planer." 1909.
- "Sørudstilling," 1-4, 1903-1907.
- "Revue Germanique." No. 1., Jan., Feb., 1910.
- Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of. Proceedings, 1908-1909.
- Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report, 1908.
- Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletins 38, 39, 41, 42, 48.
- Swedish Societies of Dialectology and Folklore. "Svenska Landsmål ock Svenskt Folkliv." 99-103. Parts I.—V. 1908.
- Thoresby Society. "History of Barwick-in-Elmet." By F. J. Colman, M.A. 1908.
- "Leeds Parish Registers, 1713-1722." 1909.

Washington, Library of University of. Bulletin Nos. 1 and 2.
1909.

"Checklist of Books and Pamphlets relating to the history
of the Pacific North-West." 1909,

Yorkshire Dialect Society. Transactions. Parts V.—VIII.,
1903-1906; Part X., 1908.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON,
Hon. Librarian.

BOOKS WANTED FOR THE LIBRARY.

Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary.

Vigfússon's Corpus Poeticum Boreale.

Stephen's Runic Monuments. 4 vols.

P. A. Munch's Works.

Icelandic Sagas. Texts and Translations.

Professor Oscar Montelius' Works.

Romilly Allen's Early Christian Monuments of Scotland.

Nutt's Northern Library. 4 vols.

Scandinavian and Icelandic Works on Folklore.

English Dialect Dictionary.

The Honorary Librarian will be glad to receive donations of
any of the above works, and to hear of any others which Members
are prepared to give. Before sending books, intending donors
should first communicate with the Honorary Librarian—

A. W. JOHNSTON,

29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.

ANNUAL DINNER.

May, 1910. In consequence of the death of His
Majesty King Edward VII. the annual dinner which
was arranged to take place on June 21st, at which His
Excellency, Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister,
was to have been the guest of the evening, and Pro-
fessor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., was to have presided, was
indefinitely postponed.



Illuminated Address on Vellum (reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ lineal).
To the King.

The King having graciously consented to receive an Address from the Viking Club, the following deputation was introduced to His Majesty at St. James's Palace on July 8, 1910, by Mr. A. W. Johnston, Vice-President and Founder, who presented Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. James Gray, Vice-President. Mrs. Johnston, the Hon. Secretary, also accompanied the deputation.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to hand the following reply to the Address:—

I thank you on behalf of the Queen and myself for your loyal and dutiful address of condolence.

Your expressions of sympathy have moved me greatly, and it is a deep consolation to me to know that the objects which were aimed at by my beloved father and the means he adopted for their attainment, are so fully appreciated by all classes of his subjects. The honour, the happiness, the prosperity of our country were never absent from his thoughts. He always tried to do his duty, and it was ever his care to cherish noble ideals and encourage those who were ready to labour truly and earnestly for the improvement of the moral or material conditions of the people.

You may be assured that I shall endeavour with God's help to follow his example as the constitutional sovereign of a peace-loving realm and empire.

July 8th, 1910.



Illuminated Address on Vellum (reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ lineal).
To Queen Alexandra.

Queen Alexandra graciously consented to receive from the Viking Club an address of condolence on the death of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and the following reply was received from Her Majesty :—

HOME OFFICE,
WHITEHALL,
3rd August, 1910.

Sir,

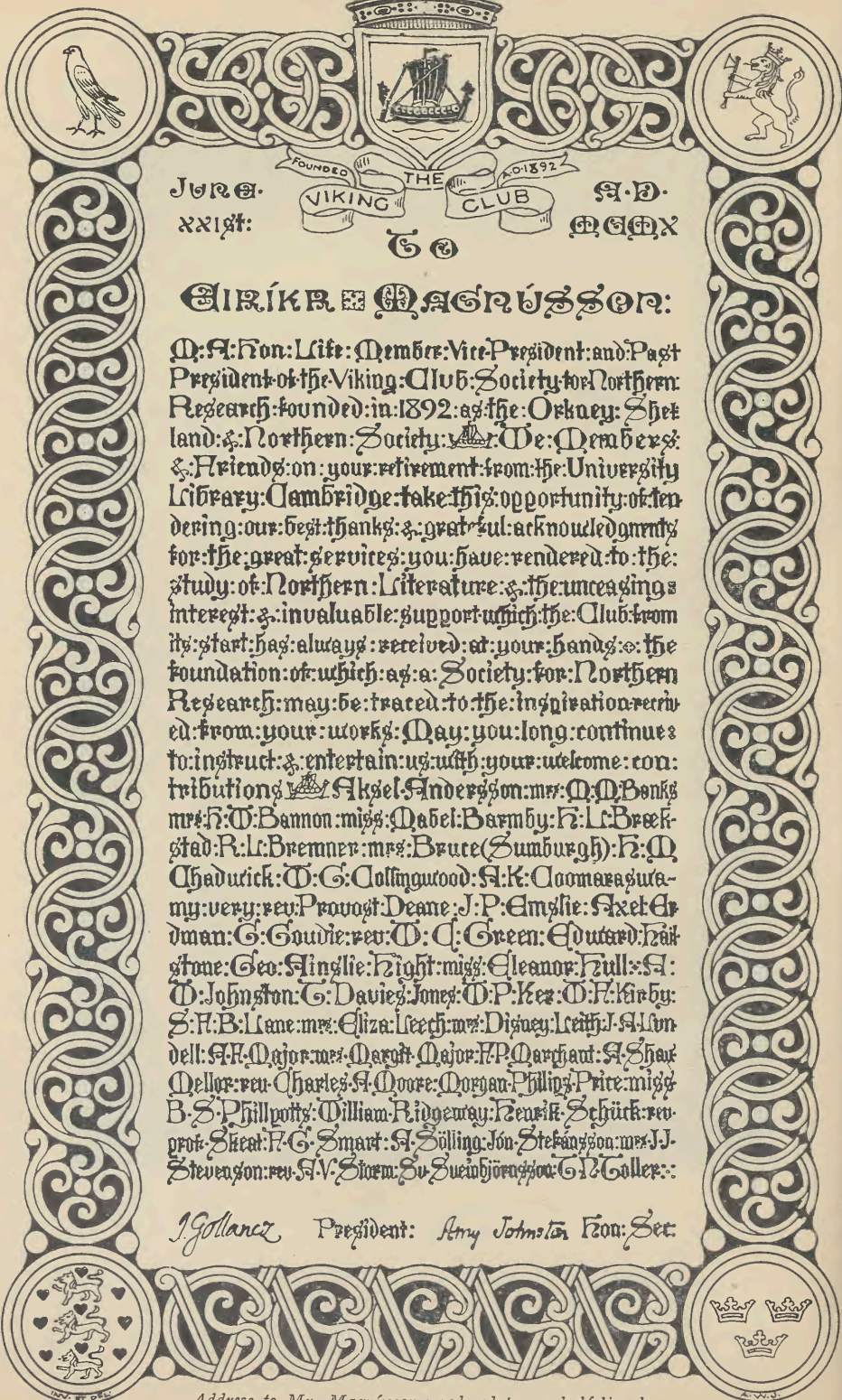
I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that the address of condolence of the President, Council, and Members of the Viking Club, on the death of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh has been laid before Queen Alexandra, whose thanks I am to convey to you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD TROUP.

The President of the Viking Club,
29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.




JUR.
XXIst:



A.D.
MCMX

SIRIKR MAGNÚSSON:

Mr. A. Hon. Life: Member: Vice-President: and: Past
President: of the Viking Club: Society: for Northern
Research: founded: in: 1892: as: the: Orkney: Shet-
land: & Northern: Society: & We: Members:
& Friends: on: your: retirement: from: the: University
Library: Cambridge: take: this: opportunity: of: ten-
dering: our: best: thanks: &: grateful: acknowledgments:
for: the: great: services: you: have: rendered: to: the:
study: of: Northern: Literature: &: the: unceasing
interest: &: invaluable: support: which: the: Club: from
its: start: has: always: received: at: your: hands: &: the
foundation: of: which: as: a: Society: for: Northern
Research: may: be: traced: to: the: inspiration: receiv-
ed: from: your: works: May: you: long: continue:
to: instruct: &: entertain: us: with: your: welcome: con-
tributions:  Aksel: Andersson: Mrs: M. M. Banks:
Mrs: H. W. Bannon: Miss: Mabel: Barnby: R. L. Breck-
stad: R. L. Bremner: Mrs: Bruce (Sumburgh): R. M.
Chadwick: W. G. Collingwood: A. K. Coomarasw-
amy: very: rev: Provost: Deane: J. P. Emshie: Axel: Er-
dman: G. Goudie: rev: W. C. Green: Edward: Hall-
stone: Geo: Hingle: Right: Miss: Eleanor: Hull: A.
W. Johnston: G. Davies: Jones: W. P. Kerr: W. R. Kirby:
S. H. B. Liene: Mrs: Eliza: Leech: Mrs: Digney: Leahy: J. Al-
mondell: A. R. Major: Mrs: Margt: Major: F. P. Marchant: A. Shaw:
Mellor: rev: Charles: A. Moore: Morgan: Phillips: Price: Miss:
B. S. Phillpotts: William: Ridgeway: Henrik: Schück: rev:
prot: Stuart: R. G. Smart: A. Söling: Jon: Stefánsson: Mrs: J. J.
Stevenson: rev: A. V. Storm: Sv: Sveinbjörnsson: G. M. Toller:.

J. Gollancz President: Amy Johnston Hon: Sec:

THE MAGNUSSON TESTIMONIAL DINNER.

A DINNER was held at the Florence Restaurant on Tuesday, June 21st, at 7.15 p.m., to present Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon with a testimonial on the occasion of his retirement from the librarianship of the University Library, Cambridge, in recognition of the great services he has rendered to Northern literature and of his untiring efforts in furthering the interests of the Viking Club, of which he is an Honorary Life Member and past-President.

The names of the contributors were engrossed on an illuminated Address which accompanied the presentation. The Address, which was designed and drawn on vellum by Mr. A. W. Johnston, is here illustrated, reduced to one-half lineal. It was photographed before the name of Mr. Douglas C. Stedman had been written on the last line.

The chair was occupied by the President, Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D. The guests of the club were Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Mrs. Magnússon and her niece, Miss Gunnarsson. Among the numerous members and friends present were: Miss Alide Goldschmidt, the Rev. Professor Walter W. Skeat, LL.D., Dr. Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., Mr. John Marshall, Mrs. Lawrence Gomme, Mr. Elfred E. C. Gomme, M.A., Mr. Douglas C. Stedman, B.A., Mr. W. Barnes Steveni, Mrs. Bannon, Mrs. Disney Leith, Mrs. Leech, Mr. T. Davies Jones, Mr. J. P. Emslie, Mr. M. A. Macauliffe, Miss Keeting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris Stone, Miss Ethel Hearn, Mr. A. W. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston.

After the loyal toasts, the President, in proposing the toast to the guest of the evening, dwelt on Mr. Magnússon's eminent services to Northern learning, to his widespread influence in fostering its study in England, not only as a distinguished teacher at Cambridge, where he kindled enthusiasm among those who had the good fortune to be his disciples, but also as the interpreter through his writings of the Old World literature of his native country. Indeed, it was he to whom William Morris owed so great a debt, and accordingly English literature is in no small degree indebted to Mr. Magnússon for its note derived from Scandinavian Saga and poetry as reflected in the work of that writer, and of those who belong to his school. Finally, the President dwelt on his own personal devotion and affection to his teacher from the day he first entered as an undergraduate the University of Cambridge. And no event of his tenure of the presidency of the Viking Club would be more cherished by time than the privilege of acting as the spokesman of the club on that occasion. He then handed the address and presentation to Mr. Magnússon.

Mr. Magnússon, in response, thanked the Chairman and the Society, whose spokesman he was, for the honour conferred on him that evening. It was a great pleasure to him to find himself surrounded by so many members of the Viking Club; and on behalf of himself, his wife, and her niece, Miss Gunnarsson, he must express cordial thanks to the Society generally and to the Chairman, the Vice-President (Mr. Johnston), and the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Johnston), specially for the genuine kindness that marked the reception they had met with. He felt that he did not deserve the praise the Chairman's eloquence had lavished upon him. But he knew so much of his old and unswerving friend, Professor Gollancz, as to feel certain that his utterances expressed only the genuine feelings of his true and noble heart.

On the present occasion Mr. Magnússon felt it a duty, pleasant to perform, to tender the Viking Club his thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy he had experienced during his long connection with the Club; and these thanks were, in a special sense, due to all office-bearers of the Society, past and present alike.

In the Viking Club Mr. Magnússon said: he had recognised from the beginning an institution which was a desideratum of the time. In Great Britain interest in the study of the ancient literature of the North was steadily increasing. This was very natural, because that literature was the only source to go to for information on many matters concerning the primitive life of the North-Germanic races. It was of great importance to have a public Society where people interested in such matters could find a common meeting place. It was to be hoped that the popularity the Club had already earned would increase in future so as to enable it to extend its activity. There was plenty of work to do and plenty of talent in the country to do it well. Mr. Magnússon drew attention to the part that English (Anglo-Saxon) missionaries took in the labour of laying the foundations of the civilisation of Iceland. These missionaries had taught the Icelanders the rudiments of reading and writing. Under their guidance it seemed probable the Icelanders had their primary lessons in the art of translating foreign tongues into their own vernacular. The influence of the Anglo-Saxon missionaries upon the young Christian Church of the island was so radical that the whole technical vocabulary of the Christian cult in Iceland was purely Anglo-Saxon, and remained so practically still. It hardly admitted of any doubt that the missionaries must have taught the Icelanders Anglo-Saxon; at any rate the poem of Beowulf must once upon a time have been known and understood, or it could not have influenced the Grettir legend (Grettis Saga) as demonstrably it had done. "Let me advise young scholars, belonging to

the Club, who have leisure and knowledge of the language to fall back upon, to study the 'Anglo-Saxon Period' in Iceland from A.D. c. 1000-1050."

"The Guests" toast was proposed by Mr. A. W. Johnston, and responded to by the Rev. Professor Skeat. "The Club" was proposed by Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon, and responded to by the President.

During the evening music was contributed by Mrs. Ella Anker, who sang some Norwegian folk-songs, and Mr. Alexander Popham at the piano.

EXCAVATIONS IN REPTON.

THE excursion arranged to take place on July 28th, for members to visit the site of the "Supposed Danish Camp" in Repton, Derbyshire, was abandoned, as Dr. G. A. Auden, who undertook the work of excavation, was unable to discover anything of interest from a Viking point of view. The excavations revealed but little evidence by which the earthwork could be dated with certainty. In one or two sections, flint flakes were discovered intermingled with the gravel of the mounds, and a copper coin of Charles II. was discovered in another trench. The stone foundations of a small building were found in the S.W. corner, associated with a number of green glazed tiles and fragments of mediæval pottery. These have not yet been examined. A full account of the excavations, with scale plans, is in course of preparation.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, Professor Israel Gollancz, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Marcus Gollancz, was married on Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, to Miss Alide Goldschmidt, daughter of the late Mr. A. B. Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, and niece of Miss Henrietta Hertz, of Rome and London. Professor W. P. Ker, past-President of the Club, acted as best man. Professor Gollancz being the first President of the Club to be married while in office, the Council and members of the Club presented him with a memento of the occasion, a description of which will appear in the next YEAR-BOOK.

Professor Gollancz is to be heartily congratulated on his appointment as one of the first two Fellows of the Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowships, founded to enable Fellows to travel round the world. The object being that persons selected from the first rank of those engaged in education of the nation, might become better qualified to teach and to take part in the instruction and education of their fellow countrymen.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WESTERN NORWAY, 1909.

BY HAAKON SCHETELIG.

THE ARCTIC STONE AGE OF NORWAY.

As an addition to my review in the last report of the recent years' publications on this matter, I may mention that Dr. A. W. Brøgger, in continuation of his former studies about the Stone Age of Norway, has published in 1909 an extensive work on the Arctic Stone Age civilisation. A. W. Brøgger: *Den arktiske stenalder i Norge*, Videnskabs Selskabets Skrifter, Kristiania, 1909, Nr. I. With résumé in deutscher Sprache. As suggested in previous papers by Dr. Almgren, Dr. Hallstrøm, and Dr. Brøgger, the comprehensive research here in question has shown with certainty that the Arctic antiquities of Scandinavia bear close relations to the Stone Age of the Eastern Baltic and of Russia, and it is not improbable that the spreading of this civilisation has been brought about partly by an invasion of Eastern tribes into the Northern parts of Norway and Sweden. The book gives an excellent review of the whole material known as belonging to this group of antiquities, and will certainly be a most useful handbook in all questions concerning the matter.

TRACES OF SUN WORSHIP IN NORSE GRAVES.

During some diggings in Sogn, undertaken for the Bergen Museum, I discovered at the place Nornes in Sogndal, a man's grave of the 5th century A.D. The grave itself was 3m. long and 0m.50 broad, rather irregularly built of stones and covered with large slabs; the bottom had a pavement of rounded pebbles, and

some traces of wood were perhaps the remains of a coffin. In the grave were found the iron heads of two spears and some arrows, a pair of scissors, two bronze brooches, a wooden box, and two earthen vessels, all objects belonging to the common and well known types of the period. In one respect only the grave at Nornes presented a feature of more striking interest. Three slabs formed the roof of the grave, and the one which was placed in the middle, between the two others, was intentionally fashioned as a circular disc of 1m. 30 in diameter. It is the first time that such a slab has been found by scientific diggings, *in situ* as the cover of a grave; the examples known previously (from reports about more accidental diggings in Aarøien, Sogn, and in Fjelberg, Søndhordland), are thus confirmed by this recent find. All these cases date from the earlier Iron Age of Norway, the 4th and 5th century. In some cases from the Viking Age it is known, from diggings executed by Mr. Lorange and Dr. Brøgger, that large circular fashioned slabs have been met with in the mound covering a grave, though not in immediate contact with the grave itself. In such instances the slabs are placed as a kind of table, horizontally and resting upon a rough structure of stones.

The meaning of these fashioned slabs in the graves has long puzzled archaeologists. They are often very heavy, and the transport and fashioning of them was in those times a too expensive work if they had not an important significance in connection with the burial. The explanation given by Mr. Lorange, that they had served a practical purpose, for instance as baxters, is not satisfactory, the slabs in question being in no way fit for such a use; and it was not the custom to place in the graves implements, etc., of everyday domestic work as early as the 4th and 5th century. The slabs must certainly be explained as having part in the rites which accompanied the funeral. At all times the funerals have implied the observance of rites

and customs, often very different, but nearly always intended to revive the ideas of those supernatural powers which are masters of life and death. Traces of offerings and offering meals have been discovered in connection with our pagan graves, and upon or in the mounds are not rarely found the white marble stones, fashioned in the form of a short column with a rounded head, which Mr. Th. Petersen has identified as the symbol of the god Frey. By these holy stones the grave was thus consecrated to the god of fertility, as also the fields were consecrated to him in the spring, that he would make the grain germ. Frey was the god of fertility, and he was also regarded as the personification of the sun. We know that the sun, or the god representing the sun, was already in very remote ages the predominant divinity of the Northern peoples, and for worship or consecration the sun was figured as the circular disc or the cross wheel.

From these facts we have to try to explain the round-fashioned slabs mentioned here. It is most probable that these rough and plain slabs, which might seem to us a very humble representation of the sun's disc, have been, nevertheless, placed in the graves as the symbol of the sun; which at the same time would mean the symbol of Frey, who was also the god of fertility.

The material at hand enables us in some degree to trace the development of the custom. In the finds of an earlier date, the slabs are placed directly upon the grave and forming part of its roof; some centuries later we find them arranged more independently at some distance from the grave itself, though concealed under the barrow. Perhaps they then served as a kind of altar at the offerings which accompanied the burial, at least their position as a kind of table would perfectly suit such a purpose.

The suggestion given here to explain the circular slabs in the graves, is not contradicted by the finding of a slab of this description not in a grave, but con-

cealed in a bog. At many times during the pagan periods of Scandinavia, it had been a most common custom that expensive or consecrated objects were plunged into bogs or seas as offerings to the gods. A circular-fashioned slab which was found last summer in a peat-bog in Søndfjord may be referred to this custom, and it is not unlikely that we have here a trace of the rites symbolizing the relations between the divinities of the Earth and of the sun.

A REMARKABLE VIKING AGE BURIAL.

Up to our days a large burial mound, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the old church of Bygstad in Søndfjord, has always been regarded with the most marked veneration. The grass upon the mound was never cut, and no one was allowed to damage or fell any tree growing upon it. In the local traditions it was well known that the mound had been erected over an ancient burial, and the respect of the once mighty man who rested here had been kept alive through an interval of a thousand years. About forty years ago the farm was sold out of the old family and the former traditions were gradually weakened. The new possessor risked, by and by, to fell the trees upon the mound, though the previous owner, who was still living in the neighbourhood always protested, and cut the grass here as elsewhere. Last year the farmer asked permission to level the mound as he intended to cultivate it. Before the work could begin, the mound had then, in accordance with the law regulations, to be explored by the Bergen Museum.

The mound consisted of earth and had been erected over a natural elevation of the soil, and in consequence of this arrangement the mound attained the rather considerable height of 5m., though the artificial mound was only 2m. thick; a trick for diminishing the work of the building of a mound which was often used in Norway. The central part of the mound presented on

the surface a marked depression, formed as it was seen by the excavation by the falling in of the roof of the timbered grave chamber. Just beneath the depression a well-built stone wall was met with, forming a square enclosure of 4m. by 5m., and up to 1m. 40 high. Inside this enclosure traces were found of wooden walls, built in block-bond of pine, and resting upon a projecting step of the stone wall, and all over the space between the walls considerable remains of the roof, consisting of pine logs, were now pressed down upon the floor. Within the walls the natural clay soil was levelled to a space corresponding with the enclosure and covered with a floor of pine planks, which rested upon two rows of flat stones and were thus lifted enough to prevent the wood from being in immediate contact with the clay. Close to the northern corner of the quadrangle the wall had an opening, probably an entrance, with a broad flat stone as the threshold. Thus, the grave had been arranged as a timbered chamber, the interior of which measured 2m. 90 by 2m. 30, and on all sides protected by a solid stone wall.

All around and above the grave was a thick layer of pure, gray clay, though all the rest of the mound was built of earth only. This remarkable layer of clay must have been arranged here intentionally, as I shall have the opportunity of showing in the following description.

First a short survey may be given of the grave's contents of antiquities. Between the remains of the roof and the floor were discovered a bunch of nine arrows with iron heads, three bosses of shields, different tools for joiner's work—knife, chisel, drill, awl, etc., the remains of a wooden casket with mountings and lock of iron; the casket was placed in the grave unlocked and the key beside it; the casket contained a long whetstone, a pair of scissors, a knife, and other small implements of iron, a pair of scales of

bronze, wrapped in a piece of felt, a leaden weight, a broad girdle with bronze buckle, a small silver button, and a fire iron with a piece of flint. A pretty mounting of iron and bronze was discovered alone at the opposite end of the chamber. Besides these things which were discovered at the excavation, the grave certainly once contained others of a less preservable nature; as the human body which once rested here had now left no traces at all in the grave, all that might have been deposited of wooden objects, woven stuffs, blanket or fur covers, had completely perished. Some small fragments of stuff only were preserved by contact with the rust of the metal objects.

The grave-goods are not exceptionally rich, and especially we might have expected a more complete set of arms in a man's grave. But in spite of this the outfit of the grave gives a clear expression of the idea that the men ought not to miss after death the objects which had served them during their lifetime, and in some degree the grave-goods thus afford a glimpse of the previous life of the person buried in the grave. The arrows and the shields are telling about his fightings, the joiner's tools about his everyday work, the pair of scales and the weight about his trading, as all payments at that time in Norway were made by weight of cut off pieces of silver. The leaden weight mentioned above, has also a history of its own. It is conical, made of lead, and with an ornamental cover of cast bronze which seems to be of Irish work. It is seen also that this bronze piece was not originally made to cover the weight; once it was placed as a mounting upon a larger, flat object, but had been, at a time now unknown, broken off and adapted to suit the new purpose of serving as a cover to the weight. Such bits of Irish work, mountings of caskets, of books, etc., are rather common in our graves of the Viking Age. They are evidently the Viking's booty, small souvenirs brought home by men that had taken part in expeditions.

The arrangement of the grave itself is, however, far more important than these details. Wooden coffins are not uncommon in Viking Age graves of Western Norway; but generally they are of rather modest dimensions, giving only the space necessary for the body and the grave goods. The grave at Bygstad is not properly signified as a coffin; it should rather be compared with a small room in a house or regarded as miniature imitation of a house, built of stone and wood and covered by the mound. As far as I know a grave of this kind has never before been discovered in Western Norway, and we have to search far away to find parallels.

At the excavation of the huge mound, erected by the King of Denmark, Gorm the Old, over the grave of his queen Thyre Danebot, at Jellinge in Jutland, a room was discovered built of oak timber and oak planks; it was more than 10 ells long, 4 ells broad, and 2 ells high. Around the walls and the roof of the room a solid layer of clay was arranged, and on all the four sides it was protected by a stone wall. The roof was flat, built of oak logs resting upon the top of the walls. It was evident at the excavation that the grave had been robbed long ago, and consequently small remains only of the grave-goods were now discovered, viz., some fragments of wood with ornamental carvings, a silver cup, a wax candle, remains of different woven stuffs and of a down bed. But the arrangement of the grave itself is sufficiently illustrating; it is evidently built as a miniature house in the mound.

As is told by the runic stone, erected at the mound, this is the tomb of the Queen of Denmark, and it is not unlikely that it was at that time the first of its type, as novelties in the customs are generally first introduced among the highest classes of society. In all cases it soon found imitators. At Mammen in Jutland a man's grave has been discovered, marked by princely richness of the grave-goods and also built as a wooden

chamber protected by a thick layer of clay. At Tune, in the South-Eastern Norway, a similar grave was opened in 1867, built as a square room of pine logs. The walls were constructed in block-bond and the flat roof consisted of pine logs placed across the room and resting on the top of the walls. In the grave were found the remains of a down bed, of woven stuffs with gold embroidery, some iron weapons, and bronze ornaments, a pair of scales with a set of weights, a horse's bit, some cooking vessels, wooden barrels, etc., and the bones of two dogs and some oxes. As no other graves of this type have till now been discovered in Eastern Norway, the find of Tune must be explained as an imitation of the contemporary royal custom in Denmark. As is well known, the Norse chieftains of this period were commonly buried in their ships.

In the same way, the grave at Bygstad, which I discovered last year, is in Western Norway a completely isolated instance of the said Danish custom. It presents the most striking analogies with the grave of the queen Thyre. Though it did not quite attain the dimensions of that royal grave, it was very considerable as compared with other contemporary interments in Norway, and in all points the details correspond to the Danish custom; a room built in block-bond, with the flat roof consisting of logs, protected by a layer of clay, and on all sides surrounded by a broad stone wall. The layer of clay is a most constant feature with all these graves, and was certainly intended to preserve the wood. The grave at Bygstad was also arranged with the longer walls pointing exactly in the direction north-west to south-east, thus in perfect accordance with queen Thyre's grave. A resemblance of such an exactness cannot be accidental, and as the graves of this kind are so very rare in Norway, it is not improbable that the appearance of the type at Bygstad is due to foreign influence. During the stirring times of the Viking Age, when men from all ends of the Northern countries

were always engaged in far-going expeditions, it is in itself not improbable that a man from the remote valley in Western Norway may have assisted at a prince's funeral in Jutland. And if so, it would be very natural if the memory of such a spectacle induced him to try in his own country an imitation of the foreign custom.

A HOARD OF SILVER COINS FROM THE END OF THE 11TH CENTURY.

During the spring, 1909, a considerable hoard of silver coins, some bracelets, etc., were discovered at Maage, in Hardanger. Most of the coins are Norse, of the kings Magnus the Good, Harald Haardraade, and Olav Kyrre, comprising the period from about 1050 to 1080. Beside the Norse coins the hoard included a few specimens only from Denmark and Germany. English coins were totally wanting, as is generally the case in our hoards of the latter half of the 11th century. The extensive import of English coins during the former half of this century had thus completely ceased after the Norman conquest.

ISLE OF MAN, JANUARY, 1910.

BY REGINALD D. FARRANT.

INFLUENCE OF VIKING INVASION.

AN article entitled "The Constitution of the Isle of Man," dealing at some length with the ancient and still existing constitution of this Island, its Tynwald, House of Keys and Deemsters, in special reference to their Scandinavian characteristics, appeared in the "Law Quarterly Review" for July, 1909. A copy has been presented to the Viking Club.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

An exhaustive survey of Archæological remains in this Island has been proceeding since May, 1908, and

much useful work has been accomplished. The first report of the Committee, presided over by the Lieut.-Governor (Lord Raglan), was issued in May, 1909, and a copy has been presented to the Viking Club. A further report is impending, and members of the Viking Club will be kept informed of such reports as they are issued.

MR. A. W. MOORE'S DEATH.

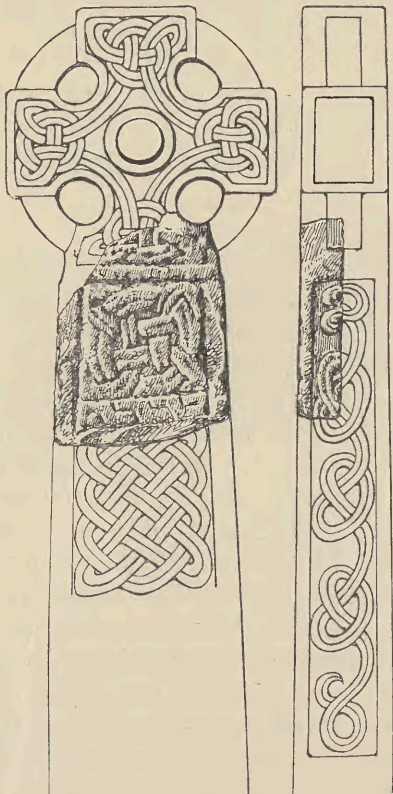
By the premature death of Mr. Moore (late Speaker of the House of Keys) local Archæologists have lost a most painstaking collaborator. His place will be hard to fill.

ENGLAND. LAKE DISTRICT.

BY PROFESSOR W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

THE first find of Viking-age sculptured ornament in stone in Lancashire North of the Sands (South part of the Lake District) was made in the summer of 1909 at Urswick, near Ulverston. In the course of alterations to the church a fragment of a memorial cross was taken out of the North chancel-wall and sent by the vicar, the Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite, for examination. The shaded part of the accompanying illustration represents the stone as it appears; the outlines give the restoration which may be inferred from the dimensions, the remains of patterns, the curve of one of the holes in the head and the stump of the wheel connecting the arms. The whole cross was probably not less than about four feet high; the shaft, near the base, measured about twelve by six inches, tapering to ten by five inches at the neck; and the head had a radius of about eight inches. It was carved in red freestone with chisel and pick, like other monuments of the tenth century in the North of England; and the ring-knot on the face is distinctively Scandinavian, as opposed to Anglian, in type. The Stafford knots on the edge, with their peculiar termination, connect this

cross with a series in West Cumberland (Workington, Haile, Beckermest), and suggest that the Viking colonists of Furness were in touch with those on the coast to the North, rather than with those in Lune valley. The date can hardly be earlier than the middle of the tenth



THE URSWICK CROSS ($\frac{1}{12}$).

century or later than the beginning of the eleventh. This find, following that of Rampside sword earlier in the year, and that of the Pennington Runic tympanum in 1902, confirms in a striking manner the inferences from place-names by which Furness has been considered to be a district of Viking settlement.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive notes, queries, and replies from members and readers.

Replies, as soon as received, will be printed, and proofs sent to querists in advance of publication.

NOTES.

SAGA-BOOK, Vol. VI., Part II. Correction—The Council regret that an obvious error in the translation of Professor Bugge's paper on Havelok escaped their notice. Page 259, line 4, for *King's herdsman* (hirdmænd) read *King's men*.

CANUTE'S attack on London in 1016. "In the work of excavation for the new subway at the Elephant and Castle, the builders have tapped the waters of the ancient Tygris, a little river which is supposed to have played an important part in early English history. According to Maitland, it formed part of Canute's trench or canal, which carried his vessels during his attack on London in 1016, the waters of the Tygris connecting him with the river Effra, which entered the Thames at Nine Elms." (*The Observer*, October, 1910.) After the death of Ethelred, on April 23, 1016, when Edmund was chosen as king, "Canute, who was obstinately set on the conquest of London, made a canal on the south side of the Thames, and passed his ships through it, so as to bring them into the main stream above the strongly-defended bridge." *The History of England*, vol. I., p. 397, by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin.

DANISH LURS. The *Weekly Scotsman* of April 30, 1910, calls attention to the movement in Denmark toward the revival of "lurs," bronze trumpets "used by Danish Vikings. It was literally to the sound of these that England was conquered at the beginning of the eleventh century. A great number of them have been unearthed from the Viking tombs scattered all over Denmark."

The old Norse *lúdr* is mentioned in Snorra Edda and in early Norse literature, and while it is now being revived in Denmark it is significant that it is still in continued use in Shetland (the looder-horn) by the fishermen in foggy weather.

HAVVER BREAD. At the Keswick Agricultural Show last September, Canon Rawnsley offered prizes for "havver bread." The old Norse name *hafr*, for oats, is also still used in Shetland, and it is supposed that the name and corn were introduced into Cumberland by the Vikings in the ninth century.

SWEDISH FOLKLORE. The publications of the Swedish Societies of Dialectology and Folklore should put British Societies to shame. The splendid work that is being done in Sweden should be followed in this country, where our Folklore Society deals more with non-British subjects than with collecting the folklore of our own country. The Swedish Society has issued four numbers for 1909, of some 100 pages each, dealing with stories, dialects, beliefs, customs, Gotland tunes (156 visor) with words, etc.

VIKING GRAVE-MOUND IN ARRAN. Mr. J. A. Balfour contributes a paper to the *Proceeds.* S.A.Scot., vol. XLIII., pp. 371-75, on "A Viking Grave-mound, Kingscross, Arran." The shape of the mound is oval. Calcined human bones were found along with iron rivets, indicating a ship burial. A cetacean bone fragment was found decorated with a series of double circles with central points, a style of ornamentation frequently employed in the Viking period. The finds also included a bronze coin, a styca, of Wigmund, Archbishop of York, A.D. 831-854. Iron rivets were found of the type frequently noted as having been employed in the construction of Viking ships.

VIKING RELICS. An iron battle-axe of the Viking period found in Orkney, and a stone whorl inscribed in Runes, figured in the *Proceeds.* S.A.Scot., vol. XXXII., pp. 320-21, have been placed in the Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

MOUND CUSTOMS IN ICELAND. Mr. N. P. Fenwick, jun., notices a curious custom in Iceland, of depositing written verses on a cairn, to be found by the next passer-by. He translates one so found by himself as follows: "I am sitting here late and early; hungry and cold I linger. Sincere friend, will you not warm the old one?" The reference is to an old crone supposed to inhabit the cairn.—*The Athenæum*, March 5, 1910.

NORWAY AND BRITAIN. The first part of vol. 19 of *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, edited by Professor Alexander Bugge, has just been published, dealing with Norway's relations with the British Isles, 991-1322. The documents include a number of ecclesiastical letters dealing with Orkney and Caithness, which have already appeared in the Old-Lore Series. In order to make the series complete, documents which have already been printed in earlier volumes are referred to under their respective dates. In 1289, we have, in a Latin document, the first instance of the name Shetland. In 1290, is given an account of the expenses of King Edward I.'s messengers—Mr. Thomas de Braytoft, and Mr. Henricus de Rye—to and from Orkney, in which the following places visited are mentioned among others: Durnach, Schelbotel, Holmesdale, Hospitale, Wyke, and on the return journey Hospitale, Helmsdale, Shelbotel, Nig, Hinernarn, Dufhus, etc. A number of documents are given relating to the shipping trade between Norway and England, chiefly with Lincolnshire, in the fourteenth century.

NORSE PLACE-NAMES. Vol. XI. of *Norske Gaardnavne*, by O. Rygh, has just been issued, dealing with the southern district of Bergen, which is of particular interest in the study of place-names in Orkney and the North of Scotland, which were mainly colonised from this district. We should therefore expect to find many similar names, and be enabled to clear up doubtful points in the elucidation of kindred Scottish names. The names are grouped under their various herreds and sogns. Under each name is given the spellings at various periods, which is indispensable in arriving at the true form. There are four indices (1) farms and districts; (2) rivers, streams, lakes, bays, sounds, islands; (3) personal and god-names; (4) terminations. The volume of 643 pp. may be had for Kr. 4,10, from Cammermeyers Boghandel, Christiania.

SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES. Mr. Axel A. Bjørnbo has a paper in the 1909 Year Book of the Society of Northern Antiquaries on Adam of Bremen's Northern Geography, including England, Scotland, Ireland, and Orkney, Ireland and Scotland being treated as one and the same place. Captain Daniel Bruun and Dr. Finnur Jónsson give a full account of their excavations of a hof or temple in Iceland, already referred to in the Year Book for 1909, p. 47. Mr. August Gebhardt gives a short note on Nordisk (Scandinavian) names in the so-called *Necrologium Augiense, circa 1100*, which gives a list of pilgrims on their way to Rome as they passed through Reichenau, in Germany. The principal paper is a valuable contribution by Professor Sophus Müller, on the commencement of the Bronze Age and its earlier development in Denmark, illustrated by the latest finds.

DANSKE STUDIER. Among the articles which appeared in 1908 and 1909 may be mentioned "Loke i nyere folkeoverlevering," by Axel Olrik, including the occurrence of the name in Shetland, England, etc. Danmarks Folkeminder Nr. 2 gives an interesting account of "Livet i Klokkegaarden" in old times, with illustrations, among which is one of a Danish kvern resembling the Icelandic one illustrated in Old-Lore Miscellany, Vol. III., with its mandel, and resembling the Orkney one with its lightening tree; a bismer, similar to the Orkney one, and heaps of other implements and articles of domestic use familiar to Orkney, are illustrated and described.

BERGEN MUSEUM YEAR-BOOK for 1910 (part 2) contains a paper by Dr. Haakon Schetelig, on old carriage and horse trappings, with illustrations of examples in Bergen Museum. Dr. Harry Fett contributes an illustrated paper on miniatures from Icelandic MSS., of the highest value and importance.

NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. The Year-Book for 1909 contains, among a number of the interesting papers, the following: Decoration of Icelandic Churches in the Middle Ages, illustrated; a health-well and coins found in it; Urnes group, the last period

of the development of style of the Viking time (illustrated), by Dr. Haakon Schetelig; papers on Dyste Kirke, Slemdal Kirke, Tingvoll Fylkeskirke, and Opdal Kirke—the oblong nave and chancel and narrow chancel arch are similar to the contemporary ruins in Orkney and Shetland; investigation of the Churches in Tromsø and Nordlands districts, 1909 (illustrated); bibliography—which is of particular interest and use. A special work has been issued giving a report of the preserved antiquities of the Christian Middle Ages, by H. M. Schirmir, including sten and stavkirker.

THE THOUSAND YEAR JUBILEE OF NORMANDY. The "*Stockholm Aftenbladet*" writes, that Normandy intends next year celebrating the conquest of the country by the Norse Viking, Ganger Rolf, or Rollo. A most ornate programme has already been drawn up, but the details of the same are not yet known to the public. The jubilee will take place at Whitsuntide, and will last a whole week. It will consist of historical processions and exhibitions of objects of Old Norse culture. The principal celebrations will take place at Rouen, and a great number of English, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish historians will be invited. Professor Stenstrup and Professor Georg Brandes will come from Denmark to take part in the ceremonies. Professor Verrier, of the Sorbonne, is visiting Christiania, where he has arrived from Denmark, in order to consult about the Norwegians taking part in the Jubilee.

It is also intended to unveil a statue of Rollo in Paris during the celebration of the Jubilee.

A VIKING MUSEUM. The Municipality of Rouen has decided to establish in Rouen a Viking Northern Museum. The foundation stone of the new museum is to be laid in 1912—i.e., 1,000 years since the founding of the Grand Duchy of Normandy. The architect of the future museum, whose name is Dubey, and who has also been appointed curator, is soon leaving for Scandinavia, and more especially Norway, in order to make the necessary studies for the work.

VIKINGS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Our Hon. Dist. Sec., Mr. J. A. Teit, of Spence's Bridge, reports (24th December, 1909) that the Norwegian and Danish Settlements at Bellacoola, and elsewhere in the Province, appear to be prospering. There is quite a sprinkling of Scandinavians and Icelanders throughout the Province. The Swedes do not seem to be so much in the ascendancy in numbers as formerly, a good proportion of the later arrivals are Norwegians direct from the old country, or from various points in the States. Some of the brightest scholars in the schools of this country within the last two or three years have been of Norwegian parentage, notably Thorleif Larsen, who took the Rhodes Scholarship, and has since distinguished himself at Oxford. Two or three Shetlanders are making out a list of the names and addresses of all Shetlanders

known of in the Province, and their descendants. This may be enlarged so as to be of value, showing the history of Shetland settlement in this country. In the recent elections, held on the 25th November last, three Shetlanders were returned as representatives to the B.C. Legislature, viz., William J. Manson, for Dewdney district; Michael Manson, for Comox district; and William Manson (at one time Mayor of Nanaimo, and lately Government Agent at Prince Rupert), for Skeena district. The first two are brothers, and the last-named their cousin; all were returned in the Conservative interests. The most important event during the year was the formation of an Orkney and Shetland Society in the City of Vancouver, details of which have already appeared in *Old-Lore Miscellany*. The Shetlanders expect to have a membership in it equal to the Orcadians by the early part of next year. A large amount of anthropological work has been done in late years, and continues to be done by several scientific societies among the various native tribes of British Columbia. A thorough study on similar lines of the natives of Orkney and Shetland has not yet been made, and it is time something was done in that way. Dr. Jakobsen has done a work of the greatest value in linguistics, but nothing very thorough has yet been done in other fields, such as archæology, sociology, physical characteristics of the islanders, etc., etc. Mr. Spence has given a good contribution on folk-lore, but much more remains to be done in this line. In Continental countries much progress has been made in all branches of anthropology, and the work appears to be done in a thorough and scientific manner, whilst in Britain this science is much neglected, and there appears to be a lack of funds and organisation for such work.

NORSE INFLUENCE ON CELTIC SCOTLAND. The local Icelandic Reading Circle in Glasgow continued to hold its meetings in the Historical Reading Room at the University during April and May, 1910. The subject of study this year was Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa.

The outstanding local event was, of course, the publication of Dr. George Henderson's book, "The Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland" (MacLehose, 10/-). Dr. Henderson is one of the foremost Celtic scholars in Scotland, and although his Icelandic is not above criticism, being rather too frequently inaccurate in detail, there is no questioning the fact that his book is the most substantial single contribution that has ever been made to the subject. The work of the late Dr. Alexander MacBain, of Inverness, on the same lines, is scattered through various volumes, and the invaluable philological work of Capt. Thomas is buried in the transactions of the Archæological Societies.

BATTLE OF LARGS. A movement has been set on foot for erecting a Memorial of the Battle of Largs (1263). A Public Meeting to consider the proposal was held, under the chairmanship of the Earl

of Glasgow, in Largs Public Hall, on the 11th June, 1910. Our Honorary District Secretary, Mr. R. L. Bremner, had previously written to the "Glasgow Herald" expressing the hope that the proposed Memorial would not take a boastful or vindictive form, on the two grounds, that in so far as the Battle might be considered a triumph for the Scots, it was chiefly, if not wholly, a triumph of winds and waves; and secondly, that the "enemy," to a very large extent, consisted of the Scoto-Norse inhabitants of our own Western Islands. This point of view obtained considerable favour at the Meeting, and Lord Glasgow's speech, in support of the proposal, gave an admirably fair and accurate account of the Battle.

MEMBERS' WORK, ETC. Mr. R. L. Bremner (Hon. Dist. Secretary for Glasgow), gave a lecture last January to Provand's Lordship Club, on "Scenes from the Northern Sagas," in which he dealt with Old Norse literature, the Viking colonies, and life in Iceland.

Professor Allen Mawer (Vice-President of the Viking Club), the Joseph Cowen professor of English Language and Literature in Armstrong College, Newcastle, gave his first lecture last March on "The Viking Age," in which he contended that of "the great movements which had contributed to the building up of modern Europe, the Viking movement, though certainly among the greatest, was probably the least familiar to the majority of historical students, professional or amateur." He further said that "Scandinavia, and more particularly Norway and Iceland, possessed a heroic literature, which could on its own merits stand side by side of the great literature of Greece and Rome, and fear nothing from the comparison, if they could, indeed, compare literature whose whole manner and spirit were so divergent." (*Newcastle Chronicle*, March 7, 1910.) The great advances recently made in the knowledge of Viking literature and archæology were pointed out, and the great debt England owed to the Scandinavian language, law, social polity, and civilization.

Dr. O. T. Olsen (Hon. Dist. Secretary for Lincolnshire), is to be congratulated on having conferred on him, by the Emperor of Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun. Mr. Olsen is also a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf and of the Order of Wasa, and a D.Sc.

Dr. G. A. Auden (Hon. Dist. Secretary for York) gave a lecture to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society last year on "Viking Remains found in York," a subject which he has already discussed before our Club.

Dr. Jakob Jakobsen (Hon. Dist. Secretary for Faroe) visited Orkney this summer, where he is making investigations into the dialect and place-names of the islands. He intends next to pursue his philological researches in Caithness.

Mr. Francis P. Marchant (member of Council) has had a silver medal awarded to him by the Mayor (Dr. Karel Gros) and Cor-

poration of the Royal Capital, Prague, in recognition of efforts by way of writings and lectures, to make Bohemia better known in this country.

Mr. David Auchterlonie, M.A. (member of Council), has been appointed professor of philosophy in the M.A.C. College, Aligarh, United Provinces, India.

VIKING STUDIES. It is quite remarkable to note the ever increasing output of Viking literature in England, which is concurrent with the growing interest in the subject. Professor Henderson's *Norse influence on Celtic Scotland* is certainly a great stride in advance, and shows how the question has caught on with the Gaelic student—in this case one who almost tries to out-Viking the keenest Viking partisan among us. The foundations laid by William Morris, Eiríkr Magnússon, the Viking Club, and the earlier pioneers, are being rapidly built upon.

YEAR-BOOK COVER. The border design of the cover has been taken from that of the illuminated address to Mr. Magnússon (see p. 22). The Arms of Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden are placed on Viking shields at the four corners, and the Club badge—a Viking ship—at the top. The latter is on a shield surmounted by a coronet, taken from the Arms of the Norse Jarl of Orkney, the club having been originally founded as an Orkney Society. Interlaced V.C.'s, for Viking Club, form the lower border; and O.S.C.S., for the Old Norse Jarldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, form the other borders.

QUERIES.

TABOOS. Examples are wanted of taboos used on sea and land in Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

SHEEPMARKS. Will someone kindly give the description and names of sheepmarks used in Iceland and Norway?

BLACK DANES. Is there any historical evidence to explain the meaning of "black Danes"?

NORDISK. Is there any objection to this term for Norway, Denmark, and Sweden being used in England in place of "Scandinavian," which latter gives offence to many?



OBITUARY.

KNUT MARTIN STJERNA, Sweden.

In Knut Martin Stjerna, Sweden has lost one of her most promising sons, and many archæologists in Europe a friend of exceptional attainments. He died on 15th November, 1909, at the early age of 35, but leaves behind him a record of energetic and successful work that will keep his memory green for years to come.

It was by a critical study of the poem of Beowulf that he was drawn to archæology, and his vivid imagination, combined with rare powers of induction, gave fresh interest to the saga as well as to the stage of culture represented therein; for he found the poem best illustrated by relics from the soil dating from the century between 550 and 650 A.D. His intimate knowledge and frequent use of Vedel's classical work on Bornholm resulted in a contribution from his own pen to the history of that interesting island during the Iron age (*Antiquarisk Tidskrift*, 1905); and a further paper on the Scandinavian origin of the Burgundians (*Compte rendu du Congrès de la société préhistorique de France à Vannes*, 1906) lends colour to the derivation of Bornholm from Borgundarholm.

Several papers on the problems of the Beowulf poem stand to his credit, but though that was his favourite study, many other subjects engaged his attention during a strenuous archæological career of ten years. In 1900 he joined the staff of the *Syd Svenska Dagblad*, night-work for the press leaving him free in the daytime to study the national archives at Lund, where he had a minor official appointment. His vacations were spent in foreign travel, and he devoted much attention to the principal collections of antiquities in most of the European countries. At the end of 1905 he gave up newspaper work and the study of records for research on the Migration period, following in the footsteps of his distinguished countrymen, Hildebrand and Salin; but, unfortunately, nothing from his pen is published on this subject, though he planned a treatise on the connection between Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon antiquities. In France he came under the influence of Cartailhac and other masters of pre-history, and entered with characteristic energy into a study of the remote past, forming and retaining his own views on many disputed subjects. In 1906-7 he settled at Uppsala, and undertook courses of lectures on the Migration and Viking periods, as well as secretarial duties in connection with various learned societies. From the deep impression made on his pupils and colleagues by his untimely decease, it is clear that his enthusiasm was infectious and his personality universally attractive. Not content with lecturing on the Stone Age, he led the way in forming and publishing type-series of the antiquities of Uppland, and laid the foundations of an important prehistoric museum. Towards the end of 1908, however, his activity was impaired by heart-weakness, and though in the following March he took over the direction of the University Museum of Northern Antiquities, he was not destined to see the fulfil-

ment of his dreams for its development. A prolonged rest in the summer of 1909 was followed by excavations and excursions, and his lectures continued till the beginning of November, when his strength began to ebb; and his burial at Malmö (his native town) on the 20th of that month gave rise to a striking manifestation of sympathy.

Those who knew him best emphasize his sterling honesty and singleness of purpose, his unfailing courtesy and intellectual thoroughness. Others, who only met him on his travels, will remember him as a conspicuous example of Scandinavian friendliness and scholarship.

R. A. S.

WILLIAM HADDON BEEBY, F.L.S.

William Haddon Beeby, F.L.S., born June 9, 1849, died January 21, 1910, son of William and Elizabeth Beeby. Married, 1892, Miss Florence Emma Hardcastle, by whom and a son he is survived. He left school at an early age, and eventually became an official in the Bank of Tarapaca and London. Since 1886 he explored in his summer holidays the limited and extremely interesting Flora of Shetland, not only discovering about sixty additional species for those islands, some of which being the first records for Britain, but also finding several plants quite new to science, a list of which will be found in the July number of the *Old-Lore Miscellany* of the Club, in which an obituary notice appears by his friend and correspondent, the Rev. Edward P. Marshall, of West Monkton Rectory, Taunton. His contributions to the Club consist of an article in the SAGA-BOOK on "Söl and Samphire," and Notes and Queries in *Old-Lore Miscellany*. Mr. Beeby took exception to *askr ygdrasil* (the ash) being represented as a *reynir* (rowan-tree or mountain ash) in the title page of the Club's translation of the Elder Edda, the two trees and their respective folk-lore being quite distinct from one another.

J. G. MOODIE HEDDLE, J.P.

J. G. Moodie Heddle, of Cletts, Orkney, J.P., etc.; born December 11, 1844, died in South Ronaldsey, September 12, 1910. Eldest son of John George Heddle, of Melsetter, J.P., and his wife Mary, daughter of Wm. Traill, of Woodwick. Married first, Rebecca, eldest daughter of Lewis Aaronson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who predeceased him. Mr. Heddle is survived by four sons and one daughter by his first marriage and by his second wife. Mr. Heddle is succeeded by his eldest son, John George Flett Moodie Heddle. Mr. Heddle contributed articles to periodicals, including *Blackwood's Magazine* and the SAGA-BOOK of the Viking Club. He undertook to write the volume on Orkney for the Scottish County Histories, which was never published, as the series was discontinued. Some of his poems will be found in *Modern Scottish Poets*, D. H. Edwards, Brechin; but as the proofs of these were not submitted

to him, they are inaccurate. Mr. Heddle took an active interest in local affairs, and devoted much energy and money in the improvement of the Melsetter estate, the greater part of which was sold some years ago.

THE REV. J. E. A. INGE.

It is with deepest regret that we record the death of the Rev. J. E. A. Inge, who passed away on May 17th, 1910. Mr. Inge was born in 1826, at Portsea. He was the eldest son of Captain Edward Inge, late H.M. 4th Light Dragoons. He graduated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1854. The same year he was ordained to the Curacy of Pillerton Hersey, Warwickshire, where he remained until 1859. In 1859 he removed to Kirton-in-Holland, where he officiated until 1862. In 1862 he was curate of Westbourne, Sussex. In 1863 curate of Worlingworth, Suffolk. The Lord Chancellor appointed him rector of Athelington, Suffolk, in 1863. During his incumbency there, which lasted until 1876, he restored the Church in an admirable manner. In 1876 the Lord Chancellor preferred him to Gayton-le-Marsh, of which he was rector until his death at the advanced age of 84 years. In 1854 he married Lucy Frances Boulton, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Pownall Boulton, who was for fifty years rector of Bidford and Salford, Warwickshire. From this union, marked with the tenderest visible signs of affection and joy, were born a family of ten children. "A Job's family," as Mr. Inge humorously described them—seven sons and three daughters. Three of the sons predeceased their father—dying in Brazil. Mrs. Inge survives her husband. The writer, having known Mr. Inge from the year 1877, can speak from that knowledge which "heart affluence in discursive talk" in the home and by the way creates. In these days of feverish stir and shallow reading, he was the rare old-fashioned scholar who loved and knew his classics, and could appreciate the apt Latin quotation, illustration, or reference. His knowledge of antiquarian matters was varied. Genealogy and heraldry were congenial subjects. He was a fellow of the Royal Archaeological Society, and a member of the Viking Club. Music was a favourite recreation, and of which he was no mean judge. He was an excellent player of the English concertina—an instrument, apparently, but little known, but worth knowing to be appreciated. His family recall his constant gentleness and interest not only in them, but in those who were estimated his friends. In the quiet, even life of a country clergyman of this type, there is not much for the larger outer world to know or remember. Such lives, however, add in an unnoticed way to the sweetening of life and manners. To those privileged to be friends, and to those nearer ones still and dearer, they form an influence and memory that will not fade away.

J. FOSTER, D.C.L.

REVIEWS.

ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG over det Norrøne Sprog på Shetland. Af
JAKOB JAKOBSEN. II. Hæfte. København, 1909. (*Gøpn-liver.*)

Not many people besides Dr. Jakobsen himself are properly qualified to write a review of his noble Shetland dictionary; and he has in fact already given a review of the whole field in his previous works on the Shetland language and the place-names. One can do little more than call attention to his work; and for the Viking Club it can hardly be necessary to insist upon its merits and its inexhaustible store, not of learning only, but of suggestion and encouragement for students of language, of history, and of the humanities.

Under *grøn*, e.g., will be found the refrain of the Shetland ballad of Orpheus, and an interpretation—or sufficient materials for interpretation—of the same fascinating piece of traditional poetry. Under *kelda* will be found a quite different example of the way things are handed on, and changed, in process of time. *Kelda*, meaning properly a spring or fountain, is also commonly used in Iceland of a bottomless place in a bog—a “well-ee,” as it is called in the Lowlands. But in Shetland this secondary meaning (it would seem) has disappeared, while a tertiary meaning has survived, namely, “a soft place at the bottom of the sea, between rocks on a fishing ground.” This usage clearly implies the previous stage, the dangerous “well-eye” on a moor, though that is no longer in these islands spoken of as *kelda*.

The anthropologist has learned already from Dr. Jakobsen many new examples of the force of *tabu*, especially at sea. The sea-word for “hen,” *hjónsi*, has some interesting philology under it in the Dictionary, and so has the land-word, *hunek*. This latter shows that a form of the old Norse *hæna* prevailed without the *i* mutation. What if this were a clue to the puzzling phrase of Chaucer in his *Troilus* :—

“Thus seyden here and howne”?

But this is not the proper place for discussion of that insoluble problem.

The words *hagert* and *ill-hagerd* deserve attention. *Hagert* by itself looks rather like the ordinary “haggard”; but *ill-hagerd* is something different.

A number of the words are comic, and *haiþernor* and *hannister* should be noted among them. *Hwigadesura*, used in comic address: “Oh, Hwigadesura, what news wi dee de day?” is clearly a variant of Whippety Stourie, though that Lowland troll is not mentioned by Dr. Jakobsen. If there is any criticism to be offered with regard to Dr. Jakobsen's philology, it is that he does not give quite enough place to the Norse derivations in English. Thus in connexion with *Goorn* of the Fair Isle—the Ogress, *Gjgvín*—he does not mention the Gyre Carline. *Hemelt* is not (one may venture to say) from the Scotch *haimald*,

nor is *haimald* exclusively Scotch; but the Norse *heimolt* has found its way into the English language at many different points, in the island of Britain and north of the same. The peculiar Shetland usage, making *hemelt* the sea-name for "wife" (= "the domestic"), is worth repeating here, though it must be well known already to readers of Dr. Jakobsen's previous work, the book published in 1897.

Under *hwamm*, as under *hemelt*, may be remarked a too narrow view of the English language; it is true that "Wham" is found in Lowland Scotch, but it is not to be called a Scotch word—e.g., High Wham and Low Wham are to be found on the map just west of Auckland, in the County of Durham.

Under *idint* one looks for recognition of the old *ithand*, as well as of the common Scotch *eident*. And it is part of the great value of Dr. Jakobsen's work that it makes one look, and consider, and learn. He will forgive these small carpings, which do nothing to impair our gratitude, or lessen our expectations for the future.

W. P. KER.

JAMIESON'S DICTIONARY OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE. Abridged by J. JOHNSTONE, and revised and enlarged by DR. LONGMUIR. With Supplement, to which is prefixed an Introduction, by W. M. METCALFE, D.D., F.S.A.Scot. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1910. 12s. 6d.

THE original edition of this famous and well-known work appeared in 1808 in two volumes. A substantial supplement, likewise in two volumes, appeared in 1824. Abridged editions, made from the larger volumes, were issued in 1818 and in 1841. In 1867 a new abridged edition, revised and enlarged by John Longmuir, A.M., LL.D., was published by W. P. Nimmo, of Edinburgh.

In 1879-87 a new edition of the original work was published by A. Gardner, of Paisley, carefully revised and collated, with the entire Supplement incorporated, by John Longmuir and David Donaldson. This is in many respects a much improved edition, and is at present regarded as the standard one.

The present volume consists really of two independent parts. The former is, word for word, an exact reprint of the abridged edition of 1867, with a new title-page. It is, of course, a convenience to have this useful abridgment reprinted; but it is open to the obvious objection that it ignores the new edition of 1879.

This defect is now remedied by Dr. Metcalfe's Supplement. This is a very substantial addition, extending to no less than 263 pages, preceded by an Introduction of 48 pages. The Supplement contains additions and corrections, and is a very sound piece of work. It is clear that Dr. Metcalfe, who edited "The Legends of the Saints" for the Scottish Text Society, has done his best to bring the Dictionary up to date; and the result is a very handy volume, such as will be most acceptable to many a student. He has incorporated not only the numerous additions

made by Mr. Donaldson in 1879-87, but has laid under contribution nearly all of the available material due to editions of a later date, especially the numerous volumes issued by the Scottish Text Society since its commencement in 1883; besides many other sources which are duly enumerated at p. viii.

We are glad to see that the Memoir of Dr. Jamieson, by Longmuir, and Jamieson's "Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language" have both been retained. The editor was well advised when he "resolved to retain the Dissertation as a historical piece of writing," notwithstanding the fact that improvements in philological knowledge have materially damaged some of the arguments there employed. By way of further help, he has taken care "to add a brief sketch of the history and character of the language according to present day knowledge."

This "sketch" is very well done, and will tell the careful student nearly all that he ought to know. It is, of course, founded on the standard book upon the subject, namely, "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," by Sir James Murray. We now know that the old division which was sharply drawn between the Scottish and English "languages" was practically a mistaken one, and that the old Northern dialect was divided from Midland rather by the Humber than the Tweed. Accordingly the illustrative specimens of the older pieces in this dialect not only include extracts from Wyntown, Barbour, and "The Scottish Legends of the Saints," but also from the "Cursor Mundi" and "Hampole." It must be remembered that, "down to the end of the fifteenth century, what is now called Scots, or the Scottish language, was called Inglis, or English, but during the second half of the following century it began to be called Scots, Scotch, or Scottish." It was at a later period that a divergence between the speech of Edinburgh and that of Newcastle or York became more marked, though they have still much in common. The old division between Scotland and the Northern Counties of England was not linguistic, but political.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

GRÓTTASONGR. Edited and translated, with Introduction and Notes, by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A. *Coventry: Published for the Viking Club by Curtis & Beamish, Ltd., 50, Hertford Street, 1910.* 39 pp., $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. With facsimile from Codex Regius of Snorra Edda, and illustrations of Iceland and Orkney kverns. 1s. 6d. net.

THIS is a most important contribution to Northern literature, being the first thoroughly critical and scholarly edition of the Mill Song. Besides the textual emendations, verse xxii. has been detected as spurious, and removed from the text, while the verse itself is treated separately in an excursus of 6 pp. Mr. Magnússon is of opinion that the song is incomplete, and that the original ended with an account of the destruction of Frodi by Mýsing, so that the prose introduction is descriptive and part of the original poem, and not a later edition, as surmised



by Vigfússon. All this goes towards strengthening Dr. Jakob Jakobsen's theory that the poem is founded on an Orkney tradition, where Fenia and Menia to this day are associated with the Salt Mill in the Pentland Firth. It remains to be seen whether any similar tradition exists outside of Orkney.

A. J.

DARRAÐALJÓÐ, edited and translated, with introduction and notes, by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A. Revised Edition, 20 pp. *Coventry, 1910: Published for the Viking Club (Old-love Series) by Curtis and Beamish, Ltd. 1s. 6d. net.*

THE present volume, which is the first of a series begun by Mr. Magnússon dealing with Old Northern poetry connected with the Old Norse Earldom, marks a distinct advance in the study of Northern literature. It is shown that the correct form is *darraðaljóð* and not *darruðarljóð*, the word being a loan from Anglo-Saxon. The text and translation are arranged in parallel columns, and the former has been brought back to the standard of the oldest Icelandic MSS., and ð gives place to þ throughout. The important advance made in the text is the re-arrangement of verses five and six, the reason for which is obvious, and the division of the whole poem into twelve verses, corresponding with the number of the singing spear-maidens, which may not be a coincidence. The next volumes will be Earl Rögnvald's Hattalykill, of which there is at present no reputable edition nor English translation, and Bishop Biarni's Jónsvíkingadrápa.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

NORDISCHE PERSONENNAMEN IN ENGLAND IN ALT- UND FRUHMITTEL-ENGLISCHER ZEIT. By E. BJÖRKMAN. Halle a. S., 1910. 215 pp.

A NEW book by the learned author of Scandinavian Loan-Words in Middle English is always sure of a warm welcome. In the present work the Swedish scholar sets out to determine the forms which Norse (Northern) personal names assume in England in Old English and in Early Middle English. He has cast his net widely, but still many sources seem to be left out. Round's Charters, Landholders in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, temp. Hen. I., the Pipe Rolls before 1158, Testa de Nevill, the Feet of Fines, the Charter Rolls, the Patent Rolls, the Close Rolls, the Inquisitions Post Mortem, Kirkby's Quest, the Taxatio Eccles., the Index of Names in Ancient Petitions, the Index of Court Rolls,—all of which are printed and accessible.

He has had the pages of the Liber Vitae Eccles. Dun. containing most Norse names photographed, and most usefully corrects Stevenson's edition; yet he does not seem to know Hellwig, Die Namen des nordhumbrischen Liber Vitae, Berlin, 1888.

He adopts, with doubts, Freeman's derivation of Freystrop,

Pembrokeshire, from Freyr, the god. But Fraisthorpe in Yorkshire is Fraisthorp in 1285 (Kirkby's Quest), and Frestintorp in Domesday Book. So there it is Freystein's, not Frey's, thorpe.

He derives Aynderby, Anderby, Yorkshire, from Anund. Enderby, Leicestershire, is Endredeby early Hen. III. Harl. 83 A 19 Enderdeby 1286 Harl. 83 A 20, Enderdeby 1337 B.M. Add. 19841. This is clearly from Eindriði, and Professor Björkman, in a footnote, inclines to equate it with Eindrebi in Domesday Book, as coming from Eindriði.

He explains Ulf fenisc in Domesday Book as Ulfr fé-nízki, *i.e.*, Ulf the niggard. In the Hyde Register Atzor feonisca occurs, *i.e.*, fjónski, from Fjón, Funen. Might not fenisc be the Norman form of this adjective, *i.e.*, fjónski?

Konráð Gíslason has shown from contemporary skaldic verse that Icelandic-Norwegian -ketill in personal names corresponds to Swedish-Danish -kel, -kil till the beginning of the 11th century. Thus, while kel, -kil is found on runic stones in Denmark as far back as we can go, -ketill is not found there. This is of more value as a criterion than Professor Björkman is inclined to think.

Unlot in Domesday Book is equated with úhlutr, which never occurs as a man's name. May it not be Úliótr, as Leot, *i.e.*, Liótr, occurs, and similar names compound with Ú(-un)?

JÓN STEFÁNSSON.

ISLANDICA. An Annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library. Edited by GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS, Librarian. Vol. III. Bibliography of the Sagas of the Kings of Norway and related Sagas and Tales. By HALLDÓR HERMANNSSON. Issued by Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York, 1910. One Dollar.

This bibliography includes sagas and tales (Þættir) relating to Norway, the Faroes, the Orkneys, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia (Garðaríki), covering a period from the earlier half of the ninth century down to the reign of King Magnús lagabætir (1263-80). Mythic-heroic sagas (Fornaldar Sögur) will appear in a special bibliography.

The various MSS., printed editions, translations, reviews, and books and articles dealing with the sagas are carefully noted, with a description of the MSS. Under "Brenna Adams biskups" there is a reference to the Rev. D. Beaton's recent "Eccl. Hist. of Caithness." Under "Hákonar saga góða Aðalsteinsfóstra," Professor Collingwood's "King Eirik of York" in the SAGA-BOOK finds a place. As an appropriate example it will suffice to quote from the entry, "Orkneyinga Saga, or Jarla Saga, or Jarla Sögur," to which six pages are devoted:—

c. 872-1170. History of the Earls of the Orkneys from Sigurd I., Eysteinnsson to Rognvald II., Kolsson (*d.* 1158) and Harald II. Maddadhson (*d.* 1206). Written about or shortly after 1200. Separately the saga is only found in vellum fragments (A.M. 325, 1., III., 40, c. 1300; Kálunds Palæogr. Atlas, 1905, no. 32), and in a Danish version from c. 1600 of a lost codex (A.M. 103 fol.; cod. Holm. chart. 39 fol.), but it is complete in the Flateyjarbók.

The first printed edition is that of Jón Jónsson (*b.* 1754, *d.* 1831), the sources of which are duly noted and on which Goudie's translation is based. Among the works enumerated, as bearing on the Saga, may be mentioned Goudie's "Earl Rognvald and the Dunrossnessman" in the *Diary of John Mill*, also his "Norsemen in Shetland" (*SAGA-BOOK*) and "Antiquities of Shetland," Cursiter's "Bibliography," Mowat's "Bibliography." Numerous articles in *SAGA-BOOK* and *Old-lore*, 'Monumenta Orcadica' and reviews of that work. The translations only occur in English, Latin and German—the latter consisting of only a few chapters.

The present volume, together with the two already issued and those promised will form a unique and indispensable guide to Northern literature which should be in the library of every student interested in the subject. These volumes will form a complete monograph. With the appearance of these *annals* let us never miss the opportunity of blessing the memory of Willard Fiske, the founder of the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University, and of thanking the University for the splendid use it is making of its heritage.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

YORK IN ENGLISH HISTORY. (J. L. BROCKBANK and W. M. HOLMES).
A. Brown & Sons, London and Hull. pp. 292.

THERE is no city, London perhaps excepted, which possesses so extensive a bibliography as that of the City of York, and any addition to the long list of books needs some special excellence to justify its appearance. This is claimed by the authors in their attempt to attain "by reference to principles and causes . . . the standpoint of a York outlook on the national life rather than that of a strictly delimited local view." While it is difficult to decide for what class of readers the book is primarily intended, it will be conceded that the authors have successfully upheld their claim to originality in their method of treatment of matter which must of necessity be compiled from the work of their predecessors in this field of labour. By a diligent use of the stored material at their command, and by a judicious use of illustrations, admirably reproduced, they have given us a work which may do something to stimulate the people of the City to have an intelligent appreciation of the monuments of her past greatness, and to take more than a passive interest in their preservation. That this is urgently needed may be judged from the destruction within the last decade of the cloisters of the Hospital of St. Peter, and the attempt, repeated more than once and only foiled by the public-spirited action of a few persons, to destroy the remaining portions of the City moats and the so-called Queen Margaret Archway in the Abbey Walls.

In their treatment of the matter before them, especially in the chapters relating to the earlier history of the City, the authors frequently state as facts what can only be suppositions, and sometimes fail, by what may be termed a foreshortening of the historic perspective, to give a clear picture of the times they describe. Thus, chapter I opens with a loose

statement that there are numerous legends concerning the times and people who lived on the site in the times of Kings David and Solomon. This is followed by a reference to the cave-men who are said to have lived "certainly five thousand years" before the Christian Era, and that "in the periods of remotest antiquity we cannot discover a time when this place was not being visited by man." Allowing for the indefinite and relative connotation of the phrase "remotest antiquity," there is here a suggestion that definite evidence is forthcoming of the occupation of the site of the City by men co-eval with the cave dwellers of the Limestone caves of Creswell or Dordogne, whereas there is no archaeological evidence of any occupation prior to the latest period of the Stone-Age, as is seen in the illustrations of the stone weapons which are given. Such a statement as that the Celts "usually gave the Iberians the choice between slavery and death" is purely a conjecture devoid of any foundation of known fact; as also is the description of a visit of Greek traders to the more or less mythical City of Eburach.

There are moreover some statements the value of which cannot be accepted—*e.g.*, it is stated that during the Roman period the manufacture of glass was carried out in the neighbourhood. There is little doubt that all the glass dating from Roman times which has been found in York, as elsewhere, has been imported from the Continent. Similarly, the font from Hutton Cranswick, which is described as Saxon, and, by its position in the context, is associated with the 7th century, is antedated by some centuries, for it is typically Norman in style and treatment and may be referred to the early part of the 12th century.

The section dealing with the Danish period contains but little of interest. No mention is made of the Kingdom of York and its Irish connection, but an attempt is made to identify Guthrum (whose name still exists as Goodramgate) with the Guthrum who was baptized as Athelstane after the victory of Ethandune. This cannot be seriously maintained.

It is surely, too, a somewhat far-fetched conjecture to suggest that the modern name "Earlsborough Terrace" (a row of small villas not thirty years old) preserves the memory of the Järlsburh which is said to have occupied a site two hundred yards away in the 10th century!

The book, however uncritical it may be from a historical standpoint, must be judged as a whole and, despite these blemishes, deserves a due mead of praise from all who cherish an affection for the ancient City.

G. A. A.

THE NORSE INFLUENCE ON CELTIC SCOTLAND. By GEORGE HENDERSON, M.A., B.Litt., Ph.D., Lecturer in Celtic, University of Glasgow, Examiner in Scottish Gaelic, University of London. *Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons*, xiii. + 371 pp., illustrated, 1910. 10s. net.

DR. HENDERSON'S work must be welcome to students of Northern Literature, especially as he states the case from the Gaelic point of

view. It appears that the truth can only be arrived at by a series of independent essays on the part of Gaelic and Norse students, somewhat hampered by the fact that they are not conversant with the language, literature and history of both the Gael and the Norseman. It will now be the turn of the Norse student to take up the study where Dr. Henderson has left it, full of matter for further examination and elaboration. The historic background alone is open to considerable expansion. As regards place-names some valuable criticisms by Dr. Stefánsson will be found in *Old-Lore Miscellany*, Vol. III., p. 124. where also a full description of the book is given in detail. The elaborate table giving the changes which take place in loan-words from Norse must be used with caution, as many of the derivations are doubtful if not quite impossible, and the whole table needs careful verification and revision before it can be of any scientific value. The Gaelic student has now had his say, and we must now look for more light from the North. In this connection Dr. Jakobsen has commenced his excursion into the place-names and dialect of Caithness, and in the end we shall hope to get fairly accurate results.

A. J.

ON THE HISTORY OF THE BALLADS, 1100—1500. By W. P. KER.
From the Proceedings of the British Academy, Vol. IV.
Oxford University Press, 1910. 1s. 6d. net.

BALLADS are defined as narrative poems, lyrical in form, simple, and fitted for oral circulation through the whole of a community. The subjects of ballads must be not too long or complicated, the plot must be maintained without digressions, and a happy ending to the story is not essential. Ballads preceded and have outlived epic narratives because of their concentration. "The ballad shall have a plot, shall not wander from it, shall not expand it, shall not be large and long." It is doubtful if ballads have ever been composed communally, or appreciated merely by the uneducated classes or populace. There is, however, a folk-lore element in the matter of ballads. "Denmark is the key of the position." In Jutland in the nineteenth century ballads and folk-lore stories were alive among the people, but originally they had been current among all classes, as they are again to-day, owing to the work of Grundtvig and Kristensen. The Danish ballads are near akin to the English ones, and different from the German and Dutch, while from the French influence in the 11th century came the fashion of using rhyming stanzas and refrains.

Professor Ker believes in the very early origin of the modern European (Latin and Teutonic) ballads, though most of them cannot be dated for certain earlier than the fifteenth century.

J. A. FALLOWS.

THE POEMS OF CYNEWULF. Translated into English Prose by CHARLES W. KENNEDY, Ph.D., Instructor in English in Princeton University. With an introduction, Bibliography, and Facsimile Page of the Vercelli MS. London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 6s.

ALL lovers of the picturesque language of Saxon England will welcome the advent of a translation which gives in a single volume not only the four signed poems of Cynewulf, but also all those attributed to him. In his careful and clear Introduction, Doctor Kennedy by his modesty and conservatism, compe's our trust. Here are none of the wild and intricate theories, the disintegrations and dictatorial divisions of the long old English poems, in which some of the great German scholars of the past loved to indulge. Dr. Kennedy sums up the dicta of the leading authorities, and then leaves his reader to balance the probabilities. Only now and then does he indicate to which side the scale sways, and then in a modest, unassuming manner, which at once shows his scholarly judgment, and wins our respect. And in such complex problems as those in which the critical study of old English poetry involves us, the simplest solution seems to me the safest.

With regard to the translation of the runes in the signed poems, it is an interesting question as to how far, if at all, we are justified in translating any of them as adjectives. This with all due deference to the great scholars who have so rendered the C Y and U runes. Perhaps the greatest difficulty is to be found in the "Juliana."

Doctor Kennedy gives us a scholarly Introduction, a sound and readable translation, and a good bibliography. It may be that, however glad we should be to attribute the "Phoenix" to Cynewulf, Mather has said the last word on the subject. This lovely poem is the work of some unknown scop, whose artistic skill was at least equal to that of Cynewulf himself. There are passages in the "Phoenix" that for sheer artistic beauty rival the gems of Tennyson. I quote from Doctor Kennedy's Introduction.

"Mather, on metrical grounds, is also very decided in his denial of this poem (Phoenix) to Cynewulf. He finds the poem unique in its use of double alliteration, and says, 'We need have no hesitation in denying the Phoenix to Cynewulf. The interesting point of this conclusion is that there must have been, contemporary or nearly so with Cynewulf, another poet of equal or greater skill than he, the author of the 'Phoenix,' the most artistic poem in the Anglo-Saxon language.'"

"The most artistic poem in the Anglo-Saxon language." How true! And so likewise do we stand with the most artistic and most charming poem in middle English literature. As it is with the "Phoenix," so likewise with the "Pearl." Both are the work of

"Gems of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

Dr. Kennedy thinks little of Sarrazin's attribution of the "Beowulf" to Cynewulf. So, too, would the dullest undergraduate who had read

Anglo-Saxon poetry and thought about it! And most true it is that the "phrase correspondence between Beowulf and the Cynewulfian poems seems to prove little more than that these poems are in the same language, and show at times a merely normal and natural correspondence of phrase or turn of thought, and that in Anglo-Saxon poetry style and imagery are in the main conventional and formal."

True again! And hence many rash conjectures have arisen. There is a need for more old English scholars of the type of Doctor Kennedy. In place of rash guessing we need unbiassed minds and open judgments.

DOUGLAS STEDMAN.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By H. A. GUERBER.
London: G. G. Harrap & Co. 7s. 6d. nett.

THE above work gives in an interesting form a fairly representative selection of the stories so dear to the "Lords and Ladies gay" of romantic mediæval Europe. Some of these are exceedingly well told, and perhaps one might select "Reynard the Fox" and "Titular and the Holy Grail" for especial praise. The very sound remark as to the origin of the type of the former Saga beginning: "The root of this Saga lies in the harmless natural simplicity of a primeval people. We see described the delight which the rude child of nature takes in all animals—in their slim forms, their gleaming eyes," etc., is enclosed in inverted commas, but no author's name is thereto appended. As in "Myths of the Norsemen," Mr. Guerber seems to attach much authority to his quotations (verse) of many and widely distant ages, and he appends an "Index to poetical quotations." These certainly enliven the prose and lend a picturesque effect, but, as all seem to be regarded as of equal authority, there is some danger of misleading those who use the work as a commentary of strict accuracy on mediæval mythology. There are certain errors in the "Beowulf," as for instance, Sceaf and Scyld seem (page I.) to be regarded as identical, and the oft-repeated and probably most erroneous identification of the Geats with the Jutes makes its appearance once more, as likewise the interpretation of the name Beowulf as "bee-hunter"! (sic!) Then again—but here Conybeare's translation seems responsible—Æschere is called "young." Again, the Saga of Beowulf does not tell us that the mother of Grendel snatched the sword from the champion's grasp, but that he cast Hrunting down in wrath at the sword's ineffectiveness. But after all, these are only slight lapses in a very excellent work, which, if it only meets with half the success it deserves, should awaken interest in:—

"The Borderland of old Romance,
Where glitters hauberk, helm and lance,"

in the mind of every person fortunate enough to secure this book.

The publishers are Messrs. Harrap, and that is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the illustrations. We heartily

welcome this addition to the most fascinating volumes issued yearly by this firm, whose work in spreading wide abroad these immortal stories is worthy of the utmost praise.

DOUGLAS STEDMAN.

THE STORY OF HEReward, THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. By DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A., Dublin University Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, author of "Hereward"—a Romance. Illustrated by GERTRUDE DEMAIN HAMMOND, R.I. London: George Harrap & Co. pp. 280.

THE fascination of the last great defender of Saxon England has fallen upon Mr. Stedman—as it fell upon Charles Kingsley years ago. His little idyll of the loves of Hereward and Alfruda is now followed by this more serious "Story of Hereward": wherein is contained every detail about the hero that can be gathered from ancient records and monkish chronicle, with only such additions as are necessary to make a coherent story and supply the colour of the period. The incidents of Hereward's youth, on which chronicles are almost silent, as well as the fight in Flanders, where the English champion overcomes the Norseman, Harold Hardrada, are true, Mr. Stedman tells us, only in the sense that they are true to the spirit of the age. But they fit in so well with what we know of the wild life of those days that one could forgive many another such "daring innovation."

Stripped of all but the bare outline, the life of Hereward is a romance of the most stirring kind," enough to inspire every true-hearted Englishman with devoted love for 'England's Darling,'" as the preface enthusiastically put it. But Mr. Stedman has woven all the incidents into a narrative of wild adventure, with a strong thread of love-interest running through: and he has written it in a pleasant literary style, at times almost poetic, but easy and free from unnecessary archaism. Only, if a suggestion might be made, Hereward's alliterative lay before King Ranald is much more in keeping with the times than the rhymed quatrains he chants in the first chapter.

The book is beautifully illustrated by Miss Hammond, whose pictures of Alfruda and Torfrida are specially charming.

J. H. MCNAIR.

THE STORY OF IONA. By the REV. EDWARD CRAIG TRENHOLME. With illustrations from photographs and drawings by FRANCES M. RICHMOND. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1909. 8s. 6d. net.

THE illustrations to this book are excellent, and there is a full account of the topography, of the ruins of the cathedral, and of the carved stones.

The Story of Iona is fully told, somewhat drily, though with occasional quaint touches. We are told that Iberian inhabitants,

sun-worshippers of the Stone Age, erected stone pillars in Iona about 6000 B.C., "which would be about the time of the patriarchs Jacob and Joseph." The Gaels, who followed, are supposed to have consulted the Druids, or wizards, the priests of the Iberian gods. Thus St. Columba, in deriding the druids' omens taken from trees and birds, said: "My Druid is Christ, the Son of God." The conversion of the Gaelic and Cymric Celts of the isles and lands of western Scotland by St. Columba did not lead to the ending of superstitious beliefs, e.g., in holy wells, and in mound-faries. Porridge was thrown into the sea as late as 1750 at midnight to ensure a good harvest of sea-weed for manure. Mr. Trenholme also observes that "Conversion of life did not go very deep among the people as a whole, but in many hearts it did." There is extant an old rule for hermits, called the rule of Columkill. "Whatsoever thou possessest of anything, let it be at the senior's command, for it is not befitting a religious to have any distinction of property. . . . Let a fast place with one door enclose thee. . . . Let thy servant be a discreet not tale-telling man, who is to attend continually on thee, with moderate labour of course, but always ready." The life of St. Columba was not written until 100 years after his death, by Adamnan the abbot, and stories of miracles, etc., were "improved in oft telling." Still, Mr. Trenholme tries to accept most of them. Many came to the Saint "seeking matters concerning medicines for the body." We find, incidentally, in the life of the Saint, that in Ireland, in the 6th century, women fought in battle with men, and that bards were disliked because they demanded good board and lodging for themselves and their retinues. The famous book of Kells may perhaps have been written at Iona. Mr. Trenholme is sceptical as to St. Columba having slept upon Jacob's Stone, which some people regard as evidence for the view that the English people are the lost ten tribes!

J. A. FALLOWS.

IN THE VAN OF THE VIKINGS; OR, HOW OLAF TRYGGVASON LOST AND WON. By M. F. OUTRAM, Author of "The Mystery of the Ash Tree," &c. 316 pp. London: The Religious Tract Society; n.d. 2s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH much has been done of late years to bring the treasures of Northern literature within the scope of the youthful reader, yet the field is a wide one, and we think the author of this book is to be congratulated on having presented one of the grandest stories of the North in an attractive and readable form to many whose general reading would not likely lead in this direction.

The chronology followed is that of the Olaf Tryggvason Saga, from which most of the episodes in the story and many of the conversations are derived. The characters are well focussed, and while avoiding all intricacies of style and expression which presuppose an intimate acquaintance with things Northern, the author has succeeded in retaining in their

speeches much of that dignity combined with picturesqueness which is one peculiar charm of the Saga. Short explanatory footnotes, a genealogy of the line of Harold Fairhair, and a brief appendix, in which reference is made to the few incidents for which there is no authority in the Saga, all combine to render the book a very complete and useful one of its kind.

D. A.

A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF OLD ICELANDIC. By GEIR ZOËGA, First Master in the Grammar School of Reykjavík, author of an English-Icelandic and Icelandic-English Dictionary. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1910. pp. vii. + 551, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10s. 6d. net.

THIS dictionary, in the main, is founded on Vigfússon's Oxford Dictionary, with the exception of the purely poetic vocabulary, which has for the most part been omitted (the Edda poems excepted), as well as a number of compounds occurring in legal, theological, or technical works. Tables of declensions, &c., from the "Outlines of Grammar" of the larger work are given as an appendix. The whole of the manuscript and proofs were revised by Dr. W. A. Craigie, Taylorian Lecturer in the Scandinavian Languages in Oxford.

Words seem to be omitted for no apparent reason. To take an example, which may be paralleled on every page, the verb *fiðjast* is inserted, but the adjective *fiðr*, the noun *fiðni*, the abverb *fiðjum* are omitted. *Fikja*, fig, *flekka*, a chequered coat, *flik*, a rug, and *flotnar*, men, are left out, while *fírar*, men, is put under *fírar*. There is no rule by which compounds are inserted or omitted, e.g., *fiðns-andi* is inserted, but *fiðns-kona*, *fiðns-list*, *fiðns-maðr* omitted. Errors not found in Vigfússon have been introduced. *Eistrir* is a non-existent nom. plur. *Brek* is fraud, not claim, demand. *Fiflast* means the opposite of the interpretation given. On the other hand, a better rendering was needed for, e.g., *mat-ketill*, meat-kettle (Vigfússon), should be cooking-pot, *mál-eldar*, meal-fires, etc. *Málfriðr* is first rendered by outward, nominal peace, but this is altered to: peace from suits, in a page of corrections. Neither of the two renderings is right. It means temporary peace, and stands for *stundar-fridr*. *Farar-skjóti* is rendered: means of conveyance. It is, like *reið-skjóti*, a riding horse.

On the whole, advantage has not been taken of recent advances in lexicography in Scandinavia and in Germany to correct old errors and to render interpretations more exact. This abridgment of Vigfússon's Dictionary cannot be said to be up-to-date, in spite of Dr. Craigie's revision. And it has omitted so many words that the student will soon find himself compelled to look up words in Vigfússon. Still, for the beginners, it serves its purpose, and it is one of the many signs of increase of interest in Icelandic studies which have come to light lately.

X. Y. Z.

FAMILY NAMES AND THEIR STORY. By S. BARING-GOULD (pp. xii. and 432). London: Seeley & Co., Ltd, 1910. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. BARING-GOULD has written a most readable if wholly unscientific volume on family names and their story. The author shows his usual literary skill, and one cannot but admire his wealth of material and the ability with which he marshals it. At the same time it is greatly to be regretted that there is so much indulgence in the idlest theorising on the etymology of names and much quotation of Old English and Old Norse forms, which are either imaginary or wholly corrupted. Chapters 8 and 9, on Place-names and Anglo-Saxon names, are the greatest offenders in this respect. The chapter on Scandinavian names and the list of such names in the appendix do not make any fresh contributions to the knowledge of the subject. Much happier and more interesting are the frequent allusions to Scandinavian Saga and custom throughout the volume. In these references Mr. Baring-Gould shows himself a sympathetic student of Viking-lore.

A. M.

BRITISH PLACE-NAMES IN THEIR HISTORICAL SETTING. By EDMUND MCCLURE. London: S.P.C.K., 1910 (pp. 349). 5s.

MR. MCCLURE has laid all those who are interested in the study of place-names in England under a deep debt of gratitude, for he has presented in concise form the results of modern philological investigation into the forms of place-names found in authentic historical documents from 54 B.C. till A.D. 1154. The study of place-names has in the past offered only too tempting a field to the amateur philologist, and one cannot be too grateful for a work which avoids idle theorising from the modern forms of place-names and confines itself to the study of older forms which may reasonably be expected to furnish some clue to the history of the modern form.

One section deals with the coming of the Northmen, and another includes a full discussion of the place-names mentioned in connection with their settlements in England. Here the work is for the most part scholarly, but there are occasional inaccuracies, *e.g.*, "the kingdom of the Sodor applied to the Orkneys and Man" (p. 224) and slips *e.g.*, Hebrides for Orcades (p. 226). The term Sumar-lithi (p. 230) originally applied to the fleet: it is only as a later development that it is used for the leader of the fleet. The list of borrowed words on pp. 230-2 is so inadequate that it is almost misleading. It would have been well to confine it to those elements used in place-names. The attempt to extend it opens up a vast field of philological investigation.

The book is somewhat overloaded with notes and discussions, some of which might well have been incorporated with the text. The pages devoted to the exposition of Celtic and Teutonic sound-laws are unnecessary for the scholar and forbidding to the amateur. There is thus a little danger that the work will not be as widely read as it should be, but no one can afford to neglect it.

A. M.

SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. By FRANK HARRISON. *London: The Eaton Press, 1907-9.* Vol. I., Parts 1-10, and Vol. II., Part 1. 1s. each.

The first ten parts and Vol. II., part I. of this work give promise that we are at last to have a book on English surnames which will be both full and scholarly. It is delightful to have a book on English names, which pays full respect to the advances in English philology during the last twenty years, and which seldom ventures upon the hazardous paths of guesswork.

A book upon English surnames necessarily involves research into the history of many other forms of nomenclature. Place-nomenclature plays a large part in the formation of English surnames, and the student of the latter is often called upon to solve problems in the former. Then too, nearly all Christian names have in our language come to be used as or in surnames, either in simple or compounded forms, so that the etymology of surnames covers a much wider field of study than is at first apparent.

Mr. Harrison's derivation of Old English and Scandinavian names is as a rule scholarly and accurate. At times, forms are quoted which have no existence in fact, *e.g.*, O.E. *hó*, a hill (s.v. Catto, Dellow), *bláw*, blue (s.v. Blofield) at others phonetic developments are suggested which are entirely irregular, *e.g.*, the suggestion that *g* in 'Gawthorpe' is a gutturalised form of 'Hawthorpe,' or that the name 'Fag' is from O.E. *Faga* or *fág*, discoloured. So also one must doubt the substitution of *d* for *th* in 'Dorney, Dornford,' and a group of allied names, or the possibility of deriving 'Marriage' from O.E. *máer-hege*. In the etymology of names derived from place-names, one would be glad of some more precise information as to the names in *-ingham* and *-ington*. The reviewer suspects that a good number of those which are so readily explained as compounds of *hām* and *tūn*, with the gen. plural of a patronymic in *-ing*, are really later corruptions of a gen. sing. of a weak noun in *-a*.

It is to be regretted the references are not more frequent and detailed, especially for the earlier forms of the names. It would enhance the value of the books greatly for scholars. Such a work as that of Dr. Lind on Icelandic names, which is now appearing, is a model in this respect.

One misses a few names, *e.g.*, Croall, Cronksley, Doheny, Cursitor, Burdekin, Gabbitas, of which one would be glad to have the etymology, but as a whole there are surprisingly few gaps in this excellent work. It is to be hoped that Mr. Harrison will continue and complete this work in the same thorough fashion that he has begun.

ALLEN MAWER.

STUDIES IN LOWLAND SCOTS. By JAMES COLVILLE, M.A., D.Sc., in Comp. Phil. (Edin.), author of "By-ways of History," etc., etc. Illustrated, pp. xi. + 331. *Edinburgh and London: William Green and Sons, 1909.* 7s. 6d. net.

THE important part of this work is some 50 pp. on Life in Moray and Fife, which contains "much in idiom and vocable that has never

yet been recorded." Through "the support and countenance of the Carnegie Trust" the book has been issued "in its present form," including some 140 pp. on "such apparently remotely connected subjects as Aryan Culture and the Gothic Gospels," vernacular of the Lake District, Braid Scottis in the Transvaal, etc. Dr. Colville does not spare the shortcomings of other commentators and lexicographers, including Professor Joseph Wright and the E.D.D., regarding the latter he remarks, "for the special purpose of my subject it could be of no great service"!

For style and motif we may quote: "While education and intercourse are between them killing out the vernacular, and writers for striking effects have to resort to Yankee or coster slang, or even sheer Kiplingesque audacity in diction, decadence can never apply to the classic Scottish speech."

As regards the author's philology he modestly acknowledges that "the interpretations offered are tentative and in no sense final." We feel, therefore, free to criticise one or two of his suggestions.

Reed (p. 65) the name of a yard for cattle in Fife, is taken to be an odd survival of the Pictish rath, a fortified enclosure, whereas it is more probably the old Norse *rætt*, a fold for flocks, which also survives in Orkney. *Awal* (p. 65), for a sheep tumbled over on its back, "is a Romance word of much dignity (Fench avaler, to descend, gulp down; Lat. ad valeur). Spenser uses it of the Falling Nile—'when his later spring gins to avale.'" This is the old Norse *af-velta*, Orkney *aval*, used of a sheep or other animal which has fallen on its back and is unable to rise. "*Foy* (p. 288) a feast, Shet., Ic. fog-und [for *fög-múðr*], (and p. 328) O. Du. foey, a compact, from foi, faith." This word is undoubtedly derived from Old-Norse, *fögnuðr* or *fagnaðr* in *fagnaðr-veizla*, a feast of joy, or *fagnaðr-öl*, a joyful banquet.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

OLD ROSS-SHIRE AND SCOTLAND AS SEEN IN THE TAIN AND BALNAGOWN DOCUMENTS. By W. MACGILL, B.A. (Lond.), Inverness. The Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company, Limited. Pp. xii., 435. Price 20s.

Not least to the antiquary are the pleasures of the chase. To plunge into the jungle of history and archæology whether in a charter-chest, a mediæval chronicle, or a museum, is an adventure full of promise. The student never knows what quarry he may rouse from its lair, or into what devious paths the pursuit may lead. Mr. Macgill's robust and catholic tome with its more than a thousand abstracts of North country documents, mainly of the 17th and early 18th century, while it may not have quite the allurements of the original papers to the seasoned archæologist, is for most purposes of archæological, historical, economic and social research distinctly better than the charter chest itself. For the calendar of documents is made on wise lines, so liberal in quotation, so full in abstract and so well supplied with occasional annotation, that every page stirs and

gratifies expectancy and rewards perusal. The records thus dealt with are largely law papers stored in the County and Municipal Buildings at Tain, the capital of Ross-shire, and at Balnagown Castle near Tain, the property of Sir Charles Ross. It was a happy idea of Mr. Macgill to undertake the labour of this calendar which gives to Scotland what otherwise would have been for long practically lost even to Ross. The writs are rather late in date to yield many distinctively Norse memorials. The very informality of the arrangement, as it increases the sense of heterogeneousness in the collection, heightens its element of surprise. A classification is elastic when set under heads so wide as Church Affairs, Education, Language, Medicine, Law and Order, Social Matters, Industries, The Covenant, The Stuart Risings, and Topography and Local History. Every head abounds in first class examples, and the work might of itself alone serve as a basis to establish the annals of Scotland for the two centuries it covers. Old-time customs registered are numerous. The thief in 1690 might be branded or have his ears nailed, "and the lap of his ear, quhair the nail is, to be severed from his head." In some cases, by no means grave in themselves, so late as 1724, a penitential ceremony was prescribed—the prisoners being "stript of their clothing down to the breeches, and a rope about their necks." Notices of various feudal usages appear, including the perquisites of the "mair" a sort of sheriff's officer. Minutes of parliamentary elections, reference to seisin by "hasp and staple," the continuance of the quern for grinding corn in 1720-30, mention of "sowenkitt," "flacterspade," "garrons," "thetts for horses," and a hundred other such terms and things now little remembered; allusions to "iron nails" for harrows as evidently somewhat of a novelty in 1751 may be instanced as types of curiosities and survivals. Not infrequently it is to be confessed that even a good Scot will crave for either a glossary or for more explanations. For instance "truss-stack-laroche," the site for a stack, is a conundrum to the present writer, and phrases abound which only specialists in land measures, agricultural tools, food-stuffs, house furniture and personal clothing can readily define. As might be expected at Tain there are a good many references to the old Sanctuary church and its lands. The occupants, referred to as "them that labour Saint Duthus Rigg," were found in 1722 to be encroaching on one of the public ways. Much material of importance on the northern roads, on modes and costs of travel, and on the inns of the kingdom is scattered through the miscellany. On dress the information is full and illuminating, and sometimes there is a comical side to the entry, as in the case of that "Hamborrow gown belonging to a gentlewoman in Tain," which Donald Munro's ox "came and eat up." Shipping allusions are far too numerous to detail, but mention may be made of the case of the "Amsterdame schipp," which was "all broke to pieces" within the bounds of Tain in 1656, and formed the subject of a plea for admiralty jurisdiction by the burgh. She was called the "Amsterdame of Amsterdame," and her cargo was being made short work of by the

"cadgers of fische" and others in Tain when Cromwell's troopers intervened. There may be noted the occurrence of bowmen (*i.e.*, bowers or steilbow-tenants), the use of legal phrases of philological interest, such as the payment of arles "of dead earnest," *circa* 1751, a notably late set of burghal regulations in 1700, and the quaint indenture of an apprentice in 1708 to the "airt and vocation of periwig-making and barbarizing trade," in which, with an eye to morals on the one hand, and economics on the other, the youth was bound neither to "commit the filthie fact of fornicatione or adulterie nor contract matrimonie." Among trades is named that of "snising maker"—or snuff miller. An archway in 1699 was to be made "according to the rule of airt." Last extract from a tempting store shall be the lively complaint about unfair incidence of taxation in 1654 that the "great burrows, as ye great fisches . . . eateth up ye small." The old viking seafaring spirit flashes out now and again, as in the young midshipman in Admiral Benbow's time, who writes home in 1702, reporting great successes at sea, and tells how he "could buy a vessell for very little, for prizes is very cheap." For criticism there is only need of a single sentence of warm gratitude to Mr. Macgill to say that Scottish antiquaries may well hope that this is only the first of many such bundles of spoil from the charter chests and town safes of the North.

GEO. NEILSON.

EARLY SCOTTISH CHARTERS. Collected with Notes and an Index, by
SIR ARCHIBALD C. LAWRIE. Pp. xxix., 515. Demy 8vo.
Glasgow: Maclehose. 10s. 6d.

SIR ARCHIBALD LAWRIE has done a service to students of early Scottish history for which they can scarcely be too grateful. Records for his period, which extends to the death of David I., 1153, are scanty enough, and such as are here given have hitherto had to be searched for in scattered and more or less secluded quarters. By thus bringing them together in a single volume he has saved other workers a considerable amount of mechanical labour; while he has been still more generous in the provision of an ample and suggestive commentary and detailed index. Thus, though the documents are mainly ecclesiastical in reference, and, for by far the greater part, of David's reign, the reader is able to frame in outline some conception of what Scotland of the twelfth century was like. It takes a very brief document to settle the Bruces in Annandale, but the Bruce Charters are, unhappily, the only ones of this class which survive. Other great families occupy the field simply as witnesses, but even so they are welcome. The profusion of such a grant as that to the Tironenses of Kelso Abbey well illustrates David's temperament; as a young man he had been "the pupil and friend" of St. Bernard. The incidental references in the documents are of wider interest. We hear of roads and bridges; of traffic by land and sea. Burghs are already recognised institutions, we see the

planting of the parochial system, and get a hint as to how the means were procured for the erection of costly cathedral churches. Iron is almost a precious metal; gold comes from Fife; seals are food; salt-factories are a sound investment for the monks of Newbattle; the rich Galloway pastures, to which Fordun makes a picturesque reference, provide a revenue in cheese. The royal feastings at the great centres must have been sumptuous, since the hides and fat from the kitchen are also the subject of grants. The path of the Pict is clearly traceable in the place-names of Fife that begin with the characteristic Pit or Pet. And the prominence of the monks of St. Cuthbert and the see of Durham reminds us how strong still in memory was the link with the old Celtic Church.

Sir Archibald shows a refreshing spirit of scepticism, which, if sometimes perhaps a little exacting, is none the less wholesome and desirable. Some charters are quite demonstrably spurious; others may still have the benefit of the doubt. It is hard to surrender the foundation charter of Scone, but Sir Archibald, by his tests, makes out a strong case against it. "Beth" is no doubt a misreading of "Heth"; but if it is strange to find a rebellious son of Moray in such company, it is no less strange that anyone should have thought of putting him there as a help to passing off a forgery. Consideration of the Book of Deer would have profited by an examination of the late Dr. Macbain's remarks in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, Vol. XI. Sir Archibald would have found good reasons for modifying his opinion that the language is "Irish" (p. 221), and not, as Dr. Macbain proves, genuine old Scottish Gaelic. Similarly that Malcolm Canmore did marry an Ingiborg, but that she was the daughter of Thorfinn, and not his widow, is the conclusion of the same scholar, and is further maintained by Dr. Henderson in his recent work. Duncan and William Fitz Duncan were thus of legitimate stock, though Sir Archibald would hold differently (p. 271). But it is the value of a work like this that it should bring these and other points into clear relief, and so force fuller enquiry.

W. M. MACKENZIE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND. By JOHN MOWAT. 47 pp. London: *The Viking Club*, 1910. 1s. 6d. Edition limited to 100 copies.

THIS list gives the more important works relating to Caithness and Sutherland and necessarily includes many dealing with Orkney and Shetland, all these counties having at one period formed the Old Norse earldom. It is more than a bare list, as many works have useful notes added by the author. We learn that the Rev. Alex. Pope's complete MS. translation of Torfæus is now housed in Wick Library. There are also lists of maps, newspapers and periodicals. To all intents and purposes this list contains references to all works of use to the student, and it is the first list of those relating to Sutherland.

A. W. J.

THE REV. ALEXANDER POPE, REAY, CAITHNESS. By the REV. D. BEATON, Wick, author of "Ecclesiastical History of Caithness." *Coventry: Published for the Viking Club by Curtis & Beamish, Ltd., 50, Hertford Street, 1910. 26 pp., 8½ x 5½. Illustrated. 6d. net.*

THOSE who have read Mr. Beaton's *Ecclesiastical History of Caithness* will not require to be informed that this biography of Mr. Pope, the translator of Torfæus' *Orcades*, is a thorough piece of work and full of local interest, and gives valuable glimpses of life in Reay in the eighteenth century. The correspondence on the authenticity of *Ossian* is of the greatest interest. Mr. Pope, himself a contemporary of MacPherson, was at work collecting variants of the same Gaelic poems in his district, one of which, dealing with the battle between "King Magnus of Norway and Fin MacCooil, King of Ireland," is given in the original, with a free translation by Dr. George Henderson.

A. W. J.

GOLSPIE: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS FOLK-LORE. By ANNIE and BELLA CUMMING, JANE STUART, WILLIE W. MUNRO, ANDREW GUNN, HENRI J. MACLEAN and MINNIE SUTHERLAND (Pupils of Golspie School). Collected and edited, with a chapter on the Place and its People, by EDWARD W. B. NICHOLSON, M.A., Bodley's Librarian in the University of Oxford. With Illustrations, chiefly from photographs, by A. M. DIXON. London, 1897. pp. xv. x 351. Originally published at 7s. 6d. and re-issued, 1910, at 3s. 6d. net to members of the Viking Club, by whom it may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary.

GOLSPIE is a small town on the east coast of Sutherland, which Mr. Nicholson found to be an ideal seaside resort, and where the happy idea occurred to him to enlist the services of the school children, and other inhabitants, in collecting the folk-lore of the people, and the result was a volume of considerable interest and importance to all who are interested in old beliefs and customs. Among the various subjects included are Stories, Superstitions, Customs attaching to Days, Games, Rimes, Proverbs, &c. The stories relating to water-horses and witches are peculiarly interesting, and are useful to compare with those of other Celtic countries, especially those of Ireland, to which many of them have a great resemblance. Mr. Nicholson's derivation of Kelpie from Kelp on page 332 seems to us equally probable and ingenious. His idea is that floating weed on the surface of the water suggested the mane of a water-horse, which dragged bathers down. Anyone who has attempted to swim in the sea after rough weather, when it is filled with weed, must be aware from his own experience of the inconvenience, not to say danger, of masses of weed, whether floating loose in the sea, or attached to the bottom of a lake or stream.

Among the witch-stories, those connected with hares are interesting. We have never been able to satisfy ourselves as to what is the real explanation of the stories we find all over the world respecting men being changed into animals. None of the explanations we have yet met with seem sufficient. The idea of shooting witches with silver may be connected with the world-wide belief that iron is specially obnoxious to evil spirits. As regards the image-killing we suspect that it was originally used as a magnet to concentrate the animosity of the ill-wisher; and afterwards, this being forgotten, it became a mere ritual, when, of course, it would be no longer effective.

We can heartily recommend Mr. Nicholson's book to all who are interested in Folk-lore, especially that of Celtic countries.

W. F. KIRBY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BARROW NATURAL HISTORY FIELD CLUB AND
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. Vol. XVII.

THE proverb, "Better late than never," is well illustrated by this volume, which, though dealing with the work of the Association for the two years ending March, 1904, has only now (October, 1909) made its appearance as a volume of nearly 300 pages. The variety of the subjects treated gives ample evidence of the usefulness and vitality of the Association, while the general excellence of the twelve plates which illustrate the book is well worthy of mention. One of these has already appeared in the SAGA-BOOK (vol. iii., p. 140), *i.e.*, the illustration of the Pennington Tympanum with its Runic inscription. It is to be earnestly hoped that this most valuable relic will be removed from its present position as the lintel of a farmyard outhouse (if this has not been done already) to a place of greater safety and accessibility. There is also an admirable photograph of the Pre-Norman cross shaft at Heversham. The ornamentation consists of the vine scroll with conventionalized grape-clusters and leaves, and shows also animal representations. The treatment of the vine-clusters recalls the ornamentation of one of the Lancaster fragments, and more distantly the Spital Shaft at Hexham, while the animal treatment is somewhat similar to that on a shaft in York Museum. The most valuable paper from an archæological standpoint is that by the President, Mr. Gaythorpe, upon "Recent Archæological Discoveries in Furness." Careful summaries of this kind are most valuable to anyone who wishes to make a study of any special group of antiquities.

There is an interesting conjecture in the paper on Field-names, a study which yields most valuable results, and one which may be commended to the notice of all local archæological societies. The author derives "Tosthills" from Tosti-daels, the shares of Tosti, for it is known from Domesday Book that Earl Tosti held lands in Furness. Mention should be made of the careful index, which is both full and exact, and thereby adds much to the general usefulness of the volume.

G. A. A.

A CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF SCOTTISH HISTORICAL AND KINDRED CLUBS AND SOCIETIES AND OF THE VOLUMES RELATIVE TO SCOTTISH HISTORY, ISSUED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1780—1908. With a Subject-Index. By CHARLES SANFORD TERRY, M.A., Burnett-Fletcher, Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. Pp. xiii., 253. Glasgow, James MacLehose & Sons. 1909. Price 10s. net.

THE *vade mecum* which Professor Sanford Terry recently supplied for the student's guidance through the wilderness of Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports has a fitting and no less valuable sequel in this excellently conceived and much needed working list of Club publications bearing on Scottish history. Comparatively, Scotland has done well in the matter of such Clubs. Partly, no doubt, the greater institutions such as the Bannatyne Club (1823), and Maitland Club (1828), were a more or less direct product of the patriotic wave of enthusiasm which welcomed the advent of Sir Walter Scott. The Abbotsford Club (1833), was a short-lived but very sincere tribute to his memory, followed soon afterwards by the Spalding Club (1839), inspired by a certain pride of the North in its own contribution to the national annals, and carried on with a popular spirit and a concentrated zeal and technical skill, such as made its issues formidably rival those of the older and more aristocratic institutions in efficiency of editing and success of research. The generation that did those fine things passed away, but not before it had greatly stimulated the Record publications and made inevitable the reincarnation of the old spirit in such live modern bodies as the Scottish Text Society (1882), the Scottish History Society (1886), the New Spalding Club (1886), and the Scottish Record Society (1898).

While not pretending to bibliographical completeness the Catalogue, with its invaluable subject-and-author index, is a most praiseworthy digest of what may be called the co-operative movement in Scottish historical study for more than a hundred years. There are inequalities and faults of method, especially in the insufficient setting out of the contents of many minor and some major volumes. There is something too limited with a system of selection which leaves out Scottish texts published by the Early English Text Society, and Record Series books like the Hakonar Saga and Jordan Fantosme's Chronicle, for which by hook or crook a place might well have been found. But it is far better to commend the much we have got than to grumble that it is not more. And much indeed it is. The Catalogue adds one more to those aids of study which somehow (by dint of our own unsystematic memories and notes) we did without before a happy thought brought them into being, but which once they exist make us marvel how we managed when we did not know the want of them. The index of subjects in fifty double-columned pages will greatly forward research by continual keys to obscure references we should never have thought to seek. Viking Club people will be glad to see justice done to the Club's growing tale of books, and to find in the index a good many—

it is a pity there are not more—entries about the Norse activities in those islands. Professor Terry has provided historical investigation with a fresh and powerful implement by this dictionary of sources.

GEO. NEILSON.

THE ANTIQUARY. July, 1909—August, 1910. London: Elliot Stock. Monthly, 6d. Annual Subscription, 6s.

SUBJECTS of interest to Vikings are "Aldingham Mote," by Professor Collingwood. "Prerogative Mills in Furness." "Traditions of Dwarf Races in Ireland and Switzerland," in which the small Danes in Irish folk-lore are introduced. "The letter M in Mason-marks," in which the reversed 4 and + monogram appear. In the correspondence this is dealt with under "the Chi-rho Monogram." "Wetwang Church" by Rev. E. Maule Cole. "In Mediæval Gotland," by James Baker. "The drama of Mediæval Leprosy," by Walter Shaw Sparrow. Review of Dr. Jakobsen's Shetland "Ordbog." Review of Professor Collingwood's "Thorstein of the Mere," new edition. "Early Sepulchral Monuments in Stapleford Church, Cambs," with interlaced ornament. "The Earliest printed maps," illustrated. "An Anglo-Saxon Brooch," by Sir Charles Robinson. "Ambidexterity and primitive Man," by Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, Litt.D. There are also appreciative notices of the publications of the Club,

A. J.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORICAL REVIEW. October, 1909—April, 1910. Quarterly, 2s. 6d. net. James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow.

THE October number of this magazine contains articles on the Edinburgh riot of 1792, on the rebellion of Wimond, and on the battle of Brunanburh, at which King Athelstan in 937 defeated an army of Danes, aided by various Celtic allies. Chiefs of the allies were Anlaf, Danish King of Ireland, and Constantine, King of Scotland. By the victory of Athelstan the English remained masters of Northumbria, and celebrated their triumph by legends and songs. The place of battle, however, is uncertain. Egil's Saga gives a story of the battle which differs in many ways from the story in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Egil was a Viking warrior, born in Iceland, and at feud with Eric Bloodaxe, a crafty and passionate warrior and singer, whose story in its present shape dates from 1200 A.D. The Scotch reviewer gives a long and interesting account of Egil's Saga, and decides that the place of battle must be Brunsworck in Dumfriesshire, a hill 920 feet high crowned by two Roman camps and on the old Roman road. Anlaf's army fled to Dublin. In the words of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle—

"The Northmen retired, bloody remnant from the spears,
In their nailed boats on the sounding sea
Over deep water they sought Dublin
And Ireland again, with minds cast down."

Sir Herbert Maxwell continues in this and the other number his entertaining "Chronicle of Lanercost." On page 96 an account is given of a book called "Racial problems in Hungary," by Seton-Watson, which accuses the Magyar caste of oppressing the Non-Magyar nationalities contrary to the statute of 1868.

The July Review contains an excellent article by P. H. Brown, on Scotland in the 18th Century, and also the story of "A Scot in France, in 1751," and of an ecclesiastical prosecution in the 17th century. The torturing of witches is discussed in the review of Andrew Lang's life of Sir George Mackenzie.

The Review for January, 1910, contains excellent portraits of Kings James the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth; also a good account by James Mackinnon of the Franco-Scottish League in the 14th century, and an article by Bishop Dowden on the Scottish Crown and the Mediæval Episcopate. There are good reproductions of pictures of William Elphinstone, of Zachary Boyd, and James Watt. On page 180 we read that "there is no doubt that the vitality of the Scottish dialects has weakened considerably during the last quarter of a century." On page 315 we read, that in 1665, the unemployed were sent from Scotland to Jamaica to create colonies which should make trade with the mother country.

The April number contains articles by the late Bishop Dowden on the right of Sanctuary in the mediæval parish church; by Mrs. Green on the Irish Parliament in the 17th century, on Watson the printer, and on a portrait of George Buchanan. On page 297 an account is given of H. C. Lea's "History of the Inquisition." "On his death American publicists immediately paid ungrudging tribute to Dr. Lea's distinction." Marion Mulhall's book on Explorers in the New World, gives a full account of the Viking and Irish explorers and also of the Jesuits' Missions in Paraguay.

J. A. FALLOWS.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN OF THE HORNLESS CATTLE OF THE BRITISH ISLES. By JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Agriculture in the Royal College of Science, Dublin. From the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. XII. (N.S.), No. 15, June, 1909. Dublin: *The Royal Dublin Society*, 1909. 1s.

THE prevailing opinion is that the British hornless breeds originated independently. "It is the purpose of this paper to show that the existing and extinct British breeds of hornless cattle may all be traced back to a Scandinavian origin." In the eighteenth century the breed existed in Suffolk, Yorkshire, Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire, Sutherland, Skye, Galloway, Somerset, Devon, and parts of Ireland, and it is pointed out that these districts "are all maritime and situated directly upon the Norsemen's tracks—circumstances which at once suggest that these hornless cattle are of Scandinavian origin." To make good his theory the author goes on to show that the breeds were originally of similar

character and of common origin, that their arrival in Britain coincides with that of the Norsemen, that similar cattle were taken to other parts of Europe with which the Norsemen were associated, and that traces of cattle of similar character are to be found in Scandinavia. A deal of historical and archæological information is brought together dealing with the subject. In literature the *hommyll* appears in Aberdeen in 1523. Dr. Samuel Johnson testifies to *humble* cows in Sky. The negative evidence is the absence of hornless remains of Roman and Saxon age, while the absence of any record or sign of the importation of hornless cattle since the Norman Conquest places their arrival in England before 1066. The varieties in Normandy, Channel Islands, Orkney, Shetland and Iceland are described as also Norway. Middendorff maintains that the hornless cattle of the ancient Scythians migrated northwards with their owners through Russia to Finland, and then to Scandinavia, and then to Britain. The possibility of the wild white breed having been introduced by the Romans appears to be supported by the finding of hornless cattle skulls in the Roman fort of Newstead in Berwickshire.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

THE GALLEY OF LORN. Historical, traditional, and other records of THE CHLANN DUGHAILL. Parts 1 and 2. A. MacDougall & Son, Sheffield. 6d. each.

It is difficult to gauge the value of this publication. It is interesting, as it is devoted to the history of the Clan MacDougall and as it tries to give an accurate list of its chiefs ("the privileged wearers of Three Eagles Feathers in their bonnets"), and it does so in a manner that is gratifying if one is a believer in tradition, but which is scarcely satisfactory to the modern critical historian. It is a pity that no references are given, as one can have no idea of the relative values of the statements made. Somerled, the Thane of Argyll (whose career, drawn chiefly from Skene and Gregory, is the theme of Part II.), is sufficiently remote to allow many traditions to have gathered round his name, having died at Renfrew in 1164. From him descended the Clan MacDougall, the chiefs of which took the surname of "de Ergadia" or of Lorn, about 1229, when they acknowledged the feudal supremacy of King Alexander II. Lorn passed with the marriage of two heiresses to the house of Stewart, and it might have remained with the Stewarts for many generations, but (with another heiress) it was wrested from them by the Campbells, Earls of Argyll. The headship of the MacDougalls however, remained with the family of MacDougall of Dunollie, whose pedigree is here traced with so much loving care that one cannot help wishing that the writer had given the whereabouts of the proofs—evidently at his hand—on which his genealogy is founded. An account (traditional), of the MacDougall's of Raray is to be found in Part II.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

DUTCH AGNES HER VALENTINE : being the Journal of the Curate of Coniston, 1616-1623. By W. G. COLLINGWOOD. Kendal : Titus Wilson, 1910. 3s. 6d.

IN this delightful little book by Professor Collingwood, written in the form of a journal, we have some chapters in the life of the Curate of Coniston during the early part of the seventeenth century. In his Preface the author states that the "outline is fact, the shading is inference, and the colouring imagination."

Taking the outline first, there are many features of great interest to students of the period covered, among others some remarks upon Witchcraft, an excellent topography of the neighbourhood, and a list of the various families residing in the parish. With regard to the shading, this may be inference, but it is inference drawn with great skill, and is entirely in keeping with the matter contained in the journal.

The colouring is that of the Poet and Artist, and it is perhaps superfluous to tell any reader who is acquainted with Professor Collingwood's writings that it is of the best. It is evidently the work of one possessing a genuine love for the hills and dales of the district, and a kindly affection for the inhabitants.

It is difficult for us of the twentieth century to realize that the stipend of a curate in 1616 was "no more than thirty-nine shillings and tenpence of lawful English money per annum, not counting whittlegate and harden sark, sheepgate on the fell and cockpenny at Shrove-tide;" but this was practically all that Mr. Robert Dowson had to look to for his means of existence. Small wonder then that tobacco was to be "come by but rarely!" Among his other duties was that of acting as schoolmaster to the rising generation, and as friend and counsellor to all his parishioners; he also cleaned out his church, which served in addition as school-room, once a week, and scrubbed "until the flags show in the floor, for I should take shame if quality from the Hall turned up their noses or bankered for something stronger than lavender in the sermon."

Touching this quality from the Hall, the Lady Bountiful was careful to arrange for the matrimonial happiness of Mr. Dowson, who meekly and submissively obeyed her instructions; but alas, her schemes never bore fruit, and the curate died a bachelor.

The facts relating to the Dutch or rather German miners in the Lake country are particularly interesting, and the account of their Christmas-tide celebration makes a charming scene. Dutch Agnes, around whom centred the romance of the Curate's life, married in her own station, and appears to have lived long and happily ever after.

Professor Collingwood states that this book is not a novel, but is intended as a historical picture. We think his intention is realized, and we commend to our readers this beautifully painted picture of an episode in the life of a humble minister of the Gospel in the reign of King James I.

A. SHAW MELLOR.

THE CRADLE OF OUR RACE (Souvenance of a Cruise on Northern Seas).
By JESSIE M. E. SAXBY, author of "The Home of a Naturalist,"
&c. Edinburgh: J. & H. Lindsay, Ltd., 18, South St. Andrew
Street, 1910. 64 pp. Illustrated. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. 6d. net.

THIS delightfully breezy brochure gives an account of Mrs. Saxby's trip to Sweden, on board ss. *Embla*, a cargo vessel from the Firth of Forth. The captain, his wife, the first mate, and almost all the crew were Shetlanders, so that our author was in good and congenial company. Mrs. Saxby remarks that "you can't persuade my countrymen to become firemen or soldiers (though some play at being volunteers), but they go before the mast as if that were their heaven-appointed place in the Universe." The interesting and graphic description of the voyage is embellished with information and criticisms on all subjects. Stockholm receives a eulogy which it well deserves, and most of Mrs. Saxby's land trips were made from here, where she came across such familiar friends as bismars and knocking stanes, and then suddenly plunged into the sumptuous restaurant at Djorgarden. Our subscribers will do well in procuring a copy of this work, which should prove a pleasant reminiscence if they have already done the track, or otherwise an incentive, with useful instructions to those who have still to plough this part of the deep.

A. J.

THE STORY OF SHELAGH, OLAF CUARAN'S DAUGHTER. A Saga of the Northmen in Cumberland in the tenth century. By C. A. PARKER, M.D. Illustrated. 72 pp., $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; cloth. Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1909. 2s. 6d.

IN the fore-word, the author, in referring to the suggestion that the "Helge Lay" was composed on the shore of the Irish Sea, quotes from another author: "The neighbourhood of Gosforth was indeed geographically the focus of all the influences which fostered the birth of the Edda poems. Wherever they were composed, it was here that they were illustrated almost at the moment of their production." It will be as well to remember that the myths gave rise to the lays, and not the lays to the myths. The myths were the common heritage of the Norsemen and capable of illustration apart from their poetic dress. It is therefore not necessary to suppose that the myths were simultaneously rendered in sculpture and poetry, and in one and the same place. It is more likely that the myths were represented in sculpture in one place and in poetry in another, in accordance with the prevailing genius. If the lays were known in Cumberland, it is more likely they were taken there from a common centre than otherwise. "The title rôle, Shelagh, is a sketch, one account saying that a daughter of Olaf Cuaran married a landowner in Britain, probably meaning Cumbria. That women played a great part in turning the Norsemen to Christianity, I firmly believe."

The story begins with Harald Fairhair's expedition and the settlement of the Norse colony in Cumberland, and relates the battle of Brunanburh, the conversion of the Norsemen, etc. The author (p. 33) equates "Surturday," "Surtur'sday," with Saturday, the Anglo-Saxon Sætern-dæg, Saturn's day. Are we to assume that this imaginary name is a novelistic licence? The correct form of such a name, if it ever existed, would be "Surtsdagr," or "Surtardagr." The oldest Norse name for the seventh day of the week is Laugardagr or Þvált-dagr, bath-day. The Norsemen, like many others in cold climates nowadays, bathed themselves on the seventh day of the week, which is supposed to have been originally a religious ceremony, and appropriately designated it Bath-day. Possibly our author has facetiously associated Surtr, the Black, with a gratuitous estimate of the cuticular state of the Norsemen on their septan, or still older quintan bath-day.

The illustrations are constructed from existing examples. The Gosforth hogback (see *The Ancient Crosses at Gosforth*, by our author, p. 84) has been used as the model for "The grave-mark of Griss," p. 61, but the warriors are supplied with winged helmets which do not appear in the original.

The working in of the old Norse place-names in the story, also shown on maps, is to be commended; and it is to be hoped that this brightly-written novel will increase the growing interest in England for its Norse past, with the result that recruits may be found to support the only society—The Viking Club—which devotes its whole energies to this subject.

A. J.

ANCIENT CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN SCOTLAND: SCRIPTURAL DEDICATIONS. By JAMES MURRAY MACKINLAY, M.A. Pp. xxiii. + 419 with map 9 × 5½ in. *Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1910.* 12s. 6d. net.

THIS book is to be followed up by another dealing with non-Scriptural dedications, which will of course be of more interest to Northern students, including, as it will, Saints of Norse birth. Pre-Norse Celtic dedications still remain in Orkney and Shetland. The chapter on dedication and consecration is particularly interesting. Under the dedications to St. Bartholomew should be added the parish of St. Bartholomew in Fetlar, Shetland (see *Orkney and Shetland Records*, Viking Club, Vol. I., p. 90). In the future volume the author can now place the dedication of the Church of Orphir, Orkney, to St. Nicholas (see *Old-Lore Miscellany*, Viking Club, Vol. III., p. 197). It might be pointed out that in Orkney the parish consists of a group of townships, and the parish takes its name from the township in which the Church is built, and in some cases from the dedication of the Church itself. The book is full of interesting information about Churches, folklore and customs, and

gives the dedications of chapels, etc., as well as those of parish churches. The following are the Orkney and Shetland dedications: Christ, St. Mary the Virgin (Our Lady), St. Mary Magdalene, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Bartholomew, St. Paul, St. Matthew, St. John, St. Barnabas, St. John the Baptist (St. Michael, Harra, Orkney, is omitted), and the Holy Rood (Cross). This work must necessarily have entailed an enormous amount of research, and does great credit to the author and publisher, and will prove with its promised successor a great boon to students.

O. L.

 THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND: ITS CONSTITUTION, ORGANISATION AND LAW. The Rhind Lectures for 1901. By the Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. With biographical sketch. Pp. xlviii. + 352, 28 illustrations 9in. x 5½in. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1910. 15s. net.

THIS work deals with the foundation of bishoprics and metropolitan sees, appointment of bishops, the Scottish crown and the episcopate, cathedrals, collegiate churches, parishes and parochial clergy, parish churches, sanctuaries, revenues, lands, teinds, offerings, church and state, diocesan organisation, archdeacons and deans of Christianity, synods, statutes of synods, marriage law, canon law and papal dispensations, ecclesiastical courts, celibacy of clergy, church law, papal taxes. The illustrations include bell found at Saverough, in Orkney.

The period dealt with is from the death of King Malcolm Ceanmore, the time of the transition from Celtic to feudal forms of church organisation, to the Reformation. The dioceses of Orkney and Sodor were subjected to the Scottish Primate in 1472, after the pledging of Orkney to Scotland. The diocese of Caithness was founded about 1128. The Deans of Christianity, later Rural Deans, were subordinate to the Archdeacon. Record evidence of parochial divisions begins early in the twelfth century. In the early part of the sixteenth century it is estimated that not less than three-fourths of the parish churches were appropriated to monasteries, cathedrals and collegiate churches. The section on churches as sanctuaries is particularly interesting. This right was only enjoyed by certain churches. The "girth" and its limits were commonly marked by stone crosses or stones marked with a cross. It is possible that the name Girth House, applied to St. Nicholas Church in Orphir, Orkney, indicates that this church, built in the precincts of the Earl's Bú, had formerly the rights of sanctuary. The intricacies of tithes and church lands are fully explained, and will form a most useful guide for church students. Besides purely technical matter, the book is full of personal and local incidents in church life, illustrating its evolution.

Besides being a handbook of church law, etc., it is also a most

interesting historical work, which can be read from cover to cover, illustrated as it is with portraits of kings and bishops, psalters, and church furniture. It will be found indispensable to the historical student in explaining many otherwise inexplicable questions which arise in the study of mediæval documents.

A. O.

OLD-LORE MISCELLANY OF ORKNEY, SHETLAND, CAITHNESS, AND SUTHERLAND. Vol. I. (Orkney and Shetland Miscellany). 20 illustrations, pp. 352, 8½in. × 5½in., 1907-8. 12s. 6d. Vol. II. 26 illustrations, pp. 275, 1909, 8s. 6d. Vol. III., 1910, in progress. Cloth, gilt design. *The Viking Club*. Sold to members and subscribers only. Annual subscription for the whole series, 10s. 6d.

THE object of the Old Lore Series of Miscellany, Records, etc., is to bring together every scrap of information dealing with the old Norse Earldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland. The Miscellany is devoted to Notes and Queries, short papers, notes of books, and other matter. Genealogies not hitherto printed, folklore, folkmusic, portraits, dialect, place-names, and bibliography. A special feature of Vol. III. is the commencement of a series of scholarly papers by Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon, dealing with old Norse poetry bearing in any way on the history of the old Earldom—The Lay of Darts (The Fatal Sisters), Grotte Song, Earl Rögnvald's Key to Metres, Bishop Biarne's Jómsvikingadrápa, etc. An interesting series of papers has been begun, giving extracts from a MS. journal of visits to Shetland in 1832 and 1834, by Dr. Charlton; the water-colour illustrations, which will be reproduced, are exceedingly well done.

The aim has been to print original matter only, although the reprint of rare works forms part of the scheme of the series. As the Old Norse Earldom was the earliest Viking Colony, and the centre of the colonisation of Ireland, Sodor, and Iceland, it will be obvious that a knowledge of its history is indispensable to the Viking student. Its early foundation is proved by the old form of Norse place-names and the odal system of land tenure which are alone to be found there, and not in any later Viking Colony, and the survival of Eddic traditions and poetic words.

O. L. S.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SHIP: THE STORY OF HER ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION. By E. KEBLE CHATTERTON, author of "Sailing Ships and their Story," "Steam Ships and their Story," etc. 33 illustrations, 7¼ × 4¾, pp. 319. London: Seeley and Co., Ltd., 1911. 5s.

THE evolution of the ship is traced from the primitive idea of crossing water astride of a log, which in the next stage is hollowed

out—the dug-out. The first ships of the Nile are described, of one of which an illustration is given, dating c. 2500 B.C. Then the early ships of the Mediterranean, where the Phœnicians appear as the pioneers of shipping after the decline of Egypt, followed by Greece and Rome. The chapter dealing with Northern Europe describes the Viking ship. The earliest rock carvings of ships in Norway and Sweden date to about 1500 B.C. The similarity of rock-carved ships with the Viking, and even with modern Swedish and Norse boats, is pointed out as significant. Their similarity to the Phœnician ships is taken as possible evidence that the knowledge of ship-building was derived from those wandering seamen. Viking ship burials are touched on.

In describing the middle age ship the author states that King Alfred decided to build on the Viking model, but twice as long, much faster, and of greater freeboard. The English navy was thus founded on the Viking model, and William the Conqueror's ships were similar. The Crusades resulted in important developments in larger craft for sea-going purposes. The remaining chapters deal with the Tudor times, Stuart times and after, final development of the sailing ship, advent of steam, first steam warships, ocean steamships, modern liner, modern warships, mercantile marine and yachting, fishing fleets, etc. Chapters are also devoted to lifeboats and lightships, and the sailing of the ship.

This volume forms a worthy addition to "the Library of Romance," and treats the subject in a popular manner without any burden of references, and in the limited space it necessarily does not enter into wearisome detail which would be out of place in such a treatise.

J. A.

BRITAIN B.C. AS DESCRIBED IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS, with an inquiry into the positions of the Cassiterides and Thule, and an attempt to ascertain the ancient coast-line of Kent and East Sussex. By HENRY SHARPE. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, pp. xi. + 278. London: Williams and Norgate,¹ 1910. 5s. net.

The portion of this book of interest to members of the Viking Club is that dealing with Thule, to which 17 pages are devoted. The conclusions arrived at by the author are: "That Pytheas of Marseilles went to Iceland about 300 B.C., and called it Thule. That after that no one went to Iceland for many centuries, and that the name was applied to the furthest known land, some island on the coast of

¹It will be useful to our readers to know that the publishers have in stock Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon's translation of "Lilja," 10s. 6d.; Sir Edmund Head's translation of "Viga Glúms Saga," 5s.; "Zoëga's Engl.-Ice. Dict." 6s.; "Monumenta Orcadica," £3; "Engelhardt's Denmark in the Early Iron Age," 3rs. 6d.; and Vol. iv. of "Stephen's Old Northern Runic Monuments," 20s.

Scotland," probably Lewis. In referring to the passage in Solinus, which states that from the Orcades to Thule took five days, the author concludes that by the Orcades is meant the Faroe Islands. He suggests that King Alfred derived his information from sources other than Pytheas, and probably from Ireland, which is supported by the fact that Iceland was visited by Irish priests before the Norse colonisation. The other part of the book deals with the Cassiterides, which are identified as islands on the west of the north-west corner of Spain, and it is maintained that no proof exists in the classics or elsewhere that the Phœnicians ever were in the Scilly Islands or Cornwall. Britain is shown to have been the headquarters of the Druids, who were also in the north of Gaul. The Roman Invasion is treated, having regard to the coastline at that time, much of what is now land being then sea and straits. The first invasion is supposed to have started from Wissant, and landed between Deal and Sandwich, and the second from Boulogne to between Deal and Sandwich. Cæsar's march on London is fully discussed, and his supposed fording of the river near Westminster. The book should prove invaluable to students of this early period, and would have been greatly improved by an index.

X.



Privately Printed Works of the Club—continued.

9. **Vol. III., Part III., January, 1904.** Containing Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1903, and the following Papers in full:—

The Danish Camp on the Ouse, near Bedford, by A. R. GODDARD, B.A. (Illustrated.)

Some Notes on the Norsemen in Argyllshire and on the Clyde, by R. L. BREMNER, M.A., B.L. (Illustrated.)

Discovery of a Pre-historic Sun-Chariot in Denmark, by KARL BLIND. (Illustrated.)

The Saga of Havelok the Dane, by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

The Norsemen in Uist Folklore, by the Rev. ALLAN McDONALD.

Maeshow and the Standing Stones of Stenness: Their Age and Purpose, by MAGNUS SPENCE. (Illustrated.)

Stone Circles and other Rude Stone Monuments of Great Britain, by A. L. LEWIS. (Illustrated.)

The Lay of Thrym, translated by Miss BEATRICE H. BARMBY.

Survey of Orkneyan Place-Names, by A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A. Scot.

xii., 291-492 pp., paper covers. 10s.

10. **Vol. IV., Part I., January, 1905.** Containing Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1904, and the following Papers in full:—

Research, Inaugural Address, J. G. GARSON, M.D.

Some Anthropological Notes from Orkney, M. MACKENZIE CHARLESON, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. (Illustrated.)

On the Place Name Wetwang, Rev. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

Traces of Danish Conquest and Settlement in Cambridgeshire, E. HAILSTONE, F.R.Hist.S. (With Map.)

The Danes in Cambridgeshire, Rev. J. W. E. CONYBEARE.

Scandinavian Motifs in Anglo-Saxon and Norman Ornamentation, Rev. H. J. DUKINFELD ASTLEY, M.A., D.Litt., F.R.S.L. (Illustrated.)

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Shipbuilding and Nautical Terms of Old in the North, EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.

260 pp., paper covers. 10s.

11. **Vol. IV., Part II., January, 1906.** Containing Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1905, and the following Papers in full:—

The Oldest Known List of Scandinavian Names, JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D.

Notes on the Danewerk, H. A. KJÆR, M.A. (Illustrated.)

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Review of "Origines Islandicæ", EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.

261-480 pp., paper covers. 10s.

12. **Vol. V., Part I., January, 1907.** Containing Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1906, and the following Papers in full:—

The Life of Bishop Gudmund Arason. By Professor W. P. KER, M.A., LL.D.

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Some Illustrations of the Archaeology of the Viking Age in England. By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. (Illustrated.)

Tradition and Folklore of the Quantocks. By Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.A., M.R.C.S.

Northern Folksongs: Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish. By SVEINBJÖRN SVEINBJÖRNSSON. (With Musical Illustrations.)

Ship Burial at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay, Scotland. By HAAKON SCHETELIG.

196 pp., paper covers. 10s.

13. **Vol. V., Part II., April, 1908.** Containing Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1907, and the following Papers in full:—

Notes on Danes' Skins, by H. St. G. GRAY (with plate).

A Newly Found Inscription from the Brodgar Circle, by MAGNUS OLSEN. (Illustrated.)

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Privately Printed Works of the Club—continued.

- 14. Vol. VI., Part I., January, 1909.** Containing Proceedings from January to December, 1908, and following Papers in full :—

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- 15. Vol. VI., Part II., January, 1910.** Report of Proceedings from January to December, 1909, and the following Papers read before the Club :—

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Traces of the Custom of Suttee in Norway during the Viking Age, by Dr. HAAKON SCHETELIG, Norway.

Söl and Samphire, by W. H. BREBY, F.L.S.

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The Early Historians of Norway, by Professor W. P. KER, LL.D.

Havelok and Olaf Tryggvason. A Contribution towards the further understanding of the Kings' Sagas, by Dr. ALEXANDER BUGE.

Gróttá Söngur and the Orkney and Shetland Quern, by ALFRED W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.

The Alleged Prevalence of Gavelkind in Orkney and Shetland, by ALFRED W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot. 163-307 pp. 7s. 6d.

N.B.—Saga-Books Nos. 14 and 15 and Year Book Nos. 1 and 2 will be issued gratis to Members elected in 1910.

Binding of Saga-Book Vols. I. and II.—Owing to an error in printing, the indexes have folios consecutive with titles and contents, etc. Binders should be instructed to place indexes at end of each volume.

YEAR BOOK.

- No. 1, 1909 :** List of Members, Annual Reports, 1908-9; Reports by Hon. Dist. Secs., Viking Notes, Reviews, Obituary, Additions to Library and Bibliography. 116 pp., paper covers, 2s. 6d.

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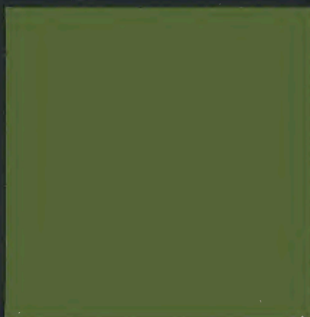
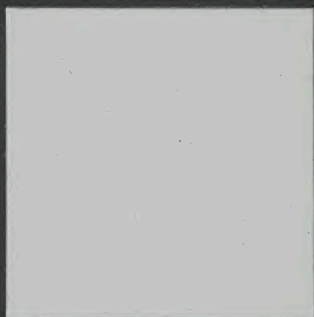
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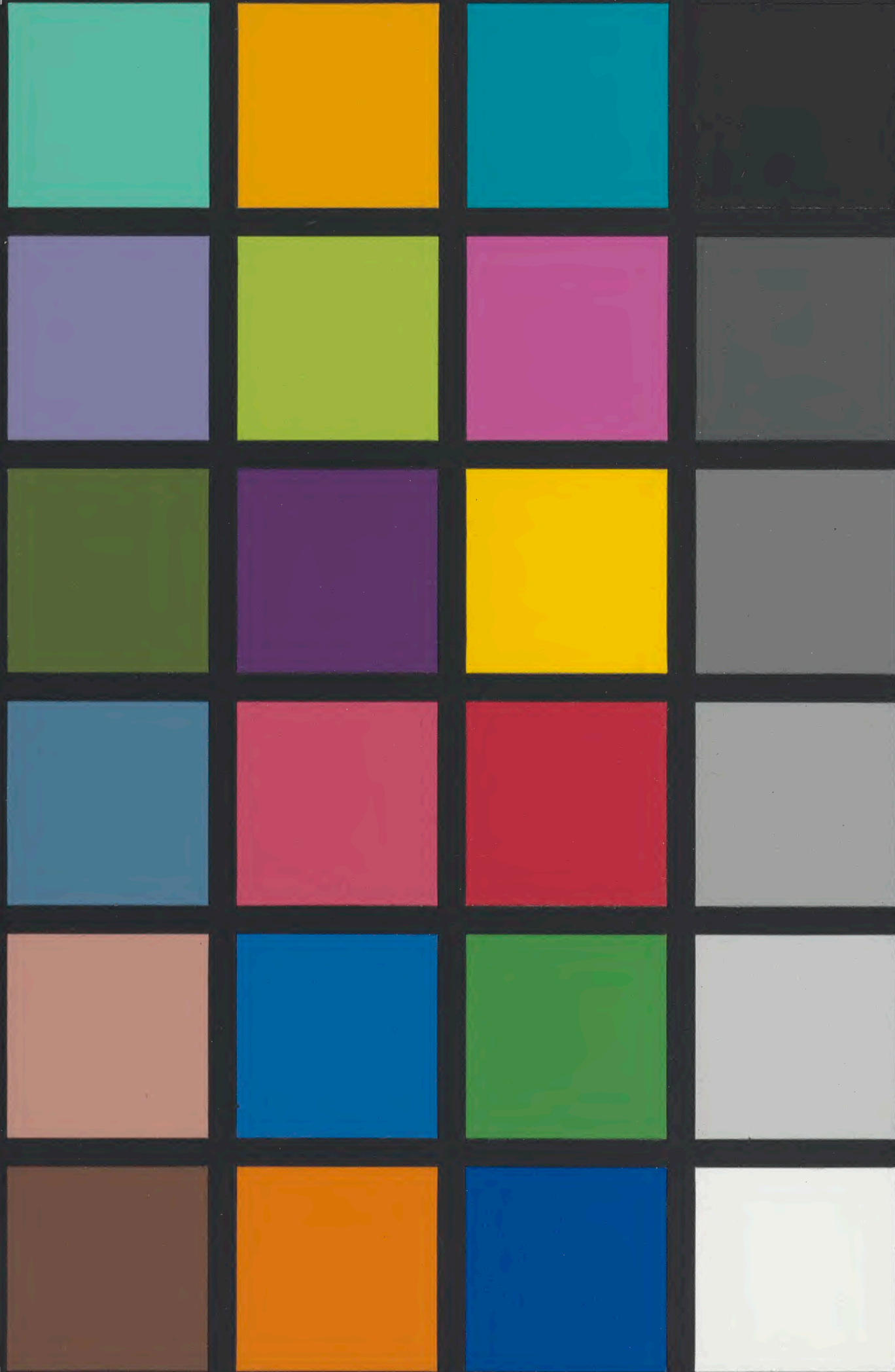
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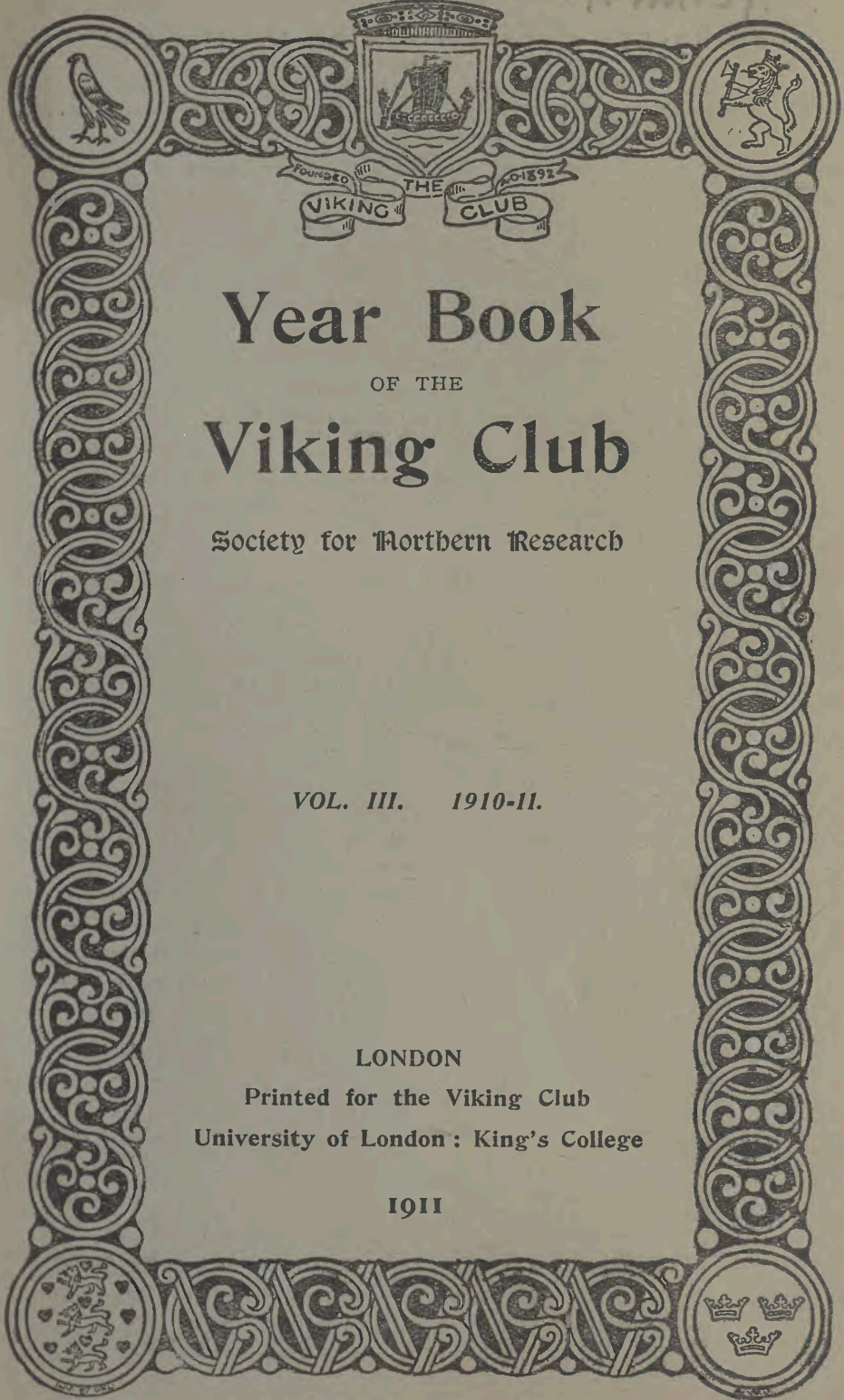
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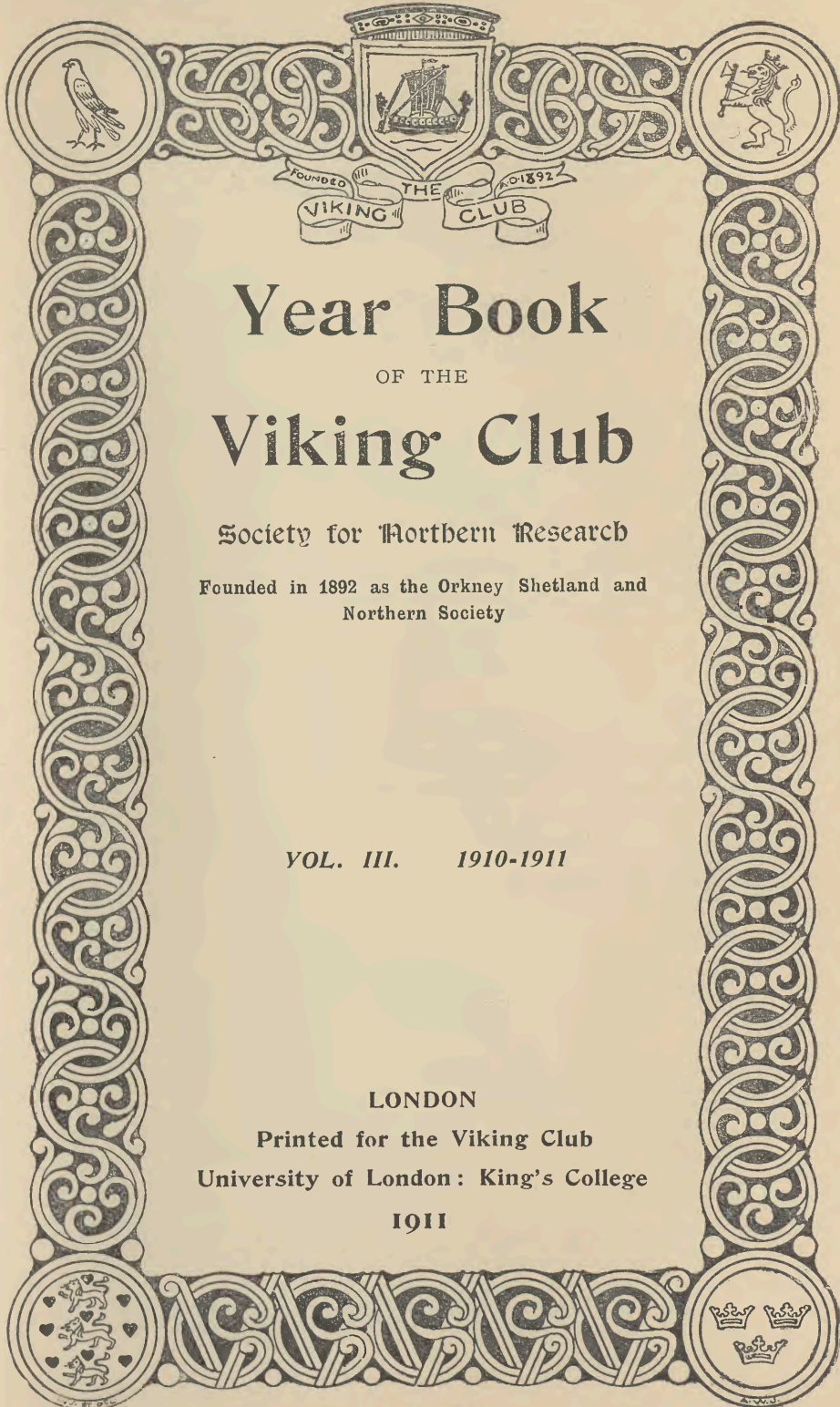
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115-240 pp., paper covers. 10s.
3. **Vol. I., Part III., January, 1897.** Containing Proceedings, etc., during 1896, and the following Papers in full:—
The Norsemen in Shetland, by GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot. (Illustrated.)
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6. **Vol. II., Part III. Double Number, January, 1901.** Containing Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1899 and 1900, and the following Papers in full:—
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 1902 MARSH, F. R.
 1903 MATHEWSON, Rev. THOMAS, *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
 1907 MAWER, Professor ALLEN, M.A., *Vice-President.*
 1907 MAYLAM, PERCY.
 * 1901 MÉHEUT, P. M.

Members.

11

- 1905 MELLOR, ALFRED SHAW, M.A., M.B.Cantab., *Hon. Treasurer.*
- 1902 MIDDLEMORE, THOS., of Melsetter.
- 1897 MITCHELL LIBRARY, E. T. Darrett, *Librarian.*
- 1894 MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lieut.-Col. A. F.
- C 1894 MOFFAT, A. G., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- C 1895 MOORE, Rev. C. A., M.A., B.C.L., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1909 MOUAT, JOHN.
- 1907 MORGAN, Colonel LLEWELLYN, R.E.
- 1908 MUNICH ROYAL AND STATE LIBRARY.
- 1902 NEWBERRY LIBRARY.
- 1903 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
- 1902 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY, per Basil Anderton, B.A.Lond.
- 1907 NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
- 1898 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.
- 1897 NICHOLSON, A. C., F.G.S., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1903 NIELSON, HANS, *Danish Vice-Consul.*
- 1901 NORFOR, R. T., C.A.
- 1906 NORTH DAKOTA, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF.
- 1904 NORWICH FREE LIBRARY, per Llew. R. Haggerston, Librarian.
- H C 1908 OLSEN, Professor MAGNUS.
- 1904 OLSEN, Dr. O. T., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Kt. of the Order of St. Olaf, Kt. of the Order of Wasa.
- 1907 OMOND, T. S., M.A.
- 1908 OTTAWA LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.
- 1903 PANNETT, A. R.
- 1903 PANTON, J. A., C.M.G.
- 1905 PATERSON, Miss OCTAVIA G.
- 1902 PATTERSON, A. H., M.A.Cantab.
- 1910 PAUL, Messrs. K., TRENCH, TRÜBNER.
- 1903 PERCIVAL, JOHN JAMES.
- 1903 PETTY, S. LISTER.
- 1900 PHIBBS, Miss ISABELLE M.
- 1905 PHILLPOTTS, Miss B. S., M.A.
- 1906 PITT, Mrs.
- 1894 POCKLINGTON-COLTMAN, Mrs. M. C.
- H 1908 POESTION, Dr. J. C.
- C 1904 POOR, HENRY W., F.S.North.A.
- 1898 POPHAM, W. VYVYAN M., *Hon. Auditor.*

- 1903 POPLEY, WM. HULBERT.
- C 1908 PRICE, MORGAN PHILIPS.
- 1903 PRIOR, W. R., *Councillor*.
- 1905 PROVAND, A. D.
- 1910 QUIN, JOHN.
- 1911 RAMAGE, W.
- 1894 REID, A. C., C.E.
- 1894 RENWICK, HUGH, J.P.
- 1911 RENWICK, ROBERT, F.R.S.
- H 1903 ROBERTSON, DUNCAN J.
- 1904 ROBERTSON, J. BARR.
- H 1911 ROCHETHULON ET GHRENT, LE MARQUIS DE LA.
- H 1894 RONALDSHAY, The Earl of.
- 1901 ROSS, J. STIRLING, M.A.
- 1906 RUSSELL, The Very Rev. JAMES C., D.D.
- 1894 ST. CLAIR, ROLAND, *Vice-President*.
- C 1903 SALVESEN, The LORD.
- 1892 SANDISON, Rev. A., *Vice-President*.
- 1895 SANDS, HAROLD, F.S.A.
- 1908 SAUMAREZ, The Hon. EVELYN.
- H 1892 SAXBY, Miss JESSIE M. E., *Vice-President and Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- H 1903 SCHETELIG, Dr. HAAKON, *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1895 SEPHTON, Rev. J.
- 1903 SETON, M. C.
- 1898 SEYLER, CLARENCE A., B.Sc.
- 1906 SIMPSON, ALEXANDER MACLEAN
- H 1892 SINCLAIR, WILLIAM.
- 1903 SMART, F. G., M.A., J.P., F.S.A.
- 1894 SMITH, R. FORD, M.A., LL.B.
- 1911 SMITH-DAMPIER, Miss M. E.
- 1904 SÖLLING, Captain A.
- 1903 SORBY, Rev. J. A., M.A.
- H 1909 SPENCE, JOHN, *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- H 1897 SPENCE, MAGNUS, *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1901 STECHERT, G. E., and Co.
- 1908 STEDMAN, DOUGLAS C., B.A.Dublin, *Councillor*.
- H 1894 STEFÁNSSON, JÓN, Ph.D., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1909 STEVENI, W. BARNES, M.J.I., *Councillor and Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1893 STEVENSON, Mrs. J. J.
- 1904 STEWART, WM., M.D.

- H 1898 STORM, Rev. Pastor A. V., *Vice-President.*
- H 1892 STOUT, The Hon. Sir ROBERT, K.C.M.G., *Chief Justice of New Zealand.*
- 1897 STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, The Lord, G.C.M.G., *Vice-President.*
- C 1894 STUART, Mrs. A.
- 1911 SUTHERLAND, Major C. S., M.D.
- 1906 SVEINBJÖRNSSON, SVEINBJÖRN, Kt.Dbrg.
- C 1902 SWAIN, Miss A.
- 1902 SWAIN, E.
- 1910 TAYLOR, A. WHITCOMBE, B.A., *Councillor.*
- 1907 TEIT, J. A., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1907 THIRKELL, R. A. C., F.S.A.Scot., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1907 THURSTON, Rev. GRANVILLE B., M.A.
- 1902 TOLLER, Professor T. N., M.A.
- 1902 TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.
- 1907 TRAILL, R. H.
- 1907 TRAILL, WILLIAM.
- 1903 TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, Dublin.
- C 1903 TUDSBURY, FRANCIS W. T., M.A.
- 1911 UNWIN, T. FISHER.
- 1908 VIENNA IMPERIAL COURT LIBRARY.
- 1894 WALLACE, A. J., M.D.
- 1894 WARBURG, EDWARD M., *Vice-President.*
- 1910 WARD, HAROLD, *Barrister.*
- 1900 WASON, J. CATHCART, M.P.
- 1909 WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. Scot.
- 1910 WAYLAND, LOUIS.
- 1907 WEIR, W.
- 1896 WHISTLER, Rev. CHARLES W., M.R.C.S., *Hon. Dist. Sec.*
- 1907 WILLIAMSON, Rev. L.
- 1904 WILLIAMSON, L.
- 1894 WILLIAMSON, T.
- 1909 WILLSON, T. OLAF, M.A.
- 1910 WILTON, Rev. A. STUART, B.A.
- 1892 WOOD, The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON, M.P., LL.D., D.L., *Vice-President and Trustee.*
- 1899 WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Massachusetts.
- 1907 WORK, DAVID.
- 1911 WORKE, C. R. LESSLIE.

- 1906 YALE UNIVERSITY.
- 1911 YOUNG, G. M., M.A.
- 1892 ZETLAND, The Most Hon. the Marquis of, P.C.,
K.T., *Vice-President.*

SOCIETIES WITH WHICH PROCEEDINGS ARE
EXCHANGED.

- 1902 ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
- 1905 BERGEN MUSEUM.
- 1901 BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.
- 1910 EIMREIÐIN.
- 1904 GERMANSK FILOLOGI, SELSKAB FOR.
- 1911 HULL MUSEUM: "The Naturalist."
- 1903 LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.
- 1908 LONDON, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF.
- 1901 LINCOLNSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.
- 1907 THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOLKLORE (Dansk
Folkemindesamling) and the periodical Danske
Studier, edited by Marius Kristensen and Axel
Olrik.
- 1910 NORSK FOLKEMUSEUM.
- 1905 NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (det
Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab).
- 1904 NORWEGIAN CLUB.
- 1908 NORWEGIAN CHURCH DEPARTMENT (det Kongelige
Kirke- og Undervisnings-Departement).
- 1907 NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (Foreningen til
Norske Fortidsmindesmærker Bevaring).
- 1907 NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF SCIENCES (det Kongelige
Norske Videnskabers Selskab).
- 1907 ORDNANCE SURVEY LIBRARY.
- 1910 REVUE GERMANIQUE.
- 1908 THE RYMOUR CLUB, Edinburgh.
- 1905 SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF, National
Museum of Antiquities.
- 1901 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S.A.
- 1911 STAVANGER MUSEUM.
- 1906 SWEDISH SOCIETIES OF DIALECTOLOGY AND FOLKLORE
(Svenska Landsmålsföreningarna).
- 1902 THORESBY SOCIETY.
- 1904 WASHINGTON, LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.
- 1903 YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1910 the work of the Club included:—The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; publication of the *Saga-Book Proceedings*; Year-Book; and the Old-Lore Series; the social function of the Magnússon Testimonial Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1910.

January 14th.—(1) "Norse Elements in English Dialects (a survey of the subject)." By Professor G. T. Flom, A.M., Ph.D.
(2) "Finds and Excavations of Heathen Temples in Iceland." By Professor Finnur Jónsson and Captain Daniel Brunn.

February 25th.—"Recent Theories on Havelock." By Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.

March 11th.—"The Vikings in Russia." By W. Barnes Steveni, M.J.I.

April 15th.—Annual General Meeting—"The Scandinavian Kingdom of Northumbria." By Professor Allen Mawer, M.A.

May 6th.—"The Folklore of the Horse." By Edward Lovett, F.R.Hist.S., illustrated by Lantern Slides.

November 18th.—"King Fialar." Translated by Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., from J. L. Runeberg's poem, an epic in five Cantos.

December 16th.—(1) "Odal Orkney." By J. Storer Clouston, B.A.

(2) "The Battle of Largs." By R. L. Bremner, M.A.

(3) "Miniatures from Icelandic Manuscripts." By Dr. Harry Fett.

THE MAGNÚSSON TESTIMONIAL DINNER.

A Dinner was held at the Florence Restaurant, on Tuesday, June 21st, to present Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon with a testimonial on the occasion of his retirement from the Librarianship of the University Library, Cambridge, in recognition of the great services he has rendered to Northern literature, and of his untiring efforts in furthering the interests of the Viking Club, of which he is Honorary Life Member and Past-President. The Chair was occupied by the President, Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Mr. and Mrs. Magnússon were the guests of the evening, accompanied by their niece, Miss Gunnarsson. An illustration of the illuminated Address and the speeches at the dinner are printed in full in the *Year-book*, 1910.

ROYAL ADDRESSES.

On July 8th an illuminated Address was presented to the King, by a deputation from the Council.

An illuminated Address of condolence was sent to, and accepted by, Queen Alexandra, which is printed in full in the *Year-Book*, 1910.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, Professor Israel Gollancz, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Marcus Gollancz, was married on Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, to Miss Alide Goldschmidt, daughter of the late Mr. A. B. Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, and niece of Miss Henrietta Hertz, of Rome and London. Professor W. P. Ker, past-President of the Club, acted as best man. Professor Gollancz being the first President of the Club to be married while in office, the Council and members of the Club presented him with a memento of the occasion, a description of which will appear in the next *Year-Book*.

Professor Gollancz is to be heartily congratulated on his appointment as one of the first two Fellows of the Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowships, founded to enable Fellows to travel round the world. The object being that persons selected from the first rank of those engaged in education of the nation, might become better qualified to teach and to take part in the instruction and education of their fellow countrymen.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The delegates appointed to attend the Congress in July at Burlington House, were:—The President, Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston. Reports of the Congress have been issued to all members.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1909 has been issued to all Members for 1909, and to Members elected in 1910.

The *Saga-Book* for 1910 has been issued to Members who have paid their subscriptions. Members have expressed their satisfaction with the issue of the *Year-Book*.

The *Year-Book* for 1909-10 has been issued; No. 3, for 1910-11, will be issued in July.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1910 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany: two half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney and Shetland.

COMMITTEES, etc.

The following Committees were appointed:

Advisory Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; Professor I. Gol-

lancz, Litt.D.; Mr. James Gray; Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S.; Mr. H. L. Brækstad; The Hon. Treasurer, A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

SUTHERLAND SECTION.

PATRONESS:

HER GRACE, THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Editors:—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; T. S. Clouston, M.D, LL.D.; Professor W. G. Collingwood, M.A, F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—Ex-Provost Rae, Publisher, Wick, *Convener*; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Dudley Stuart; Wm. Nicholson, *Convener of Caithness*; Provost Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, 213, Berkeley Street, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. Angus Mackay, M.A., Westerdale; Dr. Cormack, M.B., Ch.B.; William M. Brims, Solicitor, Thurso; Alexander MacDonald, Thurso; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Sutherland Committee.—James Gray, *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to receive gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1910 the Club lost three Subscribing Members by death, and nineteen Subscribing Members by withdrawal; one has allowed his Membership to lapse; while nineteen Subscribing Members have been added to the roll; two as Honorary members have been elected; and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with three Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 25 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 243 Subscribing Members, of whom 29 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 25 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected:—President: Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., in succession to Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., retired. Vice-Presidents: Professor Allen Mawer, M.A., and Mr. James Gray, M.A.

The following Members of Council retire in rotation, viz.: Professor D. Auchterlonie, M.A.; Dr. J. M. Laughton, M.A.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1910, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

A. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 17th, 1911.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

W. F. KIRBY, *President.*

May 19th, 1911.

VIKING CLUB.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1910.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
SUNDY CREDITORS:—					
Various Publications and Expenses	...	455 17 6	CASH at Bank	...	...
Subscriptions in advance "Club"	...	11 1 6	" in Hand	...	...
" " "Old Lore"	...	77 15 9			123 18 2
ENDOWMENT FUNDS PARTLY INVESTED AS PER CONTRA:—		494 14 9	INVESTMENTS AT COST OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS:—		
"Club" Balance as at 31st December, 1909	271	6 2	Consols	...	...
Add: Life Subscriptions for 1910	...	10 0 0	South Australian Stock	...	...
Entrance Fees for 1910	...	8 16 0			44 0 8
					288 13 6
"Old Lore" Life Subscription Fund:—			SUNDY DEBTORS:—		
Balance as at 31st December, 1909	290	2 2	Subscriptions in arrear "Club"	...	73 3 2
			" " "Old Lore"	...	129 13 0
					202 16 2
RESEARCH FUND:—			LIBRARY AND LIBRARY FURNITURE:—		
Balance as at 31st December, 1909	379	2 2	Balance as at 31st December, 1909	...	12 1 10
Capital Account "Club":			Less: Depreciation written off at 25% per annum	...	3 0 6
Balance as at 31st December, 1909	...	51 16 11			9 1 4
Deduct Balance transferred from attached Revenue Account	...	15 3 1	Elder or Poetic Edda Account:—		
			Balance as at 31st December, 1909	...	81 2 4
			Less: Sales during year	...	16 0 8
					65 1 8
			Orkney & Shetland "Old-Lore" Series Fund:		
			Honorarium paid in advance	...	47 18 0
			CAPITAL ACCOUNT: "OLD-LORE"		
			Balance at 31st December, 1909	...	87 4 1
			Add: Balance transferred from attached Revenue Account	...	45 10 8
					132 14 9
					<u>£914 4 3</u>

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

A. SHAW MELLOR, *Hon. Treasurer.*
March, 1911.

T. D. JONES,
W. V. M. POPHAM, } *Hon. Auditors.*

"CLUB" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

[illegible]

"OLD LORE" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1910.

55

GIFTS TO THE CLUB.

			s.	d.
A. H. Paterson	...	...	11	0
Very Rev. J. C. Russell	...	...	2	6
Mrs. Bruce	...	...	10	6

GIFTS TO THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

			£	s.	d.
Professor W. P. Ker	...	...	5	0	0
His Grace The Duke of Portland	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Bruce	...	...	10	6	

BOOKS WANTED FOR THE LIBRARY.

Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary.
 Vigfússon's Corpus Poeticum Boreali.
 Stephens' Runic Monuments. 4 vols.
 P. A. Munch's Works.
 Icelandic Sagas: Texts and Translations.
 Professor Oscar Montelius's Works.
 Romilly Allen's Early Christian Monuments of Scotland.
 Nutt's Northern Library. 4 vols.
 Scandinavian and Icelandic Works on Folklore.
 English Dialect Dictionary.

The Honorary Librarian will be glad to receive donations of any of the above works, and to hear of any others which Members are prepared to give. Before sending books, intending donors should first communicate with the Honorary Librarian—

A. W. JOHNSTON,
 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS, 1910-1911.

The names of Donors are printed in italics at the end of each entry.
E. in exchange, *R.* for review, *S.* by subscription, *P.* by purchase.

VIKING CLUB PUBLICATIONS.

SAGA-BOOK, Vol. VII., Part I. January, 1911. 7s. 6d.

YEAR-BOOK, Vol. II., July, 1910. 2s. 6d.

Old-Lore Series:—

“Old-Lore Miscellany,” Vol. III., 1910. 8s. 6d.

“The Rev. Alexander Pope, Reay, Caithness.” Illustrated. By the Rev. D. Beaton. 26pp. 6d.

“Gróttasöngur,” edited and translated, with introduction and notes. Illustrated. By Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A. 1s. 6d.

“The Sinclairs of Brabsterdorrán, Caithness.” By Roland St. Clair. Interleaved. 1s.

Angus (James Stout). An etymological glossary of some place-names in Shetland. Lerwick, T. and J. Manson, 1910. *R.*

Antiquary (The). September, 1910—October, 1911.

Arnarnagnæanske Haandskrift 8ra Fol. (Det.). (Skálholtsbók yngsta) indeholdende Sverri's saga, Bøglunga sögur, Hákonar saga Hákonarsonar, udgivet af den Norske Historiske Kildeskriftkommission ved A. Kjær. Parts 1 and 2. Kristiania: det Mallingske Bogtrykkeri, 1910. *Norske Hist. Kildeskrift.*

Association of Professional Fire Brigade Officers. Proceedings, 1910. *Firemaster W. Inkster.*

Bather (F. A.). Open-air Folk Museums, progress and prospects. Reprint: The Museums Journal, Vol. X., pp. 249-253. March, 1911. *Author.*

Bergens Museum. Aarsberetning, 1910. Aarbog, 1910, part 3. 1911, part 1. *E.*

Björkman (Erik). Några namnstudier. Minnesskrift utgifven af Filologiska Samfundet i Göteborg, 1910. *Author.*

— — — Nordiska personamn i England. Reprinted from Nordisk Tidskrift. Stockholm, 1910. *Author.*

- Booksellers (International Directory of). Edited by James Clegg. Rochdale, 1906 and 1910. *P.*
- Brodie-Innes (J. W.). *For the Soul of a Witch, a Romance of Badenoch.* London, Rebman, 1910. *R.*
- Brown (J. Baldwin). *The Arts and Crafts of our Teutonic Forefathers, being the substance of the Rhind Lectures for 1909.* Edinburgh, T. W. Foulis, 1910. *R.*
- Bruun (Daniel), and Finnur Jónsson. *Om hove og hovud gravninger på Island.* Reprinted from *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og historie*, 1909. Kjøbenhavn, 1910. *Sophus Müller.*
- Bugge (Sophus). *Der Runenstein von Rök in Östergötland, Schweden, Nach dem tode des verfassers herausgegeben von M. Olsen unter mit wirkung und mit beiträgen von Axel Olrik und Erik Brati.* Stockholm, 1910. *E. Swedish Societies of Dialectology and Folklore.*
- Campbell (J. F.). *The Dragon Myth, with the geste of Fraoch and the dragon, translated with introduction by George Henderson. Illustrated in colour by Rachel Ainslie Grant-Duff.* Edinburgh, John Grant, 1911. *R.*
- Celtic Monthly (The). January—September, 1911. *E.*
- Celtic Review (The). Vol. VII., No. 25, February—July, 1911. *E.*
- Chatterton (E. Keble). *The Romance of the Ship and the Story of her origin, an evolution.* London, Seeley and Co., 1911. *R.*
- Collingwood (W. G.). *A rune-inscribed Anglian cross shaft at Urswick Church.* Reprinted from *Trans.* Vol. XI., New Series, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. Kendal, 1911. *Author.*
- Congress of Archæological Societies. (i.) Report, 1910. (ii.) Report of the Committee on ancient earthworks and fortified enclosures, 1910. (iii.) Scheme for recording ancient defensive earthworks and fortified enclosures, 1910. *S.*
- Congrès international d'anthropologie et d'archéologie pré-historiques. 7th Session, Stockholm, 1874, 2 vols. Stockholm, 1876. *Dr. Haakon Schetelig.*
- Crake (A. D.). *Alfgar the Dane, or the Second Chronicle of Æscendune; a Tale of the Days of Edmund Ironside.* London, 1875. *Mrs. O. E. Gordon.*
- Cumming (Alex. D.). *Old Times in Scotland: Life, Manners and Customs, with Introduction by Prof. Cooper.* Paisley, Alex. Gardner, 1910. *R.*

Danmarks Folkeminder Nr. 5. Bjærgtagen studie over en gruppe træk fra Nordisk alfetro af H. F. Feilberg. Kbn. 1910. Nr. 6. Fra Dansk Folkemindesamling III. meddelelser og optegnelser ved Hjalmar Thuren, sekretær i "Danmarks Folkeminder." Kbn., 1910.

E. The National Collection of Folklore, Copenhagen.

de Gruchy (G. F. B.). The Settlement of Normandy. No. III. of the occasional papers of the Jersey Society in London, March 14, 1911. *Author.*

Diplomatarium Norvegicum, Vol. XIX., Part I., edited by Alexander Bugge. Kristiania, 1910.

The Norwegian Church Department.

Dorph (P.), until 1864 master of the Classical School of Haderslev. Prussian Rule in Slesvig.

The Rev. Pastor A. V. Storm.

Douglas's London Scottish Associations Year-Book, 1910-11. Compiled and published by John Douglas, London, Douglas Wharf, Putney, 1910. *John Douglas.*

Dowden (John), D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. The Mediæval Church in Scotland; its Constitution, Organization, and Law. Glasgow, Jas. MacLehose and Sons, 1910.

R.

Ebbutt (M. I.). Hero-myths and Legends of the British Race. London, Harrap and Co., 1910. *R.*

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BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW SINCE GOING
TO PRESS.

Beveridge (Erskine), LL.D. North Uist, its archæology and topography, with notes upon the early history of the Outer Hebrides. Edinburgh, 1911, Wm. Brown, 30s. net. *Author.*

This handsome monograph is bound in half morocco, pp. xxvi. + 348, 10 × 7½, with some 150 full-page illustrations and a large map in pocket. There are numerous references to Viking antiquities, place-names, &c. A few copies may be bought through the Hon. Librarian.

Norges Historie, vol. iv., part I. 1537—1588, by Dr. Yngvar Nielsen. Vol. vi. part II, 1885—1905, by Dr. J. E. Sars. *R.*

Scotland. The Royal Commission on the ancient and prehistorical Monuments and Constructions. Third Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Caithness. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1911. 7s. 6d. *R.*

NOTE.

We have not been favoured with review copies of Dr. Nansen's work on the Scandinavian discovery of America and the collected works of William Morris, who was an honorary life member and vice-president of the Club. This is to be regretted, as the YEAR-BOOK of the Club is the only English publication which deals exclusively with Northern research and, as such, is consulted at home and abroad.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Librarian.*

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of members of the Society and of subscribers to the *Old-Lore Series* was held at the Hotel Cecil, on Friday, April 28th, at 7.45 p.m. The President, Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., occupied the chair. His Excellency, the Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel, was entertained as the guest of the evening. The Vice-Presidents were Mr. A. W. Johnston and Mr. James Gray. Amongst the members and friends present were: The Rev. Dr. H. J. Dukinfield and Mrs. Astley, Miss de Chammont, Mr. J. P. Emslie, Mrs. James Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, Mr. T. Davies Jones, Mr. A. Bruce Joy, Mr. F. P. Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fellowes Prynne, Dr. Jón Stefánsson, Mr. R. H. Traill, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Unwin, Colonel Wilson, and Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary. Letters were received from members regretting being unable to be present at the dinner, including: Her Grace The Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Ronaldshay, Professor Sir Watson Cheyne, Sir Arthur Bignold, the Archbishop of London, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Professor Allen Mawer, Professor Toller, Dr. Oscar Almgren, and others.

After the loyal toasts, the President, in proposing the guest of the evening, spoke of the pleasure which he and the members of the Viking Club felt at welcoming in their midst the representative of a friendly Power, with which he hoped the relations of the British Empire would always continue to be as cordial as at present. The great men of Sweden (to mention two names only, Linnæus and Swedenborg) were as highly honoured and revered in England as in Sweden, and he was sure that our own great men (as, for instance, Darwin, at whose recent celebration our guest had been

present) were equally honoured in Sweden. Our guest himself belonged to a highly celebrated Swedish family, and he understood that he was also a descendant of Ganger Rolf, whose millenary, as the founder of Normandy, is about to be celebrated at Rouen.

Count Wrangel, in response, said: It was a great pleasure to be present at the annual dinner of the Viking Club; and he hoped that the bonds of kinship and friendship between England and Sweden would be strengthened.

Mr. James Gray (Vice-President) proposed "The Health of the Guests of the Viking Club." He said that no toast was more ancient, nor more uniformly observed among Vikings than this, and it was always the custom to pledge one special guest particularly. He proposed to select his victim later, but first he would mention a few points in connection with Viking feasts.

In the first place, in contrast with the splendour of the decorations of the table and of the hall in which such feasts were held, the food was often plain, as cooking had not then attained the high standard of the Hotel Cecil. At these feasts were celebrated, every event above the common, and poems and sagas were recited and the *fiðla* and *gígja* (a kind of fiddle) was in vogue. Oftentimes the guests drew lots for places of honour and sometimes were placed according to rank. Men and women often went in pairs as now; and (not as now) sat on the same seat, nor was it left to the later days of King Edward VII. to found the custom of highborn maidens entertaining their guests alone. With the old Vikings, everybody toasted everybody else, and about the end of the evening all the toasters were, like the toasts, drunk. We, on the contrary, were so degenerate as not to think it right that toasts should so beat their toasters, and restricted our hospitality so far as to keep the latter sober. Hospitality in those old days was universal. To rich or poor the guest was ever welcome in saeter or castle, in cottage or hall. Even

an enemy who had eaten one's salt was in sanctuary.

Hospitality, where guests came rarely, and houses were few and far between, was, for the host, a joy. Being a joy, hospitality had not begun to be felt to be a duty. It was almost too pleasant to be called a virtue. To us Vikings it had been transmitted in our blood. We enjoy having guests—we look forward to these dinners for that reason, and we look back upon them with equal pleasure, and we are grateful to our guests for coming to our feasts. We, therefore, thank our guests to-night for giving us this joy; and I couple with this expression of our gratitude to them the toast of their good health, and with the toast I couple the name of Mr. G. Fellowes Prynne, the Architect Select of a great cathedral in Ceylon, which, if it is not to be a Stave-Kirche, will, no doubt, after to-night, be planned in very early Norman style. Mr. Prynne has one of the most ancient surnames known to English history, being the only English surname now extant mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. It was the surname of Eadberi, King of Kent in 794, who was taken prisoner two years afterwards by Kenulf, King of the Mercians, and had his eyes picked out and his hand cut off. Eadberi Prynne, in turn, was descended from Ethelbert, first Christian King of Kent, who was descended from Hengist the Saxon Conqueror, Great Grandson of Woden! I therefore select him as my victim and couple his ancient name with the toast.

Mr. G. Fellowes Prynne responded.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. Dukinfield Astley proposed the Viking Club and *Old-Lore Series*, to which the Chairman replied.

Mr. F. P. Marchant proposed "The Chairman," referring to his world-renowned scientific and literary work (including the translation of the Finnish *Kalevala*), and said that he had not only won esteem and admiration, but had conquered all hearts by his personal character.

Mr. A. W. Johnston proposed the toast to the Press, coupled with the name of Mr. Zettersten, to which Mr. Zettersten replied.

During the evening music was contributed as follows:—

Pianoforte Solo ...	Two Pieces from "Erotikon" ...	Sjögren
	Miss TORA HWAAS.	
Folk Song ...	... ..	W. Peterson-Berger
	MADAME ELSA LINDQUISTER.	
Pianoforte Solo ...	(1) Nocturne ...	Chopin
	(2) Scherzo ...	Chopin
	Miss TORA HWAAS.	
Folk Song ...	"En Spelman" ...	Körling
Song ...	"Orpheus with his lute" ...	Sullivan
	MADAME ELSA LINDQUISTER.	

DISTRICT REPORTS.

ENGLAND. LAKE DISTRICT.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

AT Redman House, Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, the residence of Mrs. Mason, has been preserved for some years, but only recently brought to notice, the shaft of a cross, Anglo-Danish in type and dating from the later half of the 10th century, that is to say, contemporary with the sculpture of the Bound Devil in Kirkby Stephen church, well known from descriptions by Professor George Stephens and others. The new shaft is of sandstone, red on one side and greenish grey on the other, measuring $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and 9 in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., tapering to 6 inches in section. One face bears a bifurcated, irregular plait, and the opposite side has double ring-knots, both in flat straps, and distinctive of the Scandinavian period of art in Northumbria. The two edges have step-patterns. The ornament is partly executed in hacking, *i.e.*, incised with lines of hammered holes, not chiselled into relief; and this also is characteristic of the period. Indeed, the cross is one of a series which must have been carved by a school which has left its works at various places along the great Roman road on both sides of Stainmoor. The stone was formerly built into a pigstye in a cottage adjacent to Redman House, but must have come from the church, to which Mrs. Mason proposes to return it, to remain with other relics, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian, which show that the *Kirkjubær* of Stephen is a foundation of more than a thousand years' antiquity.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WESTERN NORWAY.
1910.

BY HAAKON SCHETELIG.

STONE AGE DISCOVERIES.

DR. A. W. Brøgger of the Stavanger Museum has, during the year 1910, continued the excavation of the Stone Age dwelling-place in the Viste cave. As I have mentioned in a former report this cave is of exceptional importance as having been inhabited only during a very early part of the Stone Age—corresponding to the “køkkenmøddings” of Denmark—and the late excavations have yielded many valuable supplements to the find. Particulars are to be found in a recent paper by Dr. Brøgger: *Vistefundet*, “*Naturen*,” Bergen, 1910. The antiquities are, in themselves, rather poor, some plain flint implements, axes of greenstone, harpoons and fish-hooks of bone. They are embedded in a thick layer, consisting chiefly of oyster-shells. The animal remains are very rich and have, by zoological examination, given 53 different species of quadrupeds, birds and fishes. The dog is the only domestic animal. All others are such as were hunted and fished by the cave-dwellers. Some of them, as the wild-boar and the fitchet, indicate that the climate of Norway was then much warmer than now.

The find of Viste is till now the best and most characteristic of the period in Norway. But there are not a few isolated finds, indicating the same stage of civilisation, as we see by a list of Norwegian flint implements from this time, published by Dr. Brøgger in “*Naturen*” 1910, and by the remarkable discoveries, recently made by Mr. A. Nummedal at Kristiansund, on

the coast between Molde and Trondhjem. A preliminary description of the finds have been given this year by Mr. K. Rygh of the Trondhjem museum (Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter 1910, nr. 10). He mentions a considerable number of the flint implements characteristic of the early Neolithic period—the period of the “Kjøkkenmøddings”—which have never before been found so far north, and thus, in a considerable degree, extend our knowledge about the spreading of the first population of Norway.

In the neighbourhood of Bergen, close to the railway station of Garnes, a Stone Age dwelling place was explored by the Bergen Museum during the summers of 1909 and 1910. It is of a somewhat later date than those mentioned above, but is of great interest as representing the typical West coast civilisation of Norway during the middle part of the Neolithic period. The dwellings are scattered in different spots on a small peninsula projecting into Sørfjord. Two well preserved fire-places were discovered and many stone implements. The final results of the excavation are not yet published.

Among the isolated Stone Age finds of the year an amber ornament may be specially mentioned. It was found in one of the islands off the coast at Aalesund, a locality where others of the same kind have been found before. At the same time a contemporary amber ornament from Nordfjord was discovered in the collection of the Bergen Museum where it had been preserved unnoticed for many years. These ornaments are of eminent importance, as they were undoubtedly imported to Norway from East Prussia *via* Gotland and the middle parts of Sweden, and every single piece of them deserves our notice (see my report in the YEAR-BOOK of the Club, I., p. 51).

CAVE DWELLINGS OF THE EARLY IRON AGE.

Along the West coast of Norway natural caves are frequent in the islands turning towards the open sea, and long ago already it has been observed that many of the caves show traces of ancient inhabitation. Diggings and researches have been executed at different times and the results are scattered in various publications. Last year Dr. A. W. Brøgger took up the task of putting together all the accessible information about these finds, as well from the publications as from the records and the collections of the museums, and he has given a complete investigation of the question in the "*Bergens Museums Aarbog*," 1910 (*Vestnorske hulefund fra ældre jernalder*). Dr. Brøgger has made it evident that all these dwellings date from the earlier part of the Iron Age, the centuries 200 to 800 A.D. As usual with inhabited places of this kind, the caves contain a layer, formed during the inhabitation of the spot, which chiefly consists of animal bones, shells, and other remains from the meals of the people that lived there. Besides, fragments of pottery are regularly found and so also various bone implements—as piercers, spoons, and in one case a very nice and perfectly preserved comb—and specially bone spear—and arrow-heads which were, in one of the caves, surprisingly abundant. Once only a spear-head of iron was discovered. In some cases a rough wall of stones is traced across the entrance of the cave.

The most puzzling circumstance about these finds is their geographical situation. They are only met with in the inhospitable islands far off the main coast, and facing the open ocean, and the antiquities are, in all, remarkably poor compared with other relics from the same period known in Norway. This has been explained in different ways, but none of the explanations has turned

out quite satisfactory. Dr. Brøgger has specially pointed to the character of the caves as secure and partly fortified places, extremely well fit as refuges in time of war, and this view of the question well agrees with the great quantity of arrows and spear-heads found in some of the caves. The explanation is corroborated by the recent discovery that many of the primitive hill forts of Scandinavia were constructed during the same period. The final settling of the problem may, however, be referred to future researches.

That important discoveries in this respect may still be expected, was shown by an excavation of a cave undertaken last summer by Mr. Th. Petersen of the Trondhjem museum. The cave presented the interesting feature of two different strata of inhabitation, the older dating from the Stone Age, the younger from the Iron Age, and of a character corresponding with the finds mentioned above.

AN EARLY RUNIC INSCRIPTION.

The perhaps most important event of the year in Western Norway is the discovery of an early runic inscription in the district South of Bergen. The runes are inscribed upon a large stone, which once certainly was raised as a monument near the shore, but now discovered placed in the wall of a quay. The inscription runs: *ek Gudinga Ungandir i H.....i.e., I Gudinga Ungandir* (being the name of the man who made the inscription) in *H.....* The end is incomplete, but has certainly contained no more than the name of the place where the man lived. As the name of the farm where the stone was found is now Huglen, Professor Magnus Olsen is of the opinion that we have thus the key to fill in the missing runes. The inscription will be published by Professor Olsen in "*Bergens Museums Aarbog*," 1911.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes, queries and replies must be sent to the Hon. Secretary. Replies, as soon as received, will be printed and proofs sent to querists in advance of publication.

NOTES.

VIKING Ship Weather-Vane. The *Times* of June 3, stated that: "Queen Alexandra is about to present a weather-vane to the King of Norway. The vane is in the form of a Viking vessel, and is made of copper and of gold."

A VIKING BRONZE PANEL.—A remarkable engraved bronze panel, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, recently brought to light from under the south-east corner of the south transept of Winchester Cathedral, is somewhat similar to one dredged from the Thames at Hammersmith and to the designs on fragments of tombstones from St. Paul's Churchyard. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, speaking at a meeting in London of the Society of Antiquaries, stated that the nearest parallel to the ornament on the Winchester panel is that on the Vang tombstone in Norway, the finials of the design being almost identical. This stone has a runic inscription. From these, and other well-known examples, students of ornamentation are able to fix the date of such objects as between 1000 and 1050, a late phase of the Viking period. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, the President, Dr. C. H. Read, said that the peculiarity of the design being in two halves, springing from a centre, reminded him of the ornamentation in one of the most valuable books in the world, the "*Æthelwold Benedictional*," which came from Winchester. There was only half a century between the two, and it would be useful to compare the designs in detail. It was suggested that the Winchester bronze had belonged either to a book cover or to a coffin, the latter theory being supported by the place of discovery and also by the fact that the Thames panel looked like a model gravestone, the plain space at the foot representing the portion that would be sunk in the ground. The illustration is reproduced by permission of the Council o



the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a full account is published in their *Proceedings*, vol. xxii. 397.

FOLK-LORE for 1909-1910 contains:— "Old-Time Survivals in remote Norwegian Dales," taken from *Sundalen og Ö'sendalens Beskrivelse*, by Pastor Chr. Glukstad, which gives accounts of a huldre-woman's warning of a landslip, dwarf lore, ancient customs, bridal customs, burial customs, superstitions, ghosts, etc. New Year's Day customs in Scotland, including Kirkwall football, Lerwick guizars; "The Sun-God's Axe and Thor's Hammer," by Oscar Montelius, illustrated.

IMPERIAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUREAU. The Royal Anthropological Institute is endeavouring to establish a bureau in London, to keep in touch with the anthropological work done throughout the Empire, so as to get a standardisation in anthropological method and measurement. The Colonial Secretary has consented to receive a deputation on this subject, to consider further the scheme brought before the Imperial Conference by the Institute. Mr. John Gray, the Treasurer of the Institute, gives a brief description of the proposal in the *Morning Post* of September 30th.

PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has offered the Chalmers-Jervise Prize of £10 for the best essay, illustrated, on any object or objects of prehistoric antiquity in Orkney or Shetland, *i.e.*, prior to A.D. 1100.

PAGEANTS. "One of the most striking of the decorated cars touring the city and suburbs in the evenings is designed to represent a Viking ship." So says the *Glasgow News* of June 21, regarding the Viking Car in the tramway Coronation Pageant in Glasgow.

In the Naval and Military Tournament, held at Olympia, the chief spectacle was "Heroes of British History," in which the Vikings were represented.

NORMAN MILLENARY. The Norwegians who attended the Congress brought with them a huge granite stone weighing about twelve tons, now standing in the Jardin des Plantes, on which they had cut the following runic inscription:—

nurþmann : raispu : stain : þansi : aft : gangu : hrulf : transliteration
 Norðmenn : reistu : stein : þenna : eftir : Göngu : Hrölf : common speech
 Northmen : raised : stone : this : after : Ganger : Rolf : translation

ragnvalts : sun : mura : iarls :

Ragnvalds : son : Mœra : jarls :

Ragnvald's son : Meres' : earl's : = Norwegians raised this stone after
 Ganger-Rolf son of Ragnvald earl o' the Meres.

That Rolf was a Norwegian is disputed by Professor Steenstrup, and Dr. Jakob Jakobsen has contributed a paper to *Danske Studier* on the Place and Person-names in Normandy, showing that they are of Danish and not of Norwegian origin.

The *Sphere* of June 6th gives illustrations of the six Norwegian students, and the Viking ship in which they journeyed to France to attend the celebrations, exactly as was done 1,000 years ago.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NORMANDY. Under this title, Mr. G. F. B. de Gruchy has written a most interesting pamphlet of 54 pp., with special reference to the Channel Islands, and on the occasion of the Millenary of the foundation of the Duchy. This brochure is "a communication read before the Jersey Society in London, at a monthly meeting held at the Hotel Cecil on the 14th March, 1911, with an appendix containing a list of words, place-names and men's names of Scandinavian origin, and notes," and forms "Occasional publications, No. III." of that Society. The author writes: "While the other dynasties of Scandinavian origin have long since passed away—both the lines of the old kings in the homelands of Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and the lines of Rurik in Russia, of Cnut in England, of the de Hautevilles in Italy, Sicily and Syria, and of all the Jarls and Kings of Orkney, Man, and the Irish Settlements—the house of Rolf still rules over the Norman Islands, our present Sovereign being the forty-fourth Duke in succession of the blood of the founder. We Jerseymen, with our brothers of Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, may justly claim to represent the old Norman people to-day."

The list of Channel Island place-names is of particular interest and value; similar names in Orkney are given and their Norse derivation, and here Dr. Jakobsen's work has been consulted. The Shetland *baa* (O.N. *bóði*, sunken rock) is represented by the Channel Island *boue*, and so on. Patronymics were discarded at an early date, in some cases being stereotyped, and in other cases place-names, nicknames, etc., were assumed. The northern physical characteristics of the inhabitants are also dealt with. This work forms a valuable addition to the library of the Club.

GLASGOW NOTES. The Hon. District Secretary for Glasgow, Mr. R. L. Bremner, writes that the Icelandic Circle again met and read during May and June, 1911. The subject of study this year was *Harðar Saga ok Hólmverja*.

The outstanding event of the year was the opening of the Scoto-Norse Section in the National Exhibition of History and Art, in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow. The promoters of the Exhibition had apparently overlooked the close connection of centuries between Scotland and Norway, until in February, through the energy of Mr. Erl Ansteensen, Mr. Bull, Consul Johansson, and other Norwegian residents, ably seconded by Mr. J. A. Balfour, F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.Scot., the Historical Departments were induced to set aside

a gallery; numerous contributions were generously sent in from the Museums of Christiania and Bergen and other friends, and the Norwegian Government paid the cost of freight, etc. The Section was formally opened by His Excellency the Norwegian Minister, on 22nd May, 1911, and contained a number of objects of about the 10th century, found all over Norway, showing the influence of Celtic art, while the objects themselves remain Viking in character. There was an interesting display of the weapons used in the Sinclair Expedition of 1612; portraits, arms, and other relics belonging to Scots families settled in Norway, such as the Christies, Griegs, etc., and finally, several interesting cases of literature illustrative of the connection between Scotland and Norway from early times, such as editions of the Icelandic Sagas.

Scoto-Swedish Section. The Exhibition also contained a Scoto-Swedish Section, of which the most remarkable feature was a valuable collection of portraits, photographs, seals, documents, and other relics, illustrative of the many families, which, from the time of the Thirty Years' War, have emigrated from Scotland to Sweden, and settled there. Many of their representatives are now members of the Swedish nobility.

There are also some Swedish translations of Ossian. Of illustrations of the Viking Age, however, the Swedish collection is almost entirely destitute. For the student of pre-historic antiquities, there is an interesting collection of photographs of articles found in various parts of Sweden. These photographs include representations of bronze and gold ornaments, such as brooches and bracelets, iron swords and spear heads, silver bracelets, brooches, and Arabic coins of exactly the same type as articles found in Scotland. Professor Oscar Montelius, LL.D., who has given this collection his special attention, writes that "more than 1,000 years before Christ, and before the days when King David was fighting the enemies of Israel, a direct intercourse existed between the Scandinavian Peninsula and the British Isles." The Convener of this Section is Mr. John S. Samuel, J.P., F.R.S.E., knight of the Royal Order of Vasa (first class), and he and Consul Von Platen and others have taken an infinity of pains to make the collection representative.

VIKING RELICS AT SCOTTISH EXHIBITION. Occupying a prominent position in the Palace of History at the Scottish Exhibition, Glasgow, is what is known as the Norse-Scottish Section. The main plan of this section is to show the close connection which has existed between Norway and Scotland from a period somewhere about 800 A.D. to the present time.

Doubtless to members of the Viking Club, the principal interest in the section will be found in the objects illustrating the Viking Period. A case filled with facsimile casts of objects found in Norway, with Celtic ornamentation, is of interest, and concerning which much might be written. But one object cannot be overlooked, the beautiful bronze gilt receptacle for scales and weights found at

Jaaten, and which in its ornamental design so closely resembles the illuminations found in the Book of Durrow. In decoration the objects shown embrace both the early and late forms of Celtic art.

A prominent feature of the section are the casts of the carved doorway, with planks and side post from the "Stave Kirk" of Urnes. The carving all shows strong Celtic influence.

In two well-arranged cases, by Professor Gabriel Gustafson, we have represented the outfit of a Viking warrior, and of a woman of that period. It is interesting to note how many of the objects shown differ so little from similar articles used to-day; such as stirrups, irons, bridle-bits, frying-pans, etc.

The beautiful models of the Gokstad and Oseberg Viking ships, lent respectively by the Norwegian Admiralty and Christiania University, well deserve the deep public interest which they have created. Of Viking objects found in Scotland, the collection is somewhat disappointing, the reason being that most of the Viking relics which have been found were not available, through being in the National Museum of Antiquities. An interesting group, however, is that lent by Mr. J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., from a Viking grave-mound in the Island of Sandey, consisting of a sword, axe, part of a spear, and fragments of what appeared to have been a cooking-pot. From the Island of Arran there is a sax or single-edged sword and a shield boss of 8th or early 9th century. The University of Glasgow lend a set of silver scales with weights from the island of Gigha; unfortunately the record of finding is not available.

For those who desire to know the literature of the subject, a number of cases have been filled with leading works; these cases were mostly arranged by the librarian of Christiania University, the University kindly lending a large number of the volumes; Mr. R. L. Bremner here, also, giving valuable assistance.

Such is a brief outline of the main features of the Viking portion of the Norse-Scottish Section. We venture to believe that it will create and foster a deeper interest in all research work concerning the relations between Norway and Britain during past centuries. There have not been wanting manifestations since the Exhibition opened, that the exhibits are a revelation to many, of the close ties which have for so many centuries bound Norseman and Scot together.—J. A. BALFOUR.

VIKING GRAVE-MOUND AT MILLHILL, LAMLASH, ARRAN. Mr. J. A. Balfour, in the Proceedings S.A.Scot. (vol. xlv. p. 221), describes this grave which was excavated in 1896, when some fragments of iron were found, and which were only recently handed to him for examination. These fragments consist of two articles, an umbo and part of a sax. The umbo or shield boss is of iron. A noticeable feature is the absence of rivets to attach the umbo to the shield. Dr. Schetelig writes that he has never seen anything like it. The relics

correspond with similar ones found in Norway in mounds of the eighth or early ninth century.

VIKINGS IN SCOTLAND. Mr. George Eyre-Todd gave a lecture in Glasgow, in which he said (as reported in the *Glasgow Herald* of March 2nd) that: "Some attention of late had been directed to the period of Norse ascendancy in the West of Scotland, partly through the labours of the Viking Club and, locally within the last few months, by the proposal to erect a monument upon the scene of the battle of Largs. The general public, however, was hardly yet aware of the magnitude of that ascendancy, which had lasted for 500 years, or the place which it was entitled to assume in the history of the country. . . . When David I., as heir to the Scottish throne, assumed the dignity of Prince of Cumbria, he seemed to have found the kingdom sadly disorganised.

The chief danger threatening Strathclyde and Scotland at that time was certainly the approach of the Norwegians to the heart of the country by the estuary of the Clyde, and the forefront of David's policy of resistance appeared to have been to plant a strong family at Renfrew in the very throat of the Norsemen's passage. . . . This view of the object of the Stewarts' settlement at Renfrew appeared to be confirmed by their immediate proceedings. Very soon the Norse were driven out of Cowal and Bute, and Fitz-Alan's successor, the Stewart, was by David's successor made feudal lord of these regions. The checkmate was evidently also recognised by the Norse themselves, for Somerled, the great Lord of the Isles, in 1164 brought a fleet up the Clyde for the express purpose of attacking the Stewarts in their own country at Renfrew. Attack and counter-attack subsequently raged round the possession of the stronghold of Rothesay, and was commemorated both in local tradition and authentic history. At last the Scottish King, Alexander II., himself seemed to have thought it desirable to thrust the issue home, and set sail for the North, vowing to "plant his standard on the walls of Thurso," but he died on the way. Then came the counter-attack of the famous Haakon of Norway, and it was significant that Alexander III. of Scotland, and Alexander the High Steward, were the joint commanders of the Scottish forces at the battle of Largs, in which Haakon was driven back. Attempts had been made to belittle the significance of the battle of Largs, but the tide of Norwegian invasion, which had been a rising flood for something like 500 years, was turned back from that date. The number of men actually engaged at the battle was of little consequence; the issues were epoch-making, and at any rate appeared to have amply justified the far-sighted policy of King David I. in effecting the feudal settlement of Clydesdale. It did not seem too much to say that almost entirely by that settlement was Scotland saved in the thirteenth century from becoming an appanage of Norway."

SHETLAND PLACE-NAMES AND FOLKLORE. In addition to the exhaustive and scholarly works of Dr. Jakobsen on Shetland Place-

Names, we now have "an etymological glossary of some place-names in Shetland," by James Stout Angus, published by T. and J. Manson, Lerwick, 76 pp., interleaved 3s. 6d. As the author states that: "This treatise is not meant for learned folk," it will be obvious that any serious criticism of the philological part of the book is not invited. His derivations of Fair Isle and Fula are, "one is the *fair* isle and the other is the *foul* isle," the latter being usually enveloped in mist, and are not from *fé*, *fjár*, sheep, and *fugl*, fowl.

The author is a well-known writer on Shetland folklore, and this work contains some interesting contributions on that subject, viz., on steel as a safeguard against trows (p. 9), the Fins (p. 15), trows (p. 18), Frustak legend (p. 18), ganfer, a prognostic of death (p. 19), the *girth* at Tingwall (p. 21), giant lore (p. 25), Loki in Luggie's know (p. 35) njuggle, the waterhorse (p. 39), and under *daal*, *del*, *deld*, *dellin*, is given an interesting description of the runrig system as practised in Shetland.

It is hoped that the author will publish his collection of Shetland folklore, which would be of the greatest value and interest.

The publishers are to be congratulated on the printing, binding, and arrangement of the book, which does them credit.

SHETLAND CHURCH REVENUES AFTER THE REFORMATION. Mr. Gilbert Goudie contributes a valuable paper on this subject to the *Proceedings*, S.A.Scot. (vol. xlv., p. 302), founded on original documents which have passed through his hands. This paper gives most important facts as to tithes, patronage of churches, the episcopal estate and revenues in Shetland, etc. The history of Shetland is full of puzzles, and a paper such as this one provides us with data to explain some of them.

SHETLAND UPHELLY A' GALLEY. It is now ascertained that the Norse Galley, in this festival, was first introduced in 1889, when it took the place of blazing tar-barrels, which had been used up till then. Before this change the name of the master of ceremonies had been altered from *Skudlar* (O.N. *skutil-sveinn*, an attendant at banquets; or Icel. *skullari*, a harpooner?) to *Supreme Chief Guizar*, and after the introduction of the galley he assumed the title *Guizer Jarl* (*Old-Lore Miscellany*, vol. iv., p. 66).

VIKING PLACE-NAMES IN YORKSHIRE. The volume issued by the Thoresby Society for 1910 is, "The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire," investigated by F. W. Moorman, B.A., Ph.D., assistant Professor of English language and literature in the University of Leeds. The book is privately printed for the Society, and consists of 218 pp. The author has "taken pains to make the historical bearings of the subject as prominent, and the philological bearings as unobtrusive as possible."

With the English conquest *Eburacum* became *Eofofowic*, and under ordinary circumstances this would have become not York but *Ever-wick*. In 867, Ivarr and Halfdan, the Vikings, occupied the town,

and *Eoforwic* became *loforvik*, then *lorvik*, Yorick, and finally York. The Scandinavian settlement is treated in a separate section of the Historical Introduction, for which Mr. W. G. Collingwood's *Scandinavian Britain* has been consulted. A study of the place-names shows that the Scandinavians and English settled down in close proximity to one another. It is pointed out that Danes settled mainly in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, and Norwegians in the Lake District. In Yorkshire the main body of the settlers appear to be Danes, with Norwegians in the western parts of the West Riding and in Cleveland, who had entered from Westmoreland and Cumberland. The author regards the ordinary test-words for a Danish or Norse origin with suspicion, and concludes that: "almost the only phonological test which is of practical use to us is the O.N. assimilation of *nt* to *tt*, where the East Scandinavian languages retained the *nt*. This change took place in the so-called Viking age (700-1050), *i.e.*, about the time the Scandinavians were making their conquests in England. The West Riding hamlet of Clint may accordingly be looked upon as a Danish settlement. The name is from the original Scandinavian *klenr*, a rock, cliff, which became *klettr* in O.N. through the assimilation of *nt* to *tt*, but *klint* in Danish." Further: "This wide diffusion of names ending in *by* makes it probable that the Danish branch of the Scandinavian conquerors established their settlements in all parts of the Riding." The little district to the east of Sheffield, called Morthen (*mor-thing*), is pointed out as apparently the only place in Britain where the word was used in its secondary sense of district, or shire. This is not the case, as there are numerous *things* or districts in Shetland which could only have been small districts for ecclesiastical or civil purposes, *e.g.*, Lunnasting, Nesting, Sandsting, etc. The social and political grades of Scandinavian Society are also dealt with, as well as Anglo-Danish civilisation. Religion is represented by Thorr in Thurgoland, etc., but the allusion to the God here is probably indirect, through a person's name: "Our place-names teach us nothing concerning altars, human or animal sacrifices, 'need-fires,' witchcraft or prophecy; nor is there any allusion to dwarfs, witches, norns, valkyrie, werwolves, or the spirits of fire or flood." Christian vestiges are numerous.

The author states that while there is no trace of *Beowulf* in the place-names, possibly *Beowa* may be preserved in Beeston, and *Grendel* in Grindleton, and *Hroarr* (*Hrothgar*) in Royston (*Roreston* in Domesday Book). The names are arranged alphabetically, with the spellings at various dates together with historical and philological notes.

This book is the most thorough, scholarly and interesting one of its kind which has been issued. The caution and open-mindedness of the author are reassuring at every point.

NORSE SETTLEMENTS IN WALES. Mr. John William Langstaff, in a letter to the *Western Mail*, of March 1st, 1911, criticises Pro-

fessor J. E. Lloyd's *Norse Settlements in Wales* (Longmans, Green and Co.), in which the author asserts that there was no permanent Scandinavian settlement in Wales, and that the evidence of Welsh place-names confirms the negative evidence drawn from the silence of the Chronicles. Mr. Langstaff draws attention to the papers which have appeared in the *Saga-Book* of the Viking Club dealing with the Norsemen in Wales, Egil's Saga and the Story of Palnatoki, as well as to the archæological evidence provided in monuments, which points to settlement rather than passing visits, e.g., the Llanrhidian stone in Gower, coped stone at Newcastle, Bridgend, stone at Nash Manor, Carew Cross in Pembroke with runic inscription, cross in Penmon Priory of Swedish type, and another at Maenychwynfan, with a strong likeness to tenth century Norse crosses in Cumberland.

PRIMITIVE PATERNITY. The two volumes bearing this title, by Mr. E. S. Hartland, issued by the Folklore Society, 1910, and published by David Nutt, will prove of the greatest use and interest to members of the Viking Club. The references to Scandinavian and Icelandic lore on the subject are summarised in the following notes, with the object of eliciting further information from our readers, as there must be a great deal of still unrecorded folklore on the subject.

RAIN AT WEDDINGS. In Iceland a light rain at a wedding is still a sign of a fruitful marriage. It is accounted lucky in this country, and luck in marriage means, above all things, children.—*Primitive Paternity* (vol. I., p. 89).

PRACTICES TO OBTAIN CHILDREN. In Sweden the bride should have a boy-baby to sleep with her on the night before her marriage, in which case her first-born will be a son. (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 141).

REMEDY FOR STERILITY. In Iceland, as a remedy for sterility, a woman was given, without her knowing what it was, the evening after-milkings still warm to drink, or certain parts of the wild goose to eat. (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 62).

An egg-shaped pebble of quartz, two inches by one and a half inches, was formerly used in the western division of Sandsting parish, Shetland, as a cure for sterility. The would-be mother washed her feet in burn-water, in which the stone was laid. The stone was said to have been brought originally from Italy. Unlike most charms, it was not preserved in one family, but passed from the hands of one wise woman to another, the trust being only relinquished when the holder was on her death-bed. (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 79).

SUPERNATURAL BIRTH. A satiric poet of the court of Earl Eric Hakonsson, a Norse ruler who assisted in the conquest of England by Sweyn and Cnut, recounts in one of his lampoons that a nameless

lady ate "a fish like a stone perch soft of flesh," which "came ashore with a tide on the sand." The outward and visible signs of her resulting pregnancy are described with gusto. She gave birth to a boy, "a currish morsel" (Corp. Poet. Bor. ii., 109). This lampoon, if not based on actual gossip respecting the persons intending to be satirised, is, at all events, evidence that such a birth was not then reckoned impossible. A story current in Iceland, in the middle of the last century, witnesses to the same belief. It is, that a lady of rank who desired to have a child, laid herself down at a brook, on the advice of three women who appeared to her in a dream, and drank from it. In so doing she contrived that a trout came swimming straight into her mouth. She swallowed the fish, and her wish was by that means fulfilled. (Bartels, *Zeits. Ethol.* xxxii., 54, citing Arnason). The three women of the lady's dream are obviously mythological figures of pre-Christian antiquity. In the modern European *märchen* belonging to the cycle of Perseus, one of the favourite agencies of conception is a fish. (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 7).

CHILD-NAMING. In Norway, if a pregnant woman dream of a dead person, the child must be named after him or her. If the dream be of a man, and a girl be born, the man's name must be feminised, and *vice-versa*. If she dream of more than one person, the names of all must be given. The same practice of giving a new-born babe the name of a dead person is to be traced back in the old Icelandic sagas, where a dying person often appeals to another to name a future child after him, because he expected advantage from it. It is no far-fetched inference to suppose that he thereby expected to secure a new birth. Mr. Hartland quotes Maurer, who, on the authority of Vigfússon, cites a tale of an Icelander (end of 16th cent.), to whose wife the devil appeared and asked to have her child called after him; the priest, refusing to baptise him Satan, called him "Natan." He grew up a clever man and renowned physician, but guilty of crimes, and came to a violent end. (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 224).

MARITAL JEALOUSY. Both Greek and Scandinavian stories of the gods are full of traces of sexual relations indicating a very imperfect development of jealousy among those divine beings, the reflection doubtless of their worshippers' behaviour at the times when the stories came into being. Among the Scandinavians, even in historical times, the marriage-bond was loose, and chastity was not very seriously regarded. But we have no actual record of legal polyandry. He points out that polyandry was customary at Sparta, where three or four men, or even more if they were brothers, were the husbands of one woman. (*Ibid.*, vol. II. p. 133).

TRANSFORMATION AFTER DEATH. The kind of tree growing from a grave is held to be an index of the character of the deceased. In Iceland the mountain-ash is regarded as sacred. A story localised

in two places is told of a tenderly attached brother and sister accused of incest and in spite of their denials condemned to capital punishment and executed. Before death they earnestly with tears prayed, beseeching the Almighty and all-knowing God to make their innocence manifest, and desiring their friends and kindred to procure them to be buried in the same grave. They were buried one on either side of the church; and a mountain-ash grew out of each of their graves, meeting above the roof of the church and uniting their branches so closely that they could hardly be separated. This was regarded as a sign of their innocence and their desire to rest together in the same grave. (*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 158).

It would seem that the ancient Scandinavians held the opinion that the son was, in some sense, the re-incarnation of the soul of the father. They appear to have thought that a man possessed more than one soul. A family soul (*ættarfylgja*) is spoken of in opposition to the individual soul (*manusfylgja* [in error for *mannsfylgja*]). It is the *ættarfylgja* which passes from a man to be re-incarnated in his son. Strictly speaking, we are told it is not an undivided collective soul common to the members of a single family. It is rather a "support" for the patronymic which is transmitted from father to son. (*Ibid.*, vol I., p. 198, *f.n.* 3).

Note.—The Oxford *Dict.* explains *fylgja* (= *fylgð*, a following, help, guidance), metaph. a fetch, a female guardian spirit of the heathen age, whose appearance foreboded one's death. Also whole families had a *fylgja*—*kyn-f.*, *ættarf.* In modern lore (as also sometimes in the sagas) *fylgja* means a fetch, an appearance in the shape of an animal, a crescent, or the like *going before* a person; only a fey man's *fylgja* follows after him. *Kyn-fylgja* is a family characteristic, peculiarity; *kynfylgju-spell*, a spell in a family. In the Orkney Saga we have "*liggja fylgjur Þínar til Islands*," thy *fylgjur* point to Iceland, *i.e.*, thou wilt go thither. *Dis* is a female guardian-angel who follows every man from his birth, and only leaves him in the hour of death. Hence the phrase, the *dísir* have left thee, thou art a lost man. There appears to be no ground for supposing that the *fylgja* was ever synonymous with the soul of a person, but rather that it was an ancestral spirit acting as an external guardian angel. The *hamingja* was a guardian spirit, answering to the guardian angel of Christians; derived from *hamr* [(1) a skin, (2) shape, especially in a mythological sense], for the guardian spirits of men (every man had his *hamingja*) were believed to take the shape sometimes of animals, sometimes, and more commonly, of human beings, especially that of women; but they were themselves supernatural beings. That the *hamingjur* were giant females proceeding from the great Norns—who were the *hamingjur* of the world—is borne out in *Vafþrúdnis-mál*. *Hamingju* and *fylgja* or *fylgju-kona* seem to be nearly synonymous, as also *gæfa* (luck), *gipta* (good luck), *auðna* (fortune), *dudna* (fortune), *heill* (omen, good luck); but *hamingja* is the most personal word, and was



almost symbolical of family relationship. At the hour of death the hamingja left the dying person and passed into a dear son, daughter, or beloved kinsman. One might almost impart one's own good luck to another. It is still used in Iceland almost as *Heaven, Providence*. (See Oxford Dict. s.v. *Hamingja*).—A. W. JOHNSTON.

OLD NORSE TEXTS. The Norwegian Historical MSS. Commission have issued parts one and two of Det Arnamagnæanske Haandskrift 8ra Fol. (Skálholtsbók yngsta), including Sverris saga, Bóglunga sǫgur, Hákonar saga Hákonarsonar, edited by A. Kjær, and published by Det Mallingske Bogtrykkeri, Christiania, price Kr. 7.00.

These texts are a transliteration of the original MS., most carefully edited with copious notes, and should prove of the greatest value to students who are unable to consult the original.

Skálholtsbók, as dated by Vigfússon, is a 15th century MS., which belonged to Bishop Thorlak Skulason, of which the end is wanting. As regards the Bóglunga or Inga Saga, "it now only exists in two abridged versions, Eirspennil and Shálholtsbók, but a few fragments of the original remaining. However, the Norse translator, Peter Clausen (1599) worked upon a complete copy, and from his Danish version the original may be partly recovered" (Vigfússon). The disorder which followed Sverri's death in 1202, when there were two kings, is shown in Bóglunga-sǫgur, the saga of the croziers (from *bagall*, a crozier, episcopal staff), the party opposed to the Birch-legs, which links up the gap between the Sverri and Hakon sagas.

CELTIC RELIQUARIES IN NORWAY. Dr. Joseph Anderson, in a valuable paper on Architecturally-shaped shrines of the early Celtic Church in Scotland and Ireland (*Proceedings S.A.Scot.*, xlv. p. 259), gives two examples taken by the Vikings to Norway; on one of these is a runic inscription, "Ranvig owns this casket." Dr. Anderson writes: "The runes belong to the peculiar group found on the monumental crosses in the Isle of Man, from which it may be inferred that Ranvig was a Norwegian woman, perhaps settled in Man at the time when she first possessed the casket which was afterwards taken to Norway, whence it found its way to Copenhagen." The other shrine was found in 1906 in a Viking grave-mound at Melkus in the Namdalen valley. It was a boat-burial of two persons, a man and a woman, together with numerous grave-goods, male and female. The date of the shrine is supposed to be not later than A.D. 650, and of the burial not later than the beginning of the ninth century.

BERGEN MUSEUM. The Aarbog, part 3, contains a list of pre-Reformation objects added to the museum; Survey of the objects relating to the history of civilisation brought together in 1909, including a silver-gilt bridal crown from Skaanevik, and a bismer dated 1776, from Vossestranden, by Dr. Schetelig. Dr. A. W.

Brøgger contributes a paper on West Norwegian Cave Remains of the elder Iron-Age, illustrated. *Aarsberetning* for 1910, contains a report by Dr. Schetelig, on the Historical and Antiquarian Department. An illustration is given of a Viking grave, with a weapon found in a mound at Lirhus. Part I. of the *Aarbog* for 1911, has a paper on Hardangerviddens oldest inhabitants, illustrated, by Captain Hj. Negaard and James A. Grieg.

NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. The Year-Book for 1910 contains a continuation of the paper on the Decoration of Icelandic Churches in the Middle Ages, illustrated, by Fredrik B. Wallem, the subjects being altar hangings, chalices and sacred vessels, lights, vestments, etc. An interesting paper on "Fra Hedensk og Kristen Tid," is contributed by Herm. M. Schirmer, with illustrations of doorways from Urnæs and other Kirks, runic stones and other objects. Other subjects treated are fire-places and means of lighting; St. Mary's Church in Nidaros, with measured drawings and sketches; Matthew of Paris and his place in Norwegian art; Church survey of Norttland; report of the completed excavation of the ruins of Munkby Monastic Church; bibliography and notes.

NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF SCIENCES. Among the papers in the *Skrifter* for 1909 are: a new-found rock-carving, by K. Rygh; Orten-Gammen M. M., report of the find made in Akerø in Ytre Romsdalen, 1908; report of pre-Reformation antiquities collected in 1909, etc.

STAVANGER MUSEUM. The *Aarshefte* for 1907, 1908, and 1909, gives an account of the Viste elder stone-age kitchen midden; examination of pre-historic wool and cloth found in Norwegian grave mounds; inventory of antiquities in Stavanger Amt; bone spoons of the elder Iron-Age; lists of additions to the museum, bibliography, etc.

SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES. The *Aarbøger* for 1910 has the following papers: On the truth and fiction concerning Olav Tryggvason, by Prof. Alexander Bugge; Landnáma and Gull-Þoris saga, by Björn Magnússon Ólsen; Dalvik find, a grave of the pagan age in Iceland, by Daniel Brunn and Finnur Jónsson; the oldest ornamental art of Lund Cathedral, by E. Wrangel, copiously illustrated; a new investigation into grave-cists of the end of the stone-age, by Hans Kjær; a find of 11th century coins in Foldøen in Ryfylke, Norway, by A. W. Brøgger, including Norwegian, Danish, Anglo-Saxon, Irish, German, Bohemian, Kufic, and other coins; runes in Norse-Icelandic poetry and literature, by Finnur Jónsson; mounds with many graves, reports of the excavation of two typical examples during last year, by Carl Neergaard.

DANISH FOLKLORE. In *Danmarks Folkeminder*, nr. 5, H. F. Feilberg contributes a study on a typical feature of Northern fairy-lore—spiriting away into the mountain (bjærgtagen), berg-taken. He passes in review, fairy-lore in Keltic folklore, elf-lore in Iceland,

skovfrue, huldre, fairy maids, disguised wights, huldreman's courtship, bonde-maid as wight-bride, bride promised to a wight for building a church, berg-taken, elfwoman in travail, a maid who works for an underground karl, huldre bride. Numerous Orkney and Shetland examples are given. Nr. 6, gives communications and notes by Hjalmer Thuren—customs regarding cutting the last sheaf, queries about agriculture, folk-medicine, folk-songs, an old smithy song, phonographic records, the nightly hunter, etc.

DER RUNENSTEIN VON RÖK ÖSTERGÖTLAND, SCHWEDEN, by the late Professor Sophus Bugge, was published in 1910, after his death, by Ivar Hæggströms Boktryckeri, Stockholm. The work is edited by M. Olsen. It consists of 314 pages, with five full page illustrations. Of the subjects of the 19 chapters into which the work is divided may be mentioned: interpretation of the inscriptions on the various sides of the stone; text and translation of the whole inscription; the writing of the Rök inscription, especially the short-branched runes; history of short-branched runes; language corresponding with that of the oldest northern language of the historical period, *circa* 800; the secret writing of the Rök stone, etc. Dr. Axel Olrik adds a chapter on the twenty kings of Seeland, and Dr. E. Brate one on the interpretation of the inscription. The runes were inscribed to the memory of Wamodh.

SWEDISH FOLKLORE. In 1910 the Swedish Societies of Dialectology and Folklore issued six numbers of *Svenska Landsmal ock Svenskt Folkliv* dealing with: Two spinning tales—Titeliture and De tre Spinnungumorna. The first one ends "Jag heter Titeli Ture"; in the Faroese variant: "Titel táta eiti eg; Orkney; "for Peerie fool, Peerie fool is my name"; Scotland: Whuppity Stoorie is my name"; and in Suffolk, "Tom Tit Tot." Variants are also given in Germany, Ireland, etc. Development of the diphthong *æi* in South Swedish speech, with a map; De Upplandska Spelmanstävlingarna, May, 1909, with an account of Uppland music, musical instruments and musicians; Om The Österbothniske Lappar, and a rhyme chronicle of the Lapps. Oster-Färnebo folklore and melodies; Persons' signature marks from Kalix; Courtship customs in Mo; Orsa dialect; secret language in Sweden.

MEMBERS' WORK.

Mr. Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot., recently read a paper on "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Southern Parishes of Shetland" before the Scottish Ecclesiological Society, Edinburgh.

Mr. W. Barnes Steveni delivered a lecture to the Anglo-Russian Literary Society on "The Vikings in Russia," in which he described the Swedish foundation of the Russian Empire by Rurik in the ninth century.

Mrs. Bannon contributed a series of illustrated papers to the *Monitor*, Boston, Mass., in 1909, on "Thingvalla," "The Geysers,"

"High above the Sea in Iceland" (Hekla), and "Wonders of Asbyrgi." Mrs. Bannon considers Asbyrgi to be the greatest of all the natural wonders of Iceland. Asbyrgi is the result of an earthquake that must have shaken the island to its foundations. A later tradition declares it to be the hoof-print of Odin's horse.

Mr. A. F. Major has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDY. Professor George T. Flom, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A., writes that at last he has realised something that he has been working for for a long time, as the following notice will show:—

"In response to the call issued by the committee of six a meeting was held in Chicago, May 26-27, and a society organised which tentatively adopted the name, *The Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study*. There were 40 in attendance representing universities from Harvard to Kansas, and several Scandinavian colleges. The object of the new organisation is defined in its name; it will hold annual meetings for the presentation of papers; it will publish a series of studies, and it will promote the cause for which it has been founded by such other publications and further activity as the Society may direct. The annual dues will be 1 dollar, or 15 dollars for life membership. The officers elected for this year are: President, Prof. Julius E. Olson of *The University of Wisconsin*; Vice-President, Prof. Jules Mauritzon of *Augustana College*; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. George T. Flom of *The University of Illinois*; Advisory Committee: for three years, Dr. A. Louis Elmquist of *Northwestern University*, and Prof. Gisle Bothne of *Minnesota University*; for two years, Mr. Ernst W. Olson of Chicago, and Prof. Wm. H. Schofield of *Harvard University*; for one year, Prof. A. A. Stomberg of *Minnesota University*, and Prof. C. N. Gould of *The University of Chicago*.

"Number One of Proceedings, which is printed by request of the Executive Council, is nearly ready to go to press."

Professor W. P. Ker, delivered the inaugural Warton Lecture, on "Thomas Warton and the Poetry of the Middle Ages," at the British Academy, on November 16th. In referring to the alleged intellectual apathy or somnolence of Oxford during the eighteenth century, the lecturer pointed out that the antiquaries were not cut off from polite literature. Sir William Temple quotes "The Runic Ode" of Thomas Warton the Elder—the Death Song of Ragnar Lodbrog; Hickes's Icelandic text and translation of the "Waking of Angantyr," were published in *Dryden's Miscellany*, 1716.

The following members are to be congratulated on the honours recently conferred on them:—Sir Thomas Clouston, Kt., LL.D. (Edinburgh University), and the Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, Privy Councillor.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood has painted a picture of the Battle of Svold, which will be exhibited at the Lake Artists' Society's Exhibition at Ambleside. An illustrated paper on "Anglian and Anglo Danish Sculpture in the East Riding, with addenda to the North Riding," will appear in the Yorkshire Archæological Journal. Mr. Collingwood is also writing a chapter on all the pre-Norman (including Viking age) stones in Yorkshire, for the Victoria History of Yorkshire.

Mr. W. R. L. Lowe, in a paper which he contributed on the celebration of St. Alban's Day in St. Albans, "The Cult of St. Alban Abroad," mentions, "Odense is an important city, being the capital of the fertile and prosperous Island of Fynen. Its name means Odin's seat, and records the fact that it was a chief place of worship of that god; while the name of places and things in the city record that since the introduction of Christianity St. Alban has been honoured there."

QUERIES.

NORSE SETTLEMENT OF IRELAND. Which book gives the best account of the Norse settlement of Ireland?—M.A.M.

THE WIRRAL. Can anyone tell me the real meaning of this name? I have seen no explanation as yet.—A.C.N.

In Bosworth's *A. S. Dict.*, "Wir-heal, *Wirhall, Cheshire.*" But in Prof. Toller's Dict. it is Wir-healh, *wir* may be myrtle and *healh* is corner, nook or even bay.

VIKINGS IN INDIA. Are the Chitpawan Brahmins of the Konkan descended from Vikings? There is every probability that they are. According to a well-supported legend, they are the progeny of certain tall, fair-haired and blue-eyed strangers who were wrecked in a long-ship on the Konkan coast, and inter-married with the women of the country. It has often been claimed that these men must have been Berbers, and have come from Egypt; that they had embarked for some unknown destination at some port in the Red Sea, and been driven across the Indian Ocean by the force of the monsoon. Against this claim may be set the fact that Berbers are not so markedly fair-haired and blue-eyed as to leave a mark which has endured for ten centuries. The whole force of the claim, indeed, rests on the double impression that no Vikings are likely to have pushed so far, and that if they were, they could not have crossed the Isthmus of Suez.

As for the first point, we know that the Vikings circumnavigated the Mediterranean on several occasions, and that Egypt was by no means unknown to them. On the other side of Africa they had been at least as far south as the Gulf of Guinea, if not to the mouth of the Congo. There was no reason whatever why the Isthmus of Suez should have stopped them. Most people assume that the existing

Suez Canal is the first ever cut, but this is by no means the case. It is, as a matter of fact, the fourth. In the reign of Rameses II., thirteen hundred years before Christ, a canal was cut from the Nile Delta, at a point north-east of Cairo, to the Bitter Lakes, and was continued through the southern part of the Isthmus to Suez. During later periods of anarchy, it would appear to have been allowed to silt up, but was cut again seven hundred years afterwards, completed by Darius the Persian, improved by the Ptolemies, and carefully maintained during the Roman occupation. Cleopatra's ships tried to escape through it to the Red Sea after the battle of Actium. Eventually it silted up again, but was once more restored to use by the Arabs in A.D. 649, after their conquest of Egypt, though they barred it eighteen years later to prevent the rebellious population from importing grain. It was still more or less open during the Viking epoch (A.D. 789-1000), and would certainly oppose no insurmountable obstacles to the sturdy Northmen.—*T. P.'s Weekly*, 21st April, 1911.

BALDESBY. Halfway between Thirsk and Ripon I stopped the other day at Baldersby station. Is there another place in Britain or Scandinavia where this god's name is so plainly preserved?—B.L.

REPLIES.

SHEEPMARKS. The querist is obliged to the Rev. S. Gunnarsson of Iceland for the *Markaskrá* of Snæfellsness og Hnappadalssýslu, 1911 edition, in which many marks and their names correspond to those in use in Orkney and Shetland. An analysis of these marks will be given in the *Old-Lore Miscellany*.

BLACK DANES. All that is known in literature about the black and white foreigners will be found in *Saga-Book*, Vol. VI. See index issued with this number.

REVIEWS.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF LANCASHIRE. Professor H. C. WYLD and Dr. T. O. HIRST. *Constable & Co.*, 1911.

THE appearance of a book on the place-names of Lancashire by one of our foremost English philologists and his pupil is very welcome. Much good work has been done in the study of place-names during the last few years, especially by Professor Skeat, but there was still room, from the point of view of method, for a book which should stimulate all students of place-names to even greater philological accuracy than has yet been attained, for the hard facts of philology, and more especially of its skilled handmaiden, phonology, place a severe check upon that love of theory which has marred so many studies of place-names in the past. There is no such theorising in this book. Where the evidence is insufficient for any definite conclusion to be drawn, the authors are content to leave the matter in suspense, and to wait for the production of further evidence from old documents which may from time to time be discovered.

While welcoming the wholesome corrective administered to the study of place-names by Professor Wyld and Dr. Hirst, one cannot help regretting that they have not given us any summary of general inferences which may be drawn from their close and detailed study—inferences not on philological matters, but on those which are of much wider appeal, inferences as to social development, past history, and things of that nature. The authors have deliberately debarred themselves from any such comment, and it follows necessarily that the book can only be of use to those students who are able to appreciate the minutiae of philological study.

As was to be expected, the book is full of interest for students of Scandinavian influence in Britain. Professor Wyld had already (in an article in the *Modern Language Review*) been able to supplement Professor Björkmann's list of Scandinavian personal names found in the earliest English documents, and here we have a very full and careful list of such as are found as elements in Lancashire place-names. Beside these we have a detailed etymological account of the other principal elements found in place-names. Here, in addition to the well-known *beck*, *by*, *car*, *cross*, *fell*, *garth*, *gill*, *hause*, *holm*, *keld*, *mire*, *scough*, *tarn*, *thwaite* and *with*, the authors have distinguished a large number of less-well-known Scandinavian elements. We may mention O.N. *bali*, a soft grassy bank, as in Ballam; *böl*, reclaimed and cultivated land, as in Boyle Snape; *börr*, a tree, as in Boretree; *brekka*, a slope, as in Kelbrick, Larbreck; *bygg*, "barley," as in Bigthwaite; *hafv*, "oats," as in Haverholt; *hlaða*, "barn," as in Lathom; *leir*, "clay," as in Larbreck; *melr*, "wild oats," as in Cartmel, North Meols; *minni*, "mouth of a river," as in Stalmine; *oddi*, "tongue of land," as in Greenodd; *skale*, "hut or shed," as in Scaleber; *vrå* or *rå*, "corner," as in Birkwray. Besides these we have several elements which are generally in independent use in Lancashire place-names—e.g., gap, low, raise, scarth, slack,

tarn, and a large number in which one has English and Scandinavian forms side by side—*e.g.*, *oak-* and *aig-*, *ash-* and *ask-*, *birch-* and *birk-*, *broad-* and *brath-*, *church-* and *kirk-*, *ford-* and *forth-*, *ridge-* and *rig-*, *king-* and *conis-*. In the case of both *dale* and *thorpe* the authors are inclined to see English rather than Scandinavian influence.

Lancashire is a county about whose history, during the Viking invasions, we, unfortunately, know very little, and a book dealing so exhaustively with its place-names is very welcome for the light which it throws on the extent and character of their settlements.

ALLEN MAWER.

HERO-MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE BRITISH RACE. By M. I. EBBUTT M.A. With sixty-four full-page illustrations by J. H. F. BACON, A.R.A., BYAM SHAW, W. H. MARGETSON, R.I., PATTEN WILSON, and GERTRUDE DEMAIN HAMMOND, R.I. 8 × 5½, pp. xxix. + 375. London: *Geo. G. Harrap and Co.*, 1910, 7s. 6d. net.

This work is another of the excellent series of mediæval stories retold, by various authors, for modern folk, and published by Messrs. Geo. G. Harrap. The legends cover a wide range; we have Beowulf, the Dream of Maxen Wledig, the Story of Constantine and Elene, the Compassion of Constantine, Havelok the Dane, Howard the Halt, Roland the Hero of Early France, The Countess Cathleen, Cuchulain, the Champion of Ireland, The Tale of Gamelyn, William of Cloudelee, Black Colin of Loch Awe, The Marriage of Sir Gawayne, King Horn, Robin Hood, and Hereward the Wake. I quote the index in extenso, not only to show how wide is the field covered by the myths and legends chosen, but also to show that they are by no means dealt with in chronological order. How comes the story of Hereward after that of William of Cloudelee, or that of Robin Hood?

The author's measure of success in re-telling these legends is as varied as the character of the legends themselves. An especial word of praise is due to Chapter VIII., "The Countess Cathleen." But the legend is in itself such a charming one that it would be a poor soul that could not write a poetical description of it. However, it is far and away the best of the series. The Chapter on Beowulf is praiseworthy, allowing for certain inaccuracies in the account of the fight with the mere-wife, where the sequence of events—so wonderfully graphic in the great poem—has not been followed. Also the everlasting mis-rendering of "*hwil dæges*" as "the space of a day" (when the hero dives down to the cave) again makes its appearance. There is a slip of another kind in "The Countess Cathleen" (we should like to see it spelt "*Kathleen*" throughout).

"The Countess Cathleen loved the dim, mysterious forest, she loved the tales of the ancient gods, and of

"Old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago."

—Wordsworth.

"but more than all she loved her clansmen and vassals." Here the quotation is most apt, but the insertion of the poet's name *in the text* strikes one as a ridiculous absurdity. It should be in a footnote, like that of Charles Kingsley on the same page. The story, "The Countess Cathleen," is, as the author remarks in the preface, rendered into prose from Mr. W. B. Yeats's play, "The Countess Cathleen," and the excellence of the chapter is greatly enhanced by certain passages of Mr. Yeats's beautiful poetry, quoted therein, for example, that which concludes the chapter:—

"The light beats down; the gates of pearl are wide,
And she is passing to the floor of peace,
And Mary of the seven times wounded heart
Has kissed her lips, and the long blessed hair
Has fallen on her face; the Light of Lights
Looks always on the motive, not the deed,
The Shadow of Shadows on the deed alone."

I am inclined to think that it would be difficult to imagine a more effective conclusion than that supplied by these superb lines.

The Story of King Horn (Chapter XIV.) is another excellent piece of work. To my mind there are some striking resemblances between the tales of this hero and those which cluster around the illustrious name of Hereward. That brings me on to the concluding chapter entitled "Hereward the Wake." The version of Hereward's farewell to England and that of his slaying of the Fairy Bear are so strikingly similar to my own accounts in "The Story of Hereward"—I refer to the events narrated, not so much to the style—that I feel that some comment is called for here. A word of acknowledgment, if only a word, would have been graceful. In Hereward's reply to his father's question, "Whither wilt thou fare?" he says, "perhaps to follow *old Beowa* out into the West." What are we to understand by this? Does the author mean "old Scyld," in "Beowulf?"

Then again let us quote from the account of the bear-slaying (p. 340).

"It was even believed that the huge beast had some kinship to old Earl Siward, *who bore a bear upon his crest.*"

Had Siward Digri a crest? "The mischievous fun in Alfruda's voice" (p. 342). This mocking of the Knights by Hereward and Alfruda, after the slaying of the bear, is, so far as I know, only to be found in my own work previously mentioned, "The Story of Hereward" (Harrap and Co.).

Like the Chapters the Illustrations vary in merit. Those in the last are the work of Miss Gertrude Demain Hammond, and no words of mine will convey an adequate idea of their charm and grace and beauty. That of "Alfruda" (p. 340), is perfect. But only three of the illustrations are the work of this most talented artist. Those which illustrate "Beowulf" (Chapter I.) are mostly hideous, likewise, "The Saintly Archbishop Turpin" (with his

mouth wide open), (on page 138). Better by far are those of W. H. Margetson, illustrating "The Countess Cathleen." But, from an artistic point of view none even approach Miss Demain Hammond's work.

DOUGLAS STEDMAN.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF OUR TEUTONIC FOREFATHERS: being the substance of the Rhind Lectures for 1909. By G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A., Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. *T. N. Foulis*, 1910. xviii. and 250 pp., with 22 maps and 130 illustrations. 5s. net.

There is surely nothing more difficult than writing a good introductory handbook, especially when the subject is so spacious and debatable as this. Professor Baldwin Brown, however, tells his story with an enthusiasm which cannot fail to rouse the interest of the reader, and he keeps us well aware that we are only surveying a promised land from a distant and cloudy height. He sketches the general history of the Germanic peoples and their migrations, illustrating with a series of clear but tiny maps, and then devotes a third of his book to the sources of our acquaintance with the craftsmanship of "our Teutonic forefathers" in grave-hoards and other relics, in Roman representations of the Barbarians, and in literary notices. In his ninth chapter he gives a brief discussion of Roman influence as opposed to Germanic originality, and it is only in the last three chapters that he comes to matter of art proper. The metal-work of the ancient northern smiths, to which he rightly attributes high technical qualities, is well described, while other crafts—stone and wood carving, pottery, textiles—are but slightly mentioned. The important and much discussed questions of ornament, its sources and development, are summarized almost too briefly; and then, with a few pages on the general character of Teutonic Art, the text ends. The bibliography appended, though not very full, ought to promote further study, and the comparative absence of English books from the list may perhaps suggest that there is plenty of room for young archæologists, trained in modern methods, who will devote themselves to the old-lore of the North as exemplified in our own lands.

W. G. C.

FOR LOVE AND HONOUR: A BOOK OF STORIES FROM HISTORY. By Douglas Stedman, B.A. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 248, illustrated in colours. *London, etc.: Thomas Nelson and Sons*, 3s. 6d.

The author of this charming book of stories is a member of the Viking Club. "The following stories must not be regarded as serious history. They are romances" on King Wiglaf's Story, The Weird of Ethelbert, Aldyth, Carmen, The Two Fair Eleanors, The Fair Maid of Kent, 'Twixt Love and Loyalty, A Noble Rival, Jeanne la Pucelle, "Put not your trust in Princes," Ralph Percy, The Maid of Galloway, Margaret Tudor, The Schloss on the Rhine, For a Boy's Love and the Right, Vive l'Empereur! "Each one is based upon some historical event and placed in historical setting."

It is not always easy to write romance from history; there are so many "missing links," but Mr. Stedman knits his narratives together so happily, that the mixed notions, alternate hopes and fears, difficulties and sacrifices, are all told in a way which seems to belong to the life and soul of the heroes and heroines, and to "the public acts in which they participated" in history.

The book is instructive and attractive.

A. J.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF SCOTLAND. Second Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Sutherland. 6 x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, pp. xlv. + 195. With maps, plans and illustrations. *Edinburgh: published by H.M. Stationery Office.*

THE Royal Commissioners are heartily to be congratulated upon this publication, which, with its elaborate Inventory, forms a compendious and, so far as we can see, accurate, if not complete, list and description of the ancient and historical monuments now remaining in Sutherland. As the Report admits, the Inventory, and, we strongly suspect, the Introduction also, are based on the personal inspection, and come from the pen of Mr. A. O. Curle, the Secretary of the Commission.

The Norsemen who held Sutherland for the three centuries from 874, from Thorstein the Red and Sigurd the Powerful, until the end of the twelfth century with varying success, have left little or nothing there, save "a strong infusion of Norse blood" and Norse place-names, and it is significant that those names are attached to all the best land in the county. They came with the strong hand of the conqueror, took and held all that was worth taking and holding, until early in the thirteenth century they were in turn driven out and kept out by the family of Freskyn de Moravia, who still, as Dukes of Sutherland, retain most of the county. Beyond the "strong infusion of blood" and "place-names," they left no ancient or historical monuments—a result disappointing to modern Vikings, but, undoubtedly, in Mr. Curle's opinion, true. We, however, believe still that Sigurd was howe-laid at Sigurðr-haugr, which appears on Map II. as Sydera, without a number, and no doubt Dr. Joass, to whom otherwise indebtedness is acknowledged, could point out the spot. There are, too, traditions of other howes and Norse sepulchral remains, and no doubt Frakork's howe could be identified at Kinbrace, as well as Rafn's home at Drum-rafn (*pace* Dr. Henderson, Dunrobin) and Thorkel's at Borge. There are, too, more ecclesiastical sites which have escaped even Mr. Curle's survey. But he writes of what he saw, and the traces of monuments of this sort are few and slight. Sage: in his *Memorabilia Domestica*, tells of the site of Tigh-an-Abb, or Abbot's House, and other church remains at Kildonan, and of other ecclesiastical sites, and there is much to be inquired into at Dornoch which does not meet the eye, and which is beyond any attempt to "preserve" it. But it is when we come to the Brochs, the Hill Forts, the Hut Circles, the Earth Houses, the Cairns, and the Stone Circles, Crosses, Standing Stones, and Stone Rows that we recognise

what a trained antiquary, proceeding to the comprehensive inspection of a territory of nearly 1,900 square miles, working with motor, measuring tape, camera, and pencil, can produce; and the comparative analysis of the results of his work contained in the Introduction is of such high merit that we who have, as amateurs, been stupidly gazing with unintelligent interest upon much of what he has inspected, measured, planned, photographed, and classified, can only beg that when the Commission has made all its inventories, we may receive from the pen of Mr. Curle a *magnum opus* on all the Ancient and Historical Monuments which he may have visited, after he has first delivered and published a course of Lectures, like those successive courses of his eminent predecessor in this work, Dr. Joseph Anderson. We assume that that portion, which is in Sutherland, of the Parish of Reay, will find a place in the Inventory of Caithness, and we note its omission from the List of the Parishes of Sutherland, and, indeed, it appears, throughout the book. We note also, and with pleasure, the inclusion of the Viking Club's Old-lore Miscellany in the Bibliography on p. xlv. Particularly interesting are the descriptions of the Brochs and the Hill Forts, and among the latter of Ben Griam Beg, with its lines of defence nearly 1900 feet above the sea, and of Duchary, near Carrol (Clyne). We heartily recommend a study of this Inventory, a title as dull as its contents are interesting—and of its Introduction, to that ever increasing class of our readers who desire full and accurate information based on the highest authority regarding the Monuments of Prehistoric and Historic Times in Sutherland, and we look forward with eager anticipation to the publication by the Royal Commissioners of their Caithness Inventory with, it is to be hoped, an equally able and well written Introduction.

J. G.

ANNALS OF THE REIGNS OF MALCOLM AND WILLIAM, KINGS OF SCOTLAND, A.D. 1153-1214. Collected with Notes and an Index by Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL LAWRIE, LL.D., Author of "Early Scottish Charters prior to A.D. 1153." 9 × 5½, pp. xxxvi. + 459. Glasgow: James McLehose and Sons, 1910. 10s. net.

In the *Annals of the Reigns of Malcolm and William*, Sir Archibald Lawrie has followed the plan adopted in his *Early Scottish Charters*. Not only are the Charters given, but they are made to serve as annals to the particular period covered. In this case the charters cover the reigns of Malcolm and William (1153-1214). The texts of most of these charters are given in the original Latin; Gaelic extracts are accompanied by a translation, while those from the French are given in the English translation only. In his interesting preface, short though it be, the Editor informs us that in 1286, when King Alexander died, a mass of Scottish State papers and records lay in the Treasury in Edinburgh, but these, unfortunately, were given, by order of Edward I., to John Balliol, and have all perished with the exception of a meagre inventory printed

in the first volume of the Scots Acts of Parliament. The Chronicle of Melrose, and a Chronicle ascribed to Holyrood, are the only chronicles written in Scotland before the death of Alexander III. With these there is a number of original charters and copies of others preserved in the chartularies of bishoprics and monasteries, which help to relieve the barrenness of this period. Sir Archibald has utilised these, and for further material has fallen back on the English Chroniclers—John of Hexham, Reginald of Durham, William of Newburgh, Robert de Torigneio, Jordan Fantosme, Roger de Hovedon, and Benedictus Abbas. The comparative shortness of the period covered has enabled the editor to deal more completely with it than was possible, for Lord Hailes, in his *Annals*, or more recently Mr. A. O. Anderson, in his *Scottish Annals from English Chronicles*. Extracts are also given from Fordun and Wyntoun, and even the *Scotichronicon* has not been neglected. A feature of much interest and help to the student is the annotations of some of the charters and extracts. The Editor certainly does not err on the side of credulity, though his scepticism is not so marked in this, as in his earlier volume. Malcolm's pro-English attitude was evidently not relished at home, and after a short reign of twelve years he died at the early age of twenty-four. "His reign was short; with little success; with greater failure" (p. x.). At p. 18 the text of Pope Adrian's Bull, calling upon the Scottish Bishops to submit to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York as metropolitan is given. The Editor calls attention to the fact that though given in Haddan and Stubbs, that they remark on its absence from the York Registers. He also points out that Dr. Joseph Robertson makes no allusion to it, and he himself seems to have a doubt, for he says, "if it be genuine" (p. 19). Perhaps the safest position to adopt is that indicated by the words of Cosmo Innes:—" [It is] one of a series of late copies, stands in bad company, and is itself a very questionable document." The attempt of the Archbishop to assert his jurisdiction over the Scottish Bishops is abundantly demonstrated in these pages.

During Williams' reign the ascendancy of the English King was particularly noticeable. William's attempt to regain the North of England territory met with complete failure, and the English King's terms of peace included the surrender of Scotland's independence. During William's reign a long controversy ensued between him and the Pope. In 1179 John was elected Bishop of St. Andrews, but the King objected, and appointed Hugh to the Bishopric (p. 224). The controversy lasted ten years, and before its settlement King William and his kingdom were placed under the bann of excommunication. The King also had trouble in the far north with Harald, Earl of Caithness, who with difficulty was brought to terms. On the accession of King John to the throne of England, William was made to do homage. His reign was turbulent, and the references from charters and extracts give a fresh and impressive significance to the oft-quoted phrase, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

To those interested in the history of the northern counties of Scotland there is much interesting material in this volume. In 1175 Laurence, "monachus noster, quondam abbas in Orcadia," was elected Abbot of Melrose. In a note the Editor says:—"The name of the monastery in Orkney of which he was Abbot has not been recorded" (p. 200). It is now known that there was an extensive monastic institution at Eynhallow. There are many references to the Bishopric of Caithness, and one to the Bishop of Orkney (p. 339). Earl Harald's name occurs very often, as might be expected, in documents referring to King William's reign. In the Index, as has been pointed out in the *Old Lore Miscellany*, iv., 59, it is stated that: "Earl Harold returned to meet King William bringing his two sons with him, whereas it should be *grandsons*. The page should read 304 instead of 308. *Henry* (p. 309) should read *Harold*." The volume is furnished with an excellent Index, and coming from the well-known house of the Publishers to Glasgow University, it is needless to say that from a typographical point of view it is all that could be desired. The clearness of the printing, the agreeable lightness of the paper, and the whole get up of the volume creates a pleasant impression on the mind. Students will eagerly look forward to forthcoming volumes bringing the period covered nearer our own time.

D. BEATON.

OLD TIMES IN SCOTLAND. Life, Manners, and Customs, by ALEX. D. CUMMING, F.S.A. (Scot.), with Introduction by PROFESSOR COOPER, D.D., D.Litt., D.C.L., of Glasgow University. *Paisley: Alexander Gardner*, 7½ x 5, pp. xvi. + 184. Price 3/6 net.

MR. CUMMING has given us in this volume an interesting and very readable account of the life, manners and customs of the Scottish people in the olden times. He deals with such subjects as Scotsmen at Home and Abroad; Ecclesiastical Affairs; Church Government; the Kirk-Session and its Duties; Education in Olden Times; Schools and Schoolmasters; Old Scottish Holidays and Nature Festivals. The material presented under the different headings, while familiar to students, is grouped in a pleasing way and one finds a new interest in meeting it in its new setting. Some of the extracts from church records are not without touches of unintentional humour; for instance:—the minister of Yester, in 1603, was charged by the Presbytery with being "a maker of aquavitæ." He very ungallantly rolled over the charge on his wife pleading that she "maks aquavitæ for thair awin use bot sellis name." He was ordered to "by [buy] aquavitæ and mak name" otherwise he would be deposed. The Session had drastic methods of dealing with ladies who loved a nap during sermon, as the following extract from a Kirk-Session record (1643) shews:—"Bedall 5s. to buy ane pynt of tar to put upon the women that held their plaid above their head in the church." Mr. Cumming traces the phrase "all tarred with the same stick" to the custom of rousing drowsy hearers with a tarred

stick, and the other well-known phrase "elders' hours," to the old custom of the elders perambulating the town or village at night. The chapters dealing with Scottish Holidays and Nature Festivals contain a good deal of material of interest to folk-lorists while they are specially useful for information on calendar customs. The whole book is well got up, neatly printed, and the proof-reading has been carefully done. Dr. Frazer's name is spelt with an s on pp. 152, 156, though correctly in the opening table of contents. "Acquavitæ" (p. 41) *may* also be a misprint for aquavitæ, but as it is from an old church record it would not be safe to say that it is really a misprint.

D. BEATON.

OLD ROSS-SHIRE AND SCOTLAND AS SEEN IN THE TAIN AND BALNAGOWN DOCUMENTS. Supplementary Volume. By W. MACGILL, B.A. (Lond.). *Inverness: The Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company, Limited*, 1911, pp. vii. + 145. Price 7/6. The two volumes may be had bound together for 26/-.

SINCE the publication of Mr. MacGill's previous volume which was so well received, much interesting and important historical material came to hand in Additional Balnagown Documents, a Book of MS. Minutes of the Baron Courts of Balnagown, a collection of documents relating to Old Lanark, Old Edinburgh and neighbourhoods and the Burgh Books of Tain. In the supplementary volume Mr. MacGill has pursued the plan he mapped out for himself in his *Old Ross-shire and Scotland* with the same thoroughness and consequent advantage to students of Northern history. The additional Balnagown documents begin at 1657 with a receipt from Maister John Douglas, Rector of the University of St. Andrews, acknowledging that he had received from Thomas Smith "stward to the laird of Ballangoun the soume of thretty twa libs tway schillings in complet payment of the burd of George Ross, sonne to the said laird for all the tyme . . . remanit student wt me." Document No. 1009 is a letter from King James dated 7th November, 1598, to the Laird of Balnagown intimating that the King had gifted the office of Bailie of Fearn Abbey lands to Sir Patrick Murray. These documents contain much material of the deepest interest to genealogists and Mr. MacGill has added to the value of his volume by his instructive notes. The section devoted to the Baron Courts of Balnagown brings to light a number of matters that came under the jurisdiction of the baron courts. The sentences passed and the fines exacted are all in their way interesting to moderns whatever they may have been to the culprits. Sometimes one offender stood cautioner for another on the principle as Mr. MacGill suggests: "Set a thief to catch a thief." Wm. McConil McThormot had been sentenced to a fine but "referris to the judges discretione to punish him in his body and gudes." "Deir-slayers" were firmly dealt with as were also "killers of fisch." The laws were unfeelingly put into force against woodcutters: and foresters "ar sworne to conceil no woodcutters in tyme cuming." The Baron Court also dealt with non-churchgoing and enacted that "ilk persone keep the

Kirk Sabbathlie be the discracione of minister and elders and that they that dwel far of cum to the church aneis [once] in the xx dayis, weather serving, under the paine of vs ilk tenent and his wyff; iiis the cottar or servant, and the ballives to direct their officers to poind the disobedient and refractaris." At p. 41 there is an interesting entry of payment to Alexander Murray for quartering of certain troopers passing to Sutherland and others returning from Caithness. These were probably Commonwealth troops—at least the troopers' names are English and we know that Caithness was garrisoned at this date by Cromwellian troops. Each man was quartered for 16s. 8d., which, of course, is Scots' money. Under Group III. Mr. MacGill deals with documents relating to Lanark, Edinburgh, Haddington and Dumfries. These consist of charters, sasines, infeftments and minutes of burgh courts. The *Lag Retour* (p. 63) is of much interest. "It is remarkable," says Mr. MacGill, "firstly, as one of the comparatively few under the brief rule of Richard Cromwell; secondly, for the wealth of Dumfries and Galloway place-names; thirdly, for the many examples occurring in a single deed of all the old valuations." In a note to the *Retour* Mr. MacGill discusses the signification of "Auld Extent and Worth in Time of Peace."

The Burgh Books of Tain yield important material for the elucidation of the history of that ancient Royal Burgh and the surrounding districts. The minute book begins with the year 1660. Witches gave trouble to the worthy fathers of Tain; Jonat Nein Gibbie Gow (p. 76), who had been accused of the "odious cryme of sorcerie," and imprisoned, was "now lyke to starv for want of maintinance." The magistrates order that the "said Jonat be mainteinit daylie be bread and watter be the severall inhabitantis of this brughe according to ther abilities." The crime of theft was severely punished: at least the sentence passed upon Cristan Loggan, a servant maid, was sufficiently severe; she is "appoynted to be printed [branded] in the hand at the Kokestoole and thereafter scourged to the oppin vew of the haill servands within this bruch." The town as late as 1712 employed a drummer "to beat drum in the toune evening and morning at such hours and by such tour as the magistrats shall appoynt him . . . yearlie cellarie [salary] £20 Scots and a roche [rough] hyde for schoues." These are but specimens of some of the material that lies ready to the hand of the student in rich profusion. The date of the last extract from the minute-books is 16th March, 1813. The volume concludes with full indexes of places and names. The more study one makes of these works, the previous and the present volumes, the more will one be impressed with the valuable material that Mr. MacGill has placed within reach of historical students, especially those interested in northern or local history. The invaluable collection of place-names will be of immense service to those who seek to explain place-names on scientific lines, and the genealogist will find here at his hand much to help him in drawing up the family trees of northern families.

D. BEATON.

THE SINCLAIRS OF BRABSTERDORRAN, CAITHNESS. By ROLAND ST. CLAIR. 9 pp., interleaved, paper covers. Coventry, 1911, 30 copies, printed for the Viking Club by *Curtis & Beamish*. 1s. net.

This branch of the Sinclair family is descended from David Sinclair, who was bailie to the Bishop of Caithness in 1541, and a natural son of John III. (Sinclair), 41st Earl of Caithness. This was the Earl who was slain at the battle of Summerdale in Orkney, in 1529. In *The Scots Peerage*, vol. II., pp. 337-8, John, the third Earl of Caithness "had a natural son, *David*. He is described in 1556 as brother to George, Earl of Caithness, and bailie to the Bishop. (*Pitcairn's Trials*, i., 395). He is also referred to at the same time as David Sinclair of Dun (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 18 Dec. 1556. It is right to add that David Sinclair of Dun has been asserted to be a son of Sinclair of Warsetter, but the evidence is not satisfactory or complete), and was the ancestor of the Sinclairs of Dun by his wife, Margaret Calder, heiress of Dun. He had besides *John*, heir of Dun, other sons, *William* (of Forss), *Alexander*, *Henry*, *John*, Archdeacon of Caithness, *George* and *David*."

The genealogy is arranged in generations, thus avoiding the waste of space, and disordered chronology incurred in the usual method of indentation, so that each person appears in the proper order of succession and date.

A. W. J.

OLD-LORE MISCELLANY OF ORKNEY, SHETLAND. CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND. Vol. III., Cloth, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 288. Illustrated. Coventry, printed for the Viking Club by *Curtis & Beamish*, 1910. 8s. 6d. net.

This volume, like the others, contains a miscellaneous collection of Old-Lore relating to the old Norse Earldom. Sutherland place-names are continued by Mr. James Gray, Rev. Adam Gunn and Dr. Stefánsson. The dialects are illustrated by Mr. J. T. Smith Leask (Orkney), Rev. John Spence (Shetland), Rev. David Houston (Caithness). Folklore by Rev. D. Beaton, D.S., and many shorter notes. Among historical papers, Mr. R. Stuart Bruce continues his valuable series of Shetland Shipwrecks; and Bishops of Orkney during Papal Schism, by A. W. Johnston. Mr. Mowat continues his Bibliography of Caithness and Sutherland. *Darraðaljóf* and *Gróttasöngur*, by Eiríkr Magnússon, which have already been noticed in the previous Year-Book. Genealogy—Sands of Swanbister Orkney, Fetlar Folk in 1716, and the Sinclairs of Lybster. Topography, etc.—Scattald Marches of Unst, An Orkney Township, Dr. Charlton's Visit to Shetland in 1832. Archæology—Pictish Towers of Salzcraggie and Kinttradwell. Biography—Rev. Alex. Pope, Reay, and Ferchard, physician to King Robert II. Among the shorter notes we have 'Paul Jones in Shetland.' The fourteen illustrations include Ting-holm, Shetland, site of the Lawting, Facsimile of *Gróttasöngur* in Codex Regius of Snorra Edda. Portraits, etc.

There is a full index of 14 pp. double columns of over 1,000 entries.

J. A.

THE ANTIQUARY. September, 1910—October, 1911. London: Elliott Stock. Monthly, 6d. Annual Subscription, 6s.

The above numbers contain the usual valuable contributions on antiquarian subjects, but there is nothing of particular Viking interest. The February number has a paper on "Two Ancient Scottish Brooches," supposed to be of the 16th century, and decorated similar to the Anglo-Saxon brooch referred to in last Year-Book, p. 71. In the March number Mr. Fothergill maintained that these brooches are of Celtic design of a much later date. April and May give an account of the Earl's Palace at Birsay, Orkney. The October number has the first instalment of 'The Saxon Conquest of Somerset,' by Rev. C. W. Whistler and A. F. Major.

AMY JOHNSTON.

KUNST KULTUR: Edited by DR. HARRY FETT and DR. HAAKON SCHETELIG. pp. 64, 7½ × 10. Illustrated, Bergen, 1910, John Griegs Forlag. Annual subscription for 4 numbers, Kr. 2.00.

The Editors are to be congratulated on the inauguration in Bergen of such an excellent magazine of which we have received the first part issued last year. It contains a number of full page and text illustrations, and the following articles: En 'ukjendt' i Kunstmuseet, by Jens Thiis; Oslo Skytshelgen, by Dr. Fett; Carl Berners møbelkunst, by Johan Bøgh; Utstillingers estetik, by Hans Dedekam; En Orientalisk stilindflydelse paa Olav den helliges tid i Norge, by Dr. Schetelig; Litt om van Gogh i anledning av Statens Kunstmuseums indkjøb av hans selvportræt, by Walther Halvorsen, etc. We wish the enterprise every success.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORICAL REVIEW. July, 1910—October, 1911. Quarterly, 2s. 6d. net. James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow.

July, 1910, contains communications from Miss Alice Law and Mr. Geo. Neilson on Burnswark and Brunanburh. January, 1911, in the Chronicle of Lanercost, we are told that, in 1305, "Robert, called de Brus, was lurking in the remote isles of Scotland." To this, Sir Herbert Maxwell, adds a note: "Fabyan and some other English writers state that Bruce spent this winter in Norway. It is usually believed that he spent it in the island of Rachrin, off the island of Antrim." April gives 'The Scottish Islands in the Diocese of Sodor,' from a bull of Pope Gregory IX., July 30, 1231, in which some of the distorted names are identified with their present representatives. Further identifications are submitted by R. L. Bremner in the October issue. In July, Mr. Gilbert Goudie reviews Dr. Jakobsen's Shetland *Ordbog*, and Mr. D. MacRitchie gives an interesting note on 'The Finn-men and their supposed boating expeditions to Orkney.' In October, Hon. George A. Sinclair contributes 'Scotsmen serving the Swede,' in which appears an Orkney Viking, James King, Lord Eythin, son of John King, of Warbuster in

Hoy, the family being jokingly called the 'Kings of Hoy,' and Major John Sinclair, son of the Earl of Caithness, killed 1632.

Besides these papers, which are of special interest to Vikings, the *Review* is full of instructive articles on Scottish History.

AMY JOHNSTON.

LES CHRÉTIENNES CELTIQUES, par Dom Louis Gougaud. Bénédictin de Saint-Michel de Farnborough. *Paris: G. Gabalda et Cie, 1911.* xxxv. + 410 pp. 3 Maps. Paper covers. Price 3 fr. 50.

The above volume forms one of the series "Bibliothèque de l'enseignement de l'histoire ecclésiastique," which aims at treating Church history by breaking it up into certain departments or periods and assigning these to competent scholars. "Chaque volume confié à un savant sous sa propre responsabilité," says the foreword. This, however, does not mean that these volumes are issued independent of ecclesiastical inspection and supervision, for the volume before us goes forth to the world with the *Nihil Obstat* of the Abbot Cabrol and the *Imprimatur* of the Vicar-General Lefebvre. The series is an indication, if that were needed, of the great activities of the Benedictines in this department of theological science, and in the volume before us we have probably the most thorough, comprehensive and up-to-date treatment of the Celtic Church that has yet appeared. Certain countries have, it is true, been more thoroughly dealt with, and some subjects more minutely discussed; but when it is borne in mind that Dom Gougaud has reviewed the history of the Celtic Church in Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany, and that he has further treated of such subjects as the Pagan Celts in the British Isles, the clergy and ecclesiastical institutions, the liturgy and the Celtic Christian arts, one may conceive how wide is the field he has covered.

The book opens with an exceptionally full bibliography, which shows that the author is in touch with the most recent literature bearing on the subjects that come under his review. This bibliography is further utilised and supplemented by copious footnotes throughout the book. In his reference to the origin of the Picts, he quotes Sir John Rhys as holding the view that they spoke a language having affinities with the Basque (p. 3), but Sir John seems to have definitely acknowledged his change of opinion in this matter in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in which he says that his effort to establish this affinity had been pronounced a failure, and justly so (*Proceed. of the Soc. of Antiq. Scotland*, 1897-98. p. 324). One misses, in his references to this subject, any notice of Dr. MacBain's treatment of the matter. His pre-eminent position in the field of Gaelic philology gave him a right to speak on the subject, and his treatment of it in Skene's *Highlanders*, and in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, etc., are worthy of a place in the bibliography of the subject. Perhaps also E. W. B. Nicholson's learned *Keltic Researches* should be mentioned as setting forth the view that the Picts spoke a language which is now represented by modern Gaelic, instead of the opinion now generally adopted by

leading Gaelic scholars that their language was akin to Welsh. As far as Scotland is concerned our author would have found Dr. Henderson's *Survivals of Celtic Belief* very useful, had it been published before the issue of his book, in dealing with the paganism of the Celts, and no doubt in future editions of the *Chrétientés Celtiques*, which are almost certain to be called for, due use will be made of it. In a brief review like this it is almost impossible to touch on the interesting points discussed under Celtic paganism, such as human sacrifices, political and social organization of the ancient Irish, the Druids and magic, the re-incarnation of the soul, and the Celtic Elysium.

Under the heading of the origins of Christianity in the Island countries (chapter II.), there is a brief paragraph devoted to Ninian, Scotland's first missionary. The great fame of Columba has over-shadowed Ninian's with the result that he has scarcely received his due hitherto. Dom Gougaud limits his missionary labours to the Southern Picts, but it would appear that there is sufficient evidence to show that Ninian came as far north as Orkney. Mr. William Mackay, Inverness, in his *Urquhart and Glenmoriston* was the first to suggest Ninian's work among the Northern Picts. This he followed up by his paper read to the Gaelic Society of Inverness in 1909 on the *Saints Associated with the Valley of the Ness*, which was later published in a small pamphlet. The interesting and instructive article of Rev. A. B. Scott in the *Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. II., deals very thoroughly with the same subject.

In dealing with Patrick our author rejects, rightly we believe, the theory advocated by Zimmer that Patrick and Pelagius are identical. But his effort to get over the very unique feature of the monasticism of the Celtic Church is not quite so successful. He writes he is willing to admit with F. E. Warren that the church was "presque exclusivement monastique," but Warren's words are much stronger than this. "Monasticism," he says, was "not only a feature, as it is in other Churches East and West, which comprise a regular and a secular clergy side by side, but the first Church in these islands seems to have been at one time so far entirely monastic in its character that its hierarchy consisted of regular clergy almost exclusively, a secular priesthood being, if not unknown, at most an inconsiderable minority" (*Liturgy and Ritual of the Celtic Church*, p. 12).

A short paragraph is devoted to the Culdees, but no reference is made in the bibliographical footnote to the *Charters of Inchaffray Abbey* (Scottish Hist. Society) and the important Bull of Innocent IV. (A.D. 1251) given in Appendix III., and published there for the first time, giving an interesting incident in the long struggle between the Culdees or Keledeji of the Church of St. Mary and the canons regular of the Priory of St. Andrews. Another short paragraph is devoted to the Irish monks in the northern isles and a reference is made to the *De Mensura Orbis Terrae* of Dicuil, the *Islandingabók*, and the *Landnámabók*. References are also made to Dr. Craigie's article on *Gaelic Words and Names in the Icelandic Sagas* in the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie* (I. 443) and Eiríkr Magnússon's article on *The Conversion of Iceland to Christianity* in the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club* (II. 348-376).

The proof reading has been very carefully done. Here and there we came across a few typographical errors such as "Whilley" (p. xx.), for "Whitley"; "Chatham" (p. 203, footnote 2) for "Cheetham"; "Sokes" (p. 60, footnote) for "Stokes" and "chez" (p. 358, footnote 1) should be deleted; but when one remembers the multitudinous references in the book to the literature bearing on the different subjects treated it is a wonder it is so free from errors of this kind.

The space at our disposal forbids us entering into further criticism of many points on which we disagree with the author, but we willingly pay him the tribute of producing a book of first-rate importance. Dom Gougoud never forgets that he is a member of the Church of Rome, but there is a fairness in the treatment of highly controversial points that shews a commendable trait in a historian.

D. BEATON.

BEOWULF AND THE FINNSBURG FRAGMENT: A TRANSLATION INTO MODERN ENGLISH PROSE. By JOHN R. CLARK HALL, M.A., PH.D. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1911. 7s. 6d. net.

Dr. Clark Hall has here given us a revised and enlarged edition of his prose translation of the Beowulf published in March, 1901, and, admirable as that work undoubtedly is, the present issue, with its more complete apparatus, is a great improvement. We have a clear, sound, and logical Introduction divided into three parts—"a short statement of what is actually known with respect to the poem of Beowulf . . . another statement of what seems to me most likely to be true amongst the almost innumerable matters of conjecture concerning it, and a few words of literary appreciation." This is clearly an admirable way of assisting the advanced student in acquiring, in a minimum of time, all that is certainly known of this great poem; the result shows itself in the form of an excellent contribution to the literature of the subject.

This Introduction is conservative and sane; moreover, extremely lucid. The first section, "Fact," gives nothing but what is everywhere accepted by scholars as the truth; the second, entitled "The Poem as Literature," is beautifully written and sound in judgment. "So far as he is didactic," says Dr. Clark Hall, referring to the writer of the "Beowulf," "generosity is his favourite virtue, and treachery his pet aversion." Would not one feel inclined to call love of glory the poet's favourite virtue;

"Wyrce sē þe mōte
dōmes ær dēaðe; ðæt bið driht-guman
unlifendum æfter sēlest."

says Beowulf in the noblest speech the poem contains, and again in the very last words we are told that Beowulf was

"Manna mildust ond mon-[ðw]ærust,
lēodum lifost ond lof-geornost."

"the mildest and the gentlest of men, the kindest to his people, and the keenest after praise."

One might multiply instances, but these seem especially marked, the last, indeed, is a sort of climax. But, however it be, generosity and personal loyalty also, are virtues very dear to the poet of "Beowulf." The third part of the Introduction is entitled "Conjecture." Dr. Clark Hall does not profess to deal with the "hypotheses which have been put forward in reference to the poem generally, to its episodes, its authorship, its relation to other early legends, its questions of culture and history." We confess to a certain disappointment. His work is so admirable that one would like to hear him on each and all of these points. He is in favour of locating the great deeds of Beowulf on the island of Zealand, and the South Coast of Sweden, and we are almost certainly nearer the truth in regarding these as the real scenes of action than in accepting with Bugge, Jutland, or with Haigh, the Yorkshire Coast, and around Durham.

"To this theory—namely, that there was a heathen author, and a Christian ecclesiastic reviser—there seem to me to be the strongest objections, and some of these apply to the other theory of a professional Christian authorship," says Dr. Clark Hall. It is true that the objections to the theory of a Christian "reviser" are almost, if not quite, insurmountable; at the same time I cannot but think that the original lays which the poet took as his theme are both very heathen and very old, especially the story of Grendel. Indeed, it may well be, in spite of complicated theories, that the whole story of Beowulf the Geat is an ancient and, originally Pagan, Scandinavian hero-saga. As I have already observed in a short review published in the *Old Lore Miscellany*, I cannot quite concur with the slight regard in which Dr. Clark Hall holds the resemblance of the Grendel story to that of Glam in the *Grettis Saga*, and I will now add that of the fight with Grendel's mother to that of Grettir with the troll wife. In each of these cases there is a second monster beneath the water, in each case the champion is accompanied by others, one or more, who leave the falls, despairing of the hero's life; in each case a peculiar weapon in the monster's cave is described—the "eald sweord eotenisc ecgum ðyhtig" in the "Beowulf," the "hefti-sax" in the *Grettla*.

In the Translation fewer words of classical origin might be employed, and perhaps prose is not the best medium for a rendering of "Beowulf." I am inclined to think that modern verse in the old metre—such as Stopford-Brooke has given us examples of, is more suitable, but the translation is admirable for all that. In addition we are given two translations of the Finnsburg Fragment, (A) in prose, (B) in verse, both excellent; most instructive notes on the Beowulf and on the Finnsburg Fragment, an Index of things mentioned in Beowulf, illustrated with beautiful woodcuts, a list of Classical Loan Words, a list of parallel expressions in Widsith

and Beowulf, a list of words occurring in both parts of Beowulf but not elsewhere in Anglo-Saxon poetry, Genealogical Tables, an Index of proper names wherein the fine analysis of Beowulf's character has our full assent and deserves the highest praise, a Bibliography of Published matter relating to "Beowulf," an Alphabetical List of Writers on the Subject, and a very useful Map to illustrate the Geography of the Poem. All lovers of the grand old northern epic are deeply in Dr. Clark Hall's debt for this scholarly work. May many another student, as earnest and able, follow in his train, with the lofty words of the great warrior ringing in his ears.

"Let him work who can, high
Deeds ere his death day,
That for every warrior lifeless
Lying is afterwards most fitting."

DOUGLAS STEDMAN.

ISLANDICA, AN ANNUAL RELATING TO ICELAND AND THE FISKE ICELANDIC COLLECTION IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Edited by George William Harris, Librarian. Vol. iv., the Ancient Laws of Norway and Iceland, by Halldór Hermannsson. Issued by Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York, 1911; 6¼ × 9½, 83 pp. One dollar.

In the preface the editor explains that this bibliography gives a full list of the law texts and other legal records of Norway and Iceland from the earliest times down to the year 1387 when the two countries became united to Denmark, as well as the modern literature dealing with the subject. The first section comprises collections and diplomataria; the second individual texts; the third all other historical and critical works and commentaries on the law (should not Seebohm's "The tribal customs of the oldest Scandinavian Laws" in *Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law*, pp. 233—296, have been included in this section?); and the fourth bibliographical works and biographies of jurists. A subject index is supplied. The editor adds: "It will be noticed that I have included the Diplomatarium of the Orkneys and Shetland [Viking Club], though no other works on the law and constitution of the Norwegian colonies in the British Islands have been mentioned. There is not much literature on the subject, and what little there is, is found in historical works, many of which have been quoted in *Islandica* II. (under *Orkneyinga Saga*)." Attention has been called to the fact how little this subject has occupied English writers. "The history of the early law and institutions of Scandinavia, and particularly of the two West Scandinavian nations, would doubtless prove to be of great interest for the history of the institutions of the English-speaking peoples. As it is now, only a few scattered articles dealing with some particular themes are found in English, but any satisfactory, comprehensive treatment has not even been attempted."

When funds permit, it is the intention of the Viking Club to bring

out a translation of the Gula-Thing Law, old and new, and other sections of Norwegian Law in any way relating to Orkney and Shetland. This is mentioned here in the hope that it may meet the eye of someone who may be willing to advance the needful. The Orkney and Shetland Law-book disappeared about 1600, and all that we know about the subject is to be gathered from miscellaneous legal documents which unfortunately are few in number and written by Scottish scribes ignorant of the Old Norse terms.

The thoroughness of Mr. Hermannsson's work calls for renewed praise and for this expression of our gratitude to him, and of our thankfulness to Mr. Willard Fiske for his patriotic bequest to Northern Literature.

A. W. J.

NORGES HISTORIE. 1 BIND, 2 HALVBIND, C. 800—1035 af. DR.
ALEXANDER BUGGE. H. Aschehoug & Co., Kristiania, 1909-10.

DENMARK and Sweden already have their histories told in full and popular fashion by a number of historians working in co-operation, and it was only fitting that the establishment of Norwegian independence should be the signal for the compilation of a similar work on the history of Norway. The first half-volume to be completed is—appropriately enough—that dealing with the great Viking period, one which, more than any other, may be said to be the seed-time of the greatness of Norway. Of that period no one is more fitted to be the historian than Professor Alexander Bugge. He has done much valuable work, more especially in the working up of Celtic material, and we owe to him already, beside many learned papers, two volumes of studies on the Viking period, an exhaustive monograph on the influence of Western civilisation on the Vikings, and the first instalment of a corpus of documents bearing on the relations of Norway and the British Isles. In the present volume we find the same ease of style and charm of exposition to which we have become so well accustomed, and one is ever conscious of a sound basis of knowledge and of a happy choice and arrangement of material drawn from the most varied sources.

It is to be regretted that in this work as in *Danmarks Riges Historie* and the corresponding volumes in Sweden, references seem to have been almost entirely banned by the general editors. The absence of such makes the book a good deal less valuable to scholars than it might otherwise be. A new statement of fact or a new inference from little known facts is often open to suspicion (whether just or unjust is not the question) unless chapter and verse are quoted at once. The presence of an excellent index is a matter of congratulation. *Danmarks Historie* is a wilderness without a guide, and in *Sveriges Historie* one has to wait for an accumulated index at the end of the eighth volume.

There are a few points on which one would wish to correct or join issue with the learned Professor. On p. 46 the first Vikings, who came from Hordaland, did not land in Northumberland, but near Dorchester in Wessex. The rejection of the common identification of the Godefridus

who died in 810, with Saxo's Gotricus and the Guðröðr of Scandinavian tradition, seems to be unnecessary. The evidence of coincidence in detail in the account of their careers is very strong. On the other hand one cannot but think that Dr. Bugge is a little too definite in his identification of Olaf the White with Hakeang the son of Kjǫtve, who fought against Harold Fairhair at Hafrsfjord, and is mentioned in Torbjörn Hornkiove's poem on that monarch. That Olaf the White fought at Hafrsfjord there can be little doubt, but beyond that the evidence seems much too vague and uncertain to be of value. On p. 179 Dr. Bugge would seem with most scholars to have misunderstood the poem in the Chronicle (s.a. 942) dealing with the freeing of the Five Boroughs. The earliest and best reading is undoubtedly that which makes it a freeing of the Danes in the Five Boroughs from the yoke of the turbulent and heathen Norsemen, who were extending their influence from Northumbria downwards. On pp. 182-3 it would seem that Dr. Bugge is unduly sceptical as to the story of Eric Bloodaxe's activities in England, as told in *Heimskringla*. It is possible to reconcile much of that story with the known record of Eric's activity in England. On p. 243 'Stan' of the Chronicle is to be identified not with Staines on the Thames, but Folkestone in Kent. Philological and topographical considerations compel this.

These and others that might be mentioned, are but small points in so valuable and extensive a work as that undertaken by Dr. Bugge. We owe him cordial thanks not only for that, but for the excellent selection of illustrations by which it is enriched.

ALLEN MAWER.

THE PASSING OF BALDUR: A WINTER'S MYSTERY. In two parts, by Hope Rea. Part I., Odin, the Watcher. Part II., Forlorn Gods. Price 6d. each.

DAWN, A FOLK MIRACLE PLAY. By Hope Rea, being number three of the Garden City Folk Plays. Price, One Shilling net. Printed and Published in connection with the Stratford-on-Avon Folk-Drama Association, by *the Garden City Press, Limited, Letchworth, Herts.*, and by the Theosophical Publishing Society, New Bond Street, London.

These three plays are in measured prose, and illustrate the conflict between Christianity and Paganism in the North. The first relates the well-known story of the death of Baldur, somewhat popularised, and therefore not closely following the original legend in minor details. The "Forlorn Gods" of the second play, are Baldur and Neuwa, permitted to re-visit the earth after a thousand years, on Christmas Eve. They are received into the house of a hospitable old couple for the night, and on Christmas morning they walk into the sunshine of spring, leaving a blessing behind them.

The third play, "Dawn," is more interesting, and relates how the Irish Christian Princess Beyre and her companions, flying from marriage

with a northern Prince, were shipwrecked on the Heathen Shores, where they were received by Helga, the wife of Ulf, the Lawman of the district, and her foster-father Solvar. These readily accept the Gospel teaching, but Ulf himself is obdurate, till he is convinced by a miraculous fall of snow on Midsummer night, having demanded this sign, which is conceded to the prayers of the Christians.

W. F. K.

THE NORWEGIAN CLUB YEAR-BOOK, 1911. Edited by *T. Olaf Willson*. 79 pp., illustrated. Issued to Members of the Norwegian Club.

This is the 16th year of issue. The Club premises are at 112, Strand, W.C., the president being Sir H. Seton-Karr, C.M.G. The aim of the Club is to unite those who are interested in, or acquainted with Norway, Sweden and Denmark, either as travellers, mountaineers, sportsmen, artists, naturalists, etc., by providing them with opportunities of meeting in London. The subscription is for town and country members, one guinea and half a guinea. Members travelling in Norway can become honorary members of two well-known Norway Clubs. The papers printed in the present book are: 'Red-letter days of sport in Norway,' by the President; 'Some rambling reminiscences,' by E. S. Creswick, with an illustration of Torpe Church Doorway; 'With the dry fly at Vasenden,' by C. Schelling; 'A Tour in Sweden, in 1808,' by the Hon. Editor; 'A summer ski meeting,' by Mrs. Wilson Worsdell; 'The fir-tree's story,' by Margaret L. Ford-Smith. Besides these there are miscellaneous notes, bibliography and reviews.

AMY JOHNSTON.

SURVIVALS IN BELIEF AMONG THE CELTS. By GEORGE HENDERSON. 8vo. *Glasgow*, 1911. Pp. xi. + 346. Price 10s.

The title of this book is somewhat likely to mislead, for the greater part of it deals with Gaelic customs and beliefs, Irish, Welsh and Breton parallels being only occasionally referred to. However, a great amount of matter interesting to Folklorists is here brought together, arranged under three chapters (1) The Finding of the Soul (or The Internal Soul), (2) The Wanderings of Psyche (or the External Soul), (3) The Earthly Journey.

Professor Henderson frankly recognises that various customs and beliefs which would have been regarded as superstitions a few years ago, and still are by many people, admit of a reasonable explanation by thought-transference, telepathy, etc., as in the case of the Evil Eye and the Couvade. In other cases, however, where such principles are equally applicable, as for instance the Wax Image, he fails to apply them. It is probable that the use of the latter (when used intelligently as a form of concentration for the evil will) has been in frequent use even to the present time. It is by no means unlikely that it may have been one of the methods employed by Anna Kingsford in her attack on the vivisectionists of Paris a few years ago, for I believe the actual means she used

are not on record. Some portions of Prof. Henderson's book might have been more complete, as in the case of the PUNCHKIN series of stories, which are very briefly touched upon, on pp. 76 and 77; and the story of the BRAHAN SEER (pp. 237-240) which is very incompletely given.

In another edition we think that the index might be made more full. There is a curious misprint on p. 163 (probably due to the printer's devil) in which a black line is said to have seized the "bridle" instead of the "bride." By an odd coincidence just about the time I noticed this, I saw the same word misprinted "birde" is a verse from the Bible, quoted in a form of Church Service. There is too much material in Professor Henderson's work to be noticed in detail; but it is one which no folklorist should omit to take notice of, for he can hardly fail to find much in it which will be new and interesting to him.

W. F. K.

THE CELTIC DRAGON MYTH. By J. F. CAMPBELL, author of "The West Highland Tales," with the Geste of Fraoch and the Dragon. Translated with Introduction by GEORGE HENDERSON, Ph.D. (Vienna), D.Litt. (Oxon.), M.A. (Edin.), Lecturer in Celtic Languages and Literature, University of Glasgow. Illustrations in Colour by RACHEL AINSLIE GRANT DUFF. *Edinburgh*: 1911. pp. li. + 174. Price 6s. net.

THE Celtic Dragon Myth, which fills the greater part of the present volume, was arranged and translated by the late eminent Folk-lorist, Campbell of Islay, from a variety of Gaelic sources, and comprises a continuous story, including a large number of well-known incidents of fairy lore, which find their analogue in many parts of the world. This has now been edited, with introduction and notes, by Dr. Henderson, who has added the Irish legend of the Geste of Fraoch, in English prose, translated from various sources, and the Death of Fraoch from the Book of the Dean of Lismore, after Dr. Cameron, in English and Irish verse. The book concludes with two stories in Gaelic "The Three Ways," and "The Fisherman," from oral sources.

The Geste of Fraoch sets forth the hero's origin, his wooing of Find-abair, his killing of the monster that guarded the rowan-tree, and his betrothal. The Celtic Dragon Myth includes the promise of an unborn child to a mermaid, the adventures of three miraculously-born brothers, encounters with grateful animals, fights with giants and dragons, transformations, &c.

The book will be of much interest to folk-lorists, while it also forms an attractive volume of fairy tales, being beautifully printed, and accompanied with five coloured illustrations, considerably above the average. We regret, however, to notice rather numerous misprints, mostly unimportant, though sometimes more serious, as for instance Arunja for Arjuna, Ilmaten for Ilmatar, etc. Of course the notes on variants, &c., might have been expanded to many times the bulk of the

whole volume. Apropos of sea-serpents (Introduction p. xvii., note) we may call attention to the monograph of the Dutch Professor Oudemans (in English) on the subject. He regards it as a long slender marine mammal.

W. F. K.

THE HIGH DEEDS OF FINN AND OTHER BARDIC ROMANCES OF ANCIENT IRELAND. By T. W. ROLLESTON. With an Introduction by STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A., LL.D., and with sixteen Illustrations by STEPHEN REID. *London*: 1910: pp. lv. + 214. 5s. net.

THIS is a very interesting and well written rendering of stories from the Irish Sagas, which should do much to increase their popularity among English readers; and the coloured illustrations also appear characteristic. There are three sections: Bardic Romances; The High Deeds of Finn; and the History of King Cormac. Of the Bardic Romances, the first is one of the most beautiful, and perhaps one of the best known of all the Irish legends, The Story of the Children of Lir. Many of the stories are still current among the peasantry of Ireland, as for instance, that of Oisín in the Land of Youth, which we first met with in Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's book on Ireland. A version of this story, as well as many others, was related to them by their guides at Killarney; but in their variant, Ossian is said to have dwelt in the Land of Youth fifteen hundred years instead of three hundred, and to have returned to Erin not in the time of St. Patrick, but in that of Cromwell.

The preface to the present volume discusses the characteristics of the Irish legends and their successive strata in a very sympathetic manner.

W. F. K.

THE OXFORD BOOK OF BALLADS. Chosen and Edited by SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH. *Oxford*: At the Clarendon Press: 1910. pp. xxiv. + 871, India Paper Edition. 7/6 net.

WE have here a series of 176 of the most famous and best-known English and Scotch Ballads in good print, and yet in a sufficiently compact form to be carried easily in the pocket. The Editor has drawn from a variety of sources, alluded to in his Preface, and thrown each ballad into the best form that a comparison of variants would allow, adding or altering as little as possible on his own initiative. There are no notes, except renderings of obsolete words at the foot of the pages, but there is a Table of Contents at the beginning, and an Index of First Lines at the end. The Ballads are divided into seven Books, "of which the first deals with Magic, the 'Seely Court' and the Supernatural; the second . . . with stories of absolute romance . . . the third with romance shading off into real history . . . the fourth with Early Carols and Ballads of Holy Writ. This closes Part I. The fifth book is of the Greenwood and Robin Hood, the sixth follows history down from Chevy Chase and the Homeric deeds of Douglas and Percy to less renowned if no less

spirited Border feuds, while the seventh and last book presents the Ballad in various aspects of false beginning and decline."

We can hardly agree with the author, however, when he says, "While the Lyric in general, still making for variety, is to-day more prolific than ever, and (all cant apart) promises fruit to equal the best, that particular offshoot which we call the Ballad, has been dead, or as good as dead, for two hundred years." Perhaps this is why the last ballad in the volume is "Bessie Bell and Mary Grey," which is a tradition of the plague at Perth in 1645.

The Ballad appears to have flourished more in the North Countree than in the South; and also in Ireland. We may perhaps regard a true ballad as a short narrative poem, of which the author is unknown, which has been handed down by oral tradition; and if thus defined, Sir A. Quiller-Couch's remarks may be justified. But there are several poems by Scott and his contemporaries, such as "Alice Brand" (for example); and in Ireland as late as Kenealy's "Legend of Lewy, King of Ireland," which are well worthy to rank with the early Ballads. Certainly, in the face of such poems, we cannot agree with Sir A. Quiller-Couch that the ballad died out beyond recovery two hundred years ago.

W. F. K.

BALLADS FROM THE DANISH AND ORIGINAL VERSES. E. M. SMITH-DAMPIER. 5 x 7½, pp. viii. + 72. London: Andrew Melrose, 1910. 2s. net.

It is by no means an easy task for a translator of Poems, who wishes to retain the same metre in the new language, and, at the same time, to make a more or less literal translation, to write verses that are not stilted and cumbrous, and that can be read with ease and freedom from the feeling that at best they are artificial and unconvincing. In this little collection Miss Smith-Dampier has avoided this difficulty with skill, and her lines run with freshness and spontaneity. Many of her expressions are well chosen and forcible, and carry with them the rugged atmosphere of the North.

The Original Verses have for their subjects Historical episodes or legends, chiefly of a sombre and tragic character, and many readers will have pleasure in finding these stories enshrined in well-written and eminently suitable verse.

X.

EDMUND GOSSE. TWO VISITS TO DENMARK, 1872-1874. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1911. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS is the story of the early visits of Edmund Gosse to Denmark. Little is said therein about the geography or the politics of the country, but much about the poets and prose writers of the time. Gosse was very fortunate in his introductions to persons of influence in the social life of

Copenhagen. He stayed for a considerable time in the house of Provost Fog, a clergyman whose position corresponded to that of the Dean of Westminster in England. He had several talks with Andersen, with Gade the composer, with Georgen Brandes the critic, with Martensen the theologian, and with Vigfússon, the Icelandic scholar. He heard one of his last sermons delivered by Grundtvig, a most interesting reformer, who collected and composed folk-songs, and founded cheap highschoools in order to bring ideals of culture and citizenship to men and women of the poorer classes in Scandinavia. He even succeeded in interviewing a valetudinarian romantic poet, Paludan—Müller by name, who was strictly guarded by a very elderly dragon, his wife, who generally succeeded in keeping all visitors at bay. Another interesting poet, to whom Gosse was introduced was Holger Drachmann. Of him Gosse speaks as follows:—"I have never known another who trod, as he seemed to do, the crest of the dawn, with his eye fixed upon the sun, singing out loud and waving his exuberance like a feathered hat." In appearance Drachmann was like Walt Whitman, or a resuscitated Viking.

Another delightful sketch is that of the Swedish Bishop Flensburg, who had once been a lawyer. When Dr. Fog began by conversing with him on the subject of Sunday schools, Dr. Flensburg "manifestly considered so much theological discussion importunate, and not in the best taste, for with a constant, 'a little more punch, my brother!' he led the conversation round to more general topics, and kept it there." Yet Dr. Fog himself found Gosse's father to be too insistent in his orthodoxy. "He remarked to me that my father defended the faith no less fiercely than the Hyrcanian tiger defends her young." This account of his visits to Denmark, and the story entitled "Father and Son," are, in my opinion, the best work that Gosse has done.

J. A. F.

THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT CELTS, by J. A. MacCulloch, D.D., Hon. Canon of Cambrae Cathedral. *Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark*, pp. xv., 399, 8vo., 1911, price 10s. net.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE CELTIC RACE, by T. W. Rolleston. *London: George G. Harrap and Co.*, pp. 457, with 64 illustrations, 8vo., 1911, price 7s. 6d.

These works are in some measure complementary to each other, the first dealing with the religion, and the second with the mythology and traditions of the Celts, though of course they are based to a limited extent on the same literary sources.

The difficulties in the investigation of Celtic and Teutonic religions are very similar. We have hardly any actually pre-Christian documents to guide us, and it is not so much the religion of these peoples as their heroic traditions which have come down to us. How much should we know of the religion of the Hindus, or of the Greeks and Romans, if we had nothing to guide us but a few disjointed references in historians and often hostile missionaries, writing when the

old religions were dead or dying. So is it with Celtic and Scandinavian religion.

Both books are exceedingly comprehensive, and will be found very useful to folklorists. Dr. MacCulloch's is divided into 24 chapters, dealing with the Gods and Heroes, the Cult of the Dead, Nature Worship, River and Well Worship, the Druids, tabu, magic, and similar subjects. The book is written in a painfully tentative style, such expressions as "may," "might," "it is probable," &c. occurring over and over again, in almost every page.

It is very easy to press a theory too far, and we cannot quite agree with Mr. Rolleston when he argues that the population of England is still prevailingly Celtic. On the other hand, it is clear that the Britons were not quite so completely exterminated by the English as some writers have supposed. For instance, the "demons" of Crowland are said to have spoken "British," and Guthlac "knew and understood their words, because he had been a while in exile among them" (Goodwin's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, pp. 42 43), which is almost positive proof that a colony of Britons inhabited the Fens long after the English Conquest.

Mr. Rolleston has given an exceedingly interesting and useful compendium of the Celtic traditions and hero-tales, and although little is said of the Scandinavian parallels, it seemed to us on reading his book that they were extremely numerous and worthy of much fuller investigation than seems to have been given to them hitherto. Mr. Rolleston has given us in this volume both the Welsh and Irish legends. Those of the Mabinogin are now fairly well known in England, though we doubt if many will agree with the late Mr. Nutt's opinion that "Kilhwck and Olwen" is the finest fairy tale that ever was written. On the other hand, the beautiful and pathetic Irish legends, such as the Story of the Children of Lir, are still far less known in England than they deserve, though they are now becoming better known both by their prose works, and by their forming the subject of ballads (some of great merit) by Kenealy and other modern Irish poets.

We believe that one or two of the illustrations in Mr. Rolleston's book have appeared previously in his "High Deeds of Finn."

W. F. K.

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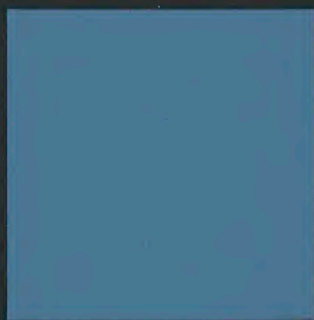
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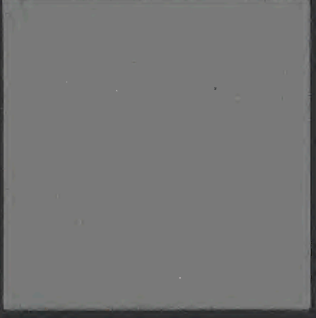
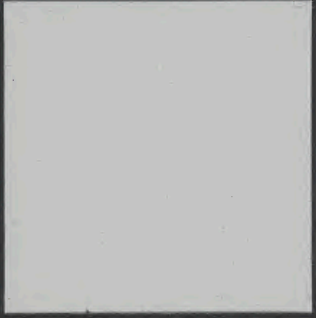


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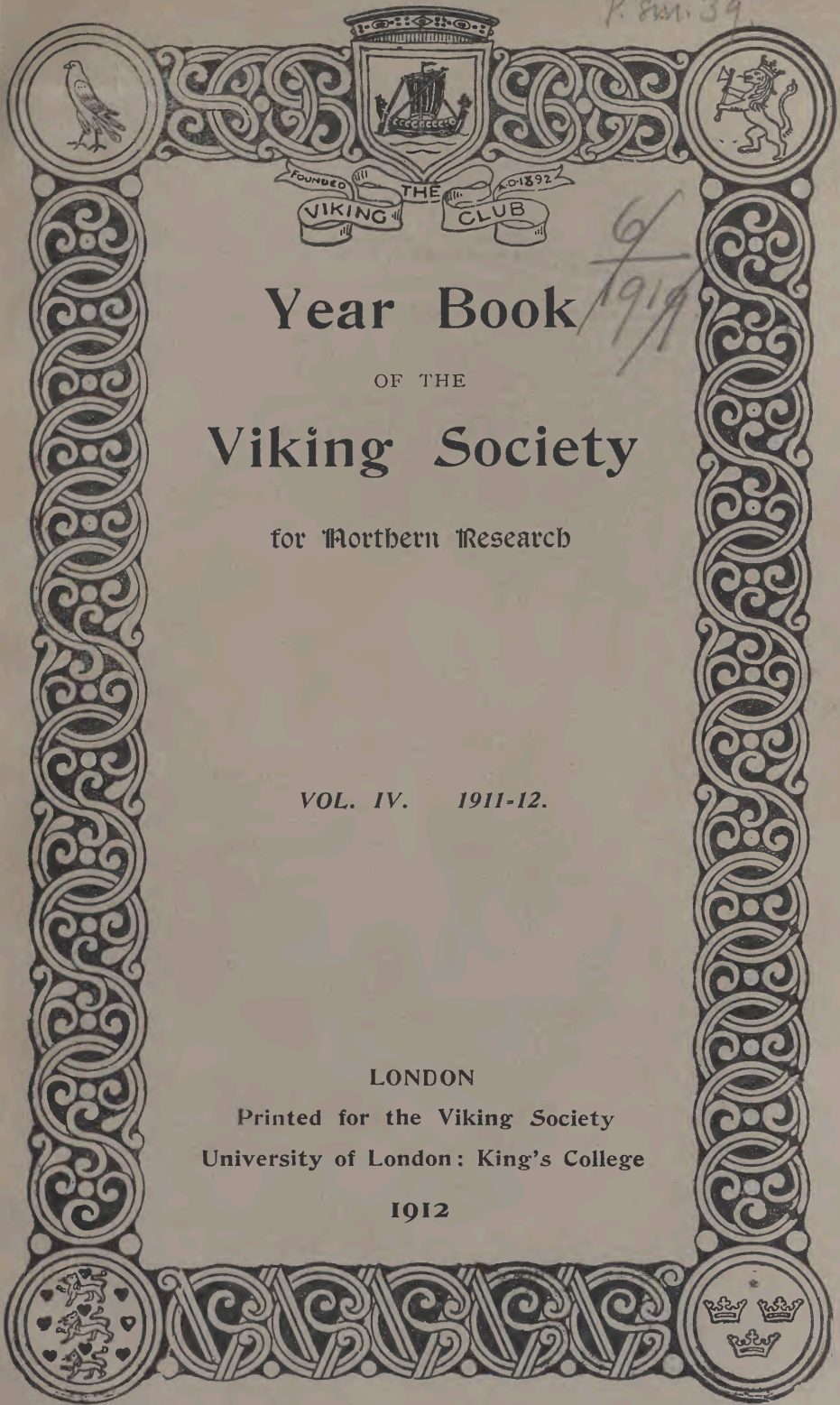
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114 pp., paper covers (out of print).
2. **Vol. I., Part II., January, 1896.** Report of Proceedings, etc., during 1895, and the following Papers in full:—
Shetland Folklore and the Old Faith of the Scandinavians and Teutons, by KARL BLIND.
The Vikings in Lakeland, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A. (Illustrated).
A Ramble in Iceland, by J. S. PHENÉ, LL.D., etc. (Illustrated).
Edda, by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.
115-240 pp., paper covers. 10s.
3. **Vol. I., Part III., January, 1897.** Report of Proceedings, etc., during 1896, and the following Papers in full:—
The Norsemen in Shetland, by GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot. (Illustrated).
A Boat Journey to Inari, by A. H. COCKS, M.A. (Illustrated).
Illustrations of the Sagas from Manks Monuments, by P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A.Scot. (Illustrated).
The Monuments of the Island of Oeland, by Dr. HANS HILDEBRAND.
241-374 pp., paper covers (out of print).
4. **Vol. II., Part I., January, 1898.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1897, and the following Papers in full:—
The Norsemen in the Hebrides, by Miss A. GOODRICH-FREER.
Chronicles of Hardanger: a Sketch of Old-World Norway, by Major A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.
Norse Place-Names in Gower (Glamorganshire), by ALEX. G. MOFFAT. (Illustrated).
126 pp., paper covers (out of print).
5. **Vol. II., Part II., January, 1899.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1898, and the following Papers in full:—
Ethandune, A.D. 878, King Alfred's Campaign from Athelney, by Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.
The Earliest Traveller to the High North, by KARL BLIND.
The Revival of Old Northern Life in Denmark, by Pastor A. V. STORM.
127-240 pp., paper covers. 10s.
6. **Vol. II., Part III. Double Number, January, 1901.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1899 and 1900, and the following Papers in full:—
The Norse-Lay of Wayland (Volundarkvitha), and its relation to English Tradition, by Prof. SOPHUS BUGGE. (Illustrated).
King Eirik of York, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.
Early History and Monuments of Jutland and Sleswick, by Pastor A. V. STORM. (Illustrated).
On a Passage of "Sonar Torek" in "Egil's Saga," by Rev. W. C. GREEN, M.A.
The Conversion of Iceland to Christianity, A.D. 1000, by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.
Nine Men's Morris: an old Viking Game, by A. R. GODDARD. (Illustrated).
241-392 pp., paper covers. 10s.
7. **Vol. III., Part I., January, 1902.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1901, and the following Papers in full:—
The Vikings: Traces of their Folklore in the Lincolnshire Marshes, by Rev. R. M. HEANLEY, M.A.
The Features of the Advance of the Study of Danish Archæology in the last Decades, by Dr. W. DREYER. (Illustrated).
The Balder Myth, and Some English Poets, by Mrs. CLARE JERROLD.
Indexes to Vols. I. and II.
130 pp., paper covers. 10s.
8. **Vol. III., Part II., January, 1903.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1902, and the following Papers in full:—
Palnatoki in South Wales, by ALEX. G. MOFFAT, M.A. (Illustrated).
The Round Church and Earl's Bú of Orphir, Orkney, by A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot. (Illustrated).
The Anthropological Evidences of the Relations between the Races of Britain and Scandinavia, by J. GRAY, B.Sc. (Illustrated).
Irish Episodes in Icelandic Literature, by ELEANOR HULL.
131-290 pp., paper covers. 10s.
9. **Vol. III., Part III., January, 1904.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1903, and the following Papers in full:—
The Danish Camp on the Ouse, near Bedford, by A. R. GODDARD, B.A. (Illustrated).
Some Notes on the Norsemen in Argyllshire and on the Clyde, by R. L. BRENNER, M.A., B.L. (Illustrated).
Discovery of a Pre-historic Sun-Chariot in Denmark, by KARL BLIND. (Illustrated).
The Saga of Havelok the Dane, by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.
The Norsemen in Uist Folklore, by the Rev. ALLAN McDONALD.
Maeshow and the Standing Stones of Stennes: Their Age and Purpose, by MAGNUS SPENCE. (Illustrated).



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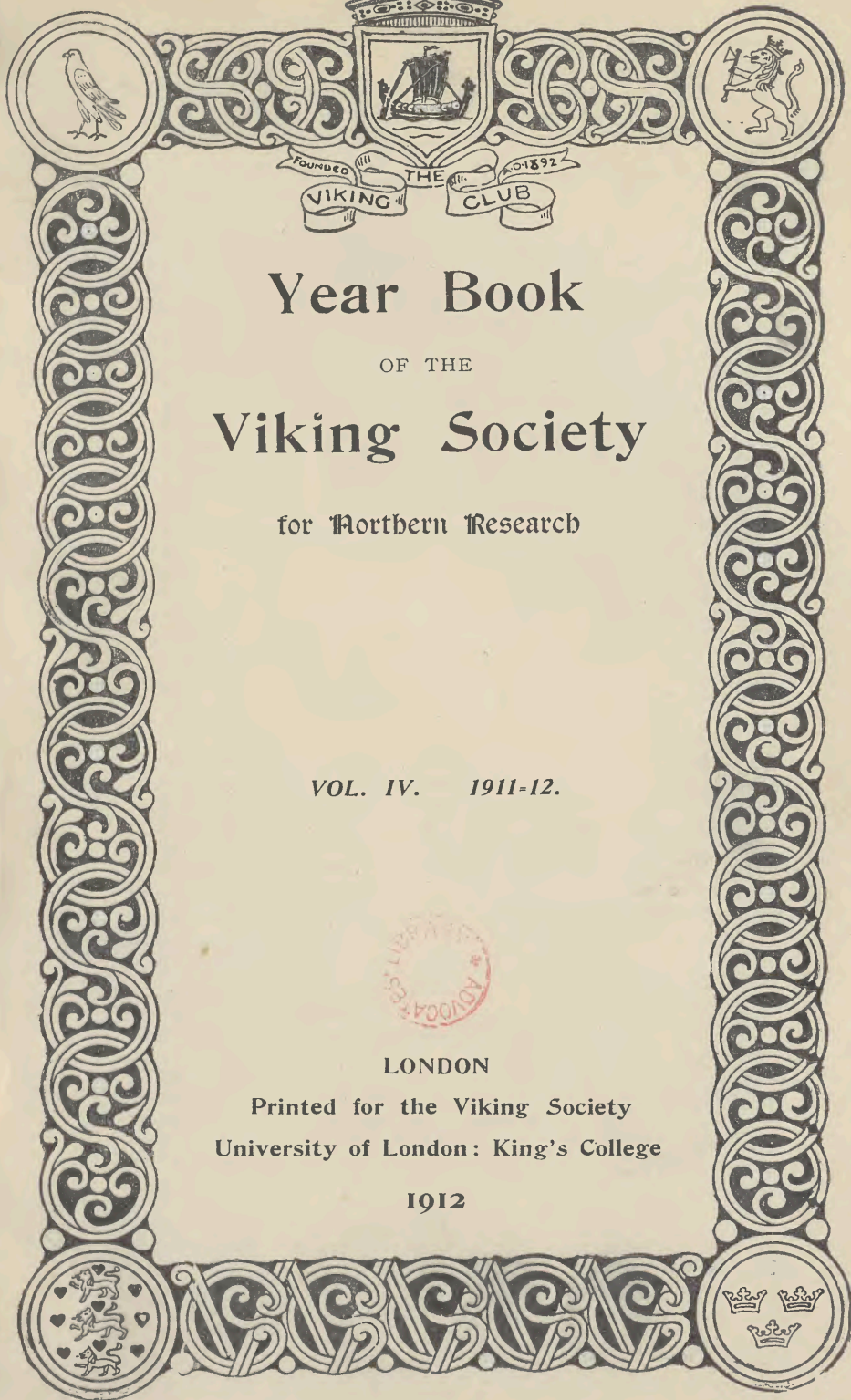
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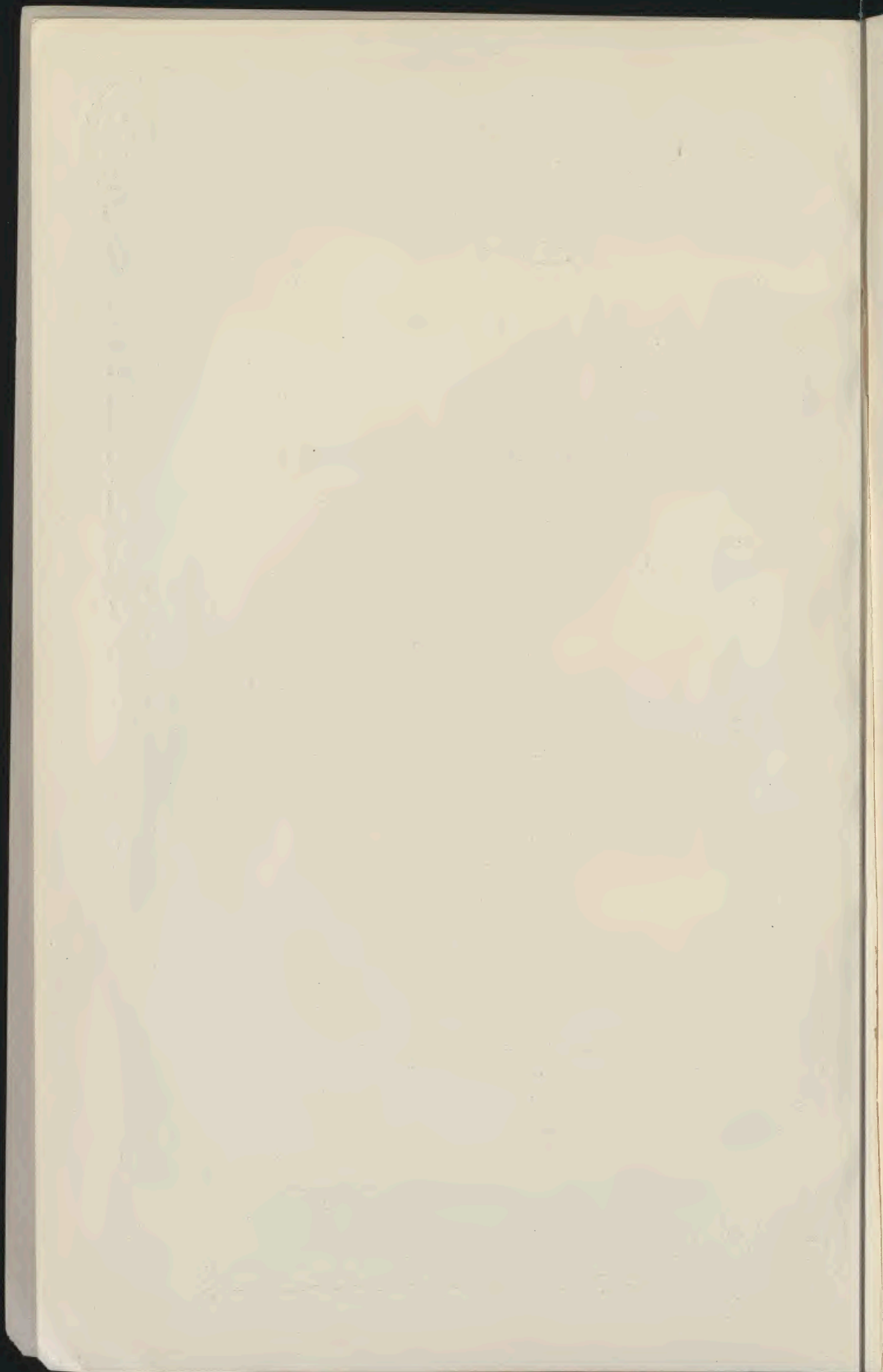
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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes, queries and replies must be sent to the Hon. Secretary. Replies, as soon as received, will be printed and proofs sent to querists in advance of publication.

NOTES.

BRONZE BROOCHES.—Dr. Haakon Schetelig has contributed a valuable paper to *Oldtiden* for 1910, on small bronze brooches of the Migration Period. He remarks that it is a well known thing that the study of the brooch (spånde) has been the chief point in the study of prehistoric archæology in the north, and especially before the commencement of the Iron Age, when there are no other antiquities which lend themselves so aptly for chronological and typical classification as these countless safety pins, breast pins, "brosjer" (brooches) and the like, which have been all classed as "spænder" in Norwegian archæology.

"DANE'S CAMP," NEAR NORTHAMPTON.—From recent excavations this camp has proved to be one of the Britons prior to the Roman occupation, when they were in full possession of the knowledge of making iron. A description will be found in the *Morning Post*, June 22, 1912.

CUP- AND RING-MARKINGS.—Dr. H. J. Dukinfield-Astley, in the *Journal* of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Vol. XLI., suggests a solution of these markings from the Arunta drawings of Australia, and that "the basal meaning of cup- and ring-marks is not religious but social, and that wherever found they are totemistic in their origin, and point to the potent influence of magic, rather than what is more specially comprehended under the name of religion."

ROMAN QUERN.—A perfect Roman quern has been found at Hardham, in Sussex, made of a hard gritstone; the diameter of the upper stone is 11½ in., and of the lower nearly 1½ in. more. With this quern was also found half of the upper stone of a beehive quern of conglomerate or pudding stone, 13 in. in diameter. This is the third case known of the quern being associated with Roman remains. The beehive quern in Britain is proved by its discovery at the Lake-village at Glastonbury, and the late Celtic settlement near Northampton, to be of the prehistoric Iron Age, and to be older than the discoidal querns which were probably introduced by the Romans. *Proceedings*, S.A. Lond., xxiii., 379.

STEATITE VESSELS.—A description of vessels (kar) of steatite (klebersten) of the Iron Age, is given by Dr. Haakon Schetelig, in *Oldtiden* for 1912. The importance of klebersten in all ages is pointed out, while at present it has become utilised to an even greater extent than ever. In the Stone Age it was known and used for certain weapons, hammers, and possibly also as sinkers for fishing lines. In the Bronze Age it was prized as a fireproof material, light to work, and used for moulds. In the Iron Age it was used for hand spindles, sinkers, and warpstones ("kljaasten"), but especially for vessels (kar), to which it was naturally adapted. Reference is made to Dr. Joseph Anderson's description of a series of grave urns of stone in Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, which he is of opinion must be classed with the klebersten vessels in Norway. The sole ground for this assumption is that the urns are of stone, and that they are only found in that district which was colonised from Norway in the Viking Age, but Dr. Anderson points out that the forms and dimensions of the urns are wholly different from the Norse type.¹ Dr. Schetelig questions the suggested connexion between Norway and Shetland on this point.

RUNES IN HOLY ISLAND, ARRAN.—Professor Magnus Olsen gives the results of his personal examination in 1911 of the runes in the Cell of St. Molaise, in *Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter*, II. Hist.-Filos. Klasse 1912, No. 1. His readings are given as enumerated in *The Book of Arran* (ed. by the late J. A. Balfour) as follows: No. I., Nikulos á Hæne reist, "Nicholas of Hæn cut (the runes)." No. II., Suæin, O.N. man's name, Sveinn. No. III., Qnondr reist rú[nar], "Qnondr cut the runes." No. IV., Amundar, a dialectic form (from the south-east of Norway), corresponding to O.N. man's name, Ámundr. No. V., alabr, O.N., man's name, Ólafr, *b* = to O.N. *f*; this inscription is the oldest in the Cell, dating from 11th century. No. VI., ioan, O.N. man's name Jóan (John). No. VII., m, probably abbreviation of "Maria," an invocation of the Holy Virgin. No. VIII., Vígleikr stallari reist, "Vígileikr the stallari [king's marshall] cut (the runes)." Vígileikr, stallari, is known from the kings' sagas and Icelandic Annals. He took part in King Haakon's expedition in 1263, and is mentioned as one of the leaders of the two expeditions to Cantire and to Loch Lomond. This is one of the few Norwegian runic inscriptions of which the date can be fixed exactly. Probably he cut the inscription in September, 1263, when the Norwegian fleet was in Lamlash Bay. The other inscriptions may also date from the autumn of 1263.

RUNIC CALENDAR.—A series of notes in *Notes and Queries*, commencing April 6, 1912, is contributed by E. Chappell, on a Runic Calendar in the Victoria and Albert Museum, Room 132, No. 9014—'63.

¹Scotland in Pagan Times, Iron Age, pp. 66, 77, 78.

SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, *Yearbook*, 1911.—The following papers are printed:—On *Hervarasaga*, by Professor R. C. Boer; "one of the most comprehensive sagas which has survived." The subject is treated in sections: 1. The imprudent boy—*Heiðrekr* got good advice from his father (1) not to help a man who had killed his master; (2) not to help a man who had killed his fellow; (3) not to be out of doors late in the evening with his "frille"; (4) not to foster a rich man's child. 2. Odin's favourite. 3. *Hervqr*. (1) *Hervarakviða*. *Angantýr sdpáom*. *Tyrfringr*. 4. *Hervqr*. (2) Youth. Relation with *Angantýr I*. *Tyrfring's* origin. 5. The combat on *Samsø*. 6. *Angantýr III*. and *Hlǫðr*. The Hunns. 7. The period of strophes in the saga's last stage. 8. Chronological review of the saga's origin. 9. The reciprocal relation of the surviving editions. Professor H. A. Nielsen gives a further contribution to the anthropology of the people of the Stone Age in Denmark. C. A. Jensen treats of altar posts from Jutland village churches—*Velling*, *Trans*, *Flade*, *Stanning*. These posts stood behind the altar to support the *altartavle* (*reredos*), [but more probably for a *dossal*], and are from the Renaissance period. Professor Sophus Müller contributes an exhaustive paper on *Vendsyssel-Studier I*. *Bebyggelsens Forhold til sted og Natur II*. *Sten- og Bronzealderens Mindesmærker og Fund*. Otto Andrup on "Some number-monograms of the 16th and 17th centuries and their meaning," in which figures are used for corresponding letters of the alphabet. Can this explain similar figure-monograms in Scotland?

BERGENS MUSEUMS *Aarboek*, 1911.—Among other papers are: an old runic inscription from *Huglen* in *Søndhordland*, by Magnus Olsen—"ekgudingaungandeR**," ek gudinga ungandik i(?) h(?)—in O.N. ek Gyðingi *ú-gendr i H(ugl?), i.e., Jeg Gudinga, som ikke kan rammes av gand, (paa Huglen?). From the mediæval collection in the museum, illustrations are given of figures of St. Olav from *Fjeld*, *Kirkebø*, *Dale*, *Sæim*, *Røldal*, *Austevold*, *Fane?*, and one of King *Eystein* from *Munkeliv*. Dr. Schetelig describes a miniature bronze axe of the Viking Age, from *Svingesæter*, *Stryn* in *Nordfjord*.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES SCOTLAND, *Proceedings*, XLV.—Examination of two hut circles in *Strath of Kildonan*, *Sutherland*, one of which has an earth house annexed, by A. O. Curle. Ogham and Latin inscriptions from the *Isle of Man*, by P. M. C. Kermodé. A number of antiquities from *Sutherland*, *Caithness*, and *Shetland* are also mentioned.

ORIGINAL MEANING OF SKALD.—The original derivation of O.N. *skáld* has so far not been satisfactorily shown. There is hardly any doubt that *-ld* in *skáld* is a derivative or formative termination, as e.g. in modern Norse *havalð* n., weaver's heddles, O.N. *folald* n., foal, *hrúgald* n., something, as "a heap," which catches the eye through its great circumference, *kerald* n., vat. This termination

expresses, from the first, means or instrument. The long vowel in these words does not need to be originally *ē*, but can likewise stand for a contraction of *-awa-* or *-awi-* (cf. *fár* adj., Gothic *fawai* [plural], and *stráda* = Gothic *strawida*). It is thus permissible to construct as a primitive form either **skawa-lda* or **skawi-lda* (older *-dla*).

Is there in Germanic a root **skawa-* or **skawi-* with a suitable meaning, from which *skáld* can have been formed in the same way as e.g. *kerald* (root **kasalda-*) from *ker* (root **kaza-*)?

In Gothic we find a compound adjective *us-skawai* (nom. pl. m.) "discreet, sober," from which is formed the verb *usskawjan* "to bring to recollection." The root of the adjective is **skawa-*, and has undoubtedly originally meant "which notes, pays attention," and is nearly related to German *schauen*, "to contemplate" (O.H.G. *scouwōn*, O. Saxon *shawōn*).

As regards form, it appears to be a fitting explanation to interpret *skáld* (from **skawalda*) as a derivative of the above-named Germanic root **skawa-*, "which notes, pays attention." The original meaning of *skáld* has then been: something, through which one notes or regards. It is a well-known fact that in more primitive times the poet's and the priest's work fell more readily together. The holy formulas, which are an essential part of divine worship, and the word with which omens are interpreted and the will of the gods proclaimed, are in accordance with their nature superior to ordinary language; within the priest's sphere therefore preferentially and naturally, it has been possible to transmit the stricter insight into the laws of verse. There is thus at the outset a possibility that the word *skald*, strictly speaking, is an old name for priest. The priest's work has been directed to the respect of the will of the gods through omens. Let us now consider the only real representation we have of a Scandinavian priest's work in prehistoric times, and see whether the name *skald*—he who notes, gives attention—can describe him. This description is found in Tacitus concerning the worship of the goddess Nerthus by seven small confederated tribes in old Denmark (Germania cap. 40).

"These folk . . . jointly worship Nerthus, or mother earth, and they say, that she is concerned in the affairs of human beings. On an island in the sea is found an unpolluted grove, and in that is a consecrated waggon, which is covered with a veil. The priest is the only one who has the right to touch it. He notes when the goddess is present in that secret receptacle; and when she drives away in the waggon, which is drawn by cows, he attends her in deep reverence." Thereafter is told of the glad procession of the goddess, and concludes "the priest brings her back to the holy place."

What is told here is sufficient to convince us that such a Nerthus-priest may well be called a "skald"; it seems expressly to be his duty that he notes (*intelligit*), when the earth goddess (*i.e.*, the vernal vegetationdemon) has revealed herself. There is good ground to believe that Nerthus' priest pre-eminently noted the appearance of the goddess in nature, when the spring plants begin to shoot forth.

This does not show that he was actually called "skald," but that originally it was a suitable name for him. The classic authors of Germanic antiquity also write about women who foresaw the will of the gods, but there is no evidence that they had any special connexion with the cultus of the above god. The best known is the farmers' priestess *Veleda*, who gave oracular answers from a high tower. It is therefore most reasonable to admit that **skawadla-* was a common name for all the persons who among the old northerners gave attention to the will of the gods, and announced it in a colloquial and discursive manner, the first giving rise to the later highly developed northern *skáldskapr*.

This assumption is also near the mark on account of the gender of the word. *Skáld* is neuter, and was therefore suitable for both priest and priestess (cf. the use of *barn* as *sveinn* and *mær*, *hross* as *hestr* and *merr*, etc.). Properly meaning: that through which one notices (the will of the gods).

The fact that the word in historic times is known in Scandinavian, does not preclude that it can once have been used by southern Germanic people. It may well be placed in line with *Valeda*. And when that really appears to be a Keltic word, essentially the same as the Irish *fili* (gen. *file*-, root **velet*-), poet, sage,—related to Cymric *gwelet*, to see, look, while *Valeda* stands rather isolated in Germanic—there is a possibility that **skawadla-* can have been formed in the century before our era began, when Keltic influence also made itself felt in many ways.

It may well be that the word *skáld* (**skawadla-*), at all events, may have had its real formation in a way of thinking which is directly derived from Indo-Germanic antiquity, as it does not occur in Germanic or pre-Germanic times.

In accordance with the above interpretation, the word has a close relation, outside Germanic, with what one can regard as the same change of meaning from "to notice (to regard the will of the gods)" to "to compose verse." In old Indian *kavi*-, as an adj., "wise, prudent, intelligent," and as a noun as high priest and as poet. We may imagine that one such Indian *kavi*-, who was both priest and poet, had become pre-eminently named from his capacity as a monitor, who undertook sacrifice. In like manner can a high priest of the old Greeks be called *θυο-σκόος*, properly one, who heeds (*-σκόος*, of **skowo-s*, = Germ. **skawa*) a burnt offering (*θύος* n.). This related word outside Germanic is well adapted to bear out the proposed origin of O.N. *skáld*.—PROFESSOR MAGNUS OLSEN, in *Maal og Minne*, 1911.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES.—Professor Erik Björkman has an article on this subject in the *Nordisk Tidskrift*, 1911, viii., with particular reference to place-names as historical landmarks or monuments, beginning with the time of Pythias, when the land was inhabited by the Kelts, among whom the Britons, from whom the land took its name, were the most important, and the Picts. The names

mentioned by Cæsar are dealt with. A list of surviving Keltic names are given, e.g., *Londinium*, *Venta*, in Winchester—*Venta Belgarum*, *Mancunium*, in Manchester, and *Durnovaria*, in Dorchester, also the Latin-British *Litocetum* (younger British *Luitcoit*), in Lichfield, etc. *Eccles*, in *Eccleston*, Lancs., and *Ecclesfield*, *Eccleshill*, Yorks, is the Keltic word for "kirk," which the Kelts in their turn derived from Latin *ecclesia*. Saxon names are reviewed as also Saxon loan-words from Keltic. The names of the Viking Age ending in *-by*, *-thorpe*, *-toft*, *-tarn*, *-with* (wood) in *Askwith* (Ashwood) in Yorkshire, are dealt with. The well-known Scandinavian names *Upsala* and *Lund* also occur in north England. *Conings*, *Coneys*-, *Comis*- (king's) of the Danelag, but *Kings*- elsewhere in England. The names introduced with the Norman Conquest are then considered.

ELDRE NORSKE SPROGMINDER.—Two parts issued by Den norske historiske kildeskriftkommission, Kristiania, 1911. I. Maallære og ordtøke fraa Vest-Agder. II. Ordsamling fraa Robyggjalaget fraa slutten av 1600-talet. The first is from the early part of the 17th century. As an example of a proverb: De Fem er Fyndist, *i.e.*, Fem fingre et bedre end en baadshage; Den er go some gliben (glutten) fylder, *i.e.*, Mand kalder den god som gjør en vell. From II., the following: Liurorin, det hul som de hafuer ofuen fraa Tagit i deris Røg-huse. Liuri-skiaa, det deckel som de undertiden hafuer ofuer samme hul, er af et tynt hinde, etc.

DANISH NATIONAL CHARACTER.—The subject of *Danmarks Folke-minder*, Nr. 7, 1911, is "Dansk Folkekarakter, Sjelændere og Jyder"—Sealanders and Jutlanders, by Thorkild Gravlund. This essay is written with the object of eliciting further information, and not as a last word on the subject. The national character is attributed to the influence of the natural surroundings—plains, coasts, ridges and valleys, where stream and moor separate the fields of the people, and the islands which form a multiplicity of natural divisions, which have had their influence on the formation and development of character.

NORSKE GAARDNAVNE.—Tromsø Amt, XVII., 1911, and Lister og Mandal Amt, IX., 1912, are the latest vols. on Norse place-names issued. Laupstad in Ibbestad Herred, Tromsø Amt, is derived from Laupandastaðir, in which the first part is supposed to be a personal nickname, *laupandi* [a leaper, landlouser] corresponding to *stígandi*, a strider. Can Hlaupanda-nes (Lopness), Orkney, be similarly derived? In Nes, in Lister and Mandal Amt we have Unes, which, it is suggested, can possibly be Ulfanes, *i.e.*, wolf-nes [cf. Unes, in Sutherland].

ICELANDIC FARM-NAMES.—In "Safn til Sögu Íslands og Islenzkra Bókmenta að fornu og nýju"; IV. 5, published by the Icelandic Literary Society, Reykjavík, 1911, is an interesting contribution by Finn Jónsson on Bæjanöfn á Íslandi, pp. 412-584.

DANISH PROVERBS.—A selection of proverbs collected by Søren Ditlevsen, is edited by Carl Ludvigsen in *Danmarks Folkeminder*, Nr. 8, 1912. "Noget er bedre end intet, sagde Kærlingen, hun slikkede Gryden bagefter Hunden"; "Er en ond Mand som en Djævel, er en ond Kvinde som et helt Helvede"; "Af mange Aar kan man lære mere end af mange Bøger." Among "Skæmtesprog," jokes: "Den er daarlig skikket til Bager, hvis Hoved er af Smør"; "Hun er saa ond som en Rotte i en sur Ost." In "Om Vejr og Landbrug," about weather and agriculture: "Aften rød og Morgen hvid gør os Dagen favr og blid." It is lucky for Yule to come in a new moon; a little ring around the moon means a great change in the weather; Monday's rain is a week's rain, Sunday's rain is a day's rain.

OLD NORSE YULE FOLKLORE.—Professor Magnus Olsen, in *Maal og Minne*, 1912, writes on "Kung Orre, et bidrag til gammel Nordisk Folketro." The expressions "fra kung Orrestid," "från kung Orrestid" ("in king Orre's time," "since king Orre's time"), occur in Swedish. It corresponds to the Norse "arilds tid" (from time immemorial). Noreen was of opinion that King Orre was a folk-etymological form of an older *i ärelids tid* (originally *i ärelid*, Old Dan. *aralde*, O.N. *ár alda*). The name also occurs as early as 1629-34, in a MS. of Axehiälm: "Artus Rex Sueccie internus gr. Joh. M[agn]i lib. 8c. 41. heter å Suänske Årre. Och hörs änni dagh een Sagha hoos gemene man om Konung Årre såm stridde vnder ijsen, etc." Axel Kock suggested that Orre is the king Orry or Gorry (O.N. *Goðrøðr*), who, in 1079, conquered Man, and later, through his law-making, came to stand, to the inhabitants, as the representative of the good old days, "the fountain-head of all that is old and time-honoured." Prof. Olsen does not agree with Kock's guess. Rudbeck's "Atlantica" II. (1689) mentions "Kung Orres Mandat" in connexion with a custom on the 20th day of Yule. After an elaborate examination of all the evidence, Prof. Olsen concludes that king Orre's "Mandat" is closely connected with the last day of Yule, which, in Rudbeck's time, was in Sweden the 20th day of Yule, the 13th of January. On this day king Orre made known with his "mandat," that Yule was ended. In accordance therewith we can give king Orre a place in the calendar on one of the red-letter days of Yule, the day consecrated to St. Knut, which also is thought to conclude the feast. The last day in Yule is called in Sweden, "far-ängladag," or "ängla-fardag"; for then it was thought that "englene" or the dead, who had been celebrating Yule on the old sites (tomter, tofts), left the farm. It answers to the O.N. "affaredag" (the day on which the guests leave the house), which is the 14th day of Yule or January 7th, also a Knuts-dag; on which day it is said, in Norway, "Sante Knut kjøyr-r joli ut"—St. Knut drives Yule out. King Orre can also be regarded as a popular equivalent of St. Knut of the church calendar. It is therefore probable that he, as the twentieth-day's Yule figure, is older than that

feast. In which case he would belong to the great multitude of supernatural beings who have continued in folklore from heathen times. The author then goes on to examine the non-ecclesiastical supernatural beings who are associated with the end of Yule. In Norway we have "affaredag," or, as it is also called "Eldbjörgdag" (properly the day when one gathers in (bjerger), or extinguishes the fire after the guests depart), associating it with a woman Eldbjorg, whom one worshipped by drinking to "Eldbjörgminne," and construed as a kind of female saint, wherefore the 7th of January is called Eldbjargarmessa in the Icelandic almanac. Something similar we may assume to expect in Sweden: a personification of a day or a serial day in the end of Yule, which we can identify with king Orre. The Scandinavian Yule-month (O.N., Isl. *jólmánuður*, *hrútmánuður* [name of the third winter month, that which comes next before *Þorri*], *morsugr* [*marrow-sucker*, the name of the mid-winter month]) ended in the Christian middle ages about king Orre's day, January 13th, and the fourth winter month, O.N. *Þorri* ("torsmaaned" of the Norwegian almanac) began. In old Icelandic chronology *Þorri* began between the 9th and 16th of January, also near king Orre's day. Already the similarity between *Orre* and *Þorri* is calculated to awaken our attention. Does Scandinavian folklore have a personification of *Þorri*, similar to the Norse Eldbjörg, which can be compared with king Orre? As is well known, the answer to this is yes, and the next step in the enquiry is to produce the representative of *Þorri*-month. From later nursery rhymes and expressions we know that the fourth winter-month, *Þorri*, and the succeeding month *göi* or *gæ* (Swedish *göjemånad*, Norse "gjömaaned") in Norway have been understood as two persons, "Torren," and "Gjøi" or "Gjøa," of which the former (whose name probably means dry-frost) is thought to bring dry weather with sunshine, while Gjøi or Gjøa (whose maiden name is doubtless derived from the old word for snow) comes with storm and snowy weather. The author here quotes Norse and Swedish rhymes on the subject, *e.g.*—

Torren med sitt Skjegg
 lokkar Borni under Sole-Vegg,
 Gjøi med sitt Skinn
 lokkar Borni inn.

In a Swedish rhyme *Þorri* stands for March (January in Norway), which shows that "Thor" in Swedish and older Danish can also mean March. The form "Thor" has been derived from the god's name (long close *o*, rhyming with "jord"), but elsewhere in Sweden the name is formed with open *o* (*torr-månad*, *torre*), which answers to the O.N. and old Isl. *Þorri*. In like manner, occurs in Skaane a personification of "göjemånad" (February), which answers exactly to Gjöi, "Gjøa," in Norway. One says here: "I da rister Gyja sin skinnkjortel," when there is a snow-drift, and "När fru Göja flitigt rister sina blås (i.e., when there is much snow in February), blir det

ett godt ár." That this personification goes back till c. 1300 we know from a Norse place-name, Gjöastein. As already in the early middle ages *gói*, *gæ*, was understood to be a female winter-demon; a corresponding condition may, with probability, be assumed for her masculine and opposite state in the later Scandinavian rhymes and phrases. In support of this we find in the new Icelandic designation for the last day of the months *Þorri* and *gói*, in its original obscure and evidently old form, *Þorra-þræll*, *gói-þræll*, must at all events in ordinary language sense have been taken as "Torre's, Goi's træl."

The author quotes the Orkney Saga (from Flateyjarbók), in which the seasons and elements are personified and special attention is called to the sacrifice *Þorrablót*, from which the month is said to take its name. In accordance with this account, *Þorrablót* is another name for *miðsvetrarblót* (mid-winter's sacrifice or feast), which was held on mid-winter's night (*miðsvetrarnótt*) or *högúnótt* (*hoggunótt*), January 12th. The original meaning of the word has without doubt been: the sacrificial feast, which was held on the first day of *Þorri*; cf. *haustblót*, "sacrificial feast in harvest." But it must have been easily liable to become understood, similarly as *disablót*, *alfablót* (worship of the goddesses, elves) as: sacrificial feast to *Þorri*'s honour, and has then become one of the causes whereby *Þorri* got personified in a mythical form *Þorri* (cf. *Eldbjörg*). In keeping with *Þorrablót*, *góiblót* must have arisen in the epic formation of the myth, as it has never otherwise existed outside the domain of poetry. It must have been natural in a learned mediæval composition to make *Þorri* (as one worshipped in order to bring good snow for skees), a son of Snow, and a grandson of Glacier or Frost. In mediæval times *Þorri* must have been regarded as closely connected with the adjective *þurr*, "dry," and so defined the month as dry-frost-month, a fitting name for the time from the end of Yule till into February, when, as is mentioned in an Icelandic saga incident, there were "dry-frost and good roads."¹ Then comes February (*gói*, *gø*) with snowdrift and impassable roads. Prof. Olsen then goes on to say of *Þorri* and *Orre*, that there are many other points of contact between them besides their similar place in the calendar. They are both popular forms commemorated in children's rhymes and songs. The good-natured old bearded Torre, who entices the children out into the sun, seems to answer well to king Orre, concerning whose hood and other clothing one sings to children, when one dresses them. Further proof is given that they are two parallel forms in Scandinavian folklore. Another side of king Orre's activity is quoted from Rudbeck's *Atlantica* about king Orre and his mother Disa, in accordance with whose interpretation of them from the known heathen gods of northern literature, they are compared to the Egyptian gods "Orus" (Horus) and Isis, so that foreign as well as older Scandinavian conceptions, in some degree, can have influenced

¹ Siðin gerir þurrafrost ok færðir góðar (Valla Ljóts saga).

Rudbeck's representation of that domestic and contemporary tradition. In "Disa's Saga" Orre stands as the mythical representative for and instituter of all Yule's festivities. Further we are told that Orre rode upon the ice with all his heroes, and gave prizes to the best riders. The same is related in the rhymes and songs. It must have been a living Yule belief.

Reference is made to Olaus Magnus' account of the Goths' horse contests held in December, when the ground and sea were covered with snow and ice. He especially mentions the horse race on the ice on the second day of Yule. Then they rode for prizes of seed-corn and new clothes, or otherwise the losing horse went to the winner. It is now even the custom in many parts of Sweden and Norway to race on the way home from church on the second day of Yule. It will be objected to this, that if Orre is associated with *Þorri*, as a personification of dry-frost in the month following Yule, how can he also be connected with the second day of Yule. The answer is, that after the introduction of Christianity, Yule was changed from mid-winter to December 25th, a reform brought about by King Haakon the Good. Snorre is quoted here in proof of this. The heathen Yule-month was also *Þorri*, which began 9th—16th January, and that month's mythical representative has also probably in heathen times been the central figure in Yule's horse-race and customs, and that he has also retained that rôle after the introduction of Christianity.

In *Söndmøre* "gamle juledag" (old Yule day) is on January 6th, corresponding with the oldest Christian Yule feast, and they do not reckon the 20th day, but Candlemas (February 2nd) as the end of Yule. To that should answer the heathen "ängla-fardag" or disedag in the beginning of February (*gói*). In the *Heimskringla* it is stated that the *gói* festival was shifted to Candlemas in Christian times, and held for only three days. The heathen feasts *Þorablót* and *góiblót* marked off the old Yule month *þorri*, and in a corresponding manner in *Söndmøre*, Yule is still reckoned to Candlemas (Swedish, "little Yule"). The old Swedish name for that high feast is not *góiblót*, but *disaþing* (also *hyndilþing*). Prof. Olsen then proceeds to consider whether the similarity of sound and of the place in the calendar of *Þorri* and *Orre* is accidental, or otherwise whether *Orre* is derived from *Þorri*. In accordance with the law of sound, *Þorri* cannot have changed to *Orre*, but *Orre* may have been a so-called "collision-form" developed from a fixed connexion, in which *Þorri* (later *Torre*) in the same phrase-accentuation followed immediately after a word which ended with *t*, so that —*t Torre* (pronounced with a *t*) could be misinterpreted as —*t Orre*. Compare king *Gorry*, king *Orry*. It has been shown that king *Orre* could have been regarded as a popular equivalent to St. Knut, and it is possible that he may have similarly been called "Sankt," so that from *Sankt (T)orre*, the name *Orre* may have arisen, and that the designation "Sankt" may have been given up when the Yule customs afterwards acquired a comic character. As an example of such a possible

evolution is cited the case of the peasant-saint Tarald (15th and 16th century), which later (in the 18th century), appears as "Harald." This alteration has undoubtedly arisen in the same way—Sankt (T)arald, Sant (H)arald. In one stage of the Swedish myth *Þorri* (Orre), the author conjectures that he had been called *Blót-Þorri* (cf. *Blót-Ubbi*, *Blót-Sveinn*), so that this would evolve *Blót-(T)orre*.

LAPLAND MYTHOLOGY.—The *Skrifter*, for 1910, of the Norwegian Society of Sciences, contains a second article by J. Qvigstad, on the "Primary Source of Lapplandish Mythology—concerning the Lapps' delusions and superstitions of Isaac Olsen." Olsen was born 1680, and died 1730. A few examples: Finns do not eat swine because these are their horses when they fare in their spiritual troll-visions to fight against other Finnish sorcerers (*Ganfinnir*). Those who eat or have eat swine have then no horse, and become vanquished. Concerning the Devil and Satan's angels who are among the Finns, and reveal themselves to them, and teach them trolldom and idolatry, and about the evil spirits and ghosts who serve the Finns. Baptismal customs, etc.

SWEDISH FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The publication, for 1911, is the *Fästskrift till H. F. Feilberg på 80-Årsdagen den 6 Augusti 1911*, and includes 57 separate contributions, of which may be mentioned: On the geographical limit between the Central and Southern Scandinavian dialects, by J. A. Lundell; Salutations in West Gotland, by Sven Lampa; Scandinavian Reminiscences, especially linguistic, regarding the Orkneys, by Jakob Jakobsen, in which attention is drawn to a marked difference between the "Norn" or Norse dialect in Orkney and Shetland, both as regards sound and vocabulary; What is the original meaning of the word *skald*? by Magnus Olsen; Norwegian harvest customs, by Kristian Bugge, including harvest offering, the last sheaf and folklore connected therewith; Salt superstitions; Icelandic birth and death beliefs, by Jónas Jónasson; survival of a rite of Frey in a Swedish marriage ceremony; Yule and New Year's Day in Åland; Höknatt, a Yule fête, by Erik Brate; Thursday lore in Scandinavia—the day for sorcery and magic; The right hand of Tyr, the sword of Frey; The thunder weapon in Danish archaeology; Myths of Loki, by Axel Olrik; Blåkulla, goddess of death; Giants and Yule; Popular beliefs about grave-mounds, by Haakon Schetelig; Nightmare and Werwolves, stories from Bleking and Småland; Visions in literature of the Middle Ages; Brödrahalla, a runic stone and a popular legend, by O. von Friesen; The ever green tree at the heathen temple in Upsala; Different versions of the tale, "The flight from the troll"; The bear-man; Comic songs of the 18th century; Thor's song (*Torsvisen*) in Faroe; Hans Christensen Sthens hymns and folksongs; Sword-dance and Bow-dance, by T. Norlind, who surmises that the sword-dance in Sweden was derived from Germany; Greenland Dance, etc., etc.

KING BELE.—The accompanying illustration shows the supposed haugr of king Bele of Sogn, Norway, mentioned in the mythical saga of Thorstein, where an account will be found of his expedition to Orkney.



ROUND CHURCHES.—“Nordens befästa rundkyrkor, en konst och kultur-historisk undersökning,” by Hugo F. Frölén, was published at Stockholm in 1911. It describes 11 Danish, 10 Swedish, and 2 Norwegian examples. Since going to press a copy of this work has been received for review in our next Year-Book.

NORWEGIAN CHURCH HISTORY.—A number of valuable papers on this subject appear in the *Annual Report* for 1911 of the Nor. S. A., some of which are separately referred to in these notes. The opinion formerly expressed by Keyser that Hovedøens Klosterruiner had an apsidal termination to the choir has now been proved by excavation. A. O. Nicolaissen gives a survey of the churches in Nordland—Lødingens Kirke, the head church of the following chapels of ease (annekskirker) and chapels: 1. Vaagans k. in Lofoten with chapel of ease in Gimsøy and a korshus or chapel in Skroven. These three churches were served by one resident chaplain, and were separated from Lødingen in 1735. 2. The present Ofotens prestegjeld (priest's district), which became a free sognekald (living) in 1751. 3. Tysfjorden in 1589 had no church, and was first separated from Lødingen in 1867 as a separate prestegjeld. 4. Hols kirke, still a chapel of ease. The whole of this extensive prestegjeld, stretched from Havsund westerly to Gimsøy in Lofoten to the Swedish frontier. The head church, at that time, served 44 bønder (farmers) and 16 husmænd (cottagers); Hol, 20 bønder and 16 husmænd. Tysfjorden and the

present chapel of ease at Voje were included in the head parish. In the present Lødingen with Hols chapel of ease and Tysfjorden, there are 96 families, or 700 persons. The church and priest had 42 vog (vog = 3 bismerpund of 12lbs. each) of jordegods (landed property), and the tithe yielded 100 vog fish and 15 barrels (barrel = 4 bushels or half a quarter) corn. The priest's farm could sustain 12 milch cows and sow 8 barrels of corn.

Skjervø kirke is also described and illustrated, as also Vivestad kirke, Ramnes, Jarlsberg, which was burnt down in 1911—an oblong chancel and nave, with a square tower at west end. Hillestad kirke, Botne Prestegjeld, Jarlsberg, a wooden church (laftekirke), with vaabenhus (porch), and the nave surmounted with a flèche. The following communications are also of interest: a handsome, slender bautasten (monument) with an inscribed cross, at Gjerde kirke, Søndhordland. Mariakirken paa Gran. Interior of Sandherred Kirke.

NORWEGIAN FARM BUILDINGS.—A detailed and illustrated description of Mølster Gaard, Voss, is given in the *Annual Report*, 1911. Nor. S.A. The buildings include: stuehus (dwelling house), fjøs (cow house), smie (smithy), loft, stable, barn, kjelder (cellar or vault), røkovn og ljøre i taket (room with louver in roof to let out smoke), sene (bed), skap (press), skur (shed), bänk (bench, stone bench), kleve med peis (chamber with fireplace and smoke flue—in contrast to the røkovn with its open fire and smoke hole in roof). In this case one farm has been divided into two, with two sets of farm buildings grouped together—a tun. A detailed description of a røkovn n Nordmore is also given.

NORWEGIAN TOWNS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.—Dr. Harry Fett, in a description of the "ecclesiastical centre" in Oslo, explains that in the middle ages, Norwegian towns had two centres—the royal and the ecclesiastical—the royal being situated around the royal palace and the court church, and the ecclesiastical around the bishop's palace. In connexion with this it may be noted that a similar arrangement existed in Kirkwall in Orkney.—*Annual Report*, 1911 Nor. S.A.

ST. SVITHUN'S KIRKE, STAVANGER.—Dr. A. W. Brøgger gives an illustrated description of this church as it was before the restoration in 1867-74, in *Annual Report for 1911*, Nor. S.A.

HALF-TIMBER HOUSES IN CHRISTIANIA.—These are described and illustrated by Dr. Harry Fett in the *Annual Report for 1911* of the Norwegian S.A. Details of construction and ornament are given.

TRONDENES KIRKE.—The most northern church of the middle ages in Norway, is described by Nils Ryfjord in the *Annual Report for 1911* of the Norwegian S.A. It is in the diocese of Nidaros, and its incumbent was dean of the cathedral. It consists of an oblong nave,

smaller oblong chancel (no chancel arch), a lean-to or aisle on north side of chancel. The Nave has west, north, and south doors, and the chancel a south door, and a north door leading to the aisle, which has a north door. The details are Gothic.

EARLY GOTHIC ART IN NORWAY.—Dr. Harry Fett contributes an illustrated paper on this subject in the *Annual Report for 1911* of the Norwegian Society of Antiquaries, with special reference to the transition forms. The beginning of this new style in Norway is traced to Haakon Haakonsson's English associations, and especially to Mathew of Paris.

ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—This church was confirmed to the prior and convent of St. Pancras, Lewes, by William de Warrenne, second earl of Surrey, and son of their founder. Soon afterwards, immediately south of the church and south of the way now called Tooley Street, they built or became possessed of a dwelling. Earl William died in 1138, and it is thought that at the time of his death the prior had no house near St. Olave's, and may have acquired the manor of the de Warrenne family, which is said to have been hereabouts. In the 16th century the western portion of the prior's lodging was incorporated in St. Olave's Grammar School, founded 13th Elizabeth. About the beginning of 1830, the Grammar School being destroyed in making the approaches to new London Bridge, ancient remains of the prior's inn were also demolished.—*Proceedings* S.A. Lond., xxiii., 519.

ST. MAGNUS' CATHEDRAL, KIRKWALL.—Sir Schomberg K. McDonnell, of His Majesty's Office of Works, read a paper on "The Protection of Ancient Buildings and Monuments," before the Society of Antiquaries, London, in which he made special reference to the proposed restoration of St. Magnus' Cathedral, which would result in our seeing "the most beautiful cathedral I have seen in Scotland—absolutely spoilt." Leading articles on the subject appeared in the *Times* and *Scotsman*.—From the *Orkney Herald*, January 10th, 1912.

STAMFORD BRIDGE.—An account of a prehistoric route in Yorkshire is given in the *Proceedings* of the S.A. London, vol. xxiii., 309, viz., the Garrowby—Stamford Bridge—Tadcaster—Bramham road. This is still an important road, and in Saxon times Harald Hardrada marched along it from York to Stamford Bridge. It is assumed from evidence that this was a track from the earliest times, connecting Stamford Bridge, York, and Tadcaster, at each of which places a river is crossed—Derwent, Ouse, and Wharfe. Similar early roads in Denmark are compared and illustrated by maps.

RAID OF SUMARLED.—At a meeting of the Historical and Philological Section of the Royal Philosophical Society, Glasgow, held Jan. 11, 1912, Dr. William Gemmell read a paper on the "Raid of Sumarled, A.D. 1164: A Neglected Chapter in the History of Glasgow."

Dr. Gemmell said that the details of this incursion were obscure, and light on them from any source was to be welcomed. Beyond believing that the raid occurred in Renfrewshire in 1164, and that in it Sumarled was slain, historians had not accepted the details of one narrative as more reliable than another; but there was in existence an account of the affair by an eye-witness, to which he desired to call attention. Hitherto it had not received the consideration it seemed to merit. This was a manuscript poem of 80 lines of leonine verse, embodied in a volume, of which the only known copy was in the library of one of the colleges at Cambridge. It consisted of 26 tractates of varying length, in the hand of a twelfth century scribe, none of which was later than the reign of King John (1204-1217). Of these, No. 12 was a poem by a religious named William, describing the raid and death of Sumarled. William's poem described the state of the country near Glasgow during the reign of Sumarled. "The good perish, and expiate the misdeeds of the wicked, as they rage and destroy both cities and churches. Peace being broken, and force brought back, the strong push hard the feeble; lamentable foes slaughter and injure with fire and sword. Gardens, meadows, ploughlands are ravaged and laid waste; a savage band terrorises the peace-loving inhabitants. Glasgow's sword is stricken: her injured people flee. But Marcus, while the clergy are scattered, alone stands fast, beneath the stern walls of the cathedral, bearing, though with loud complaint, his harsh misfortunes, and weeping and bemoaning the prosperous days of old." The aged Bishop Herbert was absent, perhaps at one of his manors in Roxburghshire, and messengers were despatched to him in hot haste for assistance. He set out immediately, travelling day and night, probably by Peebles, Carstairs, Lanark, Douglas, gathering his vassals as he went. With all the retainers he could muster he arrived at Renfrew at a critical moment to hearten the country folk already gathered there, under the direction of the steward and his household. A battle was fought, and in the course of it Sumarled, wounded by a javelin, fell. His host, discouraged, fled, and his youngest son was drowned as he tried to board his ship, tossed by the blood-stained waves. One of the clerical party cut off the head of the fallen chief and carried it to the bishop, who received it with streaming eyes. The victory he ascribed to the merits of Saint Kentegern, by whose intercession it was supposed to have been brought about. The poem ended with the assertion of the composer—"This, which he saw and heard, has William put together, and dedicated to the honour and glory of Kentegern." Dr. Gemmell described at length the features of the poem, and various sidelights upon it. The cathedral referred to was the second cathedral of Glasgow, then in existence for a few years only, but apparently preserved from injury, only to perish by fire twenty-eight years later. He thought that the bulk of Sumarled's fleet anchored in the bay of St. Lawrence at Greenock, and that the vessels of lighter draught only ascended the river to Renfrew. It was probable that the William who wrote the

poem, and who saw and heard what he described in it, was the same William who was subsequently Prior of Hexham, 1209-1215. The poem was of a date anterior to the earliest document hitherto known to the historians of Glasgow—Joceline's Life of Kentegern in the Dublin Collection—the "Inquisito" of David alone excepted. It was also the earliest poem dealing with Scottish affairs known to exist. It had hitherto been passed over in a manner only to be explained by an ignorance of its existence, and it deserved to be most widely known for what it really was—a genuine and unique record of Glasgow and its interests as these existed in the twelfth century.—*Glasgow Herald*, January 12, 1912.

VIKING'S SWORD-POMMEL.—A curiously decorated fragment of gilded bronze in the Norwich Castle Museum has been identified by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum, as a sword-pommel of the Viking period, probably about the time of the first Danish landing in East Anglia in 866. It is the only example of its type found in this country, but by comparison with specimens found in Denmark, it is possible to assign it to the period when the Carolingian style of decoration was in vogue. The Carolingian period is characterised by fanciful curves and animals that caught the taste of artists under Charles the Great (A.D. 800 to 850). The sword pommel is included in the remarkably fine collection of local antiquities given to the city by the late Mr. Robert Fitch, F.S.A., and is exhibited in a table case in the "Fitch Room" at the Museum.—*Norfolk News*, December 2, 1911). A detailed account will be found in the *Proceedings* S.A.Lond., with illustrations.

THE SKELETON OF A VIKING.—What is considered to be the skeleton of a Viking was discovered the other day at Reay, on the north coast of the county of Caithness. In close proximity was found the buckle of the bridle of a horse. The skeleton was first observed by Mr. James Forbes, local gravedigger and postman, on his rounds across the links. On seeing a human skull protruding from a large sand-bank, he acquainted the district inspector of poor, and together they cleared away the sand. The bones have now all been collected and buried in Reay Cemetery.—*Glasgow Herald*, October 3, 1912.

VIKINGS' BREAD.—Dr. Schnittger, professor at Stockholm University, has made an interesting find relating to the remote past of his country at Ljunga, in Eastern Gothland, viz., some bread dating from the time of the Vikings. Microscopical examination has shown this bread to be made from pine bark and pea meal, thus proving the fact that peas were grown in Sweden as far back as a thousand years ago.

Archæological excavation has so far brought to light only a few specimens of bread dating from ancient or prehistoric times. The few loaves excavated in Egypt and in Swiss lake dwellings are of the highest archæological interest. In the northern countries only one

or two finds of this kind have so far been made, foremost among which should be mentioned a corn-meal loaf dating from the fourth century A.D., which was discovered by Dr. Schnittger in 1908 in connexion with the excavation of Boberg castle.—*The Catholic Home Journal*, May 5, 1912.

VIKING SWORD.—In the London Museum in Kensington Palace is exhibited the Viking sword fragment found in the Thames at Wandsworth in 1905.—*Daily Express*, March 22, 1912.

VIKINGS IN HEREFORDSHIRE.—Canon Bannister gave a lecture in Leominster on "Herefordshire and its place in English History," in which he remarked:—In 910 the "Army" of the Danes harried Herefordshire, in which it is said "they took no small prey." But marching north and crossing to the eastward of the Severn at Quatbridge, they were disastrously defeated near Wolverhampton by a mixed army of Mercians and Wessex men, three of their "kings" being slain. As protection against another such raid, a strong fortress was built that same year at Bromsberrow, near Ledbury, by Æthelflæda, King Alfred's daughter, the warlike "Lady of the Mercians," an exceptional woman in every way, who vigorously and victoriously directed their wars for the next seven years. In 911 she fortified Bridgnorth. Three years later a great Viking host appeared in the Bristol Channel, and after ravaging Gwent, and capturing the Bishop of Llandaff, they pushed up through Archenfield, but were signally defeated by the burgesses of Hereford, with some help from Gloucester and other neighbouring towns. Of the survivors, some escaped to Ireland, and some, taking refuge upon the desolate island of Flat Holme in the Bristol Channel, died there of hunger. This was the last Viking raid in Western England for 60 years. But in the next year Æthelflæda built and fortified Chirbury, though this might betoken fear of Powysland rather than of the Danes. It was now, or a little later, that Western Mercia was divided into its present shires, each taking the lands lying around its leading town.—*Hereford Times*, February 3, 1912.

OSEBERG SHIP.—The Oseberg ship discovered in 1905, with its numerous and valuable contents—viz., the toilet requisites, work-basket, and kitchen utensils of a Viking queen, remains of a richly-ornamented chariot and two sledges, various artistic ornaments, and some bones of horses and other domestic animals—has now been arranged for exhibition, and will find a permanent home in the Historical Museum in Christiania.—*The Athenæum*, June 29, 1912. A description of the relics is given by Mr. A. G. Jayne in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1912.

KAYAK IN NORTH-WESTERN EUROPE.—Mr. D. MacRitchie read a paper on this subject before the Anthropological Institute on February 6, 1912. The lecturer began by stating that the kayak, or

skin canoe of the Eskimos, was in use on the coast of Northern Russia two or three centuries ago. Evidence of this is obtained from the statements made by Burrough in 1556, and from the chronicles of a Danish expedition to Vaigatz in 1653. It appears that the natives of that coast not only used the ordinary kayak, constructed to hold one person, but they also built kayaks capable of holding two occupants, a variety of this canoe which is nowadays specially associated with Western Alaska and the Aleutian Isles. It was further shown that three kayaks were captured off the northern shores of Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century. One of these is still preserved in the Museum of Marischal College, Aberdeen. An important fact is the occasional presence of a kayak-using race of Finns or Finnmen in the Orkney Islands during the last twenty years of the seventeenth century, as testified to by three writers of that period. The Orkney people being of Norse stock, the word "Finn" would bear to them the meaning of the Swedish "Lapp." It is consequently worthy of note that the Mountain Lapps have a tradition that their ancestors crossed into Sweden from Denmark in small skin boats, and that the only Lapp name for a boat denotes a skin canoe, propelled by paddles, and devoid of rowers' seats and steering place. The comparatively recent survival of Lapp communities in Southern Norway was also referred to. After considering the theories of castaways from Greenland, and of Eskimos brought captive to Europe who had subsequently regained their freedom, the lecturer expressed himself in favour of the hypothesis that the Orkney Finnmen of the seventeenth century, like their kayak-using contemporaries on the North Russian coast, were the unassimilated remnants in Europe of people of Eskimo type, whose range in earlier times had been wholly circumpolar.—*Athenæum*, February 10, 1912.

LIFEBOAT.—Mr. Noel T. Methley, in his *The Lifeboat and its Story* (Sidgwick and Jackson), writes: "The viking ship was, through her direct descendant, the Norway yawl, the ancestor, demonstrably, of the first lifeboat."

SHETLAND AND THE WAR IN 1804.—One well-known Hull vessel, the "Harmony," coming from the Baltic late in December, 1804, was taken by the Dutch and a prize crew put on board, along with the mate and two others of the "Harmony's" crew. On the voyage the three Hull men took advantage of an opportunity to rise upon their captors, and successfully got the ship into Shetland in mid-winter. The local papers spoke of the recapture as "an enterprise which for daring had been seldom known, and meriting reward from the owners and underwriters."—Hull Museum Publications, No. 77. Quarterly Record of Additions, No. xxxvi., March 1911.

WHALER IN LERWICK, 1865.—The Hull whaler, the "Æolus," under command of Captain Gray, put in at Lerwick, 1865, where she took in a crew of about 30 Shetlanders. As the ship was severely crushed

by the ice, she put about and steered to Iceland, the crew being incessantly at the pumps, and, being about to sink, was run ashore in a heavy surf, and the crew saved. After thrilling adventures the crew reached Burefiord, where they boarded a Danish smack, called the *Sophia*, of Copenhagen, and on May 30 set sail for Lerwick, which was reached after a stormy passage.—Hull Museums Publications, No. 88, June, 1912.

WHALER IN SHETLAND, 1867.—The overdue and missing Hull whaler, the "*Diana*," arrived at an anchorage in Rona's Voe, Shetland, on Tuesday, April 2, 1867. She was in a terrible condition, Captain Gravill and seven of her crew having died before she reached land, two died the day she made Rona's Voe, and two more on the following Thursday. The list of dead included the following Shetlanders—F. G. Smith, Feb. 13; Mitchell, March 4; B. Smith, March 28; A. Yell, March 31; G. Fraser, April 2; H. Anderson, April 4. The excessive pumping of the ship told upon the crew, and only three or four hands could be got aloft when Rona's Voe was reached. It was left to one man to navigate the ship. After the suffering men were attended to, another crew sailed the ship to Lerwick, and she was brought to Hull on March 2. In 1868 she was fitted out, and again sent to Davis Straits, returning to Shetland late in September or early in October.—Hull Museum Publications, No. 77, March, 1911. See also No. 78.

BLACKBIRDS IN SHETLAND.—Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby writes in *The Animal's Friend*, vol. xviii., 1912, p. 170, that: "It is only of late years that the blackbird has remained to nest in the Shetland Isles. Now they are by no means rare, and their sweet notes delight us as much as those of our beloved skylark, whose song was and is the voice of heavenly hope to our lonely isles." An interesting account is given of a blackbird hen, which has resided in Mrs. Saxby's garden at Baltasound for five years, "and has become so tame that she allows me to touch her eggs or young when she is brooding over them."

BIRD-LIFE IN ICELAND.—Mr. Edmund Selous, in *The Humanitarian* of October, 1912, p. 78, calls attention to the dangers which threaten bird-life in Iceland, owing to the non-protection of eggs during the breeding season. The dealers and collectors are the culprits. The birds attacked are the swan (at Siðru-bru), Great Northern Diver (lake of Þingvellir), eagle, and the Icelandic Jer-Falcon.

REINDEER IN CAITHNESS.—An interesting paragraph concerning reindeer appeared under "Nature Notes" in last Saturday's *Scotsman*. "There is no doubt (says the writer) that reindeer were once inhabitants of Britain, France, and other countries, in which they are now extinct, as their fossilised remains have been found, but they must have lived during the Pleistocene and prehistoric period. In

Torfæus' 'History of Orkney,' in the twelfth century it is stated that 'the jarls of Orkney were in the habit of crossing over to Caithness almost every summer, and there hunting in the wilds for red deer and reindeer.' So far as reindeer are concerned no value can be attached to this history, as there is little doubt that some other breed was taken for reindeer.' Reindeer in Caithness at such a late date as the twelfth century is contrary to all we know of these interesting animals."—*John O'Groat Journal*, October 27, 1911.

SCOTTISH FAMILIES IN NORWAY.—Alexander Greig, who was born in Cairnbulg, Fraserburgh, on July 19, 1739, became British Consul in Bergen, and died there in 1803. His old Scottish gold watch and chain, his ivory snuff box, and his knife and fork (mother of pearl handles), which he always carried with him, when he, twice a year, went across to Scotland in a fishing smack in order to attend Communion in the Kirk of Scotland, were exhibited at the Glasgow Exhibition. The most famous of his descendants is Edward Grieg, the Norwegian composer.

Peter Dass (Dundass), the famous prelate and poet, 1647-1708. He was the most striking and popular figure in the history of Northern Norway, "The Fisherman's Poet." On his death the fishermen of Northern Norway put a black square in their sails as a sign of mourning, a practice which was continued right up to recent years. He was son of the Scottish emigrant, Peter Dundas, who went to Norway about 1630.

Andrew Davidson Christie, born in Montrose in 1647. The family was a very prominent one in Norway, and many members took an active part in the official life of Norway, the best known being Vilhelm Friman Koren Christie (President Christie), first President (re-elected repeatedly) of the First Constitutional Assembly of Norway, 1815. A nephew of his, the late Eilbert Brodtkorb Christie, architect, was prominent in conducting the restoration work of the Cathedral of Trondhjem.—*Glasgow Herald*, July 5, 1911.

CAITHNESS GEOGRAPHERS.—Mr. John Mowat gave an address on this subject to the Glasgow Caithness Literary Association, of which he is president, which has been reprinted from *John O'Groat Journal*. Interesting biographical sketches are given of John Elder, a Caithness man, born c. 1500, whose maps are preserved in the British Museum. Rev. Timothy Pont, one of the authors of the first topographical survey of Scotland, minister of Dunnet, Caithness, born c. 1560, died 1610-1614; originals of his maps are preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Alexr. Mackay, LL.D., born in Thurso, 1815, died 1895. Hugh Robert Mill, LL.D., born in Thurso, 1861.

DUABUS HERKHENYS.—The *Aberdeen Free Press* of August 9, 1911, in a review of *Old-Lore Miscellany*, vol. IV., 123, writes :—Among the queries an interesting explanation is given of the expression the two "Herkhenys" being places close to Dornoch, referred to in the

Latin Charter of Constitution of Dornoch Cathedral (dated about 1223). The writer suggests that "duabus Herkhenys" indicates the Gaelic word for "the two shealings." This is a likely suggestion, the two shealings being the arable land on the two hills adjoining the old cathedral town of Dornoch. The land on the north slope of one of these hills was afterwards known as Auchin-treasurer, while the hill itself afterwards became the Gallow Hill, when the "law" came to Dornoch early in the 15th century. The other hill immediately behind the town has long been known as Cnoc-an Loit. This name has a history. When the Norse held Dornoch the hill was simply "loit" ¹ (Norse for "hill"). Subsequently the Norse made way for the Gaels, who gave it the title of "Cnoc-an-Loit" (or "hill of the hill"). As is pointed out in this number by Rev. Adam Gunn, of Durness, only one familiar both with Norse and with Gaelic can successfully handle the ticklish problems of the Sutherland place-names.

SPANISH SILVER AT STORNOWAY.—Mr. John N. Anderson, ex-provost of Stornoway, has written an interesting brochure on the mutiny of the "Jane" in 1821. The schooner "Jane," of Gibraltar, left that port for Brazil, in 1821, with a miscellaneous cargo, including 38,180 dollars. A thrilling tale is told of the mutiny and the murder of the captain and one of the crew, after which the course was altered for the west coast of Scotland until they arrived at the island of Barra. Here they procured an open boat, in which they took the dollars and scuttled the ship. They were driven by the wind to Stornoway, where they landed, and where their boat was wrecked. The dollars were saved, and divided among the crew. They ultimately came into the hands of the Custom House officers. As a result of the cabin boy's disclosures the crew were taken prisoners, and ultimately the two ringleaders were hanged at Leith.

DAVID DUKE OF ROTHESAY.—A new edition of the essay on the duke of Rothesay, by John, third marquess of Bute, has been issued by Mr. Alexander Gardner, of Paisley, at 6d. net. David, eldest son of king Robert III. of Scotland, born 1378, created duke of Rothesay, 1398, died in confinement in Falkland, 1402, where he was said to have been starved to death by his uncle the duke of Albany. The treatment of the subject in the Fair Maid of Perth is criticised as "a most pernicious tradition, to which Sir Walter Scott unhappily lent the support of his genius." The author is of opinion that the cause of the duke's death "is and must remain uncertain." He is acquitted of the accusation of being profligate. The life of the duke has been here most carefully compiled from the scanty material which exists.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.—The early days of this Scottish hero was the subject of a lecture by John third marquess of Bute, of which

¹O.N. *leitir*, an elevation or rising ground, from which a view can be had in two directions, but which intercepts the view between these two directions.—Ed.

a new edition has now been published by Mr. Alexander Gardner, of Paisley, at 6d. net. Wallace first appears as a man in 1297, and remains on the scene only for some fourteen months—May, 1297, to July, 1298—and then the closing scene six years later in 1304 (not 1305). The sources of information examined are: state papers, Blind Harry's *Wallace*, founded on a Latin work by Rev. John Blair, a personal friend of the hero, and lastly traditions. Of his father and two brothers little is known. "His family were neither Saxon nor Norman. They were Kelts. The name Wallace is simply 'Welsh,' " commonly described as "le" or the Wallace; in French: Guillaume le Galeys—William the Welshman. The family first appears 100 years earlier than our hero, and attached to the Stuart family. The genealogy and social position of the family are carefully narrated—Elderslie, the family estate and abode, is described—a Scotch manor-house of the landed gentlemen of the 13th century. He was born probably c. 1273-74, about ten years after the Battle of Largs. The events of his early days are graphically narrated.

NORTH ATLANTIC DEEP SEA EXPEDITION, 1910.—The report on the scientific results of the "Michael Sars" expedition, carried out under the auspices of the Norwegian Government and the superintendence of Sir John Murray, K.C.B., and Dr. Johan Hjort, will be published by the trustees of the Bergen Museum. The report will be limited to 5 vols.—Hydrography, Phytoplankton, Zoology (2 vols.), and Summary—richly illustrated, and the whole text will be in English. The cost of the whole series will not exceed £20 to subscribers, and the vols. will not be sold separately. Application should be made to John Grieg, Bergen, Norway.

HEBRIDEAN SEAS.—Mr. Hamish Stuart contributed a paper to the *Star* of November 25, 1911, comparing the Hebrides of now and Viking Times.

THE FAIRY HILL AT PORT ERIN.—Professor Herdman is the author of an article on this subject in the *Liverpool Post* of February 5, 1912, in which there are numerous references to the Vikings, and a comparison is made with Maeshowe, Orkney. Local tradition has it that King Reginald II. of Man was buried in the fairy hill at Port Erin, in his armour, standing erect. However, the result of Prof. Herdman's excavation is that he found no sign of burial, and the mound appears to have been a fort.

GOTLAND.—A paper on "The Islands of Gotland and Bornholm, their churches and ruins," was delivered by Rev. A. G. Cowan, Vicar of St. John's, Red Lion Square, and Rural Dean of Holborn, before the Hampstead Selborne and Archæological Society. A summary of the lecture is given in the *Hampstead Express*, March 2, 1912.

ICELANDIC MS.—In a recent catalogue of Henry Young and Sons, 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool, is the following item:—"184,

Icelandic Manuscript.—A Book of Prayers and Hymns, very carefully written in Icelandic characters upon 121 leaves of stout paper, and illuminated with large Ornamental Capital Letters, a Decorated Title-page, and finial ornaments; half black calf, 21s, 1788. 12mo. A very interesting MS. A translation of its title-page is: 'This book contains Two Weeks' Prayers and Hymns, written at Nupr. by Dyrafjord, Anno Domini 1778.' "

GAELIC AND NORSE.—As a knowledge of Gaelic is necessary to a proper understanding of Norse place-names and dialect words in Scotland, it may be useful to those who wish to obtain education in Gaelic to know that classes are held on Wednesday evenings, at 7-30 p.m., at 28, Red Lion Square, Bloomsbury.

FINNISH FOLK-SINGER.—A portrait and account of Pasi Jaaskelainen, the Finnish singer, who recently performed before the Club, will be found in the *Lady*, February 22, 1912.

"THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH."—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, held on November 9th, 1911, Mr Gilbert Goudie, ex-president, showed a unique copy of a work which had not been known to exist, entitled "The Holy Catholic Church," by a minister of the Established Church, printed at Edinburgh by John Reid for the author in 1773, and gave an interesting account of its discovery. Several years prior to the issue of Mill's "Diary" edited for the Scottish History Society by Mr. Goudie, he was making inquiry regarding the writer of it, the Rev. John Mill, minister of Dunrossness and Sandwick, in Shetland, when he was shown by an aged parishioner a fragment of a book with no indication of its title, which the old man insisted was from the pen of Mr. Mill. Later on the existence of the "Diary" was made known to Mr. Goudie, and when transcribing it an entry was found referring to a work written by the diarist, and recording the fact of its having been printed at Edinburgh in 1773. This afforded a clue to the title, and after prolonged search a copy of the book was brought to light and the fragment was shown to be a portion of it. Renewed inquiries at libraries and in other likely quarters have not been successful in the discovery of another. But for this copy the work would be looked upon as one of the "lost books."—*Glasgow Herald*, November 10, 1911.

SOCIETY OF ICELANDIC LETTERS IN COPENHAGEN.—A Society called "Hið íslenska fræðafjelag í Kaupmannahöfn" has been founded to publish a series of old and new works on the history, literature, language, etc., of Iceland, especially of unpublished materials in the libraries of Copenhagen. The works already printed are "Endurminningar Páls Melsteðs" (the autobiography of the historian Páll Melsteð) and "Píslarsaga Síra Jóns Magnússonar" ("The

Story of my Torments," by Jón Magnússon, parson of Eyri, in Western Iceland, in the middle of the 17th century). Later will be published *Jarðabók* of Arni Magnússon and Páll Vídalín, the chief source of Icelandic topography and agriculture in the 18th century. These works may be bought through Mr. G. E. C. Gad, bookseller, 32, Vimmelskaflet, Copenhagen.

GENEALOGY.—The Society of Genealogists of London has been formed, with the Marquess of Tweeddale as President. A number of committees have been appointed for various purposes, *e.g.*, on printed books, MS. vols., index, cataloguing pedigrees, monumental inscriptions, parish registers, family Bibles, migration, local records, family associations, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh records, etc. Official organ, *The Pedigree Register*, quarterly; office, 227, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY.—A prospectus of dancing classes for 1913 has been issued, and may be had from the Secretary, 11, Hart Street, London, W.C. The classes are in Morris, Country and Sword Dances, and in Singing Games.

AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINE.—This journal has been started this year at Spokane, Washington, U.S.A., containing papers on Northern subjects.—From *Orkney Herald*, April 10, 1912.

"LOVETT" MOTOR MASCOT.—Designed by Mr. Edward Lovett, and sold by A. W. Gamage, Ltd., London, at 15/-. The mascot combines the horseshoe, wheel of sun-chariot, two lunar crescents, crescent and star, and the svastika.

BATTLE OF LARGS MEMORIAL.—The opening ceremony on the completion of this memorial took place on Wednesday, July 10th, 1912, when speeches were given by the Earl of Glasgow and Mr. Eyre-Todd, under weather conditions resembling those of the eventful day. The memorial is built on the second Bowen Craig, near the site of the battle, and is described by Lord Glasgow as "a round tower, similar to those existing in Brechin and Abernethy and in many places in Ireland. It is true that these Round Towers belong to an earlier century than the Battle of Largs, but they are understood to have been erected as places of security against the same race of invaders—the Norsemen or Norwegians—who were finally repelled on the foreshore at the Bowen Craigs." One has heard of the building of the brochs being attributed to this purpose, but the Irish round towers of the 7th and 8th centuries, being pre-Norse, are scarcely appropriate as a model for a monument of a Viking defeat. A pamphlet "Account of the Memorial of the Battle of Largs," by the Earl of Glasgow, has been published by J. and R. Simpson, of Largs, 1912, at 3d., which gives a fairly good account of the battle.

MEMBERS' WORK.

"Early Wars of Wessex," studies from England's first school of arms in the West Country, by Mr. Albany F. Major and the Rev. C. W. Whistler, will be published in 1913, by the Cambridge University Press.

M. W. Hatton is President of Liberty College for Women, Glasgow, Kentucky, U.S.A. An account of the college and its work is given in *Liberty College Bulletin*, August, 1911.

Henry Buerger Goodwin, Ph.D., gave a course of three lectures in University College, London, on "The Viking Age and its Influence on the making of English: I., Scandinavian Settlements in Britain; II., Scandinavian elements in the English language; and III., the Scandinavian languages."

Mr. O. T. Olsen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., of Grimsby, visited Japan in 1912, where he was received by the Emperor in audience. The *Grimsby News* of July 12, and 16, 1912, gives an interesting account of his travels, works, and distinguished career.

Mr. R. L. Bremner, B.L., read a paper on "The Northmen in Alban and the Hebrides in the Ninth Century" at a meeting of the Historical and Philological Section of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow. The lecturer explained that in the ninth century Alban was the name for the whole of what five centuries later came to be called Scotland, while prior to the tenth century Scotia was the Latin chroniclers' name for Ireland, the land of the Scots. Alban included (1) the kingdom of the Picts, (2) the kingdom of the Scots, who began to come over from Ireland in 498; (3) the kingdom of the Britons of Strathclyde, whose capital was Dumbarton (Dun Breatain), and (4) the kingdom of the Angles of Bernicia. The earlier invasions of the Northmen from 794 to 831, enumerated in the Annals of Ulster, were then referred to. Next came the detailed histories of some of the men of noble birth who, after making various viking expeditions "west-over-sea," settled in the Sudreyar or South Isles, as the Norsemen called the Hebrides, with their families and kindred. The lecturer concluded by citing a few of the still existing traces of the ninth century settlers, such as the numerous personal names and place-names of the Hebrides, often hopelessly disguised by their Gaelic spelling, but shown by the researches of Captain Thomas, Dr. Macbain, and Dr. George Henderson to be of Scandinavian origin; the grave finds of Mr. Ludovic Mann and the late Mr. John A. Balfour, and other evidences of the racial and linguistic affinity between the ninth century inhabitants and their descendants of the twentieth century.—*Glasgow Herald*, Dec. 12, 1912.

"Ineffectual Fires," by Miss E. Smith-Dampier, will shortly be published by Andrew Melrose.

"A Cycling Tour in Denmark," by J. A. Fallows, M.A., printed by Allday, Ltd., of Birmingham, gives a graphic description of a visit to Denmark in 1910.

QUERIES.

HOGMANY.—A. L. Mahew writes in *Notes and Queries*, 118. vi. 506, that the Eng. and Sco. *hogmany* and the French *l'aguillanneuf* (Rabelais in 'Pantagruel'), New Year's Eve, are two forms of a Latin refrain, *hoc in anno*, occurring in a Norman-French carol sung by children when begging for New Year's gifts. A portion of this song has been preserved, in which *hoc in anno* is spelt *hoquinano*. When sung by children ignorant of Latin *hoc in* became *aguin*, and *anno* taken to mean *an neuf* (new year), hence the French forms *hoguinané* (Norm. dial.) and *aguillanneuf*. This passed to Spain as *aguimaldo* and *aguilando*. The conclusion being that *hogmany* is due to Norm. dialect form *hoguinané* (with dissimilation of the *n*).

This cannot explain O.N. *hökunótt*, *hoggunótt*, midwinter night, January 9th, in Norway. It occurs in *Heimskringla*, in which it is stated that Hakon the Good (King of Norway, 934-961, and Athelstan's fosterling) ordained by law that the heathen Yule should be held at the same time the Christians celebrated their Yule, "but aforetime was Yule holden on [Hökunótt], that is to say, mid-winter night." (*Saga Library*, vol. 3). Dr. Erik Brate is of opinion that *köku* in *Icel. höku-nótt*, is derived from the by-name *rà áyla fōra* "the holy lights," which was used for Epiphany as early as the 4th century, and had its origin in the display of candles which took place in the celebration of that festival. The heathen Yule was held about the same time. (*Svenska Landsmål*, H. 114, 1911, p. 407, "Höknatten" by Erik Brate).—A. W. JOHNSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WESTERN NORWAY,
1911.

BY DR. HAAKON SCHETELIG.

DWELLING PLACES IN HARDANGERVIDDA.

IN Hardangervidda, the extensive high plateau of the mountains between Hardanger and Hallingdal, rising to a height of about 4,000 feet above sea level, travellers have from time to time come across the remains of a former population. Some scattered finds from these places have accidentally been brought to the museums, and a few curious antiquaries have visited the waste and desolate regions of the mountains and reported the existence of ruined stone huts, in connexion with considerable heaps of bones and other refuse from the meals of their inhabitants. But for long years the riddle of these ruins remained unsolved. The difficulties connected with a methodical research in the mountains were too great to be surmounted by the common antiquary, as the place in question was mostly situated in desert regions, often more than one day's journey from the nearest inhabited house. The question has, however, in later years been undertaken with success by an army officer, Captain Hj. Negaard (who was used to the lonely life in the highlands), with a horse and tent for his sole comfort and willing to go through the hardships inevitable to such expeditions. Mr. Negaard has now published the results of his travels and diggings in Hardangervidda, in *Bergens Museums Aarbok*, 1911, nr. 4.

The fundamental discovery reported by Mr. Negaard, is that these mountains once had a population using arms and implements of stone, as arrow-heads of flint and slate, flint scrapers, etc., were found in the deepest layers in the huts. The antiquities are of genuine Stone-Age types, identical with those found in the dwelling-places along the sea-shore of the West Coast,

and there is, consequently, no doubt that the high mountains in question were originally populated by a people in the same primitive state of civilisation as is known from the early period of other parts of Northern Scandinavia. The discovery is a great surprise to Norwegian archæologists, as the Stone-Age inhabitation of Norway is generally bound to the sea-shore, the people of the time having been mostly dependent on fishing and hunting of sea-fowl, while the mountain dwellers must have lived nearly exclusively by the hunting of reindeer. From the situation of the dwellings and other facts, Mr. Negaard has shown that their hunting must have been practiced on the same principles that are still used by the Eskimo of King William Land (described by Mr. Roald Amundsen in his book, "The North-West Passage").

These hunters lived in stone huts of rectangular ground-plan and with a fire-place in the middle of the room, a statement which has no parallel in the corresponding civilisation of the lowlands. Fire-places in the open-air are among the constant features of the dwelling-places along the coast, but no remains of huts or houses have been found there, and consequently they must have been of a light and primitive construction so as to leave no discernible traces. We have thus here a striking contrast to the regular stone-huts of the mountains, and this fact might perhaps suggest the conclusion that the Stone-Age of the Alpine regions belong to a later time, when the inhabitants of the coast and the valleys had already attained a more advanced civilisation and some primitive notions of architecture, from which the mountain dwellers may have borrowed their type of houses. We must, however, wait for further researches to form a conclusive opinion in this respect, nor can it be decided when the Stone-Age people disappeared from the mountains. Only, they did disappear, and for a rather long period their huts and dwellings were left empty and desolate.

The Stone-Age layers in the dwelling-places are covered by a stratum of sand brought there by the wind and containing no remains of human inhabitation. Then a fresh population came, which partly took possession of the old dwellings—where the ruined huts may have tempted the new-comers—and partly chose places that had never before been inhabited. It was still a people of hunters, but then provided with arms and implements of iron, among which may be noted some arrow-heads of the type characteristic of the Viking Period, which give an absolute date of this later inhabitation of the mountains. Other objects belong to the Christian Middle Ages. It is stated that the old huts had been partly rebuilt by the new population with considerable changes of the dimensions and the arrangement, in a way, that the space of the house is diminished and the fire-place is removed into a corner of the room.

Mr. Negaard gives further an exhaustive description of ancient life and hunting in the mountains, with a most instructive account of different primitive arrangements for catching the reindeer. I must, however, abstain from going into details here and refer the reader to the original paper, which is profusely illustrated. As a supplement, the Zoologist, Mr. James A. Grieg, has published his results of an examination of the animal remains collected in the dwellings (*Bergens Museums Aarbok*, 1911, nr. 5). Mr. Grieg accompanied Captain Negaard in one of his expeditions.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EARLY IRON AGE.

The period of transition between the Bronze and Iron Ages has always been a difficult point in Norse archæology, and specially the material of the first centuries of the Iron Age, the *la Tène* Period, has been lacking in such a degree that recent authors have denied the existence of this period in Norway. An

important contribution to the question has been given in the last year by Dr. A. W. Brøgger, in "*Oldtiden* 1910, II." By carefully revising the collection of Stavanger Museum, Dr. Brøgger has been able to show that the South-Western district of Norway is not at all so poor in finds of the first Iron-Age Period as is generally believed. The graves are simple, consisting of urns covered by a very insignificant mound, or buried without any visible mark above the surface, but the antiquities are typical and characteristic, and present the same successive stages of development which are known already from the richer material of Jutland and Slesvic-Holsten. (See Fr. Knorr: *Friedhöfe der älteren Eisenzeit in Schleswig-Holstein*. Edited by the Museum of Kiel, 1910). Dr. Brøgger has thus given a most welcome addition to our knowledge of the Early Iron Age in Norway.

NEW PERIODICAL FOR NORWEGIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

In 1911 appeared the first volume of the new periodical, "*Oldtiden*," founded in common by the Museums of Bergen, Stavanger, Tromsø and Trondhjem. The publication will contain the yearly lists of the additions to these museums, reports of researches, papers, and communications relating to the antiquities of Norway. The editor is Dr. A. W. Brøgger, of the Stavanger Museum. In the first volume we find, in addition to the museums' lists, "Some Notes upon the Antiquities of Northern Norway," by Mr. O. Nicolaissen; "A Description of a Cemetery of the Early Iron Age," by Mr. E. de Lange; the paper already mentioned by Dr. Brøgger and myself: "Some Notes upon the Brooches of the Migration Period." The programme of *Oldtiden* is to form a central publication where the material and researches will be more conveniently accessible, than when scattered, as they have been till now, in the different publications of each museum.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of Members of the Society and Subscribers to the Old-Lore Series was held on June the 18th, 1912, in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., President, occupied the Chair. The guests of the evening were : Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., and Mrs. Gollancz, and Mr. W. F. Kirby., F.L.S., F.E.S., past Presidents. Among the members and friends present were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Hon. W. Goschen, Sir Lawrence and Lady Gomme, Mr. Cecil Sharp, Mrs. Bannon, Miss E. Moberley Bell, Mr. James Gray, M.A., Vice-President, Mrs. Gray, Mr. T. Davies Jones, Colonel H. H. Johnston, C.B., A.M.S., Dr. J. M. Laughton, Mr. W. R. L. Lowe, M.A., Mrs. Lowe, Mr. F. P. Marchant, Mr. F. R. Marsh, Mr. John Marshall, M.A., Miss Smith-Dampier, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robertson, Mr. Douglas C. Stedman, B.A., Mr. W. Barnes Steveni, Mrs. Steele, Miss M. J. Steele, Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary.

After the loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the Guests of the evening, to which Professor I. Gollancz and Mr. W. F. Kirby responded. Mr. James Gray proposed the Visitors, to which Sir Lawrence Gomme responded. Mr. A. Shaw Mellor proposed the Society. The Chairman, in responding, said that the Society needed an endowment fund of £5,000, of which the interest would be used in making researches into the place-names, dialects, folklore, records, and kindred subjects, etc., of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland, and other places of Northern interest. He expressed thanks on behalf of the Society to the Duchess of Sutherland for her patriotic work in the encouragement of home industries, and for her efforts in reviving the folk-songs of Sutherland. During the evening a performance of Country, Morris, and Sword dances was given by members of the English Folk-Dance Society, under the direction of Mr. Cecil Sharp.

REVIEWS.

ESSAYS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE OLD ENGLISH POEM OF BEOWULF, by KNUT STJERNA, PH.D., sometime Reader in Archæology in the University of Upsala; translated and edited by JOHN R. CLARK HALL, M.A., Ph.D. Viking Club Extra Series, Vol. III., pp. xxxv. + 284. London, 1912. Printed by *Curtis and Beamish, Coventry*. 12s. 6d. net.

It has long been recognised that no study of the epic can be considered adequate which does not take into account the evidence of anthropology and archæology. Accordingly some work has been needed which would do for Beowulf what Professor Ridgeway has done for the Homeric poems by his "Early Age of Greece." It is unfortunate, however, that England alone does not supply sufficient material; for with the coming of Christianity the importance of "grave-furniture" died out, and the period of "Pagan Saxondom" was of comparatively short duration in this country. Moreover the amount of really scientific investigation has been small, and the only general survey of the subject is contained in the Victoria County Histories; so that the "swine-helm" from Benty Grange is almost the only object of importance to the poem which has been discovered on English soil.

To a very large extent the gap has now been filled by the work of Dr. Stjerna, sometime Reader in Archæology at Upsala. Dr. Stjerna met an untimely death in 1909; but his "Essays on Questions connected with the Old English poem of Beowulf," hitherto scattered in various Swedish periodicals, have been collected, not inappropriately by Dr. Clark Hall, whose own translation of the poem is perhaps the best yet published. In these essays are exhibited to the full the untiring industry and singular acuteness which won for Stjerna a place in the first rank of Swedish archæologists. Beowulf is examined in the light of the rich moor and grave deposits from Southern Scandinavia; for almost every article, helmet, sword and the like, mentioned in Beowulf, some appropriate counterpart is produced from the very period and the very land in which the action of the poem took place. Where so much learning is displayed, it is unfortunate that Stjerna used an unsatisfactory text of Beowulf; thus though the account of the foster-brotherhood is extremely valuable, yet the argument of the "Double Burial in Beowulf" is quite invalidated by the false reading of l. 1117. But the careful editing of Dr. Clark Hall renders this defect less serious than otherwise it might have been.

The article on "Helmets and Swords in Beowulf" is exhaustive, the most important examples being figured in the text. Our only

regret is that Stjerna did not live to treat the shield as well, for l. 30 in Finnsburh stands sadly in need of explanation.

"Vendel and the Vendel Crow" attacks the comparison instituted by Sophus Bugge between the battle in which the Swedish king Ongentheow died against the Geats, l. 2946, and that in which according to Ynglinga Saga, the Swedish king Óttar fell at Vendel in Jutland. Relying both on the evidence of Beowulf, which says that Ongentheow fell in his own country, and of archæology, Stjerna suggests with far more probability that Vendel in Uppland, a royal residence of the period, was the true scene of the battle; moreover, that Wulfgar, "Wendla leod," l. 348, whose name aliterates with Waegmund, Weohstan, and Wiglaf, was a Swede who derived his title from that place.

The argument of "Swedes and Geats in the Migration Period" is based almost entirely on the results of archæology, but Dr. Clark Hall has shown that it is impossible to accept the suggestion that "Öland was the centre of the Geatish kingdom."

In "Scyld's Funeral Obsequies" Stjerna has collected from every quarter a mass of information relating to ship-burial and the journey of the soul over a sea or river after death, and found the nearest parallel to the disposal of Scyld's body in the boat-grave from Vendel. In connexion with the "eaforheafoðsegn," l. 2152, might have been mentioned the bronze boars from Neuvy-sur-Sullias, given by M. S. Reinach in "Bronzes Figurés."

"The Dragon's Hoard in Beowulf" attempts to reconcile the conflicting accounts of the serpent's lair by suggesting that two stories have been contaminated, one dealing with a true moss-find, as at Vimose, where the débris of a battle is laid, the other of a later gold-find, as at Sköfde or Gumme, where a hoard of treasure is hidden under some conspicuous rock.

In "Beowulf's Funeral Obsequies," Stjerna suggests that the Odins-hög at Gamla Upsala in date, construction and situation corresponds exactly with the memorial of the Geatish king. He does not, however, mention the parallel to the ride of the twelve nobles around Beowulf's barrow, given by Priscus in his account of Attila's funeral [Chadwick, *Heroic Age*, p. 53].

The value of Dr. Stjerna's book is materially increased by the archæological apparatus with which it is provided. There are two excellent maps of Uppland and Southern Scandinavia, whereon the sites are marked by Mr. K. E. Sahlström, a pupil of Dr. Stjerna, and a scheme of the archæological periods in the North is supplied by Dr. Almgren. Moreover Dr. Clark Hall has added the index of things mentioned in Beowulf from his own translation of the poem. Still more valuable are the illustrations, 127 in all, which, as the "Standard" noted, have at last made possible an illustrated edition of Beowulf. For their sake alone Dr. Stjerna's book is a work which no serious student of the poem can afford to disregard.

BRUCE DICKINS.

WIDSITH, A STUDY IN OLD ENGLISH HEROIC LEGEND. By R. W. CHAMBERS, M.A. pp. xii. + 263. *Cambridge: the University Press*, 1912. Price 10s. net.

The Old English poem of Widsith consists of 143 lines, over fifty of which are taken up with lists of proper names. The rest have the form of poetry, but the least possible allowance of its spirit. *Deor's Lament*, the still shorter poem which is so often coupled with it, is worth a dozen of it, as literature. Moreover the first and last few lines, and a varying but usually large quantity of the rest, are generally put down as not belonging to the original poem.

It may seem surprising at first sight that Mr. Chambers should have spent some 270 pages of not too large print on this 'thing of shreds and patches;' but he is fully justified by the extraordinary importance of the poem from the point of view of the history of the Migration Period. The bare lists of names which it contains are all those of notable chiefs of the period, and of the countries and tribes over which they ruled. Widsith ('the Far-Traveller')—the scop who gives his name to the poem, unblushingly claims a personal acquaintance with various princes whose lives cover about two centuries (from A.D. 370 to A.D. 570)—not to mention Alexander and Cæsar—and professes to have visited pretty well all the nations of Northern Europe, besides the Saracens, Israelites, Hebrews, Indians, Medes and Persians. But after sifting the chaff from the wheat we are left with a unique, if meagre, record, by a native, so to speak, in a Germanic vernacular, of a period for which our only other sources are a few foreign writers in Latin and Greek.

Almost every one of the names mentioned is a problem, and each problem is discussed in the book before us, the author having collected practically everything of value which has been said regarding it, and often added an independent opinion of his own.

Amongst other things there is a suggestion that a well known passage in Alfred's *Orosius* (on p. 16 of Sweet's edition of 1885, lines 96-105), should be read as indicating that the Angles inhabited "Gotland (Jutland?) and Sillende (probably Zealand, but possibly South Jutland) and many islands," before they migrated to England. This is very interesting, but the remark as to the Angles inhabiting these places is—as the author says—probably due to Alfred himself, and it is quite possible that his ideas were not very definite as to what happened more than three centuries before his time. If we may judge from the *Beowulf*, ancient lays were not likely to have helped him much to a precise knowledge of geography. In any case, if Sillende was a district south of Jutland, we might assume that Ohthere travelled through the Great Belt or even the Little Belt, and not the Sound, as Mr. Chambers suggests. He would still have had Jutland, South Jutland and plenty of islands (small, no doubt, by the Little Belt route) on his right.

So exhaustive and scholarly a work has not previously appeared on the poem, and it will be indispensable to all who wish to subject it to

critical study. There is a text, based on independent examination of the manuscript, a translation, with copious notes, besides an examination of the stories known to Widsith, the geography, metre, composition and date of the poem. As to the last, Mr. Chambers considers that "we have an exceedingly early poem, belonging probably to the seventh century, but reflecting the traditions of the fifth and sixth, and incorporating one piece of verse, the catalogue of kings (18-34) which seems older than Widsith proper." (*i.e.*, the 65 lines which are left after taking away, besides the catalogue just mentioned, the prologue and epilogue, the lines on Offa, Hrothgar, Hrothwulf and Ingeld, and the biblical and other possible later additions).

J. R. C. H.

THE HEROIC AGE. By H. MUNRO CHADWICK, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. *Cambridge University Press*: 1912, pp. xi. 474. 8½ × 5½. 12/- net.

THIS book contains a very elaborate discussion of the parallels between the Teutonic Heroic Age, as represented chiefly in Beowulf, and the Greek Heroic Age, as pictured in Homer. In both cases, the poetry is regarded as extending over a very limited period, during which alone the conditions were favourable for its production. Incidentally the Eddaic Poems, the Nibelungenlied, etc., are dealt with; but there is very little reference to other epic literature than Teutonic (in the broad sense) and Greek, except to the Battle of Kerrova, in Servian poetry.

There are three maps, one of Central Europe, illustrating the Heroic Age of the Teutonic Peoples, and the others of Greece, illustrating respectively Homer's Catalogue of Ships, and the distribution of Greek dialects in historic times. As regards the first, we think that some attempt might have been made to represent the old coast-lines, as far as they are ascertainable; for instance, it is quite an anachronism to represent the Zuyder Zee in a map of the Heroic Period. It is only fair to say that we have rarely seen a book which contains so large and suggestive an amount of information on the subjects with which it deals.

W. F. KIRBY.

THE INFLUENCE OF OLD NORSE LITERATURE UPON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By CONRAD HJALMAR NORDBY. Columbia University Germanic Studies. Vol. I., No. 3. *New York*, 1901. 78 pp. Price \$1.00 net.

In this dissertation we have the first serious attempt to give an account of the growth of the knowledge of the Old Norse language and literature in England, and of the succession of works which have been written under its inspiration. Something had already been done by Professors Phelps and Kittrege in dealing with the earliest stages, in the days of Gray, Percy and Warton, but Mr. Nordby gives us a much fuller and more exhaustive account than they attempted.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the beginnings of interest in Norse literature is the almost entire ignorance of the language

itself which prevailed even amongst those most deeply affected. Until the middle years of the nineteenth century—the days of Cleasby, Laing and Dasent—our knowledge of Norse literature was gained almost entirely through the medium of Latin renderings. These were for the most part entirely lacking in any conscious attempt to reproduce the style or metre of the Old Norse poems, and the prose sagas were largely unknown to their authors. Early students loved to dwell on those aspects of Old Norse life which appealed most readily to the newly awakened romantic spirit in Europe—to its love of fighting, its boldness in the face of death, its calm acceptance of the decrees of fate, its poetic mythology, its exaltation of heroic character. Only occasionally, and then as if by a miracle, did those writers who drew inspiration from them catch something of the very tone and spirit of Old Norse Literature at its best. Such a miracle is Gray's *Fatal Sisters*.

After the first enthusiasm of the early romantic writers, there is a certain loss of interest in Old Norse literature until, in the forties of the nineteenth century, the prose sagas first became known to us in the translations of Samuel Laing and George Webb Dasent. Soon men came to realise that in them we have not only a rich storehouse of romantic narrative, but also a noble portrait gallery of human character. It was their conception of human character that cast its spell over such men as Thomas Carlyle and William Morris. The sincerity, the directness, the ironic humour, the rugged strength of nature of the old saga-writers found its very echo in the hearts of these Vikings of a later age, who made ceaseless war on outworn creeds and customs.

The whole impression left by the dissertation is not however one of regular or constant development. From age to age a few choice spirits have come and will come under the influence of the ancient Scandinavian world, because there is in their own nature something of the ancient Viking spirit, but it can never play the part which has at various times been taken by the literature of Greece, or Rome, or France. It stands too far apart from the regular line of our cultural development, it belongs to a civilisation too completely different from our own, it can never become of the very stuff and substance of our imaginative thought.

The dissertation was never revised (or even completed) owing to the untimely death of its author. Criticism of details would therefore be ungracious. One can only hope that Mr. Nordby's glowing praise of the work of such men as William Morris may make us value at its true worth a heritage often unjustly forgotten by us.

A. M.

THE GONGU HRÓLFSSAGA. A Study in Old Norse Philology. By JACOB UITTNER HARTMANN. Columbia University Press. *New York*, 1912. 116 pp. Price \$1.00 net.

This volume is a study in philology in the old and broader sense of the term, for it deals almost entirely with the subject matter,

sources, historical and geographical elements of the saga, and hardly at all with matters philological in the narrower sense of the term. Dr. Hartmann begins with a clear characterisation of the Fornaldarsögur in general, and then, after an enumeration of the various MSS. of this particular Saga gives a synopsis of its contents. Gongu-Hrólssaga is not unfairly represented by a synoptic summary; it is neither better nor worse than the majority of the late romantic sagas, and there are no passages in it of such high excellence that we would wish for them in the very words of the original; the chapter on sources and materials is vague and indefinite, perhaps necessarily so; that on Gongu-Hrólfr as an historical character contains little that is new, and there is a good deal of rather hasty and unsatisfactory summarising of the general course of the Viking movement. The most interesting outcome of the discussion is the clear evidence that the hero of the Saga has nothing in common with the historical character except the name and nick-name. The explanation of the nick-name is somewhat different from that given in the stories of Rollo of Normandy; stress is laid rather on his weight than on his height, and he is only called Rolf the Ganger because his horse cannot support his weight during the whole of a long day's fight. The weaving of a fictitious narrative round a historical figure, the actual incidents of whose career are known to have been quite different, is very remarkable, and sheds a clear light on the general attitude towards historic fact, of the authors of the Fornaldarsögur. Chapter vi. discusses the geographical knowledge displayed in the Saga, and includes a good deal of matter dealing with the early history of the Vikings in Russia. It is to be regretted that the author has not consulted some of the most recent works on the subject, *e.g.*, the chapter in Kluchevsky's *History of Russia*, where there is a good deal of interesting new matter to be found. Both here and in the bibliography the author fails to mention several modern books and articles which are of the greatest importance for the matters under discussion. On the other hand, the bibliography contains references to a good many books which are now entirely out of date, and often misleading. Chapter vii. prints for the first time some of the Icelandic rimur dealing with the story of Gongu-Hrólfr. Unfortunately they are of little value. Dr. Hartmann's essay contains some good work, but it is filled out with a good deal of irrelevant matter, and he is naturally handicapped by having as his theme one of the least interesting of the Fornaldarsögur.

A. M.

XENIA LIDENIANA, a linguistic miscellany in honour of Prof. Lidén, contains very detailed and interesting accounts of five English words, hitherto unexplained, by ERIK BJÖRKMAN, the author of two excellent memoirs on Scandinavian words and place-names in England.

1.—E. grove, O.E. gráf m. n. *copse*, graefa m.—*e.f. thicket, brushwood, twigs*—cognate with Norw. dial. greivla to branch (reindeer horns, trees),

greivla *branching tree*, greive *wether with spreading horns*, etc.; also (weak form -i-) grivil, *do.* Dan. greve-urt *cornu cerui* (plant). Teut. graibá-gráifa-.

2.—E. kick (*whence* Welsh *cicio*), a loan from Scand. B. cites a great number of Scand. words, among which: Nor. di. kika *to wrick*, etc., Sw. keka *to tug*, keikja *to bend back* (E. di. keak), kikna *to be bent*, Shetl. di. kik *to strive*, etc., and shews that the original sense was *to stretch*. All these words, and 'kick' itself, are ultimately cognate with Skr. jihmá-wry. Here too: E. keek *to peep* M. E. kiken—originally *to bend or stretch forward* (to see).

REVIEWER would add to the above history the Armen. j(i)gel *to stretch* (a bow), which has the primitive force, and thus clinches B.'s theory. Add Skr. jēh- *to gape*; for meanings: Skr. jrmbh-, 1 *to stretch*, 2 *to gape*. Armen. j'ig < cig (j = dz, c = ts). The superiority of the Teutonic tradition and its extraordinary vitality compared with that of any other group of the family (*of the same date*) here, as in numberless other instances, is very striking.

3.—M.E. vese *gust of wind*:

... therout (temple of Mars) cam a rage and such a vese,
That it made al the gates to rese.

(Chaucer, C. T. Knight's Tale).

Ellesmere MS. vese *impetus*. This is South Engl. (cp. vat: O.E. faet, vixen: O.E. fyxen) for M.E. fyse, E. fizz, fizzle, fisk (*to move briskly*): Nor. fisle, etc.

In Ray's Coll. Engl. Prov. 1678: 'every pease hath its vease and a bean fifteen' (*of breaking wind*).

4.—M.E. wōn *dwelling, place*, etc.

Tho gon I up the hill to goon,
And fond upon the coppe a woon.

(Chaucer, Hous of Fame).

Earlier meaning: *a retreat* (Somnours Tale).

This word is borrowed from Norse vān *hope*. Compare: there was non other woon (*possibility*), in no won (*in no way*). The development of ideas was: *way out, refuge, repair, dwelling*. Compare Nor. di. von *a place where something (fish, game) may be expected*.

5.—M.E. wrawe, *headstrong, angry, peevish*.

This is not from O.E. wráh, which would give in Chaucer wrough, but from the oblique cases wrág-, which form gives 'wrowe,' but in compounds wraw(ful), wraw(nesse), whence it has been abstracted. The word still lingers dialectically, rhyming with: raw, straw.

JOHN MARSHALL, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb.

CANUTE THE GREAT. By LAURENCE MARCELLUS LARSON. (Heroes of the Nations Series). G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York, 1912. 375 pp. + xviii. 5s. net.

Dr. Larson is well known to students of Old English History as the author of a valuable study of *The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest*. He has amply fulfilled the promise of that dissertation and various other shorter articles in the present

volume on "Canute the Great and the rise of Danish Imperialism during the Viking Age." The writer on this period has a specially difficult task before him, for his materials are to be found in documents of the most varied age and worth—chronicles, lives of saints, scaldic poems, runic inscriptions and late sagas, and even when this material has been carefully searched and its results co-ordinated there are large gaps where there is ample room for conjecture, in which the critical acumen of the author is put to the severest test. Two or three points may here be mentioned in which Dr. Larson's carefully considered judgments are of special interest. The first is the story of Canute's struggle with Edmund Ironside, and the familiar tale of Eadric Streona's oft-repeated treachery. Good reason is shown for revising the common estimate of Edmund's abilities as ruler and general, and while Eadric is by no means whitewashed after the fashion so common nowadays in dealing with the villains of history, Dr. Larson does succeed in tracing some line of definite purpose in his policy instead of leaving us with a picture of somewhat motiveless malignity such as is commonly given us. Secondly, we may mention his account of Queen Emma. She is no longer a mere pawn in the game of rival European princes, but stands forth with a definite personality of her own. With reference to the difficult point of the marriage of the youthful Cnut with the twice-widowed Emma, who was distinctly old in those days of a lower average of life, is it not possible that an additional motive for the marriage is to be found in a survival of the well-attested custom among Scandinavian and Germanic kings generally of strengthening the claim to succession by marriage with the widow of the deceased sovereign? Third, and very important, is Dr. Larson's account of the general policy of Canute in the government of England. He shows good reason for believing that it was not from the first Canute's policy "to govern his kingdom with the aid of Englishmen in preference to that of his own countrymen," and that his division of the country into four great earldoms in 1017, was but a confirmation of the *status quo* and no part of his permanent policy. During the first ten years of his reign all the more important places in the local government were given to Danes and Norsemen. "Time came when these disappeared from their respective earldoms, but for reasons that show no conscious purpose of removal, because of nationality or race."

Canute's relation to the Viking movement is an important one. From one point of view the establishment of a Danish empire in North-West Europe marks the culmination of that movement, from another, it marks its close. Cnut, his father Sweyn, and a long line of predecessors, Danes and Norwegian, owed their conquests to the Viking spirit, but that spirit was not consistent with the establishment of a permanent Danish empire, and Dr. Larson calls attention to the very interesting passage in Thietmar of Merseburg *s.a.* 1015, where we read that "the men of thirty Viking ships have been slain in England, thanks be to God, by the son of Sweyn, the king of the

English; and he, who earlier with his father brought invasion and long-continued destruction upon the land, is now its sole defender" (p. 136). The remark that "a Viking host was in its nature an army of conquest, not of occupation, except when the warriors were permitted to seize the land, which was evidently not Canute's intention" (p. 130), puts in a very few words the essence of the difference between the influence of the earlier and later Danish invasions of England, and the remark that "the spirit of chivalry was not strong in the Viking" (p. 148) is very true. In his judgment of Canute's character Dr. Larson points out that "in his preference for devious ways, in the deliberate use that he made of the lower passions of men, he shows a characteristic that is not northern" (p. 327), and he is inclined to attribute some of the darker stains in his character to the undoubted presence of a Slavic element in his ancestry.

Occasionally one finds a statement of doubtful value, *e.g.*, that few Danes held ecclesiastical office in England (p. 169), or in doubtful English, *e.g.*, that coins were "stricken" in Denmark (p. 252), and the use of the term "buckle" (illustration facing p. 208) to describe the well-known viking brooches is misleading, but except for a few small points such as these the whole book is remarkably accurate in its statements, and written in a clear and easy-flowing style. The only serious quarrel which the present reviewer has with the book is in its rendering of Scandinavian place-names. Dr. Larson here follows the practice of translating, wherever he is able, the elements of the old name into their modern English equivalents in the manner so familiar to us in William Morris' renderings from the Icelandic; thus he speaks of King's crag, Lime Firth, Holy River, Ring-realm. Why should we translate Scandinavian names any more than we do French or German ones? Who, in writing of German history, would give English renderings of such place-names as Köln, Hildesheim, Hamburg, or Heidelberg? The meaning of the place-name is of no importance except when we are dealing with the question of its ultimate origin, and from the practical point of view the reference to places which may still be found on maps of Scandinavia by names which are useless for purposes of identification is strongly to be deprecated. It savours of pedantry, and if there was any real justification for it, historians ought to take advantage of modern place-name research, and when they are writing English history they should not speak of York or Canterbury, names which convey no hint of their meaning, but of the "Boar-dwelling" and the "Kent-dwellers borough."

A word of protest may perhaps also be raised against the unfortunate use of the term "ause-gods," to describe the gods of Old Norse mythology. Surely the use of "Ause," derived from an isolated reference in a Gothic historian, is a good deal more difficult for the uninitiated than the use of the Norse word *Ass* itself or its plural *Aesir*. *As-gard* is now a familiar idea.

The book is enriched by some good illustrations and maps, and

furnished with full index. It maintains in this, and indeed in every respect, the high standard of excellence commonly found in the series to which it belongs.

A. M.

NORGES HISTORIE FREMSTILLET FOR DET NORSKE FOLK, af Professor DR. A. BUGGE, RIGSARKIVAR E. HERTZBERG, DR. OSC. ALL. JOHNSEN, Professor DR. YNGVAR NIELSEN, Professor DR. J. E. SARS, Professor DR. A. TARANGER.

Vol. IV., Part I., Period 1537-1588, by DR. YNGVAR NIELSEN. Kristiania, 1909. Forlagt af *H. Aschehoug and Co.* (W. Nygaard), 6½ × 10, pp. 340.

Vol. VI., Part II., Period 1885-1905, by DR. J. E. SARS. Kristiania, 1909. Forlagt af *H. Aschehoug and Co.* (W. Nygaard), pp. 331.

The well-known reputation and scholarship of the authors of this History of Norway is an assurance that the work is thoroughly reliable and scholarly. The volumes are copiously and beautifully illustrated. Vol. IV. deals with (1) the political change in 1537; (2) the Reformation; (3) Christian III's rule of Norway; (4) the kings' reconciliation; the homage, 1548; (5) Christopher Valkendorf in Bergen, 1556-1560; (6) accession of the new king, 1559; (7) Norway in the seven years' war, 1563-1570; (8) Frederick II's rule of Norway; (9) the diets under Frederick II.; (10) church and clergy, completion of the Reformation; (11) classic education, astrology and superstition; (12) Norse society in the 16th century. Among the illustrations may be mentioned "a witch carried off by the Devil" on horseback, from Olaus Magnus, 1555; Scottish medal on the occasion of the marriage of King James and Queen Anna; memorial tablet from Mariakirk in Tønsberg on the occasion of King James' visit (1589); King James VI. of Scotland and Queen Anna, from the original portrait in Robert Lord Seton's book of heraldry, made in 1591, in the possession of Mr. Hamilton Ogilvy of Biel. James Hepburn, Duke of Orkney, and his betrothal to the daughter of Kristofer Trøndsson, is referred to. As regards the marriage of King James of Scotland to Anna, it is remarked that, with that matrimonial arrangement there was associated the idea that it would open up the way for negotiations for the redemption of Orkney and Shetland by the Norse crown, an idea which was not realised. Through an accident the bridal took place on Norwegian ground, in Oslo.

In regard to the Reformation in Norway and the connexion with the Old Norse colonies in Scotland, it is remarked that the political state of affairs had long ago broken the connexion which existed between the "two bishoprics" in the Western Isles of Scotland and the church of Norway, and that there was no occasion here to lay them under the temporal power of Norway or Denmark, as already in the 13th century the *Suderøerne* were detached from the diocese

of Nidaros, and Orkney and Shetland followed sometime after. As a matter of fact the Isles remained technically under Nidaros until 1472, when the archbishopric of St. Andrews was erected, and when Orkney was also transferred from Trondhjem to that see. During this period there were many immigrants to the Norwegian towns from Germany, Holland and Scotland, and also many Norsemen from Shetland, Orkney, and Faroe, "hjelter, orknøinger og fœringer."

In the negotiations concerning the marriage of King Frederick II. it was proposed that he should marry either Mary Stuart of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England. In 1580, after considerable negotiations, an agreement was made with England, whereby the London company for trade with Russia had to pay an annual duty for sailing round Nordkap and Vardøhus.

This volume contains a long account of the subversion of the old Norwegian laws (known as St. Olaf's Law) and constitution by the Danish crown. Old Norse, as the national language, disappeared in the middle of the 15th century. When the Reformation came the language was only preserved in the dialects. The business language in the administration was Danish. Legal forms lasted longer. But even these went under in time. Even the humanists who thought in Norse, composed in Danish. The Reformation came to Norway in a Danish form, so to speak, and, as we know, the Old Norse laws had to be translated into Danish in the beginning of the 16th century. The volume deals fully with Norse art and social life during the period under review.

The second volume, 1885-1905, is concerned with a period and with international relations which make it impossible to be reviewed in these columns. But the circumstances are still fresh in living memory, and here we have the Norwegian view of the subject. Among the illustrations is a good portrait of King Haakon VII.

X.

THE EARLY CHRONICLES RELATING TO SCOTLAND: being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1912 in connexion with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. By the Right Hon. SIR HERBERT EUSTACE MAXWELL, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Pres. Soc. Ant., Scot. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons, 1912. Pp. 261. 10/- net.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in making choice of the above subject for the Rhind Lectures in 1912, lays all students of history under a debt of gratitude. Strictly speaking, the matter he deals with is outwith the province of archæology, being more strictly historical, but here and there in these ancient written records of the past we are confronted with the great field in which archæology sits as queen. The purpose of the lectures is to give a clue to the most trustworthy sources of contemporary, or nearly contemporary, information about the early history and condition of Scotland. This purpose has been well carried out, and though a hyper-critical reviewer might easily point out that Sir Herbert

did not always stick closely to the subject of his text, still it can be said that he never forgot the object for which he was writing. He begins with the references in the Latin writers and weaves into his narrative accounts of events, as far as information is available, and momentous movements. The English annalists are also drawn upon to advantage, with the result that, under the guidance of a skilful leader, we have Scotland's early history presented to us in an interesting way. Sir Herbert notes certain pits into which the unwary student may fall, such as the forged *De Situe Britannia*, and deals with matters bristling with controversy as a wise man should, by looking them straight in the face and passing on. Needless to say, there are many references to the Norsemen and their invasions, also to northern history, and all interested in such questions will find much here to appeal to them. The lectures are not merely bibliographical accounts of the ancient chronicles, but are really a survey of the early history of Scotland. The book is admirably printed, and its whole get up redounds to the credit of the publishers. The proof-reading has been well done, but here and there a few slips have been noticed, such as *biadh nan treun* (footnote, p. 24) for *biadh nan treun*, and *Landnamabok* (p. 103) for *Landnamabok*. A.D. 80 (p. ix.) should be B.C. 55; 153 and 158 (p. xii.) should read 151 and 159 respectively.

D. BEATON.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND TO THE PRESENT TIME, by P. HUME BROWN, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., Historiographer Royal for Scotland and Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History in the University of Edinburgh. 3 vols., with maps and illustrations. Cambridge University Press, 1911. 30s. net

IN this new edition Professor Hume Brown's well-known and highly esteemed larger History is brought down to date and corrected in some details in view of later investigations in special fields of research. Without making any invidious comparisons with the work of his contemporaries, and especially the lively and learned contribution of the late Mr. Andrew Lang, it must for many years to come be regarded as the soundest modern exposition of general Scottish History since Burton.

In a work covering so much ground, it was inevitable that the treatment of the early centuries, in which members of the Viking Society are chiefly interested, should suffer from extreme condensation. Twenty pages bring us from the Roman occupation of the first century to the appearance of the Northmen in the ninth; and on page 100 we reach the Treaty of 1266, by which the Norse dominion of the Isles was terminated. In these eighty pages the history of five centuries is naturally sketched in the barest outline.

Taken together, the brief references to the Norse occupation on the north and west of Alban give little idea to the general reader of its magnitude and significance. The truth is that from Harald Hárfagr to Hákon Hákonarson, the Norse overlords of the Nordeys and Sudreys never sought to interfere with the internal polity

of Alban, and it was only at intervals that their powerful vassals in Orkney, Caithness, and the Isles came into actual collision with the Scottish kings. It is still the fashion therefore to treat the existence of the Norse element in the western and northern fringe as a slight and passing episode of little significance for the general history of the country. Politically, perhaps, it was so; but the impress it made upon language, custom and race, was deep and permanent. Its importance can only be realised when the full story of the occupation is read, as it still may be in some of the Sagas, especially the Orkneyinga and Hákon Saga, the Chronicle of Man, and the Irish Annals.

For this early period our author follows in the main the careful Robertson, and the erudite and for the most part unsurpassable Skene. Where he differs from Skene, indeed, it is with the greatest caution. The inhabitants of Galloway "are usually spoken of as the Picts of Galloway, though their connexion with the other Picts has not been clearly made out" (p. 12). The only authority for the Picts of Galloway was Richard of Hexham, who found them at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, some three hundred years after the Scotie Conquest! Even his reference is thought by Mr. A. O. Anderson to be capable of a different interpretation. On the vexed question of the Scotie Conquest of *circa* 844, Mr. Hume Brown maintains with Skene that Dalriada was utterly crushed by the Pictish King Angus mac Fergus, who died in 761, "virtual master of Dalriada and Strathclyde as well as King of the Picts." The Annals of Ulster (Hennessey's ed. for the Rolls Series) contain under the year 749 (-750) the significant entry, which, according to the late Dr. Macbain,¹ Skene never saw:—"Ebb of Angus's Kingdom," and, within seven years of Angus's death, we find Aedh King of Dalriada invading Pictland, which hardly supports the view that the independence of Dalriada was wholly extinguished for a century before Kenneth mac Alpin the Scot mysteriously obtained the throne of the Picts. Subsequent events seem to indicate plainly that the Scotie Conquest was a great reality. Our historian chiefly notes that Kenneth's triumph was won by "taking advantage of an invasion of Pictland by the Northmen or possibly acting in concert with them" (p. 22). So much is clear from the Chronicle of Huntingdon, and that Kenneth's connexion with the Norsemen was of the nature of an alliance, is further supported by the fact that he gave one of his daughters in marriage to Olaf the White, afterwards Norse King of Dublin.

In one point Mr. Hume Brown differs from Skene, and here the reviewer thinks he is wrong. He treats the romantic adventurer Wímund, and the contemporary romantic adventurer Malcolm mac Eth as two separate persons. It is highly improbable that two claimants to the earldom of Moray and consequently to royal lineage should have arisen within the lifetime of King David. It is still less conceivable that no chronicler should have remarked so extra-

¹ Macbain's ed. of Skene's "Highlanders," p. 403.

ordinary a coincidence. But the improbability becomes an impossibility when we find that our earliest historian, Fordun, founding upon Ailred of Rievaulx, a contemporary chronicler (ob. 1166), implicitly identifies the two, saying that "God sent as a foe against him a certain mock *bishop*, who lied and said he was the *earl of Moray's* son." Some of the chroniclers (William of Newburgh; Chron. of Archbishops; Robert de Torigni) describe the history of Wimund. Others (Chronicles of Holyrood and Melrose, and a charter of King Malcolm the Maiden, of date between 1157 and 1160), refer to Malcolm or Malcolm mac Heth (erroneously spelled Macbeth¹ in the Holyrood Chronicle). Heth was father of Angus Earl of Moray (slain in his rebellion against David 1130) while the Annals of Fordun's continuator gives an account of Malcolm mac Heth which tallies with Wimund's career. There is no real discrepancy in the dates. Wimund was simply the name in religion of the Bishop of the Isles ordained by Archbishop Thurstan of York some years before the founding of the Monastery of Russin in 1134. On Angus's death (1130) he set up his claim, real or feigned, to be Malcolm, son of Angus, and grandson of Heth, married Somerled's sister, campaigned for four summers with Somerled's powerful help, and was finally captured and imprisoned in Marchmont Keep (close to Roxburgh) for 23 weary years. For the last three or four of these his sons Donald and Kenneth, now grown to manhood, and backed by their uncle Somerled, then more powerful than ever, carried on a continuous and harrassing campaign against King David's successor, Malcolm the Maiden, which terminated in the release of their father. The earldom of Moray had long since been bestowed upon another, and he was given instead the earldom of Ross. Very soon, however, his turbulent subjects, provoked by his exactions, turned against him, mutilated and blinded him, and he ended his extraordinary career in the Monastery of Byland. It is an odd coincidence that into the walls of Old Byland church a stone, formerly a sundial, has been built, bearing the legend: "Sumarleðan húskafl me fecit." It is not impossible that this sundial may have been a gift of the great Somerled to his brother-in-law Wimund and carried by him to Byland, although the Anglo-Saxon genitive shows that the inscription was done by an English man.

R. L. B.

NORTH UIST, ITS ARCHÆOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY, with Notes upon the early history of the Outer Isles, by ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, LL.D., half morocco, pp. xxvi. + 348, 10 × 7½, with 150 full-page plates and Map in Pocket. *Edinburgh: William Brown, 1911.* 30s. net.

The author of this magnificent volume has spared no pains to do his work thoroughly. The result is a delight to the eye and a valu-

¹ The earls of Moray were not descendants of Macbeth" as Mr. A. O. Anderson states in his article on Wimund (Scot. Hist. Review, Vol. VIII., No. 25, p. 29 *et seqq.* Oct., 1909). They were descended from Macbeth's wife and her first husband Gilcomgain).

able contribution to the history, topography and antiquities of the Outer Isles. The beautiful plates are nearly all triumphs of photographic skill, and the many references to the post-Viking history must have involved a great deal of careful research. The Viking period itself is sketched briefly and with accuracy. North Uist—a group of islands interspersed with innumerable lochs—proves to be singularly rich in relics of pre-historic antiquity, and indeed in monuments of every age. Mr. Beveridge describes in detail 15 “earth-houses,” nearly 100 “duns” of various epochs—60 of these being isle-forts in lochs, most having submerged causeways leading to the shore—12 “sandhills” with remains of shaped bones, pottery, Viking rivets, etc., 13 massive chambered cairns, 4 stone-circles, etc. More than 70 pages are devoted to place-names. The author modestly disclaims for himself the equipment of an exact scholar either on Gaelic or Old Norse; but none the less his book is a useful supplement to the work of Thomas, Macbain, Mackinnon, Watson, and Henderson. He has been at pains to discover ancient spellings and to consult good living authorities, and with the general results of his study there can be little quarrel.

Under the grotesque spellings of the Ordnance Maps, which deceived even P. A. Munch (until Capt. Thomas gave him the right clue), one finds that in the northern Hebrides Norse place-names greatly preponderate, and Mr. Beveridge's list amply illustrates the fact.

He naturally repeats a mistake made by Capt. Thomas, and perpetuated by every writer since his day, viz. :—that *-bhal* sometimes written *-mheall*, and in the maps *-val* in the names of hills, always represents *fjall*. *Fjall* means a mountain or mountain-range as distinguished from *fell*, a hill; and to apply it to small eminences like Blashaval, Cringraval, Oreval, Skealtraval, etc., ranging from about 100 to 361 ft., is absurd. Quite obviously, the suffix is the O.N. *hvdall* which is still the name in Iceland for a small rising ground somewhat larger than a *höll* or knoll, but less than a *fell*. Many grammatical slips would have been avoided if the proofs had been read by an Icelandic scholar. Such e.g. are: *gulr-á* (masc. adj. with fem. noun), p. 63; *heilagr-sker*, masc. adj. with neut. noun), p. 69, *há-steinn* and *há-klettr* (fem. adj. with masc. noun), pp. 69, 106, *illr-ey* (masc. adj. with fem. noun), p. 78. The first and last of these are peculiarly misleading; because the impossible terminal “r” is essential to the author's derivation of the words Goular and Illeray!

A good many derivations might have been bettered by comparison with the Place-names of Iceland indexed in Kålund's “Beskrivelse.”

Probably Illeray is Heljar-ey, cp. *Heljardalr*, “Hell's glen” in Iceland.

Burrival (pron. Beer-eval, a flat-topped hill, 461 ft.) cannot be *Bjóðr-fjall* “Table mountain.” The masc. terminal “r,” for one thing, is almost invariably lost in composition, and *Bjóð-fjall* or *Bjóði-fjall* would not give Burrival. Probably it = *Baejar-hvdall*

or *Búr-hváll*. There are six *Búrfells* in Iceland. Loch Skilivat is probably not *skilja-vatn*, "dividing loch," but *Skelja-vatn*, "shell-loch," cp. *Skeljafell* in Iceland. Again Scolpaig is surely *Skálp-vík*, from *Shálpr* a boat, shallop, and not from *skólpr*, a chisel, cp. *Skálp-eyð* in Orkney; while Malaclett has nothing to do with *mjöl*, "meal," or *mala*, "to grind," (notwithstanding the ascertained existence of a mill in the vicinity within recent centuries), but *Malar-klettur*, i.e. "pebble-cliff" from *Möl*, gen. "*malar*," cp. *malar-kambur*.

The obsolete Markisa, derived by our author from *markaðr*, a market, suggests an interesting speculation. May not there have been a "march" across the main island from east to west? The map shows us almost in a straight line Markisa (?) = *merki-setr* (with Loch Veiragvat = *merki-vatn* close by) the hill Marrival (757 ft.) = *Marka-fjall* or *Marka-hváll* and Loch Magarlan, (?) = *Markaland*. With many of the Uist names, however, there is no difficulty at all. Bernera is plainly *Bjarnar-ey*; Boreray, *Borgar-ey* and Ronay, *Hraun-ey*.

R. L. B.

SCOTTISH PROSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, being a course of Lectures delivered in the University of Glasgow in 1912. By JOHN HEPBURN MILLAR, M.A., Professor of constitutional law and constitutional history in the University of Edinburgh, etc. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1912. 9 x 6, pp. vii. + 272. 10s. net.

This charmingly written book consists of five chapters on (1) The nightmare of the Covenant; Historians; Journal-writers; Devotional Authors; (2) Drummond, Lithgow, Urquhart; (3) Mackenzie, Fletcher, Walker, Wodrow. (4) The change after the Revolution. The three great figures—Hume, Robertson, Smith; the endeavour to write English; Lord Kames; (5) Lord Monboddo; Campbell; Hugh Blair; Millar.

The period covered by this work includes the Union of the Crowns and the Union of the Parliaments. Dealing with the Usurpation and the Restoration, the author states that the former did not cut so deep into the national life of England "which resumed its normal course at the Restoration. The English are essentially a good-natured and a well-fed people, or used to be so. Above all they were not responsible for that crowning piece of wickedness and folly, the Solemn League and Covenant, which brooded like a nightmare over North Britain for close on half a century, and which may be compendiously described, in Mrs. Lirriper's immortal formula, 'as fruitful hot water for all parties.' Of the insane project of thrusting that precious document by the arm of the flesh upon an unwilling neighbour, the less said the better."

The works of the various authors are described with inimitable piquancy and fairness withal.

"By the time of the Revolution, if not earlier, English was the language for literary purposes of the nobility and those who moved in high official life. It was not, however, from that class that the



illuminati of the eighteenth century were drawn. Their native *speech* was the Scots idiom." They, however, sought to overcome their shortcomings by compiling a list of Scotticisms to be avoided, such as "allenary" for "only," etc. So far as Scots survived "it was monopolised by fanatics and enthusiasts, who sought to conciliate the goodwill of the lower classes by a copious use of undignified and even ludicrous phraseology." Or as Professor W. P. Ker, in his review of this book (Scot. Hist. Rev. x. 89), writes, that since the time of Allan Ramsay, "the Scottish language was language only for intentional comic effects; the Scottish verse of Allan Ramsay, Fergusson, Burns, and so on to Stevenson, the shepherd of the Ochils, and the author of *Hamewith*, is not in the language that those authors naturally write. It is all a game; those minstrels are guisards; Beattie among them—condescending from the heights of Truth to follow 'Standart Habbie' in praise of Helenore."

The Union of England and Scotland, with the seat of government and the crown resident in the former, undoubtedly is the chief cause of the prevalence of modern English in the latter.

The same took place in Norway after its union with Denmark in 1397, so that by 1500 the Norwegians had to have their code of laws translated into Danish. Since the beginning of their century of separation from Denmark a revival of the dialect has set in, in high quarters. Would a similar revival occur in Scotland if it again set up its national parliament in Edinburgh? This is scarcely likely, as English would still remain the fashionable and official language through the residence of the crown in England. Is a recent translation of the "New Testament in broad Scotch" to be taken as an attempted revival, or "only for intentional comic effects"? The translator is evidently conversant with a vocabulary or dictionary as rich and varied as that used by the author of "The Tinker's Waddin"; e.g., Matt. xix. 25: "Whan the disciples heard it they ferlied uncolie; and quo' they . . ." *ib.* xx. 12, " . . . us, wha hae dreed the weary cark an' scouter o' the day!" Ver. 15: "Is't no richt to hae my ain wull in my ain things? Is your ee skellied because I am upright?" The indiscriminate assembly of the "unco" words of the numerous and varied Scottish local dialects produces a jargon not hitherto in use, and possessing no attractions beyond "comic effects."

Professor Millar's book will be read by Scotchmen with avidity from cover to cover, and they will not fail to be considerably enlightened and to have their vision broadened thereby. A. Z.

THE BISHOPS OF SCOTLAND, being Notes on the lives of all the Bishops, under each of the sees, prior to the Reformation. By the late Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. Edited by J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1912. Pp. xxix. + 472. 12s. 6d. net.

This is the kind of work that appeals to a student. Bishop Dowden's status as a historian, particularly in the period covered

by this volume, was recognised on all hands, and the work under review bears ample evidence of the mastery he had of his materials. Bishop Keith's Catalogue was for its day a remarkable piece of work, but the extraordinary amount of historical material brought to light in recent times through the publication of charters and documents, rendered it necessary that Keith's work should be revised. This Bishop Dowden undertook to do, though to be strictly accurate, as Dr. Maitland Thomson informs us, the later work was more in the nature of being supplementary than superseding the earlier. Keith brought his catalogue down to the Revolution, but Bishop Dowden confines his attention to the Pre-Reformation bishops. It is not too much to say that our author has gathered together an extraordinary amount of new information, and though not spared to see his book through the press, he has been extremely fortunate in his editor, who has supplemented the bishop's work by many valuable notes. In a work like this, involving so much research and extending over such a wide field, it is well nigh impossible for any single individual to deal with the subject as a whole. To test the statements and to critically examine in detail the information advanced under each diocese would take years of special study, and it is only by taking up a diocese with which one may be fairly familiar that Dr. Dowden's work can be tested and assigned its true value. The subject of the Orkney Bishops during the Great Schism, which, owing to the double appointments, has led to much confusion, has been briefly dealt with by Mr. A. W. Johnston in the *Miscellany of the Viking Club*, III., 151, and in his recent review of Bishop Dowden's work, which appeared in the July number of the *Miscellany*, he has pointed out some of the mistakes into which the Bishop has fallen. As far as Caithness is concerned, it may be said that this is decidedly the most complete list that has yet been given of the pre-Reformation prelates of this diocese. Bishop Dowden has gleaned in many a field, and if his catalogue is not perfect, he has certainly set a fine example for his successors. In the Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers (Letters), I., 612, there is a reference to a decree of Benedict XI., giving power to Leonard (de Flisco), Bishop-elect of Caithness, Provost of Bruges in the diocese of Tournay, to appoint two fit persons to the canonries and prebends of Bruges. On the face of it "Caithness" seems to have been misread for some other name. Bishop Dowden, whose opinion would have been worth having, makes no reference to this Bishop-elect of Caithness.

Alexander (Man), who had been appointed by Clement VII. (anti-Pope), is followed by Alexander de Vaus, according to Dowden, but in Pope Boniface's letter (dated 9th January, 1402), nominating Conrad to the bishopric of Sodor, reference is made to the transference from the see of Sodor to that of Caithness of John (*Diplom. Norveg.*, XVI., No. 951, p. 881). It is true, of course, that Bishop Dowden makes reference at p. 286 to a John Donkan, who was translated *ad Cathadensem ecclesiam* on 27th Sept., 1392. Dr. Maitland Thomson suggests that the name is corrupt, which in all likelihood is the case, for at the same date John Sprotten, a

Dominican, was provided by Boniface IX. to the see of Sodor. In the beginning of 1402 John was released from the see of Sodor—*venerabilem fratrem nostrum Johannem Cathedensem*, as he is described. To say the least of it, there seems to be room for some clearing up in dealing with John of Sodor and John of Caithness, unless *Cathedensem* is a misreading and *Caithness* a mistranslation.

The more the book is examined the more will the impression be deepened that here we have brought together vast stores of information that will make the task easier for any successor who may care in the future to undertake the laborious task of making this work more perfect than it is. The book is well printed, and has a splendid index, and must be regarded as one of the most important books dealing with a particular period of Scottish ecclesiastical history, that has been produced for many a day.

D. BEATON.

SANDAY CHURCH HISTORY, including an account of the parishes, kirks, ministers, graveyards, tombstones, places, persons and things of interest, with an index, also numerous illustrations, by the REV. ALEXANDER GOODFELLOW, United Free Church, South Ronaldshay. *Kirkwall*: Printed by W. R. Mackintosh, 1912. 5 × 7½, pp. 399, 14 illustrations. 5s., postage 4d.

This delightful monograph of an Orkney island is written by our modern "Low," who has done so much in collecting and recording old lore, and as such is a highly valued and diligent Honorary District Secretary of our Society. His numerous contributions to the *Orcadian*, such as his recent collection of proverbs current in Orkney, are of the greatest value. In his topographical works, the author writes from the view of a liberal Free Churchman. His opinions in that respect are, however, in these columns excluded from review.

This book is arranged as follows: a general description of the island and its three parishes—Lady, Cross and St. Colm (now Burness), churches and ministers (including all denominations from the earliest times), graveyards and gravestones, places, persons, charms, shipwrecks, etc. The genealogies of families connected with the island—Traill, Elphinstone, Fea, Dennison, etc.—are thoroughly treated, and should prove of great service.

An Orkney parish consists of a group of townships, each of which was formerly surrounded by a wall, and the parish takes its name either from that of the town in which the church was situated, or from the dedication of the church. In the present case all three parishes take their names from the dedications—Holy Cross, Our Lady, and St. Colm. When Christianity was re-established in Orkney in 995, no doubt (as in Norway) the existing civil herað was adopted as the ecclesiastical parish; the hof, or heathen temple, becoming the parish church, while the hof itself may have taken the place of the original Pictish chapel.

The author of the *Descriptio* is referred to as "the Benedictine so

familiarly known as Jo. Ben." This assertion is of course a modern fiction. Ben.'s *Descriptio* is dated 1529, but deals with events 1529—1582/1643. The original MS. does not exist. There are several, apparently independent, transcripts, in all of which we find the same errors in dates, events, and names of persons. One of many solutions may be mentioned here. The deliberate errors in dates—written 1529, Summerdale dated 1527 (for 1529), earl of Caithness then ruling (fl. 1582-1643), English invasion of Orkney under Sir John Elder, August 13, 1502 (should be : under Sir John Clere, August 13, 1558), the suicide of Sir James Sinclair (1536-7)—appear to indicate that the *Descriptio* is a deliberate forgery, in the form of a skit on Orkney (cf. its grotesque and repulsive tale, *s.v.* Stronsey, founded on the romantic seal-man legend, the victim having been interviewed by "Ben." and recommended to try "precatione, eleemosyna et jejuniu"), in somewhat the same vein as *Poetical Descriptions of Orkney*, dated 1652, and described in Mr. J. W. Cursiter's *Bibliography* as "a forgery." The story, quoted by Mr. Goodfellow, about Sandey, is another extravagant sample. The contracted pen-name "Jo. Ben." may well be read : jo[ci] ben[eficum].

The derivation of *hill-folk*, fairies, (p. 29), is O.N. *huldu-folk*, hidden folk, fairies. The holed stone found in the ruins of a chapel (p. 33) may have been for candles, as stones were used for that purpose. There is no mention of the early Norse settlers raiding, plundering, and destroying the "buildings and builders of the Gospel" in Orkney or Shetland (p. 37), or that Christianity was re-introduced "after a fierce conflict." The Norsemen probably began to colonise Orkney and settle down peaceably among the Picts as early as 700, after Christianity had been established there for 150 years. The fact that so many Pictish dedications of churches and place-names have survived is presumptive evidence that Christianity never entirely died out in the islands. This seems also supported by the fact that the earl of Orkney built a cathedral only some 50 years or less after his father received his sword-baptism. Scollay (p. 70) is a fairly common British and Norwegian person-name. In Norway we have Skolli, from which the place-names Skolland, Skollagarðr, are derived; and the name Skúli, with its derived place-names Skulstad, Skulhus, etc. As regards skolli, a *fox*, it was used as a man's nickname, and as such it was used to form a place-name. The English name Scholey is derived, by Baring Gould, from O.N. Skúli. There is a place Scola [O.N. skáli, a house] in Fetlar, where we find people called Scola, in 1716.

With regard to Dr. Hugh Sutherland (p. 72); in *Old Ross-shire and Scotland*, p. 80, No. 205, 1731, there is mention of "letters of caption at the instance of Hugh Sutherland sometime chirurgeon apothecary in Dornoch now in Kirkwall, against Andrew Macculloch late bailie now treasurer of Dornoch for payment of three pounds sterling." The only other mention of a Hugh Sutherland in that vol. is at p. 239, No. 603, 1696, where, in defiance of the statute, "that

none without express leave should presume to go to the kingdom of France after 1st June, 1693, or stay there under the pain treson. Nevertheless," we find "Wm. and Hugh Southerlands, nephews to Major Genl. S.", with, among others, Grahame, younger of Duntroone, and Captain Patrick Grahame, "have dared to go" to France. As, however, Dr. Hugh had lands in South Ronaldsey, it seems more probable that he was one of the Windbrek family there. The suggestion quoted (p. 78) that Clouston may have taken its name from *kló* (claw), the nickname of Hákon kló, would place the formation of that place-name circa 1128 or after, about 400 years after the Norse occupation. We have the same name in Shetland, Clusta, derived by Jakobsen from *kló-staðr*, *kló* = something projecting, curved or pointed; a claw of land, such as we actually find in Clouston, projecting into the loch. Although personal nicknames appear to have been used in Norway in the formation of place-names, it seems more reasonable to suppose that if Hákon Kló had given his name to a place it would have taken the form of *Hákonarstaðr*, as in Howken-, later Ukin-seter in Shetland. It is unlikely that the time-honoured name of the heritage of a leading odaller would give place to that of his nickname, claw or finger-nail, which probably pointed to some personal defect as in the case of Ketill flatnose. *Lawmen* (p. 78) should read *lawthingmen*, i.e., ráðmenn or councillors. Burness, Burray, Burwick, Burravoe are all derived (p. 19) from "bur" or "bor," a tide, on the authority of the late Mr. Heddle of Cletts. There can be little doubt that all these names are derived from O.N. *borg*, a broch or fort; Burray, *Borgarey*, the broch island; Burness, *Borgarnes*, ness of the broch, as Burraness in Shetland; Burwick, *Borgarvík*, the bay of the broch, and there is the place Brough near Burwick, in South Ronaldsey; regarding Burravoe there can be no doubt; *Borgarvágr*, as Burravoe in Shetland. Burness may be *Björnnes*, from a man's name, Björn. *Oyce* and *ouse* (p. 307) are two distinct words: O.N. *óss*, river mouth or outlet, and O.N. *ausa*, to bail or pump a boat. Lopness (p. 312) is either O.N. *hlaup*, *laup*, a (water)course or a (land-)slip, in which sense it is used in Shetland (Jakobsen), or, as in Norway, it may be from a man's nickname, *laupandi*, a leaper, landlouser, see Notes ante, s.v. Norske Gaardnavne. Hlaupandanes in Sandwick in Hrossey (Mainland) mentioned in the Orkney Saga, has been identified by the late Mr. W. G. T. Watt, of Breckness, with a place of that name near the Loch of Skail in Sandwick. Stove (p. 330) is of course O.N. *stofa*, parlour, house; Burrian is Pictish *boireann*, rock or range of rocks. Warsetter and Wasbister (p. 351) are two different names, the terminations being respectively, *setr* and *bólstaðr*. *Tofreyr* (p. 40) should read *Tofreyr*; *Strong* (p. 42) should read *Strang*; Battle of Summerdale, 1528 (p. 101), should read 1529. The statement (p. 12) that king Hakon divided Orkney into marklands containing 8 eyrislands, is wrong; all that he did was to

assess the landowners and quarter captains of companies on the [existing] ouncelands [eyrislöndum]; many lendirmenn and ship captains were in Kirkwall, but others were in the herað (the country) at those eyrislands which had been allotted to them. Hakon's alleged valuation is therefore a fiction.

Regarding Lopness (p. 312), a quotation is given from Peterkin's *Rentals*, 1595, in which *boisland* should read *boirdland*, i.e., *board-land* or earl's guest-quarters, and consequently paying no skatt; "but scat in land, mail, etc., or tax in land rent," should read: "but scat; in land mail, etc., or without scat; in land rent, etc." "Flesche, means fleece," should read "Flesche, means flesh." "Wame" Elphinstone (p. 318), quoting *Brown's Diary*, p. 62, should read "Wame." i.e., the contracted form of *W[illi]ame*. The marriage by *dispensation* from a bishop (p. 317) was probably permission to marry without having the banns proclaimed, in other words, a special license, a very ordinary occurrence.

The author has rendered valuable service in recording tombstone inscriptions. Even Orkney is not free from the desecration of family memorials and burying grounds. The reviewer's family tombstone in Stromness, which was in situ a few years ago, when the last burial took place, has since disappeared, and the ground probably appropriated by others. The absence of very old tombstones is accounted for by the fact that formerly the dead were buried under the family seat in church, the tombstones being destroyed in building new churches.

The value of a review to an author lies in the criticisms and suggestions which may be of use in further editions, and with this intention the foregoing remarks are given.

The book is a mine of information for all kinds of readers, and although it only deals with one island it incidentally touches on the whole group.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Goodfellow will accomplish all the other parishes as well.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

A BOOK WITH A MOTIVE. NORTH SEA FISHERS AND FIGHTERS. By WALTER WOOD. Illustrated by FRANK H. MASON. London: Kegan Paul, 1911. 6 x 8½, pp. xiii. + 366. 12/6 net.

Not until the final chapter of his volume does Mr. Walter Wood state explicitly his purpose in writing a book, which, apart from any political value attaching to it, is full of thrilling interest and fascinating romance. That the author keeps his object in the background until the moment when he is ready to array his evidence for the purpose of proving his case, is certainly an advantage to the reader who desires to make the acquaintance of the sturdy North Sea Fisherman for his own sake, with no ulterior motive of reassuring his own mind on the score that the nation undoubtedly possesses a magnificent asset in the 20th century trawlerman, should there be

need at any future time to mobilise her forces to repel the invasion of a foe on her Eastern shores.

The history of the North Sea commences with the story of rapine and plunder carried on by the sea-wolves of the fifth century and onwards. Our author traces the evolution of the Fishing Industry as it now exists from its first inception by primitive coast-dwellers, up to the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. He speaks from first-hand knowledge acquired from many trips taken in the old type of smack and herring-drifter, and in the modern steam-trawler, as well as in the cutter-carrier and the steam-propelled craft which has superseded it. He has accumulated a vast amount of material which is presented in a very attractive form, although, on occasions, there is faulty arrangement under the chapter-headings, as, for instance, the lively incident of the ramming of the steam-trawler "Balmoral Castle" by the "St. Paul," in the chapter bearing the title "In the Days of Sail." Avoidance of a tendency to anticipate a subject, and then to repeat data or incidents already given (as, for instance, the repetition of the line "An average good day's fishing was a ton per smack" in successive paragraphs on pages 48 and 49); and more careful attention to chronological order would have rendered the work of even greater value as a book of reference. The Dutch account of the capture of the "Prince Charles," following the description of the panic created in all the seaports of the East Coast by the same incident, might lead any but a very careful reader to suppose that a fresh descent by the Dutch is being chronicled. These blemishes of style, however, are more than atoned for by the breezy method of narrative conspicuous throughout the book. What could surpass for terseness the description of the Dogger Bank as "the Charing Cross of the North Sea?" Or what appreciation of human nature in its bluffer forms could excel the reference to the brown-faced skipper of the carrier—"As the vessel drove along 'full speed ahead' with the water roaring down her deck, and the spray dashing heavily across the bridge . . . my rugged, grim, philosopher squatted on his bridge, and pemmicaned his ethics in the phrase, 'Don't look aft, boys,' while incidentally expressing his disbelief in missionaries, and alluding warmly to them, and especially their eyes."

The author did not share his friend's opinion of missionaries, for he eulogises the work done by the M.D.S.F. with enthusiasm. The following epitome of the operations of the "Floating Bethels" by the skipper of a "coper" (Dutch grog-ship) is worth quoting: "The Mission has completely ruined me. Before it came I could live without workin', now I'm forced to fish."

The humour which is constantly revealing itself in these pages is not the least of many excellent features. Here is Mr. Wood's account of the culinary preparations observed by him in the galley of a fishing boat of the far-off smack days:—

"I listened and talked also, watching the boy knead some dough

with which he designed to produce a North Sea delicacy called 'busters.' These were depressing discs of unleavened bread, with sinister shadows, arising partly from the cook's hands, and partly from the smack's chronic uncleanness."

Not so happy is the author's parody of Tennyson's lines, "An infant crying in the night, etc.," as descriptive of a carrier searching for the fleet in the darkness.

Of word-pictures there are many; giving vivid impressions of landscape and sea-scape, or of the character of Mr. Wood's intrepid heroes. Would not the following incident delight the most critical of adventure-loving boy-readers as a sample of coolness in the face of danger? The ship was the fishery protection torpedo-gunboat.

"The Captain and the Sub were on the bridge, making a night of it.

"They could see nothing. Hour after hour they clung to the bridge-rail, striving to pierce with ineffectual vision the wreaths and wreaths of snow. The wind howled and whistled, the ship rolled heavily, the siren sent up its mournful note. Ever and anon the Captain's servant struggled up the steep bridge-ladder with boiling cocoa, which kept the life in them. Neither spoke, and all sensation had long ceased in their hands and feet.

"From out of the unseen came a yell: 'Hard-a-starboard, for the love of God!'

"It was the voice of the look-out man. The port telegraph clanged to 'Stop.'

"Over with her, Quartermaster,' said the Captain, quietly, his hand on the lever of the telegraph. The steam wheel rattled furiously.

"Right your helm, sir, and she'll clear,' came the voice of the Sub to starboard.

"Again the wheel spun. The Captain dashed across the bridge, and there, sliding by, close enough for a man to have put out his hand and touched her, was a ship.

"Sailing ship not ringing her bell; close shave,' was the only comment. 'Put her on her course, Quartermaster.'"

The book is most readable throughout. Technical information is given with a lucidity which places much instructive matter within the reach of even the lay mind, while the illustrations by Mr. Frank H. Mason lend much additional charm to the book. The coloured prints are veritable artistic gems, and the pencil sketches are of equal merit, and the half-tone blocks are triumphs of the photographer's skill, and they furnish concrete ideas of the ingenious apparatus now in use for trawling, and the superiority of modern steam-trawlers over their prototypes.

With Mr. Wood, we think it is a matter of regret that England lags behind other nations in equipping at least the carriers and the admiral-ships of the fishing-fleets with wireless telegraphy apparatus

as a means of saving life in time of storm, as well as of facilitating communication between the toilers of the deep and the home-markets. And we would further associate ourselves with him in his plea for this and other measures to be taken, in order to turn to account the splendid moral and physical qualities and experience of navigation possessed by our East Coast fishermen, for the purpose of national defence.

O. T. OLSEN.

THE ROYAL FISHERY COMPANIES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By JOHN R. ELDER, M.A. *Glasgow: MacLehose, 1912. 9 x 5½ iv. + 136. 5/- net.*

Mr. Elder has laid under great obligation all who desire a clear understanding of the factors which make for permanent success in the Fishing Industry, for the patience and care with which he has collected from many authoritative sources the story of the Fishery Companies, which had the patronage of the Royal House of Stuart. To some readers it will be a matter of information that either James I., or any of his successors in that Royal line, bestowed on any great industry their patronage; much less will they be prepared to find that these monarchs took the active interest in North Sea Fisheries, which is shown to have been the case from the extracts from charters and other Royal documents quoted in these pages.

That these projects were doomed to failure is not to be wondered at, taking into consideration the many disadvantages under which they were attempted. The Union between England and Scotland was at that time not by any means *organic*, and that fact militated against successful British enterprise almost as greatly as the hostility of the Dutch. Then too, the attempt to rival the operations of the Dutch Government, which for centuries had made a special study of fishing and fish-curing, was destined to collapse, unless the British were prepared to do, as the Japanese nation is doing to-day, to send delegates to study methods on the spot.

Such a purpose as that set forth in the preamble of the Charter incorporating the "Association for the Fishing," does not impress one as betraying a very accurate knowledge of human nature or of the strenuous demands of such an occupation as fishing, viz., "That the Kingdom may be rid of a great burden by this means, 'be accustoming lazie and ydle people to worke.'" This same pseudo-optimism was responsible for erecting fishing-stations and curing-sheds, without providing harbours for the bigger type of craft required for fishing on the scale proposed.

Earlier in the century similar ignorance of prevailing conditions had been displayed in the attempt to abolish the extensive Dutch fishing in British waters, without taking into consideration the ruin in which tradespeople on the coast would be involved, who had hitherto made a comfortable living by supplying the Dutch fleets with provisions.

As an example of the quaint methods which were adopted in order to subsidise the Fishing Industry, Mr. Elder refers to the collection which Charles II. ordained should be taken up in all the churches throughout England and Wales, and, as an indication of the apathy with which the enterprise was regarded, Pepys the Diarist is quoted as recording that only 32 out of 52 counties took any notice of the Royal proclamation, and their response was very meagre.

Mr. Elder has accomplished with distinction the task which he set himself in the title of his book, and the interest created by his work leads one to hope that other volumes may be forthcoming from the same pen, bringing the history of this great industry down to our own time.

O. T. OLSEN.

VESTLANDSKE GRAVER FRA JERNALDEREN: AV HAAKON SCHETELIG.
(*Bergen, John Grieg, 1912*). Royal 4to, pp. 242, with 533 illustrations.

Burials of the Iron Age in the west of Norway form a fairly complete series, representing all the periods from about 600 B.C. to 1050 A.D., as visitors know, who have seen the relics in the Museum at Bergen, where they are so beautifully and instructively exhibited. This work, forming part I. of vol. II., in the new series of that Museum's publications, describes and illustrates in the most ample form many explorations conducted by the directors and staff since 1876, giving especial attention to a number of more recent finds under Dr. Schetelig himself. As the date of each site is discussed, and the whole classified into periods, the book is in the best sense a popular treatise on archæology, as well as a work of reference of no ordinary value to students.

The Hallstatt and La Tène styles are represented in West Norway, though scantily. With the Roman period remains become richer, especially in unburnt graves, for cremation and inhumation are shown to have been practised simultaneously throughout the first millenium A.D. Among finds of the Roman age there is unusual interest in the imported bronze and silver vase from Avaldsnes, with its band of plait, considerably earlier than native interlacing, which does not appear in these graves before the middle of the sixth century.

The glass with a Greek inscription from Tubakken is another striking object, showing connection by trade of the far-away North with the cultured South, as on the other hand the standing stones on a Roman age grave at Norein connect with grave-monuments of Britain. A curious point is raised in the discussion (pp. 49-51) of barrows which illustrate the description of house-building in *Beowulf*. It appears that the statements of the poem, dated by Dr. Knut Stjerna to the 5th century, refer to usages discovered at sites which Dr. Schetelig dates by the fibulae to the latter part of the 3rd century; and he finds a greater number of such sites in West Norway than elsewhere.

Among the remains of the Migration period (post-Roman up to about 800 A.D.), one of the chief is that explored by Dr. Schetelig in the great barrow of Byrkjehaug, where cremation and inhumation co-exist, and remains of a boat-burial can be dated as early as the 6th century, not much later than the boat-grave of Odinshaug at Upsala. The series of mounds at Døsen present many curious features, such as the white stones placed over interments, offerings scattered on the house, and evidences of "suttee." This custom, already seen in the 5th and 6th centuries, survived into the Viking age, as is suggested by various double graves—the man sometimes burnt, and the woman buried beside him. But of this Dr. Schetelig has already written in the *Saga-book*, and we need say no more than will indicate the range and interest of this important and valuable contribution to northern archaeology.

A word of praise must be given to the illustrations and printing. In some of the drawings the lettering is almost too small for the scale of reproduction, and on p. 166, "Fig. 393" should read "Fig. 397"; but that such a work can issue from a provincial museum and press, speaks highly for the learning and craftsmanship of Norway.

W. G. C.

THIRD REPORT AND INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS
IN COUNTY OF CAITHNESS. *London: His Majesty's Stationery Office,*
1911. Maps and Illustrations. Pp. lviii. + 204. 7s. 6d. net.

Caithness has been extremely fortunate in having been surveyed by an antiquary whose work shows in a preeminent degree the quality of thoroughness. Mr. A. O. Curle, the Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, has brought to bear on the subject dealt with in these pages a knowledge and equipment that gives a special value to his work. When the variety of subjects and the extent of country covered are taken into account the more will the impression be deepened that in having Mr. Curle the Royal Commission are peculiarly fortunate.

The Inventory before us opens with an introduction in which Mr. Curle summarises some of the main points of interest in connexion with monuments having distinctive features. This introduction is preceded by a bibliography of books dealing with the antiquities of Caithness. It is a remarkably full list, and even those who have given attention to the bibliography of the county will not find many works or articles dealing with antiquities overlooked. Caithness is particularly rich in pre-historic monuments. The long horned cairns, some of them 250 feet long, and which Mr. Curle, following the lead of noted archæologists, concludes that they were the burying-places of noted warriors or chiefs in the neolithic period. In a brief review it is well nigh impossible to give anything like an idea of the extraordinary variety of ancient remains that are inventoried and described. The Circular Cairns, Stone Circles, Stone Rows, Standing Stones, Hut Circles, Earth Houses, Tullochs or Brochs, Ecclesiastical Structures, Old Castles of Caithness, are some of

the subjects dealt with. The Tullochs or Brochs, which now, through Mr. Curle's search, have reached the large number of 145, in many places have crumbled to dust, and are now in many cases grass mounds. Mr. Curle inclines to the view that these structures were designed to be impregnable dwellings. Another class of dwellings which as yet have not been under observation were found in the parish of Latheron. The plan of structure is either circular with an interior diameter usually of from 20 to 25 feet long, or oblong with rounded ends measuring about 45 feet by 14 feet. They are nine in number. Of these may be mentioned Cor Tulloch, Houstry (p. 72); Wag Mor, Dunbeath Strath; and the Wag, Achnaclyth. *Wag* is an unfortunate attempt to give in English the Gaelic *Uamhag* the diminutive of *Uamh*, a cave. They were so called from their cave-like appearance before they had fallen in.

Altogether 597 monuments and sites have been noted, and these are accompanied by a wealth of interesting information descriptive of the outstanding features of the subjects inventoried. One misses reference to a few antiquities in the town of Wick, which have been either overlooked or, which is more likely, to which Mr. Curle's attention was not directed. In his bibliographical note to the Latheron Ogham Stone perhaps Mr. Curle should have made reference in addition to Dr. Joseph Anderson's translation of the inscription, and that of the late Mr. E.W. B. Nicholson's in the *Celtic Review*, IV., p. 94, as his reading differs from Dr. Anderson's. A few typographical errors have been noticed, such as *Yarrow Hills* (pp. xxxvi. and xxxvii.) for *Yarrows Hills*. Or is not *Yarehouse* preferable to *Yarrows*? The former is nearer the local pronunciation at anyrate, whether it be the correct form or not. *Carn a' Cladda* (No. 467, p. 129) should be *Carn a' Cladha* (Gaelic: Cairn of the Burial Place). At p. 124 the translation of the Thurso Runic inscription is that given in the *Early Christian Monuments* (part iii., p. 36). But Dr. Jón Stefánsson has pointed out that *ubirlak* should be translated *overlid* instead of *overlay*—the old Norse *lok* being a *lid* (*Miscellany of Viking Club*, ii., 89).

The descriptive matter is accompanied by photographs and illustrations, all executed in splendid style. Two maps are also given, with the sites of the various monuments marked and accompanied by the numbers in the inventory where the subjects are described. The Commissioners are to be congratulated on their Third Report, but the chief praise is due to their energetic Secretary, who has added to northern literature a volume that will hold its own without a peer for years to come in its own particular field.

D. BEATON.

FOURTH REPORT AND INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS IN GALLOWAY. Vol.

I. County of Wigtown. The Royal Commission on the ancient and historical monuments and constructions of Scotland. London: Published by H.M. Stationery Office, 1912. 9½ x 6, pp. xlv. + 196; 128 illustrations, and map of County. 6s. 6d.

If possible these reports are improving in illustration and description, and nothing is spared in their compilation. The Chair-

man of the Commission is Sir Herbert Maxwell, and the Secretary, Alexr. O. Curle.

The monuments, etc., include: ecclesiastical, 12th century castelated and domestic, 15th to 17th century, brochs, motes, forts, hut circles, crannogs, rock sculptures (cup- and ring-markings), cairns, stone circles, standing stones, sculptured crosses, miscellaneous ("Deil's Dyke," etc.).

From the "Historical Sketch" (xlv. pp.) we learn that "Galloway, comprising the modern county of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, long retained a distinction from the rest of Southern Scotland through its ethnography, language, and jurisprudence." Nothing has been found attributable to Roman origin except portable objects. The first historic inhabitants were the Picts, who had the right as late as 1138, to form the advanced guard of the Scottish army. In the ninth century the Norse raids were frequent, and the native chiefs "were often fain to ally themselves with these dreaded rovers in their piratical descents upon Ireland. When Rognvald the Dane conquered Northumbria, and expelled the Saxon king in 937,¹ he is said to have claimed authority as Dux Galwelensium—Duke of the Galwegians—in right of the hereditary superiority of the Saxon kings over the Galloway Picts." It is surmised that the Galloway Picts belonged to the Goidhelic branch of the Celtic race, and thus distinct from the Brythonic or Cymric population of Strathclyde. The Norse element is represented by place-names like Sinniness, Sorby, Kilquhockadale and Glenstockadale (the two latter having received Gaelic prefixes). A further legacy of the Northmen exists in the frequent term "fell" (*fjall*), used in conjunction with the Gaelic names of hills, e.g., Fell of Berhullion, Mockrum Fell." The Gaelic language continued until the 16th century. The marriage of the three daughters of the last native lord in the 13th century to Anglo-Norman nobles, resulted in the introduction of the feudal system, after which the province was to all intents and purposes merged in the realm, although the civil and criminal code was not completely assimilated to that of the rest of Scotland until the 15th century.

It is remarkable that there is no trace of earth-houses ever having existed in Wigtownshire. The county is rich in sculptured stones, and possesses three stones unique among early Christian monuments in Scotland of the 5th and 6th centuries.

There are no stones here with symbols such as are met with in the North-East of Scotland and associated with the early Celtic Church, nor are there any ogham inscriptions.

Two crosses from St. Ninian's Cave and Whithorn bear fragments of Anglian runes, "but from the character of the interlacing with which the crosses are ornamented, which is slightly debased, they appear to be somewhat late in date. Such free-standing crosses are

¹ Rægenwald, King of Northumbria (circa 918, died 921), grandson of Ivarr beinlausi, the son of Ragnarr Loðbrók. *Saga-book*, vol. vii., pp. 51-53.

attributed to a period dating from the 10th to the 12th century." These runes are described in Romilly Allen's *Early Christ. Mon.*, pt. iii., pp. 487, 502, 488, and Stephen's *Runic Mon.*, iv., p. 38; the latter dating them 6th century.

A. W. J.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE, being the Rhind Lectures for 1891, revised to date. By JOHN BEDDOE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1912. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 192. 6s. net.

The "Galchas, with their neighbours the Badakshani (lying south of them between the Oxus and the Hindu Kush, and reported to resemble them), have apparently the best title to represent our Aryan ancestors, if those ancestors are really to be sought in Asia." The author then refers to "the great modern heresy . . . which derives the Aryan languages of Asia in their two great branches, the Iranian and the Indian, from Europe. It has gained ground of late years, and may now perhaps be said to hold the field. Few, however, of those who hold it make any endeavour to account for the colonization of Asia, the difficulty of doing which is very great." He then refers to the "two principal sub-varieties of this theory," one claiming central Europe, and the other the northern zone and "the blonde, dolichocephalic (long-headed) family, of which the Scandinavians furnish the best types." Other anthropologists trace the patriarchal Aryans to the marshes of Lithuania.

There appear to be thirteen varieties of type of mankind, derived from not more than two or three of separate origin. The variety arises from natural selection and adaptability to climate, and not from climatic influences. Mr. Buchan, of Toronto, who has suggested a theory to account for the blonde complexion, choosing Southern Scandinavia as its most possible birth-place, "shows how a fine, transparent skin might give its owner a slight advantage in a somewhat cool and damp climate which it would not have elsewhere, and which indeed might be positively detrimental in a hot country, especially where the air is also dry." The decreasing number of red-haired persons is attributed to the influence of fashion in conjugal selection.

The Teutonic Völkswanderung and Viking colonization is reviewed, and it is surmised that the appearance, in the fourth century, of the Huns, "had much to do with the inception of the Völkswanderung . . . so may the Angles have fled before" the Huns into England.

The researches of Retzius and Fürst in Scandinavia indicate that there is a great general resemblance between the people of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. There were two types, long and broad, the latter, "perhaps of Lappish kindred," was rare. Ethnological changes in Scandinavia during the historic period are described as slight; Ugrians from Bjarmaland settled in the north; and other Finns, the Quaens, followed them; Swedes colonized their own

territory, Norwegians the higher and inner dales, the Danes have receded a little in the south, while Frisians, Low Germans, even Wends, have advanced. Attention is called to the important emigrations from Sweden to Russia; Denmark and Norway to Iceland, Scotland, England, Ireland, Normandy and elsewhere, including America.

"There is an old document somewhere, quoted by Mallet or Dasent, which describes the nobles as fair-haired, the churls red-haired, the thralls black-haired, and which, as well as many of the stories about trolls, seems to point to the expulsion or subjugation of a primitive dark race." The reference here is to *Rigs-Pula* (see *Corp. Poet. Bor. I.*, 234, 514); thrall: swarthy skin, bent back, thick crooked fingers [black-haired], long heeled, thin shanked, snub nose; yeoman: ruddy skin, [brown-haired], red and ruddy, rolling eyes; gentleman: white skinned, yellow-haired, bright eyed; *Lady*: slender fingered, hair yellow, rosy cheeks, etc.

In Norway it is found that the skull is broad in a number of districts in the interior. "The prevalence of longheads concurs generally with that of a high stature, and very blonde hair, a more advanced social condition, and sometimes aristocratic, but certainly conservative tendencies." Near the head of the Sognefjord some dales are inhabited by broad-headed and dark complexioned people, with great physical and intellectual activity. The fairest people are in West Gothland and Scania. In Dalecarlia, dark hair. The central provinces produce taller men than the northern or southern, and they have a larger proportion of longheads. Only a few Icelandic head measurements have been made.

Britain received its successive populations from the continent, and has so been behindhand. The primitive longheads in Scotland preceded the broadheads, who were a different race. Linguistic evidence provides Iberian forms of speech in ancient Scotland, while there is none of prehistoric Teutonic. A survey of the Isle of Man gave results to be expected, viz., mixed Scandio-Gaelic, with a few pure types of Turanian, British bronze, Iberian, Teutonic, Gaelic. The Scandinavian element is more potent near the easiest landing places, and less so in the rougher or more remote parishes.

There is a specially interesting chapter on "Scotland with General Conclusions." Pictish is supposed to be a Keltic dialect with Iberian elements. It is doubted that Norse was ever the language of the commonalty in the Hebrides, and it is surmised that the islanders were bilingual, as formerly in Man, and as in the Highlands and Wales to-day.

The general conclusion is that in Europe the broadheads are now increasing more than the longheads, "the Mediterranean race has had its turn . . . but there are some signs, I think, of its future revival."

These popular lectures should prove instructive and highly interesting reading for the general reader and the student, who will find

all the latest theories and facts massed together in an attractive form. The student will miss an index. Orkney and Shetland have not been surveyed. But it would not be surprising, when such a survey has taken place, if Pictish survivals were found to be more strongly apparent in the inland districts, even after all these eleven centuries since the settlement by the Norsemen. We shall soon have the results of Dr. Jakobsen's examination of the place-names, in which there are Pictish survivals, and which we should also naturally expect to be more prevalent in the remote districts.

A. W. J.

KING FIALAR: a Poem in five songs by JOHAN LUDVIG RNEBERG, translated by EIRÍKR MAGNUSSON, M.A.; pp. xx. + 99. London: J. M. Dent, 1912. 5s. net.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that the reviewer takes up this work; for to no one does the student of Scandinavian languages in England owe more than to Mr. Magnússon. Perhaps best known for the versions of Icelandic prose works, which he made in conjunction with the late William Morris, he has moreover translated the Icelandic religious poem "Lilja," as well as "Grotta-söngur" and "Darraðaljód," but lately published by the Viking Club. Nor must we forget the encouragement he has given to Old Norse studies as well by the teaching which for many years he carried on in Cambridge, as by the valuable papers which he has contributed to learned societies.

The works of Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804-1877) marked a revolution in Swedish literature; for, living as he did in distant Finland, he was able to escape the paralysing influence of the literary coteries of Lund or Upsala, and, as a zealous student alike of Nature and the Classics, to introduce a note of realism hitherto unknown in Swedish poetry. The "Lyrical songs," translated by Mr. Magnússon and the late Professor Palmer as long ago as 1878, the "Elk-hunters," "Hanna," and "Nadeschda," are all of first-rate quality, while "Ensign Stål's Stories," which celebrate the heroic defence of Finland against the Russians in 1808, at once raised Runeberg to be the national poet of the Swedish-speaking population in that country.

In the story of King Fialar, the most ambitious, if not the greatest of Runeberg's poems, are blended Northern saga and Celtic romance. Fialar rules the Gauthiod, Morannal in the Ossianic realm of Morven. But the whole poem is pervaded by the spirit of Athenian tragedy, the unavailing struggle of mankind against the gods. At Yuletide, at the hour when vows are made, King Fialar swears—

"In mine own will I heretofore believed,
In that same will I still believe: in war
It ruled the course of death, indomitable,
It shall in peace direct the course of life."

But to his vaunt an answer comes from Dargar, the malignant seer—

"He shall
Behold a day when stained with guilt, his race
Is quenched in shame, his only son embracing
As bride, his sister to his fiery breast."

By the sacrifice of his only daughter, Fialar strives to prove the prophet false—but all in vain. Twenty years later his over-weening pride is visited by nemesis, which ever follows on the heels of *úðpis*.

The poem is lofty and severe in tone, yet interspersed with lyrical passages of wonderful beauty, the most remarkable of which are the songs of the lovelorn princes of Morven to the fair Oihonna. In this work Mr. Magnússon has attempted that most difficult of literary tasks, the translation of a great poem from one foreign language into another, and assuredly he has not failed. He has found it impossible to retain the elaborate metrical form of the original, but he has produced in dignified language a translation, and not a mere paraphrase, of a work which will prove to the English reader that the "problem play" is not the only product of modern Scandinavian literature.

BRUCE DICKINS.

NOTE.—The above was printed before Mr. Magnússon's death.

"STEINGRÍMUR THORSTEINSSON, EIN ISLANDISCHER DICHTER UND KULTURBRINGER," VON J. C. POESTION, MUENCHEN AND LEIPZIG, GEORG MUELLER, 1912. Pp. 152, with portrait; in paper, 3s. 6d., in cloth, 5s.

THIS work is offered by its Viennese author, the well known exponent of Iceland and the Icelanders, as a tribute to the poet on his 80th birthday. Steingrímur Thorsteinsson was born in 1831 at Stapi, a hamlet romantically placed between Snæfellsjökull and the Atlantic, and his verse reflects the wild beauty with which his infancy was surrounded. But one who writes in Icelandic can hardly expect a world-wide audience. Some of his pieces have been presented to the English reader by Mrs. Disney Leith in her "Original Verses and Translations." Here we have no less than sixty poems, songs and epigrams rendered pleasantly into German verse, each introduced with appreciative criticism and the whole prefaced by a memoir of the poet. This little book ought to do much towards redressing the harshness of fate, so far as any translation can convey the flavour and odour of lyric poetry. To one reader at least it has recalled—and very vividly—the charm of "eldgamla Ísafold" and her kindly children.

Y.

HARALD THE FIRST OF THE VIKINGS. By CAPTAIN CHARLES YOUNG. London: Messrs. George Harraff & Company, 1911. Price 5s.

AN excellent work, well written, bright and vigorous, full of hair-breadth escapes and adventures of those hardy Norse Vikings from whom so many of the English and Scottish people are descended.

The career of Harald Fair Hair, who became King in 860 A.D., is faithfully described in a bright and natural style and shows how the present Kingdom of Norway, was welded together into one strong state,

thanks to the indomitable bravery and statecraft of one strong man, who never cut his golden locks until his arduous task was accomplished.

Norway, prior to Harald's accession to power, was split up into a lot of small kingdoms incessantly at war with one another. Harald Fair Hair however, put an end to all this by very drastic methods, which are described in detail in this thrilling work.

For twelve long years Harald was engaged in the strenuous task of hunting down the Viking kings, earls and chieftains, who objected to the new order of things. After wading through streams of blood, Harald finally succeeded in carrying out his plans and ascended the throne of a united Norway.

The first of the sea kings, who opposed Harald's ambition, was the brave king Gandalf. According to the Sagas, "he gathered to himself allies, and attempted to resist the king; but in the end, one by one, the five kings were slain, after making the most stubborn resistance they possibly could."

Harald then took to himself the kings' territories, as far as the Glommen river.

Many of the Vikings were slain in battle, others in terrible sea fights, reminding one of the contests of Nelson, while some of the Viking earls and kings were surprised in their castles, banqueting halls, or farmsteads, and burnt to death in them at midnight, or put to the sword as they endeavoured to escape from the flames. In these terrible contests one knows not which to admire most, the bravery and skill of Harald, or the indomitable valour of his opponents, who preferred to die fighting as Norsemen should, rather than submit to what they considered infamy and disgrace; for they would not bend their knee to any man.

No quarter was given by Harald to all who opposed him, but all who came in and tendered their submission were pardoned and shown many favours. Harald, after disposing of the confederacy of the five kings, who had united against him, then marched into the Uplands of Norway and fought the fight to the finish with the stubborn men of Trondhjem and Orkadale.

But the contest was brief and decisive. The remarkable generalship of Harald soon told against the stubbornness of his foes, who apparently were not so well trained as Harald's forces.

This policy caused many freedom loving Vikings to flee from Norway to Scotland and the Western Isles, where they gathered together a large army and caused Harald still more trouble, until they were finally subdued in the great battle of Caithness, where Harald's superior strategy again won the day.

Before these punitive expeditions could be carried out, Harald had to build a powerful fleet of war drakes, galleys, and other craft. Whilst engaged in this work Harald was opposed by the men of Orkadale in the centre of Norway. This unexpected opposition of these stubborn and hardy mountaineers necessitated another expedition in the depth of winter, full of dangers and difficulties. No one could understand how Harald would be able to carry out this campaign. But Harald's genius and

determination overcame all difficulties ; for to the great surprise of his opponents he surrounded the forests of the enemy with his spearmen, and after driving them like wolves before him, set fire to the woods and burnt to death all who would not submit to his rule. About 1,000 gallant men, sooner than submit, were burnt to death in the Updale woods.

This terrible vengeance of Harald is graphically described by the author and is one of the finest chapters of the book.

But this lesson was soon forgotten and before long Harald was engaged in fighting many battles on land and sea, before the freedom loving Norsemen would yield to his supremacy. Many there were who would not yield, and fled to England, Scotland, France, and the Isles of Scotland, where their descendants are living to this day.

The burning of King Vemund, the Murder of Aki, the Battle of the Staked River, the Great Drowning, the Battle of Caithness, the Story of Rolf the Ganger, the ancestor of William the Conqueror, are delightful reading. This book though expressly written for boys contains so much valuable and scholarly information concerning the habits, customs, social distinctions, arms and arts of the Norsemen, who were far more cultured than is generally supposed, that it could well be read by many grown up people, whose knowledge of the Norman, Swedish, Danish, Angle, and even their own origin is, to say the least, very vague indeed.

In writing this work, the author has not only consulted some of the best existing authorities, but supplied a useful map of Norway, which makes it easy for the reader to follow Harald in his various expeditions against the rebellious kings and chieftains.

"There are many strong threads of connexion between English and Norse affairs" remarks Carlyle, and this being the case, a perusal of this interesting volume not only throws much light on the early history of Norway, but also of England and Scotland. The title of the work is very misleading ; for Harald who lived in the 9th century was by no means the first of the Vikings. Even in the 2nd and 3rd centuries the fleets of the Svevi swept the British seas, and Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Vikings existed centuries before the coming of Harald, although they did not pay the coast of Britain their undivided attention.

The treasure trove of Roman Britain and Gaul found in the Viking tombs in Scandinavia and Gothland, show that even in the third and fourth centuries the Vikings were very active. But a name is not everything and the book is the first consideration. This is an excellent work and will be hailed with delight by many, both boys and girls for whom it is specially written.

WILLIAM BARNES STEVENI.

ISLANDICA : An Annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library, edited by GEORGE WILLIAM HARRIS, Librarian. Vol. V. Bibliography of the Mythical Heroic Sagas, by HALLDÓR HERMANNSON. Issued by Cornell University Library. *Ithaca, New York*, 1912. pp. 73. Price one dollar.

This is a bibliography of *fornaldarsögur*, mythical-heroic sagas, that is, of a time "*fornold*," before the foundation of the Nor-

wegian kingdom and the colonisation of Iceland. These sagas were written in the latter half of the 13th and the earlier part of the 14th century, the period of decadence in saga writing, "when foreign influences became marked, when copying and recasting of the earlier sagas was much in vogue, when tales and stories, omitted by the earlier writers, were found worthy of record, often freely elaborated or extended, and when new stories also were invented." They are all described as unhistorical, even those dealing with historic persons (Hrólf's saga kraka, Ragnar's saga, etc.). The subjects of others are derived from non-Scandinavian peoples (*Ásmundar saga kappabana*, *Hervarar saga*, *Völsunga saga*, etc.); others purely fictitious (*lygisögur*, *stjúpmæðra sögur*). *Þiðreks saga* occupies a place by itself, containing foreign traditions and tales in their original form, and probably largely a close translation; its connexion with the *Völsung* and *Völund* legends accounts for its inclusion in the list. The whole *Völsung* and *Niblung* literature is not included, but only such as deals with the Norwegian-Icelandic version as found in the *Völsunga* saga and the Low German version as represented in the *Þiðreks* saga. Articles on heroic poems of the *Edda* are included. Saxo Grammaticus and the Chronicle of Hven are given in the Appendix, and three spurious Icelandic sagas.

This valuable and exhaustive bibliography gives collections (texts, translations, general works), individual sagas, and appendix. It is invaluable and indispensable to the student, the references being so complete. Under each saga are given the translations, articles on the saga, reviews of translations, etc., etc.

X.

THE SHETLAND CATTLE HERD BOOK, containing stock inspected in 1911, with list of Breeders and Owners, indexes of cows and heifers and bulls, and a list of office-bearers and members of the Shetland Cattle Herd Book Society in 1911, also points of Shetland cows and bulls. Compiled under direction of the Editing Committee. Vol. I., $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, pp. viii. + 128, illustrated. *Lerwick: T. and J. Manson, 1912.*

The illustrations are of the first president of the Society, Gilbert Anderson, and of two cows and two bulls. The foundation of this society must be of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the Shetland crofters. In the preface, the native breed is described as of considerable antiquity, and probably of Scandinavian origin, and the most diminutive in the world. But, it may be remarked, that as the Norsemen probably found the small Shetland pony in the islands, they may also have found the small cows and sheep there as well.

Besides their smallness they are hardy, and tuberculosis is unknown among them. A cow will yield three gallons of milk a day, rich, and producing excellent cream. As meat, their beef surpasses in tenderness and delicacy of flavour. In colour they are black, dun, white, brown, red, and spotted of various shades of colour. The

purest types are found in the west Mainland. Their names vary from "Norna" to "Dolly Varden." The scale of points is given in the appendix, 100 being perfection. The Society is deserving of every success in its patriotic work, and the book does credit to the publishers. X.

NORWEGIAN SELF-TAUGHT, WITH PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION. By C. A. THIMM. Revised and enlarged by P. Th. HANSSSEN, 5th edition. London: E. Marlborough and Co., 51, Old Bailey, E.C., 1912. pp. 128. Wrappers, 2s., cloth, 2s. 6d.

The object of this handbook, like the others of *Marlborough's Self-taught Series*, is to give "sportsmen, tourists and travellers, commercial men, students, and all who desire to enter into communication with Norway and the Norwegians," useful and valuable instruction, and to supply a working and practical knowledge of the Norwegian language sufficient for purposes of business or pleasure. The system of phonetic pronunciation is simple and easy. The vocabularies contain words of use in daily talk, as well as colloquial phrases. An outline of grammar is also given, which makes the book of use to the student of the language. Modern Norwegian differs now so much from Danish that this handbook will be particularly useful to those who have to make the best of a Danish dictionary in reading Norwegian. Information is also given regarding forms of letters, money, weights and measures, postal rates, etc., etc. X.

NA SÉ BONNAICH BHEAGA, AND OTHER EASY GAELIC FAIRY TALES. From the unpublished MS. collections of the late J. F. CAMPBELL OF ISLAY, IAIN ÒG ILE. Arranged by J. G. MACKAY. Price 4d. Translation 2d.

The name of J. F. Campbell is known to most folklorists especially all those interested in Gaelic folk-tales. The above booklet contains a number of these folk-tales collected by the indefatigable efforts of the well-known Celtic collector. They are arranged by J. G. Mackay and accompanied by a translation which is sufficiently true to the original while reading well and smoothly in English. Folklorists will be sure to add these to their collections. The booklets may be obtained through Miss A. MacLennan, 82, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, London, S.W. Z.

"WIT, CHARACTER, FOLKLORE AND CUSTOMS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, with a Glossary of over 4,000 Words and Idioms now in use," by RICHARD BLAKEBOROUGH, late Hon. Curator of the R.S.S., Author of "More than a dream," etc. Second edition. *Salisbury-by-the-Sea, W. Rapp & Sons, Ltd.*, 1911. Pp. xvi. + 504, with portrait of author as frontispiece. 5s. net.

ONE would think that Canon Atkinson had said all that there was to say about the folk-history of this interesting district, but there are still

gleanings after his harvest, and they are gathered up in this amusing book. It is not addressed to students of comparative mythology and philology, but it may put them here and there on the track of additions to their material. For instance:—it is a question whether the seafaring descendents of the Danes and Norse show any traces of a sea-language or taboo-talk in other parts of Britain than in Shetland; and hitherto the question, so far as we know, had been unanswered. One passage here (p. 141) suggests a possible survival:—"If whilst a fisherman was baiting his nets anyone mentioned anything in connection with a pig, or dakky, as it was called, the worst of luck would be looked for." There are many names for "pig" in the Shetland sea-language, but "dakky" is not among them; it appears to be Midland and North-eastern English; still, we have here an apparent taboo in the use of the animal's name.

W. G. C.

THE CELTIC REVIEW. Nos. 26—30. *Edinburgh: William Hodge and Co.* Quarterly, 2s. 6d. net.

This Review is conducted with great editorial skill and ability, and in the numbers before us there are articles of first-class interest to students interested in Celtic matters. Among the longer articles may be mentioned Prof. MacKinnon's translation of the Gaelic version of the *Thebaid* of Statius, and Rev. Donald MacLean's series of articles on the Literature of the Scottish Gael, which are now issued in book form. The articles by Mr. James Ferguson, K.C., on the British Race and Kingdom in Scotland, are also very interesting. "Helgebiorn the Heathen," by Alice Milligan, in Nos. 26, 27, makes its appeal to Celt and Viking. Folk-lorists will find in "Cluich na Cloinne Children's Games," and in "Children's Rimes," much to interest them. These rhymes, though given in Gaelic, are accompanied by translations. Among articles dealing with genealogy may be mentioned: The MacEwens and MacSweens, and The Clan Chattan. A notable article is the address delivered by the late Hon. Whitelaw Reid to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution; after reading "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot," Scotsmen may be forgiven if they have a greater conceit of themselves than ever. Dr. Watson's *Topographical Varia*, though fragmentary, are very valuable coming as they do from a master of the subject. The book reviews are very well done, and contain one dealing with the second edition of Dr. MacBain's *Etymological Gaelic Dictionary*. The reviewer, the Rev. C. M. Robertson, has not a very high opinion of the editorial work of the new edition. Dr. Watson is also very severe on Dinan's *Monumenta Historica Celtica*, and rightly so, we believe, for the translations are very far from what they should be. Altogether Mrs. Watson, who edits the Review, is to be heartily congratulated on the editorial skill with which she conducts this high-class and scholarly quarterly.

D. B.

JOURNAL OF THE FOLK-SONG SOCIETY. No. 16, being the Third Part of Vol. IV. London: 19, Berners Street, W., 1911. Printed privately for the Members of the Society by *Robert MacLehose and Co., Ltd.*, at the *University Press, Glasgow*.

Recently there has been considerable activity in the printing of Gaelic songs and poetry. The appearance of Mrs. Kennedy Fraser's *Songs of the Hebrides* and the *MacDonald Collection of Gaelic Poetry* in recent times, followed by Miss Tolmie's collection in the book before us, and soon to be followed by two new volumes of Dr. Carmichael's *Carmina Gadelica*, show that the Celt has no reason to complain of the attention that is being devoted to this department of Gaelic literature. In some respects Miss Tolmie's collection is unique and well deserves the high compliment paid to it by Miss Broadwood, the editor, when she says that it "opens a mine of interest and delight to musicians, poets, folk-lorists, and historians, and undoubtedly forms one of the most important contributions yet made towards the preservation of the purely traditional music and poetry of our British Isles in general, and of Scotland in particular." Miss Tolmie has been a diligent collector from her youth, and living among the Gaelic-speaking people of the Hebrides, familiar with their language, music, and traditions, she has brought together a collection remarkably complete in its way, annotated and illustrated by notes of much interest. The collection is edited by Miss Broadwood, who in her introduction makes reference to the part her collaborators played in the production of the book, which does such credit to them all. Miss Tolmie has two interesting sections on "Notes and Reminiscences," and a "Singer's Memories of Life in Skye." The first is biographical, and the second refers to the singers from whom she obtained many of the songs. An important article is contributed by Miss Gilchrist, on "Note on the Modal System of Gaelic Tunes," in which the music of Miss Tolmie's folk-songs is discussed. The Songs in the Collection are classified according to subjects such as:—Songs of Rest and Recreation, Cradle Songs, Nurse's Songs, Vocal Dance Music; Songs of Labour: Waulking Songs, Reaping Song, Rowing Songs, Milking Songs; Ancient Heroic Lays: Songs to Chiefs and Others and Laments, Love Lyrics, etc. The songs are accompanied by their music in the staff notation, with translations from the Gaelic and very interesting notes, explanatory, historical, philological and musical, by Miss Tolmie, Miss Broadwood, Miss Gilchrist, and Rev. George Henderson, Ph.D. Those interested in Norse matters will find much in this collection to attract them. The *Oran Talaidh an Eich-Uisge*, *Caoidh an Eich-Uisge* and *Cumha an Eich-Uisge* (*i.e.*, the Lullaby, Lament and Lamentation of the Water-Horse) have a Norse connexion, and Miss Gilchrist says that all the tunes appear to be of Norse origin. One of the Waulking Songs—*Oran Teannachaidh*—which was sung while wringing the cloth with the peculiar refrain *Hì'm bó ha!* which

certainly has not a Gaelic appearance, is suggested by Miss Gilchrist to have been influenced by a Norse connexion.

The book is splendidly printed, as one would expect coming from the house of MacLehose and Son. It is also wonderfully free from typographical errors. When one remembers the sore treatment the language of the Gael receives from the compositor—quite unintentional, of course—it is a pleasure to come across a volume so free from misprints, which is probably due in a great measure to Dr. Henderson. We have noticed only one or two trivial misprints—*Brodrick* for *Brodict* (p. viii.); *min'n* for *mi'n*; *dhinns e* for *dh'innis e* (p. 208).

An editorial note accompanying the book intimates that "all interested in Gaelic music, poetry and tales of the past, can obtain a copy of this Journal by sending one year's subscription (ten shillings and sixpence), to the Secretary of the Folk-Song Society, Frederick Keel, Esq., 19, Berners Street, London, W.

D. B.

THE CELTIC MONTHLY, AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR HIGHLANDERS.
Glasgow: A. M. Mackay, 10, Bute Mansions, Hillhead. Vol. xix., pp. 181-240, vol. xx., pp. 240, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. 3d. monthly. Bound volumes, 6s. post free.

A casual perusal of this popular and bright journal is good evidence that to have a proper knowledge of Highland history in all its branches, place-names, folk-lore, etc., it is necessary to have a knowledge of the Vikings. There are very few chief families who do not trace Norse descent. Norse place-names are numerous and the descendants of the Norse settlers now speak Gaelic in which language there are many loan-words from the Norse.

Among the subjects treated are "Halkirk." O.N. Há-kirkja, high church or cathedral, the seat of the bishop of Caithness before Dornoch, in which the late Rev. A. Mackay gives an account of the Norsemen in Caithness, legends of the Caithnessmen at Bannockburn, the apparition of St. Magnus (xix., 182), Bruce in Orkney, etc. (204).

"The Raven, the clan Dougall bird" is traced to Norse mythology, and the ancestor of the Lords of Lorn was of Norse descent through his mother (187).

"Records of a Famous Regiment, the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders," by Lieut. Iain Mackay Scobie, India (xix., xx.)

"Notes on the Celtic Year," with names of months and seasons, with proverbs and beliefs (xx., 34, etc.).

"Gaelic proverbs" (65, etc.).

"The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford," with full page portraits and account of their wedding (81).

"Guide to Stornoway and the Lews," reviewed (106).

"Guide to the Isle of Skye," reviewed (133).

"The Gunns," claimed to be descended from Olaf of Gairsay, Orkney (156).

"Our Highland Dances" described—sword-dance, Highland fling, Strathspey, reel of Tulloch.

"Luathadh or waulking," describes the waulking or shrinking of home spuns and a ballad sung during the process (240)

These entertaining and well illustrated volumes contain a mass of Highland lore and custom of value. It would be a great achievement if the editor could get correspondents in the Highlands to contribute hitherto unrecorded lore—customs, tales, folk-lore and the like.

W. J.

GADELICA: A JOURNAL OF MODERN IRISH STUDIES. Edited by THOMAS F. O'RAHILLY. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., 1912. 2/6 net.

This well-edited and interesting quarterly is an attempt to do for Modern Irish what is done by *Eriu* the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie* and the *Revue Celtique* for ancient Irish. It opens with a biographical sketch in Irish of the life and work of Father Eoghan O'Caoimh (to give him the Irish form of his name). Poetry is represented by a poem of Giolla Brighde O'Heoghusa; the poem is in Irish, printed in Roman characters, and is followed by a translation. It was written by Giolla Brighde on the occasion of his leaving Ireland to study on the Continent. "Speirbhean ag trácht ar Reipeil" and "Caoine ar Bhas Thaidhg Ghaedlaigh" are poems printed in Celtic characters. "Mid-Eighteenth Century Conversation," by J. H. Lloyd, is an article that will be of much interest alike to Gaelic and Irish philologists. "Pairlement Chlainne Tómais," by Prof. Bergin, is a satire by an unknown author. It is cruel, and its flashes of humour are of the Rabelaisian type. Prof. Bergin holds that the internal evidence proves the satire to belong to the middle of the 17th century. The Miscellanea contain interesting notes on *suibhisgéal*, *fíu* (even) and *teacht i dtír*, *teacht suas*, etc. The review of Bishop Gallagher's Irish Sermons, or to give the book its proper title, "Seanmóiri Muighe Nuadhad le Séamus Ua Gallchobhair, Easbog Ráthabhoth" is a very thorough and scholarly piece of work. The philological and grammatical notes are of high value. Altogether the Editor, alike for this review and for the editing of *Gadelica*, is to be congratulated, as also the publishers and printers, who have done their part of the work well.

D. B.

THE ANTIQUARY. November, 1911—December, 1912. London: Elliott Stock. Monthly, 6d. Annual Subscription, 6s.

"Place-Names and Roman Sites," by H. M. White, in which "a caution may be interjected against a practice which was more common a generation ago, of ascribing the origin of place-names to the names

of persons without the slightest evidence or authority," of which practice he finds the author of *A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect* guilty; but he gives no evidence or proofs. Adverse criticisms of this paper will be found, vii., 480, viii., 47.

"The Saxon Conquest of Somerset," by the Rev. C. W. Whistler and Albany F. Major, is continued. In the correspondence (vol. vii. 440) it is asked whether there are any superstitions about "trees growing from graves" in other counties than Hertfordshire. This subject has been treated by Mr. E. S. Hartland in *Primitive Paternity*, vol. i., p. 158, and an Iceland example is quoted in our *Year-Book*, vol. iii., p. 50.

"Rag Wells and Old Clothes Crosses," by J. Harris Stone (vii. 463), with examples of Rag Wells in Man and Scotland (vii. 463).

"Fiscal Areas 'for Geld,'" with interesting notes on Norman land denominations, *e.g.*, five ploughlands "for geld," giving, with the fallow, 60 oxgangs. In 1320 each Myton oxgang contained fifteen acres of arable land (and $15 \times 8 = 120$) and ten acres of meadow thereto pertaining (vii., 468).

"Scottish Souterrains: An Architectural Detail," by D. MacRitchie, with reference to examples in Orkney and Caithness (viii. 24).

"The Old Germanic House," by S. O. Addy; the dwelling part, with open fire without chimney, is called the *flet*. There are two rows of posts or pillars forming aisles, and somewhat similar in plan to the Old Norse skáli (viii. 50).

"The Scots Guard of the French Kings," by G. P. Insh (viii. 95). Founded in the 15th century, and swept away in 1830.

"A Glimpse of Orkney and Shetland two hundred years ago," by W. Fordyce Clark (viii. 139), from Brand's *Description*.

Review of *The Real Captain Cleveland* (viii., 198). "Even Scott's magic fails him somewhat in his *Pirate*, and Captain Cleveland is but a poor and far from convincing creation. The real pirate captain, Gow, is not much more interesting."

"Orkney Fin-men," by David MacRitchie (viii. 240).

Review of "Essays on Questions connected with Beowulf." "This work is sure of a warm welcome from the ever-widening circle of students who find a fascination in the old English epic whereof it treats . . . the present handsome publication has the advantage of being edited by Dr. Clark Hall, already known for his labours in this field" (viii. 438).

Dr. Jakobsen's *Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norrøne sprog på Shetland*, reviewed by W. G. Collingwood, with interesting English parallels (viii., 479).

The above are items of immediate interest to our readers, but these numbers are as full as ever of interesting and instructive papers on English and general antiquarian subjects, reviews of books, reports of proceedings of societies, and notes of current antiquarian news, etc.

A. J.

GYPSY AND FOLK-LORE GAZETTE.—Romanitshels', Didakais and Folk-lore Gazette, reflecting also the opinions of Tinkers, Travellers, Gawjos, Show-folki and Posh-rats. Printed privately for the members of the Gypsy and Folk-lore Club, 6, Hand Court, Bedford Row, London, W.C., by Messrs. Brond & Co., Richmond. Vol. I., 1912. 10 x 7½, pp. 139, illustrated. Annual subscription to the Club (and Gazette), £1.

The object of the "Gypsy and Folk-lore Club" is to promote fellowship among those interested in Gypsies, and Gypsies themselves. To encourage study of, and conversation in the Romani language. To promote a greater interest in the study of Folk-lore generally. Premises have been taken at 5, Hand Court, where members have the use of rooms decorated in Gypsy style. A Library of Gypsy and Folk-lore books is provided. Lectures are given weekly. Concerts and "at homes" at which Gypsy artists appear, are arranged from time to time. Exhibitions of metal-working, basket-making and tinker-work of the Gypsies are held periodically. Performances of Folk-plays, by Synge, Yeats, Ibsen, and others whose works abound in Folk-lore will be a feature of the Club.

A catalogue of the Library has been printed, also "English-Gypsy Vocabulary, index to the principal words and roots in the Gypsy-English vocabulary and its roots," by Bath C. Smart, M.D., and Henry Thomas Crofton.

Gypsy folk-lore is so much bound up with the districts which the gypsies frequent, that it is of the greatest importance in the study of the folklore of these districts, and hence the work of this Club is of great interest and value to our Society.

Mr. David MacRitchie gives an interesting account of the tinkers in Caithness fifty years ago. An interesting historical sketch of the gypsies is contributed by Mr. A. Scott-Macfie. Dr. Ranking gives a paper on customs—festivities, Christmas, births, marriage, death and burial. "Borrow's forgotten ballads" have numerous references to Norse episodes. "The ancient Border Gypsies" are described by F. E. de Varville, with the original ballad, "Johnie Faa." The volume concludes with a "Vocabulary of words used by the Scottish Gypsies," and "A short Bibliography of the Border Gypsies." These publications are artistically produced on thick paper with good illustrations, the work of enthusiasts, who are deserving of every encouragement and help.

X.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORICAL REVIEW. *Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons*, 1912. 459 pp., illustrated. Quarterly, 2s. 6d. net.

The contributions to this interesting and ably edited periodical, which are of immediate interest to students of Scandinavian history and literature, are as follows: "Ragna-rök and Orkney," which is intended as a commentary on both the Eddas, based on Orkney records, dialect, traditions, etc., and forms a contribution to the subject of "The Home of the Edda." The author has since come to the

conclusion that the Orkney word "towmale," quoted p. 156, and which occurs in an old Shetland charter as "tunmoll," is derived from O.N. *tún-völlr*, a strip of land around a house, and not related to *tá*. *Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, and *Fornvännen* are reviewed by Mr. J. Curle, p. 197, Dr. Erskine Beveridge's *North Uist* is reviewed by Father O. Blundell, p. 199, Mr. D. MacRitchie has a communication on Finn-Men, p. 223. "A Roll of the Scottish Parliament, 1344," by Dr. Maitland Thomson, p. 235, deals with Malise, 8th earl of Strathearn, Caithness and Orkney. "The Monuments of Caithness," by Geo. Neilson, p. 241. "Notes on Swedo-Scottish Families," by Eric E. Etzel, p. 268. *Ældre Norske Sprog-minder*, is reviewed by Gilbert Goudie, p. 330. "An Old Tiree Rental of the Year 1662," p. 343, gives interesting data as to ounce-, and penny- lands. Fea's "The Real Captain Cleveland," is reviewed by A. Francis Steuart. *Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* is reviewed by Gilbert Goudie, p. 105. Besides these few papers there are numerous valuable articles dealing with Scottish History.

A. W. J.

OBITUARY.

JAMES ANDERSON, Kirkwall.—Born in Kirkwall, and died there April 25, 1912, aged 78. Educated at the Grammar School, Kirkwall, and went to Edinburgh, where he was trained in the printing trade. He returned to Kirkwall, where his father and he founded the *Orcadian* newspaper in 1854, which has ever since been a favourite organ for antiquarian contributions. Among the contributors may be mentioned J. G. Fotheringham, George Petrie, Sir Henry Dryden, —at one time Mr. Wilson (afterwards founder of the *Edinburgh Evening News*) was editor. Mr. Anderson subsequently was on the staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle* for eight years. On the death of his father in 1875 Mr. Anderson returned to Kirkwall, and carried on the *Orcadian* till 1895, when he retired, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. W. R. Mackintosh, under whose able editorship the paper has more than ever encouraged the publication of contributions on the old-lore of the islands. Mr. Anderson was at one time member of the Town Council, and opposed the demolition of the old Town Hall. He was buried in St. Magnus' churchyard.

JOHN A. BALFOUR.—Died March 15, 1912, at Bournemouth. Only son of Alexander Balfour, Kelvindare, Kelvinside. In the person of Mr. J. A. Balfour, whose sad and premature death many will deplore, Scottish archæology has lost an enthusiastic and capable worker, and Glasgow has lost one of her most cultured citizens. Endowed with some leisure and with a strong bias towards historical and archæological studies, Mr. Balfour undertook some years ago for the Arran Society, the editorship of a projected "Book of Arran." Into this task he threw himself with much energy, and though fate has decreed that the task was not to be accomplished, a volume on the archæology of the island happily remains as an enduring memorial to his industry as the editor and his ability as a worker in this field. His papers in that volume, which were also published at greater length in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on "The Holy Isle and Runic Inscriptions in the Cave of St. Molaise," on "An Irish Celtic Monastery," on "Viking Interments," and on "The Fortified and Domestic Sites in the Island," gained him a well-deserved and widespread reputation as an able and versatile investigator. Had he lived to carry them out certain larger schemes of work, including a comprehensive survey of the Norse remains in Scotland, would have won him a prominent place among Scottish archæologists.

Last year he took an important part in organising the exhibition at the Palace of History in the Scottish Historical Exhibition, and

the committee found in him one of their hardest and most devoted workers, while the show of Norse antiquities, in which so much interest was taken, was the special product of his energy. Mr. Balfour was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a member of the Council, representing Glasgow, of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society; he was also a prominent member of the Provand's Lordship Club. His modesty, tact, and consideration for all with whom he came in contact gave him many attached friends.—*Glasgow Herald*, March 18, 1912.

As convenor of the Norse-Scottish section of the Glasgow Exhibition, he received fitting acknowledgment from the Norsemen's League, Christiania, the gift taking the form of a richly engraved old Norse silver tankard, bearing the inscription—"To J. A. Balfour, F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), in thankfulness; Nordmands-Forbundet." In a letter accompanying the gift, the committee express their feeling of gratitude for the valuable services rendered by Mr. Balfour to the Norse-Scottish section and to the furtherance of mutual knowledge and sympathy between Norsemen and Scotchmen. The presentation was made through the medium of Mr. Johan Johanson, the Norwegian Consul in Glasgow.

NORWEGIAN PRESS REFERENCES.

Announcement was received by cable on Saturday of the death of Mr. J. A. Balfour, after prolonged illness. We all remember his name in connection with the great historical Exhibition in Glasgow last year, it being mainly owing to his energy and work that Norway succeeded in having her own section at this Exhibition. Very few have, however, any idea of what energy and perseverance was required in order to carry this out, what formal difficulties had to be overcome and what tremendous amount of work was necessary before the representative and splendid Norse Section emerged as a prominent link in the Historical Exhibition as a whole.

Mr. Balfour was the soul of it. The Norwegians in Scotland, "Nordmands-Forbundet," Norwegian Museums, and a great number of private individuals in this country, etc., all contributed what they could, but the one, who, before any one else, arranged everything and carried out the whole matter was Mr. Balfour. It goes without saying that he was as warmly interested in Norway, Norwegian history, and in the ancient Norse connexion with Scotland as any Norwegian.

A deep interest of this kind does not emerge suddenly. Many years previous to the preparations for the Glasgow Exhibition I came in contact with Mr. Balfour in connection with his examinations and studies of Viking relics on the Scottish Isles. He has excavated pagan Norse Viking graves on the Scottish Isles, written papers on Norse finds in Scotland, examined and copied runic inscriptions, studied Norse place-names, etc., and above all he was

always an advocate of a correct and sympathetic understanding of the ancient Norse colonisation on Scottish territory. In Scotland, just as in Ireland, there is a romantic coloured national movement, which cultivates all that is Gaelic and old Scottish in language and traditions of the people, and is very hostile in its historical conception of the part played by the Norse element in the development of the country. Mr. Balfour, like many other Scotchmen of undoubted national sentiments, was firmly opposed to this tendency. He was of the opinion that this interest, which was in itself both legitimate and useful to the Gaelic population, ought not to lead him to an under-estimation of the Norse colonisation during the Viking period which has probably introduced into Scotland some of its most vigorous and valuable national elements.

He showed also great sympathy and interest in modern Norway. When I visited Scotland last summer with Professor Magnus Olsen in order to examine Norse runic inscriptions, I met Mr. Balfour personally. Under his guidance we visited the historical Exhibition, and with extreme kindness he arranged the whole of our excursion to Arran and the holy cave, the walls of which are covered with Norse runic inscriptions.

In company of Mr. Balfour and of the greatly interested Norwegian, Mr. Erl. Ansteensen, from Glasgow, this excursion became one of the most valuable and pleasant experiences in our whole journey. Mr. Balfour had in previous years been personally occupied with these inscriptions, and he now took part in our investigations with the keenest interest. During our intercourse on this excursion we planned to jointly collect, prepare and publish all Norse Viking relics in Scotland, and we had exchanged letters up to the last months with regard to the execution of our plan.

In view of Mr. Balfour's qualifications and interests, and with the co-operation of our Museum, this would have been a unique and splendid opportunity of having done great and valuable work for Norwegian archæology, which can scarcely now be carried out. Personally, Mr. Balfour possessed splendid British qualities: he was straightforward and amiable, with initiative, and of great activity. He was an exceptionally interested collaborator, and a good friend of our country. His name should be remembered in Norway.—HAAKON SCHETELIG.

(Translation of an article which appeared in one of the Bergen papers.)

The sympathetic young Scottish historian who was at the head of the Norse Section of the Glasgow Exhibition has passed away at Bournemouth, according to cable information just to hand.

As convenor of the Norse-Scottish Section, Mr. Balfour did extremely valuable work, and by his charming personality he won the esteem of all the Norwegians who met him. At the close of the Exhibition he was presented by the Nordmands-Forbundet with a

valuable gift of honour through the Norwegian Consul in Glasgow. Mr. Balfour was already at that time ill, and on the advice of his physician he went to Bournemouth in order to regain his health, where he unexpectedly passed away.—Translation of an article in *Morgenbladet*, 16th March, 1912.

JOHN C. BULL.—Died at Christiania, April 6, 1912; born at Tønsberg, Norway, Feb. 15th, 1859. Educated at the University of Christiania, he came to this country in 1884. In 1888 he invented and patented the alloy which afterwards became widely known as Bull's metal. Till 1890 on the technical staff of Messrs. Maxim, Nordenfellt and Co., etc. In 1898 he established Bull's Metal and Melloid Company, Yoker, of which he was Managing Director. Member of the Marine Engineers' Institute, and of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

The Rev. ROBERT ASHINGTON BULLEN, B.A. (Lond.), F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.S.—The Rev. R. Ashington Bullen was born at St. George's, Bermuda, on June 11th, 1850, and died suddenly, while crossing the Channel, on August 14th, 1912. He was ordained in 1875 and appointed a curate at St. Peter's, Croydon, but combined his clerical duties with scholastic work till 1883, when he became a curate at St. Margaret's, Westminster, under the late Dean (then Archdeacon) Farrar. In 1888 he was appointed vicar of Shoreham, Kent; became Rector at Little Stukeley, Hunts, in 1898; and of Wisley-cum-Pyrford, Surrey, in 1901. After resigning the latter living in 1905, he devoted his time chiefly to scientific work. While vicar of Shoreham he made the acquaintance of the late Sir Joseph Prestwich, who was a resident in the parish, and the close friendship that resulted had a great influence in developing and directing his scientific bent. A study, under Sir Joseph Prestwich's direction, of the old high-level gravels, to which the great geologist had devoted much attention in later life, drew Mr. Bullen's attention to the shells that are found in drift deposits, and land shells in general, as well as to the problem of the Eolithic implements that are so often associated with the drift gravels.

Besides being a member of the Viking Club since 1895, Mr. Bullen was a Fellow of the following Societies: The Linnaean, the Geological, and the Zoological, a member of the Malacological Society, the Geologists' Association, and the Selborne Society; while from 1901 to 1904 he was Hon. Treasurer, and from 1904 till 1910 Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies.

He contributed many papers, chiefly on land and freshwater shells and early flint implements to the Proceedings of the Malacological Society, the Geological Magazine, and other periodicals. A complete list would perhaps be out of place in this short notice, as his

main scientific interests lay outside the sphere of the Viking Club, but mention may be made of his account of "Harlyn Bay and the Discoveries of its Prehistoric Remains," which appeared separately, and a third edition of which, revised and greatly enlarged, was issued this year with numerous illustrations.

Mr. Bullen married, in 1885, Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Delahay Street, Westminster. His death, at a comparatively early age, and while he was still to all appearance in full vigour and capable of yet more work, is not only a source of deepest regret to the many friends who loved him, but is a blow to science. Besides leaving much work uncompleted, those who know him are confident that had he been spared he would have produced even more brilliant work.

A. F. M.

JOHN GRAY.—Born at Strichen, Aberdeenshire, Jan. 9th, 1854, died April 28, 1912. Educated at the parish school, Strichen, the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of B.Sc. in 1879. In 1878 he entered the Patent Office, and held the position of Examiner at the time of his death. Fellow of the Physical Society, Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Member of the British Association, Fellow and Treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and a Member of Council of the Viking Society. A list of his literary contributions to the Proceedings of Societies, etc., will be found in *Man* for June, 1912.

HON. JOHN HENRY.—Life member, born in Lerwick, September 1, 1834, died in Tasmania, September 14, 1912. Educated at Lerwick and the Normal School, Edinburgh. Went to Australia when 20 years old. Ultimately he became a cabinet minister of Tasmania. and member of Town Board of Devonport. Returned as M.P. for Devonport in 1891. In 1896 he was appointed by the Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce to represent the colony at the Imperial Conference in London.

MISS AGNES SWAIN.—Died June 17, 1912. Miss Swain had been for many years an invalid and confined to her room. She was greatly interested in Northern and Oriental as well as German languages, lore, literature and history. A musician and a student of the theory and history of music. A member of the Geologists' Association, and was interested in Natural History and Philosophy.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1911 the work of the Club included:—The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; publication of the *Saga-Book Proceedings*; Year-Book; and the Old-Lore Series; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1911.

January 20th.—“The Origin and Folk-Lore of Boats.” Illustrated by Lantern Slides. By Mr. Edward Lovett, F.R.H.S.

February 17th.—(1) “Two German Derivations,” “English-Latin: Scalding!—Old English Wicing.” By Professor Eric Björkman.

(2) “Costumes and Jewellery of the Viking Age.” By Dr. Alexander Bugge.

(3) “Miniatures from Icelandic Manuscripts.” By Dr. Harry Fett.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood’s Water-colour Sketches of Costumes of the Viking Period, which he sketched for the “Danish Scene” in the Pageant of Empire, were exhibited; also Dr. Fett’s illustrated book of the Miniatures.

March 17th.—Inaugural Address, on “William Herbert and his Scandinavian Poetry.” By Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., President.

April 28th.—The Annual General Meeting, convened for 6-45 p.m., at the Hotel Cecil, prior to the Dinner, was postponed till May 19th.

May 19th.—Annual General Meeting—the adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. “Early English Influence on the Danish Church.” By Rev. Pastor A. V. Storm.

November 17th.—“Scandinavian Nations and Nationalities.” With coloured Lantern Slides. By Dr. Henry Buerger Goodwin.

December 15th.—“Silver Coins from Ryfylke, Norway.” By Dr. A. W. Brøgger.

Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Finnish Folk-songs were contributed by a Finnish Minstrel, Pari Jääskeläinen, to the accompaniment of the Kantele.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of Members of the Club, and Subscribers to the “Old-Lore” Series, was held on April 28th, 1911, at the Hotel Cecil. The President, Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., occupied the Chair. The Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel, was entertained as the Guest of the evening.

NORMANDY MILLENARY.

The delegates appointed to attend the Congress and Fêtes in Rouen, on the occasion of the Normandy Millenary, were:—Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Hon. Life-Member; and Mr. Ainslie Hight, Hon. District Secretary for France. A Report is printed in the Year-Book, No. 3, pp. 42-3.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The delegates appointed to attend the Congress in July at Burlington House, were:—The President, Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston. Reports of the Congress have been issued to all members.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1910 has been issued to all Members for 1910, and to Members elected in 1911.

The *Saga-Book* for 1911 will be issued in April, to Members who have paid their subscriptions.

The *Year-Book* for 1910-11 has been issued; No. 4, for 1911-12, will be issued in July.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1911 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany; two half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland.

COMMITTEES, etc.

Advisory Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mr. H. L. Brækstad; Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S.; Mr. James Gray; The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

Editors:—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; Sir T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis I. Grant, W.S., *Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; T. Davies Jones; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of

Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—Ex-*Provost* Rae, Publisher, Wick, *Convener*; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Dudley Stuart; Wm. Nicholson, Convener of Caithness; *Provost* Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. Angus Mackay, M.A., Westerdale; Dr. Cormack, M.B., Ch.B.; William M. Brims, Solicitor, Thurso; Alexander MacDonald, Thurso; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Sutherland Committee.—*Patroness*: Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland; James Gray, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney; Members: W. P. Drever, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*. A Committee is now being formed.

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE CLUB.

The Council have pleasure in intimating that through the initiative of the *Past President*, Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., they have made arrangements with the Council of King's College, University of London, where the Meetings of the Society will in future be held.

The Library will also be housed in the College Library.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued, as soon as the Library has been removed to King's College.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1911 the Club lost seven Subscribing Members by withdrawal, and five have allowed their Membership to lapse; while twenty-two Subscribing Members and one Honorary Life Member have been added to the roll; and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with one Society.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 12 Honorary Life, 25 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 240 Subscribing Members, of whom 29 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 26 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected:—Mr. William Barnes Steveni, M.J.I.; and Mr. A. W. Taylor, B.A.

The following Member of Council retires in rotation, viz.: Mr. J. B. Ballantyne.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1911, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

March 15th, 1912.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

April 19th, 1912.

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

VIKING CLUB.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1911.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUNDY CREDITORS:—							
Various Publications and Expenses	...	377	10	4	43	1	1
Subscriptions in advance "Club"	...	6	1	6	15	11	5
" " " " "Old Lore"	...	77	16	1	...	...	...
					58	12	6
ENDOWMENT FUND PARTLY INVESTED AS PER CONTRA:—							
"Club" Balance as at 31st December, 1910	290	2	2		...	...	...
Add: Life Subscriptions for 1911	...	2	0	0	...	...	...
Entrance Fees for 1911	...	7	12	6	...	...	...
					44	0	8
					288	13	6
"Old Lore" Life Subscription Fund:—							
Balance as at 31st December, 1910	89	0	0		...	...	...
Add: Donation towards this fund	7	0	0		...	...	...
					86	6	0
					156	18	3
				
					243	4	3
RESEARCH FUND:—							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital Account "Club":							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	36	13	10	65	1	8
Deduct Excess of Expenditure over Income	...	25	17	9	3	2	0
for year transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					61	19	8
					4	13	1
				
					31	10	0
				
					132	14	9
					5	19	7
					126	15	2
					£871	12	2

ASSETS.

CASH at Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in Hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INVESTMENTS AT COST OF ENDOWMENT FUND:—							
Consols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Australian Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDY DEBTORS:—							
Subscriptions in arrear "Club"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " " "Old Lore"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIBRARY AND LIBRARY FURNITURE:—							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add: during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					14	13	4
					2	10	0
				
					12	3	4
Elder or Poetic Edda Account:—							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less: Sales during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
					61	19	8
"Beowulf" Account:—							
Expenditure to date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney & Shetland "Old-Lore" Series Fund:							
Honorarium paid in advance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAPITAL ACCOUNT: "OLD-LORE"							
Deficiency as per last Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct Excess of Income over Expenditure for year transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
					126	15	2
					£871	12	2

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

A. SHAW MELLOR, Hon. Treasurer.
April, 1912.

T. D. JONES,
W. V. M. POPHAM, } Hon. Auditors.

"CLUB" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

— 145 19 4 —

"OLD LORE" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

[illegible]

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G. ...	2	2	0
The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Wellington, New Zealand ...	1	11	6

LIBRARY ADDITIONS, 1911-1912.

The names of Donors are printed in italics at the end of each entry.
E. in exchange, R. for review, S. by subscription, P. by purchase.

VIKING SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

SAGA-BOOK, Vol. VII., Part II., 1912. 7s. 6d.

YEAR-BOOK, Vol. III., 1911. 2s. 6d.

Old-Lore Series:—

“Old-Lore Miscellany,” Vol. IV., 1911. 8s. 6d.

“The Sword Dance, Papa Stour, and Four Shetland
Airs.” 7d.

Essays on questions connected with the Old English poem
of Beowulf, by Knut Stjerna, Ph.D., translated and
edited by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D. Viking
Club Extra Series, Vol. III. 10s. 6d. (published at
12s. 6d.).

Anderson (Jno. N.), ex-Provost of Stornoway. Spanish silver
at Stornoway, cart-loads of dollars, a tale of the high seas.
Stornoway, 1911. *Author.*

Antiquary (The). Nov., Dec., 1911, Jan.—Dec., 1912. *E.*

Astley (Rev. H. J. Dukinfield), M.A., Litt.D. Cup and Ring-
Markings, their origin and significance. Royal Anthro-
pological Inst. (1911). *Author.*

Barrett (W. F.), F.R.S. Psychical Research. London,
Williams and Norgate (1911). *W. F. Kirby.*

Beddoe (John), M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. The Anthropological
history of Europe, being the Rhind Lectures for 1891.
Paisley, Alexr. Gardner, 1912. 6s. net. *R.*

- Bergens Museums Aarbok and Aarsberetning for 1911. *E.*
- Björkman (E.), Engelska ortsnamn (in Nordisk Tidskrift, Stockholm, 1911). *Author.*
- — Engelska ordförklaringar. *Author.*
- Blakeborough (Richard). Wit, character, folklore and customs of the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a glossary of over 4,000 words and idioms now in use. 2nd ed. Saltburn-by-the-Sea, William Rapp and Sons, 1911. 5s. net. *R.*
- British Museum. Guide to coins and medals. 2nd ed. Lond., 1911. 6d. *P.*
- Brøgger (A. W.). Et myntfund fra Foldøen i Ryfylk, Norge, fra XI. aarhundrede. Reprinted from Aarvog for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og historie, 1910. Kjøbenhavn, 1911. *Author.*
- Brown (Professor P. Hume), M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., Historiographer Royal of Scotland. History of Scotland to the present time. 3 vols., illustrated. Cambridge, University Press, 1911. 30s. net. *R.*
- Bute (John, 3rd Marquis of). The Early days of Sir William Wallace. New ed. Paisley, Alex. Gardner, 1912. 6d. net. *R.*
- — — David, Duke of Rothesay. Paisley, Alex. Gardner, 1912. 6d. net. *R.*
- Celtic Monthly (The). Oct., 1911—Dec., 1912. *E.*
- Celtic Review (The). Vol. VII., Nos. 27, 28, Vol. VIII., Nos. 29, 30, 1912. *E.*
- Chadwick (H. Munro). The Heroic Age. Cambridge University Press, 1912. 12s. net. *R.*
- Chambers (R. W.), M.A. Widsith, a study in old English Heroic Legend. Cambridge University Press, 1912. 10s. net. *R.*
- Clark (W. Fordyce). Shetland Nights, tales from the land of the "Simmer Dim." Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd (1912). 2s. net. *R.*
- Crampton (C. B.), M.B., C.M. The Vegetation of Caithness considered in relation to the geology. Published under the auspices of the Committee for the Survey and Study of British Vegetation. *R.*

- Craven (Rev. J. B.), D.D., Rector of St. Olaf's Church, Kirkwall. History of the Episcopal Church in Orkney, 1688-1882. Kirkwall, Wm. Peace and Son. R.
- — — The same, 2nd ed., 1688-1912. Kirkwall, Wm. Peace and Son, 1912. R.
- — — Church Life in South Ronaldshay and Burray in the 17th century. Kirkwall, Wm. Peace and Son, 1911. R.
- — — History of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Caithness. Kirkwall, Wm. Peace and Son, 1908. R.
- Danmarks Folkeminder Nr. 7; Thorkild Gravlund, Dansk Folkekarakter, Sjællændere og Jyder; Nr. 8: Danske Ordsprog især fra Thy samlede af Søren Ditlevsen udvalgt med indledning af Carl Ludvigsen. Kbn., 1911, 1912.
E. *The National Collection of Folklore, Copenhagen.*
- Dawud (Mirza Y.), and Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. Burning and melting, being the Suz-u-gudāz of Muhammad Rizā Nan 'I of Khabūshān. Translated. London, Old Bourne Press, 15, Holborn. A. K. Coomaraswamy.
- Douglas's Yearbook of the Scottish Associations, 1912-1913. London, J. Douglas, Doughlas Wharf, Putney, S.W. 6d.
Editor.
- Dowden (Bishop John), D.D., LL.D. The Bishops of Scotland prior to the Reformation. Edited by J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D. Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912. 12s. 6d. net. R.
- Elder (John R.). The Royal Fisheries Companies of the Seventeenth Century. Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912. 5s. net. R.
- Fea (Allan). The real Captain Cleveland. London, Martin Secker, 1912. R.
- Flom (George Tobias), B.L., A.M. Scandinavian influence on Southern Lowland Scotch. A contribution to the study of the linguistic relations of English and Scandinavian. Columbia University Germanic Studies, Vol. I., No. 1. New York, Columbia University Press, Lemcke and Buechner, Agents, 30-32, West 27th Street, 1900. \$1.00. net. R.
- Folk-Song Society Journal, No. 16, Vol. IV., Part 3. London, 19, Berners Street, W., December, 1911. R.

Gadelica. A Journal of Modern Irish Studies. Vol. I., No. 1.
Dublin, Hodges, Figgis and Co. *R.*

Glasgow Caithness Literary Association. "Caithness Sketches,"
contributed to the MS. Magazine. Wick, Peter Reid and
Co., 1912. 6d. *R.*

Goodfellow (Rev. Alex.). Sanday Church History. Kirkwall,
W. R. Mackintosh, 1912. 5s. *E.*

Gray (H. St. George). Notes on Archæological remains found
on Ham Hill, Somerset.

— — The earthwork near Butley.

— — Notes on the Allington gold torc.

— — The lake villages in the neighbourhood of Glaston-
bury. Reports of Committee, 1908, 1910, 1911.

— — Third interim Report on the excavations at Maum-
bury Rings, Dorchester, 1910. *Author.*

Gypsy and Folk-Lore Club Publications:—

Gypsy and Folk-Lore Gazette. Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2 and 4,
1912.

English-Gypsy Vocabulary, index to principal words and
roots in the Gypsy-English vocabulary, and its roots,
by B. C. Smart, M.D., and H. T. Crofton. A cata-
logue of books, etc. *E.*

Halkirk (Ye Booke of). A Ross Institute Souvenir. Halkirk,
1911. *R.*

Harrison (Henry). Surnames of the United Kingdom, a concise
etymological dictionary. Vol. I., Parts 11-17, 1908-12; Vol.
II. Parts 2 and 3, 1910-12. London, Eaton Press, 190,
Ebury Street, S.W. 1s. net each. *R.*

— — Lancashire Place-Names. Do., do., 1911. *Author.*

Hartman (Jacob Wittmer), Ph.D. The Gøngu-Hrólfssaga, a
study in Old Norse Philology. Columbia University Ger-
manic Studies. New York, Columbia University Press,
Lemcke and Buechner, Agents, 30-32, West 27th Street, 1912.
\$1.00 net. *R.*

Highland Society of New South Wales. 34th Annual Report.
30th June, 1912. Sydney, 1912. *Society.*

Horne (John). The Burn of Tang. Adam Cromartie's narra-
tive. Ayr, Stephen and Pollock, 1911. 2s. 6d. *Author.*

Hull Museum Publications:—

Some Anglo-Saxon Vases in the Hull Museum, Part II., No. 67.

Additions to Museum, Nos. 68, 69, 72, 74, 76-78, 83, 85, 86, 88.

Rare Neolithic implements from East Yorkshire. No. 70.

Annual Reports, 1909, No. 71, 1910, No. 84.

The prehistoric boat from Brigg, No. 73.

Lincolnshire tokens, No. 79.

Roman coins from Ferreby, No. 80.

Extinct Animals of East Yorkshire, No. 81.

Ill. Guide Hull Whaling Relics. No. 82.

Early Hull Tobacco Pipes and their Makers, 2nd ed., No. 6.

Ill. Guide Museum of Fisheries and Shipping. No. 87.

Some Glimpses of old Hull in the light of recent excavations, No. 89.

Hull Museum, 1909-1912. 1d. each.

E.

Ibsen (Henrik). *The Pretenders*. A historic play in five acts. Translated by Jón Stefánsson. London, Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. 1s. *P.*

Inkster (Leonard). *Vale*. A book of verse. London, A. C. Fifield, 1912. 1s. net. *A. Francis Steuart.*

Islandica. An Annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library. Ed. by Geo. Wm. Harris, Librarian. Vol. V. Bibliography of the Mythical-Heroic Sagas, by Halldór Hermansson. Issued by Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y. \$1.00

Cornell University.

Jakobsen (Jakob). *Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norrøne sprog på Shetland*. Part III., liver-sju. København, Vilhelm Priors kgl. Hofboghandel, 1912. *Author.*

— — — Poul Nolsøe. *Livssøga og irkingar við mindum av. Chr. Aigens.*, parts 8 and 9. Copenhagen, Vilhelm Priors kgl. Hofboghandel, 1912. *Author.*

Largs (Account of the Memorial of the Battle of), [by the Earl of Glasgow]. Largs: J. and R. Simpson, 1912. 3d.

R. L. Bremner.

Larson (Laurence Marcellus), Ph. D. *Canute the Great, 995 (circ.)—1035, and the Rise of Danish Imperialism during the Viking Age*. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. 5s. net. *R.*

- Laurin (Carl G.). Sweden through the Artist's eye. Englished by Mr. Grenville Grove, edited by Dr. Henry Buerger Goodwin. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sønner (1911). 4s. 6d. *Editor.*
- Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. Transactions, vol. X., parts v., vi., 1909-10. *E.*
- Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Oct. 1911—Oct. 1912. *E.*
- London (Society of Antiquaries of). Proceedings Nov. 24, 1910—June 29, 1911. *E.*
- Macdonald and Co. (E.) (E. Dwelly). A Gaelic Dictionary specially designed for beginners and for use in schools, profusely illustrated. 3 vols., 1902. E. Macdonald and Co., Herne Bay, at the Gaelic Press (now E. Dwelby, King's Road, Fleet, Hants). 2 guineas. *R.*
- McKay (J. G.). Na Sé Boumaich Bheaga. The six little bannocks and other short fairy tales from the Gaelic. From the MS. collection of the late J. F. Campbell of Islay. Text 4d., translation 2d. To be had from Miss A. MacLennan, 82, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, London, S.W. *R.*
- Man. Nov., 1911—Nov., 1912. Royal Anthropological Institute. *E.*
- Markaskrá fyrir Snæfellsness, og Hnappadalssýslu samin, 1911. Reykjavík, prentsmiðjan Gutenberg, 1911. *Rev. S. Gunnarsson.*
- Maxwell (Sir Herbert Eustace), Bt., LL.D. The Early Chronicles relating to Scotland, being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1912. Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912. 10s. net. *R.*
- Miller (Professor John Hepburn). Scottish prose of the 17th and 18th centuries. Being a course of lectures delivered in the University of Glasgow in 1912. Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912, 10s. net. *R.*
- Mouat (John). Caithness Geographers. Reprinted from the *John O' Groat Journal*, September, 1912. *Author.*
- Newspaper Press Directory, 1912. *P.*
- Nordby (Conrad Hjalmar). Influence of Old Norse Literature upon English Literature. Columbia University Germanic Studies, Vol. I., No. III. New York, Columbia University Press, Lemcke and Buechner, Agents, 30-32, West 27th Street, 1901. \$1.00 net. *R.*

Norges Gamle Love. Anden række, 1388-1604. Ifølge offentlig foranstaltning udgivne ved Absalon Taranger. Vol. I., Parts II. and III. Christiania, 1912.

Norwegian Government.

Norges Historie, Nos. 1-80, viz. :—

Vol. I., parts I., II. Vol. IV., parts I., II. Vol. V., part I.

Vol. VI., part I. (in progress), and II.

Also bound, Vol. IV., part I., 1537-1588, by Dr. Yngvar Nielsen: vol. VI., part II., 1885-1905, by Dr. J. E. Sars. Kristiania, H. Aschehoug and Co. *R.*

Norske Folkemuseum (Foreningen for), Beretning om foreningens virksomhed, 1911, XVII. Kristiania, 1912. *E.*

Norske Sprogminde (Ældre). Udgivne af den Norsk Historiske Kildeskriftkommission.

I. Maalære og ordtøke fraa Vest-Agder fraa fyrste helvti av 1600-talet (Handschr. No. 464, 8^o i Thottske samling) ved Torleiv Hannaas. Kristiania, trykt hos Grøndahl and Søn.

II. Ordsamling fraa Robyggjelaget fraa slutten av 1600-talet (Handschr. nr. 1506, 4to. i Thottske samling) ved Torleiv Hannaas. Kristiania, trykt hos Grøndahl and Søn, 1911.

Den Norske Historiske Kildeskriftkommission.

Northern Antiquaries (Royal Society of). Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1911, III. Række, 1 bind. *E.*

Northern Counties Red Book and Chronicle Almanac for 1912. Inverness, *Northern Chronicle* Office. 3d. *R.*

Norwegian Club Year-book, 1912. *E.*

Norwegian Society of Antiquaries. Aarsberetning for 1911. Kristiania, 1912. *E.*

Norwegian Society of Sciences. Skrifter, 1910. Trondhjem, 1911. *E.*

O'Donnell (Elliott). Werwolves. London, Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1912. 5s. net. *R.*

Olsen (Magnus). Hvad betyder oprindelig ordet skald? Reprinted from *Maal og Minne* (1911).

— — — En Indskrift med ældre runer fra Huglen i Sønholdland. Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1911, Nr. 11.

- Olsen (Magnus). Runerne i St. Molaise's Celle paa Holy Island, Arran, Skotland, med 13 fig., with an English summary (Videnskabselskapets Skrifter II., Hist. Filos. klasse, 1912, No. 1). Kristiania, Jacob Dybwad, 1912.
- — — King Orre et hidrag til gammel Nordisk folketro. Reprinted from *Maal og Minne*, 1912, 1 hefte. *Author.*
- Olsen (O. T.), D.Sc., etc. The Fisherman's Nautical Almanac, 1912 and 1913. Grimsby News Co., Ltd., 1912 and 1913. 1s. each. *Author.*
- Omond (James), Orphir. Orkney eighty years ago, with special reference to Evie. Reprinted from the *Orcadian*. Kirkwall, W. R. Mackintosh, Victoria Street. 6d. net. *R.*
- Pagan (Isabelle M.). The mythological background of Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung. London, Theosophical Publishing Society, 161, New Bond Street. 2d. *Author.*
- Periam (Annina), Ph.D. Hebbel's Nibelungen, its sources, method and style. Columbia University Germanic Studies, vol. III., No. I. New York, Columbia University Press, Lemcke and Buechner, Agents, 30-32, West 27th Street, \$1.00 net. 1906. *R.*
- Petersen (Th.). En boplads fra yngre stenalder paa Hammersvolden i Beitstaden. Reprinted from Det kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1912, Nr. 1. Trondhjem, 1912. *Author.*
- Poestion (J. C.). Steingrímur Thorsteinsson ein Isländischer dichter und kulturbringer. Mit sechzig übersetzten proben seiner lyrik und seinem jüngsten porträt. Eine freundesgabe zum achtzigsten geburtstage des meisters von J. C. P. München und Leipzig bei Georg Müller, 1912. 5s. *Author.*
- Runeberg (Johan Ludvig). King Fialar, a poem in five songs. Translated by Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A. London, J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., 1912. 5s. net. *R.*
- Rygh (O.). Gaardnavne i Tromsø amt. Kristiania, 1911. *Norwegian Government.*
- — — Norske Gaardnavne, No. 9 Lister og Mandal Amt, Krist., 1912. *Norwegian Government.*
- — — Gamle personnavne i Norske Stedsnavne efterladt arbeide af O. R. Kristiania. 1901. H. Aschehoug and Co. *Norwegian Government.*

- Rymour Club (The). *Miscellanea*, Vol. I., p.p. Edinburgh, 1906-11. E.
- Saxby (Jessie M. E.). *Nesting Freaks, Blackbirds*. (In *The Animals' Friend*, August, 1912). Author.
- Schetelig (Haakon). *Smaa Broncespænder fra folkevandrings-tiden*. Reprinted from *Oldtiden* for 1910. Stavanger, Dreyers Boktrykkeri.
- — — *En miniatyrøks av bronse fra vikingetiden*. Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1911, Nr. 13.
- — — *Kar av klebersten fra Jernalderen av Oldtiden II.*, 1912.
- — — *Vestlandske graver fra Jernalderen*. Bergens Museums Skrifter, Ny række bd. II., No. I. Bergen, John Griegs boktrykkeri, 1912. Author.
- Schütte (Gudmund). *Norden som folkevugge*. *Fædrelandet* Nr. 26, 1911.
- — — *Et 1900-aarigt Danmarkskort*. *Dansk Samvirke* 1 aarg. nr. 2, August, 1912.
- — — *Tiedje og retten til fortysking*. *Vor Fremtid*, Feb. and March, Nos. 5 and 6, 1911.
- — — *Altyske annexionse ærdomme om Dansk land og folk*. Selskab for Germansk Filologi, Nr. 15. København. Author.
- Scotland (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of). *Fourth Report and Inventory of Monuments, etc., in Galloway*. Vol. I. County of Wigtown. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., London, 1912. 6s. 6d. R.
- Scotland (Society of Antiquaries of). *Proceedings*, Vol. XLV. Edinburgh, 1911. E.
- Scottish Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry, Glasgow, 1911. *Palace of History, catalogue of exhibits*. Glasgow, Dalross, Ltd. J. A. Balfour.
- — — *Historical Introduction to the Norse-Scottish Section*. J. A. Balfour.
- Scottish Historical Review (The). Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1912. E.

- Shetland Pony Stud-Book, illustrated, vols. 1, 2, and 3. Lerwick, T. and J. Manson, 1909-1911. Annual Subscription, 5s. *R.*
- Shetland Cattle Herdbook, Vol. I. Lerwick: T. and J. Manson, 1912. *R*
- Smith-Dampier (E. M.). The Norse King's Bridal. Translations from the Danish and Old Norse with original ballads. London, Andrew Melrose, 1912. *Author.*
- Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report, 1910.
,, Bureau of American Ethnology. 27th Annual Report, 1905-1906. Washington, 1911.
,, Bulletin 47. A Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo languages, by J. O. Dorsey and J. R. Swanton. Wash., 1912.
,, Bulletin 52. Early Man in South America, by Ales Hrdlicka. Wash., 1912. *E.*
- Svenska Landsmål. H. 114 fr början, 1911. Fästskrift till H. F. Feilberg på 80-årsdagen den 6 Augt., 1911. Stockholm. *E.*
- Thimm (C. A.). Norwegian self-taught with phonetic pronunciation. 5th ed. London: E. Marlborough and Co., 1912. Wrapper 2s., cloth 2s. 6d. *R.*
- Thoresby Society. Leeds Parish Registers, 1722-1757; 1911, vol. XX., part 1. *E.*
- Universal Races Congress. Record of the Proceedings of the first Congress held at the University of London, July 26-29, 1911. London, 1911. *S.*
- Wood (Walter). North Sea Fishers and Fighters. Illus. in colour, etc. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., Ltd., 1911. 12s. 6d. net. *R.*
- Young (Captain Charles). Harald first of the Vikings. London: George G. Harrap and Co. 5s. net. *R.*

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Librarian.*

VIKING SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY is founded for all interested in the North and its literature and antiquities.

The Annual Subscription is 10/6, for which members will receive the *Year-Book* and (in accordance with their individual choice) either the *Saga-Book* or the *Old-Lore Series*, or £10 10s. for Life Membership. The whole of these publications may be had for an inclusive and reduced Annual Subscription of £1, or £20 Life Subscription.

The Council, which is elected annually by the Members, has the sole management of the income and all other affairs of the Society. No liabilities are incurred beyond the funds in hand.

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The proposed means by which the Society aims at promoting its objects are, briefly, by :—

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- (2) Publication of the *Proceedings*, the *Saga-Book* and *Year-Book* of the Society, and the *Old-Lore Series*.
- (3) Formation of a Library of Books, MSS., maps, etc., relating to Northern history and antiquities;
- (4) Encouraging the transcription and publication of original documents relating to Northern history, etc., and the translation of Sagas and other works on Northern subjects;
- (5) Exhibition of Northern antiquities.
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 1909 WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.
 Scot.
 1907 WEIR, W.
 1896 WHISTLER, Rev. CHARLES W., M.R.C.S., *Hon. Dist.*
 Sec.
 1904 WILLIAMSON, L.
 1894 WILLIAMSON, T.
 1909 WILLSON, T. OLAF, M.A.
 1910 WILTON, Rev. A. STUART, B.A.
 1892 WOOD, The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON, M.P., LL.D.,
 D.L., *Vice-President and. Trustee*.
 1899 WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Massachusetts.
 1911 WORKE, C. R. LESSLIE.
 1906 YALE UNIVERSITY.
 1911 YOUNG, G. M., M.A.
 1892 ZETLAND, The Most Hon. the Marquis of, P.C.,
 K.T., *Vice-President*.

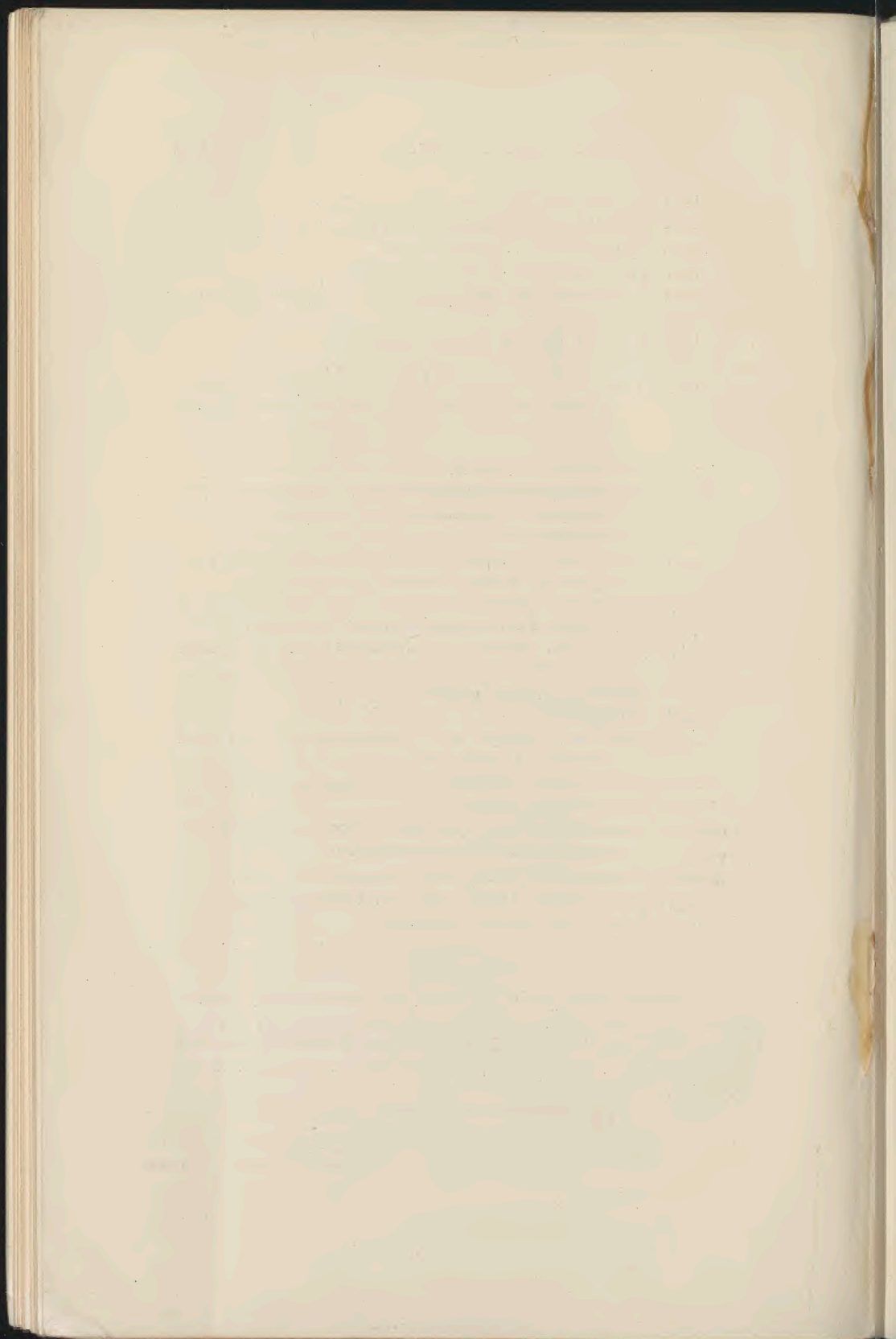
SOCIETIES WITH WHICH PROCEEDINGS ARE
EXCHANGED.

- 1902 ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
 1905 BERGEN MUSEUM.
 1901 BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.
 1910 EIMREIÐIN.

- 1904 GERMANSK FILOLOGI, SELSKAB FOR.
- 1912 GIPSY AND FOLKLORE CLUB, THE.
- 1912 HELSINGFORS, UNIVERSITY OF.
- 1911 HULL MUSEUM: "The Naturalist."
- 1903 LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
- 1908 LONDON, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF.
- 1901 LINCOLNSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.
- 1907 THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOLKLORE (Dansk Folkemindesamling) and the periodical Danske Studier, edited by Marius Kristensen and Axel Olrik.
- 1910 NORSK FOLKEMUSEUM.
- 1905 NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab).
- 1904 NORWEGIAN CLUB.
- 1908 NORWEGIAN CHURCH DEPARTMENT (det Kongelige Kirke- og Undervisnings-Departement).
- 1907 NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmærker Bevaring).
- 1907 NORWEGIAN SOCIETY OF SCIENCES (det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab).
- 1907 ORDNANCE SURVEY LIBRARY.
- 1908 THE RYMOUR CLUB, Edinburgh.
- 1905 SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF, National Museum of Antiquities.
- 1901 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S.A.
- 1911 STAVANGER MUSEUM.
- 1906 SWEDISH SOCIETIES OF DIALECTOLOGY AND FOLKLORE (Svenska Landsmålsföreningarna).
- 1902 THORESBY SOCIETY.
- 1904 WASHINGTON, LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.
- 1903 YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY.

OMISSION.

The following members for 1912 have been inadvertently omitted in the above list:—Mrs. Arbuthnott, George A. Auden, the late J. A. Balfour, the late John C. Bull, the late John Gray, the late Miss I. Phibbs, J. Stirling Ross, the late Miss A. Swain, H. Ward, D. Work.



VIKING SOCIETY

for Northern Research.

*Founded in 1892, as
The Orkney, Shetland and Northern Society, or Viking Club.*



University of London: King's College, Strand, W.C.

Twenty-first Annual Report of Council, 1913.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on St. Magnus' Day, Wednesday, April 16th, at 8 p.m.

AGENDA.

- (1)—To receive the Annual Report of the Council.
- (2)—To elect Officers for 1913.

Followed by "Scandinavian Influence in English Place-Names," by Professor Allen Mawer, M.A.

THE 21st ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of Members and friends will take place in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Thursday, July 3rd, at 7-30 for 7-45 p.m. The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, *Patron*, and Lady Strathcona will be the guests of the evening. During the evening Shetland, English, and Highland Sword Dances will be performed.

Tickets 10/6 (without wine), may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary,

MRS. A. W. JOHNSTON,
29, Ashburnham Mansions,
Chelsea, London, S.W.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1911 the work of the Club included:—The holding of eight meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; and publication of the Saga-Book (Proceedings), Year-Book, the Old-lore Series, and "Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf," by Knut Stjerna, Ph.D., translated by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D., illustrated; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1912.

January 19th.—"The Origin of Commerce and Currency." Illustrated by photographic lantern slides. By Mr. Edward Lovett, F.R.H.S.

February 17th.—"Some Points of Resemblance between Beowulf and the Grettla (or Gretti's Saga)." By Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.

March 15th.—"The Cult of Nerthus." By Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

April 19th.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. Presidential Address, "The Völuspá, the Sybil's Lay in the Edda of Sæmund." By W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., President.

May 17th.—Ibsen's play, "The Pretenders," translated by Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., was read by Members of the Society.

November 1st.—"A Map of Denmark 1000 years old." Illustrated by lantern slides. By Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

November 15th.—"St. Bridget of Sweden." By A. W. Taylor, B.A.

December 20th.—Special General Meeting by which a revised Law-Book was adopted. "The Vikings and the Wends." By F. P. Marchant.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of Members of the Viking Club and Subscribers to the Old-Lore Series, and friends, was held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, June 18th, at 7-30 for 7-45 p.m. Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., Past President, and Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., Retiring President, were the guests of the evening. During the evening Old English Dances were performed.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1911 has been issued to all Members for 1911, and to Members elected in 1912.

The *Saga-Book* for 1912 is being issued to Members who have paid their subscription.

The *Year-Book*, No. 4, for 1911-12 was issued in April, 1913.

"Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf," by Knut Stjerna, Ph.D., sometime Reader in Archæology to the University of Upsala, translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D., has been issued to Subscribers at 10s. 6d., and published at 12s. 6d.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1912 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany and two half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland.

COMMITTEES, etc.

Advisory Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mr. W. F. Kirby; Mr. James Gray; The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

Hon. Editors:—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; Sir T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; T. Davies Jones; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; J. W. Sutherland Leask; M. S. Lennie; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—Ex-*Provost* Sir Alexander Rae, Wick, *Convener*; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Trotter, Wick; Sheriff Dudley Stuart, Banff; Wm. Nicholson, Wick, *Convener of Caithness*; Ex-*Provost* Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr.,

Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Sutherland Committee.—Patroness: Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland; James Gray, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*.

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW BOOK.

At a Special General Meeting held on December 20th, 1912, in the University of London, King's College, a revised Law Book was unanimously adopted.

The Council considered that it would be a fitting commemoration of the 21st Anniversary of the Club, which takes place this year, to carry out a proposal, made in Council six years ago, to include the Subscribers to the Old-Lore Series as Members of the Club.

This has now been accomplished by the new laws. There is now a uniform annual subscription of half-a-guinea, for which all Members will receive gratis, the Year-Book and (in accordance with their individual choice) either the Saga-Book or the Old-Lore Series; or otherwise an inclusive and reduced annual subscription of one pound for all these publications.

Existing Members and Subscribers may continue to pay their present subscriptions, as original Members.

The general circulation of the Year-Book will obviate the duplication of reviews of books, obituary, etc. (which have hitherto appeared in the Year-Book and in the Old-Lore Miscellany), and widen the interest in the work of the Society, while the amalgamation will effect a great saving of time and expense in the management of the Society.

The increase from some 300 to 700 Members will in itself prove most encouraging and strengthening, and greatly assist the Council in furthering the general interest in Northern Research.

PATRON.

The Council, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Special General Meeting, held on December 20th, 1912, have elected the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., as the first Patron of the Society; this office having been created by the new laws adopted at that meeting.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued, as soon as the Library has been removed to King's College.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1912 the Society lost fifteen Subscribing Members (eight by death and seven by withdrawal) and one Hon. Life Member by death, while two Subscribing Members and one Honorary Member have been added to the roll; and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with two Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 30 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding and 214 Subscribing Members, of whom 23 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 24 Societies; 305 Subscribers to the Old Lore Series have been added to the Membership of the Society (excluding 90 subscribers who were already Members of the Society).

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected:—J. Storer Clouston, B.A., J. M. Laughton, M.D., W. R. L. Lowe, M.A., and The Marquis of Ruvigny, as Members of Council.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1912, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 14th, 1913.

VIKING CLUB.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1912.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS:—							
Various Publications and Expenses	...	432	16	4	...	57	16 1
Subscriptions in advance "Club"	...	1	11	0	...	22	12 0
" " " " "Old Lore"	...	68	16	1	...		
							80 8 1
ENDOWMENT FUND PARTLY INVESTED AS PER CONTRA:—				503 3 5			
"Club" Balance as at 31st December, 1911	299 14 8					288	13 6
Add: Life Subscriptions for 1912	1 0 0						
		300	14	8			
"Old Lore" Life Subscription Fund:—		96	0	0		88	13 6
Balance as at 31st December, 1911						164	9 0
							253 2 6
RESEARCH FUND:—				396 14 8			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet						12	3 4
Capital Account "Club":				3 13 6		2	10 0
Balance as per last Balance Sheet						61	19 8
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	10 16 1					10	7 8
for year transferred...							51 12 0
		4	16	10		104	6 8½
						58	15 10
				15 12 11			45 10 10½
Orkney & Shetland "Old-Lore" Series Fund:							
Honorarium paid in advance							31 10 0
CAPITAL ACCOUNT: "OLD-LORE"							
Deficiency as per last Balance Sheet						126	15 2
Deduct Excess of Income over Expenditure						12	1 7½
for year transferred							114 13 6½
							£919 4 6

“CLUB” REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

To Commission on Subscriptions	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
" Publication of Year-Book Account	...	19	0	...	...	...
" Publication of Saga-Book	...	6	0	...	...	...
" Annual Dinner deficit	...	53	10	3	...	...
" General Expenses :	...	5	10	3	...	...
Stationery and Printing	...	26	1	6	...	...
Insurance	...	2	14	6	...	...
Rent of Hall	...	4	14	2	...	...
Postage	...	8	8	6	...	...
Accountancy Fee	...	5	5	0	...	...
Licence for Armorial Bearings	...	1	1	0	...	...
Sundries	...	6	7	0	...	...
				114	17	2
Depreciation of Library Furniture				2	10	0
" Balance being excess of Income over						
Expenditure transferred to Balance						
Sheet				4	16	10
				£122	4	0

“OLD LORE” REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

£203 18 1½

- Stone Circles and other Rude Stone Monuments of Great Britain**, by A. L. LEWIS. (Illustrated).
The Lay of Thrym, translated by Miss BEATRICE H. BARMEY.
Survey of Orkneyan Place-Names, by A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.
xii., 291-492 pp., paper covers. 10s.
10. **Vol. IV., Part I., January, 1905.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1904, and the following Papers in full:—
Research, Inaugural Address, by J. G. GARSON, M.D.
Some Anthropological Notes from Orkney, by M. MACKENZIE CHARLESON, M.A., F.S.A.Scot. (Illustrated).
On the Place Name Wetwang, by Rev. E. MAULE COLE, M.A., F.G.S.
Traces of Danish Conquest and Settlement in Cambridgeshire, by E. HAILSTONE, F.R.Hist.S. (With Map).
The Danes in Cambridgeshire, by Rev. J. W. E. CONYBEARE.
Scandinavian Motifs in Anglo-Saxon and Norman Ornamentation, by Rev. H. J. DUKINFELD ASTLEY, M.A., D.Litt., F.R.S.L. (Illustrated).
King William the Wanderer, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.
Shipbuilding and Nautical Terms of Old in the North, by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.
260 pp., paper covers. 10s.
11. **Vol. IV., Part II., January, 1906.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1905, and the following Papers in full:—
The Oldest Known List of Scandinavian Names, by JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D.
Notes on the Danework, by H. A. KJÆR, M.A. (Illustrated).
Ship Burials, by HAAKON SCHETELIG.
Notes on Some Icelandic Churches, by Mrs. DISNEY LEITH. (Illustrated).
Homer and Beowulf, by PROFESSOR J. WIGHT DUFF, M.A.
Review of "Origines Icelandicæ," by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.
261-480 pp., paper covers. 10s.
12. **Vol. V., Part I., January, 1907.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1906, and the following Papers in full:—
The Life of Bishop Gudmund Arason, by Professor W. P. KER, M.A., LL.D.
Gringolet, Gawain's Horse, by Professor I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.
Some Illustrations of the Archaeology of the Viking Age in England, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. (Illustrated).
Tradition and Folklore of the Quantocks, by Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.A., M.R.C.S.
Northern Folkssongs: Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish, by SVEINBJÖRN SVEINBJÖRNSSON. (With Musical Illustrations).
Ship Burial at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay, Scotland, by HAAKON SCHETELIG.
196 pp., paper covers. 10s.
13. **Vol. V., Part II., April, 1908.** Report of Proceedings, District Reports, etc., during 1907, and the following Papers in full:—
Notes on Danes' Skins, by H. St. G. GRAY (with plate).
A Newly Found Inscription from the Brodgar Circle, by MAGNUS OLSEN, (Illustrated).
A Shetland Legend from Fljótsdæla Saga, by Professor W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.
Western Influence on the Earliest Viking Settlers, by JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D.
Notes on a Decorated Bucket from the Oseberg Find, by Professor GABRIEL GUSTAFSON (with two Plates).
The Last of the Icelandic Commonwealth, Part I, by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.
Iceland and the Humanities, Inaugural Address, by Professor W. P. KER, M.A., LL.D.
The Viking Raft or Pontoon Bridge, discovered at Glamford-Brigg, N. Lincs., by Rev. ALFRED HUNT, M.A. (Illustrated).
The Gael and the Gall: Notes on the Social Condition of Ireland during the Norse Period, by ELEANOR HULL.
197-421 pp., paper covers, 10s.
14. **Vol. VI., Part I., January, 1909.** Report of Proceedings from January to December, 1908, and following Papers in full:—
Seafaring and Shipping during the Viking Ages, by Dr. ALEXANDER BÜGGE.
The First Christian Martyr in Russia, by FRANCES P. MARCHANT.
The Vikings in Spain. From Arabic (Moorish) and Spanish Sources, by JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D.
The Sites of Three Danish Camps, and an Anglian Burying Ground in East Anglia, by BELLERBY LOWERISON. (Illustrated).
Brunanburh and Vinheio in Ingulf's Chronicle and Egil's Saga, by the Rev. CHAS. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.
Ragnar Lothbrok and His Sons, by Professor ALLEN MAWER, M.A.
The Last of the Icelandic Commonwealth, Part II., by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A.
A Ship-Burial in Brittany, by P. DU CHATELLIER and L. LE PONTOIS (Illustrated).
162 pp., paper covers, 10s.

Privately Printed Works of the Society—continued.

15. **Vol. VI., Part II., January, 1910.** Report of Proceedings from January to December, 1909, and the following Papers read before the Club:—
Abstract of a Paper on Antiquities dating from the Danish Occupation of York, by G. A. AUDEN, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. (Illustrated).
Traces of the Custom of Sutte in Norway during the Viking Age, by Dr. HAAKON SCHETELIG.
Söl and Samphire, by W. H. BEEBY, F.L.S.
Siward Digri of Northumberland. A Viking-Saga of the Danes in England, by Dr. AXEL OLRIK.
The Early Historians of Norway, by Professor W. P. KER, M.A., LL.D.
Havelok and Olaf Tryggvason. A Contribution towards the further understanding of the Kings' Sagas, by Dr. ALEXANDER BUGGE.
Grotta Songr and the Orkney and Shetland Quern, by ALFRED W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.
The Alleged Prevalence of Gavelkind in Orkney and Shetland, by ALFRED W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot. 163-307 pp. 7s. 6d.
16. **Vol. VII., Part I., January, 1911.** Report of Proceedings from January to December, 1910, and the following Papers read before the Club:—
Norse Elements in English Dialects (a survey of the study), by Professor G. T. FLOM, A.M., Ph.D.
Findes and Excavations of Heathen Temples in Iceland, by Professor FINNUR JÓNSSON and CAPTAIN DANIEL BRUUN. (Illustrated).
The Scandinavian Kingdom of Northumbria, by Professor ALLEN MAWER, M.A.
The Folk-lore of the Horse, by EDWARD LOVETT, F.R.H.S.
King Fialar, an Epic in Five Cantos, by JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG, translated by EIRIKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A. (A resumé).
Odal Orkney, by J. STORER CLOUSTON, B.A.
Notes on the Battle of Largs, by R. L. BREMNER, M.A., with a Map.
Miniatures from Icelandic Manuscripts, Part I., by Dr. HARRY FETT. (Illustrated).

Binding of Saga-Book Vols. I. and II.—Owing to an error in printing, the indexes have folios consecutive with titles and contents, etc. Binders should be instructed to place indexes at end of each volume.

YEAR BOOK.

- No. 1, 1909:** List of Members, Annual Reports, 1908-9; Reports by Hon. Dist. Secs. Viking Notes, Reviews, Obituary, Additions to Library and Bibliography. 116 pp., paper covers, 2s. 6d.
No. 2, 1910, in addition to the above, contains:—Royal Addresses, illustrated. The Magnússon Address, illustrated.
District Reports:—Norway: Traces of Sun Worship in Norse Graves. A Remarkable Viking Age Burial, by Dr. HAAKON SCHETELIG. Isle of Man: Influence of Viking Invasion. Archaeological Survey, by R. D. FARRANT. England—Lake District: The Urswick Cross, by Professor W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. 2s. 6d.
No. 3, 1911, in addition to the above, contains:—Annual Dinner.
District Reports:—Lake District, England, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. Western Norway, by Dr. HAAKON SCHETELIG. 2s. 6d.

EXTRA SERIES.

1. **INAUGURAL ADDRESS, 1892.** "Birds of Omen in Shetland," by JESSIE M. E. SAXBY, with "Notes on the Folklore of the Raven and Owl," by W. A. CLOUSTON. Out of print.
2. **RUINS OF THE SAGA-TIME IN ICELAND**, by THORSTEINN ERLINGSSON, with Introduction and Appendix by F. T. NORRIS and JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D. (Illustrated). Presented to the Club by Miss CORNELIA HORSFORD, at whose expense the survey was made. 112 pp., cloth. 12s. 6d.
3. **ESSAYS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE OLD ENGLISH POEM OF BEOWULF**, by KNUT STJERNA, Ph.D. Translated and 1st edited by JOHN R. CLARK HALL, M.A. Ph.D. (Illustrated). 12/6 net. To Members 10/6.

TRANSLATION SERIES.

- Vol. I., 1902.** "The Life and Death of Cormac the Skald." Translated from the Icelandic of Kormak's Saga by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A., and JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D., with 24 Illustrations by W. G. COLLINGWOOD. 1902. Cloth, gilt top, 145 pp., 9in. by 7in. Published at 7s. 6d. Price 6s. 6d. to Members.
Vol. II., 1908. **The Elder or Poetic Edda, Part I., the Mythological Poems**, Translated and edited by OLIVE BRAY, illustrated by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. Text and Translation in parallel columns. Published at 15s.; 10s. 6d. net to Members.

ORKNEY, SHETLAND, CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND OLD-LORE SERIES.

A quarterly publication of Miscellany and Records, edited by A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot. and A. JOHNSTON. 10s. 6d. a year. Special prospectus on application.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF VIKING CLUB. 6d.

REVIEW, ORIGINALIS ISLANDICAE. By EIRIKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A. Reprinted from the *Saga-Book*, Vol. IV. 2s.

ICELANDIC LITERARY SOCIETY OF REYKJAVÍK.

Prospectus may be obtained from the Hon. Librarian, A. W. JOHNSTON, 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W., to whom subscriptions (8s. per annum) must be paid.

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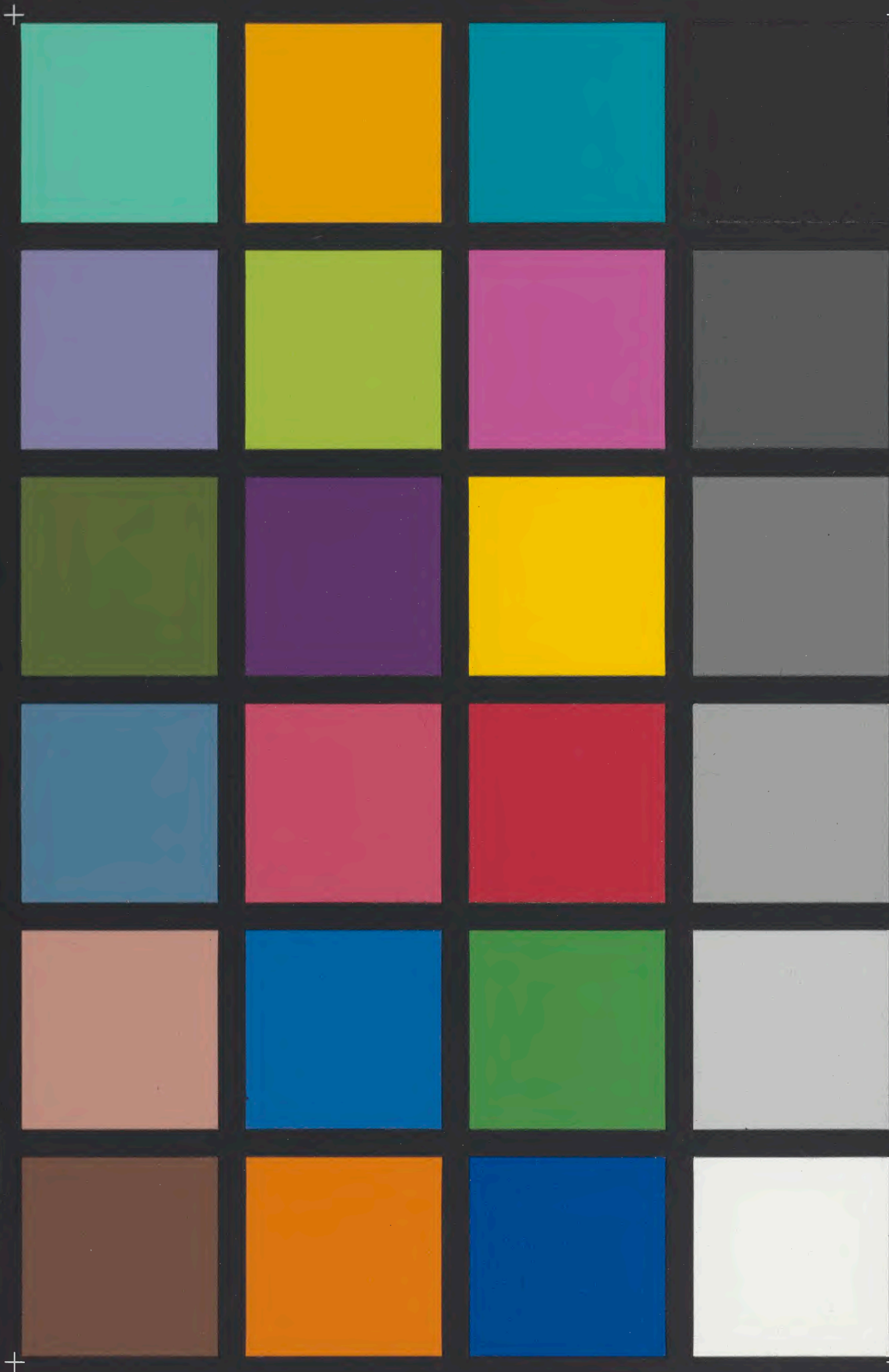
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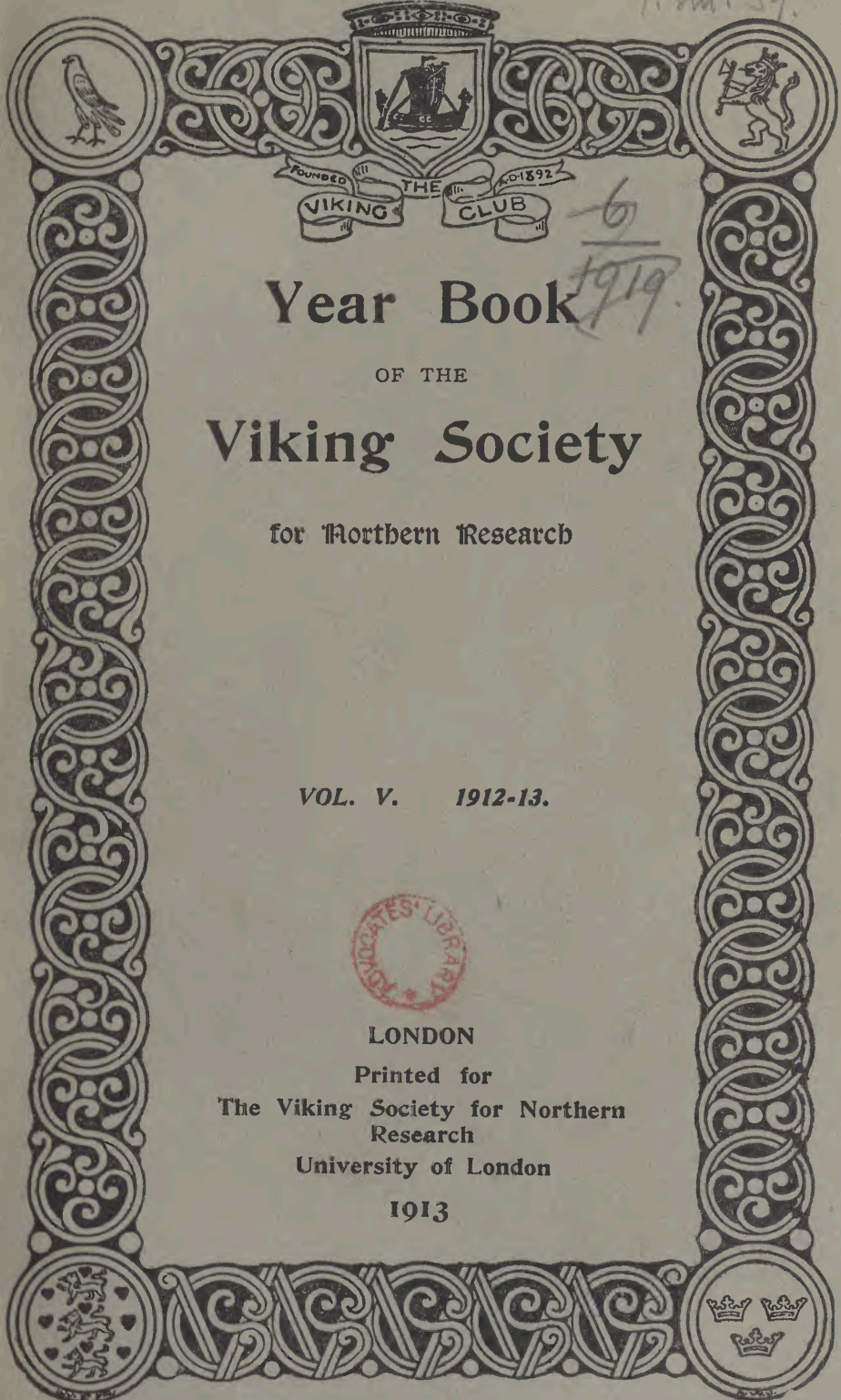
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P. 8m. 39.



Year Book

6
1919

OF THE

Viking Society

for Northern Research

VOL. V. 1912-13.

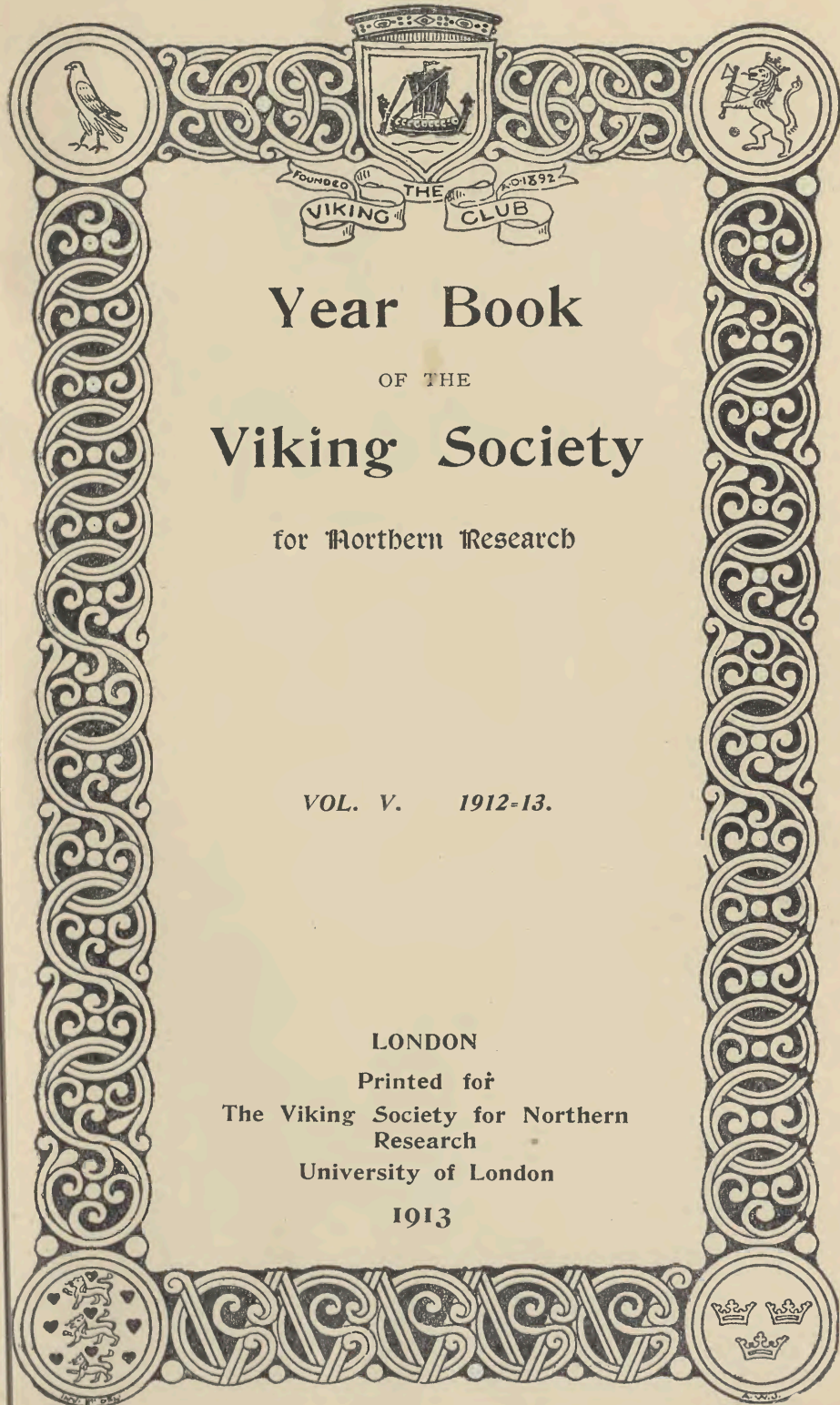


LONDON

Printed for
The Viking Society for Northern
Research
University of London
1913

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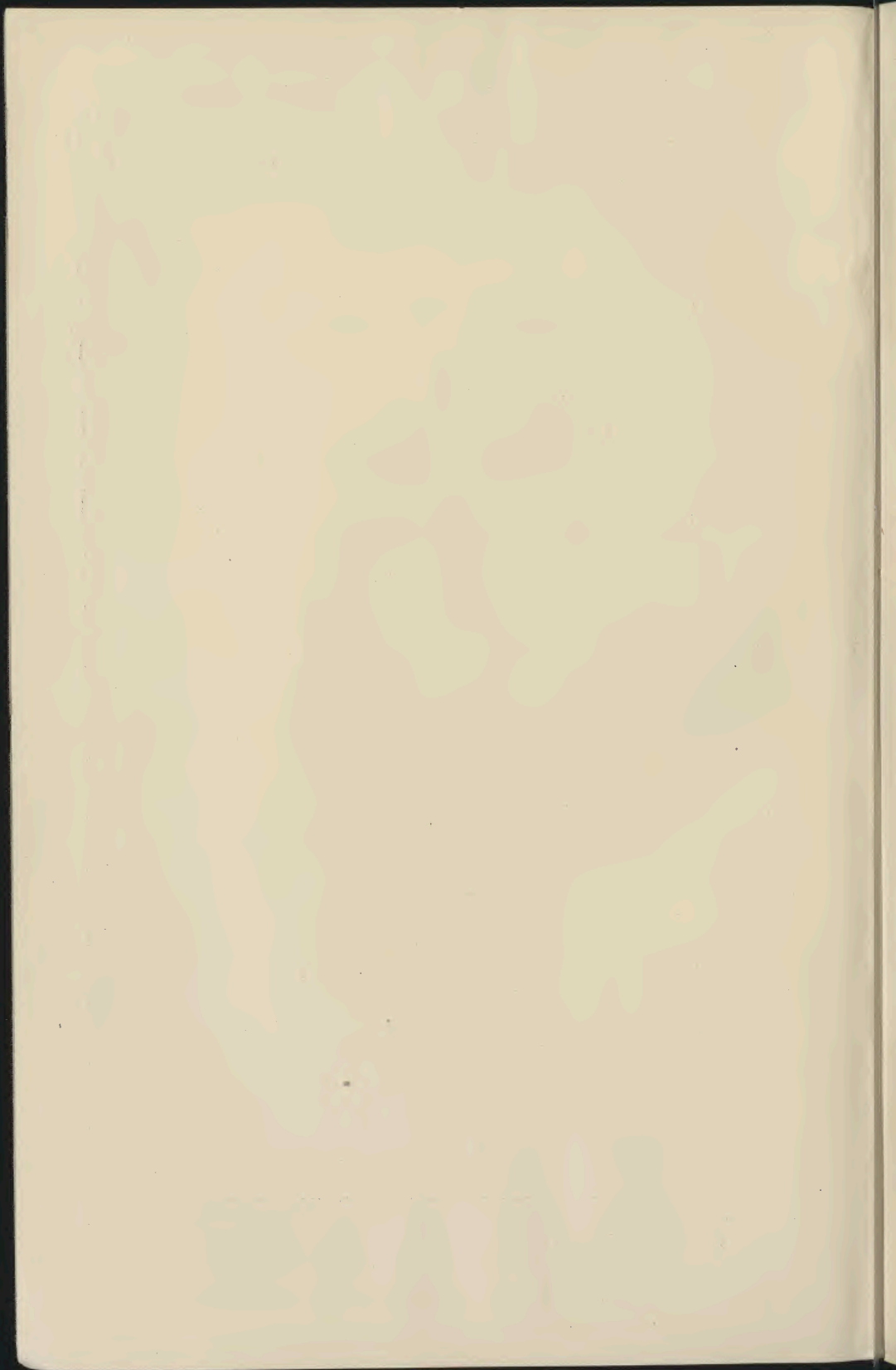
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NOTES.

HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

NORWAY AND THE BRITISH ISLES IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—In Vol. V. of the *Norsk Historisk Tidsskrift* (1913) Dr. Alexander Bugge gives a valuable summary of the evidence on this subject, which can be found in the first part of nineteenth section of the *Diplomatarium Norvegicum* recently published. This volume contains transcripts of documents preserved in England, which are concerned with the relations of Norway and in the British Isles in the later Middle Ages. Through them we are able, for example, to trace the interesting story of the gradual weaning of the Isle of Man from its Norse allegiance, and its ultimate complete subjection to English authority. The corresponding story of the estrangement of "Sodor" can not, unfortunately, be traced in the same way owing to the fragmentary nature of the Scottish records of the period. Dr. Bugge believes that, except for Denmark and Sweden, Norway had no such continuous and intimate political and economic relationships with any other country as she had with the British Isles. Many embassies passed between the two countries. Some were sent only with a view to a friendly exchange of gifts. From the Norse side these often consisted of the much-valued Norse and Icelandic hawks and falcons, at other times we hear of walrus-tusks, elk's horns, and even of a live elk. Other embassies dealt with projected marriage-alliances, but the most important were those devoted to the improvement of trade relationships. The archbishop of Nidaros especially had certain much valued trading privileges by grant of the English king. Originally the trade had affected not only the ports on the east coast, but had extended to Chester, Bristol, and other western ports. With the loss of Man and the Isles trade-routes tended to become more restricted. The most flourishing period of Norse trade was probably the 13th century. Ultimately the Norsemen were driven from the field by the larger ships and greater capital of the German merchants.

EARLY WARS OF WESSEX.—The Cambridge Press has recently published a volume on the early wars of Wessex by Mr. Albany F. Major, a former editor of the *Saga-Book*, and the late Mr. C. W.

Whistler. It is an elaborate study of the Foundation of Wessex, of its history down to the coming of the Danes, and then of the great campaigns in the west between the West Saxons and Danes. The novel feature of the work is the careful study of local topography and archæology, and the attempt made to eke out the deficiencies of the written records by the use of these more abiding records. At the same time a good deal of use is made of the more dangerous kind of evidence which may be drawn from local tradition and folklore. The book was published too late for review in the present Year Book, but it is hoped to give it full notice next year.

ERIC BLOODAXE IN YORK.—In a paper with this title the Rev. S. Baring Gould writes in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* (Part iii., 1913) about the disturbed history of Northumbria in the middle years of the 10th century. There is nothing very new in the article. For the most part its interest arises from the skilful use of the more dramatic passages in *Egilssaga* which give us the story of Egill in his relations with Eric Bloodaxe. There is also a translation of several stanzas of that fine heathen poem *Eiríksmál*.

THE ISLE OF MAN AND GOTLAND.—In a valuable paper Dr. Alexander Bugge discusses certain evidence bearing on early relations between these islands. The earlier part of the paper discusses the question of the identity of the Manx king, Orry or Orree, with the historical 11th century king, Guðrøðr Crovan. Axel Kock suggested that the Manx king Orry should be identified with the traditional Swedish king Orry. Dr. Bugge is inclined to accept the identification, but doubts if the story of the historical king Guðrøðr could have reached Sweden at the close of the Middle Ages. Rather he would suggest that at first king "Orry" was not the same as the historical Guðrøðr, but an old figure from northern saga, and that his story was brought to Man from Sweden in days long before the historic Guðrøðr. He then breaks fresh ground in the discussion of the Manx folk-tale about the first discovery of the island by sailors who were stranded on its shore, and moved the impenetrable mist which had hitherto surrounded it by striking fire from their tinder-box. In a second version of the story the island was inhabited by fairies, and the land was covered by a perpetual mist, which owed its continuance, contrary to nature, to a perpetual fire. On one occasion the fire was let out by accident, the mist dispersed, and sailors discovered the land and ultimately conquered it. In Norse folk-lore many stories are told of fairy islands which were once submerged, but afterwards were raised above the sea and inhabited. Such islands were secure against future submersion when once some steel had been carried to them. In the 13th Century *Gulasaga* we hear how Gotland was first discovered

by a man named Tjelvar. Hitherto the island was so bewitched that it was only above water at night time! Now Tjelvar kindled fire on it, and it never sank again. Giraldus Cambrensis tells a similar story of an island off Ireland which could be seen at sea on clear days, but when people approached it it faded away. Some young men made two vain attempts to land, but succeeded a third time when, on an old man's advice, they shot a burning javelin towards the island, when it remained in position. There is evidently some connection between the stories from Gothland, from Man and from Ireland. Keltic stories about a happy land far out at sea have influenced similar Norse stories, among others Icelandic ones about Hvitramannaland and journeys to Vinland, and the Faroese story about Møylaland, which, like the Irish "Virgin" land, produced only maidens. So, also, Norse stories of lands unvisited by serpents or by other harmful creatures, show the influence of the legends about Ireland and St. Patrick. All these questions require fuller investigation: all we can say at present is that there is very evidently some connection between these stories from Man and from Gothland. Celtic stories of magic islands which can be made fast by lighting fire on them must have reached Gothland before 1200, or else Norse narratives must have reached Man and Ireland. We have evidence elsewhere of their intimate connection. The oldest Manx runes are of a type belonging originally to eastern Sweden and Gothland. The oldest rune-inscriber in Man was called Gaut, a name not used in Norway or Iceland. In a concluding paragraph Dr. Bugge, taking into consideration certain fresh evidence, considers that the story of Giraldus about the island is not Celtic but Norse, the chief ground being the use of fire in the stories of the original settlement of Iceland.

PRE-NORMAN STONE AT ST. MICHAEL'S, CAMMERINGHAM.—In *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (Oct., 1913) there is a photograph of an interesting stone now used as a doorstep in this church. The noteworthy feature is the figure-of-eight knots with which it is covered, a form of decoration which has several parallels in central and eastern England.

VIKING RELICS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES, EDINBURGH.—Several objects of particular interest have been added to the national collection during the autumn, and are now on view. Since the last notice appeared in *The Scotsman* another Viking grave has come to light, this time among sand-dunes in Caithness, on the shores of the Pentland Firth. Judged from the relics, like the grave recently opened in Oronsay, this, too, has been that of a woman. With her had been interred her personal ornaments, now restored to the light, consisting of two bowl-shaped brooches of brass and a pin with a movable ring head, also a steatite whorl, which

she used on her spindle for the spinning of thread, and a buckle of brass, partially coated with tin. The brooches are of a later date than those from Oronsay, being formed of two convex shells, the upper one pierced so as to show the gilding on that underneath, while the zoomorphic character of the ornamentation is more degraded. These brooches probably date from the 10th century. They were worn in pairs, connected by a cord or chain, and both brooches were usually cast in the same mould. It will be noticed in this instance that different moulds have been employed, and that one brooch has been much longer in use than its neighbour, its edge in part being entirely worn away, and at one place repaired with silver. It seems probable, therefore, that the fresher brooch has been made to replace one that was lost. The traces of gilding and the silver thread remaining in the grooves of the upper plates should be noticed as indicating the rich character of these ornaments when they were in use. Closely connected in point of time with these brooches is an iron sword, also of Viking origin, presented to the Museum by the proprietor of the estate on which it was found. It came to light while a quarry was being opened on the banks of the Mein, several miles to the north of Ecclefechan, among the Annandale Hills. The point has been broken off in the distant past, otherwise the sword is unusually complete. There was no indication of its being associated with a burial, and it is interesting to conjecture how this blade came to be cast away in this glen remote from the sea. Some tales assuredly it tells of "old, unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago." A similar sword, found in a grave in Norfolk with two such brooches as are mentioned above, is preserved in the British Museum.

—*Scotsman*, Nov. 19, 1913.

SILVER TREASURE FROM TERSLEV.—In September, 1911, two small boys digging holes in a garden at Terslev, in Denmark, brought to light the richest find of silver which has yet been made in Denmark. The articles included five bowls, a chain with animal-head terminals, a set of toilet instruments, four neck-rings, eleven arm-rings, two finger-rings, a dozen or more hanging ornaments, each with a small ring for attaching to a string, several silver beads, an ear-ring, a bracelet, beside numerous other fragments. The whole finds weighed some 6,500 grams, that weight including silver-moneys to the weight of about 1,900 grams. The moneys have not yet been thoroughly examined, but we are told that the Cufic coins are by far the most numerous, and the latest are English coins from the reign of Aethelstan, and German from that of Otto I. The find would seem therefore to date from a time not later than about the middle of the 10th century. In *Aarb. f. Nord. Oldk. og Historie*, 1912, pp. 189-263, Dr. K. F. Johansen gives a very full account of this find, showing clearly that for the most part the articles are of Scandinavian manufacture. The rings are chiefly of the familiar

twisted type. One type of ring, however, has hitherto only been known in a fragment from Bornholm, *viz.*, a broad type of arm-ring, with a net-work pattern of small silver knobs. The hanging ornaments are specially fine and numerous: these show the influence of the filigree work of Carolingian goldsmith. There is one ear-ring of interesting shape—over a circular ring is laid a small belt of fine silver thread, which divides the circle into two halves. The lower half is covered with a silver-plate with various decorations, including small knobs, filigree ornaments and the like, and on the edge are fastened small eyelets for the suspension of chains. Unfortunately the chains are lost—they would probably have carried beads or some other small ornament. This type of ear-ring, ultimately of Egyptian origin, probably found its way to Denmark through Byzantine imitations. In examining the find as a whole and comparing it with other similar but smaller finds, Dr. Johansen comes to the conclusion that the whole is a collection of personal ornaments such as might have been found in any well-to-do house, larger or smaller according to the possessor's wealth. The collection of bowls, large and small, has been paralleled in other finds. One of them is marked with a Thor's hammer, and the suggestion is made that the series of bowls were used in connection with the cult of Thor.

GRAVE OF THE LATE STONE AGE.—An interesting grave-chamber has been explored at Over Vindinge By not far from Vordingborg. In addition to skeletons and other remains from the new Stone Age, there was found part of one skeleton with a bronze spear-head embedded in the hip bone, the bone around showing evidence that the wound must have been exposed to a long process of suppuration. Such a find is hitherto unparalleled in northern Europe, and belongs evidently to a time of transition between the late Stone Age and the early Bronze period. It is interesting also because hitherto no evidence for the use of spears in the early Bronze Age has been discovered. (*Aarb. f. Nord. Oldk. og Historie*, 1912, pp. 58-72.)

ARABIC COINS IN WESTERN NORWAY.—In a valuable paper Dr. Haakon Schetelig (with the help of Professor Seippel) deals with certain coins recently found in Western Norway, and with certain others which have hitherto lain unnoticed in the collection at Bergen Museum. The five coins thus found all belong to the latter half of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century, all alike have been adapted for use as ornaments, and three of the five come from Tunis and Cordova, among the westernmost Arab settlements. Dr. Schetelig believes that these, like the early Frankish and Anglo-Saxon coins found in Western Norway, are due to sporadic and accidental importation of single coins for use as ornaments, a characteristic feature of the importation of coins into Norway in the first century of the Viking era, and he believes that they bear direct witness to the early Viking expeditions to

Western Europe, Spain, and Africa, the most famous of which took place in 844 and in 859-61. This early importation is contrasted with the later importation of Arabic coins from the eastern provinces, with the coins found in Sweden dating from about 850-950 which first entered that country about 900, with the 3,000 Cufic coins found in Denmark minted between 900 and 970, and with the Samanid and Hamanid coins of the 11th century found in Norway. These have not been made into ornaments, but have been used as money and formed part of the current coinage of the North.

HAROLD FAIRHAIR'S ROYAL GARTHS.—In the fifth strophe of *Haraldskvæði* Harold Fairhair is represented as a great sea-king ruling over a magnificent fleet. The raven who has followed the king's career says to the Valkyrie, who is eager to hear about King Harold and his court, that he believed the Valkyrie knew the king who lives "*á kvinnum*" (*v.l. á kymnum*). This has commonly been taken to be a place-name, just as in stanza 9 Harold is spoken of as a prince who lived at *Útsteini*. Hitherto, the only attempt at identification has been that of Munch and Unger, that it may perhaps be Kvinnherred in Søndhordland, but it by no means follows that because there was a *Kvinnaherað* that therefore there was a farm named **Kvinnar*. Dr. Olsen (in an article in *Maal og minne*, Part II., 1913) believes that the royal abode mentioned in *Haraldskvæði* must be identified with one or other of the royal abodes mentioned in *Heimskringla* and in *Egils Saga*. Of the abodes mentioned in the lists there he fixes on *Ogvaldsnes* as the most likely. *Ogvaldsnes* has been a place of importance since prehistoric times. At Agvaldsnes was found the richest grave-find of the older Iron Age which has been made in Western Norway, and there are several graves of the Bronze period also. Indeed, from these and other considerations he ventured to call Avaldsnes on Karmö the Leire of West Norway. The place-name '*á kvinnum* (*kymnum*)' with its initial k-sound, made certain by the alliterating stave, cannot be identified with any of the five names: *Útsteinn*, *Ogvaldsnes*, *Fitjar*, *Alreksstaðir*, *Sæheimr*, but if we endeavour to find if the place-name in *Haraldskvæði* may be the name of a locality of somewhat wider area than a farm, *e.g.*, the name of an island or parish beginning with *k*-, the only possible identification is that which considers that originally Harold's residence was spoken of as *i Kqrmt*, *i.e.*, on Karmö, the full description of Agvaldsnes being *Ogvaldsnes i Kqrmt á Rogalandi*. On rhythmic grounds Dr. Olsen restores the dative form *i Kqrmtu*, and he believes that *kvinnum* (*kymnum*) is a MS. corruption of *Kqrmtu*, with later substitution of *á* for *i* to suit the new form of the place-name.

SWEDEN'S CONNECTIONS WITH THE ORIENT IN THE VIKING PERIOD.—In *Forvännen* (1911) Dr. T. J. Arne has an important article on this subject. The chief features are as follows:—

The old Persian art of the Sassanid dynasty was preserved long after the conquest of Persia by the Arabs. During this later time many articles in the old Sassanid style were manufactured from bronze and silver and exported to other lands. They were imitated in the Caucasus and Western Turkestan. Many articles of the Sassanid and post-Sassanid period have been found. They have been discovered chiefly in the Caucasus, and in the Governments of Perm and Wjatka and east of the Ural Mountains. They have also been found as far west as Sweden. The agents in the last traffic were probably Swedes themselves partly belonging to Sweden, partly settled in Russia. From numerous finds we know that there were in Russia Swedish colonies to the south of Ladoga, at Gnezowo near Smolensk, at Wladimir and at Kieff. Many of the grave-finds here show purely Swedish types, but with them in the same graves one finds other articles prepared in Russia or the Orient. Similar antiquities of eastern origin have been found in Sweden in considerable numbers, especially on the island of Gothland, in the valley of the Mälar and in Norrland. Archaeological evidence for Swedish trade with the Arabs is to be found especially in the numerous coin-finds. At the present time we know of some 24,000 whole and 14,000 fragmentary Arabic coins discovered in Swedish territory. A number of other eastern articles have been imported, especially ornaments for belts and other small artistic objects. On these we find various motives, generally from the plant-world, but also from other sources. A common motive is the tripartite leaf from the tree of life, either by itself or interwoven with tendrils. This motive gradually degenerated and became a conventional geometric ornament. Another type of tripartite leaf is the kidney-shaped leaf showing Persian influence. Another well-marked type is the heart-shaped ornament with inlaid enamel figures, suggestive of certain Chinese types, but also found in Mohammedan lands: this is often combined with the use of the leaf-motive. Others, again, are decorated with a small bell; these have their parallel in coins of the Tang dynasty in China (c 600-700). Most interesting perhaps are those showing the figures of animals or birds. The most common bird is the peacock, which plays an important part in Mohammedan art. A characteristic feature of these peacocks is the tail which is always turned backwards. Other animal figures include a lion, a bull's head, a bear's head, an eagle. At times we find human forms, including a man sitting in an oriental posture.

The importation of silver articles was extensive, and they have served as models for native imitation. The twisted and woven silver neck- and arm-rings are partly of Persian-Arabic origin, partly native imitations. The ring-brooches, so common in Gothland, are exactly like those still used by women in Tunis and Algiers. Several fragments of Persian-Arabic silver vessels have been found, one bearing the inscription *-bi'smi'llah.*, i.e., in the name of God. Several silver bowls have been found in Uppland with acanthus

leaves and lion figures on them, either imitated or imported from the Orient. Some of the lion figures with the tail ending in a half-leaf, and the tongue hanging out of the mouth in leaf form, remind us of the conventional "lion" on the Jellinge-stone. This has been traced by Dr. Sophus Müller to Anglo-Saxon influence, but it would seem that the idea is ultimately of Oriental origin, and may have reached England through Scandinavian channels. Various hanging ornaments of oriental type have also been found, some in the likeness of birds or animals, others in the shape of bells and of the crescent moon. An interesting glazed vessel from a grave in Gothland belonging to about 900 A.D. and, showing slightly iridescent effects, finds its closest parallel—indeed, its brother—in a similar vessel recently brought to Europe from China. It belongs to the period of the Tang dynasty (c. 600-700). Dr. Arne doubts some of the conclusions of Dr. Sophus Müller in his *Dyreornementiken i Norden*, where he gives considerable weight to Irish influence side by side with Carolingian and Anglo-Saxon in the development of animal ornamentation, and believes that the study of Russian and Hungarian finds in the last thirty years must lead us to different conclusions. The borrowing has been by Ireland from the Orient through Norse channels rather than in the opposite direction. The same is true of leaf-motives and of the running-knot motive on Swedish runic and other monuments: they may well come from the east rather than the west. As to the channels through which these influences made themselves felt, Dr. Arne is of opinion that Byzantine influence is not of anything like the same importance as Arabic, and that the line of the Dnieper was of far less importance as a commercial route than that of the Volga.

A BURIAL GROUND AT LINGA IN SÖDERMANLAND.—A thorough exploration of a group of hofs at Linga, which had to be removed for the railway from Järna to Norrköping, has brought some interesting finds to light, and they are described in *Fornvännen* (1912). There were some nineteen hofs in all. The bodies had been burned before they were placed in the hofs, and the remains were only gathered together for burial. The best find was a magnificent sword, 80 cms. long, with a richly adorned handle. It has only one rival in Scandinavia itself, elsewhere the only sword like it is one discovered in Ireland in a grave at Kilmainham (*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Volume xxviii. C. No. 5, Dublin, 1910), and that is clearly of Norse origin. The hilts and pommel are of iron covered with a bronze plate and wrought in high relief. At intervals there are a large number of almost triangular knobs overlaid with thin silver plates. The same ornamentation is found on the Irish sword, but there the bronze parts are gilded. On several places on the handle it is adorned with spirals of silver thread. The part between the hilts must have been of wood or horn, and have had at intervals bands of bronze, adorned

with conventional animals' heads with large eyes. Fragments of these bands survive. The haws would seem to belong to the beginning of the 10th century, but the sword is probably older, an heirloom handed down from the 9th century.

DANEGELD IN SWEDEN.—In *Fornvännen* (1911) Dr. Otto von Friesen continues his study of runic inscriptions in Sweden, and gives an account of a second runic stone recently found at Lingsberg, in Uppland. It is one of two originally standing by an old bridge across a swamp, and bears the inscription, 'Dan, Huskarl, and Sven caused a stone to be raised to the memory of their father Ulfrik. He had collected two *gelds* in England. God and God's mother help this souls, father and son.' This is a new document bearing witness to the share of the Swedes in Viking intercourse with England about the year 1000. Three stones with similar notices have been hitherto found in Sweden, two in Uppland and one in Södermanland.

ANCIENT GUILDS IN SWEDEN.—In *Fornvännen* (1911) Dr. Otto von Friesen discusses the inscription on a stone found at Bjälbo in Sweden dating from the 10th century, which bears, according to his deciphering, the inscription: *trikiaR risþu stin þisi aft kribkilla sin lufi rest runaR þisi luta sunu*, i.e., a young man raised this stone in memory of Grep, his gild-brother. Lufve Jutesson carved these runes. The word *killa* (*gildi*) has been found elsewhere in two runic inscriptions from Sigtuna referring to some Frisian gild-brothers who raised memorials, it being stated definitely in one case that the stone was in memory of Torkel their gild-brother. The suggestion is made that the Bjälbo stone, which now forms part of the sacristy of a church, came originally from the important trading town of Skänninge, half a mile to the east, and that it was put up by some member of a native Swedish gild resembling the Frisian merchant guilds. Military guilds were already well known at this time, in fact if not in name, and Dr. von Friesen points to the use of the term *brother* in the sense of a member of a gild in the Hällestad stone, where Eskil raises a stone to the memory of Toke Gormsson, who is later called his *brother*, and in another runic inscription from Turlinge in Södermanland.

BALANCE AND WEIGHTS OF THE VIKING PERIOD.—At the May meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Professor Bryce read a paper on a balance and weights which have been preserved for many years in the Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow. It came originally from the island of Gigha, and the balance agrees in construction and general character with the balance of the Viking period found in Scandinavia. Only one other such balance has been found in Scotland, and that was in a Viking grave in the island of Colonsay.

VIKING BRACELET.—At the May meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Mr. Gilbert Goudie read a paper on a massive gold bracelet from the island of Oxna in the Shetlands. It is of solid gold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width in interior diameter at its greatest width, and weighs 964 grains troy. It is of an inter-twisted pattern occasionally found in Scandinavian countries. Mr. Goudie believed it to be a product of the art of the mixed population of Celts and Norsemen occupying the colonial dependencies of Norway towards the end of the Viking period.

LATER STONE AGE IN NORTH AND WEST EUROPE.—In a thesis for the doctorate at the University of Uppsala (1912) Her Nils Åberg surveys certain features of the late Stone Age in Scandinavia, France, and the British Isles. Among his conclusions are that it is in the north that we must seek the origin and use of flint implements, and that the original European home of the Indo-European races was in Jutland and the Danish islands. The paper is enriched by a large number of illustrations of articles found in the various countries considered, and a catalogue of the contents of neolithic dolmens and sepulchral grottos in France and barrows in the British Isles.

GOLD LUNULAE.—In a paper on a Gold Lunula found at Schlenburg, Hanover, Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong (*Journal of Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, March, 1912) points out that these lunulae are of unquestioned Irish origin. Outside that country four have been found in England, one in Wales, one in Scotland, six in France, one in Belgium, and two in Denmark, beside the one in Germany here discussed. Hanover is the most distant inland locality where they have been found up to the present. Pictures are given of the two lunulae from Denmark pointing very clearly to intercourse between Ireland and Denmark in the early Bronze Age.

ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT HORNSEA.—In the Hull Museum Publications (No. 97, September, 1913), Mr. Thomas Sheppard gives an account of the excavation of a cemetery recently discovered at Hornsea, a few inches from the edge of the cliff. So far as it was excavated some twelve skeletons were discovered, and with them were found a certain number of ornaments, etc. These included nine bronze brooches, a silvered buckle, a small dagger, and three earthenware vases. The most interesting finds were the brooches. They were of the square-headed variety with horse-head ornament. The three vases were food vases, unlike the usual Anglo-Saxon cinerary urns in that they were quite plain without any trace of ornamentation, and very similar to ordinary domestic utensils.

THE RUINED TOWER AT NEWPORT (U.S.A.).—In the *Aarsberetning* for 1912 for the *Forening til Norske Fortidmindesmærkers Bevaring*

attention is called once more to the question of the origin of this monument. M. Camille Enlart, of the Trocadero Museum, has recently visited America, and in a lecture on the prevalence of Norman art outside Normandy he deals with the question of the origin of the famous ruin at Newport, in Rhode Island. The problem is: "Was the Romanesque architecture introduced by the Normans into Scandinavia carried further to the American colony of Vinland?" The answer is a probable affirmative, and he cites in support of his belief this ruin, re-constructed now as a round church. The suggestion that it was built by Norse settlers was first made by an American architect in 1840, and he has been supported by some Danish and German archaeologists. Others have contested its mediæval origin, particularly Mr. G. C. Mason, who said that it was an old mill. There is no doubt that in later times it was used as the base for a windmill, but it cannot be proved that that was its original use. Frölén in his book on fortified Round Churches, conjectures that it was the inner rotunda of a round church, being, not a round defensive church, but a purely Anglo-Norman building in imitation of the so-called Templar churches found in Cambridge and Northampton. M. Enlart opposes Mason's views, and shows that there is no reason decisive against our believing it to be actually a monument dating back to the days of the colonists of Vinland. At the same time he points out its peculiar resemblance in certain details to a mill erected at Chesterton (Cambs.) in 1632 after the designs of no less a person than Inigo Jones. In conclusion, M. Enlart answers the question, "If this ruin is a Scandinavian church, how comes it to resemble a 17th century mill at Chesterton?" by propounding a second, "If the Newport monument is a 17th century mill, is it not still more remarkable to find analogies with Scandinavian churches?"

Another article on this subject appears in the *Antiquary* for December, 1913, written by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry. He thinks that the upper part of the tower, from above the crown of the arches, may not belong to the original structure, but was re-built or added at some subsequent period. Possibly the superstructure was added by Governor Benedict Arnold in the 17th century, who in his will refers to the tower as 'my stone-built windmill.' The addition may have been made in order to adapt it to the purposes of a windmill.

ETHNOLOGY.

THE BLOND ESKIMO.—In chapter xii. of *My Life with the Eskimo* (Macmillan and Co., 1913) the great explorer, Stefánsson, tells in full the story of his first meeting on Victoria Island (to the north of Canada) with a tribe of Blond Eskimo, and discusses the question of the possible existence of a strain of Scandinavian blood in this race. He and his companions had been told to look for a tribe of light complexion, with fair beards, but were not prepared for what

they saw. They felt, "These are not Eskimo; they merely dress and talk and act like Eskimo." The story of the ancient Scandinavian settlers in the north at once recurred to Stefánsson and, in his own words, "I knew that I had come upon either the last chapter and solution of one of the historical tragedies of the past" (viz., the disappearance of the Scandinavian settlers in northern mists), "or else that I had added a new mystery for the future to solve: the mystery of why these men are like Europeans if they be not of European descent." In his diary of the date of the first meeting he records how "the faces and proportions of the body remind of 'stocky,' sunburned, but naturally fair Scandinavians. Other half-bred Eskimo could pass for Eskimo among either Eskimo or Whites if no particular attention were drawn to them, but no one could fail to be struck by the European appearance of these people." Further detailed study revealed other striking physical characteristics: several have blue eyes such as no full-blooded Eskimo has a right to; their beards, so far as they do not practice depilation, are often light brown; the hair is often dark brown and rusty red (not black as it ought to be), and measurement of their heads shows that the face is narrower than the head rather than the head narrower than the face, which is the case with the full-blooded Eskimo. The facial index of the Eskimo ranges from 101 to 105, the average index of the Victoria islander is 97, agreeing with the facial index of other people of mixed Eskimo and European descent.

We know of no recent contact with Europeans. How, then, are we to explain these European-like characters? Stefánsson takes us back to the story of the Settlement of Greenland by Eric the Red in the last quarter of the 10th century. For some three hundred years there existed a flourishing colony here, carrying on an extensive trade with Norway and Iceland. Then owing to the selfish commercial policy of Norway, trade with Greenland was confined to certain ships from Bergen, and the settlement began to decline. As the colony diminished in strength and importance the Eskimo returned to their original homes, several fights ensued, and ultimately by the close of the 15th century the Scandinavian colonies had entirely disappeared. What became of the settlers? They were probably not exterminated. They may to some extent have intermarried with the Eskimo in Greenland; the majority probably migrated westward to North America, where they either perished through starvation or by war, or became amalgamated with the population which they found in the country. Nicholas Tunes in 1650 found traces of such a mixed race on Davis Strait, "tall, well built, of a rather fair complexion," of a type entirely different from the pure Eskimo; so did Sir John Franklin in 1824 in the same district. Again, in 1837 Dease and Simpson came in contact with a small party of Eskimo, one of whom they described as of "a distinguished appearance," and as looking "much like a Scan-

dinavian." The partially Scandinavian origin of these Eskimo and of those found by Stefánsson can of course never be definitely proved in the absence of sufficient evidence, but Stefánsson is probably right when he adds, "If the reason that the Victoria Island Eskimo are European-like is that they are of European blood, then the Scandinavian colony in Greenland furnishes not only an explanation but the only explanation." Attempts to prove that the mixed strain is due to contact with the men of Franklin's expedition or with early Russian settlers in Alaska are futile.

RACE-NAMES FOR THE SCANDINAVIAN PEOPLES.—Under the title of *Gotthonic names* Dr. Gudmund Schütte published in the *Proceedings of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study* (Dec., 1912, Illinois, U.S.A.) a paper on the names which have at different times been used to describe the Germanic peoples generally, and the Scandinavian races in particular. He arranges these in groups, (1) those based on certain mythical conceptions—sons of Mannus—sons of Forrigot, (2) those in which emphasis is laid in language, e.g., Scaliger's *Matrix Godt* in contrast to *Matrices Deus*, Boge given to Germans, Latins, Slavs, from their name for God, (3) those in which emphasis is laid on geographical locality—Hyperboreans, Septentional Peoples, (4) those due to emphasis on intermediate ethnical position—Kelto-Scythians, (5) those due to representation by foreign groups of people—Scythians, Galatians, Celts, Germani, (5) representations by Germans—Deutsche, Teutons, Allemani, (6) representation by Scandinavians—Varjazi. He discussed the use and origin of each of these and many other names, and the paper is an interesting comment on the chaotic ideas which have at times prevailed as to certain ethnic and linguistic problems.

THE GEATS OF BEOWULF.—The much-discussed question of the identity of the *Geatas* of Beowulf is once more raised by an article by Dr. Gudmund Schütte in the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* (October, 1912). The first part of the article is devoted to a summary of Fahlbeck's article, published in 1884, in which he contended that the Geats must have been Jutes. There follows an account of Fahlbeck's views, as recently presented by Dr. Axel Olrik at a meeting of the Philologisk Historisk Samfund in Copenhagen. Dr. Schütte then gives the views of the late Knut Stjerna and of Professor Schück in support of the *Geatas-Götar* theory, and himself replies to them, ultimately accepting Fahlbeck's identification. So far the article is largely a summary of previous controversies. Dr. Schütte now advances fresh arguments in support of his own theory from a consideration of the "epical geography" of the Anglo-Saxons and their neighbours. His argument is two-fold: (1) that the general trend or current of Teutonic epic themes is from South to North. This current would carry a Jutic or Danish theme to Norway or Sweden, but not a Götic-Swedish theme southward to Denmark or

England. (2) Our chief authority for Anglo-Saxon epic geography is *Widsith*. Here we have, according to Dr. Schütte, in succession (a) an epical "Who's Who," (b) an itinerary, (c) a catalogue of Gothic nobility. (b) Gives us the "commercial-political" horizon of the nations beyond the lower Elbe, including many Baltic tribes—Throwendas, Hæreðas, Hæðnas, Reamas, Göts, Swedes, Rugians, Glommas, Gepidas, Vandals—(a) and (c) give us the epic horizon, (c) being of little value as it represents a cycle of foreign origin. In (a) we find mention of Swedes, Rugians, Glommas, Jutes, but Throwendas, Hæreðas, Hæðnas, Reamas and Göts are not mentioned, and the author concludes that this is fatal to the claims of the Göts as having any epic importance. Further, he compiles a list of the epic heroes mentioned in O.E. poetry, assigning them to their various nationalities, and contends that the results from the point of view of epic-geography are the same.

THE OLDEST GOTTHONIC SAGA HEROES.—Under this title Dr. Gudmund Schütte in *Danske Studier* (1912, Part 4) raises the question, "Which are the oldest saga-figures, mythical or historical, whose date we can determine?" His conclusions are as follows: "Ermanaric forms the great central figure in the development of Gotthonic saga, the boundary between the older and the younger generation. After his death (c. 375) he stood immovable as a cyclic centre, gathering round himself a band of subordinate persons, a few older, but the great majority contemporary or younger. . . . If we examine the development until the time of Ermanaric we find, in spite of the scantiness of material, a well marked group. First a pair of primitive mythical figures, who by reason of their pre-eminent position survive the storm of the *Völkerwanderung*-period—Völund the Smith and Alberich. The last maintained his position the more easily, as he was a god who had an actual cult. Then comes a brood of human heroes, who stretch from the second century B.C. to the third century A.D.—Bolorix (+B.C. 101) represents the expedition of the Cimbri, the first great intervention of the Gotthonic race in world-history, Arminius (+A.D. 21) represents the fight for freedom against the world's greatest empire. Ostrogotha's son Unwen (+post A.D. 250) represents the introduction to the great wanderings of the nations. All three alike thus represent important crises in Gotthonic history, and yet none of them lived for more than two hundred years after the close of the *Völkerwanderung*-period. Finally, there is a brood of human heroes which lasts from the last named right up to the highest point of the *Völkerwanderung*—Wifil, who in 260 laid waste the flourishing Roman provincial capital Aventicum in Switzerland; Frederic, who suffered a martyr's death probably during the persecution of the Christians by the Gothic chieftain Athanaric (348 A.D.); Widigoia, who fell fighting against the Sarmatians probably during the Goths' great fight in Dacia and Pannonia in the 4th century. All these three series remain in sagas.

even after the younger generation has made its way in; Widigoia is associated with the mythical primitive figure Vølund. "Its epic content has scarcely been richer than its predecessors": their remaining in memory only expresses the advance of epic capacity towards its highest point.

PLACE AND PERSONAL NAMES.

SOME YORKSHIRE NAMES.—In *Danske Studier* (1912, Part III.) Dr. Marius Kristensen has the following note. "In the eastern part of Yorkshire we find fairly regularly Scandinavian place-names in *-by* and *-thorp* along the edges of the Wolds and up in the river valleys. On the stretch from Flamborough Head to a point a little south of York we find (beside *-thorpes* and a few *-bys*) a remarkable series of names (going from east to west)—Skerne, Lund, Holme-on-the Wolds, Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, Bubwith, Skipwith, Stillingfleet; somewhat north of Skerne lies Langtoft, outside the series. This series looks as if it were composed of names brought from the old country, where Skærne, Holme, Stilling, Lund, and Skibed are found on the east coast of Jutland from Randers to the Veile-district, and a Langetoftegård in Ørsted in Rugsø herred. There is nothing corresponding to Bubwith (*cf.* Bubbathorp in Östgötaland and Bubbarp in Skåne) but the suffix is Scandinavian. Although some of the names are also found elsewhere in Denmark, the series of names as a whole sounds to be definitely East Jutish, and I cannot believe it is a matter of accident. South-west of Langtoft and north-west of Skerne is a village called Wetwang. This would seem to be the same name for a battle-field, which we find on the Rök stone and in the Icelandic laws, and it is perhaps to be explained by the fact that some seven miles away, towards the sea, there is a burial-ground with some 200 Viking graves."

DERRYTHORPE AND KEADBY IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—In *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (Oct., 1913) the origin of these names is discussed. Early forms of the former name are (in chronological order) *Duditorp*, *Dudithorp*, *Diddythorpe*, and the suggestion is made that the first element is to be connected with the Lincs. dialectal *duther* and *dudder*, and that the name means "the quaking village." This etymology is exceedingly unlikely. The first element is pretty certainly a personal name, and it is impossible, as the author suggests, to connect the dialect word with O.N. *dyja*, pret *dulhi*, "to shake, to quiver," for the *th* in *dulhi* is purely inflexional, and does not form part of the stem at all. Keadby shows M.E. variation between forms like *Hedebi* and like *Kedebi*, and it is difficult to determine its etymology.

LEWIS PLACE-NAMES.—A valuable article appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* in Nov., 1913, by Mr. R. L. Bremner, M.A., B.L., Hon.

District Secretary, dealing with the strange modifications which original Norse place-names in the Island of Lewis have undergone owing to the vagaries of map makers and others who are anxious to give them a Gaelic form. Thus few would recognise *Eyrrar-byr* in Eòrrapidh, or *Eiriks fjörðr* in Erisort, or *Höllustadr* in Tollastadh. Still less recognisable are *Bjarnar-ey* as Bhearneraidh, and *Kvi-setr* as Cuidhseadair (pron. Quee-shadder), or Thamanabaidh and Thealasbaidh (pron. Hamnavay and Hellasvay) representing O.N. *Hafnavágr* and *Hellisvágr* respectively. The clues to these names are to be found in the local pronunciation, and in a few phonetic principles. For example, a noun in Gaelic beginning with *t* becomes *th* (scunded *h*) in the genitive, the *t* being aspirated. Consequently a Norse name beginning with *h* seemed to the Gael the genitive case of a word beginning with a *t* in the nominative. Thus Habost—itself a contraction for *Haga-bólstaðr*—becomes Tabost, but in the genitive Thaboist (pron. Habost). Again, one has to keep in mind that initial *f* in a compound word becomes *fh*, and its sound is entirely lost by aspiration. So that *fjörðr* in composition becomes in Gaelic -fhurt or -fhort, and is sounded -ort, -ord, -ort or even -ard. Map-makers have not been consistent. Generally they give the name in true Gaelic phonetics. At other times they have Anglicised the name, e.g., Sea-forth (O.N. *Sæ-fjörðr*), Stornoway (O.N. *Stjórnuvágr*, Government Bay), Carloway (O.N. *Karlavágr*, Carls' bay). Sometimes a Gaelic word of precisely the same meaning as that of the Norse word it qualifies, whose meaning has long been forgotten, e.g., Loch Langhabat (*Langaváln*), i.e., Loch-long-loch, Eilean Bhearnar-aidh, i.e., Isle Biörn's island; Dunbhuirgh, i.e., castle-castle; Beinn Suaineibhal (*Sveinafell*, or *Sveina-hváll*) (i.e., Mount Sweyn's Hill). The termination *-bhal* has by some been traced back to the Norse *fell*, a hill, while others trace it to *fjall*, a mountain. Phonetically the latter is more tempting, but it seems unlikely that either *fjall* or *fell* would be applied to tiny eminences of 200 or 300 feet like Blashaval, Obeval, Skealtraval and Cringaval in North Uist. The suggestion is made that *-bhal* goes back to O.N. *hváll*, small rising ground, higher than a *hóll* or knoll, but less than a *fell*.

Various disguises conceal the identity of the commonest Norse names: thus, *ey*, island is found in Scarpa, Fladday, Flodaidh. Garry may go back to O.N. *garðr*, a garth, or to Gaelic *gárradh* (garden) or *garadh* (den). *Dalr*, *klettr*, *vágr*, *vík*, *vain* and many other Norse words appear in various disguises from end to end of Lewis.

PLACES AND PERSONAL NAMES IN NORMANDY.—In connection with the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Normandy Dr. Jakob Jakobsen has an article in *Danske Studier* (1911, Part II.) dealing with the question of the settlements as illustrated by the history of place- and personal-names. He points out that there are Teutonic

elements other than Scandinavian in Norman nomenclature, which have hitherto not been sufficiently differentiated. These are low German, partly Saxon, and partly Salic-Frank, the former being the most important as evidenced by the close agreement between many place-names in certain districts of Normandy, especially along the Bessin coast and place-names in Southern England. In the Bessin district we find place-names in *ham*, *cotte*, *crotte* (Eng. *croft*), *clif* which are clearly of Saxon origin. The termination *ham* corresponds to the O.N. *heimr*, but Dr. Jakobsen points out that already at the beginning of the Viking period this suffix was dying out in the North. Frankish are place-names in *bosc*, *falaïse*, *holt*. Northern are place-names in *grune* (O.N. *grund*), *hague*, *houlme*, *londe* (O.N. *lund*), *mielle* (O.N. *melr*), *raz* (O.N. *rás*), *le Sund*, *vic*, *ey*, *hogue*, *bu*, *torp*, *tot*, *tuit*. He says that there is no example of a Northern *-heim* in the old Danelagh. (This is untrue: mediæval documents are full of them, especially in Lincolnshire. In modern speech they have been given the ordinary English suffix *-ham*.)

Many of these suffixes have now been replaced by romance ones, e.g. *ville*, *mesnil*, *court*. Dr. Jakobsen first discusses the names in *ville*. Some are clearly named from their Frankish lords (e.g., *Bérengeville*); others may be of either German or Northern origin, probably the latter, to judge from the parallels found in the English Danelagh districts (e.g., *Barville* < *Bardeville*, *Fouqueville* < *Fulchville*, *Gunneville*, *Houdonville* (cf. English *Gunnebi*, *Hundeby*), *Amfreville* (< *Asfredville*). Dr. Jakobsen believes that some of the Germanic names are due to Frisian and Saxon settlers who had attached themselves to the Viking-raiders: other names are certainly Scandinavian, and probably Danish (e.g., *Branville* < *Brandeville*, *Carville* < *Caraville*, *Eculeville* < *Esculeville*, *Hengeville* < *Helgaville*, and the numerous names which include personal names beginning with *Tor-*, *Tour-*, (O.N. *Þorr*). Interesting are *Fermanville* (O.N. *farmaðr*, traveller) and *Flottemanville*. He next proceeds to discuss the question of the relation of the Danish and Norwegian element by a comparison between the place-names of Normandy and the names which are found in the Old Norse Colonies in North Scotland (especially Caithness, Sutherland and the Isles) and by one between the Danelagh and the same group of colonies, and decides that the similarity is far great and more striking in the second than in the first grouping, even when we make allowance for the fact that chronologically the settlements of Scotland and the islands are a little earlier in date than the others. He now gives a list of place-names in *ville* which are pretty certainly of Danish origin, containing as they do names not commonly or ever used in Norway or Iceland (e.g. *Azeville*, *Bondeville*, *Catteville*, *Dragueville*, *Manneville*, *Ogerville* < *Hougierville*). A few names are probably of Norse origin (e.g., *Blonville* < *Blondeville*, O.N. *Blundr*). There are a good many places in *-bu* < O. Dan. *by*, and some of the place-names in *beuf* may go back to O.N. *búð*, O. Dan.

both, though this is admittedly a suffix of composite origin. Names in *-torp*, *-tourp* are fairly frequent, and while parallels for all of them can be found in Denmark, none can be traced in Norway. *Thorp*-names are also very rare in North Scotland and the isles. The *-tot* names are frequent, and have interesting parallels in English names in *-toft*. The *-tuit* names can be paralleled both in Norway and in Denmark. There is only a limited number of names in *gard*; probably this suffix had often been replaced by a romance one.

Personal names of Northern origin are common—*Austin* (O.N. *Øysteinr*), *Bauche* (O.N. *Balki*), *Blaché*, *Fauché* (O.N. *Falki*), *Hache* (O.N. *Haki*), *Gorm*, *Got*-, *Hedin*, *Raffin* and many more are to be found in early documents. A comparatively large proportion of the personal names (whether occurring by themselves or in place-names) are those short, uncompounded names which are found in Danish runic monuments of the period: *Áki*, *Alli*, *Api*, *Barni*, *Bjorn*, *Bjarni*, *Bófi*, *Bói*, *Bósi*, *Bramr*, *Brúni*, *Geirr*, *Gormr*, *Manni*, *Múli*, *Rolfr*, *Saxi*, *Sóti*, *Sveinn*, *Tófi*, *Toki*, *Ulfr*, *Unni*. As to the question of the Danish or Norse origin of the settlements in Normandy, Dr. Jakobsen points out that there is no trace of the forms *bólstaðr*, *buster*, *bost* or *seter*, *ster*, which are so common in these colonies known definitely to be of Norse origin. The same is true of the suffix *stað*, *staðir*. The word *bekkr* is rare in distinctively Norse settlements, in universal use in the Danish settlements in England. In Normandy its frequent occurrence may have been helped by the O.L.G. *bek*. There are no traces of such characteristic Norse words as *kevi*, *gjá*, *vággr*, which are so very common in North Scotland and the isles.

NAMN OCH BYGD.—Under this title a new periodical, devoted to the study of Scandinavian place-names, has made its first appearance. The editors are Drs. Anders Grape, Oskar Lundberg, and Jöran Sahlgren, and the publishers the Akademiska Bokhandel at Uppsala. It is to appear thrice a year, and the subscription is four kronor. The editors in their introductory announcement lay stress on certain aspects of modern place-name study, more especially the necessity of combining verbal investigation with detailed study of the facts giving rising to the name. It is impossible to trace the history of a word unless one has previously studied the historic-milieu, the civilisation in which it has taken its rise. Place-names are not words which can be separated from the objects which they represent. True place-name investigation requires a study of the past and present natural and cultural associations of the place, and demands the co-operation of the philologist, the archæologist, the anthropologist and the geographer. Even the larger public can render valuable service in giving information about local pronunciation and the character of the place itself. *Namn og bygd* welcomes contributions to place-name study in any one or more of these aspects. The first number

contains (besides those referred to elsewhere in these notes) articles by Professor Noreen on the lake-name *Anten*, by Professor Magnus Ölsen on the Norse form-name *Flidvik* (modern *Flövik*), by Dr. Hugo Pipping on *Bálagarðssiða*, a name for the Finnish coast found in Old Norse skaldic poetry and in Old Norse sagas generally, by Dr. Hjalmar Lindroth on the river and lake names *Samnan* and *Kamp-havet* from the neighbourhood of Uppsala, by Dr. Jöran Sahlgren on two small tarns now known under the common name of *Tvabottnetjärnen*, and on the origin of the name *Vaxala*, applied to one of the Swedish *Härad*.

PLACE-NAME STUDY IN DENMARK.—The place-names of Norway have been for some time past the subject of organised investigation, and during the last few years a Government committee has been at work doing similar work in Sweden. Denmark has now fallen into line with the rest of Scandinavia, and in *Namn och Bygd* (1913, Part I.) Dr. Marius Kristensen, of the Askov People's High School, gives an account of the organisation and purpose of the Danish investigations. The committee appointed by the Kultus-minister consists of representatives of various interests, including the chief survey-officer of the general staff, the great historian, Professor Kristian Erslev, the well-known scholar, Dr. Axel Olrik, and Dr. Kristensen himself. The task of the committee is to collect information with regard to place-name forms. This will include a study not only of the names as found in the modern map, but a fresh collection of all forms from the Middle Ages, printed or unprinted, with fresh collations of the original MSS. where necessary, and a collection of the present-day local pronunciation of the various place-names considered. Following on the collection of material will come the printing of the following works:—(1) An index of the way in which all the more important names should be written with a view to securing uniformity of practice. This will involve (a) a choice between various spellings now current, (b) the exclusion as far as possible of all spellings which are due to clear mistakes, (c) the bringing of the spelling, as far as possible, into agreement with current orthography. It is thought that the work will occupy some four years.

(2) A series of volumes dealing with the place-names of single districts—their extent is to be determined later. This will include details of the older forms, and an account of their origin so far as it is possible to determine it. Each volume must be self-contained, and contain some introductory matter which shall fit it for popular use in the particular locality.

(3) A supplementary series of volumes dealing with place-names, not according to districts but covering the whole land. There will be a volume dealing with the history and meaning of the names of Danish villages, another dealing with the names of islands, rivers, etc. These will include names found not only in present-day

Denmark, but in former Danish possessions, Sönderjylland, Skåne, and the numerous Viking settlements.

The work is now well under way, and aided by a grant of 2,000 kroner in 1912-3, and 4,000 kroner in 1913-4, a good deal of material has already been collected. For the study of place-names in Skåne and Halland the co-operation of Professor Noreen and the University of Lund has been secured. Swedish help on the topographical side and on the question of modern pronunciation is necessary if Danish scholars are to put the right interpretation on the forms from these districts found in mediæval documents.

SWEDISH PLACE-NAMES. In *Svenska Landsmål*. (1912, Part 5). Dr. Geijer makes a full and searching criticism of the work of the Royal Committee charged with the investigation of Swedish place-names. His chief points are as follows:—(1) That the work has been undertaken on such a large scale that the work is likely to take a century or more to complete, and to involve very heavy expense; (2) that in the revision of place-names on official maps which it was understood would accompany these investigations, changes have been made far too readily and on insufficient grounds. More especially the committee have shewn too great a desire to make the names conform to the standard national speech. The article deals with the whole question from the point of view of the necessities of the modern map and the modern land-survey, rather than from that of the historical study of the names in question, though that point of view is not neglected.

SWEDISH PLACE-NAMES.—Her Jöran Sahlgren has published the first part of a work, entitled *Skagershults Sockens Naturnamn*, in which he discusses the history of the names of the natural features of this district of Västernärke. In the present section he confines himself to the study of lake-names, a type of name of special importance in Sweden, which has already received very thorough treatment at the hands of Professor Hellquist in a series of articles in *Svenska Landsmål*.

LAKE-NAMES IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY OF LAPPISH ORIGIN.—In *Namn och Bygd* (1913, Part I.) Dr. K. B. Wiklund points out that in Jämtland and Härjedalen and also in the neighbouring districts of Norway from Namsdal to Rorös there are a large number of place-names of Lappish origin. Unfortunately a good many of them are not recorded in the maps. Most of these places have now been given either Swedish or Norse names, and it is natural that for official purposes these should be the only ones on record. In the Norwegian maps the Lappish and Norwegian names are sometimes recorded side by side, but this is not so in Sweden, and previous writers such as Dr. Yngvar Nielsen, in their study of the advance of the Lapps have drawn unjustifiable conclusions from this fact.

The names have not been recorded by the map-makers but are still current on the lips of the people. In the present article Dr. Wiklund confines himself to a study of certain lake-names in North-East Jämtland and the adjacent districts of Norway. The most common type is that ending in *-aren* or *-eren*.

PLACE-NAMES IN GÖINGE HARAD (SKAANE). In *Fornvännen* (1911) we have an interesting study by Herr Hjalmar Lindroth of the place-names of the Göinge district in Skåne. He examines the place-name forms in the district, and endeavours by means of them to trace the history of the settlement of north-east Skåne. He examines in what he believes to be their chronological order the suffixes *-lösa*, *-lef*, *-inge*, *-hem*, *-sta*, *-by*, *-torp*, *-ryd*, *-hull*, and *-boda*, and comes to the conclusion that the oldest examples of *-lösa* and *-lef* go back to the later Stone Age, while the youngest (*-boda*) belongs to the end of the Middle Ages. The settlement of the district began from the south-west, from Hanö Bay. Archaeological remains (graves and dwelling-places) confirm these conclusions.

SWEDISH FAMILY-NAMES.—Dr. Roland Brieskorn has published the first part of a work on Swedish Family-names (Akademiska Boktryckeriet, Uppsala, 1912) in which he deals with family names of native origin which are in use in classes other than that of the nobility. He confines himself to names consisting of more than one element, believing them to be the most interesting. The first part includes an index of all names beginning with A and B, with notes on their occurrence and the history of those who have borne them. Then there follow some important sections on the history of the chief name forms, first as found in pre-literary times, and then in the Middle Ages down to 1520. This includes a discussion of *Son*-names and a consideration as to when first and how far they were used as surnames with no thought of their original force, the history of names derived from trade or calling, the early use of place-names as surnames.

MISTAKES IN REMEMBERING NAMES.—Dr. Axel Olrik has an interesting article in *Danske Studier* (1912, Part IV.) on the mistakes which we make in trying to remember names we have once heard. He tells of the man who spoke of a lady named Barcelona when he meant a Miss Cordova, or the Yorkshireman who went into a shop and asked for a yard of 'the old devil.' The shopkeeper was surprised at the demand, and the man explained that he wanted something as black as the devil: he questioned him whether he wanted black cloth, black ribbon, black silk and, finally, black satin? Of course, satin. Satan was just the word he could not remember. So, also, a certain teacher told his class about the emperor "Dragkiste" (*i.e.*, chest of drawers) for Commodus. Dr. Olrik suggests that this may account

for the change of some names in the case of old sagas and stories. Eormenrc's son is called Randvér among the Icelanders, but in Saxo is known as *Brodenus*. This is not O.N. *Bróðir* but *Broddr*, or rather that is the name which suggests itself when the right one is forgotten. *Randvér* makes one think of *rynd*, shield, and in a moment of forgetfulness one substitutes *Broddr*, which is no true name at all, but which calls up a suggestion of *broddr*, a spear point. Another less certain example is from *Beowulf*, where king Ongenþeow is slain by the brothers Wulf and Eofor, *i.e.*, wolf and boar: a later Norse version says that he was slain by *Hjalmarr* and *Oddr*, perhaps through substitution of one closely associated pair for another. Dr. Olrik suggests that scholars should be on the look-out for other similar confusions.

RELIGION, MYTHOLOGY, FOLKLORE, AND TRADITION.

RAGNARÖK.—In *Danske Studier* (1913) Dr. Axel Olrik continues his study of Ragnarök. In a paper contributed to the *Aarbog f. nordisk oldkyndighed* in 1902 he inquired into the whole Norse conception of Ragnarök, by means of a critical examination of the sources and a comparison with allied traditions. He now endeavours to take a general survey of the question of the origin of the popular conception of a *ragnarök* as found in widest currency among mankind at large, those conceptions which imagine some great catastrophe which threatens mankind and the world at the close of the period which the imagination of humanity at large can grasp within its mind. The chief divisions of his treatment are the story of (1) the bound giant in the Caucasus, (2) the bound beast of prey, (3) the Persian conception of *ragnarök*, (4) the world-fire, (5) the end of the world among the primitive peoples. Under (1) he discusses the story of the bound Prometheus and the fettered Loki, (2) includes a discussion of the story of Gog and Magog, of Garmr and Fenriswulf, (4) a discussion of the Indian "age of fire" and the Celtic world-fire. Under (5) we have a discussion of the idea of a collapse of the heavens as prevalent among the less civilised European peoples, among the Andaman Islanders and among the Indians. The whole subject is treated in the most exhaustive fashion.

LOCKE AND LODDER IN FLEMISH POPULAR BELIEF.—In *Danske Studier* (1912, Part III.) there is an article on the ghost-like spirits Kludde, Lodder and Locke who are common in Flemish and more especially Brabant folk-tales, and a discussion of their possible connexion with the Northern stories of Lóðurr and Loki. The writer believes in the possibility of such a connection, and reminds us that from the purely mythological standpoint we should not be surprised to find a Lóðurr-Loki figure among the westernmost of the Teutonic peoples, for it is among such a people that we must probably seek for the development of the cult of Odin and the genesis of the Odin-trinity.

THE GODDESS RINDA.—In Old Norse mythology we find a goddess bearing the name of *Rinda*, and she is also mentioned in Saxo under the name *Rinda*. The name *Rinda* may be taken to represent earlier *Vrindr* with the common West Norse loss of initial *v* before *r* and Saxo's form must then be derived from some West Norse source. Dr. Oskar Lundberg in *Namn och bygd* (1913, Part I.) finds this name in the Swedish place-name *Vrinneir* (earlier *Wrindaeir*), and takes the name to mean *their* or "holy-place" where the goddess *Wrinda* was once worshipped. He connects the name of the goddess with the Swedish dialectal *rind* used of ivy and also of *lycopodium clavatum*. The characteristic common features of these plants are their creeping growth and their perpetual greenness, and Dr. Lundberg takes the name to contain the Indo-Germanic root *uer, ur*, meaning "a flexible branch or switch." The root is found in many plant names, including the Latin *verbenae*, of which we read "*verbenas vocabant omnes frondes sacratas, ut sunt laurus, oliva, myrtus.*" The suggestion is made that the ivy also had sacred association (examples are quoted from Germany, Ancient Greece, and England), and that the *rind* was originally used as an emblem of a goddess of fertility, whence in later days developed the name of the goddess herself.

AN ANCIENT DANISH SANCTUARY.—In the midst of the sandy flats to the south of the Limfjord there stands like an oasis in the desert the village of Sevel and its surrounding district. Burial mounds tell us what an important part this district played in ancient times: there are some 370 in the whole parish. Four or five ancient roads meet here, marked out clearly by the rows of haws. In *Danske Studier* (1911, Part I.) Dr. Axel Olrik raises the question what it is that has given this district an importance as the meeting-place of these various roads, and he believes that the solution is to be found in certain facts learnt from an investigation of the place-names of the district. A study of the village and farm names shows in the first instance a settlement expanding from an ancient centre out into a wider area, and then the role which communication, especially fording-places, played in the oldest giving of names. In turning to the names of natural features, we are faced with the difficulty that there are few old forms for these names extant. The lake nearest to Sevel-by and the point of intersection of the old roads is Hellesø, i.e., clearly the holy lake (* *sjór hinn helgi*). On the eastern side of the slopes from Sevel down to the lake are four noteworthy names. A stream which comes from the village passes through a long, deep cleft with an ancient oak-grave: this is called *æ Gjæw*. The highest point which towers above *æ Gjæw* is called *Harilds bakke*. The fields which stretch east of the slope from Hariid the whole way to the lake are called *Lundene* or *Lundemarken*. Finally, in a map from 1638 we find a *Gieffn-skoff*. The most interesting name is *Harilds bakke*, pronounced *hå.rølsbak*. This name must have the

same origin as other Jutish place-names in Harild, the second element denoting a hill or slope, and going back to Old Jutish *-hillæ*, which regularly becomes *-ild, æ*. This is used in compounds with names of gods (Othenshyllæ—Onsild, Nærild), and corresponds to the use of *-høghæ* in the islands with the same meaning. The first part of the name goes back to Old Jutish **harigh*, O.N. *hgrgr*, a pile of stones which serves as an altar. Thus the whole name means "the hill with the altar," and we thus have the altar-hill, the sacrificial grove and the sacred lake all in close association—the most primitive form of sanctuary. The place was doubtless first considered holy because one passed suddenly from dark ling-covered heath to slopes covered with mighty oaks and a rich growth of plants, and it was felt that here must dwell mighty powers who gave fertility to the land and multiplicity of fish to the lake. Here men in the Stone Age formed their settlements and sought to establish friendly relations with the powers who gave the ground its strength, and filled the lake with abundance of good fish. As to the name *Gieffnskovff*, though the word *skov* is never found associated with any divine cult, the first element *Gævn* is of great interest. It is often found in old names, and always in close association with lake or river. The natural interpretation of the name is "giving," with special reference to the fertility of the water in producing fish, and *Gævn* must be the name of either the little insignificant stream flowing through its ravine or of the large lake well-stocked with fish, and it pretty certainly refers to the latter. *Gævn* was the name of the lake when men first fished in its waters and enjoyed its productiveness. Hellesö was the name given to it when the cult of some god was established on its shores; what god, we cannot say. The god probably changed with the waxing and waning in popularity of some particular god.

TEUTONIC ETHICS AND MORALITY. In volume v. of the *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics* Miss B. S. Phillpotts has a most valuable article on this subject—clear in arrangement, apt in illustration, and full of good matter. She deals first with the sources of our information on these subjects, and points out that no race has left so much literature behind it containing so little of a merely didactic or theoretical nature. The heathen Teutons were interested in character as revealing conduct, not as illustrating abstract principles of right and wrong. Only in Anglo-Saxon poetry, perhaps because of the existence of a distinct priestly caste in England, do we find clear traces of moral reflexion and didacticism. Of the virtues the most prominent were those essential to the existence of the society of the time—Courage, Loyalty, Generosity and, strangely enough, Vengeance. In dealing with the quality of Loyalty, Miss Phillpotts suggests that it had its origin in the ancient tribal solidarity, which made the whole kindred adopt the cause of any member of it, but soon the idea of loyalty to one's king or chief transcended one's duty

to the kindred and kinsmen remain unavenged if vengeance would fall on the chief. Vengeance was a virtue in those days because, as Lecky long ago pointed out, the duty of vengeance was, in the absence of a powerful state executive, regarded as "the one bulwark against social anarchy." For students of modern social life one of the most remarkable features of the early Teutonic ethical system is that the ethical ideal was the same for both sexes. "For Helen of Troy, for the Irish Deirdre, beauty and an unhappy love have been sufficient titles to immortality: but to fire the Germanic imagination women have needed these and more: the character that shapes destiny, the courage which does not blench before responsibility, the truth which scorns to evade consequences." Of ethical sanctions the most powerful were public opinion and self-respect. As to the first, the great desire of heroes and warriors was fame, not only in life but also after death; the great disgrace was to be ill-spoken of. As to the second, Miss Phillpotts suggests that a "sense of personal integrity," a "study of self-respect," a "fear of a sense of degradation" was the nearest that a heathen Teuton ever approached to the sense of sin.

GERMANIC HEATHENISM.—In the second volume of the *Cambridge Medieval History* Miss B. S. Phillpotts has an article on this subject. She bases her account on three main strata of evidence, (1) the Scandinavian sagas, unfortunately far from contemporary with the events which they relate; (2) references in continental annals, biographies, etc., often made by alien and unfriendly eyes; (3) folk-lore. Her article is limited by hampering conditions of space, but she includes in her account a full discussion of the difficult question of the relative positions of Thor and Odin in Teutonic mythology, and of the relations of Nerthus and Njörd. Beside the worship of the gods there are clear traces in Scandinavia and on the Continent of the worship of the dead, and a belief in *landvættir*, guardian spirits of the land. Holy springs, wells, and lakes were also common. The article includes an account of the chief festivals and sacrifices, a discussion of the question of the existence of a special class or caste of priests, and a description of their sanctuaries. Burial customs throw light on their conception of a future life. Germanic heathenism shows a strange mixture of many different stages of culture, and its finest flower is to be sought in the age immediately preceding its final extinction—in the Viking Age. The article is enriched by a good bibliography, and it is to be hoped that Miss Phillpotts may one day give us a fuller study of the matter than is allowed by the conditions of syndical history writing.

CULT OF ST. CUTHBERT IN NORWAY.—In the *Norsk Historisk Tidsskrift* for 1913, Dr. Magnus Olsen has an interesting article on the story taken from the *Libellus de miraculis S. Cuthberti* (to which attention was first called by Dr. Edvard Bull) of the cure of a Norse

youth of noble birth in the 12th century through a visit to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham. He shows that there is ground for believing that he and his brother *Scheleir*, sons of a certain *Thurolf*, were really members of the great Sole family, and that while the father's name was *Þorolf* the brother's was really *Skjalgr*, and he then reconstructs the line of the Sole family from *Þorolf* *Skjalga* onward—*Erling Skjalgsson*—*Skjalg Erlingsson*—n.n.—*Skjalg' af Jaðri*—*Þorolf*—*Skjalg*. He believes that *Kubbervik* in *Söndhordland* (1723 *Kubbersvíg*) is really **Kubberts-vík*, and gives further evidence for the worship of St. Cuthbert in the middle ages in Norway.

LITERATURE AND PHILOLOGY.

TWO LATIN POEMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES FROM THE ORKNEYS WITH THEIR TUNES.—In *Two Norrøne Latinske Kvæde med Melodiar* transcribed from Codex Upsalensis C233 (Kristiania Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter, 1913) we have an edition of two hymns dating from the 13th century with their tunes. The first is a hymn, hitherto unknown, in honour of St. Magnus, the patron saint of the Orkneys. The hymn, with its two-part tune, is evidently a monastic composition. We only know with certainty of one Orkney monastery—that of the Cistercians in *Enhallow*, founded in the 12th century, but the whole codex seems to have been written in a monastery belonging to the Friars Minorite, and the suggestion is made that the poem was composed in some lost monastery of theirs, possibly to be identified with certain monastic ruins at *Stromness*. If composed by Friars Minorite it can hardly be anterior to 1230-40. If it were of Cistercian composition it might date from any time after the canonisation of St. Magnus in 1135. The second is a congratulatory hymn in honour of the marriage of king *Eiríkr Magnússon* with the Scottish princess *Margaret*, which took place at *Bergen* in 1281. The poem is accompanied by a single-part tune, and is the composition of some Norwegian ecclesiastic written just at the time of the wedding and following coronation. Dr. Georg Reiss comments on the melodies. The music is probably the oldest piece of Norse harmony which we possess. Indeed, Norse examples of part music in the Middle Ages are very rarely found. The notes are arranged in thirds in a fashion entirely contrary to the ordinary mediæval theory of part-songs. In the Middle Ages the third was "*concordantia imperfecta*"—it was tolerated but not recognised as a concord. In this hymn we have two major thirds one after the other, a thing absolutely forbidden by the writers on theory. So, also, contrary to mediæval musical theory there is no crossing of the two parts. Such wide divergences from ordinary practice suggest that the author was not well instructed in music but familiar with popular harmony, and the writer connects this with the remark of *Giraldus Cambrensis* that in the northern part of Great Britain, across the *Humber* in the neighbourhood of *York*, the English have a characteristic mode of singing in two parts.

and he expresses the belief that this manner of singing had been adopted from Danish and Norwegian settlers. Other features in the tune also suggest Norse origin. The music of the bridal song is less interesting.

ICELANDIC RELIGIOUS POETRY.—In Uppsala Universitets Årskrift (1910) Dr. Hans Sperber publishes an edition of six Icelandic poems in praise of the Virgin. They have already appeared in Kahle's *Isländische geistliche Dichtungen des ausgehenden Mittelalters*. The editor has collated the MSS. afresh, and recorded variants in the notes: the text itself he has normalised. The poems are of considerable interest from the metrical point of view, but they have no particular value as poetry.

LAUSAVÍSUR IN THE SAGAS.—In the *Aarbog for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og historie* (1912) Dr. Finnur Jónsson discusses the authenticity of the *Lausavísur* or improvised poems which are often found in the sagas, and which are supposed to have been composed by the characters to whom they are assigned. Their authenticity has been attacked on various grounds, the chief being the extreme difficulty of improvising poems of this kind, and alleged peculiarities of language and metre which, if proved, would place them later than the supposed date of their composition. On the question of difficulty of improvisation, Dr. Jónsson contents himself with saying that the forms of Old Scandinavian verse do not offer much greater difficulties than those of more modern poetry, and, even if they did, the difficulties would not count for much among people familiar with the particular kinds of verse. He also quotes examples of modern Icelandic improvisations in support of his belief. He then proceeds to an examination of the individual poems as found in each saga, and his general conclusion is that, for the most part, with the exception of one or two very late sagas, no satisfactory evidence can be brought forward which proves these poems to be forgeries. Beyond that it is impossible to go. In the nature of things, positive proof of their authenticity can hardly be found.

SOME NORMAN PHONETIC PECULIARITIES.—In *Danske Studier* (1911), Part II. Dr. Anders Pedersen deals with certain sound-changes in Norman names, which throw some light on the question of the Viking settlement of Normandy. The names introduced by the Northmen settlers were often accommodated to the forms of Frankish or Saxon names which had already been introduced in the *Völkerwanderungszeit*. Thus *Ans-* is the regular form for O.N. *Ás* (then pronounced with nasalised vowel), while the form *Os-* is assimilated to the Saxon form. Names in *-ald* are often written with final *-old*. This is a peculiarity found in Old Saxon and Old French, and such a form as *Turolfus* is of hybrid origin, showing the influence of Saxon-Frankish in the suffix. Some names have been wrongly adduced as evidence of Norse settlement. The sound history of the suffixes

-fleur and *-beuf* and the names Beuse and Dieppe show that these belong to an earlier settlement. In the case of other names needless difficulties have been raised: the terminations *-holm*, *-toft*, and *-tveit* are Scandinavian. It is in personal and place-names that the Viking invaders have left traces of their influence, and there is no justification for the attempt to trace Norse influence in the present-day Norman dialect (*e.g.*, in the characteristic North Norman *c* for *ch* from Latin *c*, or in the occasional sounding of initial *h*). In a few cases the phonology of the borrowed names shows that they are derived from Danish and not from Norwegian forms, *-hulm* (general Danish form for *holm*) *Thurstin* (as on Danish runic-stones, not *Thurstein*), *Stēn*, *Gēr*, *Gērlog*, *Erik* (not *Stein*, *etc.*), *Helge* (with pure *e*, not *Hælge*).

VARIOUS.

GERARD MUNTHE'S DECORATION OF THE KING'S HALL IN BERGEN.—In Part IV. of *Kunst og Kultur* (1913) Dr. Haakon Schetelig has an article on this subject. He shows how Haakon's Hall as first re-constructed, failed to give real satisfaction. Re-constructed on the exact lines of the ancient hall, its details so far as they are known were satisfactory, but as soon as the modern restorer was left without the guidance of the past he became uncertain, and in his anxiety to avoid anything strikingly new or original his work became cold and colourless, without any touch of personal feeling. This is specially true of the decorative scheme. We can with a certain measure of scientific accuracy restore the framework of the building, but we know hardly anything of its original decoration, and even if we did beauty of that kind cannot be archæologically revived. In 1902 the artist, Gerard Munthe, was asked to design a window for the north end of the Hall, which should be the last and final work in the restoration of the hall. He at once realised that it was unreasonable to insert an isolated fragment of personal art at a single point in a room whose decoration had not been planned as a whole, and his reply was an entire scheme for the artistic decoration for Haakon's Hall as a whole. He insisted that no detail could be undertaken except as part of a carefully planned whole. He objected to the attempt to re-construct benches, windows, fire-places on purely archæological lines. "Such a method of procedure which itself yields nothing, but follows the analogy of and copies old forms, is far removed from that unapproachable *echtheit* which is specially aimed at." We rightly require when we see such interiors in foreign countries that every article shall have artistic individuality, and we desire that the whole should be worth seeing, unique, and have that harmony which comes, not from copying, but from a historic sense and free art. Munthe's plans were accepted, and the work of decoration is now being carried out—mural painting, glass windows, hangings, iron work, benches. It is too early as yet to form an

opinion on the whole effect of Munthe's decoration. The end walls are the only ones ready as yet, the long walls await their decoration, and the treatment of the roof is not yet definitely settled, but Dr. Schetelig believes that if we entrust an artist with so great a task as that of the decoration of Haakon's Hall, we must believe him worthy of receiving perfect freedom in the fulfilling of his work. "The ancient historic building, so long a mis-handled ruin, is consecrated anew by the art of our time, the best that we can give it."

MSS. IN BERGEN MUSEUM.—The Year Book of the Bergen Museum for 1913 includes a detailed catalogue of the MSS. in the Museum library. There is little of interest to the student of early Norse history, but there is a wealth of material relating to the history of Bergen from the Middle Ages onwards. Of interest to Englishmen are MS. copies of various early pamphlets dealing with the history of the attack of the British fleet on Bergen in the Dutch war of 1665. Quarles' *Enchiridion* is preserved in the 17th century MS. copy of a Danish translation printed in Copenhagen, and there are similar MS. copies of a good many other books famous in their day. The number and extent of such copies would seem to indicate considerable difficulty in buying or obtaining printed copies of these works in Norway of the 17th and 18th centuries.

CELTIC BISHOPS IN THE ISLE OF MAN, ETC.—In *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie* Dr. Oluf Kolsrud, of Christiania, discusses the genuineness of the claims of the various Celtic Bishops of Man, the Hebrides and the Orkneys in pre-Norwegian times, and re-constructs lists of the Bishops of Man, the Hebrides, Iona, Kingarth (Isle of Bute), and the Orkneys.

ICELANDIC AUTHORS OF TO-DAY.—The issue of volumes relating to Iceland under the terms of the Fiske benefaction to Cornell University continues. The volume for 1913, like that of previous years, is written by Mr. Halldór Hermannsson. This time it takes the form of a sort of *Who's Who* in the Icelandic literary, artistic and scientific world of to-day, and includes some one hundred and fifty names—a remarkable tribute to the education and culture of the modern Iclander. A goodly proportion of this hundred and fifty it should be said, however, have emigrated from their native land, and are now living in the States or in Canada as journalists, schoolmasters, or novelists.

SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES IN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS.—In the Proceedings of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study (Dec., 1912, Illinois, U.S.A.) an interesting account is given of the development of the teaching of Scandinavian languages in the high schools of the North-West and Middle-West. There has been rapid growth and expansion since the matter was first taken up a few years

ago, and now there are some forty-five high schools into which the Scandinavian languages have been introduced, and there are indications of yet wider developments. The majority of the schools take up Norwegian, but there is a considerable sprinkling of classes where Swedish is taught. The tendency is to give these languages an equal footing with French and German, though the conditions are different, as French and German are foreign languages to the majority of those who study them, while the Scandinavian tongues are for the most part studied only by those who come from homes where those tongues are spoken. Educationally the soundest plea for this teaching of Swedish and Norwegian is that these languages which are native to the child will, if taught, have greater training value and far greater cultural and practical value than the study of other languages which are foreign to him. Side by side with this development in the schools we get the natural growth in such universities as Wisconsin, Chicago, and Minnesota and Iowa, of facilities for offering Scandinavian languages as meeting part of the entrance requirements of those institutions.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ASSOCIATION, NEW ZEALAND.—A movement has been set on foot to form an Orkney and Shetland Association in New Zealand. There are a large number of emigrants from those islands living in New Zealand, and it is hoped through this association to foster an interest in the history of the mother-islands, and to keep alive the spirit of patriotism as well as provide a common vehicle for mutual intercourse among those who have settled in the new country.—*Dunedin Evening Star*, Jan., 1913. (Communicated by R. Sinclair, Esq., Dunedin, N.Z.)

MEMBERS' WORK.

MR. GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot., Vice-President and Honorary Life Member, read a paper to the Edinburgh Celtic Union on "The Celtic and Scandinavian peoples in the north and west of Scotland to the district north of the Moray Firth, including the isles of Shetland and Orkney on the north, and the Hebridean group on the west." Both races have left striking credentials of their life and activities, both in archæological remains and in the domain of the nation's history. In the ancient Pictish or Celtic area we find numerous mounds and chambered cairns, the duns, the lofty monoliths or standing stones, the megalithic circles and mysterious underground structures. The most imposing of these last was that at Pitcur in Forfarshire, consisting of a subterranean gallery, crescent-like in shape, about 150 feet long, with a smaller adjacent gallery all built of large stones, and roofed in by *cyclopean* or overlapping masonry. The megalithic circles, connected with the burial of the dead or with sun-worship, were often marvellous examples of taste, skill, design and power. Of burial mounds the most famed is that of Maeshowe in Orkney. The *duns* or *brochs*, round towers origin-

ally some 40 to 50 feet high, "were grey with the moss of ages before the first Norwegian prow touched land in Scotland." Their design, which consisted of two consecutive walls with a succession of galleries between them, each above the other, with a communicating staircase, and lighted by windows looking into the interior, has no counterpart elsewhere in the world, and the time and purpose of their erection are quite unknown. The architectural and other remains of the pre-historic Celts indicated a people capable of great things, even in their pagan state, but when their position and environments came to be illuminated by Christian thought and action, we find both in literature and art a development to an advanced plane of civilisation.—*Oban Times*, Dec., 1913.

MR. E. THURLOW LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A., has published at the Clarendon Press an important study of *The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements* (5s. net). It is an attempt "to put forward the problems of early Anglo-Saxon archaeology in a connected form," and to survey the material in accordance with the ideas demanded by modern scientific methods. Not only does the author thus make a survey of the English material, but he endeavours to correlate the English and Continental material, and thus throw light on the question of the origins of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is hoped to supplement this preliminary notice by a full review in the *Year Book* for 1914.

MR. ALBANY F. MAJOR, late *Hon. Editor* and (the late) REV. CHAS. WHISTLER, *Hon. District Secretary*, have published through the Cambridge Press *The Early Wars of Wessex*, being studies from England's School of Arms in the West. This book is an attempt to restate, in the light of the most recent research, and of topographical intimacy with the localities involved, the military history of Wessex up to the close of the campaign which ended with the Peace of Wedmore. The work is divided into three books, dealing successively with "The Founding and Rise of Wessex," "Wessex and the Danes," and "The Wessex Campaigns of 876-8." The theories put forward are extensively illustrated by over a score of maps, plans, and diagrams. The author does not claim any "exclusive documentary evidence," but believes that "definite and important conclusions may be drawn from certain entries in early Glastonbury charters, whose historical value has not before been recognized."

The book is dedicated to the memory of Charles Watts Whistler, the editor, who, unfortunately, did not live to see it published.

MISS B. S. PHILLPOTTS, M.A., Research Fellow of Somerville College, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, has published at the Cambridge University Press an important volume on *Kindred and Clan in the Middle Ages and After*—a study in the sociology of the Teutonic races. It is an attempt "to discover how long the solidarity of the kindred survived as a

social factor of importance in the various Teutonic countries." Miss Phillpotts is of opinion that hitherto scholars have attributed "too long a lease of life to the system in some countries," and have underestimated its duration in others. She has restricted herself to a study of the districts continuously occupied by the Teutonic races since the Age of National Migration, or the Viking Age, and has foregone and serious investigation of central and south German conditions owing to the extreme difficulty of gathering material for these regions. It is hoped to supplement this notice by a full review in the *Year Book* for 1914.

Miss Jessie M. E. Saxby, *Vice-President* and *Hon. District Secretary*, has published through Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, an "appreciation" of Dr. Joseph Bell, once the professional chief of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the prototype of his Sherlock Holmes.

Mr. D. C. STEDMAN, B.A., a member of the Committee, has published in Thomas Nelson and Sons' "The Families in British History" the story of *The Black Douglasses*.

AN OLD HISTORIC BIBLE.

This Article and illustrations were contributed by Mrs. Bannon to "The Christian Science Monitor," Boston, Mass., U.S.A. March 21, 1911.

A large pulpit Bible, dated 1584, bound in white sheepskin, with patterns on the covers wrought in blind tooling, was purchased some years ago at Akureyri, the northern capital of Iceland. It is still in good condition, though somewhat yellow from age. Quaint and primitive woodcuts serve for illustrations, while the chapters begin with large initials, some being of very intricate design, and characteristic of the period.

This Bible is valuable as having belonged to Gudbrand Thorlaksson, Iceland's first Protestant bishop, who translated it from the original Greek, into the vernacular. The first four chapters were translated into English by a literary man, an Iclander.

The first chapter of Genesis, verse 27, reads as follows: "And God shaped man after His mind, after God's Mind shaped He him," and He shaped them male and female. Here, God is called "Gud"; while in the second chapter this word is changed to "Drottin," literally "Chief King," just as in our authorized version, "God" becomes "the Lord God."

Other differences in the Pentateuch are, however, very slight. In our New Testament, the passage from Luke's gospel, i. 77, "To give knowledge of salvation unto His people," in this earlier version is rendered: "He shall bring knowledge and health to His people"; which comes nearer Wycliffe's still older interpretation: "to zene sience of helthe to his people, in to re nyssioun of hir synnes."

Genesis. Fyfta Buch Moysi

21



Værhøje skorade Gud Nimen Joh. 2
 og Jord. Og Jorden var øde og tom og Golof.
 Mørket var yfer Underkunnen/ Og Gud And
 Andet skaffte yfer Betnen. Og Gud sagde
 Verde Lys/ Og var vand i lys. Og Gud fa
 and Lysht var godt/ Da skilde Gud Lysht fra
 Mørketun/ i kallade Lysht/ Dag/ en Mør
 kend/ Nott/ Pa vand af Kuelde i Mørke sa
 første Dagur.

Dg Gud sagde/par werde ein Gessing an 11
mille Batana/s/ i siue skal skita Botnen Dage
huor fra ødrum. Da giørde Gud etka Gessi-
ing/so skide Botnen sin voru under Gessing
guise/sra beim Botnum sin voru pfer Gessi-
ingur. Dg það skide so. Dg Gud salia-
i Gessingena Nimen/ Da vord et af Kue-
lde og Mornu/a afkar Daga. 111

Dg Gud sagde/Sannasfauist Bofnen onder Nimmeru i eirn fiad/ fo ad flast meigi hurt
 D Land. Dg pad ikeri fo. Dg Gud fallade þurrlendis Dord/ z samansafnian Batnaia fall-
 adelin Eio. Dg Gud ja ad þat var goff.

Dg Gud sagde/Latte Jorden afflier vppvaze gran Græs & Turtel/hafande Sæde i ster/ & aaragerfom Tref/fo ad turtel bare Aueri epter sine tegumdz & hafe fit eigt Sæde i ster/haf/ fu a Jordene. Dg had stiede fo. Dg turtel framleide af ster gran Græs & Turtel/haf/ ande Sæde huert epter sine Tegumdz & aaragerfom Tref/hafande sin eigsæde m3 hialsum ster/huert eiti epter sine tegumdz. Dg Gud sa ad h var gott. H vord vt af Kuelde & Worne so drick Daane.

Og Gud sagde: Verde siis a Gæsting Nimmansins/ og þau skilte Dagen fra Nottunne/ og
 gæfe Teitin a Etna/ Daga a Aar/ z lise a Gæstingarminnis/ þau upplyste Jordina. III
Dag:
 þ sefre þu. Og Gud gjorde two stor siis/ þad siarra Eiohti ad siorna Deigumins/ z þad miða
 Eiohti ad siorna Nottunne/ þar ad alt Eitumins. Og Gud sette þar a Gæsting arminnis/ þu
 þar skilte þinna a Jordina/ z siorna Deigumins z Nottunne/ z ad fundurgæina Eioðio z
 Möræro. Og Gud sa ad þad var gott. Og þar vand af Kuellid og Möræsa siorde
 Dagur. (Etna)
þu
sumar
þau
vætt

Dg Gud sagde/Winen framside af pier hrextansig z lifande kufinde/ z fygla z klu-
 ga fku a Jordene ender i minnishtu festing. Dg Gud fapade fira Quafstift z allshatt
 end hrextansig z lifande kufinde/fir Gudens gafu af pier/berthort epter fite figend/ z alls
 fons fiadorada fygla/firhuoria epter fite legund. Dg Gud fa ad pad var goft. Dg Gud
 kregade pa z fagde/Lutisi z margfalkuff/ og vppffilt Winen Siarstans / Dg fyglaer
 margfalkuff a Jordfide. Pa vart af kuelld og Diorn fa fime Dage.

Og Gud lagde / Jorden framfældte lifande Rindene / herhvert efter sine tegning / **Gjend / VI**
 Et indfælde og fegder Jorden / hvert efter sine tegning / Og h fæder f. Og Gud fæder Dag /
 fegder Jorden hvert efter sine tegning / z f fæder ind efter sine tegning / z alle sine Et indfælde / **Indfælde**
 ind Jorden / efter sine tegning / Og Gud fæder h fæder gott. **Willu**

Og Gud fagde: Vær vilium gíora Máttin/epist Wænd og Lífing þórr/hver eð drottina Skrifbúf.
 Skal þver Eftum Siafarins/og þver Fuglum Loptfins/og þver Genadum/r þver allir Þor: inde
 þver/og þver ollum Skrifbúfkindum sín þver afi a Jordunne.

Og Gud slapade Marstin epster sine Wynd/er! Gudz Wynd slapade hy hñ/h/ Og hy sla-
 pade pau Kallmañ og Kuffiu. Og Gud blegade pau/ z fegde til þerra/ Antifi þu z mærg-
 faldh/ z vppfyskð Þorðena/ z aiorð hma þu vndergefna/ z Þrotm þu þer Gylfum Staw
 farnis/og þer Juglum Eopthins/og þfer allum Þyrñ fem þræski a Þorðufe.

Da Gud frigde/ Stæd/ Allehættadar Duster þ giefu Gæde af flet a alle Verbumen/ og

her þær em epter þine tegund. Og Gud sa od þ þar gott. Þa vendi af Ræðe z Moene
sa þær Dagur.

Og Gud sagde/ Berde Lios a þessingu Mannins so þau sthe Dagur fra Moene/ og
gefe þær a Linnia Daga z Mar/ z lese a þessingamne so þau vðose Jordana. Og þ þ
stede so. Og Gud gæde tuo stor Lios. Þad stæra Lioft ad sterna Deigum/ z þad nara
Lioft ad sterna Moene/ þar ad ant Etroam. Og Gud stæ þær a þessingamne þærmen/ so
ad þær stælle þærna a Jordana/ z sterna Deigum z Moene/ z ad þundumena Lioft z
Moene. Og Gud sa ad þad var gott. Og þær vand af Ræðe og Moene sa þær
Dagur.

Og Gud sagde/ Botnen framlede af stæ þærantlig z lifande Kinfinde/ z þær sa stæ
ga stæ a Jordane vnder Mannins festing. Og Gud stæ þær þær þærast/ z alþæt.
Og þærantlig z lifande Kinfinde/ stæ Botnen gætu af stæ/ stæuot epter stæ tegund/ z alþæt
þær stætrada þær/ stæ þærantlig epter stæ tegund. Og Gud sa ad þad var gott. Og Gud
stæ þær þær z stæ/ þær z marafast/ z marafast.

Og Gud sagde/ Þær viliam gæra Maen/ epter Moen og Liffing vorre þær ed drofna Etroant.
Þær þær þærast/ z alþæt. Og þærast/ z alþæt. Og þærast/ z alþæt. Og þærast/ z alþæt.

Og Gud sagde/ Maen epter stæ Moen/ epter Gud Moen stæ þær þær/ Og þær stæ
þær þærast/ z alþæt. Og Gud stæ þær þær/ z stæ þærast/ z alþæt. Og þærast/ z alþæt.

Og Gud sagde/ Maen/ z alþæt. Og þærast/ z alþæt. Og þærast/ z alþæt.

On one of the fly-leaves the bishop wrote that before commencing his arduous undertaking, he prayed "for help from God Almighty, the source and beginning of all wisdom."

There are numerous marginal notes throughout the book, and another fly-leaf sets forth the difficulties he had to meet in carrying out his work, not the least of which was the want of a printing press. Undaunted, however, by difficulties, he set to work and actually constructed a press which enabled him to present his countrymen with printed copies of the Bible. This wonderful old printing press is now one of the most treasured relics in the museum at Reykjavik.

Another page records how Frederick II., King of Denmark and suzerain of Iceland, commanded that every Church in the island (about 200) should buy a Bible from Gudbrand, besides paying him the sum of one dollar. The reprinting of this Bible was forbidden at the same time, though later on, other editions were issued for the benefit of missions to Scandinavia; but very few copies of the original work now remain. The library at Reykjavik possesses one: and the British Museum has another presented by Sir Joseph Banks, who brought it from Iceland towards the end of the eighteenth century.

The copy which is the subject of this article had been reserved by the translator for himself, but the inscription on the frontispiece shows that he afterwards dedicated it to the church of Hals, not far from Akureyri, with the injunction never to part with it. It is due to the incumbent to state that, being responsible for a part of the cost of a new church to be erected there, he had permission to sell Gudbrand's Bible to help to defray the expenses.

QUERIES.

SAGAS OF THE FJORDS.—Can any member supply Miss Atkinson, 8, Millbrook, Salisbury, with information as to the author of this work, known to her only through a quotation (in English) in a book of music?

STJERNA'S ESSAYS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE POEM OF BEOWULF.—The Translator would be glad if members who have copies would strike out the bracketed matter under the head of *Banner* on p. 263. (Mr. Cyril Brett, of the University College of South Wales, has kindly drawn his attention to some glosses of Lat. *aquila* by OE. *segn*, in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, etc., which he had unaccountably overlooked.)

The following misprints may also be noted:—p. xxii., line 3, for 'scōp' read 'scop'; p. xxix., line 15, '91' should be '19'; p. 41, line 326, 'buckles' should be 'bucklers'; p. 116, 'Hermóðr,' 'riða' should be 'Hermóðr,' 'ríða.'

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

THE Twenty-first Anniversary Dinner was held on July 3rd, 1913, at 7-43 p.m., in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, London. Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., President and Founder, occupied the Chair. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, First Patron of the Society, was entertained as guest of the evening, accompanied by his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Bliss Howard. The Vice-Presidents present included Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Mr. James Gray, M.A., and Mr. J. P. Emslie. Amongst the members and guests present were:—Mrs. James Gray, Dr. J. M. Laughton, Dr. Ananda K. Coomáraswámy, Mr. Bannon, Mrs. Pocklington-Cotman, Mr. C. F. Grundtvig, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. L. Lowe and Miss Lowe, Mr. F. P. Marchant, Mr. Douglas C. Stedman, Mr. T. Davies Jones, Mr. W. Vyvyan Popham, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, Rev. Pastor A. V. Storm, Colonel Lillifalk, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Unwin, Mr. F. Marsh, Miss de Chaumont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Storer Clouston, Mr. and Miss Sveinbjörnsson, Mr. C. Dessen, Mr. C. McLaren, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, Mr. W. Barnes Steveni, Mr. E. Fiander Etchells, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Haye, Miss and Mr. A. Haye, Mrs. Steele, Miss Quarrell, Miss Gossett, Miss Lowry and Miss Lumsden, Mr. Cecil Sharp, Mr. A. Sutherland Graeme, Mr. Menzies, Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary.

After the loyal toasts, the President announced that the following telegram had been sent to the King:—

“His Majesty the King,

“Buckingham Palace.

“The Viking Society for Northern Research send
“this expression of their loyalty to His Majesty on
“the occasion of their twenty-first anniversary dinner.

“Alfred W. Johnston,

“President and Founder,

“Whitehall Rooms,

“Hotel Metropole, London.”

The following reply was received :—

“O. H. M. S.

“Buckingham Palace.

“Alfred W. Johnston,

“Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole.

“The King thanks the Viking Society for their

“Loyal Message on the occasion of their 21st

“Anniversary dinner.

“EQUERRY.”

A telegram was sent to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland as follows :—

“The Duchess of Sutherland,

“Dunrobin Castle, Golspie.

“Viking Society send this expression of their grief

“at your great loss and heartfelt sympathy with you

“and your family.

Alfred W. Johnston, President,

“Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole.”

Letters from members, expressing their regrets in being unable to be present at the dinner, were read :—

The Secretary for Scotland, the Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, wrote :—

“I heartily congratulate the Viking Society on

“having attained its majority and on the most

“interesting results of its scholarly labours.”

The Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery wrote :—

“I am sorry that I cannot attend the anniversary

“dinner on July 3rd, but I hope it will give the

“Society encouragement to proceed in its useful

“work.”

The Marquis of Stafford wrote :—

“I have your letter of 16th about the Viking

“Society dinner. I much regret it is impossible for

“me to be present at the dinner of July 3rd. I con-

“gratulate the Society on the excellent work it is
“performing and also upon attaining its majority.
“I trust you will have a good Meeting on the 3rd.”

Other letters were received from :—

The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Bute, the Marquis of Zetland, Lord Salvesen, Sir George Scott Robertson, Professor W. P. Ker, Professor Toller, Rev. J. Sephton, Dr. Wm. Stewart, Mrs. Disney Leith, Mr. D. Houston, Miss Henderson of Ormlie, and others.

The President, in proposing the toast of Lord and Lady Strathcona, said: I have now the honour and pleasure of proposing the toast of the evening, to our guests, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal. The more distinguished and patriotic persons are, the better and wider are they and their works known and appreciated, and consequently the length of a speech in proposing a toast to them should be in the inverse ratio of their popularity, until in the case of His Majesty the King, his name only suffices.

Lord Strathcona's work—Empire building and philanthropy—is within the common knowledge of us all, and any tribute on my part would therefore be altogether inadequate. However, in his Lordship's new sphere as first Patron of our Society, I feel I may offer a few remarks.

If one were to search for a modern Viking, in the best sense of the word, I do not think one could find a more admirable example than that of our first Patron. Lord Strathcona left Scotland early in life on a viking cruise to Canada, where, among many achievements he became chief of the Hudson Bay Company. This Company, from its commencement, has been closely associated with the modern Vikings of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland, who have helped in the building up of Canada, and our most recent viking

colonist is the late Duke of Sutherland, whose loss we deeply deplore.

Lord Strathcona has shown his appreciation of the Orkney and Shetland vikings in Canada by the foundation of an endowment for the encouragement of secondary education in their native islands. Now, these islands and Caithness and Sutherland were the home of the earliest viking colonists from Norway, and from there they have spread abroad in all directions, to Iceland, Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, America, and, in recent times, to all the British Colonies.

I may remind you that the vikings were the first to discover America nine hundred years ago, and Orkney and Shetland sent an expedition to America 500 years ago, and Columbus, eighty years after that, went to Iceland to make enquiries about the earlier discovery, and shortly afterwards he made his famous visit to America, five hundred years after the Norse discovery.

As I have described Lord Strathcona as an example of a modern viking, I should like to draw your attention to a typical viking of the old school. Sveinn of Gairsay in Orkney, who lived seven hundred years ago is usually called "the last of the vikings." He was a vigorous and enterprising man, remarkable alike for his daring, generosity and fine feeling. He set the splendid example of continuing one's life's work to the end in harness. Lord Strathcona is a modern Sveinn; he is still as keen and as busy as ever in his life's work, and his generosity is proverbial. He is now back in the old Country as the representative of that colony, in the building up of which he has done so much, and to which he still goes on frequent viking cruises. We all hope that Lord Strathcona, with his remarkable viking vigour and enthusiasm, will go on unabated in his great work. We welcome him here to-night as a typical viking, and as the honoured Patron and Protector of this Society.

Lord Strathcona, in responding, spoke of the

excellent work in which the Society was engaged; and of the progress Canada was making, and of his long connection with the Hudson Bay Company, extending to close on seventy-five years. In the early days of the Company, and later as well, its ships came regularly from Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland, so that it came about that many of its officers and workers came from those districts, whose people have largely helped in the building up of Canada, the most recent viking colonist being the late and deeply lamented Duke of Sutherland.

Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., Vice-President, proposed the toast of the visitors, and remarked how much of idealism, of the spirit which knows no defeat, as well as of the colonising power, we owe to the admixture of blood in our race, and described the vikings as "dark, tender and true" like the North.

The Rev. J. Eames responded:

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been asked to propose the Toast of the Viking Society for Northern Research—that is to say, the Toast of ourselves, and I couple it with the name of our President and Founder, Mr. Alfred Wintle Johnston, who most fitly takes the Chair to-night on the 21st Anniversary of the birth of the Club.

I have been chosen for this purpose mainly, I suppose, because I have had little or no hand in the distinguished work which has secured not only continuity, but signal success to our Body under its two names of the Viking Club, and, afterwards, the Viking Society for Northern Research. For festive occasions like this, I prefer the old title Viking Club. At the same time, we are not a Dining Club merely, but a Literary Society. We dine one day in the year, but we work all the year round, and I think that during the last twenty-one years our record is remarkable. I will just touch upon one or two points.

I was brought into this Society as a native of Sutherland, the land also of our Patroness, Her Grace (now alas! the Dowager) Duchess of Sutherland, along with whom to-night, even at our Annual Feast, we mourn for her husband, the late Duke, and to whom we have just sent a telegram of sympathy. For she has lost one of the noblest of men, and kindest of gentlemen, and one who was ever his people's best friend.

To return to the work of the Club, and of its successor, the Society for Northern Research, the Old-Lore Series dealing with the Counties of Orkney and Shetland and Caithness and Sutherland, counties that were held under Norse rule for so much longer than any part of Scotland except the Hebrides, we have investigated their place-names, and in Orkney and in Shetland their dialects and their folk-lore as well. Their folk-music remains to be collected, and in this we have received particular encouragement from our Patroness. The Ordnance Survey Department also have placed their Maps at our disposal in recognition of the fact that our work is useful from a public point of view. All that we need here is funds to carry on research, and above all, funds to print, if we can have access to them, the vast stores of Charters and documents, perhaps the most perfect and complete record which exists right up to Norse times, which lie in Dunrobin and also in the Register House at Edinburgh and in Municipal and private Charter Chests.

But the Old-Lore Series, however interesting, is as nothing compared to the scholarly work which has been carried out by Members of the Club, or with the Society's funds by non-members. The Volume of *Essays on Beowulf* published by the Club recently has been most favourably reviewed in leading Literary Papers, including *The Athenaeum*, and the Translations of the Elder or Poetic Edda, and of the Kormac Saga and the Olaf Saga, have also been highly praised and deserve the highest praise. We find that the

publications of the Club, in its SAGA-BOOKS and elsewhere, are being referred to in numerous scholarly works dealing with the same, or kindred, subjects all over the world, but perhaps what we are most pleased with, is the fact that, as the Society for Northern Research, we have been permitted to hold our meetings and to house our valuable Library in King's College, so that we may now say that our work is being carried on under the aegis of the University of London.

As regards our wants and needs, they are numerous, but if anybody will give us the money we can easily spend to good purpose at least £5,000 translating and in giving to the world literature which it needs, and which, when offered, it devours greedily. We must remember that the old Norse was the *lingua franca* of about two-thirds of England, and that notwithstanding the Norman-French introduced after the Conquest, it remains a main ingredient in the English language, which has also become the *lingua franca* of the civilized world.

I propose, therefore, the health of this Society which deals with the history, the traditions and the literature of one of the most striking families of the Aryan Race, a family to which our country owes its best fighting and trading instincts, and above all, from which it derives its love of fair-play and of liberty.

I have the greatest pleasure in coupling Mr. Johnston's name with the toast, because it is not too much to say that the whole organisation and management of the Club was for years due to him, as it is now due to him and Mrs. Wintle Johnston, and I cannot refrain from passing a compliment to Mrs. Wintle Johnston upon the SAGA-BOOKS which she has been able to compile during the period of her Secretariat, and which hold their own with any previously produced under her husband's supervision.

I give you the toast of the Society, coupled with Mr. Johnston's name.

The President, in reply to the toast to the Society, said: In thanking you for the sympathetic way in which you have drunk your own health on attaining your majority, I might well be expected to give you a review of your own work during the last twenty-one years, with some remarks as to the future. Having regard to your after-dinner feelings, I shall, however, refrain from that ordeal, although at this time of night it might prove an appropriate inducement to sleep.

Our publications deal with every branch of Viking research in all parts of the world. Besides the general study of the subject, we have begun a particular study of the place-names, records, folk-lore, etc., in the district of the first viking colony—Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland. From this centre we hope in due course to continue our researches, following the paths of subsequent colonists. I may remind you here that this Society was founded in London by descendants of these vikings.

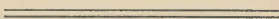
With our Society, as with others, the great drawback is the lack of capital to enable us to carry on our researches, to prepare works in advance of publication, and to publish the results of our researches when completed. The cost of such special publications can only be met many years after their issue by the sale of stock in hand, and meanwhile capital is needed to pay for the cost of publication, which otherwise can only be undertaken in a very small way. In other countries, such as Norway, similar researches are made and publications issued at the expense of the State, while in this country that work is chiefly left to societies such as ours. The State cannot make these works pay, and still less can private societies do so, without the generous assistance of those patriots who are interested in the work, and who appreciate the unselfish way in which the officers of such societies devote their time to the work.

We have heaps of matter ready for publication, and,

as I remarked at our dinner last year, all we require is an endowment fund of at least £5,000 to give us a start in life now that we have reached the years of discretion. Our funds are invested in the names of our Trustees, the Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, and Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart. We can surely make out a very strong claim to substantial support for our work, as we are the only society which deals exclusively with viking research, and this means a great deal.

Of the Teutonic race, the vikings, I think, take the lead. To them we owe much of what is best in our British Empire, in its constitutions, laws, and above all, in its splendid ability for colonisation. The scientific study of the subject in all its branches, such as we are engaged in, cannot fail to be of the greatest service in the advancement of modern civilisation—a civilisation which is still so backward as to require certain international disputes to be settled by bloodshed on the land, in the air, and on and under the water.

Our funds are applied to the peaceful solution of the question, a solution which can only be attained by a scientific study of the past—which is our aim.



REVIEWS.

RASMIE'S BUDDIE. Poems in the Shetlandic by J. J. HALDANE BURGESS, M.A., 129 pp. *Lerwick: T. and J. Manson, 1913, 2s. 6d., postage, 3d.*

This is the third edition of this well-known book, and contains two new poems. The late professor Masson expressed the opinion that there was not one of these lyrics which was not genuinely poetical, and that, apart from the dialect, they would survive were they all in the usual English. This volume is supplied with an indispensable glossary.

The fall of night is graphically described:—

An Nicht shò wheests da brölin baess,
Da pleeps along da shore,
Till aa da soonds o Nater caese,
An dan shò steeks da door.

The reader will agree with the author when he writes:—

Ita da starry Deepes o Nicht,
I set mi line o Tcucht,
An mony a traesir, siller bricht,
Oot o da deepes is broucht.

A. W. J.

THE ICELANDIC SAGAS. By W. A. CRAIGIE. *Cambridge University Press, 1913, 120 pp.* With map of Old Iceland and two facsimiles of Saga manuscripts.

This little book is a masterpiece of valuable information given in a short compass. The author bases it on Finnur Jónsson's monumental work, *Den Old Norske og oldislandske Literaturs Historie*. Like all others he leaves unexplained the strange marvel that a great literature sprang up on the stony soil of a newly settled country in the midst of a severe struggle for existence, on the verge of the Polar Circle.

Dr. Craigie is no dry-as-dust, and he relates incidents throwing light on story-telling. But the Sagas palpitate with life, and we wish he had seen his way, here and there, to bring out the intense human interest and character-drawing found in them.

He states (p. 62) that Egil Skallagrimsson saved his head at York by composing, in the course of one night, a poem in praise of his enemy, Earl Eirík. Egil sang his Head-Ransom (*Höfuðlausn*) before King Eirík Bloodaxe at York, while Earl Eirík was at York in the time of Cnut the Great. English historians as late as Sir James Ramsay call Eirík Bloodaxe a Dane.

It is stated on page 101 that the Saga of Yngvar the Wide-faring has no historical value. The new edition by Emil Olson, 1912, shows that it contains valuable historical matter. Yngvar became famous for his Viking expeditions in the south and east of Russia shortly

after A.D. 1040, and no less than 25 runic stones in Sweden commemorate men who were slain in the east with Yngvar. Icelandic tradition is so tough and truth-loving that even where it seems late and spurious it is not safe to reject it without investigation.

Grím loðinkinna (p. 94) should be Grím loðinkinni. Accents are sometimes put and sometimes omitted, *e.g.*, p. 61, Thórarinn but Thorgunna. To the Lives of Bishops translated should be added those translated by Mrs. Disney Leith.

This excellent little book may be safely recommended to students and readers of the Sagas. J. S.

THE SHETLAND PONY. By CHARLES and ANNE DOUGLAS, with an appendix on the making of the Shetland pony by J. Cossar Ewart. Gravura and other illustrations. *Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons*, 1913, pp. 176, 10s. 6d. net.

This beautiful book describes the early history, the pony in Shetland, the Fetlar pony, the modern pony, the management of the Shetland pony herds, the pony at work.

The earliest historical reference occurs in Ubaldini in 1568. Jo. Ben. is quoted for the same year, whereas his description is dated 1529, and relates to events of much later date and to a person who flourished 1582-1643. Auskerry referred to can only be that in Orkney. Archaeology has revealed the bones of a small pony in Shetland found in a Pictish brooch at Sumburgh, and the Bressay stone of pre-Norse Celtic origin depicts a small horse. The ponies are not now used so much in Shetland, and have become a breeding stock for sale rather than for work. In 1845 a pony was valued at from £1 10s. to £5, whereas now good stallions realise from £18 to £20 for pit work. Fetlar possesses a distinctive breed not of pure race. The modern pony is chiefly derived from the stud established by the Marquis of Londonderry in Bressay and Noss in 1870. The improvement in the modern pony is found chiefly in this one stud, and in one single animal, Jack. An interesting description is given of the principal horses with illustrations.

The name Sheltie preserves the older form of the person-name Hjalti. An interesting discussion as to the derivation of *Hjaltland* will be found in the Old-Lore Miscellany, Vols. I. 57, III. 136, V. 14, 104, 153, VI. 10, VII. 12. A. W. JOHNSTON.

NORDENS BEFÄSTA RUNDKYRKOR EN KONST-, OCH KULTURHISTORISK UNDERSÖKNING av Hugo F. Frölén. Two vols., pp. xxxiv. + 138 + 163, 270 illustrations. *Stockholm: Rekvireras hos Lars Frölén*, 1911, 20 kroner.

This exhaustive and scholarly work gives an account of all the fortified round churches in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and is well illustrated. The author also describes the non-Scandinavian

examples, Italian and Oriental. Among those exhibiting Oriental influence he places that of Orphir in Orkney, and suggests that it probably served as a fortification for the earl's house which stood close by, and asserts that it has nothing in common with the Scandinavian examples beyond its ground plan, as otherwise it is purely east European.

The Wendish-German type is pointed out as a transition between the Eastern and Scandinavian forms.

A full description is given of the construction, materials, decoration, age, builders, etc., etc. In Scandinavia there were 150 fortified churches, one-third of which were destroyed during the 19th century, and the best and greater number are in Bornholm, Öland, Gottland, and Skåne. Of round churches there are 23 in all, of which there are 11 in Denmark, 10 in Sweden, and 2 in Norway, and of which 15 are still used as parish churches. A list is given of "round churches" falsely or so-called, viz., Saleby, Smedby, Falekvarna, Trälända and Avaldsnes.

The work is everything that could be desired, and will be found indispensable to the northern antiquary.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

THE FIGHT AT SUMMERDALE. By JOHN GUNN, author of "Sons of the Vikings," "Boys of Hamnavoe," etc.; 345 pp., illustrated in colour. *Edinburgh: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1913, 3s. 6d.*

Dr. Gunn has already earned the gratitude of all his fellow islanders by giving them the *Orkney Book*; and he has now added to their debt to him by introducing to the younger generation one of the most outstanding incidents in Orkney history under the guise of a very spirited romance. The tale follows the fortunes and adventures of Rolf Ericsson, son of an Orphir Odaller. Beginning with a pleasant glimpse of life in a West Mainland parish in the early 16th century, the story takes him to mediæval Edinburgh in the company of Sir Nicol Halcro, the parish priest; to France on a quest after his long lost father; and back to Orkney just in time for father and son to take a leading part in the exciting preparations for defending the islands against the Caithness invasion. And, finally, we have a graphic story of Summerdale fight and a glimpse of its sequel; so that there is no lack of stirring incidents. The tale is frankly a tale for boys, and as Dr. Gunn has given them such capital entertainment, it would be ungracious to treat the book too severely from the historically critical point of view. At the same time, looking to the wide popularity which so excellent a story is likely to obtain, it must be mentioned that the author's historical statements (especially in chapter iv) should not be taken too literally. It was Henry, Lord Sinclair, not "Earl Henry," who held the earldom leases (and leases only), and who was killed at Flodden; and far from being a tyrannous nobleman, the evidence of his rentals indicate decidedly a good-

humoured and lenient disposition. Also, charters were not taken out by the Orkney odallers till long after the date of the story; the islands were not pledged to Scotland "two centuries ago" (p. 60), but only sixty-one years before the actual Battle of Summerdale; William, Lord Sinclair (not "Lord William Sinclair"), did not come to Orkney immediately after Henry, Lord Sinclair's death, but only in or shortly before 1528; James Sinclair of Breks was not "Sir James" till after Summerdale, nor "of Stronsay" till 1535; as late certainly as 1522 his father, Sir William Sinclair of Warsetter, was Justice of Orkney and the paramount person in the islands, and the omission of his dominant personality from the story twists a little the whole historical perspective; while the Summerdale respite was not granted immediately after the battle, but ten years subsequently. It seems to us, too, that Dr. Gunn has altogether underrated the remarkable audacity, decision, and courage of James Sinclair of Breks, and his influence on the whole course of events. The suppositious operations of the opposing forces previous to the battle are entirely in accordance with the military probabilities, though the device of accounting for the Earl of Caithness' movements by a fog seems unnecessary. Surely, in no event would he have ventured to make a landing at Scapa under the guns and pikes of his foes, and the difficulty (in those hand-to-hand days) of forcing a passage across the steep-banked Kirbister burn in the face of a force which may quite reasonably be assumed to have come out of Kirkwall to meet him, would readily account for his northward march. The assumption, also (p. 250), that Orkney had long been free from the alarums and excursions of war is hardly in accordance with evidence, as all through the previous century the Lewismen are known to have made repeated raids on the islands in great force. A leader of the odallers' forces would certainly have had something more business-like on his head than a woollen bonnet (p. 300), and it may pretty safely be taken that a fair proportion of his followers would be quite adequately equipped. There are a few minor slips, such as placing Hourston in Harray, and referring to men by their surnames, instead of Christian names, to the Barrell of Butter, instead of Karling Skerry, and to Dr. "Father Halcro," instead of Sir Nicol (usages certainly unsanctioned by contemporary records); but, after all, the tale is a romance for boys, and being so good a romance and so full of a true feeling for our islands, Dr. Gunn must be heartily congratulated on his story of bygone days in ancient Orkney.

J. STORER CLOUSTON.

SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. By HENRY HARRISON. Vol. I., Parts 11-17, and Vol. II., Parts 1-3. *The Elton Press, London*, 1908-12.

Mr. Harrison continues his work at a concise etymological dictionary of our surnames, and as his volumes progress through the

alphabet there is continuous improvement, both in the collection of old forms and in their explanation. One cannot but regret, however, that a work of this kind has been undertaken before certain necessary spade-work has been performed. No satisfactory *etymological* dictionary of our surnames can be constructed until our place-names have been worked out. If the dictionary contented itself with referring to the place-name from which the name may have come no serious fault could be found, but Mr. Harrison, on the basis of one or two, or perhaps no mediæval forms, suggests etymologies which are quite wrong. He has essayed the impossible. It will take many scholars working for perhaps a generation to collect the forms from which alone safe inferences can be drawn, and already many of his theories can be disproved. *Kelloe* (co. Durham) is found in Reginald of Durham as *Kelflau* (c. 1170), showing that the name means "Calf-hill," and that the first element is not O.N. *Kell* (for *Kellill*); *Huby* (Lincs.) has been shown by Lindkvist (p. 224) to contain as its first element O.N. *hór*, high, with alternative forms in *hár*; *Laneham* (Notts.) is shown by Mutschmann, *Place-names of Nottinghamshire* (p. 79) to be from O.E. *lanum*, dat. pl., and not to contain the suffix *-ham* at all; similarly Mutschmann shows by old forms that the first element in *Misterton* (p. 94) is O.E. *Mynster* and not O.E. *Mægester*, and that *Misson* (p. 94) cannot possibly be a contracted form of *Misterton*, and he traces for the first time the full history of *Nottingham* (pp. 99-101). Mr. Harrison cannot be blamed for not knowing of discoveries made since he wrote, but these examples should be sufficient to show how dangerous it is to theorise without material upon which to go. Sometimes wrong interpretations are given through insufficient attention being given to questions of phonology. *Haytor* would be *Hawtor* if it contained O.E. *haga*; *Heaton* if from O.E. *Hæð-tun* would have become *Hatton* or *Hetton*; *Hogarth* contains O.N. *hór* and not *hár*; *Hordern* would be *Hardern* if the first element were O.E. *heorde*, herdsman, and the M.E. form quoted shows that in all probability the name is O.E. *hord-ern*, store-house; *Horbury* (Yo.) can hardly contain O.E. *hár*, for this in Yorks. would have given M.E. *Harbury*; *Kilburn* (Mx.) if the first element were O.E. *ciele* would be *Chilburn*; *Laidley* (Engl.) if form O.E. *lād-leah* would have been *Loadley* or *Ladley*; *Lapworth* cannot contain as its first element *Glæppa*, nor can *Legge* appear in any dialect from any case form of O.E. *lēah*; *Maw* could not come from O.E. *múga* even if such a word existed. At times later research has shown that alternative explanations are more probable than those given by Mr. Harrison. *Mel.* in some place-names is O.E. *mal*, sign, boundary-mark; *Gor-* is at times *gor*, dung, dirt; *Har-* is often *hár*, used as descriptive of some boundary-mark; *Henshaw* (Nthb.) contains as its first element the O.N. name *Heðinn*.

While thus condemning much of the work in place-names, praise

can be given to those articles dealing with other types of names such, for example, as trade-names, nick-names, patronymics. Here it is much more possible for the author to cover the field of research necessary, and Mr. Harrison and his assistant, Miss Pulling, have been exceedingly diligent. They have traced many names not only of English and Scandinavian origin, but also those of French and Celtic origin, and, so far as the present writer is competent to judge, they have done their work well. They have attempted something which wanted doing in supplement to Bardsley's work, and our one regret must be that they have not confined themselves to a field in which they might hope to obtain some measure of certainty in their conclusions.

ALLEN MAWER.

THE NORTHMEN IN BRITAIN. By ELEANOR HULL. *London: George G. Harrap and Co., 1913.* pp. 256 + 16 illustrations by M. MEREDITH WILLIAMS and map. 3/6 net.

In this volume Miss Hull tells in language adapted to the use of elder children the story of the Viking invasions of Great Britain and Ireland—there is a good deal about Ireland though that country does not appear in the title. She bases her account chiefly on the Norse and Icelandic sagas, and on material to be found in Irish annals and poems, and thus gives her story that touch of vivid reality which can alone win the suffrages of children in favour of historical studies. Miss Hull has the advantage of almost equal familiarity with old Gaelic and old Norse literature, and she has made good use of her knowledge. She is a firm believer in the historic truth of the old Icelandic sagas, and there can be no question that if at times they err in detail, because their authors were often writing about people and countries of which they knew only through tradition, we get much nearer the truth in the sagas with their wealth of detail, inaccurate as it may be at times, than in the (for the most part) baldly accurate record of the Saxon chroniclers, and still more of the Latin annalists. Occasionally in the first few chapters, when Miss Hull is dealing with stories confessedly on the border-line of myth and history, she is perhaps too ready to believe in the truth of the saga. The identification of Ivar Vidfadme with Ivar the Boneless is extremely doubtful, and so is the story from the old Danish chroniclers that Guthrum-Aethelstan was the son of a Guthrum already settled in England. The chronological difficulties in both cases are insuperable. So too, on other doubtful points the author at times decides for one alternative without suggesting the existence of others with equal claims to be considered. Thus the identification of Brunanburh with Brumby, in Lincolnshire, is seldom accepted now, and "Ascesdune" is certainly not equivalent to a modern Aston. Occasionally the history is at fault, as when Alfred is credited with the definite division of the country into "hundreds."

However, these are small faults in a thoroughly readable, well-

written book. Miss Hull is master of a style which is simple yet adequate, idiomatic yet dignified, and is entirely free from that curse of would-be popular histories—pseudo-archaism. She has told some of her stories exceedingly well—she could not help it if she possessed the one great gift of sympathetic understanding of her originals. Nothing could be better than the stories of Olaf Trygvason, Murtough of the Leather Cloaks, Olaf the Peacock, and the Battle of Clontarf. Miss Hull is perhaps best in her rendering of the story of Burnt Nial, though it must be confessed her book gains a little unfairly in interest by the telling of a story so remotely connected with her main theme.

The last few chapters on the Danish kingdom of England are the least interesting. It was inevitable that this should be so. Sweyn and Cnut and Hardacnut were not men of the character of the earlier adventurers, they were men filled with the "low lust of sway," and their opponents were worthy of them. A. M.

ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG OVER DET NORRÖNE SPROG PÅ SHETLAND. AF
JAKOB JAKOBSEN. III. *Hæfte* [LIVER—SJV]. Köbenhavn,
1912.

Few students besides Dr. Jakobsen himself are competent to review his Shetland dictionary: this present notice is to be taken as a salute to honour the fortunate progress of his work. The best review has indeed been already written by Dr. Jakobsen, and those who wish to understand what his Dictionary means may be advised to turn to his book on the Norse language in Shetland.

It is easy to find interest on every page of the Dictionary. The O.N. *nafarr* = *auger* is kept in Shetland in the sense of neck-bone (highest of the vertebrae), a sense which seems to be found nowhere else except in the Faroes. For an explanation of *ondumious* we have to wait for *un-*; the Scotch *undemous* is not mentioned in Björkman among the Scandinavian borrowed words; does the Shetland form from *údæma* show the same change of *a* into *u* as in *hunek*s from *hæna*? The article *luni* possibly needs revision; a similar word is used elsewhere in English of similar "feckless" people.

The heading *rag* is used for fourteen separate articles; thirteen of these have *ā*, and are none of them connected with *ræg*. It is curious that *ræck* = driving cloud, should appear in Shetland as *ræg*. W. P. K.

"SVOLD, A NORSE SEA BATTLE." By S. F. B. LANE. David Nutt.
2s. 6d. net.

This interesting little poem concerning the last great sea fight of King Olaf Tryggvason is written in spirited blank verse, and tells the story of the great King's strife with the combined fleets of Denmark, Sweden and—most formidable of all—the ships of Eric

Hakonson manned with Norsemen, his own folk, men akin to his own crew.

"The hardest brunt look we to get from them."

As the author well remarks, "the tragedy of the battle gathers greater significance from the fact that it was the tragedy of a great ship as well as that of a great king; for the Long Serpent, the most wonderful vessel the North had yet seen, was completed only a few months before the battle, and never put to sea again afterwards."

In the poem we read how this great ship in the midst of King Olaf's fleet successfully repulsed the fierce attack of Dane and Swede, but with such loss as to leave little hope of victory over the third squadron, that of the Norse, their own kinsfolk. King Olaf is depicted as imperious but gallant to the last, when his men gather around him in the stern of the Long Serpent.

"But still they hewed, in silence, with dark eyes
That glared beneath the dinted helms above
And hard set teeth and hiss of gasping breath,
As blow on blow they smote unceasingly."

Without being anything out of the way the verse is vigorous with a pretty touch or two, where Mr. Lane has succeeded in visualizing his scene most clearly:—

"And the wild weapon-play along the rail
Tossed in the sunlight, as conflicting waves
When wind and tide clash on the heaving sea."

There is an interesting introduction giving a detailed description of the famous Long Serpent, and an excellent note on the characters "standing as individuals against the background of a vast and gloomy nature-world, and ever close to the strange powers which lie beyond that border." This is true of the Norse Saga Literature, it is true, likewise, of most old Teutonic poetry; it makes itself felt constantly in *Beowulf* and in the *Völsunga Saga*.

The book is equipped with excellent notes, but we do not wish to turn to them until the great king, scorning alike death and his foemen, springs into the sea and

"The dark waters folded their strong arms
And drew him downwards—for indeed too well
Olaf Tryggvason long had ruled the sea,
That it should fail at length to serve his need."

Many a Norseman, many an Englishman keeps company with him on the floor of the ocean. For this is the price of admiralty, and we, too, who fought Olaf himself at Maldon, have, for long, "ruled the sea."

DOUGLAS STEDMAN.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND RECORDS. Vol. I. Part XI. INTRODUCTION.
By A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot, Viking Society, 1913.

The first volume of these Records is now appropriately completed by an INTRODUCTION and INDEX prepared by the indefatigable

Editor, Mr. Alfred W. Johnston. The gathering together, and the issue in book form, of this extensive series of original documents was a courageous undertaking which might have palled many less sanguine and zealous workers, but the loyal enthusiasm of the Editor to his scheme refused to recognise obstacles, and has carried him through thus far in his presentation of this important collection illustrative of the history of life and incidents in Orkney and Shetland from the dates of the earliest known records to comparatively recent times. The documents are of diverse kinds, civil and ecclesiastical, gathered from many sources—the Anglo-Saxon and other Chronicles, Papal archives, Cottonian MSS., ancient Chartularies, British and foreign State papers, and the collections of private individuals, one of the chief printed authorities being, of course, the well-known *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. These documents, now arranged in the Introduction in chronological order, from the years 1056-1060 to 1634, were received with curiosity and much interest, as they successively appeared in the ten parts of the series (from 1907 to 1912), which compose the volume; and as now given in the order of date the one hundred and eleven separate items are of historic value at a glance.

In his Introduction Mr. Johnston shows the variety and extent of his acquaintance with the documentary and later literary sources of northern history, and has produced a brief but forceful and illuminating sketch of the life, the laws, and the customs of the community of the northern isles. Previous efforts in this direction have of necessity been usually of a more or less tentative character, owing to the limited and fragmentary nature generally of the materials within reach, but the increased reliable data now available, mainly through Mr. Johnston's efforts, admit of more complete and accurate revision of our conceptions of early northern history than was formerly easy, or indeed possible. The outstanding facts of that history, from century to century, are reviewed in the Introduction, and need not be further alluded to here, but a number of minor points not perhaps sufficiently recognised, or, it may be, accurately interpreted in the past, are emphasized in the Editor's survey, and deserve to be noted. For example, the Norse colonization of Orkney and Shetland was as early as A.D. 700, if not earlier (p. x). the final subjugation having been that of the combative Vikings there rather than of the native Celtic people; the old laws of the islands were probably written down contemporaneously with those of Norway (p. xiv.); some of the Edda lays are likely to have been composed in Orkney and Shetland (*idem*); the Law Book of Orkney, evidently identical with the Old Gulathing Law, which was written down about 1100, and the New Gulathing Law, adopted in 1275 (p. xxiv.); the members of the *Things* in Norway were *nominated*, and not democratically representative (p. xxvii.), but the *Things*

in Orkney and Shetland remained primary (xxviii., xxix., xxxvii.), the members of the assize or *lögretta* of the *lawthing* being alone nominated; the Cathedral Church of St. Magnus used as a sanctuary in the year 1154 (p. 1.); after 1194 the Great Fowd (*fóguli*) of Shetland was appointed as king's bailiff by the sovereign of Norway (p. xxix.); and a "Lawman" of Shetland was appointed in the same way so late as in 1538, when the local administration was in the hands of the Scottish authorities (p. xxxiii). Indeed, the "Lawtings" Court was continued in Shetland into the early years of the 17th century, when the name became changed to the Sheriff and Justice Courts of the Country. The designations "underfouds" and "Lawrightmen," long common in Shetland, were seldom used in Orkney, though the judicial code and system was similar in both groups (p. xxxv.); five generations of continual ownership of land constituted *odal* possession in the sixth generation, etc., etc.

Other matters arising in the course of the enquiry, e.g., the incidence of Skatt, the interpretation of the terms "Royth" and "Roythman's Son," and the native weights and measures, are debateable subjects, and their final determination may be reserved for further light and matured consideration. Without, therefore, entering here upon discussion of these and similar doubtful points upon which the Editor has expended much laborious research, or noticing trifling slips, editorial or typographic, unavoidable in a study of the kind, it may be confidently affirmed that this Introduction is one of the most important contributions ever made to the right understanding of our island history. The exhaustive Note of Errata and Additions since issued, when perused in collation with the text, should go far to supersede occasion for criticism of items of detail.

GILBERT GOUDIE.

SWEDEN, THROUGH THE ARTIST'S EYE, AND STOCKHOLM, THROUGH ARTIST'S EYES. By CARL G. LAURIN. Englished by Grenville Grove. Edited by Dr. Henry Buerger Goodwin. *Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner.*

It was a happy inspiration of Mr. Carl G. Laurin to introduce to us his delightful country through artist's eyes. Colour appeals to everyone, and the numerous colour illustrations to these books are in exact facsimile of the original paintings by Sweden's most talented artists.

Presented to us in this charming manner, and with a text so full of interesting descriptive matter which covers so vast a field, the two publications are eminently attractive. Of such artists as Zorn and Carl Larssen any country would be proud, but there are other distinguished Swedish artists whose work is also reproduced therein, which in merit ranks with the best examples of modern art.

The paintings of Prince Eugen of Sweden, of Richard Berg, of Eugen Janssen, Axel Erdmann, Count Louis Sparre, Karl Nordström, Carl Wilhemson and Oscar Björk amongst others convey to us, each through individual vision, and by rare technical achievement, an intimate feeling for the home life and character of the Swedes, and of their interesting and romantic country.

A. HEATON COOPER.

MIDDLE-ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES OF SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN. By HARALD LINDKVIST. Part I. Uppsala Universitets Arsskrift, 1911. Uppsala, 1912, pp. lxviii. + 227.

In the first part of Dr. Lindkvist's *Middle-English Place-names of Scandinavian origin* we have, next to Wyld and Hirst's book on the *Place-names of Lancashire*, the most important study of M.E. place-names that has yet appeared. The work when completed is intended to give a complete survey of those M.E. forms of place-names, whether found in the present map or not, which may be supposed to be of Scandinavian origin. The work involves the collection of a vast mass of material from the most widely varied sources, and the author is to be congratulated on his all-embracing industry. A foreign author writing on a subject of this kind is naturally handicapped by the difficulty of gaining that local knowledge of pronunciation, site, etc., which is often so useful, nay, essential, in solving questions of place-name origin; and, again, we must congratulate Dr. Lindkvist on his success in carrying this handicap with no undue loss of correctness or accuracy. A good many of the place-names are not identified on the modern map. The present writer believes that if it had been possible for Dr. Lindkvist to consult a larger scale map several of these might have been identified, and it is to be hoped that before the publication of Part II. the author may have that opportunity of studying larger maps which has hitherto been denied him.

There are five introductory chapters on the subject of the Scandinavian settlements and Scandinavian place-nomenclature generally. These are sound and interesting, though the discussion of place-nomenclature might have been more profitably reserved until the whole of the ME material has been presented to us. We have not at present the material whereby to check or criticise the writer's statements. One or two seem of doubtful value. The suggestion that the sporadic appearances of Scandinavian influence in Northumberland and County Durham may be due to the sweeping away of Scandinavian settlements through the incessant ravages of the Scots (p. xlvii.) is untenable. We have fairly full documentary evidence for ME place-names in these districts long before the Scots invasions became frequent, and there is no trace of any larger proportion of Scandinavian names in the pre-Scottish days.

The position that the word *thorp* was not in use as a place-name element in English names before the Scandinavian invasion seems hardly tenable. That may be true of Wessex and Kent, but

it is not very likely in the case of Mercia and East Anglia. The *thorpes* of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Essex especially can hardly be explained as due to Scandinavian influence, for there is hardly a trace of that influence in those counties. Dr. Lindkvist has of course the support of the *argumentum ex silentio*. We have apparently no undoubted instances of the English use of *thorp* from pre-conquest times, but in the case of East Anglia and South-Eastern Mercia this argument is not of great force as the number of early charters is extremely limited.

The note on page xlix. is certainly wrong in suggesting that the name of the Northumbrian Alne may be of Scandinavian origin, as the name is already mentioned in Ptolemy.

Of special value are some of the excursus dealing with particular points, e.g., those on OW Scand. *-deill* in ME field names (pp. 30-5), OW Scand. *þveit* (pp. 96-101), ME *scales* and *scheles* (pp. 189-91). They mark very definite additions to knowledge in the matter of English place-names.

In the main body of the work the author ranges his material into chapters of names showing distinct traces of Old Scandinavian inflexion at times, and then of those showing by definite phonological tests evidence of Scandinavian influence. It is to some extent difficult to judge of the completeness of the survey made under this arrangement, as some place-names, showing evidence of the working of more than one Scandinavian sound-law, may be found treated in the second Part. A careful study of the chapters that have so far appeared suggests the following notes, written not so much by way of criticism as by way of supplement to the material given us by Dr. Lindkvist.

P. 6. *Beckermēt*.—The form *-mēt* in place of the more usual *-mot*, "meeting" may perhaps be due not to the indirect influence of ME *mēten* and *mēting*, but to a lost OE noun *mēt*. The term *meet* is in common use for the junction of two streams as at Watersmeet near Lynmouth (Devon), and the same name is in use in South Northumberland on the Devil's Water.

P. 7. *Bernerton*. A lost name in Staffordshire. Surely the first element is the OE name *Beornhere*, which is found in DB as *Bernerus*. An ON form *Biarnartun* showing the inflected gen. sg. of *Biorn*, used as a personal name is very improbable in Staffordshire.

P. 32. Two other examples of the suffix *-daile* (ON *deill*) from co. Durham may be added. In the *Durham Halmote Records* (p. 49 (Surtees Soc.)) there is a field called *le Haldailles* in Billingham, while Croxdale (near Spennymoor) has earlier forms, 1214 DST 36, *Croxtayl*, 1335 Ch. Rolls *Crokestail*. *Haldailles* may be the field belonging to the "hall," or possibly in the "hale" or corner of land (ME) *hale*). Croxdale in the two ME spellings which have been noticed shows unvoicing of *d* to *t* after unvoiced *s*. The first element is the gen. sg. of the ON personal name *Krókr*.

P. 41. *Bag Enderby*.—May not the first element in this name be a personal or nickname (ON *Baggi*, OSw. *Bagge*), and *Bag Enderby* mean the Enderby belonging to *Baggi* in the same way that *Mavis Enderby* probably owes its name to its Norman lord? *Bagg(e)* is a common modern English name.

P. 44. Another ME place-name showing the same first element as Flamborough is Plainfield (Northumberland), of which *Flaynefeld* is the ME form (v. Scandinavian influence in English place-names *Saga Book*, Vol. 8, p. 182).

P. 50. *Garmondsway*.—A passage in Simeon of Durham (*Hist. Dunelm Eccl. c.* 1105) shows clearly that the first element line is OE *Gärmond* and not ODan., OSw. *Germund* (ON *Geirmundr*), He speaks of a place which is called "*via Garmundi*."

P. 56. *Haresteinegate*.—There can be little doubt that the first element in the word is the OE *hārstān* = boundary stone, with substitution of the Scandinavian *stein* for North Eng. *stane*. This is found also in Harsondale (Nthb.), earlier *Harestanesden*, and in its southern form *Hoarstone* is fully explained by Duignan (*Worcestershire Place-names* p. 70).

P. 62. Another example of the suffix *-heim* is Skirningham (co. Durham). The earliest form of this name is that found in the tract on the *History of the Siege of Durham* dating from about 1090 (v. Simeon of Durham, Roll Series), where it is written *Skirningheim*, *Skirningeim*. Skirningham stands on ground sloping down to the River Skerne, and the whole name doubtless means the homestead on the "ings," (ME *eng*, OWSc. *eng*, meadow) by the Skerne.

P. 65. *Cangemanstayn*.—Is not the first element here probably a nickname from the ME adj. *cang*, foolish, silly, foolish (v. NED) which may possibly be connected with Swed. *kång*, wanton, though Björkman (*Scand. Loan-words*, p. 290) is very doubtful?

P. 67. *Cheilestorne*, &c.—The ME spellings of the second element in this name are *-torne*, *-terna*, *-terne*, *-tron*. The suggestion that the second element in this place-name (Kelstern, Lincs.) may be the word "tarn" (OWScand. *tiorn*) seems very unlikely. It is probably OE *þyrne*, a thorn-bush ME *therne*, which is found in several English place-names, cf. Casterne (Staffs), for which Duignan (p. 33) gives an early form *Caetes-thyrne*, *Statherne* (Leic.) earlier *Staketherne*, and Chawston (Beds.) earlier *Chalvesterne*. The form *-torn* in DB is probably due to the influence of the unmutated form *þorn*. The 15th cent. *-tron* may represent a metathesised form of *þorn*, more probably it is simply a spelling of the metathesised *-tern* cf. Caistron (Nthb.), for which spellings are, in order of occurrence, *-terne*, *-thirn*, *-tryn*, *-tron*.

P. 71. The unidentified *Leyrbotel* is Lorbottle (Nthb.). The ME forms of this name are of two types showing different developments of OE *Leofhere*. One type going back to OE *Leofhere* with falling stress gives ME *Leuer*-, *Liur*-, *Leyr*-, the other going back to OE *Leofhere* with rising stress gives ME *Liver*-, *Louir*-, *Lour*-,

cf. elsewhere the contrast between such names as Leverton and Loversall.

Pp. 73-4. In dealing with the history of Rainton (Yo.) and Rainton (co. Durham) reference should have also been made to Rennington (Nthb.). The earliest form of this name is that found in Simeon of Durham (*Hist. Dunelm. Eccl.*). He calls it *Reinington*, and tells us that it was so called from a certain *Reingualdus* its founder. *Reingualdus* is clearly the Latinised form of OE *Rægenweald*, itself an Anglicising of the ON *Rægnavaldr*. *Reining-* must therefore be a patronymic formation from *Rægen-* or *Rein-* a shortened form of the ON name. As the ME forms of Rennington and the two Raintons are closely similar they may possibly all have the same history.

Pp. 87. Reference might also have been made to Stainton-le-street and Nunstainton (co. Durham), for which the ME forms have *steyn-* fairly regularly.

P. 91. Add Swainston (co. Durham) 1351 Br. Mus. *Swayneston*. There is also a Swainston (I. of Wight) which goes back to ME *Sweinesston*.

P. 95. *Thurgarston* (Nthb.) is not a name compounded with *Thurgar* (ON *Þór-geirr*), but is to be identified with Thorngrafton. Earlier forms *Thorgraveston*, *Thorngarston*, *Thorngraffton*.

P. 96. *Thrislington* (co. Durham) should be added to the place-names containing the name *Thurstan* (ON *Þorstein*). Early forms are *Thurstanton*, *Thurstaneston*.

P. 117. For place-names containing ON *leikr*, game, sport, play, as their first element, we may compare the English place-name *Plaistow* found more than once.

P. 146. Another example of the interesting name Copeland or Coupland is Copeland in West Auckland (co. Durham), of which early forms are *Copland*, *Coupland*, *Coupeland*.

P. 151. Ousterleyfield (co. Durham) should be added to the examples of ON *austr*, east. The forms in Bishop Hatfield's register is *Oustrefeld*.

P. 168. To the examples of place-names beginning with ON *á-* river should be added *Akeld* (Nthb.), earlier *Hachelda*, *Akeld*.

P. 176. With regard to the suffix in Aswardhurn (Lincs.) the suggestion may be made that it was originally the same as in *Kelstern* (v. supra). This will explain *Aswardetierne*, *Asewardthyrne*, and possibly also *Aswarde(s)kirne* with a wrong spelling *k* for *t*. *Aswardthirn* would naturally be simplified to *Aswardirn*, with assimilation of *dth* to *d* and the suffix *-irn* might be then interpreted as an unstressed form of OE *hyrne*, ME *herne*, *hirn*, *hurne* leading to forms *Aswardhirn*, *Aswardhern*. The form *Aswardhurn* in the *Testa de Neville* must be a blunder, probably of a transcriber. For ME *herne* in place-names cf. *Herne* (Kent) and *Hurn* (Hants)

P. 182. *Hawick* (Nthb.) in *Kirkharle* should be added here. The early forms are *Hawic*, *Hauwyk*. The second element here is

probably ME *wick* < OE *wic*, a dwelling place, though it may be the ON *vik* which, according to Rygh (Indl. p. 85), is sometimes applied to a bend of a river, and was perhaps used generally in the sense of "corner," "angle" (cf. Lindkv. p. 145, n. 1.).

P. 261. n. 5. Of the English place-names beginning with *Killing-*, the Yorkshire Killinghall is the only one known to the present writer, which may be clearly traced back to the OE (northern) *Kille*. Killingholm (Lincs.) has an earlier form *Kilvingholm*, Killingworth (Nthb.) goes back to *Kivelingworth*.

P. 223. Hutton Henry (co. Durham) earlier *Hotun*, *Hotona* belongs here also.

We look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the completion of this extremely important work.

ALLEN MAWER.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN OLD INVERNESS. By WILLIAM MACKAY. Pamphlet, 22 pages. Reprinted from the *Northern Chronicle*, Inverness.

Anything from the pen of Mr. William MacKay dealing with Inverness, town or county, is sure to be of interest and value to students of local history. The pamphlet before us is the reprint of a paper read before a joint meeting of the Gaelic Society of Inverness and the Inverness Branch of the Historical Association of Scotland (27th March, 1913). At the outset of his paper Mr. MacKay makes reference to Macaulay's oft-quoted description of Inverness in 1689 as a "Saxon colony among the Celts, a hive of traders and artisans in the midst of a population of loungers and plunderers, a solitary outpost of civilisation in a region of barbarism." He has very little difficulty in showing how wide of the mark Macaulay was when he penned the above. Mr. MacKay appeals to the surnames of the burgesses, and finds that they are overwhelmingly Celtic and not Saxon; the same is true of the place-names. The surnames given will be of much interest to those who study northern records, and the place-names to students of this branch of study. Mr. MacKay has some rather striking remarks on the use of the article in Gaelic surnames:—"The definite article 'an' (the) does not," he says, "always indicate that the person to whom it is applied is the head of a clan. It is a Gaelic idiom, which is still common in connection with certain surnames. Where an English speaker would enquire, 'Have you seen Tolmie, or Sinclair, or Cumming, or Brown?' a Celtic speaker will ask, *Am fac thu an Tolmach*, etc., Have you seen 'the Tolmie,' 'the Sinclair,' 'the Cumming,' 'the Brown?' And it is a curious circumstance to which, so far as I am aware, attention has not been hitherto drawn, that the article is in Gaelic mainly applied to names which, although they have come to be Celtic, were originally alien, and not to names of purely Gaelic origin. No Gaelic speaker says (in Gaelic), for example, the Mackintosh, the Macleod, the Mackinnon, the MacIachlan. These

truly Celtic chiefs are pre-eminently Mackintosh, Macleod, Mac-kinnon, Machlachlan—the representative in each case of the father and founder of the clan.” The usage of the Gaelic article is not to be confused with the English honorific “The,” which has been discussed at some length in the *Scottish Historical Review* (vol. x. p. 39) by Mr. James Dallas. D. BEATON.

THE VIKINGS. By ALLEN MAWER. *Cambridge: University Press.* 1913. (The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.)

If we take the lack of other accessible works on the same subject as a criterion of the value of these Manuals, there can be no doubt that the volume under discussion is one of the most important of the series, for there is hardly any subject of such general interest on which not only the general reader, but the professed historian, have found it so difficult to obtain a clear and coherent account. Not only is Keary's book antiquated: it is also more restricted, both geographically and temporally, than the little volume before us. To realize the advances made since 1891, when Keary's “Vikings” was published, it is only necessary to read Professor Mawer's chapter on Ireland, and even more that on Scandinavian influence in England, which is perhaps the most important in the book. It is to be hoped that the results set forth therein will some day find their way into history books.

The book contains a mass of facts which would be disproportionate to its size had not the author been particularly happy in the selection of characteristic detail, which makes it pleasant as well as interesting to read. An occasional sentence suffers from a possibly undue parsimony in commas, but otherwise the style is singularly clear, as also the arrangement of the matter. Perhaps it would have been as well to explain *here* on its first occurrence, especially as the word does not appear in the Index. On page 89 the clause: “It was largely owing to this (his promotion of Christianity) that he owed his ultimate overthrow,” should surely refer to St. Olaf, mentioned in the next sentence, rather than to Olaf Trygvason.

Nothing is more unfair than to complain of omissions in a book of this character, but we wish it had been possible to add some references to Danish earth-works, and indeed to Viking finds in general, in the chapter dealing with Scandinavian influence in England. Probably, however, the author felt that these subjects are not yet ripe for discussion in an authoritative manual, a view which is, unfortunately, only too well justified. In the brief account of Iceland at the end of the book is it not a little misleading to speak of the settlers “choosing” a *goði* from among their number? Surely the accident of possessing a temple had more to do with an individual's attainment of that position than any deliberate choice exercised by the community as a whole. The present reviewer is

personally sceptical of the current view that the weaknesses of the Icelandic constitution were inherent in Viking civilisation when left to itself (cp. pp. 144-5), but this is a criticism which can hardly be pressed.

Careful reading has revealed very few misprints. There is one on p. 74, l. 4 (Truvor is the name of the third brother), and Skíringsalr (p. 96), and Hálfðanr (ch. 3 passim) lack their accustomed accents. It will be seen that the book is an able, scholarly presentment of a wide and difficult subject. B. S. PHILLPOTTS.

A HANDBOOK OF NORSE MYTHOLOGY. By KARL MORTENSEN. Translated from the Danish by A. Clinton Crowell. *New York: Thomas Y. Crowell and Co., 1913.*

The author's preface states that this little book is used in high schools and universities throughout Scandinavia, and in the absence of a suitable book for this purpose in English-speaking countries there is certainly justification for a translation. It must, however, be a matter for regret that the work was originally published in 1898, and shows no traces of a later revision either at the author's or at the translator's hands. It is difficult to believe that anyone writing in 1913 would commit himself so unreservedly to the philological explanation of a plurality of gods as Dr. Mortensen does on pp. 13-14 of this work: indeed, it is somewhat surprising that he should have done so in 1898. Another regrettable feature is the readiness to use the words "religion" and "mythology" as synonymous and apparently interchangeable (cp. p. 4 and especially p. 6: "Here it is especially burial rites . . . which have mythological significance.") The date of the original work cannot, however be made responsible for the strange impression conveyed on pp. 29-30 that the Prose Edda was composed by Snorri after the Heimskringla. And even in 1898 it might have been possible to give word of warning against too unreservedly connecting the figures on the Gallehus horns with Scandinavian religious ideas. A curious distinction is made between the phrases "Elder Edda" and "Eddic Poems" (p. 28): the former is pronounced to be wrongly so called, but the latter is used without any qualification. If "Edda" is to be rejected, surely "Eddic" must go too? These criticisms, however, mainly apply to the first section. The rest of the book is chiefly taken up with an account of the chief gods and heroes and the myths or stories concerning them. There is here little trace of the "half-poetic form" referred to by the author, but the tales are briefly and straightforwardly told. The significance of the Old Norse "hundred" is not realised on pp. 54, 64, and we note with surprise that Dr. Mortensen follows Snorri in making Giallarhorn a drinking-horn, instead of a musical instrument as in *Völuspá*.

There are always difficulties in translating a work for school

use, and it must be admitted that the translator has unnecessarily accentuated these. References to Oehlenschläger are at any rate not confusing to an American public, but the same can hardly be said of the statement on page 5, "For us Norse mythology has in any case the advantage of being the religion of our forefathers." And we think that American youth might justifiably rebel against learning that the bridge Bifrost is also called *Asebro*, seeing that this is simply a modern Danish expression for it which Professor Crowell has left untranslated. The same applies to *den danske Tunge* on p. 9, and to *Korrunding* on p. 156. On p. 22 we read of "Vierne's honorable servant." This *Vierne* is the modern Danish plural form plus the definite article of the Old Norse *ve*, sanctuary. There are a goodly collection of Danicisms:—"one or another difficult matter" on p. 50; p. 20, "which easily (gjerne?) have a religious significance"; "Such a challenge Thor did not allow to be offered twice" (presumably "lod sig, ikke byde"). And why Tangbrand (p. 90), but *Vafthrúhnir*? "Ganga til frittar" (p. 162) is presumably a misprint. In one or two cases the Danish appears to have been misunderstood: thus Alf-rotholl on p. 74 is translated elf-glance instead of elf-ray: and we find "guildhall" for "banqueting hall," the translator having no doubt been misled by the Danish *gilde*. It should, however, be added that the quotations from the Eddic Poems have been translated direct from the Icelandic and are not open to these criticisms.

B. S. PHILLPOTTS.

ISLANDS KULTUR ZUR WIKINGERZEIT. By FELIX NIEDNER. With 24 illustrations and maps. *Jena*, 1913.

In this introductory volume to the Thule Collection the author gives a general description of the Viking Age, and of life in Iceland during the Saga time, based on the Sagas, many of which he retells. In his opinion the strong and masterful personalities of this time appeal in a special degree to the German admirers of the Man of Blood and Iron, Bismarck. The creator of the German Empire was a superman, he says, like Egil Skallagrímsson. Such men should steel and strengthen our wills, calling us to great deeds. Modern Germany must learn from old Iceland how to be great. J. S.

WERWOLVES. By ELLIOTT O'DONNELL. *Methuen*, 1912, 5/- net.

Shape-shifting is a constant *motif* in the folk-lore and mythology of all countries, from Iceland to Japan. The author of *Werwolves* provides an entertaining series of stories of such metamorphoses, and discusses their significance. Unfortunately none of the stories quoted are supported by exact references to their sources. One cannot help suspecting that a more convincing body of evidence might be collected. In any case the subject is one that deserves, like the other occult elements in Scandinavian and other literatures of the past, a searching analysis in the light of modern psychology. The author

writes from the standpoint of a believer. He says that the power of metamorphosis into a wolf or other animal is either a peculiarity hereditary in particular families, or can be acquired by black magic, for which he gives recipes. He also suggests that some werewolves are elementals, and that in other cases it is by the aid of invoked elementals that the human being acquires the power of change. He admits that most of the historical cases represent hallucinations and self-deceptions. This volume of distinctly creepy stories, nevertheless, gives us some insight into the mental atmosphere in which the werewolf found himself at home; and this mental atmosphere is of interest to Vikings, since probably most of the famous Northern heroes took it for granted that shape-shifting was a possible and not very infrequent phenomenon.

A. K. C.

STEDSNAYNE-STUDIER. By MAGNUS OLSEN. Kristiania: *H. Aschehoug and Co.*, 1912, pp. 131.

Norway has been fortunate beyond all other Teutonic countries in the systematic collection of the ancient forms of her place-names, and has had the further luck of possessing a succession of sound scholars who have devoted themselves to the elucidation of the forms collected. Prominent among these scholars stands Professor Magnus Olsen who, in the present volume, discusses the history of some few Norse place-names which from one circumstance or another are specially interesting.

The first study deals with certain place-names in Western Norway containing names which are found in old runic inscriptions. By a careful study of these names Dr. Olsen finds fresh evidence for that early connection between Denmark and Western Norway, between Jutland and Hjørðaland, which has long been conjectured on other grounds. With reference to one place-name discussed, viz., *Marstad*, going back to *Mæringssstaðir* it is of interest to note that the same element is found in Meering (Notts. DB *Merings*) and in Kirk Merrington (co. Durham, earlier *Maerintun*, *Meringtun*), and also in the German names *Mähring*, *Mehring*. The existence of these cognate forms in OE and in High German would seem to point definitely to the name being a patronymic formation in the Norse place-name rather than the ON *mæringr*, 'a famous man,' used first as a nickname and then as a personal name.

The second essay on *tabu* in place-names collects various evidence for the practice of having alternative names of places, used especially by seafaring folk, in order to avoid the ill-luck which might be incurred by speaking of some place whose name was identical, or approximately so, with some word which it was unlucky to mention. Thus the island of Jómfruland outside Lungesundsfjord is never spoken of by sailors under its own name, but is known as Landegode, i.e., the good land. Starting from this well-established practice Dr. Olsen tries to explain certain Norse place-names, and

to discover if possible the lost tabu-name. An interesting point about these new names is that they often show affinities with the kennings of Old Norse poetry. Thus the island-name *Salbjörn* means "hall-bear." With this Dr. Olsen compares the kenning for "mouse" in *Bjaarkemal*, where it is spoken of as the "wood bear of walls," i.e., the creature that lives in old and crumbling walls for its forest. The "hall-bear" may well be the dog (ON *hundr*). Now there are several Old Norse place-names *Hunn* (earlier *Hundo*- or *Hundi*- = fishing ground), cf. Goth. *huns*, captivity, and Dr. Olsen suggests that the name *Salbjörn* already in primitive Norse times, i.e., not later than the 7th cent., replaced an earlier name **HundiR*, which was avoided because of its similarity in its dative form **Hundē* (which would be the case-form in most general use) to the dative of the word *hundu*, 'a dog,' a name which might not be used at sea.

The third essay makes an attempt to connect the actual name of the island of Sjaelland with the story of Gefjon's ploughing, or rather to show how that story came to be particularly associated with the island of Sjaelland. Adopting Sophus Bugge's reconstruction of the original name as *Selhundi*- he suggests that the element *selh*- is related to the OE *sulh*, furrow, showing a different grade of the original IG root *selq*-. *Selhundi* he would explain as the island with furrows, just as *Eikund* is the island with oaks, the furrows being the deep indentations made by the Isefjord and its continuation in Roskilde-fjord. The explanation is not very convincing, but it is as satisfactory as any other theory that has yet been put forward in order to explain the name.

The two remaining essays are not of such general interest, being devoted to the discussion of certain isolated place-names, but Dr. Olsen's account of *Valdres* may perhaps throw light on the English place-names, *Lesbury* (Nthb.) and *Lessness* (Kent). *Valdres* is derived by dissimilation from earlier *Vald-les*, and Dr. Olsen explains the second element in the name as from a noun **les* found also in the place-name *Les-jar*. *Les* (< *lasja*) is from a different ablaut grade of the root found in OE *læs*, "pasture land," and is related also to the Swedish *-löse*, *lösa* (Old Danish *løse*, *løse løse* found in *Slaglæsæ* (=Slagelse) and *Ramløse* (=Ramløsa). Pr. Germ. *lasja* would appear in OE as *lass* or *less*, and it may be suggested that this is the first element in the above-mentioned names.

ALLEN MAWER.

HEBBEL'S NIBELUNGEN. By ANNINA PERRIAM, Ph.D. Columbia University Germanic Studies III. i. 1906, \$1.

Numerous poetic and dramatic versions of the Siegfried saga have been published in the nineteenth century. Of all these, only those of Morris, Wagner, and Hebbel can be regarded as of enduring literary and human value. Wagner frankly used the old material as a vehicle for the philosophic presentation of the idea of redemp-

tion through love: Morris had no such *arrière-pensée*, but simply re-told the Northern saga as though he had been himself a contemporary witness of all that befell, but was gifted with a deep insight and power of expression that enabled him to reveal the grandeur and deep humanity of heroes who to others might appear merely passionate and cruel: Hebbel, using the southern version, made of his dramatic trilogy a study of the soul of woman. Hebbel's hero is Kriemhild, whom Wagner barely mentions: in this he approaches Morris, who likewise lays stress on Kriemhild's revenge, of which the Norse version says but little. Like Morris also, Hebbel finds everything in the ancient epic essentially human, only on so gigantic a scale as to seem inhuman: he therefore set himself to interpret, analyse and dramatise so as to make more apparent the elemental human *motifs*. Hebbel's Trilogy is still very popular in Germany: thus in the twelve months of October, 1902, to October, 1903, the first two parts were played in Germany thirty times, the third part twenty times.

Viking Society members will be grateful to Mr. Perriam for his introduction to Hebbel's life and work. But one can hardly help wondering if these minute researches into sources have much human value. At least, not many people will care to know that a careful comparison "shows that 1,213 of Hebbel's 5,456 lines, besides five lines from other manuscripts than the one printed, and forty-five notes and stage directions may be regarded as embodying a suggestion of idea or word from the Nibelungenlied." It is surely enough that we have been told by Hebbel himself that "I keep absolutely to the Nibelungenlied, and supplement it only where it has gaps." The present writer at least would have preferred a translation of the Trilogy, with critical introduction, to such a lengthy investigation of sources. At any rate, the investigation is carried out with a thoroughness and patience worthy of a better cause, and these qualities not cannot but praise in a work professedly scholarly. If one should make any further complaint, it must be in respect of the use of the word "mystical," which Dr. Perriam constantly uses as if it meant "mysterious," "occult," "magical." This may be an Americanism. The only true sense in which the Nibelungenlied itself, or Hebbel's version, can be described as mystic art appears in its universality and transparency. A. K. C.

BURNING AND MELTING, being the *Sūz-u-Gudāz* of MUHAMMAD RIZA NAN'I of Khabūshān translated into English by Mirza Y. Dawud, of Persia, and Anada K. Coomaraswamy, of Ceylon. (Four hundred and five copies printed at the Old Bourne Press, 15, Holborn. Sold by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy; and by Messrs. Luzac, 46, Great Russell Street, London. Finished May, 1912.)

This book is related to the Viking Club through Mr. Coomaraswamy, and also through the comparison which he makes in his

preface between Brynhild and the devotion of Indian women.

"The false belief among the Western nations that the status of the Indian woman is an inferior one, has done much to hold the East and West apart."

"The purpose of this English rendering is to make real to those to whom they have been incredible, the perfection of the Indian woman's ideal."

"I hope some day to devote an entire book to the status of the Indian woman. Here I shall refer only to that aspect of her devotion which leads her to prefer death by fire to life alone."

These quotations from the preface will be more edifying to members of this Society than a perfunctory review by an unqualified reader. But even to ignorant Northern readers this translation will be welcome as more than bearing out what is offered in the preface. Mr. Coomaraswamy will have the good wishes of his fellow students in the Northern world for the success of the other book which he is some day to compose.

W. P. K.

A NORTHERN VOYAGE, by REGINALD ROGERS, 138 pp. London: Heath, Cranstoun and Ousley.

This little book gives a short, readable account of an ordinary journey through the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland, without any original observations. The author consigns both Robert and Patrick Stewart, earls of Orkney, to the gallows, whereas the latter alone was beheaded.

A. W. J.

THE NORSE KING'S BRIDAL. Translations from the Danish and Old Norse, with original ballads by E. M. SMITH-DAMPIER. London: Andrew Melrose, 1912.

It looks easy enough to translate Danish ballads; the measures are familiar in English, the rhymes seem often hardly to need a thought, they give you "land" and "sand" ready made. In reality, however, the problem is one that requires the finest art, as well as a "heaven-sent moment." It is hard to get in translation the freedom of the old traditional verse. Miss Smith-Dampier repeats in this the success of her earlier volume ("Ballads from the Danish") and in her choice has not been partial to one kind only. Probably what she likes best herself are the tragical romances—

The linden tree hath shed its leaves,
Full well I wot my true love grieves.

The linden tree its flowers hath shed,
I wot full well my love is dead.

But she has rendered "Rakkerens Brud" with no less spirit, for the benefit of our audience, which lately has learned to sing the same old comedy with its English West country burden of the "Raggle Taggle Gipsies O!" Miss Smith-Dampier's original poems are no

dishonour to their ancestry, which comes down from Percy's *Reliques* through the Rime of the Ancyent Marinere, and William Morris's "Sailing of the Sword," and its companions in the "Defence of Guinevere"; with something, too, of Longfellow and of Uhland.

The two old poems, "The Waking of Angantheow" and "The Lay of Thrym," are translated into rhyme rather more regular and conventional than the ballads. This is undoubtedly right; the poems are not ballads, though they are in the ballad scale of narrative. Gray's policy is the best; short lines with ringing rhyme are well fitted to render the sharp, emphatic, old, unrhymed verse. Miss Smith-Dampier knows of no other English metrical versions; it may amuse her to compare the work of Mr. W. Herbert in 1803—

Wrath waxed Thor when his sleep was flown,
And he found his trusty hammer gone.

notable as coming in date between "The Ancient Mariner" and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Miss Smith-Dampier notes the resemblance between "The Forsaken Merman" and the ballad of "Agnes and the Merman"—which is originally German. Possibly Matthew Arnold may have found it in Borrow's translation from the Danish.

W. P. K.

JON SVENSSON: NONNI, ERLEBNISSE EINES JUNGEN ISLANDERS.
Frieburg i. B. 1913.

This is a charming and naive story, the autobiography of a young Icelandic. First his life at home, his companionship with his horse and with his dog, and with nature. The adventurous boy crosses the Atlantic to go to school among a people of alien race and alien faith. The author has not told the sequel, how the poor and lonely Iceland boy became one of the scholarly tutors of the Catholic Church, how his religious zeal made his love for the old homeland burn all the brighter, how his stories of, and travels in, the old country were appreciated, pervaded as they are by a peculiar charm, all his own. They have reached a large and increasing public in Germany.

J. S.

THE ANTIQUARY. London: Elliott Stock, 1913 Monthly 6d.
Annual subscription 6s.

In the May number Mr. W. G. Collingwood has an important paper controverting the conclusions of Professor A. S. Cook in his recent monograph on the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses. By a comparative study of the whole group of Northumbrian crosses he shows that a twelfth century date would not fit the evidence obtained from their artistic design and its development. An article in the September number by Wilhelm Stieda, entitled "An excursion to Great Novgorod," contains a good deal which is of interest to students of Viking activities in Eastern Europe.

A. M.

THE CELTIC REVIEW. Nos. 31-34. *Edinburgh: William Hodge and Co., 2s. 6d. net, quarterly.*

The above numbers of this excellently printed and conducted Review contain many articles of special interest to Celts and others interested in the Highlands and its literature. Professor MacKinnon continues his translation of the Gaelic version of "Thebaid of Statius." Ethnology is dealt with in the "British Race and Kingdom in Scotland," by James Ferguson, K.C., and "Some Knotty Points in British Ethnology," by A. MacDonald (Inverness). Biography and genealogy are represented in the articles, "Rev. George Henderson, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt.," and "Neil MacLeod," by Prof. MacKinnon; "Traditions of the Land of Lorne and the Highland Ancestry of Robert Burns," by the late Alexander Carmichael, LL.D.; "Argyllshire Clans and the MacDonalds of Kerpoch," by Rev. A. MacLean Sinclair; "Walter Biggar Blaikie, LL.D.," by D. A. MacKenzie; "Lord Archibald Campbell," by Rev. Gillespie Campbell. Folk-lore also receives attention in "The House of the Dwarfs," by David MacRitchie; "Notes on Musical Instruments in Gaelic Folk-tales and Deirdre—the Highest Type of Celtic Womanhood," by Miss A. C. Macdonnell. These, with a number of other articles dealing with subjects of interest to the Gael, give one some idea of the wide circle of tastes to which this Review makes its appeal. In vol. viii., no. 31, the first instalment of Dr. Pokorny's "Concise Old Irish Grammar and Reader" begins, and is carried on in the successive numbers. It is a highly technical work, but will be of the highest value to students of Old Irish. Dr. Watson has one of his valuable papers on "Topographical Varia" (vi.) in no. 31, in which he discusses a number of points bearing on place-names, and gives a derivation of a number of these. His paper also on deer-hunting in the Highlands (*Aoibhinn an Obair an t-Sealg*) is of more than ordinary interest. In this paper he also explains the signification of the *Elrichs* and *Eileags* that enter into many place-names.

Much attention is given to reviews of books, and of these are specially well done. That on *Orain Ghaidhealach le Donnchadh Macantsaigh*, edited by the Rev. George Calder, now lecturer in Celtic at Glasgow University, is from the pen of Dr. Watson, and is a damaging exposure of the editor's incompetency to translate Duncan Ban's poetry. In the Rev. A. MacLean Sinclair's article on "Argyllshire Clans" (vol. viii., p. 340) in writing of the MacIvers he says: "A large number of MacIvers settled in Caithness, about 1680. They all changed their name to Campbell. . . . Principal Campbell, of Aberdeen, author of the *Dissertation on Miracles*, was a Maciver, and published an excellent history of the Clan Iver." In reply to this it may be said that Maciver is still quite a common name in Caithness; it appears also in the Caithness surname Iverach. The account of the Clan Iver was published in 1873, and was the work of Principal Colin Campbell, not Hume's opponent.

D. BEATON.

OLD-LORE MISCELLANY OF ORKNEY, SHETLAND, CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND. Vol. iv. *Viking Society, London, 1912.*

This volume contains a number of articles of general interest. They include four more chapters of Mr. John Firth's study of "An Orkney Township before Division of the Commonly," further pages from the diary of Dr. Edward Charlton descriptive of a visit to Shetland in 1832, and a continuation of our president's study of the Scattald Marches of Unst in 1771. There are few localities in the British Isles so fortunate as these remote districts in the devotion and enthusiasm of a band of students, who are placing on record, so far as funds permit, every relic of ancient tradition, written, oral, or monumental, which remains to us from the past.
A. M.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORICAL REVIEW, 1913. *Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1912, 459 pp. illustrated. Quarterly, 2s. 6d. net.*

In the January number Sir Herbert Maxwell concludes his translation of the Chronicle of Lanercost. In the April number Mr. A. M. Williams urges the opportuneness of the present time for a new Scots dictionary on scientific lines. Modern linguistic studies, more especially on the phonological side, have prepared the way for a new and revised treatment of the whole subject. The July number includes an interesting article by Mr. W. R. Scott on the "Trade of Orkney at the end of the Eighteenth Century." The whole volume is full of interest to the student of Scottish history, and the promoters are to be congratulated on the completion of ten years of good work.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM FORSELL KIRBY passed away quietly and peacefully at his home in Chiswick, on Wednesday, November 20th, 1912, in his 69th year, after a few days' slight illness. Mr. Kirby was born in 1844 at Leicester, the son of Mr. Samuel Kirby a banker. After a private education he became an assistant in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, and served there for 12 years until 1879. He had by that time by his publications established himself as a writer on entomology, and had also given evidence of a more romantic bent by the publication of a volume of poems on an Oriental subject. He then joined the Zoological Department of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and was superannuated in 1909 after a period of devoted and conscientious work in his special department. A great many handbooks attest his industry in the sphere of entomology, dating from 1862, when his "Manual of European Butterflies" appeared, down to the third volume of his "Synonymic Catalogue of Orthoptera," which he completed two years ago. Concurrently with these official studies Mr. Kirby developed his natural taste for primitive literature and folklore, chiefly of Northern and Oriental countries. He was a life member of the Society, Vice-President, and was President during 1910-12, when the Society showed their appreciation of his great works and true kindly nature by entertaining him as guest of honour at the Annual Dinner on June 18th, 1912, on the termination of his Presidency.

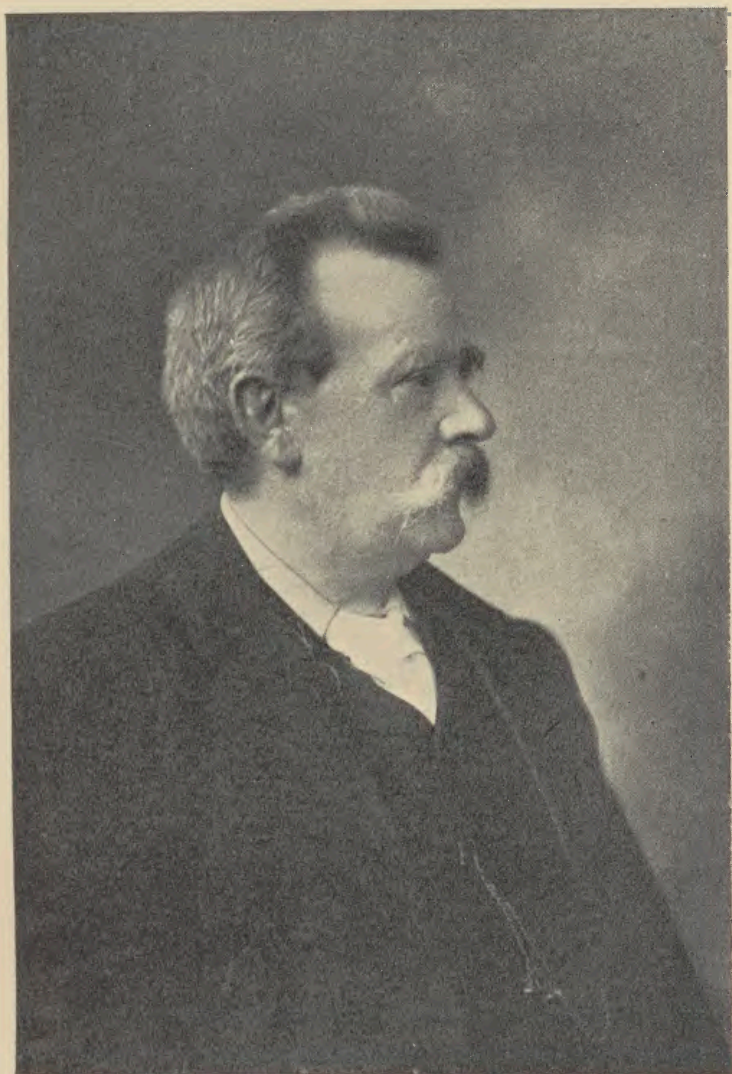
The following works he contributed to the Saga-book:—"The Nornir" from *Ed-Dimiryah, an Oriental Romance, and other poems*," 1895; "The Oriental Character of the Hávamál," 1903; "William Herbert and His Scandinavian Poetry," 1911; "Völuspá: the Sybil's Lay in the Edda of Sæmund," April, 1912. Mr. Kirby was a member of several other learned societies, was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and of the Entomological Society, and was an industrial naturalist and student of Folk-lore, who had attained much distinction in widely divergent fields of knowledge. His studies in the Kalevala, the national epic of Finland, of which he brought out a translation, led him to examine the legends of Esthonia, particularly the "Kalevipoeg," and in 1895 "The Hero of Esthonia" appeared. These two volumes were a collection, taken from Esthonian and German sources, of a popular literature of which there had been practically no account in English, and included, besides the mythical exploits of the son of Kalev, a number of shorter romances. Mr. Kirby was likewise an authority on the "Thousand and One Nights" and possessed a fine collection of European editions. His own "New Arabian Nights," tales which had been omitted by Galland and Lane, appeared in 1882, and he contributed notes and supplementary Nights to Sir Richard Burton's famous version. He had also a turn for theology; he translated J. B. Roustaing's French work on

the Four Gospels, and he wrote a volume on "Evolution and Natural Theology"

Mr. Kirby married in 1866 Johanna Maria Kappal, by whom he had one son. He was left a widower in 1893.

Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog, passed away on January 24th, 1913, in London, deeply lamented by all who knew him, and was buried in Cambridge, on Wednesday, January 29th, when many colleagues and friends were present at the graveside. Mr. Magnússon came of an old Icelandic family, and was born on February 1st, 1833, in Berufjord, in the east of Iceland, and was educated at the Latin School, Reykjavík, Iceland, from 1847 to 1856. Through his edition of the new Icelandic Bible, for the British and Foreign Bible Society (1862-6), he first came to this country. During the remainder of his life, for nearly 50 years, he lived in Cambridge, where he lectured on Icelandic in the University, and held the position as sub-librarian of the University of Cambridge from 1871-1901. On his retirement from the librarianship he was entertained by the Viking Society for Northern Research, in London, at a dinner given in his honour, on June 21st, 1910, when he was presented with a testimonial from the Society and an illuminated address, in recognition of the great services he had rendered to Northern literature, and of his untiring efforts in furthering the interests of the Viking Society, of which he was an hon. life member, and vice-president, holding the presidency during 1899 and 1900.

Mr. Magnússon was one of the greatest Icelandic scholars, and his works are of permanent value to English literature. In 1864-6 he brought out a translation of Jón Arnason's "Icelandic Legends"; with G. J. Powell. In 1868 he first became associated with William Morris, and translated many Icelandic works with him, the following are the most important: "The Story of Grettir the Strong," 1869; "Völsunga Saga," including many poems from the Elder Edda, 1870; "Three Northern Love Stories and other Tales," 1875; "Howard the Halt," "The Ere-Dwellers," 1892; "The Heimskringla," 1893-1905. Separately he published his own translations of the Icelandic religious poem, "Lilja," 1870; "The Life of Thomas à Becket," Rolls Series, 1875; and in conjunction with E. H. Palmer "The Lyrical Poems of Runeberg," 1878; his last work was a verse translation of Runeberg's "King Fialar," 1909. As a member of many learned societies he contributed a number of valuable papers. The following he contributed to the Proceedings of the Viking Society: "Survivals of the Asa Faith in Northern Folklore," January, 1905; "Edda," November, 1895, in which he was the first to discover the true meaning of the name "Edda"; "The Conversion of Iceland to Christianity, A.D. 1000," June, 1900; Orfjara: Original Location and Derivation," 1902; "Notes on Shipbuilding and Nautical Terms of Old in the North," 1904; "The



Eintr Magnier

Last of the Icelandic Commonwealth," 1907; "Darraðaljóð," 1910. His great services were recognised in 1883, when he was made a Knight of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog. Few Scholars have done so much to advance the study of Old Norse literature in this country.

His widow, who survives him, is descended from the famous poet and warrior, Egil Skallagrímsson.

DR. FRANCES GRAY SMART, M.A., J.P., F.S.A. Died April 7, 1913, surviving his wife, Mrs. Marien Pender Smart, some seven days. He left large charitable bequests, including £10,000 to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, for two "Frank Smart Studentships" in Natural History or Botany, and the reversionary interest in a like sum to the same college to help needy graduates or undergraduates of that college.

THE REV. CHARLES WATTS WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.—The study of the Viking period in our history has suffered greatly by the death of the Rev. C. W. Whistler on June 10th, 1913, at the comparatively early age of 56. His father was rector of Elton, Peterborough, and his mother Miss Watts, of Battle Abbey. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. Thomas's Hospital, he qualified as a surgeon in 1881, and after some years' practice went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and took Holy Orders in 1884. After holding various preferments he became in 1895 vicar of Stockland Bristol, Bridgwater, where he remained till in 1909 he accepted the living of Chesilbourne, Dorset, resigning the latter in 1912 owing to the breakdown of his health. He leaves a widow, the second daughter of the late Mr. W. J. S. Strange, of Leamington, and four daughters. A practised yachtsman, angler and shot, and at one time surgeon in the Volunteers, Mr. Whistler studied the written records of the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian periods in the light of his open-air knowledge. A keen interest in archæology and folk-lore, moreover, combined with local knowledge gained during medical and clerical work in very varied districts, added greatly to the value of his profound knowledge of the chronicles. In the year after his transfer to Somerset he published the first of a long line of stories ostensibly for boys, dealing chiefly with the pre-Norman period. Charminglly written and with no parade of learning they form a series of considerable historical value in spite of their unpretentious aim. In the same year, 1896, he became a member of the Viking Club, and hon. district secretary for Somerset in 1898. Besides the valuable reports, too many to detail, which he contributed to the Saga-Book from 1898 onwards he gave the Club the following papers: "Ethandune, A.D. 878: King Alfred's Campaign from Athelney," read November 25th, 1898; "The Saga of Havelok the Dane," February 14th, 1902; and "Tradition and Folk-lore of the Quantocks," October 26th, 1902, the latter being

read at a joint meeting with the "Somerset Men in London." The two former papers and an abstract of the last named, much of which had appeared in District Reports, appear in the Saga-Books for their respective years. He also contributed papers to *The Antiquary* on "The Battlefield of Ethandune" (June, July, 1901), and on "The Saxon Conquest of Somerset" (October, November, December, 1911), the latter in collaboration with Mr. A. F. Major, and wrote the chapter on "King Alfred and the Danes" in *Memorials of Old Somerset*, 1906. Much of this work re-appears in a more carefully considered form in *Early Wars of Wessex*. Though by his own wish he only appears as editor of that work, the introduction to it shows that its authorship and editorship were inextricably intertwined. In 1901 he paid his only visit to Norway to officiate at a friend's wedding, and the cruise he then took from Christiania to Bergen had a marked effect on his subsequent work. Members of the Club who made the excursion in 1906 to visit Athelney and other sites connected with King Alfred will have a vivid remembrance of the delightful way in which Mr. Whistler did the honours of a district which he knew by heart, and he gave invaluable help the following year at the excavation of Wick Mound by the Club in conjunction with the Somerset Archæological Society. On February 28, 1908, he read a paper to the Viking Club on "Brunanburh and Vinheið : in Ingulf's Chronicle and Egil's Saga," which is printed in the Saga-book, Vol. iv., Part I. He also prepared the Indices for Vols. iii., iv., and v. of the Saga-book. In 1910 he helped to arrange and took the part of King Knut in a village pageant at Puddletrenthide in Dorset, and the "King Alfred" scene at the Pageant of London in 1911 virtually followed the lines of his sketch.

The following are the titles and periods (in chronological order) of the stories written by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, which ought to be in every school library, and are worth the attention of older students.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--|
| A Prince of Cornwall. | (1904) | Ine's war with Dyvnaint. |
| A King's Comrade. | (1905) | Murder of Ethelbert at Offa's Court. |
| A Thane of Wessex. | (1896) | Defeat of the Danes at Parrett Mouth in 845. |
| Wulfric the Weapon Thane. | (1897) | Martyrdom of St. Edmund. |
| King Alfred's Viking. | (1899) | The Ethandun Campaign. |
| A Sea Queen's Sailing. | (1906) | Early Years of Hakon the Good. |
| King Olaf's Kinsman. | (1898) | Campaigns of St. Olaf in England. |
| Gerald the Sheriff. | (1906) | Magnus Barefoot and William Rufus |
| For King or Empress. | (1903) | King Stephen and Maud. |

Two other books, "Havelok the Dane" (1900) and "A Prince Errant" (1908) attempt to give a possible date and historical setting to the traditional romances of "Havelok" and "King Horn." A forthcoming work, "Dragon Osmond," to be published shortly by Messrs. Nelson, deals with the battle of Brunanburh.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1912 the work of the Club included:—The holding of eight meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; the publication of the Saga-Book (Proceedings), Year-Book, the Old-lore Series, and "Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf," by Knut Stjerna, Ph.D., translated by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D., illustrated; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and additions to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Club should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1912.

January 19th.—"The Origin of Commerce and Currency." Illustrated by photographic lantern slides. By Mr. Edward Lovett, F.R.H.S.

February 17th.—"Some Points of Resemblance between Beowulf and the Grettla (or Grettis Saga)." By Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.

March 15th.—"The Cult of Nerthus." By Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

April 19th.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. Presidential Address, "The Völuspá, the Sybil's Lay in the Edda of Sæmund." By W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., President.

May 17th.—Ibsen's play, "The Pretenders," translated by Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., was read by Members of the Society.

November 1st.—"A Map of Denmark 1000 years old." Illustrated by lantern slides. By Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

November 15th.—"St. Bridget of Sweden." By A. W. Taylor, B.A.

December 20th.—Special General Meeting by which a revised Law-Book was adopted. "The Vikings and the Wends." By F. P. Marchant.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of Members of the Viking Club and Subscribers to the Old-Lore Series, and friends, was held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, June 18th, at 7-30 for 7-45 p.m. Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D., Past President, and Mr. W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S., Retiring President, were the guests of the evening. During the evening Old English Dances were performed.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1911 has been issued to all Members for 1911, and to Members elected in 1912.

The *Saga-Book* for 1912 is being issued to Members who have paid their subscription.

The *Year-Book*, No. 4, for 1911-12, was issued in April, 1913.

"Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf," by Knut Stjerna, Ph.D., sometime Reader in Archæology to the University of Uppsala, translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D., has been issued to Subscribers at 10s. 6d., and published at 12s. 6d.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1912 there were issued four numbers of the Miscellany and two half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland.

COMMITTEES, etc.

Advisory Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, M.A., LL.D.; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mr. W. F. Kirby; Mr. James Gray; The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

Hon. Editors:—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; Sir T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; T. Davies Jones; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; J. W. Sutherland Leask; M. S. Lennie; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—Ex-Provost Sir Alexander Rae, Wick, *Convener*; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Trotter, Wick; Sheriff Dudley Stuart, Banff; Wm. Nicholson,

Wick, Convener of Caithness; Ex-Provost Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary.*

Sutherland Committee.—Patroness: Her Grace, Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland; James Gray, M.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary.*

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW BOOK.

At a Special General Meeting held on December 20th, 1912, in the University of London, King's College, a revised Law Book was unanimously adopted.

The Council considered that it would be a fitting commemoration of the 21st Anniversary of the Club, which takes place this year, to carry out a proposal, made in Council six years ago, to include the Subscribers to the Old-Lore Series as Members of the Club.

This has now been accomplished by the new laws. There is now a uniform annual subscription of half-a-guinea, for which all Members will receive gratis, the Year-Book and (in accordance with their individual choice) either the Saga-Book or the Old-Lore Series; or otherwise an inclusive and reduced annual subscription of one pound for all these publications.

Existing Members and Subscribers may continue to pay their present subscriptions, as original Members.

The general circulation of the Year-Book will obviate the duplication of reviews of books, obituary, etc. (which have hitherto appeared in the Year-Book and in the Old-Lore Miscellany), and widen the interest in the work of the Society, while the amalgamation will effect a great saving of time and expense in the management of the Society.

The increase from some 300 to 700 Members will in itself prove most encouraging and strengthening, and greatly assist the Council in furthering the general interest in Northern Research.

PATRON.

The Council, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Special General Meeting, held on December 20th, 1912, have elected the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., as the first Patron of the Society, this office having been created by the new laws adopted at that meeting.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued as soon as the Library has been removed to King's College.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1912 the Society lost fifteen Subscribing Members (eight by death and seven by withdrawal) and one Hon. Life Member by death, while two Subscribing Members and one Honorary Member have been added to the roll, and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with two additional Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 30 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding and 214 Subscribing Members, of whom 23 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while *Proceedings* are exchanged with 24 Societies; 395 Subscribers to the Old-Lore Series have been added to the Membership of the Society (excluding 90 subscribers who were already Members of the Society).

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected:—J. Storer Clouston, B.A., J. M. Laughton, M.D., W. R. L. Lowe, M.A., and The Marquis of Ruvigny, as Members of Council.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Treasurer's Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1912, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 14th, 1913.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *President.*

St. Magnus Day,

April 16th, 1913.

VIKING CLUB. **BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1912.**

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
SUNDY CREDITORS:—		CASH at Bank ...	57 16 1
Various Publications and Expenses	432 16 4	" in Hand ...	22 12 0
Subscriptions in advance "Club"	1 11 0	INVESTMENTS (AT COST) OF ENDOWMENT FUND:—	80 8 1
" " " " "Old Lore"	68 16 1	Consols ...	44 0 8
	503 3 5	South Australian Stock ...	288 13 6
ENDOWMENT FUND PARTLY INVESTED AS PER CONTRA:—		SUNDY DEBTORS:—	
"Club" Balance as at 31st December, 1911	299 14 8	Subscriptions in arrear "Club"	88 13 6
Add: Life Subscriptions for 1912	1 0 0	" " " " "Old Lore"	164 9 0
	300 14 8	LIBRARY AND LIBRARY FURNITURE:—	
"Old Lore" Life Subscription Fund:—		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12 3 4
Balance as at 31st December, 1911	96 0 0	Less: Depreciation ...	2 10 0
	396 14 8	Elder or Poetic Edda Account:—	
RESEARCH FUND:—		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	61 19 8
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	3 13 6	Less: Sales during the year	10 7 8
Capital Account "Club":		"Beowulf" Account:—	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	10 16 1	Expenditure to date	104 6 8½
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	4 16 10	Less: Sales, " "	58 15 10
for year transferred ...	15 12 11	Orkney & Shetland "Old-Lore" Series Fund:	
		Honorarium paid in advance	31 10 0
		CAPITAL ACCOUNT: "OLD-LORE":	
		Deficiency as per last Balance Sheet	126 15 2
		Deduct Excess of Income over Expenditure	
		for year transferred	12 1 7½
			114 13 6½
			<u>£919 4 6</u>

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

T. D. JONES,
W. V. M. POPHAM, } *Hon. Auditors.*

A. SHAW MELLOR, *Hon. Treasurer.*
March, 1913.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Commission on Subscriptions	...	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Publication of Year-Book Account	...	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Publication of Saga-Book	...	53	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
" Annual Dinner deficit	...	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
" General Expenses :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing	...	26	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
Insurance	...	2	14	6	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of Hall	...	4	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
Postages	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
Accountancy Fee	...	5	5	0	...	...	...	...	...
Licence for Armorial Bearings	...	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	6	7	0	...	...	...	...	...
				114	17	2			
Depreciation of Library and Furniture	...	2	10	0	...	...	...	...	...
" Balance, being excess of Income over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure, transferred to Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				4	16	10			
				£122	4	0			

VIKING CLUB.

"OLD LORE" REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Costs of Publications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorarium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Expenses :—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accountancy Fee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	191	16	6			
	12	1	7½			
	<u>£203 18 1½</u>					
By Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Donations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back Works Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on Investment of proportion of Life Subscription Fund
	197	2	6			
	1	16	6			
	2	2	1½			
	2	17	0			
	<u>£203 18 1½</u>					

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LAW-BOOK.

NAME.

1.—The Society shall be called the “ VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH (founded in 1892 as The Orkney, Shetland, and Northern Society or Viking Club).”

OBJECTS.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 2.—The Society is founded as an Antiquarian, Literary and Social Society. | General Objects. |
| 3.—The means by which the Society seeks to promote its objects are :— | Methods. |
| (a) By holding Meetings for the consideration and discussion of papers upon subjects connected with Northern history, literature, music, art, archæology, language, folklore, anthropology, and other matters. | Literary Meetings. |
| (b) By holding Exhibitions of objects of Northern or other antiquarian interest. | Exhibitions. |
| (c) By publishing the Saga-Book (<i>Proceedings</i>), Year-Book, and the Old-Lore Series of Miscellany and Records. | <i>Proceedings</i> . |
| (d) By encouraging the Transcription and Publication of original documents relating to Northern history and antiquities. | Other Publications. |
| (e) By the formation of a Library of books, MSS., maps, photographs, plans, drawings, &c., relating to Northern history and antiquities. | Library. |
| (f) By corresponding with other Societies and exchanging <i>Proceedings</i> . | Correspondence |
| (g) By holding Social Gatherings, Concerts, Re-Unions, and such other kindred entertainments as may be decided upon. | Social Gatherings. |

Miscellaneous.

(h) By such other methods as the Council may determine from time to time.

Matters excluded.

4.—All matters concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from papers to be read, and discussions held, at any Meeting.

MEMBERSHIP.

Classes of Members.

5.—The Society shall consist of One class of Subscribing Members; and Three classes of Non-Subscribing Members, viz., Honorary Life Members, Honorary Members, and Honorary Corresponding Members.

General Qualification of Membership.

6.—Any persons, irrespective of sex, interested in the North, or its literature and antiquities, shall be eligible as Members.

Honorary Life Members.

7.—Honorary Life Members shall be persons who have attained eminent distinction in Northern studies. They shall not exceed twelve in number. They shall receive gratis the Saga-Book (*Proceedings*), Year-Book, and Old-Lore Series.

Honorary Members.

8.—Honorary Members shall be persons who may appear to the Council to be able to render valuable assistance in promoting the Objects of the Society.

Honorary Corresponding Members.

9.—Honorary Corresponding Members shall be persons eminently qualified to communicate information to the Club on Northern subjects. They shall receive gratis the Saga-Book (*Proceedings*), Year-Book, and Old-Lore Series.

Election of Members.

10.—All members shall be elected by the Council. Subscribing Members shall be proposed by two Members. Non-Subscribing Members shall be proposed by two Members of Council. Honorary Members and Honorary Corresponding Members shall be subject to yearly re-election.

Law-Book.

11.—Every Member, upon election, shall receive a copy of the Law-Book.

Subscription.

12.—Subscribing Members, on election, shall pay to the Honorary Treasurer a Subscription of 10s. 6d., and

thereafter a Subscription of 10s. 6d. yearly, on January 1st, in advance, for which they shall receive gratis the Year-Book and either the Saga-Book or the Old-Lore Series, as they shall choose; or they may pay an inclusive annual subscription of £1 for all these publications.

All Members and Subscribers on the register on December 31st, 1912, may, as original members, continue to pay their usual subscriptions as hitherto.

Subscribing Members may compound for all their Annual Subscriptions by a single payment of 10 guineas for the Saga-Book or 10 guineas for the Old-Lore Series, or £20 inclusive for both. After having paid 5 and 10 Annual Subscriptions, they may compound for all future Annual Subscriptions by a single payment of 8 guineas and 6 guineas for the Saga-Book or Old-lore Series, or £16 and £12 for both inclusive. Life Subscription may be paid by Instalments, and Libraries may compound for a limited number of Annual Subscriptions, as shall be fixed by the Council from time to time. Subscribers ceasing to belong to the Society before their Instalments are completed, may upon re-election resume and complete the payment of same.

The Council shall have the power to charge an extra and voluntary Subscription for any Special Publications.

13.—All Subscribing Members shall pay their Subscription within three months of the day of their election; otherwise, unless the delay is explained to the satisfaction of the Council, their election shall be void. Elections Void.

14.—Any Subscribing Member wishing to withdraw from the Society must give written notice of the same to the Honorary Secretary at least two weeks before the Subscription for the ensuing year becomes due, or, in default, such Subscribing Member shall remain liable for such Subscription. Withdrawal of Subscribing Members.

15.—Any Subscribing Member two years in arrear with Subscription shall cease to belong to the Society, but shall be responsible for arrears of Subscription due. The Council shall have power to reinstate such Member if they see fit, on payment of arrears. Cessation of Membership.

The Council shall have power at any time, upon sufficient reason being shown, to remove the name of any member from the register.

COUNCIL.

Constitution of
Council.

16.—The Club shall be managed by a Council consisting of—

The President (Chairman of Council).
 Seven Vice-Presidents.
 The Honorary Treasurer.
 The Honorary Secretary.
 And Sixteen Councillors.

General
Qualifications of
Members of
Council.

17.—The President and Vice-Presidents may be chosen from the subscribing or Non-Subscribing Members; all other Members of Council must be chosen from the Subscribing Members.

Restriction on
Qualification of
President.

18.—No President who has served two years in succession shall be again eligible for election until the expiration of one year after retirement.

Restriction on
Qualification of
Councillors.

19.—Four Councillors shall retire yearly, viz., two on account of seniority and the two who shall have attended the fewest Meetings of the Council during the year; and they shall not be eligible for election until the expiration of one year after their retirement.

The remaining Members of Council shall be eligible for re-election.

Election of
Members of
Council.

20.—All Members of Council shall be elected yearly at the Annual General Meeting in the following manner:—

Balloting lists of the Members of Council, recommended by the Council, shall be prepared by the Honorary Secretary and forwarded, along with the Summons to attend the Annual General Meeting, to every Member within the United Kingdom at least fourteen days before such Annual General Meeting. Should any Subscribing Member wish to substitute any names in place of those proposed by the Council, such nominations must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary at least seven days before the Annual General Meeting, along with the names of the proposer and seconder. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all Members five days before the Annual General Meeting. All voting shall be by ballot.

Vacancies in
Council.

21.—All vacancies may be filled up by the Council, subject to confirmation at the next Meeting of the Society

22.—The Council shall by Standing Order arrange the respective duties of the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and all other officers of the Society.

Duties of Officers.

23.—The Council shall meet during the Session at such dates as they shall fix. Five members of the Council shall form a quorum. The Chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by a Chairman elected for the occasion, and he shall only have a casting vote.

Meetings of Council.

24.—A Special Council may be held by order of the President, with the concurrence of the Honorary Secretary, or by a requisition of five Members of Council, stating the purpose thereof, addressed to the President, who shall instruct the Honorary Secretary to call a Meeting of Council to be held within two weeks after such requisition has been made.

Special Council.

25.—The Council may regulate their own work by Standing Order or otherwise, as they may see fit.

Proceedings of Council.

26.—The Council shall have the sole management of the Income of the Society, and also the entire management and superintendence of all other affairs and concerns thereof, and the exclusive right of nominating such servants as they may deem necessary or useful to the Society, and of removing them if they shall think fit, and of prescribing their respective duties, salaries, or remuneration.

Management.

27.—Any By-Laws made by the Council for carrying into effect the Laws, and for the general management of the affairs of the Society in conformity with, and except as otherwise provided by the Laws, shall, after notice given, be reported to a Meeting of the Society for confirmation by Resolution of the Society, and such By-Laws shall be subject to repeal or alteration only at a Special or Annual General Meeting.

By-Laws of the Council.

28.—The Council shall present its Report on the affairs of the Society to the Annual General Meeting, which Report shall give an abstract of the work, and an audited account of the funds for the past year. A copy of the Report shall be issued to every Member, within the United Kingdom, at least fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting.

Annual Report of Council.

PATRONS AND HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

29.—The Annual General Meeting, and the Council, may elect any Members as Patrons and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society for the official year.

TRUSTEES.

30.—Two Members shall be elected as Trustees by the Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office thereafter during the pleasure of the Council.

Vacancies shall be filled up by the Council, subject to the approval of the next Annual or Special General Meeting.

HONORARY AUDITORS.

31.—Two Subscribing Members, not being Members of Council, shall be elected as Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year, at each Annual General Meeting. Vacancies shall be filled up by the Council.

HONORARY DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

32.—Any Members may be elected by the Council as Honorary District Secretaries. They shall represent the interests of the Society in their district, enlist new Members, whose names must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, collect and communicate to the Hon. Secretary, the particulars of any archæological, antiquarian, ethnological, folklore, or other matter of interest occurring in or relating to their districts, or such further matters as the Council shall decide. The Council shall have the power of exempting from subscription, in whole or in part, any Honorary District Secretary. They shall be subject to yearly re-election by each new Council.

HONORARY SOLICITOR.

33.—The Council may appoint an Honorary Solicitor, who shall continue to act during their pleasure.

HONORARY LIBRARIAN.

34.—The Council shall appoint an Honorary Librarian, who shall continue to act during their pleasure. All the books, plans, drawings, engravings, photographs, objects of antiquity, etc., shall be placed in his charge.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

35.—The Council may appoint any Members as Officers for Special Purposes, subject to yearly re-election by each new Council. The Council shall have the power of exempting from subscription, in whole or in part, any such officers.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

36.—Not fewer than eight General Meetings shall be held for Literary and Social purposes between January 1st and December 31st, at 8-30 p.m.; but it shall be in the power of the Council to vary the commencement and duration of the Session, and the hour and number of Meetings.

Session.

37.—The Programme of each Session shall be arranged by the Council.

Programme of Session.

38.—At all Meetings the Chair shall be taken by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-Presidents, in order of seniority, the Honorary Treasurer, or senior Member of the Council then present; if none of the above be present, the Meeting shall elect a Chairman for the occasion. The Chairman shall only have a casting vote.

The Chair.

39.—Seven shall form a quorum at all Meetings.

Quorum at Meetings of the Society.

40.—At all Meetings of the Society Subscribing Members shall be entitled to be present, take part in all discussions, and vote, with the exception of those disqualified by Law No. 42.

Rights of Subscribing Members.

41.—At all Meetings of the Society Non-Subscribing Members shall be entitled to be present, take part in all discussions, but shall not have right to vote, unless in the case of those holding the office of President, or Vice-President.

Rights of Non-Subscribing Members.

42.—Subscribing Members who are in arrear, or who have not paid their subscriptions for the current year, shall not be entitled to vote at any Meeting of the Society.

Subscribing Members Disqualified

43.—The Council may allow Proxy at any Meeting of the Society or Council, exclusively upon such special resolutions as they shall determine. Notice of such Proxy and special resolutions must be given in the summons calling the Meeting. Members of the Society or Council, as the case may be, must give written notice to the Honorary Secretary, of any proposed amendments, and the Honorary Secretary shall send notice to all Members of the Society or Council of such proposed amendments, at least five days before the Meeting.

Proxy.

44.—The Annual General Meeting, of which at least fourteen days' notice must be given by the Honorary Secretary to all Members within the United Kingdom, shall be held

The Annual General Meeting.

yearly on St. Magnus' Day, April 16th, or as near that time as possible, as shall be fixed by the Council, to receive the Report of the Council, to elect Officers, and to consider and, if approved, to pass any resolution of which notice has been given in the Summons calling the Meeting.

Special General Meeting.

45.—A Special General Meeting may be called at any time by the Council; or by a requisition addressed to the Council, signed by ten Subscribing Members, stating the object thereof. In the latter case, the Council shall instruct the Honorary Secretary to call a Special General Meeting (to be held within three weeks after the delivery of such requisition), of which at least one week's notice must be given, stating the exact nature of the business to be transacted.

GUESTS.

46.—Members may introduce guests to all Meetings of the Society, subject to such By-Laws as may be made by the Council from time to time.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS.

Saga-Book
(Proceedings).

47.—The Saga-Book (*Proceedings*) shall be published yearly, and contain such papers as have been read at the Meetings and Reports of the transactions.

Year-Book.

The Year-Book shall be published annually and shall contain the Annual Report, List of Members, Additions to the Library, Donations to the Funds, Notes and Queries, Reviews of Books, Obituary, etc.

Old-Lore Series.

The Old-Lore Series relating to the Old Norse earldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland: the Miscellany shall be published quarterly and the Records yearly.

Special Publications.

48.—Special publications may be printed when required, of which the MSS. must be submitted to and approved by the Council before being printed, and when printed the proofs must be submitted to the Council before the works are bound.

Papers and Copyright.

49.—All papers and communications shall be the property of the Society, and shall be placed in the charge of the Honorary Librarian, and no matter shall be reprinted or illustration borrowed from the said papers and communications without the sanction of the Council.

50.—The Society may exchange its publications for the *Proceedings* of such other Societies as the Council may from time to time determine. All exchanges shall be forwarded to the Honorary Librarian.

Exchange of
Publications.

FUNDS.

51.—All Life Subscriptions and Instalments shall be invested in an Endowment Fund, in the name of the Trustees, in Government or other approved Stock, and the interest shall be alone available for the Annual Expenditure of the Society.

Endowment
Fund.

52.—The Council may form other Funds for Special Purposes.

Miscellaneous.

WORKS GUARANTEE FUNDS.

53.—The Council shall have power to draw upon the Endowment and other Funds of the Society to pay for researches, etc., required to be made in the preparation of works in advance of their publication, and for such works as are not fully subscribed for at the time of their publication. All such advances shall be refunded out of additional subscriptions and donations received towards such works and from the first proceeds of the sale of surplus stock of same.

PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY.

54.—All the property of the Society shall be vested in the Trustees, and disposed of as directed by the Council.

Vested in
Trustees.

55.—The stock of unsold publications, blocks, plates for illustrations, and for all other property of the Society not otherwise provided for, shall be safely kept under the charge of the Honorary Librarian, and shall be insured against fire according to their value.

Stock of
Publications.

56.—All books, plans, drawings, engravings, photographs and objects of antiquity belonging to the Society shall be placed in charge of the Honorary Librarian, and shall be insured against fire.

Library.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE.

57.—In all proceedings by or against the Society, the Society shall sue and be sued in the name of the Hon. Secretary for the time being.

ALTERATION OF LAWS.

58.—The adoption of any new Law, or the alteration, suspension, or repeal of any existing Law, can only be proposed by the Council, or by ten Subscribing Members, at any Special or Annual General Meeting, in accordance with Laws No. 44 and 45.

REPEAL OF FORMER LAWS.

59.—All Laws, By-Laws, and Resolutions, made previous to the foregoing Laws are hereby repealed.

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

Adopted by the Special General Meeting, 20th December, 1912.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

LIBRARY ADDITIONS, 1913-1914.

The names of donors are printed in italics at the end of each entry.—
E., in exchange, *R.*, for review, *S.*, by subscription, *P.*, by purchase.

VIKING SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

SAGA-BOOK, Vol. VIII., Part I., 1913. 7s. 6d.

YEAR-BOOK, Vol. IV., 1912. 2s. 6d.

Old-Lore Series:—

Old-Lore Miscellany, Vol. VI., 1913. 8s. 6d.

Ditto. Vol. V., 1912, *Index*. 1s.

Orkney and Shetland Records, Vol. I., Part XI., *Introduction*.
2s.

Caithness and Sutherland Records, Vol. I., Part VII. 2s.

The Early Christian Monuments of Caithness, by the Rev.
D. Beaton, Wick; 29 pp., 20 figures (30 copies). 2s.

Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350, by A. W. Johnston,
32 pp. 7d.

Åberg (Nils) *Studier öfver den yngre Stenåldern i Norden och
Västeuropa*. Norrköping, 1912, with *résumé* in French. *E.*

Ågren (Karl), om användningen av bestämd slutartikel in *Svenskan*.
Akademisk avhandling. Uppsala, 1912. *E.*

American Scandinavian Review, Vol. I., Nos. 5, 6, 1913. American
Scandinavian Foundation, New York, 507, Fifth Ave.
Bi-monthly, annual sub. \$1.25. *R.*

Antiquary (The), 1913. *E.*

Bather (F. A.), F.R.S. *Till de Svenska Männen*, a speech delivered
at Stockholm to a meeting convened to consider the formation of
a Svenska Männens Forening för Kvinnans Politiska Rösträtt,
June, 16, 1911. *Author.*

— — The open-air museum in Bunge, 1912. *Author.*

— — A National Folk-Museum, 1912. *Author.*

Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1912, 1913. *E.*

— — Aarsberetning for 1912, 1913. *E.*

- Bing (Just). Helleristningsstudier. *Author.*
- Brieskorn (Roland). Bidrag till den Svenska Namnhistorien. Borgerliga sammansatta familjenamn, Uppsala, 1912. *Sw. Soc. Dial. E.*
- Burgess (J. J. Haldane), M.A., Rasmie's Büddie, poems in the Shetlandic. Lerwick, T. and J. Manson, 1913. *R.*
- Celtic Review (The)*, 1913, 1914. *E.*
- Celtic Monthly (The)* 1913, 1914. *E.*
- Congress of Archæological Societies, Report of the Committee on ancient earthworks and fortified enclosures, June 26, 1913. *A. F. Major.*
- Craigie (W. A.), LL.D. The Icelandic Sagas. Cambridge, University Press, 1913. 1s. net. *R.*
- Danmarks Folkeminder. Nr. 9 Furboerne ved Hans Kyrre. Dansk fiskerliv I. *E.*
- Danske Studier*, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913. *E.*
- Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, Vol. XVII. 5th Part and tillæg, 1st Part, 1913. *Norwegian Government.*
- Douglas (Charles and Anne). The Shetland Pony. With an Appendix on the making of the Shetland Pony by J. Cossar Ewart. Illustrated. Edinburgh, Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 1913. *R.*
- Douglass's Year-Book of Scottish Associations, 1913-14. 6d. *Editor.*
- Elder (John R.), M.A. The Highland Host of 1678. Glasgow, Jas. MacLehose and Sons, 1914. 5s. net. *R.*
- Fallows (J. A.). A cycling tour in Denmark (1910). *Author.*
- Frölén (Hugo F.). Nordens Befästa Rundkyrkor, en konst och kulturhistorisk undersökning, med 270 bilder. Stockholm, Rekvireras hos Lars Frölén, 1911, two parts. 10kr each. *R.*
- Gray (H. St. George). Fourth interim report on the excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1912. *Author.*
- — The lake villages in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury. Report of the Committee, 1912. *Author.*
- — Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor, 1912. *Author.*
- — Notes on Roman remains found at Puckington. *Author.*
- Gunn (John). The fight at Summerdale. Edinbr., Thos. Nelson and Sons (1913). 3s. 6d. *R.*

- Harrison (Henry). Surnames of the United Kingdom, a concise etymological dictionary. Vol. II., Parts 4-7. London, The Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W., 1912-1913. *R.*
- — The origin of "Yankee," 1913. *Author.*
- Highland Society (The) of New South Wales. 35th Annual Report, June 30, 1913. Sydney, 1913. *Society.*
- Hull (Eleanor). The Northmen in Britain. Illustrated by M. Meredith Williams. London, George G. Harrap and Co., 1913. 3s. 6d. net *R.*
- Hull Museum Publications:—
- No. 40. Guide to the Municipal Museum, 4th ed., 1913. *id.*
 - 41. Guide to the Wilberforce Museum, 4th ed., 1913. *id.*
 - 87. Illus. Cat. Mus. of Fisheries and Shipping, 2nd ed., 1913. *id.*
 - 90. Quarterly Record of Additions, No. 42, 1912. *id.*
 - 91. The Marine Mollusca of the Yorkshire coast as represented in the Mus. by F. H. Woods, 1912. *id.*
 - 93. Quarterly Record of Additions, No. 43, Illus. March, 1913. *id.*
 - 94. A list of the 17th cent. tokens of Yorks., Illus., June, 1913. *id.*
 - 95. Quarterly Record of Additions, No. 45, July, 1913. *id.*
 - 97. An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Hornsea, Sept., 1913. *id.*
- Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands (an historical and descriptive account of), with illustrations of their natural history. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. XXVIII. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1840. *George A. Auden.*
- Islandica. An annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library. Edited by Geo. Wm. Harris, Librarian. Vol. VI. Icelandic authors of to-day, by Halldór Hermansson. Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y., 1913. \$1. *Cornell University.*
- Jakobsen (Jakob). Etymologisk Ordbog over det Norrøne sprog på Shetland. Part I., 1908. *Miss A. L. J. Gosset.*
- — Paul Nolsøe. Lívssøga of irkingar við mindum av. Chr. Aigens. Tórshavn, 1912, parts 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 11. *Author.*
- Kolsrud (Oluf), og Georg Reiss. Tvo Norrøne Latinske kvæde med melodier ntgjevne fraa Codex Upsalensis C 233 (sæculi xiii. exeuntis). Kristiania, Jacob Dybwad, 1913. *Author.*
- — The Celtic Bishops in the Isle of Man, the Hebrides and Orkneys. Halle (1913). *Author.*



- Kunst og Kultur, edited by Dr. Harry Fett and Dr. Haakon Schetelig. Kristiania, John Griegs Forlag, 1912, hefte 2, 3-aarg. Annual subscription for 4 parts, 6 kr. *R.*
- Lane (S. F. B.). Svold, a Norse sea-battle. London, David Nutt, 1914. 2s. 6d. net. *R.*
- Laurin (Carl G.). Stockholm through artist eyes. Englished by Grenville Grove. Edited and annotated by Dr. Henry Buerger Goodwin. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Söner. *R.*
- Leeds (E. Thurlow), M.A., F.S.A. The archæology of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1913. 5s. net. *R.*
- Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, 1913-14. *E.*
- Lindkvist (Harald). Middle English place-names of Scandinavian origin. Part I. Upsala, University Press, 1912. *Sw. Soc. of Dial. E.*
- London (Society of Antiquaries). Proceedings, Vols. XXIV., XXV. *E.*
- MacKay (William). The Celtic element in old Inverness, 1913. *Author. R.*
- Maclagan (Robert Craig), M.D. Our ancestors, Scots, Picts, and Cymry, and what their traditions tell us. London, T. N. Foulis, 1913. *R.*
- MacRitchie (David). The kayak in North-Western Europe, 1912. *Author. R.*
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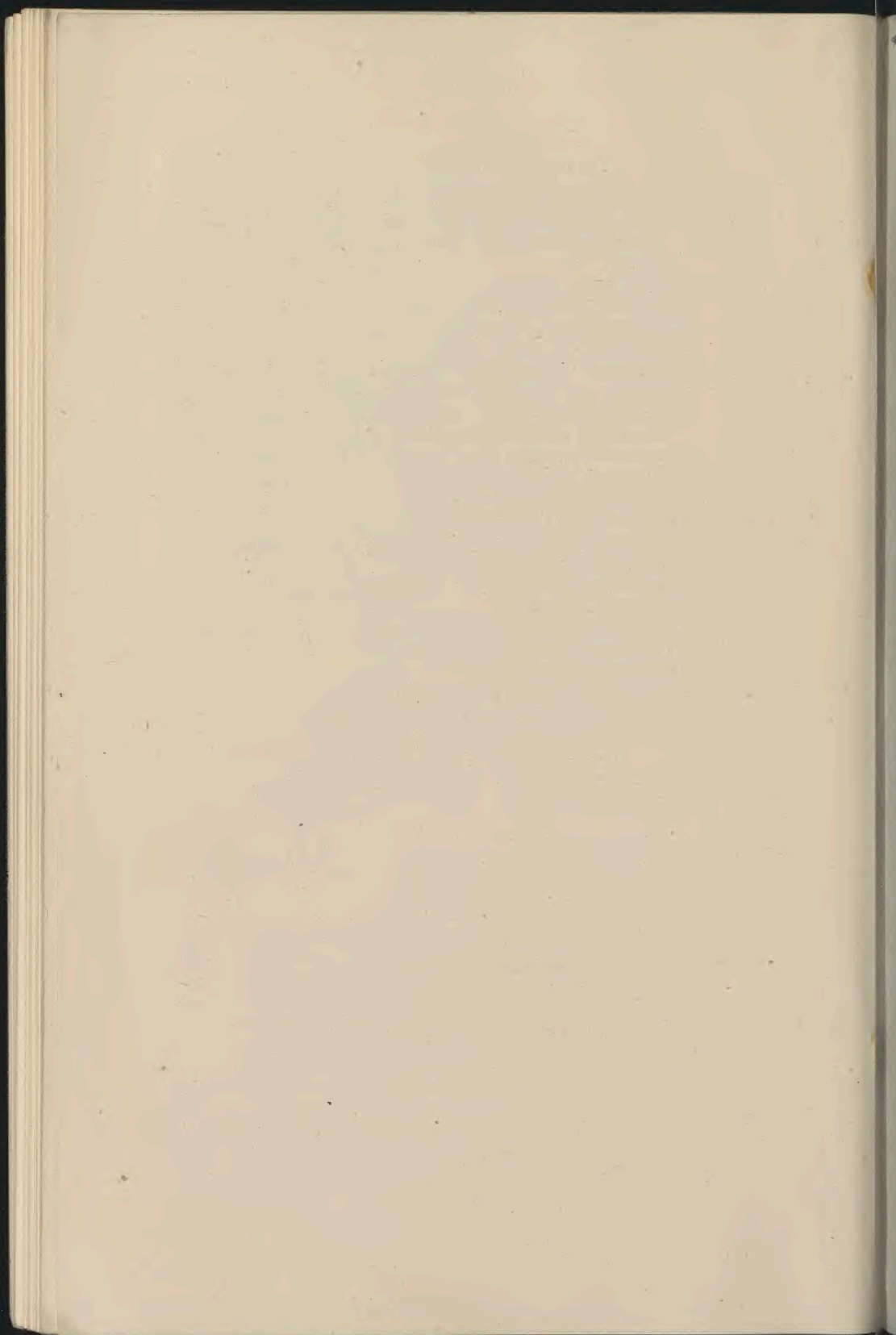
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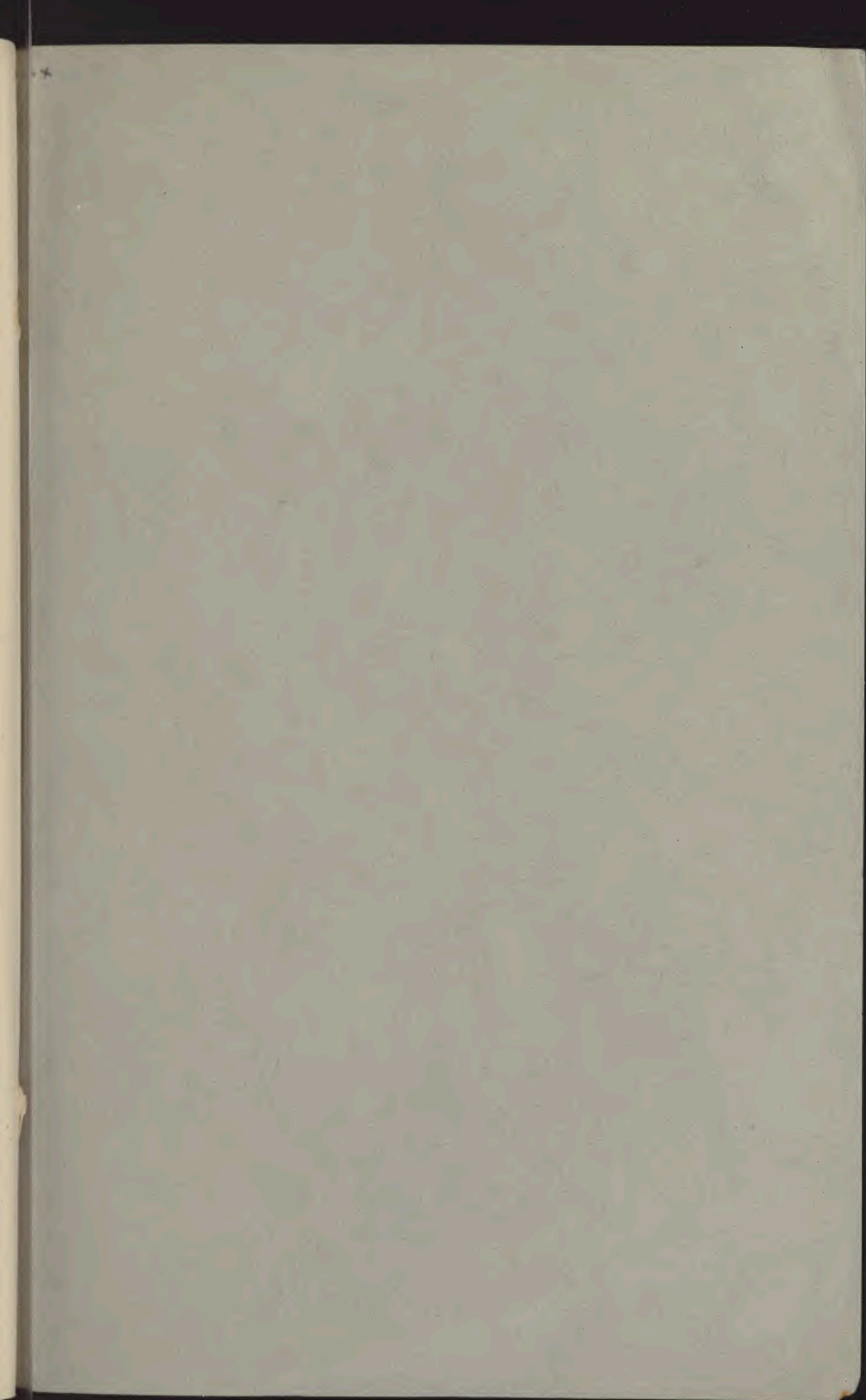
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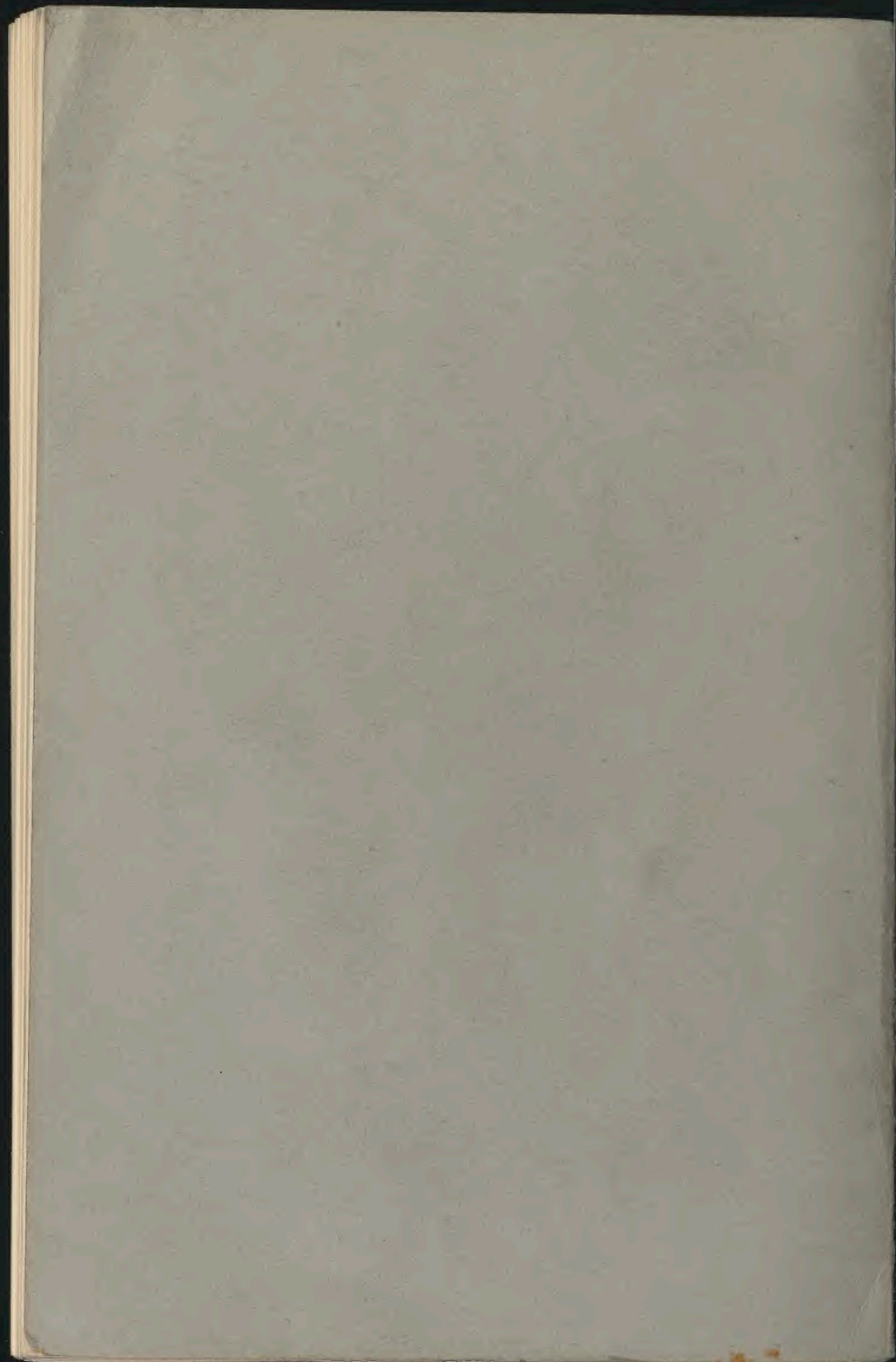
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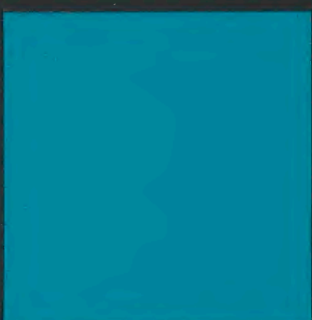
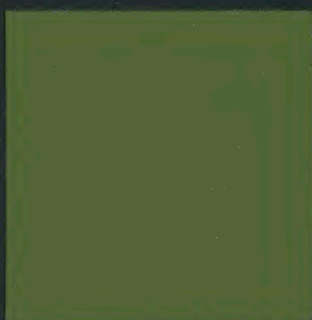
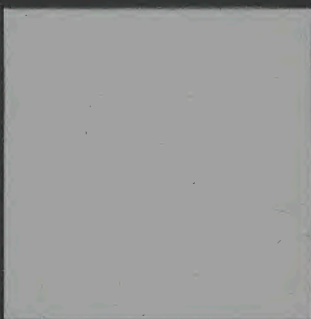
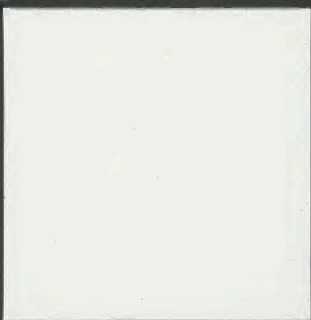
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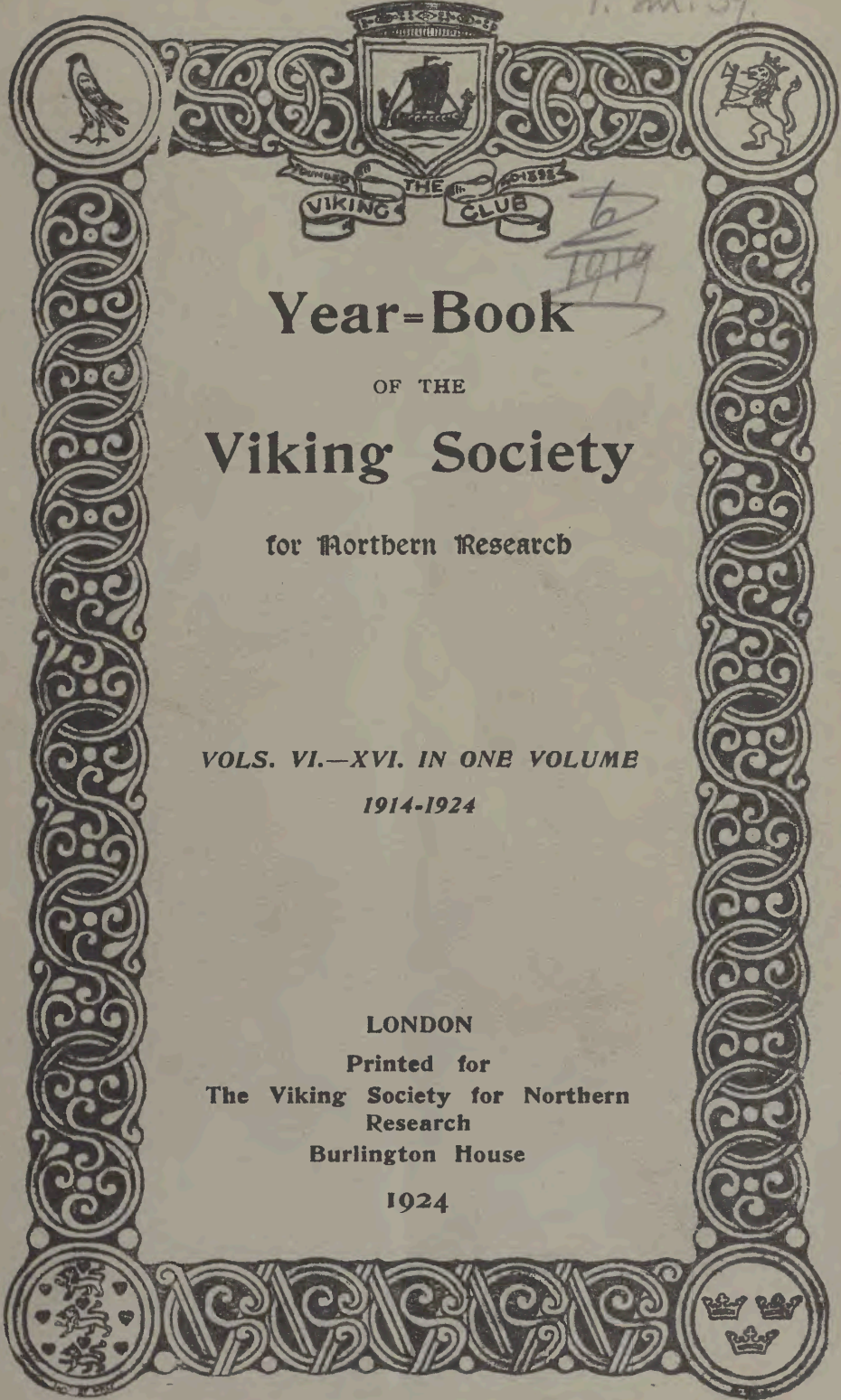


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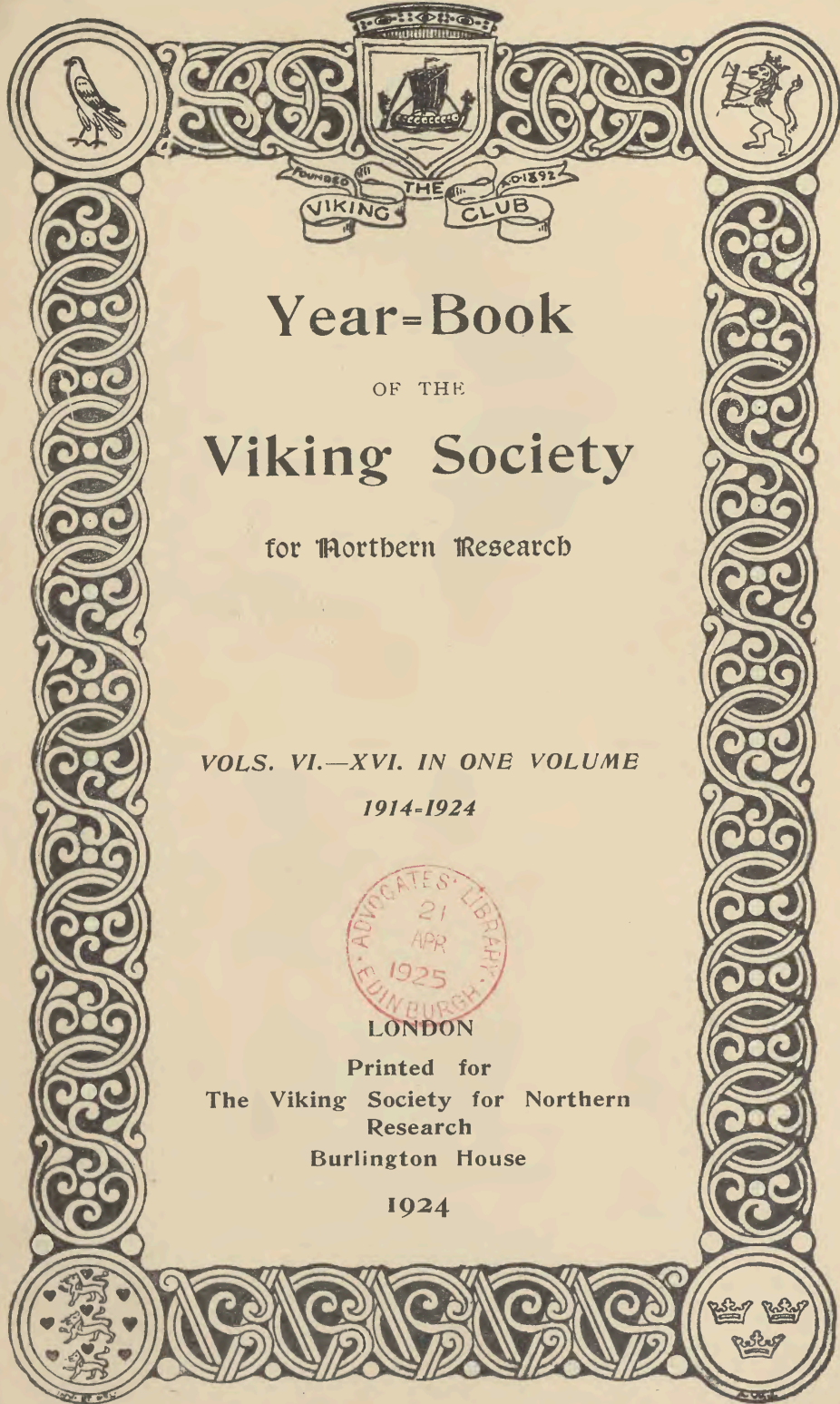
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UNIVERSITY AND MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

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NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

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- Akershusregisteret at 1622, p. 209.
 Catalogue of Norse MSS. in Edinburgh, Dublin and Manchester, p. 220.
 Diplomatarium Norvegicum, pp. 201, 210.
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BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW IN THE NEXT YEAR-BOOK.

- Ship Burials in Scandinavian Lands and the beliefs that underlie them. By Albany F. Major. From *Folk-Lore: Transactions of the Folk-lore Society*, vol. xxxv., June, 1924, No. 11. The whole No. 6s. 6d.
- Ross and Cromarty. By Prof. W. J. Watson. With maps, diagrams and illustrations. 140 pp. *Cambridge University Press*, 1924. 4s. 6d. net. One of the Cambridge County Handbooks, edited by F. H. H. Guillemard (England and Wales), W. Muirison (Scotland). Among the handbooks already issued are: Argyleshire and Buteshire, Caithness and Sutherland, Orkney and Shetland and Isle of Man, 4s. 6d. net per vol. The provinces of Ireland, edited by George Fletcher; Ulster, 6s. 6d.; Munster, 6s. 6d.; Leinster, 7s. 6d.; Connaught, 6s. 6d., and Ireland, 8s. 6d.
- Meddelelser om Grønland. Udgivne af Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geographiske Undersøgelser i Grønland. Bind lxvii. med. 87 Tavlar, 204 illus. in text, pp. 547. *København: C. A. Reitzel, 1924.* 30 Kr. (written in English).
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NOTES, 1913-14.

THE STORY OF GRISELDA IN ICELAND.—In Volume VII. of *Islandica* (1914), Dr. Halldor Hermannsson deals with the various Icelandic versions of the story of Gríselda, the channels through which it reached Iceland, and the changes to which it was subjected there. There are three poems, (1) The *Rímur* of Eggert Jónsson, dating from the 17th century; (2) *Kvæði af Grishildi Þólinnóðu*, by Þorvaldur Rögnvaldsson, c. 1670; and (3) The *Rímur* by Tómas Jónsson, completed in 1801. The editor believes that the story came to Iceland from Holland, but the transmission was probably oral. There are also (4) a prose version, *The Tale of Duke Valtari*, belonging to the latter half of the 17th century, and probably based upon a Danish version of Petrarch's story; (5) two Icelandic translations of a Danish chap-book on *Grishildur the Patient* (end of the 17th century, and end of the 18th century); (6) two prose recensions of the *Saga of Grishildur the Good*, based in part on the chap-book (18th and 19th centuries); (7) *The Fairy Tale of Grishildur the Good*, by Jón Arnason. (2), (4), (6) and (7) are printed in full in the volume.

THE OLD NORSE WORD *mein*.—In the June (1914) issue of the Publications of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, Dr. A. M. Sturtevant has an article on the use of this word (= O.S. *mên*, O.H.G. *mein*, O.E. *mân*). Growing out of the original idea of *treachery* or *deceit*, we find in old Norse a large number of specialised meanings (connected for the most part with the general sense of *evil*) unknown to the West Germanic languages. Of these meanings, only two have been hitherto recognised, viz., (1) *hindrance* and (2) *injury* (to body or mind). In addition to these, Dr. Sturtevant asserts that it means (3) *evil fate, misfortune, doom* in Gripisspá 36, Sigdrífumál 20, (4) *evil deed, shameful act, wickedness, crime* in Lokasenna 32, 56, Brot af Sigurðarkviðu 4, Gripisspá 22. Full discussions of the passages are given in each case.

EDDAIC TERMS IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN SCANDINAVIAN DIALECTS.—Mr. A. W. Johnston has already shown us how helpful the language of the Orkneys and Shetlands may be in understanding the vocabulary of the Elder Edda. Similarly, in an article in the Publications of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, Dr. G. T. Flom discusses certain words in *Hávamál* I. in the light of modern Norwegian and Icelandic dialects. The word *illr* (and *illa*), Háv. 9,

51 and 22, he takes to have the sense "poor, of little worth," a sense found in the dialects of S.W. Norway and Shetland. Further, he discusses *óminnes hegri* (Háv. 13), *hæþenn, glisser, glame* (Háv. 31), *snóper, solginn* (Háv. 33), *snaper* (Háv. 62), *dvelsk* (Háv. 57). As a result of his investigations he believes that the real home of Hávamál I. is bounded by West Telemarken and Hardanger on the east and north—then to the coast on the west and south.

THE PENANNULAR BROOCH.—In a paper on Irish brooches, read before the *Society of Antiquaries of London*, Mr. Reginald A. Smith points out that the penannular brooch assumed the Irish form in the sixth century, and reached its highest development in the eighth. Viking loot discovered in Norway includes this brooch, which contrasts with the typical tenth century Viking type. This was an adaptation of the Irish pattern under oriental influence.

VIKING SCULPTURE AT BIBURY, GLOUC.—In January, 1914, Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., read a paper on four stone carvings found in the churchyard of Bibury, and now in the British Museum. One of them, though belonging to the Viking period, has no feature characteristic of Scandinavian art, the second has a regular interlaced pattern, apparently of the head and tail variety, pointing probably to Scandinavian influence. The third stone dealt with is strongly reminiscent of the well-defined Ringerike style. The pellets that occur in single or double rows on this and the fourth stone are a specially Scandinavian feature. The termination of the scroll-work on the fourth stone in human heads with somewhat grotesque moustaches is reminiscent of the yet more grotesque style of the marks on the gravestones from Aarhus and Skjerm. Mr. Smith concludes by giving a list of those carvings found in England, which seem to be (a) late examples of the Jellinge style, (b) examples of the somewhat rare Ringerike style.

CUFIC COIN-FINDS IN NORWAY.—In the publications of the Royal Norwegian Scientific Academy (1913), Dr. Hartmann gives some information about two Cufic coin-finds made in northern Norway in 1913. The first find was made at Holte farm, in the upper part of the Orkedal, and consists of 58, for the most part well-preserved, silver coins, all with Cufic inscriptions. The coins were all minted between the years 893 and 950, and the coins probably were buried in the latter part of the 10th century. The majority were coined by princes of the Samanid dynasty, ruling in Transoxania between the years 913 and 943. The coins of these princes are among the most frequent found in Russia and Scandinavian lands, but some examples had not hitherto been found in Norway. A few of them are very rare and perhaps unique. One specially interesting one is from the town of Suwar, in the old Bulgarian kingdom on the

Volga. The second find was made in Helgeland, at Søvik, in Alstahoug parish. It consists of 17 coins, minted by Samanid princes between 896 and 932. The coins are unfortunately in a bad state of preservation, and the most interesting feature about the find is its extreme northerly place of deposit. The coins in both cases alike are now in the collection of the Royal Norwegian Scientific Academy.

VIKING GRAVE-FIND AT KLINGEN, IN NAMSÖ (NORWAY).—Among the additions to the antiquities in the museum of the Royal Norwegian Scientific Academy are relics from this grave-find. Dr. K. Rygh (*Det. Kong. Norske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter*, 1913) gives an account of them. They include a pair of bowl-shaped bronze brooches, two small silver rings and part of a third, with beads of light green and white glass, a three-armed bronze brooch, with three animals' heads round the central boss, a bronze ring-brooch, a two-edged iron sword, a two-edged iron spear-point, an axe-blade, hammer, and knife of iron. They came from a double grave, with both a man and a woman's bodies. Both the bodies had been enclosed in a wooden chest. The find belongs to c. 900-950.

RECENTLY DISCOVERED RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS IN DENMARK.—In *Aarb. for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* (1913) Dr. Lis Jacobsen deals with eight runic inscriptions, six on stone and two (later ones) from churches discovered in Denmark since the completion of Wimmer's monumental work. The most startling of these is, if we could accept a highly conjectural restoration, that found on the Landerup or South Vilstrup Stone. It runs [*Swénn konungr*] lét kumbl þæsi [*g*]örwa, Harald[s Go]rm [sunar sunr, aft] Sig (ríð]; but the restoration is admittedly doubtful. The six stones date from the 10th and 11th centuries, and one, found at Bodelskær in Bornholm, shows, both in the forms of the runes and in the language, that it was carved by a Swede, or at any rate from a Swedish model. Two names not hitherto recorded are found on these stones—Gérléfi (m.) and Bóterða (=Bótríða, f.).

A 12TH CENTURY GUIDE FOR ICELANDIC PILGRIMS.—In *Aarb. for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* (1913) is an article on an Icelandic Guide for Pilgrims to Jerusalem, written in the 12th century, largely at the dictation of a certain Abbot Nicholas, who returned from the Holy Land in 1154 and died in 1159. It includes interesting references to Vivilsbjörg (Avenche), the town which was laid waste by the sons of Ragnar Loðbrók, the Hospice of St. Bernard (the first mention of it under that name), Luna (where may be seen the serpent pit into which Attila put Gunnar), Kaldern on the Lahn (where Sigurðr slew Fafnir). When the author gets to the shores of the Jordan he tells us that if a man lies on his back on a flat

piece of ground here, bends his leg and puts his fist on his knee, with the thumb pointing upward, he will see the polar star just at the height of his thumb and no higher. The forms in which some of the foreign names are given is interesting, especially in the case of those showing folk etymology, *e.g.*, Akrsborg (St. Jean d'Acre), Hangandaborg (Acquapendente), Feneyjar (*i.e.*, fen-islands, Venice, Frißsæli (Vercelli).

ORKNEYINGA SAGA.—In *Aarb. for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* (1913), Dr. Nordal has a paper dealing with the necessity for a new critical edition of the text of this saga as a basis for further study of the question of the relation to Snorri and the *Heimskringla*. He considers Vigfusson's text unsatisfactory, especially in those passages which are based on the 16th century Danish translation, which he has re-translated into Icelandic, where the original is lost. Vigfusson also fails to deal satisfactorily with variants in his MSS. (Icelandic and Danish). So far as its relation to Snorri is concerned, the general opinion has been that the saga has been preserved in its original form, and that by a comparison with the *Heimskringla* one could determine the passages which Snorre has either made use of or actually copied. Dr. Nordal brings forward evidence to prove that parts of the Orkneyinga Saga owe their present form to the influence of the *Heimskringla*, and that passages which Snorre is believed to have borrowed from the saga are ultimately his own work. He admits that a good many of his positions are highly conjectural, but believes that is inherent in the nature of the case, and that many of them can only be settled by a new and critical edition of the saga.

SCANDINAVIAN GRAVE-FINDS FROM THE ISLAND OF ORONSAY, AND FROM REAY, CAITHNESS.—In the Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1913-4 (pp. 292-315), Mr. James Curle has an article on recent grave-finds in these places, the chief items in each case being a pair of oval-shaped Viking brooches. The pair from Oronsay are single-scaled and made of bronze or brass. Of domed outline, they have a raised band, tapering at either end, along their longer axis. On either side of this there are three projecting circular bosses, surrounded at their base by treble, raised lines, and all these connected together by a broader band of the same type of decoration. The spaces between the bosses and at each end of the brooch are filled with *tier-ornamentik*, and the margin of the brooch is surrounded by a band of well-defined rope moulding. The pair from Reay are considerably larger, double-scaled, with five conical bosses on the upper scale. Equidistant between these bosses are four flat circular panels, to which have been attached hemispherical bosses. Round the base of these silvered bosses ran a triple cord of silver wire. Debased

animal forms are found between the bosses and on the panels of the lower scale. After describing the brooches, Mr. Curle gives an excellent account of the development of the Viking type of brooch, showing the position occupied by these recent finds. Parallels to the Oronsay brooches have been found at Clibberswick, in Unst, Shetland, and the nearest Scandinavian type is one from Björkö in Sweden, belonging perhaps to the first half of the ninth century. The Reay brooches belong to the type most commonly found in Scotland, and correspond to Swedish brooches which Professor Montelius assigns to the end of the ninth and the first half of the tenth century.

VIKING SWORD FOUND NEAR ECCLEFECHAN.—In the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1913-4 (p. 335), Mr. A. D. Curle describes an iron double-edged sword, given to the national museum, and found at Torbeckhill, some nine miles inland from the Solway. The pommel is trilobate and rests on a forked plate, acting as an upper guard, curving upwards at either end, while the guard at the lower end of the tang curves downwards.

THE CULT OF FREYR AND OF ANIMALS.—In *Fornvannen* (1913), Dr. Helgi Rosén has an exhaustive article on the association of the worship of Freyr with the boar, the horse, the ox, and the dog, dealing with all the references in Old Norse and Icelandic literature, with the survivals in Scandinavian folk-lore and parallels from the beliefs and practices of other lands.

SWEDISH RUNIC-STONE IN RUSSIA.—In *Fornvannen* (1914), Dr. T. J. Arne gives a full account of the runic-stone discovered as long ago as 1905 at the island of Berezanj on the Dnieper, based on his own observations and on the paper of Professor F. Braun of St. Petersburg, published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Archaeological Commission, 1907. It was found in the course of an examination of a burial-mound of the 7th century before Christ, which had been used for several later burials. The stone was found in a stone coffin, and was evidently not in its original position. It probably stood originally on one of the small hews in the neighbourhood. Only the upper part of the stone is preserved, but the runic inscription is intact, and the transcription is for the most part fairly certain. It runs: "*Krani kerpi half Visi iftir kal fi laka sin,*" i.e., O.Sw. Grani gærpi h(u)alf þessi æftir Ka(r)l félaga sin, "Grani made this how for his comrade Karl." The form of the runes shows that the inscription is not older than 1000 A.D., possibly it may be later. We do not know from where Grani and Karl came, but the word *hualf* is only found elsewhere in runic literature in Gothland, and the form of the stone and its inscription are specially common in

that island. The scantiness of runic inscriptions in Russia is in part due to the absence of suitable stone material, but still more to the fact that the carving of runic stones first became fashionable in the 11th century, when the Swedish settlers were fast becoming cut off from their original home.

SWEDISH RUNIC-STONES DEALING WITH JOURNEYS EASTWARDS.—Dr. Oscar Montelius, in *Fornvännen*, 1914, deals exhaustively with these stones, some 80 in number, which have been found in Uppland, Södermanland, Östergötland, Västergötland, Västmanland, Småland, Gästrikland, Gotland and Öland. They belong for the most part to the 11th century. The earliest, however, that found in the churchyard at Stenby in Östergötland, belongs to the first half of the tenth century. It is a memorial by Stig to his son Öyvind, who has fallen in the East. Fourteen stones tell of journeys to the East generally, others speak of journeys to Finland, Tavastland, Osel, Livonia, the Düna district, Windau, Semgallen and Domesnäs, Esthonia and Wirland. Some stones speak of Gardaríki (Russia) and Holmgarðr (Novgorod). Four stones from Södermanland mention Serkland, in the neighbourhood of the Caspian. More than 20 stones speak of an expedition to the East under a famous chieftain, Ingvar, who fell in 1041. Some 30 stones speak of journeys to Greece. Two mention journeys to Jerusalem, others speak of Roumania and South Italy. Four of these stones come from West Swedish districts.

ICELANDIC RIVER-NAMES.—In *Namn och Bygd* (1914), Dr. Finnur Jónsson has an article on this subject. He deals first with the small group of uncompounded names, such as *Lýsa*, *Súla*. Of the compounded names the following types may be noted. (1) Those in *-fljót*, called for the most part after the district or locality; (2) with *-votn*, denoting rivers which stretch over large areas; (3) with *-á*, the commonest type, including (a) those from personal names, e.g. *Árbrandsá*, (b) with bird-names, e.g. *Hrafná*, animal-names, e.g. *Geitá*, and fish-names, e.g. *Laxá*, (c) names due to external peculiarities, of colour, e.g. *Mjólka*, *Svartá*, of breadth or depth, e.g. *Djúpá*, or temperature, e.g. *Varmá*, or current, e.g. *Dau fá*, or direction, e.g. *Norðrá*, or bed, e.g. *Grjóta*, or from a waterfall or whirlpool, e.g. *Fossá*, *Svelgsá*, (d) named after the mountain in which they rise, e.g. *Eiríksfellsá*, (e) named from the district through which they flow or after the places which they pass, including those called from the valley, e.g. *Djúpadalsá*, or from a ravine, e.g. *Gilsá*, or from the terrain generally, e.g. *Emgá*, *Leirá*, *Sandeyrará*, or from a farm, e.g. *Bólstaðará*, or from the fjord into which it flows, e.g. *Vapnafjorðará*, or from some event, e.g. *váttá*, so called because here Tangbrand baptised *Síðu Hallr* and his people.

SOME SOUTH SCHLESWIG VILLAGE-NAMES.—In an article in *Namn och Bygd* (1914), Dr. Marius Kristensen notes the different distribution of certain suffixes in parts of Denmark. Examining the names in Sönderjylland, we find that in the two northern *sysler* there are 110 names in *-thorp* to 31 in *-by*, and several of these latter are of recent formation. In Isted syssel there are 59 *-thorps* and 62 *-bys* (80, if we count some that have disappeared). Names in *-thorp* are thus three times as numerous as those in *-by* in North Schleswig, but not so numerous as they are in South Schleswig. Further, in North Schleswig there are 22 names in *-ing(e)* to 31 in *-by* and 13 in *-lev*, in South Schleswig there are only 5 each in *-inge* and *-lev*. In these respects North Schleswig agrees with Nörrejylland. In the old Åbo syssel there are 217 in *-thorp* to 33 in *-by*, 33 in *-lev*, and 36 in *-ing(e)*. Further, in Sönderjylland names in *-bøl(e)* increased markedly in the south. Barvid syssel has *-thorp* and *-bøl(e)* in the proportion 67:13, Ellum syssel in that of 43:45, Isted syssel has 59:21; but here *-vøl* is found side by side with *-bøl(e)*, while it is only found in North Schleswig once in Lundtoft parish and 10 times in Angel and Svans. But it is not only the number but the character of the *-by* names which is noteworthy. Steenstrup has pointed out that Danish place-names in *-by* are rarely compounded with personal names. They are generally named from some natural feature, e.g. *Søby*, or some building, e.g. *Gårdeby*, some characteristic (e.g. *Gammelby*), or from a collection (e.g. *Karleby*). Several of the South Schleswig names are of this type, but there is a marked preference for personal names, e.g. *Svendsby*, *Troelsby*. This method of formation, so alien to common Danish usage, is found elsewhere. Noreen has shown that it is general in Dalsland and Värmland, while it commonly prevails in the Danelagh, and Dr. Kristensen believes that the Danish settlement of England, the Götish settlement of Värmland and Dal, and that of South Schleswig must belong to the same period. The names are certainly not older than the *-thorp* names, and the whole nomenclature of the district bears a medieval stamp. The district is an ancient forest district, which was first fully populated in the early middle ages, and this explains the agreement of its place-nomenclature with that of Viking settlements. It has been suggested that this may confirm Bede's statement of the desolation of Angel in his time; it was still forest-land, very thinly populated.

THREE NORSE WORDS IN ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES.—In *Namn och Bygd* (1914), Dr. Ekwall records the discovery of the O.N. name *Iðunn* in *terram Ithunae* and *Skioldulfr* or *Skialdulfr* in *Scheldulvesbuttes* and *Skeltholvesflat*, all found in the Cockersand Chartulary. He further discusses the history of M.E. *grafswin*, *skarth* and *storth*. *Grafswin* is found in *Grafswines-kinkel*, *-cinkel*. *-Kinkel* is for

knikel, found in more correct form in *Montonknycyll*, and is the same as O.N. *knykil*, little bump or swelling. For *grafswin* we may compare Sw. *grävsvin* and O. Dan. *grafswin*. This word, meaning 'badger,' has in Norway been replaced by *grævling*, and in Denmark by *brok*. The place where the M.E. word is found, whether it means the animal or is used as a nickname, makes it pretty certain that the word is a loan-word from Scandinavian. *Skarth* is found in the phrase 'ad quendam intersectionem montis de Crowehull vocatam le Skarth,' and is to be identified with O.N. *skarð*, Norw. dial. *skard*, a cleft in a hill, a depression in a mountain ridge. *Storth* is fairly common in Lancashire, e.g. 'on the western side of the *Storthes*,' 'in campo de *Quitstorth*,' 'unum messuagium in occidentali parte de *Holstord*,' and in 'the demesnewods of the Abbot and convent, viz., *Scamwath-lithe* and *Scamwath-lithe-stordes*,' and further in *Stordac*. M.E. *storth* corresponds to O.N. *storið*, of doubtful meaning. It is found in the expression *falla niðr sen storið* and in the poetical *storiðar ulfr*=fire (wolf of the wood), *storiðarleggr*=stone, *haukstorið*=hand, and as the name of an island. The corresponding word is found in O.Sw. *storpahug* and O.Dan. *vithstorth*, used with approximately the same meaning. In the M.E. the word seems to mean 'wood,' or 'small wood,' but it may also have meant simply land or field.

SKELETON REMAINS AT GAINSBOROUGH.—In the *Antiquary* (March, 1914) there is a note on a skeleton found embedded in hard dry sand near Chapel Staithe. This was, according to local tradition a favourite landing-place of the Vikings when they sailed up the Trent. Other skeletons have been found in the same neighbourhood, and the suggestion is made that the place must have been the scene of a fight between the Vikings and the English. Several of the skulls bear marks of axe or sword.

A. M.

N.B.—These Notes will be resumed in the next volume of the Year-Book.

QUERIES.

The subscriber would be glad to know of any old estate rentals in Shetland, especially of Papa Stour, and of private, not earldom, property.—A. W. JOHNSTON.

REVIEWS.

THE SAGA OF GRETIR THE STRONG. Translated by GEORGE AINSLIE HIGHT. *Everyman Series*: J. M. Dent and Sons. (1913). Pp. xiv.+258. Price 1s.

*It is difficult to over-estimate the boon which the publishers of *Everyman's Library* have conferred upon the poor student and scholar by their admirable series of reprints and translations of great classics, now rapidly approaching its 800th volume. Alike to the student of literary forms and to the lover of Northern literature the inclusion of translations of the three best-known sagas, the *Njal*, the *Grettir*, and the *Heimskringla* to a library of wide-spread popularity can be in no wise other than pleasing. The usefulness of such good translations to the student of so idiomatic and difficult a language as Old Norse is manifest; and it is to be hoped that their sale will encourage this enterprising firm of publishers to make more Viking raids into a very rich field of literature. It need hardly be added how extremely useful the knowledge of the *Grettir* Saga in particular is to the students of an Old English verse saga, *Beowulf*. On the other hand it would be interesting to ascertain what impression the translation of a Saga makes upon that many-headed creature of omnivorous appetite and curious tastes, the General Reader. Statements like these which are peppered so freely in the Sagas, especially at the beginning of episodes:—"There was a man named Onund, the son of Ofeig Clumsyfoot, who was the son of Ivar Horsetail. Onund was the brother of Gadbjorg, the mother of Gudbrand Knob, the father of Asta, the mother of King Olaf the Saint," will certainly bewilder him. The reading of these names may vaguely produce upon his eyelids that vaguely religious but soporific feeling which the recital of genealogical trees in Church is apt to bring to the eyelids of the most hardened saint: or the quaintness and unexpectedness of it all may allure him to drink long draughts of Mimer's Well: or again, all this old-wives' pedigree babble, once the delight of heroes, now a solace for feeble folk, may bore him to such an extent that he will give up the struggle, before he comes to the Saga proper, by which probably he would have been fascinated.

The General Reader then, who wishes to enjoy Mr. Hight's translation of *Grettir*, will be well-advised to read the editor's common-sense and informative Introduction, intended for his benefit alone, and then to skip to Chapter XIV., even though he misses a rather jolly and bloody fight in Chapter XII., and a grim assassination-joke in Chapter XI. To my mind the charm of the Icelandic begins with Chapter XI., as although we meet the Battle of Hafrsfjord in Chapter II., it is narrated baldly, and merely to explain how Onund

*This review was written in 1914.—Ed.

derived his name "Treefoot." There is one delightful sentence which should keep Chapter XI. alive, and that is the epitaph upon Onund:—*Hann hefir fræknastr verit ok fímastr einfættr maðr á Islandi*: which Mr. Hight turns by, "He was the boldest and most active one-legged man that ever came to Iceland." This may suggest to a worried German Professor a thesis for a student,— "Wooden Legs in Iceland"; and theses have been written on more unpromising subjects.

The translator of a Saga, like the translator of Homer, is not to be envied. There is nothing just like the style of the Saga in any other prose literature, and while perhaps the nearest approach to it is in certain parts of the Bible, yet the use of the Biblical style is to be deprecated for secular literature. At the same time the translator must write clear, vigorous and intelligible English, avoiding alike the false archaisms of Wardour Street and the jargon of a fictitious Anglo-Saxon English, while endeavouring to imitate the felicitous brevity and archaic parataxis which contribute so largely to the charm of Saga style. Mr. Hight is a scholarly workman who knows his tools, and has perhaps been as successful as we have a right to expect in so difficult a task. His version preserves much of the aroma of the original, and is at times more than usually felicitous.

Thus in that piece of pretty bastard Romance, the *Story of Lady Spes*, tacked on through faulty taste to the virile stuff of the Saga proper, we have a good example of a happy translation. The reader will remember that Thorsteinn Dromund, the lover of Lady Spes, has dressed himself as a beggar, and is in waiting to carry her over a swamp, in order that she may swear truly to her judges, that no man but her husband and the beggar had ever touched her "*Góða húsfreyja,*" sagði hann "*haf til litillæti at ek bera þik yfir fen þetta, því at vér erum skyldir til, stafkarlar, at þjóna þér þat sem vér kunnum*"—"Good lady, have the condescension to allow me to carry you over the swamp. It is the duty of us gaberlunzies to serve you in whatever way we can." This translation not only brings out the force of the original, but the word "gaberlunzie" with its associations is happy in suggesting the new world of Romance as opposed to the older heroic world of the Saga. There are many such excellences in Mr. Hight's rendering.

When one considers that the serious student gets in addition a good map to illustrate the story; an Index of Names and a Table of Genealogies to help him to bear in mind intricate kinships; notes, in which the difficulties of allusion are briefly but clearly explained; one can only marvel how far a shilling can go in literature in this lucky 20th century. Two dozen pages of gold for one copper penny!

MAX DRENNAN, *University College, Galway.*

KINDRED AND CLAN IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND AFTER. By B. S. PHILLPOTTS, M.A. *Cambridge University Press*, 1913. 10s. 6d. net.

In the introduction to her admirable study in the sociology of the Teutonic races, Miss Phillpotts briefly indicates its aim, namely, to discover how long the solidarity of the kindred was maintained in the mediæval states, and also in which of these it continued longest and most thrivingly. The results of her researches are of value also in shedding light on the vexed question of what caused the disintegration of the kindreds.

In discussing the type of evidence which can be accepted as proving the solidarity of the kindred, Miss Phillpotts points out that, in most Germanic languages, the same word is used both in the wider sense of "kindred" and in the narrower sense of "family." Care must be taken, therefore, not to read too much into statements concerning the responsibility of the kindred in cases where there is nothing to show that more than the nearest relatives are meant. The most reliable evidence with regard to the solidarity of the kindred in the various states is to be found in their wergild-systems, in their rules for compurgation, and in their measures for the maintenance of paupers. With a view to collecting such evidence, Miss Phillpotts consulted not only extant codes of law, but also various kinds of legal documents, such as records of customary law, (where these had been made by responsible officials and could therefore be taken as trustworthy evidence of actual practice), records of local courts, registers of fines, deeds of reconciliation, etc., all of which reveal the way in which justice was actually administered. In some cases a good deal of evidence of the last type has been made accessible, in others (particularly in Germany) very little has been published. The task which Miss Phillpotts undertook was therefore a difficult one, and required a great deal of patient investigation to yield trustworthy results.

The various countries dealt with in detail are, in the order mentioned, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Germany and Holland, Belgium and Northern France, and finally England. Miss Phillpotts explains that Iceland is placed first because of the wealth of material which it offers for study in the *Landnámabók*, the earlier sagas, the *Sturlunga sagas*, and the *Grágás*. She deals first of all with the section of the laws called *Baugatal*, which gives a detailed account of the division of wergild among members of the same kindred, grouped according to the degree of their relationship to the person chiefly concerned, and, by a comparison of its regulations with the evidence of the sagas, shows convincingly that it cannot represent actual practice in Iceland. The evidence of both the earlier and later sagas, taken in conjunction with that of the *Landnámabók*, entirely disproves the supposition that the grouping

of the settlers in Iceland was ever on a basis of kindreds. She then shows that the regulations contained in the section *Vígslóði*, in which the wergild falls to the heir, are much more in accordance with actual practice as it appears in the sagas. *Baugatal*, therefore, must be regarded as a relic of earlier legal custom. With regard to the maintenance of paupers, likewise, Miss Phillpotts shows that liability was incurred by the nearest relative, and not by the kindred as a whole. The conclusion therefore is that at no time after the settlement in Iceland was the kindred the unit on which society was based.

The evidence for Norway, drawn chiefly from the laws and supplemented by the evidence of court records, deeds of reconciliation, etc., shows a gradual decline in the solidarity of the kindred from the ninth century onwards. With regard to the payment of wergild, no trace of the responsibility of the kindred is to be found by the end of the thirteenth century. As in Iceland, likewise, the support of paupers falls upon the nearest relatives only.

In Sweden, on the contrary, the evidence adduced points to an entirely different state of affairs. The wergild clauses of the laws (dating mainly in their written form from the fourteenth century) show clearly that compensation for the death of an individual was paid and received by large kindred-groups, each member of which participated in proportion to the degree of his relationship to the defendant or to the person slain. In cases of compurgation, likewise, the oaths of kinsmen play a noteworthy part. In the National Law of Magnus Eriksson (1347) the laws referring to kindred-compensation were repealed, but ample evidence is found in the fifteenth century of the adherence in practice to the old system.

In Denmark the principle of wergild distribution is frequently stated in the laws, which date in their present form from the first half of the thirteenth century. According to these statements the wergild was regularly divided into three parts, of which the first was paid by the slayer, the second by the kinsmen on his father's side, and the third by those on his mother's side. Each degree of relationship paid one-half less than the one nearer to the slayer. The same divisions and proportions were observed among the recipients. Evidence of this liability of the kindred for wergild can be found (in modified form) as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, in spite of royal edicts annulling it from about 1200 onwards, and in spite too of the strong opposition of the Protestant Church. Such evidence is to be found chiefly in deeds of reconciliation drawn up by representative members of the two kindreds involved. In 1666, under Christian V., the heir of the slain man became the legally appointed recipient of wergild. As regards compurgation, the oath of twelve kinsmen is common in all the laws, and instances of it are found as late as the seventeenth cen-

tury. There is ample evidence, therefore, that the solidarity of the kindred remained a real thing in Denmark until a late date.

In the provinces of North Germany considerable divergence is found. In Sleswig the payment of wergild, in which the kinsmen of the slayer shared proportionately, continued until the end of the seventeenth century, in spite of edicts enforcing the death penalty upon the slayer except in cases where he acted in self-defence. Numerous instances are found of deeds of reconciliation agreed to by the respective kindreds. In one case (dating from 1693) the number of relatives entitled to share in the wergild paid is 44. Miss Phillpotts' conclusion with regard to Sleswig is, that at any rate up to 1700, "relatives as distant as third cousins frequently, though not habitually, participated both in the liability for wergild and in the receipt of it." In dealing with the province of Holstein, Miss Phillpotts makes a separate study of Ditmarschen. There, while it was still a republic, the kindreds or *slachte* were all-powerful. These groups of kindred were organised on an agnatic basis, and may therefore be termed clans. Their power was shaken in the sixteenth century by the insistence of the Protestant Church on individual responsibility, but traces of the system of grouping by kindreds may be found in the guilds of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the parts of Holstein where the *Sachenspiegel* were in force there is evidence which points to the fact that kinsmen shared in the payment and receipt of wergild until the beginning of the seventeenth century. In the matter of the support of paupers, likewise, it would appear that the responsibility was shared by a considerable group of kinsmen until as late as the eighteenth century. In Friesland the solidarity of the kindred seems to have lasted to a considerable extent until the fifteenth century. In Holland, with the exception of the two districts, Geldern and Loon, where the available evidence points to the absence of kin-solidarity, the kindred seems to have remained as an important social unit until the end of the fourteenth century. From the central and southern districts of Germany evidence is forthcoming of the persistence to a slight degree of the idea of kin-solidarity until the thirteenth century. Further north it is found till later, but evidence is scanty. In Belgium the evidence of laws and records points to the persistence of kin-solidarity until the fifteenth century. Miss Phillpotts in this connection refers for corroborative evidence to the Flemish version of Reynard the Fox. In Northern France traces of kin-solidarity are found in the north-east until the fourteenth century. Further west such evidence as is available points to its survival till the end of the thirteenth century, and similarly in Champagne and Burgundy. In Normandy, on the contrary, evidence for the survival of kin-solidarity in the Middle Ages is lacking.

In the case of England the evidence of the Kentish and early West Saxon laws is against the assumption that the solidarity of the kindred survived to any extent. The appearance of kinsmen acting on behalf of a delinquent in the laws of Athelstan is probably due to Scandinavian influence, which may also be traced in Edmund's wergild regulations, and in the fragment entitled *Be Wergilde*. The very silence of the laws with regard to the extent of the *mægð* or the distribution of wergild beyond the family immediately concerned supports the conclusion that the kindred had ceased to be the basis of society. The evidence of the charters and of literature is equally negative. The borough-laws, deeds and court records of the post-Conquest period give no hint of any further degree of kin-solidarity.

Miss Phillpotts' conclusion with regard to the reason for the decline of the kindreds is that the chief factor was migration, especially migration by sea. This accounts satisfactorily for the different conditions prevailing in Norway, England and Iceland as compared with Denmark and Sleswig, "the strongholds of the kindreds," and with Friesland, the Netherlands, and Northern France, where they survived to an appreciable extent until the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Another interesting question which she deals with in her last chapter is that of the influence of kindreds on social conditions. She points out that, in the states where her investigations have shown that the solidarity of the kindred survived longest, the commoner (peasant or townsman) generally preserved his independence till a late date. In districts, on the contrary, where the disintegration of the kindred took place early the commoner tended to pass very soon under the protection of a lord. The result was the loss of much individual liberty on the one hand, and the growth of seignorial rights on the other. Sleswig-Holstein and Iceland may be taken as examples of the two types of development.

In conclusion, it may be said that the whole investigation, as outlined above, has been carried out in a thoroughly sound and scholarly fashion. The evidence is given in full in every case, and the field covered is a wide one. It is therefore a most valuable contribution to knowledge of the Teutonic races.

A. J. ROBERTSON.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENTS. By E. Thurlow Leeds, M.A., F.S.A. *Oxford: Clarendon Press.* 1913. Pp. 144, with illustrations. 5/- net.

It was time that a study of this kind should be attempted, and the paper read by Mr. Leeds to the Society of Antiquaries early in 1912 (*Archæologia*, 63, art. 8) on the distribution of Saxon saucer and 'applied' brooches, marked him out for the work. He has

naturally made use of Mr. Reginald Smith's valuable chapters in the Victoria Histories, and followed Schetelig and Salin, though not without occasional criticism. The result is an illuminating review of a subject hitherto approached too exclusively from the historian's side; for when one remembers that the best material offered by Bede and the chronicles is a slender body of tradition, not less than two centuries old, the importance of real evidence, however incomplete, is obvious. Basing his argument on known finds, Mr. Leeds shows how the Saxons, coming from Hanover and Holland, where a similar culture breaks off a little earlier than their arrival here in the second half of the 5th century, made their way up the rivers, not as a conquering host, sweeping the country, but in small detachments of farming immigrants. The 'historical' account of the West Saxon advance from the South of Hampshire finds no support from archæology; their main route was up the Thames, taking land first in Surrey, and then going up beyond Reading, neither seizing Roman towns nor exterminating the Britons; for Silchester had fallen before they landed, and their earliest art is coloured by the ornament they found here. Only after reaching the West Counties and the Southern Midlands they formed themselves into states and proceeded to increase their power by war. Somewhat later than the Saxons, the Angles arrived. As to their source, Mr. Leeds agrees with tradition that they came from Angeln in Denmark, where the great cemetery of Borgstedt shows urns like those of Anglian England, and early forms of the Anglian cruciform brooch. These people came straight from their home, emigrating *en masse*, as tradition affirms, and as the total absence of their relics on the Continent after the migration-date pretty certainly proves. In the Midlands, however, Bede made them the first-comers, whereas previous Saxon colonies are inferred from the interments; which suggests to Mr. Leeds that in that district the Angles displaced the Saxons, perhaps, he says, as late as in Penda's time. The question raised by Prof. Schetelig, of a connection between the Angles and Norway, he answers with the suggestion of a widespread similarity of culture over Denmark and Scandinavia, notwithstanding the origin of the Jutes in Jutland: and the discussion of this subject is one of the most interesting and surprising features of a book full of surprises. Jutish art in Kent is highly advanced. The cloison work, brooches and pottery point, not to Denmark, but to a district on the Rhine between Düsseldorf and Coblenz, where alone they are matched. But Frisic elements in the Kentish dialect and the Danish pedigree of the Jutish kings forbid regarding the tribe as simply Frankish. Therefore, Mr. Leeds thinks, the Jutes must have been wandering Franks and Frisians, led by emigrants from Jutland; and no doubt this theory will be further discussed, though at first sight it appears the only way out of the difficulty. The

Angles, however, preserved their Dano-Scandinavian culture of a simpler type, and in some points resembling that of the Saxons. Like them, they used the waterways, took up isolated farming-lands, and spread over N.E. England to the Tees, but not into Scotland, in spite of 'historical' notices. There is "an astounding lack of evidence for the early settlements north of the Tees, which seem to be demanded by the important part played by Bernicia from the first." Ida, however, capturing Bamborough about 550, was a comparatively late-comer. Darlington, which Mr. Leeds thinks to represent the first Bernician settlement, appears to connect with the Deiran group, which is not quite so thoroughly treated in this volume as the Midlands and South. The map, for instance, marks Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at sites which must represent Kildale, Bedale, Seamer and Selby; but the first two are Viking, the third is not an interment, and the last is doubtful (V. C. H. Yorks., i., 100, 107). And Ida's isolation can be explained by the strength of the Britons in the region of the Wall, which prevented agricultural expansion. It was only his descendants' connection with Deira, already grown into a kingdom in the late 6th century, that made Bernicia more than a sort of Jomsburg—an outpost held, and not very securely, by force of arms. The non-military character of the first settlements seems to be fairly proved, and this is perhaps one of the most important of Mr. Leeds' conclusions. He has tried to write a short book, and its condensation makes it the less easy reading. But it repays study, and it ought to divert attention from the barren criticism of legends to the further collection and analysis of facts bearing on so interesting a subject as the birth of the English nation.

W. G. C.

THE CELTIC BISHOPS IN THE ISLE OF MAN, THE HEBRIDES AND THE ORKNEYS.

By Oluf Kolsrud. Reprint from the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*. London: David Nutt, (1913).

The above is the reprint of an article which appeared in the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*. The writer has gathered together from out-of-the-way sources quite a mass of material for the student of early church history in Scotland. Some of the bishops he mentions, it is true, have a somewhat shadowy existence; but that this should be so is not the fault of the writer, as it is evident he has gleaned all that can be gathered from records in connection with these early Celtic bishops of Sodor and Man, and the Orkneys.

D. BEATON.

BEOWULF, A METRICAL TRANSLATION. By JOHN R. CLARK HALL. Cambridge University Press, 1914. Pp. xii.+114. 2s. 6d. net.

*Dr. Clark Hall has, to the mind of the present reviewer, the double distinction of having achieved the best and the worst English

* Review written in 1914.—Ed.

translation of Beowulf. His prose version is as wonderfully good as the metrical translation before me is spiritless and feeble. He succeeded through careful, accurate scholarship, and his failure is merely due to the fact that a good scholar can be a very bad poet. In the introduction he tells us "*The present translation is an attempt to get as close as possible to the rhythm of the original.*" And this is a sample of his metres at their best (1276-1282):—

"Yet his mother thereto
Greedy, gloomy of mood, was minded to go
On a sorry emprise and wreak her son's death.
So to Heo!ot she came and the Ring-Danes were there
Asleep in the Hall. Soon then on the earls
The tables were turned, what time Grendel's dam
Had thrust herself in."

That this stuttering stuff is very far removed from the vigorous rhythm of the original it is hardly necessary to prove. Contrast for a moment a poet's version of the same lines:—

"But yet was his mother
The greedy, the glum moody, fain to be going
A sorrowful journey her son's death to wreak.
So came she to Hart whereas now the Ring-Danes
Were sleeping adown the hall; soon there befell
Change of days to the earl-folk, when in she came thrusting,
Grendel's mother." (W. Morris and A. J. Wyatt).

A fine translation and, except for the bad fifth line, worthy of the original! *A sorrowful journey* is surely better for *sorh-fulne sip* than Dr. Hall's Morrisese, 'a sorry emprise.' We can pardon 'wreak,' more readily in Morris, who wilfully ruined a fine translation by his too passionate love for the archaic, than in Dr. Hall, who claims, "Obsolete expressions have been avoided wherever possible, the only exceptions being, I think, *atheling*, *forebears*, *thane*, *Wyrd*" (none of which I should say is as obsolete as *wreak*, used as above) and a few others.

"*Grendel's mother*" in Morris corresponds both literally and in metrical position to the "*Grendles mōdor*" of the original; while the metrical flow of the rival version is stopped suddenly by the "dam" at the end of the line.

Here is Dr. Hall's version of ll. 1292-5:—

"She was in haste and would be off
To save her life when she was seen.
Quickly she grasped a noble tight
And then made off towards the fen."

Surely, from a metrical point of view, I would submit, as one less wise, with Touchstone:—"The right butter-woman's rank to market." "I'll rhyme you so eight years together, dinners and suppers and sleeping-hours excepted."

"A noble tight" rouses visions of 'As drunk as a lord,' and of

the famous 'bo'sun tight and the midshipmite and mate of the Nancy brig.' *Seen* and *Fen* are bad endings for unrhymed verse, as they suggest a rhyme.

The book on the whole reminds one less of poetry than of Giles' or Kelly's *Keys to the Classics*, and it would be greatly improved if, as in these latter, the words of the original were deftly sandwiched into each line. The present reviewer can see no other use for it, as it will certainly convey to no one the metrical effect of the original.

A student who wants a really good translation of the *Beowulf* should buy Dr. Clark Hall's *Beowulf and the Finnsburg Fragment* (George Allen & Co., 7s. 6d. net), a volume which will teach him a great deal, but Dr. Clarke Hall, the poet, he must leave severely alone.

M. D.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF DERBYSHIRE. By BERNARD WALKER, M.A. Reprinted from the *Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Journal*, 1914-5.

*This book is an excellent monograph on the history of Derbyshire place-names by one of Professor Wyld's pupils, and is of considerable interest to the student of Scandinavian settlements in Britain. The number of place-names of Scandinavian origin, or at least containing Scandinavian elements, is somewhat limited. There are 8 -bys:—Appleby, Bretby, Denby, Derby, Ingleby, Robey Field, Smishby and Stainsby; 2 -thwaites:—Brackenfield and Swathwick, in both of which the suffix has been changed; 2 Biggins and 1 Holme. O.N. *viðr*, a wood, is found in Langwith, and *skógr*, a wood, in Loscoe, *lundr*, a grove, in Rowland and Shirland, with common substitution of -land for -lund. Winster is taken by Mr. Walker to contain O.N. *stallr*, as in Ulster, Munster, etc., but this should be O.N. *staðir* pl. a dwelling-place. Scandinavian personal names are found in Croukstone Hill and Croxhall (O.N. *Krókr*), Foremark (O.N. *Forni*), Gamesley (O.N. *Gamall*), Hackenthorpe (O.N. *Hákon*), Kedleston (O.N. *Ketill*), Oakerthorpe (O.N. *Uketill*), Rodsley (O.N. *Rauðr*), Roston (O.N. *Roscytel* or *Roscyn*), Scarclyff and Scarsdale (O.N. *Skarði*), Scropton (O.N. *Skropi*), Somersall and Summerley (O.N. *Sumar-*), Stainsby and Stenson (O.N. *Steinn*), Sterndale (O.N. *Steinarr*), Sturston (O.N. *Styrr*), Tansley (O.N. *Tannr*), Thu(r)l(e)ston (O.N. *Þorulfr*), Thurvaston (O.N. *Þorvarðr*), Unstone (O.N. *Aun. Anðunn*). Flagg is O.N. *flag*, 'spot where turf has been cut,' and there are a few other doubtful ones.

With some of Mr. Walker's etymologies one cannot agree. The persistent *i* (*y*) in the M.E. forms of Balliden (51) forbids our deriving it from O.E. *Bælledenn*. Barlborough (53) cannot be from O.E. *bere-teah-burg*, for *bere-teah* could not already in 1002 give

* Review written in 1915.—Ed.

Barle. The Type I. forms of Brampton (71) must be connected with M.E. *brame*, *briar*, and not with O.E. *brōm*. Calow (85) is not from O.E. *calu* and *halh*: there is no trace in the forms given of M.E. *calwe*, and *calu* cannot be used in the sense 'bleak.' Rather it is from the O.N. pers. name *Kali*. It is better to leave a name alone than to make such fragmentary and unlikely suggestions as are made for Dethick (105). The first element in Holme Hall and Holmesfield (141), as shown by the persistent possessive -s, must be a personal name—probably a shortened form of one of the numerous Norse names in *Holm*-. Meersbrook (169) is probably in the same way from a personal name—'lake's brook' is an unnatural formation. So also Mugginton (178) is from O.E. *Mogan-tun* (v. *Moga*, Searle) rather than O.E. *mūgan tūn*= farm of the rick. The latter should give *Mow-ton*, and even the former can only give Mugginton if we assume that *Moga* is for *Mocga*. Whaley (261) (and the Whalley, Lanes.) cannot contain O.N. *hváll*. Whalley, Lanes., is found in the A.S. Chronicle in the form *Hweallæg*, at a time when Norse influence is out of the question.

Following the suggestion of Professor Wyld, Mr. Walker has arranged his mediæval forms under Types, and Derbyshire would seem to have been specially rich in names with persistently variant types, e.g., Allestree—Type I. from *Aepelwulfes-tréo*, Type II. from *Aepelhendes tréo*. At times, however, he seems to have multiplied the types unnecessarily. Type III. (*Ethlastre*, *Alastre*) is the natural phonetic development of Type II. Under Apperknowle (43) the isolated *Appinknoll* which exemplifies Type II. is a sheer blunder of transcription. Similarly Type IV. under Bretton (75), viz., *Brecton*, is an example of the common error of transcribing *c* for *t*, and many other examples might be given. The real value of the types is that they should represent, not casual blunders and mistakes, but distinct and well established variants, due to the existence side by side with each other of forms presupposing different etymologies, different dialectal developments, or any other differences which mark the types off very clearly from one another.

ALLEN MAWER.

THE STORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT. By A. E. McKILLIAM. Illustrated by GILBERT JAMES. *George G. Harrap and Co.*, 1914. 192 pp. 1/- net.

The "Heroes of all Time" series, in which this volume appears, is no doubt intended for boys and girls, but the author will assuredly admit that it is none the less, or perhaps all the more, important that the facts should be correctly stated. There is nothing to complain of in this respect as regards the bulk of the book. The account of King Alfred and his activities follows closely the account given by Asser, and it is all the more surprising to find that in the account

of the Ethandun campaign, the crisis of King Alfred's fortunes, on which not alone his fate, but the fate of England, hung, the facts, as given alike by Asser and the A.S. Chronicle, are so garbled that one would think they were drawn from some second-hand story of the campaign and not from the original authorities. Members of the Viking Society may be aware that there has been much controversy of late as to the site of the battle of Ethandun, one school accepting the view that has been followed by most historians since Camden's time, that it was fought in Wiltshire, the other advocating a site in the immediate neighbourhood of Athelney. The latter view is of special interest, as the credit of showing that it was a view which must be taken seriously into account belongs mainly to our late member, the Rev. C. W. Whistler, and the first of his series of papers on the subject, "Ethandune, A.D. 878: King Alfred's Campaign from Athelney," was read before the Viking Club in November, 1898, and printed in the *Saga-Book*, Vol. IV., p. 153. We do not blame Mr. McKilliam for accepting, with the majority of historians, Camden's identification. But it is a curious fact that every historian who adopts a Wiltshire site consciously or unconsciously alters the facts and their sequence, as they are recorded, fairly minutely, by our recognised authorities, Asser and the A.S. Chronicle, and Mr. McKilliam is no exception to the rule. He makes the landing of the Danes "in Devon in Wessex" take place in mid-winter, at about the same time as the seizure of Chippenham by Guthrum's army, and emphasises this by saying that their defeat at Cynuit Castle

"was the last victory won by the men of Wessex for many a day, and long before news of it reached King Alfred nearly the whole of his kingdom was again in the power of the Danes."

Asser, however, tells us distinctly that the Danish landing took place *after* they had wintered in Wales, *i.e.*, at the close of winter, and it was immediately followed by King Alfred raising a work at Athelney and commencing to harass the Danish Army. Of this warfare, when from Easter till Whitsuntide the king "*contra paganos indefatigabiliter rebellavit*," Mr. McKilliam says not a word. Nor is he more accurate in what follows. Asser describes how the king rode to Egbryht's Stone, and how his army met him on his arrival there and marched against the Danes the following day. Our author makes him ride to Egbert's Stone and raise his standard there, and tells how "during the days that followed, one after another of the nobles . . . arrived . . . with their men, and placed themselves at the king's service." This is not the place to point out the important bearing such inaccuracies have on the question of the site, or to argue that question again, and I only give them as instances to show that there is ground for charging the author with inaccuracy in his account of the campaign. The picturesque ampli-

fications of the story which are necessary in a re-telling of it to interest the reader are on the whole judiciously managed, though the story of the king visiting the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel does not gain in credibility, when we are told that to do this he had to make his way from Athelney through Selwood Forest to the Danish camp in Wiltshire. But that is a weakness that inevitably follows when an attempt is made to reconcile the details of a story with an unsuitable locality. The illustrations are unequal. We like Mr. James best in his pictures of Othere before the king, and of the latter at sea, watching for the Danes. "The Coming of the Norsemen," by Mr. M. M. Williams, is very spirited, but, unluckily, is rather spoilt for an expert by the fact that the steering oar in the leading ship is on the port, instead of the starboard side of the vessel. The mistake is all the more surprising as the artist knows how to draw a longship.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

NORGES GAMLE LOVE, anden Række, 1388-1604, ifølge offentlig Foranstaltning, udgivne ved Absalon Taranger, med Bistad af Oscar Alb. Johnsen og Oluf Kolsrud. Andet Bind I., Statens Lovgivning, 1448-1482. *Christiania, i Commission hos Grøn-dahl and Søn.* 1914.

The first series of N.G.L. down to 1387 was issued as follows: vols. I., II. and III., 1846-1849, edited by R. Keysir and P. A. Munch, vol. I. containing the old laws of Gula-, Frosta-, Borgar- and Eidsivathing, and Bylov or Town-law, which were written down circa. 1100; II., New Laws enacted in 1277, and III., Retterbøder or amendments; vol. IV., 1885, edited by Gustav Storm, forms a supplement to vols. I.-III., while vol. V., 1895, edited by Gustav Storm and Ebbe Hertzberg, contains a *glossarium* by Hertzberg. As this *glossary* was issued after Vigfússon's edition of Cleasby's *Icelandic-English Dictionary* (Oxford, 1875) and Fritzner's *Ordbog* (2nd ed., Kristiania, 1886-1896), it gives us the latest research on the subject, the value of which is at once apparent upon comparing it with the other dictionaries. For legal terminology it should alone be consulted, as the others are quite unreliable, especially Cleasby; e.g., *svarta-slag* in Cleasby is described as "a black or dark blow, a law term, of a blow which draws no blood and to which there are no witnesses, whereas it refers to a blow which a man declares he has received, but which is "neither blue nor bloody," and of the dealing of which he has no witnesses, G. 211. etc., etc. Fritzner's *Ordbog* and the *Glossarium*, N.G.L., vol. V., now form the latest and best dictionaries of the Old Norse language.

Second Series. The second series of N.G.L., 1388-1604, was begun in 1904, when the first part of the first volume was issued, edited

by Absalon Taranger, and the remaining parts in 1912. Part I. of vol. I. contains Statens Lovgivning, 1388-1447; Part II., Kirkens Lovgivning og Vedtægter, 1388-1447; Part III., Index by Oscar Alb. Johnsen.

The Hanseatic ordinances and the various fiefs of Orkney and Shetland are of particular interest to us. The Index has been compiled on a different plan from that of the *Glossarium*, in that the text words are given and not the restored Old Norse; and Latin and O.N. words have been conveniently combined in one list. Part I. of vol. II. of this series has now been issued: Statens Lovgivning, 1448-1482, including the documents in connexion with the wadset of Orkney and Shetland to Scotland. The editorial notes to these documents are of the greatest value and help to the student.

The thanks of the Viking Society must be here publicly accorded to the Norwegian Government for its courtesy and liberality in presenting this valuable and indispensable work for Northern students to the library of the Society, as well as the whole series of *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, now under the able and indefatigable editorship of Alexander Bugge, both of which works, together, form a complete *corpus* of Norse Law. The Norwegian Government has also presented the Society with Norske Rigsregistrarnter, 12 vols., and numerous other volumes issued by Det Norske Historiske Kildeskriftfond.

A list of all the laws which probably affected Orkney, Shetland and the Hebrides has been drawn up for the Society, and all that is now wanted is a fund with which to defray the expense of translating, editing and printing them.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

LA SCANDINAVIE. LE NATIONALISME SCANDINAVE. By JACQUES DE COUSSANGE.
Paris: Libraire Plon, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 8, Rue Garancière.
1914. 3 fr. 50.

This is a study of national and patriotic movements in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, dealing particularly with Danish Slesvig and with Finland. The book is written on the eve of the war, fifty years after Slesvig was annexed by Prussia, and it brings out strongly the parallel with Alsace Lorraine. France has much to learn from the quiet, stubborn Slesvig peasants, who have successfully resisted all attempts at Germanisation. The author traces the history of this movement in Danish literature, but maintains that there is no parallel with Finland. He is strongly in favour of a defensive alliance between the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and deals at length with political and literary movements which tend to re-create their faith in themselves and base the future on their great past. This book is a stormy petrel hovering about before the great tempest breaks. It is a fervent appeal to French patriotism, written

in the very nick of time, and gives a brilliant picture of similar movements in the Scandinavian countries.

J. S.

LEHRBUCH DER NORWEGISCHEN SPRACHE. J. C. POESTION. 3rd edition. Vienna and Leipzig: A. Hartleben, 1914. Pp. 184. Price two marks.

Dr. Poestion's Norwegian Grammar is one of the best of Hartleben's excellent series, the *Bibliothek der Sprachenkunde*, and has now reached its third edition. For a thorough knowledge of the phonology and phonetics of the Norwegian as distinct from the Danish branch of the language there is no better guide on the market. The difficult question of tone, always a stumbling-block for a self-instructor, and not least in the Scandinavian languages, is considerably elucidated by the use of musical notation, as in the Swedish Grammar published by Julius Groos of Heidelberg. Following Professor Johan Storm, Dr. Poestion takes, both here and in the grammatical sections, the East Norwegian (Christiania) as the type, and shews the variations of the West Norwegian (Bergen) from it. Musical notation is also used to illustrate the different pronunciation of such homonyms as *skriver* (write) and *skriver* (writer), which are always a source of confusion to the learner. Throughout the book many references are made to the vulgar idiom; these add to the utility of the grammar for the traveller and the foreign sportsman, who may wish on their return from a summer holiday in Norway to consolidate their linguistic acquisitions. The last twenty pages of the book are occupied with some easy extracts for reading practice, taken from modern Norwegian authors, but the serious student will be well-advised to supplement these by the use of Dr. Poestion's Reading-Book, published in the same series.

The only fault which can be found with this scholarly manual is that the matter is too closely packed—the fault of so many grammars printed in Germany—and the use of the heavy German type is bad for the eyes. When we turn to the light Roman type of the Reading Extracts our eyes get relief at once. A beginner in Norwegian might take his first course in any handy Conversation Manual, such as Benett's, and should then work through Poestion, where he will find a clear explanation of many of his difficulties.

M. D.

THE ICELANDIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Reykjavík (Hið Islenzka Fornleifafélag. Founded, 1879. Publication, *Árbók*. Annual subscription, 2 kr.

This Society now exchanges its publications with the Viking Society (see Library additions). Its *Árbók* is full of interesting

papers on archæological excavations. Sigurðr Vigfússon (brother of Guðbrandr) was one of the chief founders of the Society, in 1879, and a great many of the contributions are from him, some of which were printed after his death. The chief work of the Society has been the examination of the Sagasteads, of which the results are carefully described and illustrated. In 1898 is an account by Dr. Jón Stefánsson of the excavation by Mr. W. G. Collingwood of the grave of Guðrún, heroine of *Laxdæla Saga*. In 1911 is given the procedure of the old Alþing, and an illustration of a cope of bishop Jón Arason. In 1913, old place-names in Vestmannaeyjar, and an illustration of an antemensale from Möðruvellir. Additions to the Museum of Antiquities are given from time to time, and one of the publications for 1914 was *A Guide to the Museum*, by Matthías Þórðarson, illustrated, 114 pp., price 1 kr.

The President (formaður) is professor Eiríkur Briem; vice-president (varaform.), professor Björn M. Ólsen; secretary, Pálmi Pálsson, and the treasurer Bishop Þórhallur Bjarnarson, to whom subscriptions should be sent.

A. W. J.

THE ICELANDIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Hið Islenska Sögufélag). Founded in 1902. Annual subscription 5 kr. life subscription 50 kr. Publication, *Sögurit*.

The Viking Society has now effected an exchange of proceedings with this Society from the beginning (see Library additions). *Sögurit* I. contains letters in the law-case of bishop Guðbrandr Þorláksson and others, 1592-1608. II., lives of the bishops since the Reformation. III., Annals by lawman Pál Vídalín, 1700-1709. IV., expedition of Turkish pirates from Morocco to Iceland in 1627, when several hundred people from Vestmannaeyjar were carried off into slavery. V., list of divinity students at Copenhagen, 1707-1907. VI., list of students at the theological college, Reykjavík, 1847 and after. VII., list of law students at Copenhagen, 1883-1910. VIII., life of Gísli Konráðsson enn fróði, the historian, d. 1877, aged 90. IX., acts of the Alþing, 1570-1581. X., autobiography of dean Jón Steingrímsson (in progress). XI., list of medical students, 1760-1913. XII., documents relating to Icelanders doing homage to King Frederick III., 1649 and 1662. *Skrá*, catalogue of MSS. and books in the archives of Iceland at Reykjavík.

In 1915 the Society will issue the first part of a new edition of the *Þjóðsögur* (folk-tales) of Jón Árnason. Translations into English of some of these, by George E. J. Powell and Eiríkur Magnússon, were published in London in 1864 and 1866.

The president is Dr. Jón Þorkelsson; secretary, Jón Jónsson; treasurer, Klemens Jónsson, landritari, Reykjavík.

A. W. J.

THE ICELANDIC LITERARY SOCIETY (Hið Íslenska Bókmentafélag), Reykjavík. Founded, 1816, by Rasmus Christian Rask. Annual subscription, 12s., which should be paid to the Hon. Librarian of the Viking Society. Publications, various.

An exchange of the proceedings of this Society has been arranged with the Viking Society, commencing with 1915.

Some of the chief works published are: *Safn til sögu Íslands*, in progress (4 vols. issued), containing valuable papers, such as Vigfússon on Saga Chronology, place-names by Finnur Jónsson, etc. *Skírnir*, quarterly journal of papers and reviews. *Biskupasögur*, 2 vols. *Goðafraði Norðmanna og Íslendinga*, by Finnur Jónsson. *Íslenzkar gátur, vikivakar, skemtanir og þulur*, of Jón Arnason and Ólafur Davíðsson, 6 vols., 22 kr. 50 a. *Íslenzkar fornsögur*, 3 vols. *Íslenzkt fornbréfasafn*, or *Diplomatarium* (in progress), 8 vols. issued. *Víkingasaga*, by Jón Jónsson. *Æfsaga Jóns Ólafssonar Indifara*, 2 vols., illustrated—73 separate publications in all, of the greatest historical value and interest. The annual subscription, of twelve shillings, covers all publications issued during the year. The King of Denmark is protector of the Society; Björn M. Ólsen, president; Sigurður Kristjánsson, treasurer; and Jón Jónsson, secretary, while the Viking Society acts as representative in England, to the Hon. Librarian of which annual subscriptions should be sent.

A. W. J.

THE SOCIETY OF ICELANDIC LETTERS IN COPENHAGEN (Hið Íslenska Fræðafjelag í Kaupmannahöfn) Bækur.

This Society was founded when the Copenhagen branch of the Icelandic Literary Society was amalgamated with that of Reykjavík, where the headquarters of that Society are now located. The following publications have been issued:—

Endurminningar Páls Melsteðs með myndum. 2 kr. 50 a.

Brjef Páls Melsteð til Jóns Sigurðssonar. 2 kr.

Píslarsaga síra Jóns Magnússonar, um galdramál. 1-3 parts, 5 kr.

Jarðabók Árna Magnússonar og Páls Vidalíns. 1.b., 1 and 2 parts, published at 4 kr. 50 a., to subscribers 3 kr.

Ferðabók eftir Þorvald Thóroddsen. vols. 1 and 2. Published at 11 kr., to be completed in 4 vols. at 23 kr., to subscribers at 3 kr. per vol. or 12 kr. for all.

Orðakver einkum til leiðbeiningar um rjettritun eftir Finn Jónsson. 75 a.

The following work has been sent for review:—

Afmælisrit til Dr. Phil. Kr. Kálunds, Bókavarðar við Safn Árna Magnússonar, 19 August, 1914. 107 pp.

This Festschrift contains the following papers of interest to vikings: An old astronomical treatise, by Björn M. Ólsen; Did the Icelanders reckon themselves Norwegians in the time of the Republic?, by Bogi Th. Melsteð, who concludes that they looked upon themselves as a nation apart; Two documents about a settlement (*byggð*) in the Örafa desert, with observations, by Finnur Jónsson; Contribution to the history of Icelandic dress, by Valtýr Guðmundsson, with illustrations.

The officers of the Society are: president, Bogi Th. Melsteð; treasurer, Finnur Jónsson; secretary, Sigfús Blöndal, Amagerbrogade 153, Copenhagen. Publications may be had from Mr. G. E. C. Gad, bookseller, 32, Vimmelskraftet, Copenhagen.

A. W. J.

SPECIMENS OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE, 1325-1835. With Introduction, Notes and Glossary. By W. M. METCALFE, D.D. London: Blackie and Son, Limited, 1913. 8vo, pp. vii., 227. 2s. 6d. net.

THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN. A Study in Mediæval Warfare. By W. M. MACKENZIE. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1913. Cr. 8vo, pp. vii., 114. 2s. 6d. net.

THE HIGHLAND HOST OF 1678. By JOHN R. ELDER. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1914. Demy 8vo, pp. vi., 156. 5s. net.

DAVID LAING, LL.D. A Memoir of His Life and Literary Work. By GILBERT GOUDIE. Edinburgh: Printed for private circulation by T. and A. Constable, 1913. 8vo, pp. xlii., 319.

The quartet of works above named may be viewed as proof that the old literature and the old themes of Scotland have unabated claim on a country which has always, as Bartholomew Anglicus not too kindly said, "delighted in its own." The Rev. Dr. Metcalfe has selected capital specimens of the vernacular literary achievement, equipping the neat little collection with introductions, notes and glossary. These are all well done, though one may decline the suggestion that the ruins of the Ruthwell Cross are later than the cross itself, may prefer Mr. Mackenzie's popular and historical edition of Barbour's *Bruce* to that of Professor Skeat, and may regret that reticence reached its climax in the absence of any note on *Scots Wha Hae*.

Criticism of Bannockburn reached a few years ago a stage of open revolt, when Mr. Mackenzie declared against the conventionally accepted "Borestone" hillside site of the battle, and marshalled the convergent judications of the older authorities which favour a site on the plain or Carse below. Mainly the new argument is a reversion to the testimony of John Barbour as the last evidence available for the general course of the combat and the statement of

an author evidently following excellent contemporary sources, as well as corroborated by independent English annalists. Personally it has seemed to me from the first that this new view, which is also the old view, is correct, but the contention has not convinced everybody, and there remains a division of counsel. Sir Herbert Maxwell stands stoutly up for the assailed doctrine, while Professor Tout and Dr. John E. Morris may be reckoned as typical adherents of the revised version of the historic encounter. Mr. Mackenzie's book is a vigorous and perspicuous exposition of his case. There certainly are difficulties, but the propositions maintained have neither been overthrown nor subverted by the advocates of the older opinion. The interest of the theme is heightened by a treatment which makes the battle at every point not a mere Anglo-Scottish episode, but an illustration of the mediæval art of war in Europe.

The descent of the Highland Host, in 1678, on the south-western covenanting districts of Scotland has long been a byword for an oppressive effort to overbear freedom of conscience in church government. The policy had its nemesis in the murder of Archbishop Sharp, in 1679, followed immediately by Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. Lauderdale's enterprise of 1678, to quarter troops, mainly Highlanders, upon the Ayrshire recusants in order to coerce them to sign bonds renouncing covenant and conventicle, was sufficiently striking as a political expedient to merit critical examination. Mr. Elder has collected the facts and set them forth with due care and moderation, though it is surprising to find practically no resort to manuscript authorities, or to the curious bibliographical sidelights of the period. The essay is solidly valuable as a readable, competent and well-vouched account, which fills a gap on the reference shelf of Scots history.

David Laing ranks permanently among the great Scottish antiquaries. He was born in 1793, and died in 1878, leaving behind him published works of which even the inventory is prodigious. Besides his own actual and editorial contributions (for it is perhaps as an editor that his distinction is highest), he was a mighty organizer of other men's labour. As secretary of the Bannatyne Club, he controlled or directed a series of historical and literary publications reflecting honour on the generation which both gave inspiration to and drew inspiration from Walter Scott on his antiquary side. A life, so busy as David Laing's, was worthy of a full chronicle, and the task of writing it fell into sympathetic as well as able hands when Mr. Gilbert Goudie was invited to undertake it. Laing, the son of a bookseller in Edinburgh, was himself a bookseller until his election as librarian of the Signet Library, and his life was one prolonged adventure among books. The bibliography which records his publications numbers 214 items. Two very fine portraits

are reproduced in engraving, and reveal him as man, antiquary and bibliographer with convincing sincerity. His *vera effigies* is now not less happily rendered in the pen-portrait by Mr. Goudie in this memorial volume, to which Lord Guthrie prefixes a biographical estimate supplementary to and equally appreciative with Mr. Goudie's. The book has had the good fortune to evoke a review article by Dr. David Murray in the *Scottish Historical Review* (1914), vol. XI., p. 345. This has now been issued separately under the title, *David Laing, Antiquary and Bibliographer* (4to, pp. 44. Glasgow: MacLehose, 1915). This further tribute ought to gratify Laing's admirers by its additional store of biography and bibliography—the more so in that it comes from one who himself blends, as Laing did, the antiquary in the bibliographer.

GEORGE NELSON.

THE BRUCE OF BANNOCKBURN: BARBOUR. Translated by MICHAEL MACMILLAN, D.Litt. Pp. xxxiii. + 275. *Stirling: Eneas Mackay, [1914].* 3s. 6d. net.

*This translation of Barbour's *Brus*, from its beginning to the conclusion of the account of Bannockburn, is a Scottish scholar's praiseworthy attempt to celebrate the sexcentenary of a battle, so famous in the long annals of Scotland's patriotism and valour. Barbour's original, while not hard to read, certainly does look to the uninitiated extremely crabbed and difficult. As it is not great poetry, but valuable chiefly for a certain racy vigour and for its appeal to Scots' patriotism, the ordinary reader will gain, rather than lose, by using Dr. Macmillan's version, which is on the whole—a bold thing to say of a translation—better than the original, whose form it faithfully preserves. Here is a fine passage from Book VIII. :—

"The king beheld at break of day
In close array with sword and lance
The foremost hostile band advance,
And in their footsteps following near
He saw the second band appear.
Their iron basnets burnished bright,
Flashed bravely in the morning light;
Their spears, their pennons and their shields
With light illumined all the fields;
Their horses many-coloured were,
Fluttered the brodered banners fair;
Their hauberks white as flowers, the hue
Of coats of arms, gules, argent, blue,
Caused them to glitter on the road
Like angels militant of God." (220-234).

* This review was written in 1914.—Ed.

Although the last three rhymes are not impeccable, the translator has little to fear from a comparison with his author at his best:—

"The kyng, weill soyn in the mornynge
Saw first cumand thair first eschele,
Arrait sarraly and weill;
And at their bak, sum-deill neir hand,
He saw the tother followand.
Thair basnetis burnyst war all brycht,
Agane the sonne glemand of licht;
Thair speris, thair pennownys and thar scheldis
Of licht illumynit all the feldis.
Thair best and browdyn bricht baneris,
And hors hewit on seir maneris,
And cot-armouris off seir colour,
And hawbrekis, that war quhit as flour,
Maid thame glitterand, as thai war lik
Till angellis he of hewinis rik!"

Personally, the present reviewer would have been grateful if Dr. Macmillan had used the modern Doric Scots, by which more of the old flavour would have been retained, if he had gone to Burns rather than W. Scott for his inspiration, but the majority of his readers will doubtless be better pleased with the Southern English. Dr. Macmillan is not left behind, however, even at the rare moments when the worthy Archdeacon of Aberdeen gives us a purple patch of poetry; as witness his spirited translation of the well-known passage on Freedom:—

"Oh, freedom is a glorious good!
The freeman does the thing he would;
Freedom to all much solace gives;
He lives at ease that freely lives.
A noble heart can have no ease,
Nor aught beside that may him please,
If freedom fail: no earthly bliss
Is more to be desired than this.
The man who always has been free
Can never know the misery,
The hate, the bitter sense of wrong,
That to the servile state belong."

When such teaching has for centuries been echoing in the ears of Scotsmen, can we wonder to see them to-day flocking in their thousands to the standards of Liberty?

Dr. Macmillan's Introduction to the poem should be read carefully by every student of Barbour. Patriotic as is the translator, he is impartially judicial in his treatment of certain vexed questions concerning the character of the hero and the veracity of the historian; in fact the latter question and that of the literary merits of the poet are not to be found treated better anywhere.

The book is accompanied by a sufficiency of Notes and a careful Index. The format and printing reflect great credit upon the Stirling publishing house of Eneas Mackay.

M. D.

FIFTH REPORT AND INVENTORY OF MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS IN GALLOWAY. Vol. II., Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Edinburgh*. Printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1914. Illustrations and Map. Pp. lvi., 291. Price 9/-.

As the title page informs us, this is the Fifth Report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. No one who has read these reports as they have been issued can have any other feeling than that a work of the first importance in the field of Scottish antiquities is being carried on by the Royal Commission. To review a volume like the present, in such a way as to do it justice, would require intimate local knowledge and years of special study in the various departments covered by the Report. The reviewer does not profess to have these qualifications, but his admiration of the consummate skill in which these reports are drawn up, and the care with which the monuments, etc., are inventoried, together with the excellent bibliographical lists, has increased with each succeeding issue. The splendid illustrations, of which there is an abundance in the volume before us, are another feature that enhances the value of these Reports. It is interesting to note while claims have been made for Roman occupation that the conclusion come to in the Introduction is that Galloway is more devoid of signs of Roman occupation than any other district of southern Scotland. It is also pointed out that the place-names, while showing a great preponderance of Gaelic, indicate that the Galloway Picts must have belonged to the Goidhelic as distinct from the Brythonic or Cymbric branch of the Celts. Norse influence is also recognised in many of the place-names, such as Sinniness, Sorby, Kilquhockadale and Glenstockadale (the two latter having Gaelic prefixes). The Introduction deals with such matters as the long cairns, stone circles, rock sculptures, hut circles and small cairns, defensive constructions, miscellaneous relics, ecclesiastical remains, castellated and domestic structures. The Report announces that the King has appointed Mr. A. O. Curle, formerly secretary to the Commission, to be one of the Commissioners, and his place as secretary is taken by Mr. W. M. MacKenzie. Antiquaries will look forward with interest to the periodical issues of these Reports, and when the Commission has surveyed the whole field there will be at the disposal of all students of Scottish antiquities a library which a number of years ago would be considered well-nigh an impossibility.

D. B.

THE CELTIC REVIEW. Vol. X., Nos. 36 and 37. *Edinburgh: F. and A. Constable.* 1914.

The April number of this excellent Celtic quarterly has the concluding section of Pokorný's Concise Old Irish Grammar and Reader, a work that will be highly appreciated by experts. Another

article of interest to students of philology and the kindred Celtic languages will be found in Mr. Dodgson's Biscayan Verb (No. 37). Mr. Dodgson's qualifications to deal with the subject are acknowledged by all who have given any attention to his researches in this department. Prof. MacKinnon's Gaelic Version of the Thebaid of Statius is continued, and among the other articles may be mentioned the *Feilsadh-Beag* in the Seventeenth Century (J. Reoch); the Picti and Scotti in the Excidium Britanniae (Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans). The Effect of the 1745 on the Social and Economic Condition of the Highlands, by Rev. Donald MacLean, is an article of more than ordinary interest. The editor has been well advised in republishing in the pages of the Review Dr. Carmichael's Grazing and Agrestic Customs of the Outer Hebrides. Reference to Prof. MacKinnon's resignation of the Celtic Chair at Edinburgh University is made in a biographical article dealing with his work, and in a slip attached to the same number his lamented death is announced. The Opening Address by the new Professor of Celtic, Dr. W. J. Watson, is given. It deals with the Position of Gaelic in Scotland. In addition to the articles there are notes and reviews of books which give an added interest to this quarterly.

D. BEATON.

AN OLD HIGHLAND FENCIBLE CORPS: The History of the Reay Fencible Highland Regiment of Foot, or Mackay's Highlanders, 1794-1802, with an Account of its Services in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798, by Captain I. H. MACKAY SCOBIE, F.S.A.Scot., the Essex Regiment. With Illustrations and Maps. *Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1914.* Pp. xlii., 413. 21s. net.

It may be said at the very outset that Captain Mackay Scobie has produced a work of more than ordinary interest. No doubt his subject lent itself to such treatment as would awaken interest in readers who delight in military, and especially northern military, exploits but Captain Scobie has spared no pains in making his history of the famous Highland Corps not only extremely interesting, but invaluable to the student of northern history. The opening chapters contain many interesting sidelights on the history, religion, customs and folklore of the people of the Reay Country. Such subjects as the state of Sutherland in 1794, character of the people, system of agriculture and pastoral pursuits, the tacksmen, improvement in the condition of the smaller tenantry, the fishing and kelp industry, education, social meetings and festivals, smuggling, religious aspect, superstitions, emigration, wages, kinds of food, trades, language, dress, marriage, give some indication of matter, other than military, which appear in these pages. Chapters are

devoted to the raising of the Regiment, its work in Ireland during the threatend French invasion, and later in suppressing the United Irishmen. These were days of open rebellion in the sister Isle, and Mackay's Highlanders, as loyal soldiers of the King, had a disagreeable time of it with the rebels. The conduct of the Regiment in Ireland during those troublous years is full of interest, and throws much light on that stormy period in Ireland's history. Captain Scobie has relieved the military history with many anecdotes that give piquancy to the narrative. The footnotes, with which the book are liberally supplied, are also worth reading, alike from the information they convey and the side-lights that they throw on many quaint customs and characteristics of the men. The book is profusely illustrated, there being no less than 41 illustrations (some of these in colours), with two maps, and an Appendix containing matter and documents bearing on the Regiment in one way or another. The publishers have done their work in keeping with the reputation of the firm, and they and the author are to be heartily congratulated on turning out a book that will take no mean place among regimental or military histories.

D. BEATON.

FLORA ORCADENSIS, by MAGNUS SPENCE, and THE MOSSES, by Lieut.-Colonel JAMES GRANT. *Kirkwall, D. Spence, 1914. Pages 148. Price 4/- net.*

This volume is prepared on the right lines, and will be of special service to students of distribution, as hitherto references to the Flora, and especially to the Moss Flora of the Orkneys, have been few and far between. The present volume removes the difficulty, and will certainly be of great service to botanists, in addition to which it forms a most welcome addition to the literature of these quaint Northern Islands. There is an admirable coloured map showing the physical features of the islands and the adjacent seas, as well as a general map. After giving an account of the topography of the district and biographical notes of the principal workers in the same field, Mr. Spence deals with climate factors, peat bogs, ecology, island floras, and he has also some interesting chapters on the geological factors of the islands, and their bearing upon the plants. The moss section likewise seems to be very thorough; and Lieut.-Colonel Grant records changes in the Moss Flora due to drainage, etc. Dr. C. E. Moss contributes a note on *A New Primula*, which he calls *L. scotica*, var. *orkniensis*, and Colonel H. H. Johnston gives some supplementary notes dealing with the rarer plants. There is a useful bibliography, and the book is well indexed. Portraits of Mr. Spence and Col. Grant are given, but it is not quite apparent what purpose they serve.

T. S.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, a founder of the P. and O. Coy. JOHN NICOLSON.

Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1914. Pp. 117, portrait. 2s. net.

Arthur Anderson was born February 19th, 1792, in the Bød of Gremista, near Lerwick; son of Robert Anderson (factor for Sir Arthur Nicolson), who had charge of the fish curing at Gremista. The family hailed from Unst, and was connected with the Grays of Cliff. Anderson's mother was Elizabeth Ridland, a descendant of the Sinclairs of Brue, Dunrosnes, one of the leading families in Shetland in the 16th century.

Anderson was educated in Lerwick, by Mr. Turnbull, who was afterwards minister of Tingwall, the host of Sir Walter Scott in 1814, and the prototype of Triptolemus Yellowby. He left Shetland when sixteen, "and after serving some time in the navy, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits."

The author gives a stirring account of his hero's life in connexion with the Napoleonic wars, his life of privation in London, his clerkship in a London office, into which he was taken into partnership, his firm's despatch of an impromptu war-vessel to aid the young Queen of Portugal, and finally the formation of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, of which Anderson was one of the managing directors.

An interesting account is given of his philanthropic works in his native islands. In politics he was associated with Cobden and Bright, and was elected M.P. for Orkney and Shetland in 1847, for which he sat until 1852. He died in London on February 27th, 1868, having been predeceased by his wife, Mary Ann Hill. The book is well written and of general interest.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

A GLOSSARY OF THE SHETLAND DIALECT. By JAMES STOUT ANGUS. *Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1914. Pp. 170. 4s. 6d. net.*

Mr. Angus, a veteran in Shetlandic lore, has done well in placing on record his store of dialect words--mainly those used in his native parish of Nesting. Each district has its peculiarities in dialect, as is well known to those who have consulted Dr. Jakobsen's *Ordbog*. The editor has also given an indispensable guide to the pronunciation, a feature which is lacking in most glossaries. Fortunately, he has given us a complete list of words, without eliminating what may be of Scottish origin, a task which would defy the best philologist, considering the great number of words in common between Lowland Scots and Old Norse.

Additional value is given by the notes on the folklore attached to various objects, e.g. "*Bregdi, n.*, a sea monster which has a habit of chasing boats at sea. When he overtakes a boat, he entwines his long fins about it, laying them up over the gunwales, and dives with the boat in his embrace. To prevent this catastrophe, take

the skuni [Gaelic, *sgian*, knife; Jakobsen] and slash the fins as soon as they appear on the tops of the gunwales, when he will at once let go and scuttle off. He does not like cold steel." This fabulous monster, from the similarity of its name to that of the Norse *brygde*, basking shark, has usually been explained as such; but Mr. Angus maintains that the basking shark [in Shetland called: *ho-modar*, possibly from O.N. *há-merr*] is not an object of terror to the Shetland fishermen as the brigde is. "Simmermal Day, *n.*, April 14, O.S.," is of course O.N. *sumar-mál*. In Iceland, in 1872, it was on the 20th of April and following days (Cleasby). "*Haerenger, n.*, a foureren boat [four-oared boat]; a boat of 15 or 16 feet a-keel." This is explained by Jakobsen as a six-oared boat [sex-æringr], and is evidently a corruption of the place-name *Hardanger*, in Norway, from whence it was procured.

Mr. Angus explains the *lispund* [O.N. *lins-pund*, Livonian pound] as a dry measure of 36 lbs. avdps., whereas it was fixed, in 1826, as a weight of 32 lbs. avdps. This is of course purely a historical question, but one would like to know whether it was actually reckoned as 36 lbs. in Nesting. In 1691 it was reckoned as 24 lbs. Scots, and, in 1759, as 28 lbs. Scots in Shetland.

The glossary, of course, teems with Old Norse poetic words, used chiefly as sea or tabu names, *e.g.*, "*brak*, the breaking of the sea on a rocky shore," also called *bretsh*, from O.N. *breki*, poetically, a breaker, with which compare the Gaelic *bràc*, curve as of waves before breaking; "*dronjer*, sea-name for a cow," O.N. *drjóni*, an ox—a drone. Can "*ölik*, a young ling," be from O.N. *ölun*, in Edda, explained in Cleasby as "a kind of fish, mackerel?" Dr. Jakobsen suggests **äl-langa*, or **val-langa*. Perhaps the Shetland name may explain the Edda "kind of fish." A receptacle for stolen goods is called a *lünhús*, which is O.N. *leyni-hús*. One misses the fluke or flounder, O.N. *flóki*; does it not occur in Nesting or Shetland?

The author has communicated the following additional errata (omitting obvious misprints): read Beltan, May 13 N.S.; *s.v.* *Bergulti*, for *black goby* read *ballan wrasse*; for *Forsegen* read *Forlegen*; for *Prettidangers* read *Prettidancers*; p. 167, for *Hear ta* etc. read *Here ta say it and here ta lay it*.

Mr. Angus is to be congratulated and thanked for his scientific contribution to the study of the Shetland dialect, and it is to be hoped he will soon give us a collection of Shetland folk-lore, traditions and customs.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

PARISH REGISTERS OF CANISBAY (Caithness) 1652 to 1666, with Preface.

Edited by the Rev. D. BEATON, Wick. *Scottish Record Society*, December, 1914. Part LXVII.

These Registers of baptisms and matrimonial contracts and marriages in the parish of Canisbay have now been issued by the

Scottish Record Society, and contain many interesting and well-known names, of which many still survive in the district. There are among them Sinclairs, Groats, Mowats, Kennedys, Bremners, Bains, Dunnets, Ogstones (now Houstons) and others. There is a preface by Mr. Beaton, in which he points out the genealogical and other interest of the lists which, with sponsors and others, contain a very large number of names.

Stirring times were those in which these folk were born and lived and married, when Cromwell was sending his Ironsides even unto John o' Groats, when the great project of the Union with England was being debated and defeated again and again in English Parliament after Parliament, when Monk was setting Scotland by the ears, first for the Roundheads, then for King Charles, when he was, or was about to be, restored. Yet, in these humble annals, of all this there is no trace. Its inhabitants were born and wedded, and no doubt died, though we have not here the Register of their deaths. The Canisbay Records have long been known as well-preserved and valuable, and we trust that we may have more of them deciphered and rendered accessible, and that other parishes may follow suit under the same able Editor.

J. G.

HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF CAT (Caithness and Sutherland) from the earliest times to the year 1615. By the late Rev. ANGUS MACKAY, M.A., Author of the *Book of Mackay*, &c., &c. Edited by the Rev. D. BEATON, Wick, with Foreword by LORD REAY. Wick: Peter Reid and Coy. 1914. 10/6 net.

This posthumous work forms one of the most serious attempts which have yet been made to elucidate the history of the Counties, now known as Sutherland and Caithness, but formerly comprised in the Pictish Province of Cait or Cat, which extended from the Pentland Firth as far south as the Kyle of Sutherland. Most of the recent writers since the time of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, whose original MS. of 1630, still in Dunrobin Castle, was published in 1813, with an addition by Gilbert Gordon of Sallagh which brought it down to 1650, have confined their efforts to more popular accounts of either Sutherland and the Reay Country or of Caithness. No one of the short historical statements contained in these accounts has approached the high standard of the work now before us in research or learning.

There are, necessarily, in a work which never received its final touches from the pen of its writer, many faults of diction, and some inaccuracies, but in the merit and general interest of the work and the excellent notes added by Mr. Mackay and by his Editor, Mr. Beaton, one forgets any blemishes; and we agree with the late Lord Reay that "the Author has handled his subject so

as to make it a contribution to national history." The contribution, it may be added, is a valuable one, because it was the lifelong work of one who was a student of Norse literature and a Gaelic scholar as well, and, in the Reay Papers which he discovered, he had access to sources which, through the temporary disappearance of the documents, had long been closed to the inquirer and historian.

At the same time, we must record our regret that no independent inquirer has had the treasures—the almost unique treasures—of the Dunrobin Muniment Room open to him, save the compilers of *Origines Parochiales* and of *The Sutherland Book*; and to this regret we add one other, that Mr. Curle's Inventories of the Monuments of Sutherland and of Caithness were not published by the Royal Commission until after Mr. Mackay's death. With the Dunrobin Charters and papers, and with the Inventories, and a lifetime to devote to their study, many additions could have been made to *The History of the Province of Cat*, and, had Mr. Mackay lived, he would undoubtedly have made them, and made them well. In no chapter is the want of Mr. Curle's Inventories more felt than in the first, where Mr. Mackay is content with a few, and those not the best, instances of prehistoric remains to illustrate his narrative. The second chapter is almost entirely a reprint of an early paper by the Author on the ancient Ptolemaic Geography of N. Scotland, and contains an attempt, generally successful, to deal with the Place-names. The third chapter treats of the Celtic Saints of the North, with full recognition of the valuable contributions made to that study by the Rev. A. B. Scott of Helmsdale, and contains an interesting and original, and probably the only correct, reading and translation of the Ogam inscription on the Kilmalie Stone, now in the Museum at Dunrobin. (Compare Nicholson's *Golspie and its Folklore*, pp. 268 sqq. (1897), from whom Mr. Mackay differs). The vexed question of Pict and Scot he hardly touches upon. It cannot even be said that "he looks the difficulty boldly in the face, and passes on"!

The Viking Society is, however, mainly concerned with the fourth chapter, dealing with the Advent and Settlement of the Norsemen, who held Caithness and Sutherland, as the Place-names and Sagas prove, for several hundred years. Here we see the advantage of the Gaelic scholar dealing with Saga-times. For he does not trust to the Sagas alone. The account is, indeed, compressed: the perspective of a book which deals with a period, after prehistoric times, of 1,000 years or so, with many claims on its space for the later centuries, does not permit more than, say, 25 pages to be devoted to Norse times. There are inaccuracies in these pages, but they are few, and mainly verbal, and in Norse words, and there are many gaps which might, had the writer lived, have been filled in. The account of this period is, however, on the whole, a good one.

To the student of the early history of N. Scotland, the fifth and subsequent chapters are full of interest, and are well worth careful perusal, while to the Sutherland and Caithness man they cannot fail to prove most attractive, dealing as they do with the Gunns, Keiths, Cheynes, Oliphants, Sutherlands, Mackays, Sinclairs, Mathesons, Murrays, and the Assynt Macleods. With these families and their history no one was more competent to deal than Mr. Mackay, and "The History of the Province of Cat" is a book which every Sutherland and Caithness man ought to possess, and which will be of service to every student of Scottish History. Will no one bring it down to the present day? J. G.

REPORT ON SCOTTISH ORNITHOLOGY IN 1913, INCLUDING MIGRATION. By E. V. BAXTER and L. J. RINTOUL. Scottish Naturalist extra publication, No. 3. *Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd*, 1914. 1s. 6d. net.

Bird lovers are deeply indebted to Miss Evelyn V. Baxter and Miss Leonora Jeffrey Rintoul for the very interesting report they give of Ornithology and Bird Migration. It is much to the credit of these ladies that by their industry, persuasion and example they have set a whole galaxy of observers to work on lines congenial to most of them. The prince of observers is Mr. Wm. Eagle Clark, the keeper of the Natural History section of the Edinburgh Museum—a man who, for the sake of advancing the knowledge of his science, never spares himself from the hardship inseparable from observing bird-life and bird migration on such places as Fair Isle, Aukerry, Pentland Skerries and other outposts of Scottish life. Then the Duchess of Bedford sets a fine example to people of humbler rank how their spare time may be utilised to further ornithology. The Misses Baxter and Rintoul not only observe on such outposts as May Island, but they provide schedules and stimulus for the host of observers they enlist in this excellent work. Our lighthouse-keepers must find it a great source of interest to observe and tabulate what passes from day to day. The work under review is the 3rd Report, or extra publication of the *Scottish Naturalist* for 1913. In it the migration of many birds are recorded, of whose movements we would be entirely ignorant were it not for these well-kept records. The most remarkable part of the story is the number of birds which come from the Continent, driven thither by stress of weather or by loss of direction, in fog and haze. Among these we find birds new to Scotland, as the Gull Billed Tern on the Pentland Skerries, and several more new to faunal areas, as the Short-toed-lark and the Wood-lark on Aukerry; the Blue-headed and Grey-headed Wagtails from Fair Isle, and a Snowy-owl on Sulekerry. A large number of the rare migrants have been observed in Orkney, Shetland and the Hebrides. What strikes one as most surprising is the undoubted fact that many of our birds which were

considered stationary are really migrants. Snipe, for example, are always found on our marshes, nesting there, wintering there, and often shot there. But the record from Sule Skerry and elsewhere leaves no doubt that many at least migrate. Whether all do is open to question. Those nesting in Orkney may move further south, and a fresh supply come from Norway, etc. Sportsmen say that the presence of the Jack-snipe in Orkney, for it does not nest here, is an indication that the migration of the common Snipe has commenced. There is no doubt that this mysterious instinct in Nature for the preservation and perfection of bird life insists on migration everywhere, even among our Black-birds and Thrushes, yea, even Starlings and Sparrows. We recommend this little volume as a trustworthy and valuable compendium of bird-life and bird-migration to those interested in the subject. MAGNUS SPENCE.

RECORDS OF THE EARLDOM OF ORKNEY, 1299-1614. Edited with Introduction and Notes by J. STORER CLOUSTON. *Edinburgh: The Scottish History Society, 1914.*

This volume of c.+515 pp., contains 241 documents, the majority of which have now been printed for the first time, some are summarised and translations alone are given of Latin and Norse deeds. The appendix gives 25 genealogical tables of Orkney families. Facsimiles are given of two documents of 1440 and 1489-90, and of the seals of a jury in 1584. There is a good index of 45 pp. compiled by Mr. Henry Paton, junior. Those documents which are now printed for the first time have been transcribed by the Rev. Henry Paton, who has also translated the Latin deeds, while the Norse deeds (other than those reprinted from *Orkney and Shetland Records* of the Viking Society translated by Dr. Jón Stefánsson) have been translated by Dr. Edvard Bull, of Christiania.

The Editor has, in his Introduction of a hundred pages, approached the subject mainly from a social and genealogical point of view. It is impossible, in the limited space available, to review the whole subject. Attention has already been called in *Old-Lore Miscellany*, VIII., 68, and *Scottish Historical Review*, XVI., 172, to Mr. Clouston's treatment of the reviewer's work.

Mr. Clouston quotes (pp. xciii., 37) Dr. Bull's opinion that the term *góðr-maðr* good-man, in a document of 1425 (not 1424, as is obvious from the covering letter of 1425, p. 47), meant *gentleman*, and from this Mr. Clouston concludes that the forensic term 'goodmen' applied to members of the assize, etc., proves that they were also gentlemen. In Old Norse the term *góðr-maðr*, is used in many senses, but chiefly: (1) righteous man, (2) trustworthy man, as a forensic term, and (3) a man of standing, a gentleman, as used in the document of 1425. The forensic term *góðr-maðr*, pl. *góðir menn*, is defined in the *Glossarium to Norges Gamle Love* as 'trustworthy,

honourable and well-esteemed persons,' such as members of courts, witnesses, etc.

The king's council consisted of the best men, *bestir-menn*, who advised him *með hinna beztra manna ráði*, whereas the *lögretta* of the lawman consisted of good men, *góðir-menn*, who advised him *með góðra manna ráði*; and in accordance therewith, in Orkney, in 1438 (p. 71), the *hirðmannastefna*, a court of the earl's men, consisted of the 'gentles' of the country, and was presided over by the earl, whereas the lawthing consisted of 'sundry good men of the country,' and was presided over by the lawman. And, moreover, in the above-mentioned document of 1425, it was decided to send a suitable company of the 'best men' to lay their case before the king. In Orkneyinga Saga these two terms, 'good men' and 'best men' are also used, the 'best men' being, obviously, the *gæðingar*, who Vigfússon erroneously calls 'goodmen' in his inaccurate genealogical tables to the Rolls text of the Saga. In Norse Law the *höfðingi* and *beztr maðr* are classed together. In Norse and Orkney documents, the term 'goodmen' is applied to tinkers, tailors, soldiers and sailors (see *Orkney and Shetland Records*, Index II., s.v. *designations, gode mend*, etc.).

In Orkney documents, which are in English, the assize is described after the fashion of the Scottish small assize—worthiest and best of the land, famous, discreet and unsuspect (Orkney): the best and worthiest of the country, least suspect, &c. (Scots). In none of the Norse documents are these long-winded terms used. The Scottish great assize consisted of 'noble persons and gentlemen,' corresponding to the Orkney *hirðmanna-stefna* of 'gentles.' The latter court was presided over by the earl, and consisted of leading landowners in both Orkney and Shetland; whereas the lawthing was presided over by the lawman, and consisted of Orkney landowners only, rich and poor. Take one instance: Goodman and Roithman Magnus Clouston, of that ilk, 1522 (pp. 95, 438, lxii.), was in the possession of one-third of four pennylands, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ pennyland= $2\frac{2}{3}$ marks of land, or, approximately, 8 acres of arable land. This clearly proves that the term 'goodman' was applied to the smallest landowners. In 1653, Richard Clouston's holding in Clouston was of the annual value of 2 meils 3 settings of malt (=420 lbs. Scots=460 lbs. avdps. of malt, of the value of 5-12ths of a barrel of butter), or £8 6s. 8d. Scots=13s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stg.

In a by-law of Orkney in 1623, the minimum holding of a tenant was fixed at one farthingland in the Mainland and South Isles and one pennyland in the North Isles, approximately the proverbial 'three acres'; and in Shetland, in 1630, a by-law was passed "forbidding any person to marry and set up house who has not forty pounds Scots (=£3 6s. 8d. stg.) of free gear, or some lawful trade to live by; and that none set house or land to such persons."

The whole of the township of Clouston was only six pennylands, or 12 marks of land, approximately 32 acres of arable land.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Clouston describes the members of the lawthing, or assize, as "a limited selection from the greater odal families, consisting of 'the best landed men,'" "hereditary representatives of old chieftain families," "gentles," "*nobiles*" (thereby mixing them up with the members of the *hirðmanna-stefna*), whereas there were many of them who owned only a few acres of land, of which an instance has just been given. In proof of his contention that the members of the assize were descended from the 'old chieftains,' Mr. Clouston states that "a few apparent instances of such descent are noted in the pedigrees." To take the first two instances:

CLOUSTON OF CLOUSTON.

From Hakon Klo (1123-59, 2nd son of Havard Gunn's son and Bergliot, da. of Earl Paul of Orkney), the name Klostaðr, found as Cloustath in the earliest rentals: the traditional descent taking this roithman family back to that date (*footnote*; tradition extant about 1820, when the 19th was in Clouston). Hakon m. Ingigard, da. of Sigurd Slembi, and left issue:—Havard, Sigurd, Harald, and Erik.

John, m. Evot (Germiston?), who, as his widow, sold land* in Germiston to Earl William (*i.e.*, between 1434 and 1471)," etc.

It is here asserted that the place Clouston took its name from the nickname of Hákon kló, in the middle of the 12th century, and that he was, therefore, the ancestor of the Clouston family! Rygh has shewn conclusively that place-names in *staðir*, preceded by a person-name, were formed in the colonisation period of the Viking Age, which in Orkney terminated in 900, at the latest. There is also another Kló-staðir, in Shetland, derived by Jakobsen from kló, a point, or claw, of land, such as we also find in a pronounced form in the Orkney Clouston. (See *Old-Lore Miscellany*, VII., 135).

The next instance is that of:

FLETT OF NETHERBROUGH.

Thorkel Flett was a chieftain of Earl Paul.

Slain 1137, and succeeded by son Hafliði.

Kolbein, William.

("good-men," 1424), etc.

This is, however, Þorkell flatr, or flettir, *i.e.*, 'flat' or 'flake,' indicating a slender man, and there were no fixed surnames in Orkney till the 15th century.

Mr. Clouston derives the surname Baikie from a place, Beaquoy, in Orkney—but Baikie is the name of a parish, church and castle in Forfarshire; and, moreover, O.N. *Kvi*, Orkney *quoy*, pronounced *Kwee* and *Kwäi*, never loses its *w* sound, *Kvi* never becomes *Kee* or *Käi*.

The spelling of Norse words is faulty: 'garð or staðr'; the *gæðingar* are referred to as *gæðinga*! and *gæðingum*! p. 394. Among misprints: 'gentiles'! for 'gentiless,' *i.e.*, gentles; kindom, p. 33; baillie, p. 52; Annunciation, p. 96, for Visitation, as in the original, and as corrected in *errata* to *Orkney and Shetland Records*. Lige-

* 1 pennyland of 4 marks, about 11 acres.

postay, p. 262, is explained as 'bedridden,' whereas it is a Scottish forensic term meaning in sound health, as opposed to bedfast. An acquaintance with Scottish legal terminology is indispensable in editing Orkney documents written in English. Upgestry, pp. 109, 208, might have been explained as O.N. *gestferð*, *gestfedri*; also *orbotamal*, p. 19, as O.N. *úbótamál*. In the abstract, p. 34, the most important statement has been omitted, viz., that Craigie had been a trusty observer, in Orkney, of the laws of the king of Norway; while the heading, p. 45, 'native laws,' should have been 'Norwegian laws,' as described in the text in the usual form as used in the king's oath. On p. 10, the translation of a printed text (D.N., II., p. 144): '14 pounds worth,' should read '45 pounds worth,' *xlv*. has been misread for *xiv*, although it should have been obvious that a reward of 25 pounds would not have been offered for the recovery of a person's own property of the value of 14 pounds! Lands 'which were *judged* to [be the property of] my lord the earl for the debt,' should read: 'which were *adjudged* (*dæmdar*) to my lord the earl for the debt.' On p. 12, '50 merk burnt, 20 shillings, 6 pennies' (= 51 marks, 7 shillings and 2 pence!) should read: '50 marks, 12 shillings and 6 pence,' *xij* has been misread as *xx*.

Mr. Clouston has rendered a great service to the study of the history of Orkney, especially during its darkest period, by giving so many documents hitherto unknown and unprinted.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

Note.—The late Mr. Roland Saint-Clair has, in his widely circulated type-script, 'The Bonnie House of Clouston,' shewn (pp. 5-8) that the heraldic bearing on the seal of William Thyrgilson, lawman of Orkney, attached to the above-mentioned document of 1425, is identical with that of Calder of that Ilk, in Nairn, Scotland, viz., "Or, a buck's head cabossed sa., attired gu." He points out that Patrik Kaldar was one of the goodmen of Kirkwall who were arbiters, on May 25th, 1369, between bishop William and Hákon Jónsson, the Norwegian governor of Orkney and Shetland (D.N., I., p. 308). The genealogy was, therefore, probably:

Patrik Kaldar
arbiter 1369

Thorgils [Patriksson, or Kaldar]

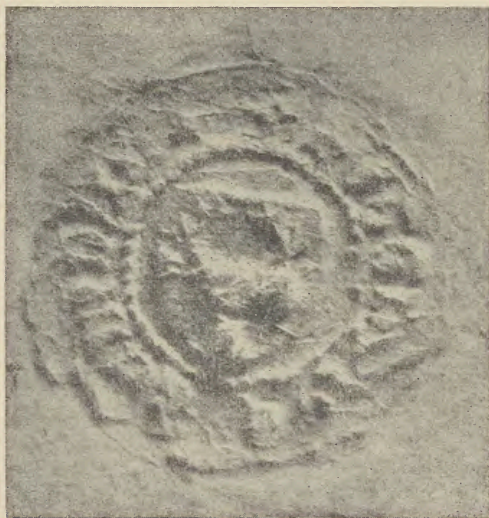
William Thorgilsson
Lawman of Orkney, 1425.

Patrik Thorgilsson
alive 1425.

The lawman used his father's seal, of which the legend, it is now suggested, was "[S. Th]uggi. [Patriki] Qundam," the seal of Thorgils son of the late Patrik. With which compare the similar legend in *Norske Sigiller*, No. 20.

In a very clear photograph of the seal, in the reviewer's possession (reproduced below), in the space where [Patriki] has been suggested, the first letter looks like a P, (which Mr. Clouston at first read as a K, but now as a runic V, and at the end is, what may be, the last half of the letter 'K.' This defaced word, which looks like wax ruts, may be [Kaldari]. In *Proceedings* S.A. Scot., LII., 195, LVII., 312, Mr. Clouston reads this part of the legend as "VLVA(D)R," "i.e., Klustader"! "Klustader appears in early sixteenth-century records as Cloustath, and finally as Clouston. This William son of Thorgils was probably grandfather of William of Cloustath, found as 'rothman' (one of the representative landowners who formed the head courts) from 1500 to 1522."

The Danish Rigsarkivar wrote in 1919, that he had "discussed the legend in question with Mr. Clouston, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion." Notwithstanding this, Mr. Clouston, in a paper read before the Orkney Antiquarian Society, (printed in the *Orkadian*, February 7th, 1924), writes: "William Thorgilsson, Lawman of Orkney in 1422-25, was the son of Thorgils Clouston, as shown by his seal (*Proceedings* of Soc. of Antiq. Scot., 1917-18, p. 195) and the family name was always Clouston thereafter." The authority referred to by Mr. Clouston is his own reading of the word in dispute, as quoted in the previous paragraph above.



Seal used by William Thorgilsson, lawman
of Orkney in 1425.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. By W. J. SEDGEFIELD, Litt.D. Manchester: At the University Press, 1915. Pp. xlviii., 208. 10s. 6d. net.

It is nine years since Professor Sedgefield's book was published, and since then much research on the place-names of the district has been carried out, especially by Dr. Ekwall (*Scandinavians and Celts in the North-West of England*, Lund, 1918; and *English Place-names in Ing*, Lund, 1923). Reference to these works will correct many of Sedgefield's etymologies and will supplement his work by including a large number of names he omits. In such a district as Cumberland and Westmoreland, where the Celtic, Anglian, and Scandinavian elements are so well evidenced, any work on the place-names of the district will seem incomplete without detailed reference to their respective influence.

The names inserted by Sedgefield are badly selected. A large number of names are treated without early spellings, and etymologies given without such forms are simply hazardous guesses. Sedgefield had, apparently, seen the proofs of the then unpublished *Register of St. Bees* (Surtees Society, 1915), but he did not make full use of it as the following examples (selected at hazard) show:—

(a) Names omitted by Sedgefield: *Coneyside* (c. xii C. *Cuningeshow*, p. 45; xii C. *Coningshou*, p. 83), O.N. *konungr*, O.N. *haugr*; *Dent* (a hill) (c. 1200 *Dinet*, p. 202) probably < Brit. **din*, O.W. *din* "a fort" (cf. Moorman, *W. Riding Place-names*, s.v. *Dent*); *Ellergill Beck* (le *Ellergyll*, p. 367) < O.N. *elrir* "alder" + O.W. Scand. *gil*; *Howgill* (1161-84 *Holgile*, *Holegyll*, p. 206) < O.N. *holr* "hollow" + O.W. Scand. *gil*; *Pow* (1161-84 *Pol*, p. 206) < O.E. *pōl* "pool" The river-names *Ehen*, *Keekle* (1119-40 *sicut eadem Chechel cadit in Egre et Egre in mare, et nominatim capellam de Egremont*, p. 29; c. 1200 *Egre*, p. 202; 1327 *agua de Eghen*, p. 132; c. 1230 *Kekel*, p. 103) and *Derwent* (xii C. *Derewent*, p. 40; also c. 1275 *Derwentwater*, p. 531) are also omitted.

(b) Names inserted without early spellings: *Allerby* (*Aylewardby*, p. 532), *Brownrigg* (1337 *Brownrig*, p. 243), *Dubwath* (1282-86 *Dupwath*, p. 145); *Gaisgill* (1310 *Gagesgylle*, *Gasegille*, Whitby Chartulary, Surtees Soc., pp. 264, 266); *Gutterby* (1235 *Godrickeby*, p. 254) < O.E. *Godric*, not *Guhtard*; *Harras* (c. 1220 *Harrais*, p. 175, 1447 *Harres*, p. 482), probably < O.N. *hár* + O.N. *hrøysi* "cairn"; *Haverigg* (c. 1182-84 *Haverigg*, p. 54) < O.N. *hafri* (and not a personal name); *Haybrough* (e. xiii. C. *Hayberhe*, p. 396) < O.E. *hēah*, O.Angl. *hēh* + O.Angl. *berg* "hill" (not from O.E. *burh*; cf. too, *Haber* in Wmld.).

(c) Unidentified M.E. place-names. Because a name cannot be identified with any modern place-name, it is no excuse for its omission. Frequently such names are of great value in determining the extent of racial influence and for M.E. lexicography. Sedgefield omits, for example, the following names of Scandinavian origin:—*Aldegail* (O.W. Scand. *geil* "ravine"), *Apiltrewah* (O.N. *vað* "ford"), *Arkelflat* (O.N. pers. n. *Arkill*, O.N. *flot* "level meadow"), *Frithebek*, *Fletehoumire* (O.N. *mör*), *Leirigges* (O.N. *leir* "muddy" + O.N. *hryggr*), *Levedibuthes* (O.W. Scand. *búð*), *Northscoh* (O.N. *skógr* "wood"), *Saithegile* (O.W. Scand. *gil*),

Scalderscogh, Scarthgate (O.N. *skarð* "clearing, mountain pass" + O.N. *gata*), *Thorfinesakyr* (O.N. pers.n. *þorfinn*).

There are many symptoms in Professor Sedgefield's book of the disease which Mr. Collingwood wittily calls "an epidemic of eponymitis." It is not necessary to derive *Ambleside*, *Appleton*, *Askham*, *Barbon*, *Bolton*, *Carlton*, *Crook*, *Dalton*, *Lambrigg*, *Murton*, *Stainton*, and *Thornton* from (in many instances, rare) personal names *Amal*-, *Eadbeald*, *Aski*, *Bera*, *Beaduhelm*, *Karli*, *Krókr*, *Dalle*, *Lambi*, *Mör*, *Steinn*, and *Þorunn*, when the descriptive elements *hamel* (< O.E. *hamelian* "to mutilate"), *æppel*, *askr* (dat. plur. *askum*), *bære* "bare," *boþl*, *karla* (gen. plur.), *krókr* "nook," *dæl*, *lamb*, *mör*, *steinn*, *þorn*, especially when frequent examples are found which prove the name is a common type: *Bolton* is found 5 or 6 times in Yorkshire alone; *Appleton*, *Murton* (*Morton*) are very common; *Daltūn*, *stāntūn*, and *þorntūn* are found in O.E. charters.

In a number of cases Sedgefield has quoted as parallels names which are alike only in their modern forms. In dealing with *Cargo*, he compares *Cargo Fleet* in the North Riding, but early spellings of the latter name (1119 *Caldecotes* Surt. Soc. 85, p. 5; 1129 *Caldecotes*, ib., p. 3; 1160-1175 *Caldecotes*, Farrer's *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ii., no. 656; 1288 *Caldecottes*, Yorks. Archeol. Soc. Record Series, 23, p. 76; 1303 *Kaldecottes*, Surt. Soc. 49) show that there is no connexion between the two names. *Leventhorpe* (or *Linthorpe*) in the North Riding stands on the R. Leven, and does not help Sedgefield's interpretation of *Levens* as from a personal name. *Dissington* (Northumberland) < O.E. *Dicingatūn* and throws no light on the etymology of *Distington*. *Wharton* he compares with *Kirkby Wharfe* and suggests a personal name as the common element, but *Kirkby Wharfe* stands very near the R. *Wharfe*.

Other points to be noted are: *Unthank* is a common name in Yorkshire and other Northern counties for an unprofitable piece of land. *Seaton* (which lies very near the sea) should be derived from O.E. *sā-tūn* "sea-farm" (and not from O.N. *sætr*). *Toothill* is a common name in Yorkshire for a "look-out hill." The work, nevertheless, is a valuable contribution to the study of place-names by one who is no narrow linguistic pedant, and shows very refreshing originality in its methods of dealing with the problems of a peculiarly difficult district.

Leeds, July, 1924.

A. H. SMITH.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF ENGLAND AND WALES. By Rev. J. B. JOHNSTON.
London: John Murray, 1915. 15s. net.

Mr. Johnston has collected a large amount of useful material in this book, but it is a work to be used with the greatest care; for though the literature and sources available to the author before 1915 were limited, there are many errors that point to insufficient knowledge of topography and historical phonology. A few examples of the mistakes that mar almost every page are: the derivation of *Aysgarth* (Yorks.) from the pers.n. *Æcce* and O.N. *garð*, whereas it is really "oak-clearing" (O.N. *eik* and O.N. *skarð*); the first element of *Tanfield* cannot be

derived from O.E. *Teona*, for reasons of phonology, but is rather O.E. *Tonna*, **Tanna* (Redin); in Wycliffe the first element is not O.E. *hwit*, for though there is a cliff it is certainly not white: probably it is the O.E. personal name *Hwita*. Place-name students must realise that topographical knowledge of the districts dealt with is essential; this requirement alone might have deterred Mr. Johnston from undertaking so ambitious a scheme.

If the book is intended to be a work of popular reference—and that seems to be its position—the unreliability of its etymologies condemns it at once, for, however much the layman is asked to take on trust (and it must be much), it should not be forgotten that he is unable to dispute the results of the inquiry. The arrangement of the book also does not commend it for popular use: it consists of a short introduction, followed by a long list of names. Taylor's *Words and Places*, though antiquated, remains the better book for popular use because it sets forth general principles more clearly and interestingly. Mr. Johnston might better have followed the lines of Taylor's book, using material taken from the county monographs that are reliable.

The student will find the work useful for hasty reference, but even for this purpose there is a serious defect: most of the early forms are quoted without reference. It is impossible to tell whether Mr. Johnston has identified the names correctly or has given the forms accurately. One or two examples (with sources given) give us reason to doubt his accuracy; the forms for Gilling, which he quotes as *in Gethlingum*, *Gæthlingum* from Bede, we are unable to find either in Bede's Latin history or in the Old English translation. Cleasby: 1202, *Clasebi* (if the source is Yorkshire Fines) should be corrected to *Clesebi*. *Stane* (A. S. Chron. 993 A) refers to Folkstone, not to Staipes, Middlesex. A number of names are discussed without early spellings; this is frequently an unavoidable difficulty, but a more thorough search of sources would often have helped the author. *Aspatria* appears c.1230 *Ascpatric* (Sedgefield), 1291 *Askpatrik* (Charter Rolls), and is clearly "Patrick's ash" (O.N. *askr*).

The introduction deals briefly with the various racial strata in English place-nomenclature, but does not add much to Taylor's work, unless it be "The Norman Element" and the notes on the phonology of the place-names. The latter could well have been omitted. The common elements would have been much better treated under the original forms, not the modern, and the list should have contained more examples from the list of names. With more complete reference to his examples, Mr. Johnston would have got a clearer idea of their significance. He might have noticed, for instance, that the element *stow* is usually found compounded with the name of a saint or a word of religious associations. Thus Instow (D.B. *Johannestou*: not given by Johnston) is "the place dedicated to St. John." O.E. *wic* (in the north, at any rate) usually has a personal name for its first element. Yarnwick, then, should be derived from the O.E. personal name *Georna*, and not from O.E. *gearn*, "yarn."

A. H. SMITH.

ORKNEY AND THE LAST GREAT WAR. Being extracts from the correspondence of Admiral Alexander Græme of Græmeshall, 1788-1815. Edited, with Notes, by Patrick Sutherland Græme. Pp. vi.+75. *Kirkwall: William Peace and Son.* 1915.

The Great War, 1914-18, began on the centenary of the completion of the 'Last Great War,' 1788-1814.

This book consists of correspondence between David Petrie, factor for Græmeshall in Orkney and Admiral Græme of Græmeshall and others connected with the Græmeshall family and estate. The Editor gives an interesting biographical notice of the Admiral, who was the last of the male line of Græmeshall, and was succeeded by his cousin, Alexander Sutherland, who assumed the name of Græme.

A great deal of light is thrown on the history of Orkney during the period of the war—local, not general, pressing; opposition to Fencibles; lack of kelp-workers; a piper and drummer used in enlisting recruits; report of French privateers in Orkney in 1795; introduction of straw-plaiting in 1804; Sandey 'wreckers,' etc.

In 1794, Græme wrote: "Every place is drained for recruits, and no saying when or where the war will end; but it is better having war abroad than Rebellion at home."

The *obiter dicta* of lady, and less important, correspondents are interesting, e.g.:—

Jean Traill, in 1795: "It has been a distressful, ruinous war, and I suppose the glory of England lost for ever." In the same year, William Edwards, formerly gardener at Græmeshall, wrote from Dalgetty Castle: "Nothing here is going on so brisk as recruiting men for the armys abroad, and as trade and manufacturys in this corner is much worsted, a spirit of entering His Majesty's service is one prevailing article among the young men. The only toast is—Down with the French and the Devil. For my part, I hope never to kill a Frenchman, and am very sorry to hear of such effusion of human blood. The country in general is very loyal subjects." David Petrie wrote in 1799: "I fancy there will be no peace until the French are confined to their own Republic." In 1805 he wrote: "The world is always growing worse."

In announcing the victory at Trafalgar, Græme wrote of Nelson: "the most extraordinary man this country ever produced; but he died as he wished and ought to have died."

Alexander Petrie wrote, on board H.M. sloop "Havock," in 1813, from The Great Belt: "we stood down the Sleeve, and next morning, the 11th [August], we captured two small sloops in company with the 'Strenuous' Brig." The Reviewer would note here that the "Strenuous" was commanded by Captain Nugent, whose wife was a daughter of John Johnston of Coubister, Orkney, and on board, as midshipmen, he had his two brothers-in-law, James (born 1798) and John Johnston, descendants of Graham of Breckness.

The book forms a most valuable addition to the historical literature of the war.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

BAMFF CHARTERS, A.D. 1232-1703. With Introduction, Biographical Summary and Notes. Edited by Sir JAMES H. RAMSAY, Bart., of Bamff., Litt.D., LL.D. *Oxford University Press*, 1915. Pp. v. +392. 15s. net.

Record students will feel grateful to Sir James Ramsay for presenting them with a volume of private documents which throw light on the social conditions and customs of far-away days. Needless to say, the volume is excellently produced and edited. The illustrations of seals will, also, be of interest to many. In the Preface the editor gives a brief summary of items of interest occurring in the documents. The biographical notices of the outstanding persons mentioned is a feature that will appeal to students. The volume concludes with very full indexes of persons and of places. If other Scottish lairds would present the documents of their charter chests to the public in the carefully edited style of the volume before us students of history would be much indebted to them.

D. BEATON.

THE PROSE EDDA. By SNORRI STURLUSON. Translated, with an introduction, by A. C. BRODEUR. *New York: American-Scandinavian Foundation. London: Humphrey Milford*, 1916. Pp. xxii., 264. 6/6 net.

There has long been a need for a good translation into English of the Prose Edda. The magnificent mythology of the Old Norse is known to the English public chiefly in sentimental paraphrases, which are reducing its great stories in popular estimation to the level of fairy tales for children. The last translation, by Dasent, was a work of great merit, but it has for some time been out of print, and readily accessible only in libraries which give special attention to Scandinavian literature. And it has defects which make it hardly desirable to reprint.

Mr. Brodeur's translation is certainly the most accurate: it corrects Percy's translation (in *Mallet's Northern Antiquities*) and Dasent's again and again. It has also the advantage of being based on an excellent text—that of Prof. Finnur Jónsson. Compared with Dasent's work, Mr. Brodeur's English is often not so happily phrased, but his vocabulary is more natural. He contents himself with a moderate use of archaisms. But he is a little too careful to be literal—and it is a well-known paradox that the translation that is too literal is ultimately the least literal. It fails to represent the literary quality of the original as may a reasonably free translation. Sometimes the over-literal rendering is hardly intelligible as English, and the reader who does not know the original

Icelandic would be at a loss; for example, on page 41, "Forseti . . . puts to sleep all suits" (*svæfir allar sakar*). A little lower on the same page *slægð* is rendered mechanically "sleight," which in modern English has not the shade of meaning required. "Sleight" is said to be a kind of wisdom, hence "cunning, cleverness" is meant, not "artifice, trick." Sometimes the translation is painfully word for word because the translator is not clear about the relation of the words, and he glosses without due regard for context. Thus he translates the proverb *seint er um langan reg at spyrja* as "it is late to ask tidings of a long journey," which is pointless; though *seint* may mean "late," it is here "tedious." Egilsson's Latin translation with *prolixum est* might have guided him here.

Mr. Brodeur has translated not only *Gylfaginning*, but the whole of *Skáldskaparmál*, most of which had never been translated into English before. It is a very difficult text, full of technicalities of the skaldic art, with numerous quotations of skaldic verses. Now skaldic verses are notoriously difficult to render satisfactorily, and very few English translators have had even moderate success with them. The only outstanding success, in my opinion, has been achieved by Messrs. W. G. Collingwood and Jón Stefansson, in their translation of *Kormáks saga* for the Viking Club, who give not merely the bare sense but the figurative richness of the original. Mr. Brodeur's translations of skaldic verses are also superior to the usual English translation, chiefly because they are more than usually accurate. Their accuracy is not above reproach, however: in the translation of a verse by Bragi (on p. 13), for example, we find—

"Gefjun drew from Gylfi
Gladly the wave-trove's freehold,
Till from the running beasts
Sweat reeked, to Denmark's increase."

In the original it is the gold that increases the patrimony of Denmark, not the sweat, which is a gratuity of the translator; *svát*, which he takes to mean "sweat," stands for *svá at*, "so that." In the eighth line of the same verse *vallrauf* is interpreted "booty" (following Vigfusson's dictionary), but the *ll* shows that the first element is not *val*, "slaughter, battle," but identical with the root of *völlr*, "plain, field." The "separate land" which this compound refers to is the island of Zealand. On page 181 Bersi's verse is wrongly translated with a negative; it is instructive to compare Messrs. Collingwood and Stefansson's version in their *Life and Death of Cormac the Skald*, p. 82. In Egill Skallagrímsson's verse (Brodeur, p. 100) was an opportunity for textual criticism. Jónsson's text has *at ek gjarn sjá*, which is rendered "I . . . glad to behold him." But most MSS. which contain this passage of *Sonatorrek* have *séak*, the present subjunctive of *vesa*, "to be." Formally, *séak* might also be taken as *sjá ek*, "I see," as in Jónsson's text.

but the context and the reading *ek sé* of some of the MSS. are against it.

Usually the translations of the skaldic verses are as rigorously literal as the rest of the book, with the result that they are unintelligible to the reader who is not acquainted with skaldic conventions, even though so many of the kennings are explained by Snorri in the text. What would the uninitiated make of Bragi's verse, of which part has been quoted? When, occasionally, Mr. Brodeur allows himself more freedom his renderings of the verses are more pleasing and nearer in spirit to the original, as in his excellent translation of *Grottasngur* (p. 163).

It would be a great feat to translate even the prose of the Edda without error. Some of the errors have been current so long that they have become classic, and cannot lightly be corrected. Such is the universal rendering of *Baldrs brá* as "Balder's brow," which is not only inaccurate, but destroys the descriptive character of the name. Icelandic *brá* does not mean "brow," but "eyelash," and the flower is slender and straight, not curved like an eyebrow. It is curious also that *hálfu*, in such phrases as *þá vex honum ásmegin hálfu* is always rendered "by half"; the modern Iclander by this expression usually means *twice*, not *half*, as much, and it is almost certain that this was the meaning in the Edda. Increase of half strength is too little for a divine belt to give, and would hardly be of importance to Thor.

Brief footnotes are found here and there explaining textual variants, the meaning of mythological names, and occasionally identifying place-names. These notes are useful, and it is a pity that there are not more of them. The translator is especially to be criticised for taking the reading *hallast* instead of Jónsson's *haldask* in the description of Balder in Chapter 22, without any note of explanation. The reading *hallast*, though plausible, has less authority than *haldask*. The translation "none may gainsay his judgments" cannot in any case be right: *engi má hallast dómr hans* is, in English, "no judgment of his may fail."

In the introduction Mr. Brodeur gives a sketch of Snorri's life and work. In the main he follows Eiríkr Magnússon, a safe source for most details, but not for one which happens to be of some interest—the meaning of the name Edda. Magnússon thought that the name meant "the book of Oddi," the place where Sæmund the Wise founded a school. But there is no reason to think that the word is different from the known Icelandic word *edda* "a great grandmother." *Edda* is a genuine Scandinavian word, and its etymology has been ingeniously worked out by G. Neckel, *Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum*, 49, 319. Originally it was a reduplication of Germanic **aipōn* "mother" (Gothic *aipēi*; **aip-aipōn* becomes **aipipōn* (compare the weakening in Icelandic *erfiði* = Gothic

arbaiþs), which with the usual syncope and shortening before a consonant group in Old Norse gives regularly *edda*.

Although Mr. Brodeur's is not the perfect translation of the Edda, it is a very useful one, and he is to be congratulated on having performed the difficult task so creditably. Detailed examination reveals some inaccuracies, but it reveals also the great care and close textual study of the translator. The amount of labour in translating so many skaldic verses literally in roughly imitative metre must have been considerable. But there is still room for a translation which has in the phrasing of its English more of the imaginative power concentrated in Snorri's terse sentences.

E. V. GORDON.

ORKNEYINGA SAGA UDGIVEN FOR SAMFUND TIL UDGIVELSE AF GAMMEL NORDISK Litteratur ved SIGURDUR NORDAL. *København: S. L. Møllers Bogtrykkeri*, 1913-16. Pp. lx.+355, 1-3 hæfte, 13 kr.

This forms Vol. XL. of the works of the Society for the publication of Old Scandinavian Literature, of Copenhagen, to which the annual subscription of members is 5 kroner.

Professor Nordal's Introduction deals with I., Sagaen; II. Haandskrifterne; and III., Udgaven. There is an index of person-names, place-names, folk-names, Saints' days, and miscellaneous subjects.

We have now for the first time a critical edition of the text. Words have not been normalised, as in the case of Vigfússon's Rolls text. Additions from the Danish translation are given in foot-notes, whereas Vigfússon re-translated them into Old Norse and incorporated them in his text, which is misleading; e.g. (Vigfússon, c 87, p. 149; Nordal, c. 85, p. 216) he has translated *Tisdagaftten* of the Dan. transl. into O.N. *Týrsdags-kveld* in his text, whereas it is *Þriðiadags kveld* in the Fl. text. The Danish translator of course translated O.N. *Þriðiadags kveld* into Danish *Tirsdagaftten*. Professor Nordal has not noted that after the beginning of the 12th century the names of the days of the week in Orkneyinga Saga and Magnúss Saga are Icelandic and not Norse. In the beginning of that century the names of the days of the week in Iceland were altered to those of the Church-days, whereas in Norway (including Orkney) and Denmark the pagan names have been continuously in use. This is strong proof that Orkneyinga Saga and Magnúss Saga were written down by Icelanders in Iceland, where the MSS. of these sagas have alone been found.

The unhistorical, inaccurate and excessively long *þættir*, or sections, dealing with the brothers-in-law Sveinn Ásleifarson and Þorbjörn Þorsteinsson klerkr, mark them as interpolations (derived from late corrupted tradition) in the historical Rognvald's Saga. Svein's great-grandson visited Iceland in 1235, and possibly gave a garbled oral relation of Svein's Viking deeds. Sveinn was accom-

panied by an Icelandic skald on one of his expeditions, who composed a verse descriptive of Svein's burnings. No one but an ill-informed Iclander could have recorded the slaughter of Sumarliði and his protégé, Gilla Ódran¹ (who is identified by the Reviewer with Sumarlidi's brother-in-law, Malcolm MacHeth, earl of Ross) in the same year, and not later than 1158; whereas Sumarliði was killed in Renfrew in 1164, and Malcolm MacHeth died a natural death in 1168. There may be, undoubtedly, a grain of truth in this distorted tradition. Malcolm was liberated in 1157, and may have gone to Caithness and received hospitality from earl Haraldr, who afterwards married Malcolm's daughter, and Sveinn may well have been at the mysterious slaughter of Sumarliði, but after and not before the death of earl Rognvaldr in 1158. Þorbjörn klerkr burned a mythical Scottish earl Valbjófr. These fables are altogether out of keeping with the historical Rognvald's Saga, and were probably family and oral tradition until they were taken down in writing in Iceland in the middle of the 13th century, and badly interpolated in Orkneyinga Saga towards the end of that century, when it was edited in its present form.

Svein's attack on, and death at, Dublin, is supported by the Irish Annals, which relate that Eoin mear ('mad John,' John the Wode, or Johan le deve), from Orkney, was killed at the siege of Dublin in 1171. The Irish forms of the name John, at this period, were *Eoin* and *Sean*, used indiscriminately even of the same person, and *Sveinn* would be easily mistaken for *Sean*, and quite consistently put on record as *Eoin*. It seems strange that no one has hitherto identified Eoin mear and Sveinn as one and the same person. Munch identified Svein's expedition with that recorded in the Annals,² but merely refers to John as the leader. But who else could be the leader of any expedition in which Sveinn took part other than himself? In the account of the Scottish expedition of earl Erlendr Haraldsson and Sveinn, Svein's deeds are alone recorded, and little or nothing said about the earl. Similarly in the Anglo-Norman gest,³ (which is the most accurate account of the siege of Dublin from the evidence of an eye-witness), Johan le deve is alone mentioned in the brunt of the onset, and all we are told of the nominal leader, king Hasculf, is that he was beheaded. The gest also dilates on John's bravery. He was killed by strategy, by a secret sortie from Dublin which attacked him in the rear, whereas the

¹ The *Gillandrys* of Wyntoun (A.D. 1158, for 1160). A similar error occurs in Tighernac where Maelduin MacGille Andrias, bishop of Alba, who died in 1053 (*Maelduinny Muckgillandrys* of Wyntoun) is called Maelduin Mac Gille Odran. The name *Gille Odran* occurs only in Tighernac and Orkneyinga, in which *Andrias* has been confused with *Odran*.

² Munch arrived at the date of Svein's expedition, 1171, from the Irish Annals, and Vigfusson has obviously followed him in the date he assigns to the event in the text.

³ The Song of Dermot and the Earl (see p. ii. of cover).

Saga states he was trapped in trenches covered with withies hidden under straw—similar to those made by the Scots at Bannockburn. The 'Song of Dermot' and the Saga agree in stating that the attack took place in the autumn, and not in the spring, as stated by Giraldus.

Munch suggested that Þorkell of Man, the father of Sveinn's second wife, Ingiríðr, was none other than Þorkell, the grandfather of Hasculf, so that Sveinn came to the assistance of his wife's nephew, who had probably visited Orkney (as he did the Hebrides) during his expulsion from Dublin in 1170.

The Orkneyinga Saga, as a continuous narrative, ends with the death of earl Rognvaldr, and so do the quotations in *Lexicon Runicum*.

A list of the references to the Saga in *Lexicon Runicum* is given, pp. xxviii.-xxxi., to which should be added: *ellifirdur*, p. 182, in third line of verse; *afæra* (the passage is: *Jarl bad þa hafa sig ej i ofæru*. Where does it occur in the Saga? The word is used pp. 246, 323); *slettmaðll—Haraldur*; *trunadur*, p. 40; *upreist*, p. 67.

In the Index, p. 354, 'Þingavöllr, þaa Rowsay,' should read *Hrossey, i.e., Mainland*.

There can be little doubt that Professor Nordal's belief that the Saga was written by Icelanders is correct. We read only of Icelandic skalds in Orkney, and Arnórr Jarlaskald was an Icclander.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN WITH ICELAND AND FINLAND. By JON STEFANSSON, Ph.D. With a preface by VISCOUNT BRYCE, O.M. *Fisher Unwin*, 1916. Pp. xxxii., 380. 5s. net.

Members of the Viking Society will not need to be assured of Dr. Stefansson's ability to deal with his subject, though it might be objected that his own familiarity with it leads him to forget that few of his readers will have much knowledge of it, and he is inclined to omit explanations that might have been given with advantage. Thus in telling of the long struggle between Denmark and Sweden it is never made clear that, when their history first comes before us, the realm of Denmark included the south part of what we know as Sweden. Wars, which to us appear as wanton aggression on the part of one or the other kingdom, were therefore as inevitable as the constant warfare between England and France, which, following the Norman Conquest and lasting for some five hundred years, had its origin in the dynastic claims of the kings of England to territory that is now French. Apart from this the three Scandinavian lands are so closely twined together in their history that the attempt to tell the story of Denmark and of Sweden in separate narratives in one volume, while that of Norway is to be found elsewhere, necessarily leads to occasional confusion. The book is concerned mainly

with the political history of the countries dealt with, but it gives some insight into the differences between them, in spite of the close kinship of their folk, and the different influences that have moulded them and kept them apart, helping us to understand, what is always somewhat of a puzzle to an Englishman, why a great and united Scandinavian empire has remained an impossibility. Other important elements in their history, such as the endeavours of both Denmark and Sweden to build up an empire on the south shores of the Baltic, and their relations with the Continent, receive due notice, and full justice is done to Sweden's brief day of glory as a great power under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. Lord Bryce's preface leads one to expect to find more of the book devoted to Iceland than the fifteen pages, which are all that the author gives to his native land. No doubt this is due to his modesty, and he may have hesitated to give her as much space as he would have liked. But we have no hesitation in saying that the remarkable story of Iceland gets far less space than it deserves, especially as we know of no English book that gives the history of the Republic of Iceland in any but the barest outlines. There is a gap here in our literature which the Viking Society might very properly take measures to fill.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

TORT, CRIME AND POLICE IN MEDIAEVAL BRITAIN: A Review of some Early Law and Custom. By J. W. JEUDWINE, LL.B.Camb.
London: Williams and Norgate. 1917. 6/- net.

Notwithstanding its title, which would seem to denote a book on a very dry subject, this is a fascinating little volume, more particularly to serious students of history.

The author sets himself to controvert some misconceptions as to the condition of society in early mediæval times, which arise from the confusion brought about by the fact that the story is for the most part told by Benedictine monks who magnified the (really) helpless overlord into a Roman Emperor and the local chief into a feudal earl. "Hence," for example, says the author, "the absurd story of Ethelred in the hands of Freeman."

As a matter of fact, in early society there was no distinction between *tort* and *crime*. All offences—whether to life or property—could be redeemed on the basis of a money payment, assessed on a regular scale, for which the aggrieved parties could claim either from the offender himself or his kinsmen, the chief being arbitrator to see that justice was done. Indeed, the outstanding characteristic of early society, during the transition from the pastoral to the agricultural stage, lies in this, that it was knit together in a true bond of fellowship, each member of the tribe or clan or family being responsible for all and all for each. With the arrival of the

twelfth century and as a result of the Crusades and the renewal of intercourse with Europe and the East the change took place in England, through the introduction of Roman Law, and thus the wrong done to a neighbour became a crime against the State; but the ancient system survived on the basis of customary law.

We see this exemplified in the Brehon Laws of Ireland, and the Scandinavian system which existed to quite a late date in the Orkneys and many of the Western parts of Scotland. To us, in this Society, the references to these laws, or, as we should rather say, customs, will prove the most interesting portion of the book; for many of these the author admits his indebtedness to Mr. A. W. Johnston's *Orkney and Shetland Records*, published in 1914. Space will not allow us to mention these, but there is a paragraph covering the whole subject, with which the author introduces it, which we cannot forbear to quote. "It is obvious," he says, "that such a system can operate generally so long only as all the members of the community are possessed of an interest in the soil. As the society becomes more unwieldy, more subject to the incursions of strangers who had no rights in the common land out of which they could make payment, as society ceases to have any basis of social unity, or becomes, as we express it, more civilized, money payments for crimes and offences against statute law—fines, as they are now called—become only mischievous, being kept alive simply to bring money to those in power, and either remain as an evil or give way to savage physical torture."

In a final review the author contrasts modern society, in which no one is responsible for his neighbours, and all are amenable to the Police, who are Brehon, Lagman, Lawman all in one, with the ancient system, much to the advantage, in many respects, of the latter; and he makes some valuable suggestions as to the means by which a more healthy state of things might be brought about, in which the best of the old might be combined with what is good in the new.

For example, after setting forth that "it is only the good social side which we would wish to revive from the past: the sense of social responsibility, the sense of unity which follows self-sacrifice and common suffering, the sense of national, of imperial endeavour for an ideal against evil conceptions, the cherishing of the everlasting hope," he suggests that "if such an organization be possible, it at least would obviate that tribal habit of settling quarrels by the strike, one of those innately evil things which the revolutionary demagogue blames the Church for not encouraging," and adds: "Might not a first move towards such a society be the admission of the women, and of the clergy of England and Scotland, the two chief forces for order, peace and morality in the community, to a share in influencing government, the one to vote, the other to

sit in Parliament? If not, Parliamentary government would seem to be absolutely doomed." Since these words were written, the women have gained the right, not only to vote, but also to sit in Parliament: may we not hope that the day is not far distant when the second of his suggested reforms shall be an accomplished fact also?

To all who would obtain a succinct view of society in mediæval times, and would aid in promoting reform in the present, we unreservedly commend this unpretending, but none the less important book. An adequate and very complete Index adds much to its value.

H. J. D. ASTLEY.

THE WAR BALLADS OF LAURENCE MINOT. Edited by DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A. London: Simpkin, Marshall, 1917. 3s. 6d. net.

Minot's stirring poems, which have the double fascination of alliteration and rhyme, are too little known, and it is a pity that this popular edition suffered the handicap of publication during the War. Based on a careful collation of texts, and equipped with Notes, Introduction and Glossary, it should appeal both to scholar and general reader.

S. D.

THE LIKENESS OF KING ELFWALD: A Study of Northumbria and Iona at the beginning of the Viking Age. By W. G. COLLINGWOOD. Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1917. Pp. vi., 180.

The aim of this book is practically expressed by the sub-title, though in one point that may be thought to be a little misleading. The burning of Iona in 802 enters into the story, and we see the Western Isles suffering under the shadow of the Viking Age, but as far as Northumbria is concerned the connection is purely chronological, though there is a brief account of the attack on Lindisfarne in 793. The book gives a picture of the life of the period, devoted very largely to monastic life in Northumbrian abbeys and Columban monasteries, and the author's reasons for choosing to give us his study of those times under the guise of fiction is explained in his preface, which we cannot do better than quote.

"Who was Elfwald II. of Northumbria? History tells us his name, but not his parentage: his temporary success against a usurper, but not the circumstances and causes of the struggle. These we are left to infer; for just at that period there is a gap in the chronicles. And yet the period is particularly interesting. It was the turn of the tide in Northumbrian prosperity, eleven hundred years ago. The little nation had conquered all Britain between Humber and Forth; it had produced the Venerable Bede and the great scholar, Alcuin, with much literature besides, and the art of the decorated stone crosses. It was

settling down in peace and plenty, as if war were no more, when the Viking arrived, and wrecked its civilisation—merely because it was unprepared.

The pictures of those times can only be given as a historical novel, because any other form would claim too much for the authenticity of details."

To link his story on to history, Mr. Collingwood suggests a plausible parentage for Elfwald II., with the Church for his refuge and protector in his youth, as it was the refuge and protector of many an exiled prince in those troublous times; and the author's intimate acquaintance with the obscure annals and chronicles of our history in the days of its dim dawn enable him to link up the fortunes of the hero he has chosen at many points with known historical facts. He conveys too the atmosphere of dynastic strife and rivalry, which brought about a condition bordering on anarchy, and was one of the main causes that led to the downfall of the kingdom of Northumbria. But it is not for the truth of its history that the story will be read, but for the vivid way in which its author brings the life of the age before us, a way which would only be possible to one who has studied so closely the life, the letters, the art of a distant time, that they have become as near and actual to him as the life, letters and art of the day. All this he does without any of the piling up of archæological detail which turns so many an attempt to portray the life of a bygone age into a mere old curiosity shop, while through the mouth of the monk who tells the story he brings before us many living pictures of the time.

ALBANY F MAJOR.

SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. By HENRY HARRISON. 2 vols.
London: *The Morland Press, Ltd.*, 190, *Ebury Street, S.W.1.*
1914-1918. 50/- net.

Mr. Harrison's work was originally issued in parts, but is now obtainable in two complete volumes for 50/-. It is a concise and valuable handbook of English surnames. The author's notes on nicknames and trade-names are always illuminating, and have entailed a vast amount of research. Perusal of the work reveals at once that place-names form the basis of perhaps the greater portion of English surnames, and it is impossible to treat these successfully in a concise dictionary, for the reason that up till the present little independent research has been undertaken on English place-names. The linguistic value of the book on the whole would not have been diminished, if Mr. Harrison had not attempted etymological explanations of this type of surname.

The faults in Mr. Harrison's book (though apart from place-names there are not many) may be classified as (1) doubtful etymologies,

(2) phonological inexactitude, and (3) omissions and lack of notes on names of special interest.

(1) Doubtful etymologies: *Uren* is not Scandinavian, but is probably a form of *Urien*; the Scandinavian word would have become **Ooren* or **Ouren*. *Urry* is also a shortened form of *Urien*. The original of *Gough* is Welsh *gof*, 'smith,' as well as *goch*, a mutated form of *coch*, 'red.' The surname *Walsham* is derived from a place-name, but *Wæls* is not an anglicised form of O.N. *Valskr* (which does not form an element in either *Walsham* or *Walsingham*); *Wæls* is probably derived from W. Germ. **walis*-, 'chosen.' *Ure* may be a surname based on the river-name *Ure*, but early forms of the river name are *Yor*, *Jor*, *Eower*, and Mr. Harrison's etymology of *Ure* does not explain these forms.

(2) Phonology: Mr. Harrison's work on points of phonology are open to doubt in the following instances. The name *Alfred* is a modern bookish revival of O.E. *Ælfred*, and has no direct historical connection with it; otherwise the form would be something like **Auvred*. *Sugg* could not be phonetically derived from O.E. *sugu*, which actually becomes *sow*. *Tenney* is not an unvoiced form of *denney*, but is rather the original, derived from M. Welsh *teneu*, 'thin'; *Denney* is the same with mutation of *t* to *d*, though in some cases it may be derived directly from O.Fr. *Denis*. *Tennyson* is, of course, a patronymic based on the *Tenney*-form. It is an open question whether *Toke*, or *Toki*, be contracted from *þióðgeirr* or not. There is little evidence to suggest it. Similarly, it is doubtful whether the etymology of *Tooley* is *Toli*, and whether *Tole* is a pet form of O.N. *þorleikr*. The modern Norwg. forms quoted under this name are not relevant, as O.N. *þ* > *t*, in Mod. Norwg., but not in modern developments of English borrowings from Scandinavian. It should be noted, however, that *Tooley Street*, London, is derived from *St. Olaf*. There are other examples of similar developments: *Toomer* is from *St. Omar*; *Tipton* (Cornw.) is derived from O.E. *æt uptūne*; *Thurleigh* (Beds. early spellings *La Lege*, *Therlye*) is from O.E. *æt þære lēa*. In *Tristram* the *d*-form is probably the original Celtic. In O.Fr. *d* > *t* by association with *triste*, and the *t*-form was to some extent borrowed from the French in late Welsh.

(3) Special cases: It is hardly fair to any compiler of a dictionary to refer to words or names which may have been omitted, especially in the case of surnames, where the field is almost unlimited. *Sedgefield* may be mentioned, as it is common in parts of the north of England. *Tolkien* is rare but interesting, and is derived from Germ. *tollkühn*, 'foolhardy.' The name *Shakespeare* is interesting, and it would be a useful supplement to Mr. Harrison's note on the name to recapitulate the most recent views on the meaning of the name. Prof. G. S. Gordon pointed out in the "Times Literary Supplement" (10:1:

24) that a certain bachelor in Merton College, Oxford, s.a. 1487, was called *Hugo Sawnder*, *sed mutatum est istud nomen eius, quia vile reputatum est* (Merton Coll. Reg.). Mr. Rose, the following week (17:1:24) suggested "that the name Shakespeare was a vulgar one in the fifteenth century," and referred to the following from the "Bury Wills"—he writes "Barony Wills"—(Camden Soc., 1850); *Item lego Willelmo Shakespere pauperi de Snayleswell xij. d.* The mere statement of the Merton Coll. Reg. shows the ill-repute of the name in meaning, and Mrs. Charlotte Stopes' notes (T.L.S., 24:1:24) about the respectability of the families of Shakespeares is irrelevant. The question is, what was the meaning of the name when first given to its bearers. There is little evidence for the existence of the name before the fifteenth century, and we may be safe in assuming that it was in that century that it was first used. Taken literally the name has little meaning or distinction, but taken as a *vile nomen*, similar to Germ. *Wackernagel*, it would at once be distinctive and have a meaning, even though vulgar. And no one will deny the existence of a vulgar type of surname in M.E. (e.g. *Alanus Coltepyntel* in Rot. Hundr., meaning *penis equuli*). It seems useless, therefore, to avoid the obvious conclusions of good evidence.

The whole case shows that (as has often been repeated) the only way to arrive at a correct etymology of a name is to collect as many early references to the name as possible. There is a noticeable absence of such in the "Surnames of the United Kingdom," and there is no doubt that this has impaired the value of the book.

A. H. S.

THE HEROIC LEGENDS OF DENMARK. By AXEL OLRIK. Translated from the Danish and revised in collaboration with the author by L. M. HOLLANDER. *New York, the American-Scandinavian Foundation: London, Oxford University Press, 1919.* Pp. xviii., 530.

This volume, No. IV. in the series of Scandinavian Monographs which is being brought out by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, has been published with the help of the Carlsberg Fund, Copenhagen. This happy international co-operation in a work which interests two continents is carried still further. While the translation was in progress, Mr. Hollander was fortunate enough to have the constant help of the late Professor Olrik, "who is, therefore, responsible for all the opinions advanced; even though, in a not inconsiderable number of instances, active collaboration with the author has led to both minor and major changes." We are therefore justified in regarding the translation as containing the latest considered opinions of Professor Olrik on a subject which he has made his own to a very remarkable extent.

The work is a translation of the first volume of the author's *magnum opus*, "Danmark's Heltedigthing," an exhaustive critical history of Denmark's heroic poetry, in which, as the translator says, "are rehabilitated Denmark's claims to an honourable place in the earliest literature of the Germanic races, from which it had been thrust out when the West Scandinavian origin of the Eddic Songs was definitely established." A second volume deals with "Starkath and the Younger Scyldings," while a third was to deal with "The Bravalla Battle and Harold Wartoth."

The greater part of the volume before us is devoted to "Biarkamal," its history, origins, and the legends that clustered around it and rose out of it. An introductory chapter on the ways in which a mass of legends and traditions, lying in various strata and stages of development, can be studied scientifically, is followed by one on Denmark during the Migration of Nations, the materials for which are largely drawn from Anglo-Saxon sources. The two succeeding chapters deal exhaustively with Biarkamal itself, and include a reconstruction of the poem from the sources available. Then follow chapters on Legends of Hrolf's Warriors and of the Race of Halfdan, on the Royal Residence at Leire and on Hrolf's Berserkers. The two concluding chapters treat of the Older Line of the Scyldings and of the Home of the Hrolf Cycle. The only legends not directly belonging to the Hrolf Cycle, though connected with his race, are the legend of Scyld and of King Frothi, the former bringing in the legends of the Swan-Knight, the latter the legend of the Magic Quern. But it necessarily follows that an exhaustive study, such as that undertaken by Profesor Olrik, involves the study of a vast number of legends outside his immediate theme, and this volume alone gives a very fair insight into the whole of the heroic poetry of Denmark, as well as the early poetry of the Anglo-Saxons.

The most remarkable achievement in the book is undoubtedly the reconstruction of Biarkamal, which, it is scarcely too much to say, has restored to us this ancient and famous poem almost in its entirety, not in its original form, but substantially in the form in which it was known to Saxo when he rendered it into Latin hexameters. From stanzas scattered in various Icelandic texts we know that this differed from the original, but Saxo's, as the only complete rendering, had necessarily to form the basis of the attempted reconstruction. The lay consists of dialogue, and has a dramatic structure, a point which is interesting in view of the work, reviewed on another page, in which Miss Philpotts shows that many of the poems of the Elder Edda are ancient ritual plays, though we can hardly suppose that Biarkamal itself was intended for dramatic representation. But it is further evidence of how naturally early Scandinavian thought found expression in a dramatic form. As regards place and date the author is disposed to think that the original

poem was Danish, and that it represents traditions and beliefs rather older than those we find in the Edda.

We have not space to deal in detail with the chapters devoted to Hrolf and his warriors, whose devotion to their lord is paralleled in Anglo-Saxon verse, both of the heroic period when Wiglaf in "Beowulf" exhorts his comrades to help their lord in his fight with the dragon, and in historical times, when his following falls with Byrhtnoth at the battle of Maldon. But attention may be called to the chapter on the Royal Residence at Leire, as English-speaking students are probably little acquainted with the conclusions of Danish archæologists on a problem which is up to the present by no means solved, and, like the reviewer, may have wondered that so little is known as to this site. The reasons for this are dealt with in the chapter, which also sets forth the various opinions that have been held concerning it and the present state of the question.

The Scyld legend and these relating to King Frothi are of special interest to us, because the first depends so largely on English material, and the Quern Song, which probably originated in Orkney, and memories of which have lingered there practically down to our time, is an integral part of the second. This view of the origin of the Quern Song is accepted by Professor Olrik, and references are given to the papers on the subject by Messrs. Eiríkur Magnússon and A. W. Johnston in "Old-lore Miscellany," Vol. III. The Scyld legend and the various times and forms where it occurs are very fully discussed, and the general conclusion is that the picture it presents in the different sources agrees with the conceptions and ideals of the heroic poetry of Denmark, and that to assume any symbolism behind the legend is superfluous.

In his final summing up the author recognises that an important part was played in the shaping of the stories by the colonies of the Scandinavians in the British Isles, and separates into groups, roughly chronological, the literary forms under which the material, based, he considers, on actual experiences of the Danes during the Migration period (about 450-550), has come down to us.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

THE BOOK OF THE LEWS. The Story of a Hebridean Isle. By W. C. MACKENZIE, F.S.A.Scot., with a Foreword by the Right Hon. IAN MACPHERSON, P.C., K.C., M.P., with map and illustrations. Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1919. Pp. xv.+276. 12/6 net.

This charming book, which we have read through from cover to cover without pause, is dedicated "To the fallen" of "the five thousand men who left this island to fight, unconscribed, on sea and land for King and Country," as Mr. Macpherson adds in his Fore-

word. It consists of a series of historical sketches on The Norsemen in Lewis, Stornoway Castle, The Macleods of Lewis, The Fife Adventurers, The Fishings of the Lewis, Oliver Cromwell and Lewis and his Stornoway forts, Lewis and the Jacobites, Ecclesiology and Religion in Lewis, and The daily life of the people, with further papers, as to Prehistoric Lewis, on The Callernish Stones, The Brochs, and The Isle of Pigmies, and a good index.

Of all its chapters we are mainly interested in the first, on The Norsemen; but Mr. Mackenzie, who has long, as historian of the "Outer Hebrides" (1903), and the writer of a number of other books on kindred subjects, had a complete knowledge of the history and laws and customs of the Western Isles, has here thrown together in the form of essays under the above headings a series of delightfully written papers arranged in chronological order, on the Island which he has known all his life, and which he evidently loves.

We have nothing but praise for the book, and advise the thousands who make the Western Isles the object of their summer holiday to buy it and take it with them, and read it on the spot. Maps they will have with them, but (if we may criticise), a better map in the book would have been a boon to the reader, if not otherwise equipped with one. We doubt whether there was "a Scandinavian element both in Ireland and Scotland long anterior to the eighth century" (p. 10) if by "Scandinavian" is meant Norwegian or Danish, and we believe that 794 was about the earliest date when Vikings appeared in our Western Isles. That foreign pirates from Frisia and elsewhere plied their trade before the Norse in these waters, we are ready to admit, and Saxon pirates may have visited them centuries before the eighth. We agree that the Norse did not settle in those islands till after Harald Harfagri's times. We do not believe that (p. 14) the small total of losses of men at Largs or even elsewhere in King Hakon's expedition of 1263 had the effect of reducing the population of the Lews to any appreciable amount. Hakon had only about 100 to 140 ships altogether. Nor do we agree that the Norse brought their wives with them in their ships or fetched them afterwards, though in Ness (Caithness and Sutherland) and other isolated parts of the Lews this may have been the case. They probably found the Gaelic lasses of the Lews far more charming than those they left behind them. Liodhus they named the land, and we find the same place-name in Norway, but there may have been a similar Gaelic name of Leodus before they came, as Mr. Mackenzie states, and the meaning of "abounding in pools," given to Leodus, is most convincing.

We heartily recommend the book to all who are interested not only in things and times Norse, but to all Highlanders, antiquaries and visitors to the Western Isles.

J. G.

THE ELDER EDDA AND ANCIENT SCANDINAVIAN DRAMA. By BERTHA S. PHILPOTTS, O.B.E., Litt.D. *Cambridge University Press*, 1920. Pp. xii., 216 21/- net.

The aim of the author of this book is "to place before scholars a theory of the dramatic origin of the older Eddic poems, emphasising their significance as a source for Scandinavian history, and their bearings on the problems of Greek tragedy." She begins by a study of "the Eddic Problem," as presented in the fact that, while the collection of poems in the Elder Edda "is a jumble of styles and forms and periods" and "is not even the product of a homogeneous society," the poems it contains as a rule express themselves in the form of speech. Narrative verse is practically excluded from them: the unfolding of their story is sometimes helped out by brief additions in prose, sometimes put into the mouth of one of the characters as retrospective narrative, or prophetic vision. This is the case even where a story which has reached the North in epic or ballad form is retold by native poets, as in the case of the stories connected with the Volsung cycle, which constitute the bulk of the heroic poems of the Elder Edda.

After examining and dismissing,—rightly we think,—as inadequate various theories that have been put forward to account for this literary phenomenon, she fastens upon the form and structure of the poems as neglected points, a study of which may lead to some result, urging that if the student is thereby driven to formulate a new theory for the origin of the poems, this should further "the advance of knowledge, whether the theory is ultimately proved right or no." The examination which follows begins with a general review of the poems and a word or two on their metrical composition, which is important, as considerable weight is laid on the use of *ljóðaháttir*, or "chant-metre," as the author calls it, for poems in a certain style, instead of *fornyrðislag*, or "old-lore metre." The five chapters that follow on the Edda Poems in relation to other early Scandinavian verse, the Chant-metre Poems, Mythological Poems in Old-Lore metre, Lost Poems in Chant-metre and on Icelandic Tradition and the Norwegian Poems, result in certain poems being distinguished as Norwegian, and in the conclusion that "all the mythological poems composed in Norway on native subjects are in pure speech-form," and that "the Norwegian Eddic poems on native subjects all contain supernatural elements, and all were originally in chant-metre." A further detailed examination of the characteristics of Norwegian Eddic poetry, which occupies no less than three chapters, and of the Evidence for Indigenous Drama in Scandinavia, leads almost irresistibly to the conclusion that ritual and folk-drama played a very considerable part in the life of the nations of Northern Europe, and that in the poems of the Edda, as well as in many of the stories told us by Saxo and in other litera-

ture, of which we have traces in various forms, many of these dramas have come down to us, though in garbled and mutilated forms. The plots of the dramas are classified according to their central themes, the slaying and the love-scene, the former covering both cases where the theme is the death of a god and those where the god slays his enemy after a contest, generally of words. The love-scene covers both the "ritual marriage" and the "fertility drama," and includes most of the heroic poems which form the second part of the Elder Edda, though in these the ritual drama has been turned by the poet into heroic saga. Chapters on the characters of the Fertility Drama, the Actors and Authors, the Chorus and the Scene deal largely with the evidence to be got from archæology and folk-lore, and shows how the ancient ritual plays, designed to ensure the fertility of the soil, have survived among the peasantry as Yuletide mumming and Mayday games. The descent is clearly traceable when the evidence from many lands and from various quarters is brought together.

For her theory as a whole we think Miss Philpotts has made out a clear case, though she seems to carry the folk-lore analogy farther under the influence of Sir J. G. Fraser than is warranted by the evidence she has given us when she writes:—"By a slow process of reasoning we have been driven to accept the hypothesis that the prototype of the mortal hero of the Scandinavian Eddic lays was a king or prince who established his right to a goddess bride by slaying his predecessor on the throne, and that on the solemn occasion of the battle he personated a god, and was accordingly disguised in the animal form sacred to the god."

For the marriage with the goddess and for the slaughter of a king by his successor evidence is not wanting, but we cannot see that Miss Philpotts has established any links that sufficiently connect the two to warrant her conclusion being accepted as more than a possibility, and it indeed seems likely that the ritual marriage was in some cases entirely dissociated from the succession to the throne. That, however, is a detail, and, as Miss Philpotts recognises, if her theory is correct there is work for many in following it out in "its many bearings on history, religion and literature."

There are one or two points we should like to suggest for her consideration. Besides the many stories she has collected which have the "love-scene" for their theme, there is at least one other story in the Elder Edda which contains most of the elements which she postulates as the characteristics of such dramas, namely the story of Odin and Gunnlöd, as told in *Hávamál*, supplemented according to Rydberg ("*Teutonic Mythology*," translated by R. B. Anderson, p. 439), by passages from *Grimnismál* and *Ynglingatal*. These give us various details and introduce a romantic element which are missing in Snorri's somewhat bald story of the theft of the mead, and

include: a slaying by the bridegroom, disguise of the bridegroom, a love-scene, and instead of a "flyting" a scene in which the bridegroom has to display his wisdom and eloquence. Another point is whether there can be any connection between the cry of "Tul!" uttered by the Goths or Varangians who performed a choral dance before the Emperor of Byzantium, and the name of "thul," which seems to have attached to the protagonist in the ritual drama.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

SOCIAL SCANDINAVIA IN THE VIKING AGE? By MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History in Groucher College. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. Pp. xiv., 451. \$6.0.

Yet another book from the United States testifies to the interest taken in the Viking Age by our kinsmen across the Atlantic, no doubt owing in a great measure to the very large Scandinavian element in the population, but also due to causes which have led to the awakening of a similar interest on this side of the water. It is only natural that the great English-speaking races should take a pride in the ancestry to which they owe so much of the spirit of enterprise which led to the foundation of a great nation in the New World, especially when they remember that that New World was first made known to Europeans by Scandinavian adventurers and explorers centuries before its re-discovery by Columbus. For a brief account of the contents and objects of the book we cannot better the note in which the publishers inform the public that its aim is—

"to show what the Scandinavians were like during the periods of their greatest influence on European history. After describing the geographic environment, appearance and character of these nearest kindred of the peoples of British blood, the study follows their career from the naming ceremony, which initiated the new-born infant into the social group, to the elaborate final rites performed for the dead.

It considers such matters as food, dress and dwellings; the customs incident to courtship, marriage and family life; transportation and travel; the peaceful industries and recreations of the Northmen, and their methods of waging warfare; the manner in which they governed themselves and administered justice; the form of their artistic and literary expression; and the religious observances and superstitious beliefs and practices which coloured their lives."

The authoress is well versed in her subject, and gives us a bibliography extending over nearly fourteen pages, and very complete references in footnotes to her authorities. It would, however, be a great help to readers who may wish to refer to the original

authorities for the views she expresses, if the references to the sagas were to the chapters into which they are usually divided, instead of to pages in particular editions. Njala, for instance, is known to a good many through the original, or in translations, but it is a hopeless task to hunt through it for a particular passage, if the reference is to the page in a German edition of the text which you have not got. This is a blemish, which will, we hope, be set right, if the book reaches a second edition, as it well deserves. The main point in the methods of the authoress to which we would take exception is the tendency to generalise from incidents of which we have only single, or very rare examples. In certain cases it may be fair to infer that a single case quoted is evidence of a wide-spreading practice, but even then the reader ought to be warned. But a great many events in the sagas are recorded because they were exceptional, and great caution should be exercised in drawing from them sweeping conclusions. In one case, where Miss Williams tells us that "chieftains and other persons of high rank were occasionally cremated" by being placed in a ship, which was fired and set adrift, she is only giving further currency to a notion that is very widely spread, and is supported by painters and poets, and all to whom such a striking and picturesque belief naturally appeals. As far as I know there are only two accounts in Northern literature of such a method of disposing of the dead, one in the mythology, the funeral obsequies of Balder, one in the half legendary Ynglinga Saga, c. xxvii., the account of the end of King Haki. The comment of the saga-teller, that "of great fame was that deed for long and long after," does not suggest that it was one that was imitated, and, if there is any other instance, I should be glad to know of it. In another case Miss Williams tells us that in the case of those drowned at sea the ordinary methods for trying to lay a ghost were "rarely possible, and, in consequence, other things were tried, even to bringing indictment by regular legal procedure against the spirits." But the account of the hauntings at Frodiswater, to which she refers, shows that the procedure adopted was directed against those who had died of disease, as well as against those who had been lost at sea, and, as she herself points out, the late Lord Bryce has called attention "*to the interesting fact that this is the only example upon record of the law being used against the dead.*" The italics are ours. In another case the evidence for a practice seems to have been misread. We are told that "if the end had been due to violence, a hole was broken in the wall, back of the head of the corpse as it lay in readiness, and the body was borne through this opening." Now this practice seems to have been in no wise dependent on a death being violent. Violent deaths were exceedingly common in Iceland and the North generally, and we do not recall any instance of the practice being used in the case of a violent

death, even in such a case as the slaying of Thorgrim in his house by some one unknown (Gisla, c. ix.). In two well-known instances where such a practice was adopted, the death of Thorolf Halt-foot, (Eyrbyggja, c. xxxiii.), and of Skallagrim (Egla, c. lxi.) there is no suggestion in either case that the death was due to violence, though in each case it was sudden and with no apparent cause. It looks as if in these cases the deaths were due to apoplexy. The victims were men of violent temper, and the fear that they might walk, which led to their being taken from the house by an opening specially made and closed again to hinder the spirit finding its way back, was not due to their dying a violent death. Apart from such occasional errors, we have nothing but praise for the book, except to protest against the barbarism of turning the byname of Harald Harfagri into Hairfair. If his name is Englished it should be Harold Fairhair. We don't suppose Miss Williams would talk of a "haired red" or "haired black man," Hairfair is just as un-English. The book is admirably printed—we have only noticed one misprint, *maust* for *naust*, on p. 141—and is illustrated by some fifty well-chosen illustrations from various sources and by a map of the area under Scandinavian influence in the Viking Age.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. By ALLEN MAWER.
Cambridge University Press, 1920. 20s. net.

This is one of the most sound and scholarly books that we have dealing with topographical nomenclature. The paucity of trustworthy books in this department is not surprising to anyone who knows something of the difficulty of the problems to be faced, the relatively small number of names for which there is satisfactory documentary evidence, and the ever-present temptation—to which both learned and unlearned are prone—to suggest some sort of origin rather than none at all. Prof. Mawer has resisted this temptation successfully, and even when one is disposed to disagree with him, one has the feeling that if one had considered as carefully, as he has, the rejected alternatives, difference of opinion might also have vanished.

In dealing with place-names one has to keep various factors steadily in view. By far the most important, generally, are the archaic forms, if available. Next, a thorough knowledge of phonetic developments in the region under consideration is indispensable. In both respects, Prof. Mawer leaves nothing to be desired. The third factor, however—intimate acquaintance with the topography—does not receive nearly the attention here that it does, for example, in Norway, and in several instances one feels that had Prof. Mawer been able to describe the spot accurately he might have been able to assert an original form with much more confidence. Take, *e.g.*,

the name Bickerton. If that place is situated by a 'beck,' Norse origin would be hard to explain away. If Goswick, also, on Holy Island, is a bay, or a house situated on a bay, the origin might be different from the one suggested, but we are given no information about the locality. And, in general, one may say a brief description of the site ought to be added to every name.

It was known previously that Norse influence was slight in Northumberland and Durham compared with Yorkshire or Cumberland, but one is surprised, nevertheless, to find it so small as it is. Prof. Mawer is a distinguished student of Norse, but his hesitation in many cases to ascribe Norse origin almost suggests that he was consciously striving not to allow his Norse predilections to sway his judgment. It is probable that he has carried this too far. Under Fiselby he says "The second element can hardly be the Scand. *-by*, otherwise unknown in Nthb." This seems a straining of a sound principle. Hawick he regards as an O.E. *haga-wic* "dwelling with a haw or hedge, or, possibly, where haws abound," while Howick, on the other hand, he assumes to be O.N. *há-vík*. Yet the 13th century forms of both words are alike—Hawik, Hawyk; and Hawic, Hawick, Hawyk. There seems no reason for ascribing different origins. Then again, to assume an unmutated form of O.E. *(ge)ryðer* as the probable origin for the second element of Fenrother, rather than accept the O.N. *rjóðr* seems almost perverse. Whether *rjóðr* would become *rethe* (p. 167) in M.E. when suffixed in a place-name seems somewhat questionable.

Several of the names cited may be paralleled in Orkney. Cowpen is the Orkney farm name Cuppin (Birsay, &c.)—both probably arising from an O.N. dat. pl. *Kupum*. A hollow in land is still called a 'kuppo' in Ork. dialect. Bearing Egilsay in mind, it is interesting to find Prof. Mawer regarding Eggescliffe as probably from *ecclesia* through some Celtic form. In Gamelspath it is suggested that Gamel- (the old fellow) may refer to the devil. In Orkney there are several cliffs (e.g. Red Head of Eday) which are called *Gamal* or *Gāmlī* by fishermen at sea. Jakobsen regarded these as broken-down forms of O.N. *gamla-mið*, old-fishing-mark, but that is not certain. Under Ingleton Pro. Mawer says "O.E. Ingeld should give Mod. Eng. Inyeld. The *g* must be due to the influence of O.W.Sc. *Ingjaldr*." This Norse word however is in Orkney subject to the same change; cf. Inyal(d), Skerry, between Auskerry and Stronsay. May not Angerton also be placed along with Quoy Angry in Kirkwall?

If the Norse names are difficult, the Celtic names are still more so. There are a few beginning with *Tre-* or *Tref*, about the origin of which Prof. Mawer is very doubtful. He does not suggest a Celtic root, but it is possible that some should be referred to the Old Celtic *tref* or *treb*, &c., a dwelling—a name found all along the

east coast of Scotland and in Orkney. The explanation given (p. 240) of *strother* is surely wrong. This must be Gael. and Irish *sruthair*, a burn or river. In Scotland it appears frequently, and even in Orkney there is a Burn o' Straither.

The explanation 'Glen Valley' given on p. 94 is probably an oversight. What is the sense of Valley-valley? It is merely Greendale (Grendal (1179). On p. 137 *loom* and *ember-goose* are apparently regarded as the same bird, but the bird that gives the name to *Lómatjörn* (Orkney—Lúma:tsøn) is the Red-throated-diver, which is wont to build on these tarns. Cold-cheer-hill (p. 41) strikes one as a very modern type of name.

A few misprints may be noted. P. xxxv., Skeats for Skeat. P. xxxvi., J. Taylor for I. Taylor. P. 121, *beskrivels* for *beskrivelse*. P. 153, *hafre* for *hafr*. P. 194, Teppermuir for Tippermuir.

As a whole, however, the book is an exceedingly fine piece of scholarship—a work which sets a standard of excellence that other people will find it hard to emulate.

H. MARWICK.

REMINISCENCES OF AN ORKNEY PARISH, together with old Orkney Words, Riddles and Proverbs. By JOHN FIRTH. *Stromness: John Rendall*, 1920. Pp. vi.+160. 5s.*

This description of an Orkney Parish, and especially of one of the old "townships" of that parish, preserves to us a knowledge of a by-gone mode of life; of peculiar homes; of the resourcefulness of a people who, with scanty material, could provide themselves with useful articles made by their own hands; of strange customs, superstitions, and ceremonies; and of a manly struggle with privations and hardships usually associated with isolation. Orcadians, unlike the natives of Lewis and other Hebridean districts, are a progressive and enterprising people. Opportunities have sprung up since about the middle of the nineteenth century—steam communication with the south and between the various islands—roads, vehicles, improved agricultural machinery, agricultural education, etc.—and these have readily been taken advantage of, so that to-day Orkney is one of the most up-to-date farming communities in the kingdom. The handsome dwelling-houses with slated roofs, the well-cultivated fields; cattle, horses and sheep of excellent breeds, and everything that now meets the eye, obscure the Orkney of sixty or eighty years ago, and even few of the present generation are acquainted with the old life, the old customs and folk-lore. Instead of the shearing-hook, one sees the reaper and self-binder; instead of the Orkney garron, with straw "maisies" filled with grain, crossing moors and mosses on the way to the little old-

* A second edition was issued in 1922, published by John Rae, Stromness.—Ed.

fashioned mill, Clydesdales, with big farm carts, are seen stepping out on the fine macadamised roads.

But for the excellent work before us we should have had no clear picture of the social life of the grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the present-day Orkney people. The author had all the necessary qualifications for his task. He was an old man, but with a bright retentive memory when he wrote the book. He had been born and reared in the "township" of Redland, in the parish of Firth. To him, every field, burn, peat-moss, were known—every old fairy-haunted mound—the folk-lore of the parish, and many an anecdote redolent of rich Orcadian humour. The life-history of the inhabitants and their forbears had all been stored in his mind. He has wielded his pen with marked success; and we have therefore a charming book, which one could read and re-read with intense pleasure. This indispensable contribution to Orkney history should find an honoured place in every household of Orcadians at home and abroad; while all others who are interested in the old customs and manners of a people living in a remote corner of their country will regard these "Reminiscences" as a real treasure.

A "township"—what that implies is in itself interesting; Mr. Firth has described it minutely and at the same time with a glamour which few writers could have woven into such a subject. Like other Orkney townships, it has been from time immemorial surrounded by a turf dyke—outside of which was the hill ground or common, and inside the arable and some pasture land. "There were several slaps, or gates, in the dyke, each with its distinctive name"—Quoybeezie, Langiegar, Onbrid, Smeravill, and Taravill. Chapter II. describes the "houses, or huts, as they might more correctly be called," built as a rule by the farmers and crofters themselves. "Locks and elaborate door-handles were unknown." Hinges were of wood, all home-made. "Knockers were unheard of, and, indeed, the ceremony of knocking dispensed with altogether, each having free access to his neighbour's house, and even household pets never failed to set up a chorus of welcome." The position and dimensions of the barns, byres, and other out-houses, with their various architectural oddities, are graphically detailed—also thrashing, milling, brewing, straw handy-work, straw-plaiting, spinning, weaving, etc. Those were the days when, on the clay floor of the barn, sturdy men wielded the flail. "On large farms several men were at work at the same time, and it was indeed a pleasing sight to watch them as they whirled aloft the soople of the flail before bringing it down with steady beat on the sheaf. As they bent and swayed with each stroke they went through a regular series of attitudes which displayed their manly physique to advantage."

There is a strong temptation to quote freely from this delightful book, but space forbids. Of surpassing interest are the chapters

on Courtship and Marriage, customs and superstitions regarding Birth, Baptism, Death. On every page we find a wealth of tit-bits, old lore, and many rare words and phrases—remnants of the Norn, formerly spoken in Orkney; and philological explanations by A. W. Johnston are given in foot-notes. The illustrations include a Plan of the Township of Redland, a Neuk Bed, a Diagram of Orkney Farm House, an Old Farm House in Orkney, Side Plough and other old Orkney implements and utensils, etc. The book is well bound, the printing excellent, and there ought to be a ready demand for it.

JOHN MOONEY.

MINNESKRIFT ÖVER KRONPRINSESSAN MARGARETA. By LOTTEN DAHLGREN and JULIA SVEDALIUS. Demy quarto, pp. 139, with many illustrations. *Uppsala*, 1921: *J. A. Lindblad*. 15 kronor.

More than one member of this Society must remember with pleasure the acceptance by H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught of a picture and a book, on the occasion of her happy marriage to Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. All of us have felt with deep regret the untimely loss of so bright and charming a personality, such a bond between ourselves and the home of ancient romance and of a kindly Scandinavian life and culture. This pretty book sets it before us vividly: her young days as Princess Daisy, in the gracious Victorian atmosphere; her wholesome upbringing and varied interests—geology and hockey, by preference, in her girlhood; her travels to India and Egypt, for it was at Cairo that she met her match; and then how she forsook her own people and her father's house, as a true-hearted bride ought to do, and surprised the people of her adoption by becoming one of themselves, "helt och hållet svensk"; a model of motherhood and their leader in every good work and healthy pastime. She had learnt, and we ought not to forget where she had learnt it, to "play the game." Ideals change, but such a character is surely at all times the fine flower of race and education.

X.

BEOWULF: An Introduction to the Study of the Poem with a discussion of the stories of Offa and Finn. By R. W. CHAMBERS. *Cambridge: University Press*, 1921. 30/- net.

Professor Chambers has earned the warmest thanks of the students of Old English poetry for this most interesting and stimulating book. The problems which *Beowulf* presents are many and varied, and have given rise to much discussion and "great argument about it and about." They have required keen minds to investigate them, and wide learning and much patient labour to shed light on them. The best results have always been obtained by those who have

brought an open mind to their investigation of these problems, and in this matter of "attitude of mind," Professor Chambers inspires the utmost confidence. One of the strongest impressions left by his book is that of the exercise throughout of a sound and reasonable judgment. Of the eminent scholarship to which it bears witness there is no need to speak.

Professor Chambers divides his book into four parts. In Part I., which is subdivided into three Chapters, he deals with the historical elements (Chapter I.), the non-historical elements (Chapter II.), and the theories as to the origin, date and structure of the poem (Chapter III.). Among the topics dealt with in Chapter I. are the Geatas (whose identification with the Götar is satisfactorily upheld), Heorot (the site of which Professor Chambers places with fair certainty at Leire), and the one king of Anglian stock mentioned in the poem, namely Offa. His suggestion with regard to the curious similarity between the characters of the queen of this Offa and the queen of his descendant and namesake, the eighth century king of Mercia, is interesting. He rejects Professor Earle's theory that the Thryth of the poem is a mere fiction derived from the historic Cyne-thryth, wife of Offa II., and suggests that the transference of character has rather been from the first to the second, that is to say that "the pious Cynethryth has been represented as a monster of cruelty because she has not unnaturally been confused with a mythical Thryth, the wife of Offa I." (p. 38).

In Chapter II. Professor Chambers deals with the Scandinavian parallels to Beowulf, namely, Grettir, Orm, and Bothvar Bjarki. He argues convincingly for the connections between Beowulf and the last-mentioned of these three, emphasising the fact that the resemblance between them lies chiefly in the circumstances in which each wins renown. He touches likewise in this chapter upon the various mythological interpretations of the Beowulf and Grendel story. All of these are conjectural, and none is satisfactory. Much more of value has been found by those who have sought for parallels in folk-lore, and especially noteworthy are the points of contact between the Beowulf-Grettir story and the widespread "Bear's Son" folk-tale, some variants of which are given by Professor Chambers in Part IV. His conclusions with regard to such parallels are characteristically moderate, however:—

"To speak of *Beowulf* as a version of the fairy tale is undoubtedly going too far. All we can say is that some early story-teller took, from folk-tale, those elements which suited his purpose, and that a tale, containing many leading features found in the 'Bear's Son' story, but omitting many of the leading motives of that story, came to be told of Beowulf and of Grettir" (p. 68).

The problem of Scyld Scefing is discussed at length. In Professor Chambers' opinion there was originally not the slightest connection

between Scyld and Sceaf. Scyld (the Skjold of the Danish genealogies and histories) was the eponymous hero-king of the Danes. Sceaf was originally a mythical figure (probably thought of at first as a child coming across the water with a sheaf of corn), who, by the time the catalogue of kings in *Widsith* was drawn up, had come to be regarded as a Langobardic king. In the course of time the stories of the two figures influenced each other (helped, no doubt, by the alliteration of their names), Sceaf coming to be looked upon as the ancestor of Scyld, and appearing as such in the Anglo-Saxon genealogies. In *Beowulf*, likewise, the story of his coming as a child has been transferred to Scyld.

Chapter III. opens with a discussion of the origin of the poem, several arguments being brought forward in disproof of the theory (not now generally held) that it is a translation of a Scandinavian original. In dealing with attempts to date the poem by investigations into its dialect, syntax and metre, Professor Chambers wisely shows how both Lichtenheld's and Morsbach's tests must be used with caution. In the section which follows on the structure of the poem he opposes the composite theory. In his opinion, Schücking's investigation into the grammar and style of the section on *Beowulf's* return to the court of Hygelac fails to give any definite proof of separate authorship. The last section of the chapter is devoted to a consideration of the Christian elements and their compatibility with the rest of the poem—a subject still likely to provoke a good deal of difference of opinion.

In Part II. extracts are given from documents illustrating the stories in *Beowulf* and the *Offa-Saga*, and special mention must be made of the excellent English translation which accompanies the passages chosen from *Hrólfs Saga Kraka*, *Grettis Saga*, *Bjárka Rímur*, and *Þattr Orms Stórolfssonar*.

Part III., which deals with the Fight at Finnsburg, is one of the most interesting sections in the book. Professor Chambers' reconstruction of the course of events, whether or not it gains general acceptance, reveals a marvellous appreciation of the spirit of the heroic age. He follows Professor Ayres in regarding the story of Finnsburg as the tragedy of Hengest—divided between his lately-sworn duty to Finn and his desire to avenge Hnæf. He throws the blame for the first attack on the Eotens, whom he explains as a body of Jutes in the service of Finn, and thus frees Finn from the charge of treachery, and shows how it was possible for Hengest to enter his service.

Part IV. is in the nature of an Appendix, and consists chiefly of additional notes on several of the topics already discussed in Part I. The arrangement in this respect is slightly awkward, but was unavoidable in the circumstances under which the book was produced. It contains also a very valuable discussion of the archæ-

ology of *Beowulf*. In this connection full tribute is paid to the work of Stjerna, with its numerous illustrations of Scandinavian grave-finds, but the necessary warning is likewise given not to regard these investigations as proving conclusively the Scandinavian colouring of *Beowulf*. Attention is directed to the evidence of grave-finds in this country, and useful notes are given on the various kinds of weapons mentioned in *Beowulf*, of which examples have been discovered both here and in Scandinavia.

The last pages of the book are occupied by a very full and well-arranged bibliography, which shows at a glance how much valuable research on *Beowulf* has been done by foreign scholars. It is gratifying therefore to find English scholarship represented by such a book as Professor Chambers'. The style in which it is written adds greatly to its interest. Professor Chambers is never dogmatic. He gives a clear statement of the problems of the poem, deals with the chief theories with regard to these, expresses his own views, and, where they differ from those of other eminent scholars, is careful to give the grounds of such disagreement. To his study of *Beowulf* he brings a wide knowledge both of Old English and Scandinavian literature and an enthusiasm which gives new life to the figures whom he passes in review.

A. J. ROBERTSON.

ERTOG OG ØRE : DEN GAMLE NORSKE VÆGT., av A. W. BRØGGER (Videnskaps-Selskapets Skrifter, II. Hist.-flos. Klasse, 1921, No. 3). Kristiania, 1921. Pp. 112; 58 figs. and 2 plates.

Several papers on ancient Scandinavian weights have been written in recent years, but Dr. A. W. Brøgger's contribution to the subject is a book full of information, with a good deal that bears on our own metrological history; and the author hopes to complete his task by amassing evidence on this side of the North Sea for a comparative study of the two systems. Briefly, the earliest Norse system was 1 mark = 8 ører = 24 ertogar = 240 penningar, and of these denominations the øre (derived from *aureus*) was at first the most important, though in the 4th and 5th century of our era the gold currency (whether in coin or ring-money) was based on the Roman pound of 327.45 grammes of 12 ører, not on the mark of 8 ører, which was rather used for silver. The øre weighed 26.8 G. (413 grains, or 17 dwt. 5 grains, or 0.86 oz. Troy), according to the author's analysis of several marked specimens, but the value 28 G. = 432 grains is given by Johs. Bøe in *Bergens Museums Aarbok*, 1920-1, p. 65. The ertog is taken at 8.9 G. (one-third of the øre), and with the Vikings this became the more important weight, but in their time depreciated to 7.9 G. There is some evidence that a triskele was the symbol for the øre; and a triangle containing three

dots is taken by Dr. Brøgger to mark a unit of 2.9 G., a denar or drachm, which he identifies in the hoard of weights found in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Gilton in Kent. This series, however, has been examined since, and another interpretation offered in the *Antiquaries Journal* iii., 125, the marked specimens shewing that three units are represented—the Anglo-Saxon unit of 3.1 G. (48 grains), the solidus of 4.35 G. (67.1 grains), and its third, the tremissis (1.45 G. or 22.3 grains). It may be that during the pagan period, and indeed till the Viking invasions, there was no connection between the weight systems on either side of the North Sea, especially as the Island Bridge (Dublin) and Colonsay (Argyllshire) series seem to correspond to the English system, though dating respectively from the early ninth and tenth centuries. The subject teems with difficulties, which can only be surmounted by the collection and study of all the available evidence; and if Dr. Brøgger can find half as much material in the British Isles, he will be on the high road to success. The historical data published by Sir Charles Warren, in *The Early Weights and Measures of Mankind*, give little encouragement to students of the period in question; but archæological method should at least shew whether there was any relation between the Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon systems, and the author may be relied upon to do justice to the subject. From our own point of view little has been done since 1903, when the late Mr. Fred. Seeböhm wrote a paper in English for the *Vierteljahrsschrift für Social-und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* (Leipsic, vol. 1), which certainly did not err on the side of simplicity. Minor differences, due to more than one cause, may be found in any ancient weight system; but it is not too much to hope that enough will emerge to discover the source and trace the history of Anglo-Saxon weights till documents come to our aid in later mediæval times.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

STORIES AND BALLADS OF THE FAR PAST. By N. KEESHAU. *Cambridge: University Press*, 1921. 8/6 net.

FOLK-TALES AND LEGENDS OF SHETLAND. By JOHN NICOLSON. *Edinburgh: Thos. Allan and Sons*, 1920. 7/6 net.

DANISH FAIRY TALES. FROM S. GRUNDTVIG. Trans. GUSTAV HEIN. *London: Harrap*, 1914. 3/6 net.

NORSE MYTH IN ENGLISH POETRY. By C. H. HERFORD, M.A., D.Litt. *Manchester: University Press*, 1919. 1/- net.

Each of these books forms in its own way a valuable contribution to the literature of Northern Lore. The three volumes of stories and ballads, indeed, break fresh ground in presenting material hitherto unrecorded, or untranslated into English, varying in

quality from the simple folk-tale preserved by oral tradition to the highly-finished art-product of the Middle Ages.

Miss Kershaw's "Stories," selected from the Fornaldar-Sögur Northrlanda, consist of the "Tháttir of Nornagest," the "Tháttir of Sörli," and the Sagas of Hromund Greipsson and of Hervör and Heithreck—the Sörli story being the only one which has previously appeared in English, though the incidental verse has frequently been translated. Of the six Ballads, four are rendered for the first time from the Faroëse. If not on the highest level, both prose and verse belong to a class of literature specially interesting to the student of artistic development. The author's Introduction and Notes are obviously the fruit of wide and accurate research, and have the quality—too rare in such matters—of presenting complicated evidence in a lucid manner, and guiding the student to reasonable conclusions. The translations themselves are scholarly and accurate rather than inspired, so far as the Ballads are concerned, though much of the incidental verse is effectively rendered. The airs to which the Ballads were sung form a valuable addition to the volume.

The Folk-Tales of Shetland are told by Mr. Nicolson just as they should be, without embellishment, straight from the lips of the people. Fascinating stuff they are, full of echoes of almost forgotten history, where we catch the elusive Peght in the very act of transformation into the Troll. A collection of Guddicks or rhyming riddles is added, together with a glossary for the benefit of English readers.

In contrast to these traditions, as yet unsubjected to the myth-building imagination, are the Danish Fairy-Tales, touched with the distinctive Danish note of whimsical pathos, and admirably translated, which should prove irresistible to children. The book is well illustrated, and produced in the attractive *format* to be expected from Messrs. Harrap.

Dr. Herford's monograph is a model of what such writing should be. How the treasure of Northern myth, lost for six troubled centuries, was re-discovered at the court of King Alfred, revived in the 17th century by Sir William Temple, and passed on by Grey to modern times, is told in a style packed with learning, but eminently readable. The author's estimate of William Morris would alone form a proof of his critical powers.

S. D.

"DANISH BALLADS," translated by E. M. SMITH-DAMPIER. *Cambridge University Press*, 1920. Pp. 167.

"NORSKE TROLLVISOR OG NORRØNE SÖGUR," av KNUT LIESTÖL, *Kristiania*, 1915. Pp. 250.

"EN ISLÄNSK SVARTKONSTBOK FRÅN 1500-TALET," utgiven av Nat. Lindqvist. *Uppsala*, 1921. Pp. 77. 5 kr.

"ON THE TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF SHAKESPEARE *Ultima Thule* SENDETH GREETING"; an Icelandic Poem by MATTHIAS JOCHUMSSON, with translation into English by ISRAEL GOLLANZ. *Oxford University Press*, 1916. 4to, pp. 12. 1/- net.

"JACOB GRIMM": an Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Philological Society, on Friday, May 7, 1915, by WILLIAM PATON KER, President. *Oxford University Press*, 1915. Pp. 12. 1/- net.

"Ancient Songs of Denmark, heroic and romantic," said young Lavengro, showing his MSS. to the publisher. "Then, sir, I assure you that your time and labour have been entirely flung away." That was about a hundred years ago, and still such works are not very popular. The more welcome is due to Miss Smith-Dampier's pleasant little volume. The short notes are helpful, and the renderings are workmanlike.

Knut Liestøl's theme is the continuity in the mind of the people, as represented by folk-song. Indeed, this is the justification of all antiquarian studies; they explain ourselves as inheritors of the ages. He takes a series of ballads dealing with the rescue of fair maidens from ogres and giants, and by elaborate analysis of their subject-matter and language he shows that they are really more ancient than their comparatively recent collection would suggest. "Raamund unge," for example, in its first form derives directly from the saga of Hrómundr Greipsson, and was composed, he finds, in the 13th century. "Kappen Illugjen" is founded on the saga, written about 1300, of Illugi Griðarfóstri. "Aasmund Frægdegjæva" and "Ormaalen unge" date from the 14th century, and "Iven Erningsson" from about 1400. The last is based on a saga, now lost in its Scandinavian form, of the Arthurian cycle; but the others he claims as distinctively Norse, and composed from legendary and romantic sagas current in Norway. The ballads of the Færoes were founded on Icelandic material, and the process lasted longer than in Norway; and yet in Norway these ballads, originating in the middle ages, were remembered down to modern times. This is his main argument, supported by a wealth of folk-lore and many interesting details—such as the ancient belief that St. Olaf's ship was a sort of aeroplane, flying over sea and land (p. 41, etc.).

The Icelandic book of magic interests us chiefly in showing that 16th century witches in that country had a considerable—though inaccurate—knowledge of the ordinary Cabbalistic formulæ, together with the runic charms we should expect them to use. The cryptic runes and figures are given in facsimile, so that we can learn how to catch a thief, to win love, to cure bleeding and headache, to

make oneself invisible, and other useful—if attainable—results. Much of all this is innocent, but there is enough of malicious intent and blasphemous phrasing in the rest to explain why witchcraft was taken so seriously. The editor tells us that recorded trials of witches do not begin in Iceland until 1554; but runic witchcraft was a very old story in the North. One of the charms, “to get a man’s desire,” is the 13th century *memoria technica* of king Valdimar, though it is not so explained in the book. Earlier charms, like that of Egil Skallagrimsson, are well known. The whole subject has been discussed in literature, but this book is an interesting addition as giving further insight into the ways and means of the Icelandic witch.

Síra Matthías Jochumsson’s fine praise of Shakespeare, written in the form of a skaldic poem by the translator of *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, and *Romeo and Juliet*, was intended for the tercentenary volume of 1916, but arrived too late. It is here printed separately, with a spirited translation by Sir Israel Gollancz, who acknowledges collaboration with Dr. Jón Stefánsson. And the appreciation by our late president, Professor Ker, of Jacob Grimm shows him as not only the founder of scientific philology, but the “man of feeling,” who understood the poetry with which he dealt. It is a memorable quotation from his preface to his grammar:—“True poetry is like a man who is happy anywhere in endless measure, if he is allowed to look at leaves and grass, to see the sun rise and set. . . .” It seems to rule out our sensational ballads, until we perceive that not the ogres and the heroes are the poetry for us, but the simple ancient folk who dreamed of them.

W. G. C.

VOYAGES OF THE NORSEMEN TO AMERICA. By W. HOVGGAARD. *London: Humphrey Milford*, 1914. 17s. net.

THE NORSEMEN’S ROUTE FROM GREENLAND TO WINELAND. By H. P. STEENSBY. *Copenhagen*, 1917. Reprinted from *Meddelelser om Grønland*, LVI.

THE NORSE DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA. By G. M. GATHORNE-HARDY. The Wineland Sagas translated and discussed. *Oxford: Clarendon Press*, 1921. 14s. net.

All three of these contributions to the Wineland studies discard the theory of Gustav Storm, that Wineland was situated in Nova Scotia. Gustav Storm’s Studies of the Wineland Voyages were in their time really epoch-making. But his theory of Nova Scotia as Wineland must be said to have been undermined by later critics. It does not fit in either with the climatic, geographical or botanical descriptions of Wineland given in the sagas. His choice of Nova Scotia is indeed arbitrary, being mainly based on the assumption

that Nova Scotia was the northern limit of Wineland. Why the Norsemen should have just touched the northern limit and not got farther south he does not explain. He is satisfied that there are certain geographical likenesses between conditions in Nova Scotia and the descriptions in the sagas.

Both Hovgaard and, especially, Gathorne-Hardy are of opinion that the geographical conditions south of Nova Scotia, at Cape Code and southwards, are in much better agreement with the sagas than Storm's Nova Scotia. It is a remarkable circumstance that Hovgaard and Gathorne-Hardy, quite independent of each other, have arrived at substantially the same results in regard to Leiv Ericson's voyage. But they disagree widely in respect of the voyage of Karlsefni, who with a great expedition went in search of Leiv Ericson's Wineland in order to settle there. In the opinion of Hovgaard, Karlsefni never reached Wineland at all, but wandered about on the inhospitable Labrador coast, and never got farther south than Newfoundland. Gathorne-Hardy has had an easy task to prove that Hovgaard's theory is incompatible with the sailings, geographical and climatic conditions described in Karlsefni's Saga.

Steensby refutes with great force Storm's theory of Nova Scotia as Leiv's and Karlsefni's Wineland. Nevertheless, he has himself fallen into a greater error than Storm by placing Wineland far into the St. Lawrence River basin, not very far from Quebec. Gathorne-Hardy shows, point by point, how erroneously Steensby's presumption is, it being in contradiction to essential statements in the sagas.

Steensby practically treats only Karlsefni's voyage, and pays little or no attention to that of Leiv Ericson. But it is obvious that Karlsefni must have known of Leiv Ericson's discovery. As far as I can understand, Steensby accepts the theory of Storm that Leiv Ericson discovered Wineland by an accident, being driven out of his course on a voyage from Norway to Greenland. If Karlsefni's Wineland is the same as that of Leiv, would it not then be an almost unbelievable coincidence that Leiv Ericson should have driven just through the comparatively narrow Bell Isle Sound between Labrador and Newfoundland and right through the St. Lawrence River basin up to a place not far from Quebec? But if Karlsefni's Wineland is other than that of Leiv Ericson, and if the latter Wineland was not Nova Scotia, and not situated in the neighbourhood of Cape Code, as presumed by Hovgaard—where, then, in the opinion of Steensby, was *Leiv's* Wineland situated? It seems very funny that the chief discoverer of Wineland, whether he discovered by accident or by planned exploration, should be so neglected by Steensby.

Steensby's essay smells too much of easy-chair reasoning when he contends that the Norsemen were first and foremost coast navi-

gators, who did not venture very much to sail on open sea or far from land. Starting from this theory as a sort of axiom, he arrives at the result that Karlsefni kept very closely to land along the Labrador coast, and therefore went into the Bell Isle Sound, when the Sound opened to his sight, and continued to creep along the coast in the St. Lawrence Basin, until he arrived at St. Thomas, some distance below Quebec. Gathorne-Hardy very correctly observes that the Norsemen were pioneers in navigating the open seas. Gathorne-Hardy also points out that the sagas expressly mention crossings of open sea during the exploration of the American coast. If they had clung closely to the Labrador coast they would have been exposed to having been impeded by drifting ice. Nor is it likely that they would find it safe to navigate near land along an unknown coast where many hidden grounds might exist. But if thus they had to sail at a safe distance from the coast it would not be likely that they could have seen the comparatively narrow opening between Labrador and Newfoundland even in day-time, and they might just as well have passed it during night.

The reasoning of Hovgaard, who is a naval officer, is more like that of a practical seaman. But he errs on the ground of this virtue of his. As a practical seaman he sees the difficulty of directing an expedition, consisting of several ships, along an unknown coast. He therefore concludes that Karlsefni, by reason of these difficulties, was never able to reach Wineland, but for the most time clung to the Labrador coast, and only came as far south as Newfoundland. This is, however, in flat contradiction to the Saga, which expressly says that Karlsefni found wild vine and met a mild climate in his Wineland.

The contribution by Gathorne-Hardy, an Englishman, is by far more reasonable than those of the Danish authors mentioned. He rejects Storm's theory that it was Leiv Ericson who was driven out of his course on a voyage from Norway to Greenland and thus discovered America. He accepts the Flatey books tale that it was Bjarne Herjulfson who was driven out of his course on his way from Iceland to Greenland, and during his Odyssey discovered strange lands far south of Greenland, and that Leiv Ericson later on, after discussing the matter with Bjarne, made an exploration voyage and re-found the lands which Bjarne had seen, and in addition discovered Wineland. Gathorne-Hardy agrees with the two authors that Labrador was the so-called Helluland mentioned in the sagas. Further, he agrees with Hovgaard that Nova Scotia was Markland, also mentioned in the sagas, and that Wineland was somewhere in the United States south of Cape Code. He contends and proves with considerable probability that Cape Code was the Kjalarnes or Keel Naze mentioned several times in the Saga of Karlsefni's expedition, that the Furdurstrandir, or wonderful

strands, were the sand beaches south of Cape Code. Further, he places Karlsefni's Straumsfjord in the Long Island Sound, and Karlsefni's Hop in New York harbour. He discusses the various points with great sagacity and knowledge, and on the whole I think that Gathorne-Hardy's book is one of the best contributions to the Wineland literature. Even for laymen it will be interesting reading, especially because it gives an English translation of all the sagas of the Wineland voyages. His explanations and discussion of the various points and problems are indeed entertaining to all people who are interested in history and exploration.

The present reviewer can accept nearly all his theories and conclusions, though for certain reasons he believes that Karlsefni's Hop must be farther south than New York harbour. These reasons will perhaps be given later on in a special article.

M. M. M.

ANGEVIN BRITAIN AND SCANDINAVIA. By HENRY GODDARD LEACH. *Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press: London, Oxford University Press, 1921. Pp. xii., 432. \$3.50.*

This book forms Vol. VI. of the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature, and the author, who is Secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, informs us that it represents a stage of a study of the mediæval relations between the literatures of the British and Scandinavian countries, begun at the suggestion of Professor William Henry Schofield. The preface further contains some account of the circumstances under which the author's studies for the work were begun and continued, and his acknowledgments of his indebtedness to the learned friends, American, English and Scandinavian, who have helped him. Some chapters he has based almost entirely upon first-hand study of original sources, while other chapters which lie outside the Angevin period, such as those on the Scandinavian settlement of Britain and on Epic Survivals, are rapid surveys of the results obtained by specialists in pre-Conquest history and literature. In the plan of the work a sketch of the Scandinavian settlement of Britain is followed by an account of the way in which the early intercourse between our island and the Scandinavian lands was continued far into the Middle Ages by envoys and traders, the clergy, &c. The author then traces the influence of this intercourse as it is revealed in Books of Instruction, Pseudo-Histories, Western Romance, the Tristan Story, Breton Lays, Stories and Legends of Arthur and Charlemagne, Eastern Romance, Epic Survivals, Outlaw Legends and Ballads. He gives a special chapter to Six Viking Sagas, "cases where material apparently derived from lost sagas, or from the original matter out of which sagas grew, has only survived in foreign histories or romances."

The sketch of the Scandinavian settlement is, as stated above,

avowedly founded upon the researches of others, and we should like to know where Mr. Leach found his authority for the suggestion on p 15 that Alfred the Great was defeated in 878, and that the Danes kindly "allowed" him to retain Kent, Wessex and western Mercia, while taking to themselves nearly two-thirds of England. The undoubted fact is that, as we are told by Asser, King Alfred's close friend and adviser and biographer, the Danes, after their defeat at the battle of Ethandun, "worn out with hunger, fear and cold, at last in despair sought peace." The terms were imposed by Alfred, and, besides accepting Christianity, the Danes, who had conquered Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia, and had overrun all but the extreme west of Wessex, only retained the first two kingdoms and the eastern part of Mercia, and accepted Alfred's overlordship. At no time had Alfred or his predecessors been more than suzerain of the territory left to the Danes. Again the history of Denmark and Sweden, which is reviewed above (p. 60), reminds us that we must take with some discount the theory that the Scandinavians enjoyed at home and carried with them wherever they went freedom full-blown. Though true in a sense, the fact is that their freedom was the privilege of certain favoured classes, was liable to be lost, and, alike in England and in the Scandinavian lands, it was only by a long and painful struggle that it was established on a firm foundation and extended to all the folk of the land, irrespective of class.

Coming to the main theme of the book, the author breaks ground which, as far as we know, has never been touched by English-speaking writers, though not altogether unknown to this Society through the work of Dr. Alexander Bugge and others. Mr. Leach gives a most interesting and illuminating sketch of the intercourse, political, mercantile and ecclesiastical, which went on continually between Britain and the Scandinavian lands, Norway especially, right up to the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries. It then died away, the chief factors in its decay being the abandonment by the kings of Norway and Denmark of their claims to territorial dominion in these islands and the triumph of the Hanseatic League, which threw the trade of the North Sea into German hands. The result was that the Continent, to a very great extent, took the place which Britain had hitherto occupied.

The studies of the literature may be grouped under two main heads: firstly, the influence of the romantic literature of Europe, conveyed very largely through English channels, upon the Scandinavian lands; secondly, the counter influence upon English literature (a) of the traditions of our Northern forefathers handed down from remote times, and (b) of the thought and literature of the Viking Age. Of these last (a) is to be seen mainly in "Beowulf" and in Anglo-Saxon literature and legendary history; (b) appears in the

traditions recorded by some of the chroniclers about Ragnar Lothbrok and his sons, and about Siward, Earl of Northumbria, in the romances of Havelok and King Horn, in the introductions to the stories of Tristan and Bevis of Hampton, and in outlaw tales of Hereward the Wake, Robin Hood and Gamelyn. Some of these have been dealt with in the *Saga-Book*, and we would add the story of King William the Wanderer, whose Northern ancestry has been traced by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., in the *Saga-Book*, Vol. IV., and the ballad of "Adam Bell, Clym of the Cleugh, and William of Cloudesley," which may possibly be a far-off descendant of the Lay of Vǫlundr and his brothers. With regard to Havelok the tendency is to identify him with some historical character, such as Olaf Cuaran, or Olaf Tryggvasson, but the grounds for this seem to us slight, and there is no explanation of the way in which the story is localised. In our view there is much to be said for the theory put forward by the Rev. C. W. Whistler in the *Saga-Book*, Vol. III., that we may have here a tradition dating from the period of the Anglo-Saxon invasion, however much it may have been coloured by the atmosphere of the Viking Age. We should also like to call attention to a plausible suggestion which Mr. Whistler made in the preface to "A Prince Errant," a version of the story of King Horn, that a likely locality for the story seems to lie on the shores of the Severn Sea, with the kingdom of "Suddene" in South Wales, "Westernesne" and "Reynes" in Cornwall. But however we try to fit these stories into a historical setting, there is no doubt about the sources which have helped to give them their present shape. In conclusion, we ought to say that in a brief sketch of the revival of interest in the literature of the North, Mr. Leach pays a tribute to the "magnificent work" done from the English side by the Viking Club.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

"ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG OVER DET NORRØNESPROG PÅ SHETLAND," af JAKOB JAKOBSEN: IV. hæfte. *Copenhagen: Vilhelm Prior, 1921.*

This great work, now practically completed, as the postscript by Dr. Finnur Jónsson tells us, by the care of Miss Marie Mikkelsen, the late author's assistant, needs no further commendation to all who are interested in Northern studies. The first part appeared in 1908, and at Dr. Jakobsen's death the whole had been carried out as far as V and W, leaving only Y, Æ and Ø, of which his notes are here given. We understand that an English version is in preparation, and we cannot doubt its welcome. Meanwhile the Introduction (printed in Part IV.) may be mentioned. It sketches the history of Shetland, and shows how the 'Norn' of the islands was modified in the 17th and 18th centuries by the importation of Lowland Scots. And yet, contrary to general report, a vocabulary

of over 10,000 words lingered in use down to 1893, when Dr. Jakobsen came to gather up the fragments. He gives an interesting account of his travels, noting the names of his many informants—not always 'the oldest inhabitant'—who knew the ancient words; for (as in other parts of Britain) dialect does not die out so easily as the superficial observer supposes. Turning to the sources of 'Norn,' he finds its affinities to be chiefly with South-western Norway and with an early stage of Norse. This, with a short study of the place-names common to both districts, suggests a settlement of the islands earlier than the colonization of Iceland and the Færoes—a settlement gradual at first, for traces of the pre-Norse Picts remain in place-names. A small amount of Gaelic in the language seems to have been introduced later. One curious feature of the dictionary is, of course, the Tabu-language, used at sea, of which remains are plentiful. Indeed, in this monumental work—no compilation, but the result of downright research—there is material for many essays, and no doubt its contents will be popularized. We cannot but be grateful to the memory of the remarkable man who undertook the task and brought such knowledge and skill to bear upon it; and some of our gratitude is owing also to the Carlsberg fund, which makes possible the publication of volumes which are never likely to rank with the 'best sellers.'

W. G. C.

THE ARNAMAGNEAN MANUSCRIPT, 243 B and folio, the main manuscript of Konungs Skuggsjá, in photographic reproduction with diplomatic text. Edited by G. T. FLOM. Bound in Niger morocco, 14 × 11, pp. lxvii.+160 diplomatic text+160 facsimile+160-191 Notes. \$15+Express charges. Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.: The University of Illinois, 1916.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE KONUNGS SKUGGSJA, by G. T. FLOM. Part I., The Noun Stems and Adjectives. *The University of Illinois*, 1921.

THE KING'S MIRROR, translated from the Old Norwegian by L. M. LARSON. New York, *The American-Scandinavian Foundation*; London, *Humphrey Milford*, 1917.

Konungs Skuggsjá, or "The King's Mirror" is the encyclopædic account of northern manners and learning produced in Norway in the thirteenth century. It is cast in the form of a dialogue between an inquisitive son and an informing father, who were not then regarded as the comic types which they now seem to be. The characteristic qualities of the work indeed are those of the scientific treatise. Father and son are not characters; they are merely curiosity and immense learning combined with a rather bald common sense. The author was, by virtue of that common sense, more enlightened than such compilers usually were. And though father

and son are mere puppets of one function each, they have at times a certain life, for their thirst for information was real enough in the author's mind. We perceive that he had read almost everything and questioned every kind of traveller that came to Norway in his desire for knowledge. It is the fact that he goes to other sources than books that gives value to his work, for it is of great importance for its account of northern civilization and geography. His knowledge of geography was especially remarkable, and his account of Iceland and Greenland still commands the respect of scientific geographers.

Konungs Skuggsjá is also an important linguistic monument. The best manuscript of it, dating from the last half of the thirteenth century, is one of the best surviving specimens of old Norwegian spelling and bookhand. As the first facsimile (Christiania, 1871) is now a scarce book, Prof. G. T. Flom's reproduction is most welcome. The plates are clear, the transcription accurate. The few errors which the reviewer detected he found corrected in the list of errata. Prof. Flom has studied his manuscript carefully, and his description of it does not lack completeness. He dates it c. 1275, and gives his reasons—a rare virtue in a palæographer—though his conclusions seem to be a little too precise for the evidence he adduces. The manuscript has been officially assigned to the last half of the thirteenth century by Kålund, the best authority. Prof. Flom believes "that the copy was made in the last quarter of the century, but possibly not long after 1275." His chief reasons are based on linguistic tests: these are dangerous for use in precise dating, as changes take place at different times in different dialects, and materials for an exactly dated history of Old Norwegian dialect differences do not exist. Only one palæographic criterion is cited—the shape of *a*—and this really is against Prof. Flom's dating, as there is no sign even of transitional forms between the older open-looped *a* and the later closed *a*. The closed *a* is recorded in a charter of 1277 (not noticed by Prof. Flom), and the transitional forms still earlier. Prof. Flom's date may nevertheless be right, but it is not more probable than other dates between the limits assigned by Dr. Kålund.

The original version of *Konungs Skuggsjá* was written not far north of Trondjem; this has long been recognized. The date is doubtful. Captain Blom, in his article in *Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed*, 1867, argued that the arms and weapons point to a date at least as late as the middle of the thirteenth century, and Flom accepts this dating. Capt. Blom had to recognize, however, that many of the military engines described were never used in Norway; to some extent the author was describing weapons that he had read of as in use elsewhere. Now Scandinavian weapons have been studied anew, and new dates have been assigned to their

use by Prof. Hjalmar Falk in his excellent book, *Altnordische Waffenkunde*, Christiania, 1911. According to his account there is no reason why the arms of *Konungs Skuggsjá* (in so far as they are genuinely Norwegian) should not be dated as early as 1220-30. Prof. Larsen, in the introduction to his translation, finds internal evidence that *Konungs Skuggsjá* was written not long after 1240, "though it cannot be regarded as a demonstrated fact." All that is reasonably certain from his evidence is that it is later than the trouble between King Sverri and the Crozier party at the end of the twelfth century. The manners and customs described, and especially the author's insistence that French should be studied, point to the thirteenth century, and to the reign of Hakon the Old (1217-63), the period when French was most read in Norway. We should be inclined to date the work a little earlier than does Prof. Larson, between 1220 and 1240.

Professor Flom is confident that his manuscript was written in East Norway, possibly in Hadeland. He may be right, but the spellings he adduces as evidence hardly justify his confidence. They are so few that they may all be merely mechanical errors of the copyist. We may also reduce his list; under his paragraph

(1) p. lix. *gang* for *gagn* is not necessarily East Norwegian. The form arose by analogy with other parts of the word, such as *gagns*, which became *gagns*, through the common tendency to simplify a group of three consonants: it is not dialectal. If we could be sure that the copyist's pronunciation was *gangn* (i.e., *gaŋn*), as Prof. Flom alleges, we would then have a dialectal form, but the spelling *gang* is not an indication of such a pronunciation.

(3) That the copyist started to write *hugskut* is very doubtful.

(4) *Vantn* with the first *n* expuncted is only a mechanical error.

(8) The facsimile offers no indication that the copyist started to write *gjöld* for *gjöld*.

(9) The change of unaccented *a* to *æ* (which is very doubtfully evidenced here) was not confined to East Norwegian, but was found in most Norwegian dialects except that of Trondhjem.

Other examples Prof. Flom himself speaks of as uncertain; and we feel that he has by no means proved East Norwegian provenance. Indeed, from the frequency of the *u*-mutation of *a*, the absence of vowel harmony (in forms like *muno*, *spurðe*) we should be inclined to assign the provenance of the manuscript to West Norway; and as *ú*-, not *ó*-, is regular as the negative prefix "*un*-" it is not unlikely to be South-western.

Prof. Flom's notes on the palæography of the manuscript are detailed and complete, so complete that sometimes we feel the essential is nearly lost in the detail. More historical explanation and classification in a shorter account would make the significance of the forms of letters used clearer to English-speaking students, few

of whom are versed in Scandinavian palæography. Norwegian hand is based on late Anglo-Saxon, as the earliest monastic teachers in Norway were English. From the English teachers they even adopted the double system of using Latin forms of letters when writing in Latin, and the Anglo-Saxon forms when writing the vernacular. In East Norwegian hand there was little influence of Latin forms on the Anglo-Saxon for many centuries, but West Norwegian early began to mix the two systems. Characteristic Western usages were Latin *f* and *v* beside Anglo-Saxon *u* and *ƿ*; *þ* for both the voiced and the voiceless sound, as in the oldest Icelandic; and *ei* as the spelling of the diphthong descended from Germanic *ai*, agreeing with Icelandic. About 1250 a national Norwegian hand with a character of its own was forming, and the West Norwegian mixture of forms was replaced by the usage of Trondhjem, the predominant influence in forming the national hand. Hence in this manuscript, owing to the Trondhjem influence, we have *þ* and *ð* distinguished, *æi* instead of *ei*, and only the Anglo-Saxon form of *f*. But the Western variation of Latin *v*, French *w* with Anglo-Saxon *ƿ*, *u* is still in use. The general development of the Norwegian hand was away from the round forms of the Anglo-Saxon hand to more angular and yet more cursive forms. The first definite alterations of this kind in the form of the letters are evidenced about 1250. In this manuscript of *Konungs Skuggsjá* we find *d* in use beside older *ð*, and *ḁ* beside older *ð*. The closed *a* belonging also to this cursive development does not appear, as has been noted above. The shapes of the letters are carefully described by Prof. Flom, but no historical information given. There is much more in his material than has been mentioned above that is historically significant, and a great mass which is of no particular importance. The student is left to winnow the chaff from the grain himself. Yet Prof. Flom gives him more help than do most editors of facsimile editions of manuscripts, and it would be ungrateful not to recognize the value of his careful work. Though an historical account of the letter-forms would have been useful, this is usually left to works definitely historical in aim, such as the *Paleografisk Atlas* of Icelandic and Norwegian manuscripts.

Prof. Flom's work on the language is useful as far as it goes. We have to hand at the present time his combined glossary and index of nouns and adjectives. It is to be hoped that he will complete his index and give a systematic account of the phonology.

Prof. Larsen's translation of the *King's Mirror* is likewise a sound and careful piece of work. It is not merely accurate, it is readable, and any reader, whether he knows Old Norse literature or not, should find it of interest. The translation is based on the Christiania edition of 1848, which for the purpose was undoubtedly the best text, being the fullest. MS. AM 243 B omits passages that

are clearly genuine, and the Christiania editors inserted them so as to read continuously, or nearly so. In the introduction what is known of the date, sources and origin of the work is summarized. Its relation to historical events and current theology is described with clarity and learning. The fact that the author accepted and approved King Sverri's views about pope and king is demonstrated anew. There are notes to the text equally learned and informing. This is the most polished and scholarly translation from Old Norse that the American-Scandinavian Foundation has published.

E. V. GORDON.

SCANDINAVIAN RELATIONS WITH IRELAND DURING THE VIKING PERIOD. By MISS A. WALSH. *Dublin: The Talbot Press, Ltd., 1922. 3s. 6d.*

In spite of the excellent work done upon the Norse and Danish period in Ireland by Todd and Halliday, now both long since gone from us, and on the Norse side by the more recent writers, Steenstrup and Vögt, with Drs. Sophus and Alexander Bugge, Craigie and others, no attempt has been made in this country to gather together and form into a connected history the mass of information that now exists on the subject. It has been side-tracked in the general histories of Ireland, and where not altogether omitted, Irish writers have been content to repeat the wails of the early annalists at the destruction caused by the raids of viking hosts, and to sum up the whole matter by an account of the battle of Clontarf and the events immediately preceding it, as though the history of the intercourse of over 400 years could hang upon the fortunes of a single conflict. Irish historians have not as yet fully realised the immense importance of the Norse period for Ireland. During its continuance the face of the country was vitally changed. New centres of intercourse were opened up; the secular town took the place of the religious monastery; the waterways and harbours for the first time became of value, and the villages of fisher-folk situated at the river-mouths expanded rapidly into important towns. Dublin replaced Armagh as the capital of the North, symbol of the rise of a new spirit in Ireland, in which ecclesiastical and religious influences were to give place to commercial activities; and the open or rath-surrounded groups of huts in the clearances of the dense forests were to gradually make way for walled and fortified cities. The Norse brought with them a new ideal of life, repugnant at first to the old inhabitants, and violently opposed by them; but in the end leading to developments which brought Ireland into line with the activities of western Europe. In organisation, both as to politics and law, the two races remained apart and distinct, and the establishment of the Norse or Danish church system, when they became converted to the faith of the countries in which they settled, had nothing in common with the Celtic Christianity among

which it had its rise. It dissociated itself from it both in doctrine and in discipline, and looked to Canterbury and not to Armagh as its mother church. But in social life the two nationalities found much in common, and they settled down into a friendly alliance, which not only united them on the field of battle but in the homely intercourse of the fireside, in fosterage, in the familiar interchange of names, and in the literary output of both nations. If the modern results of racial study be true, and the dominant peoples of Ireland were of the North European stock, forerunners themselves of the later Norse and Normans, this fusion is easy to understand.

Miss Annie Walsh's little book is the more welcome because it shows that she has made herself conversant with both the Norse and Irish material of which such a wealth exists for this period of History. Her title, "Scandinavian relations with Ireland during the Viking period," has perhaps induced her to lean chiefly towards the foreign aspects of her subject, and we feel some regret that, as an Irishwoman, she has not devoted more space to the internal history of the country during the Norse period. A series of very remarkable and able men came to the front in Ireland during the ninth and tenth centuries, and Murtough and Niall Glundubh (Blackknee) of Aileach in Ulster, Cormac mac Cuillenan and Callaghan of Cashel in Munster, Carrol (Cearbhal or Kiarval) in Leinster, equally with Maloughlan the Great or Brian Boru (Boromhe), deserve more than a passing mention in an Irish review of the period. The material for their lives is particularly copious and dramatic, and though it must be used with caution, as being in the nature of a series of saga-stories devoted to the eulogy of the hero, the main outlines out of which the king's bard constructed his tales are undoubtedly true to fact. They are, moreover, full of detail important to a right understanding of the life of the time.

On the other hand, we should like to have seen Miss Walsh's admirable book pursue her subject further. She is far from making the error common to many writers of looking on the Battle of Clontarf as the closing act of the Norse period in Ireland. She sees it in its true light as an incident, a very important incident, no doubt, but still an incident, in the long story that did not end even with the coming of the English to Ireland. The eulogists of Brian have dealt with the battle at such length that it has been allowed to obscure the whole later history for the next two hundred years. There is no period so little known as that between the date of this battle (1015) and that of the first coming of the Norman-Welsh in 1171, and yet none is more important to the understanding of the later history of Ireland. The Danes retained their hold unimpaired over the towns, and it was from the southern cities of Wexford and Waterford that they issued out to resist the Norman knights, whom the Irish took to be

merely the leaders of a fresh incursion of Norsemen, such as still almost annually descended on their shores. Sweyn Asleifson's autumn viking-raids often took him south to Ireland, and he perished in Dublin on one of them only six years before the arrival of the Norman barons. As late as 1263 the Irish were still so closely in touch with Norway that they sent embassies to King Hakon to invite him to come over and liberate them from the oppressive dominion of the English, and he was on his way to carry out their wish when he died in the Orkneys. Much interesting information about the period immediately after Clontarf is to be found in the *Chronicles of the Isle of Man*; and a careful search in the Irish annals and municipal records will show that Norsemen not only governed the towns at the time of the coming of Henry II., but held positions of importance long afterwards. For instance, a Richard Olaf was 'keeper of the exchange of the king of England at Dublin' in the early part of the reign of Edward I.

But, while we may regret that Miss Walsh has not pursued her subject further, both at the beginning and at the end, we must congratulate her on having given, in a terse and clear manner, a great deal of information not otherwise easily accessible to the general reader, and on having dealt with it in so readable a way. Her book is most useful as it stands, and we hope that in the future she may follow it up with further studies. Her knowledge of Irish and Danish specially fit her for this task.

ELEANOR HULL.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF LANCASHIRE. By E. EKWALL. *Manchester Univ Press*, 1922. Pp. xvi., 280. 25/- net.

Prof. Ekwall's book on the place-names of Lancashire has rightly been hailed as an important advance in the study of English place-names. In arrangement and scope it is superior to any edition of place-names which has been published, and in scholarship it is scarcely less remarkable.

The arrangement of the material which Prof. Ekwall has adopted, instead of the former mechanical principle of following the alphabet, is geographical. Names are arranged alphabetically within townships, and the townships are taken in order within the hundreds. The great advantage of this arrangement is that it enables the editor and reader to see readily the character of the nomenclature of each district. One of the fruits of Prof. Ekwall's careful observation of geographical distribution was his important discovery of the dialectal boundary formed by the Ribble. Though the same material has been worked over before, this boundary was not noticed. Moreover, it is an arrangement which must be made before the historical evidence of place-name material can be extracted. The excellence of the historical chapters of the book

must in a large measure be due to the excellence of this method of arranging the material. We understand that its advantages have been so appreciated by the experts of the English Place-name Society that they have decided to adopt it in the editions published by the Society.

The phonology of the place-names has been worked out with sufficient care to make the results fairly dependable as criteria of the distribution of dialect characteristics. This again is a considerable advance in the use of place-names. Prof. Ekwall's most important discovery here is that original *ā* in such a word as O.E. *stān* "stone," became *ō* south of the Ribble only: north of the Ribble *ā* remained. This is certainly true as a general rule, though the dividing line is not quite so definite as Prof. Ekwall's statement. For instance, in the Cockersand Chartulary (page 819) we find *Le Oldefalde* (*Oldfeld*), a place well to the north of the Ribble; in the Cockersand accounts somewhat later in date (1451) we find *Holdtown* (*Old Town*), near Kirkby Lonsdale; there are a few more names showing the same development in the Furness Coucher Book; see also *Broadmeadow* and *Old Town* in Wyld and Hirst's Place-names of Lancashire. The statement that "O.E. *cw* and *hw* seem to have fallen together" also needs comment. It is true of the modern pronunciation of Lancashire place-names, both combinations being reduced to *w*, just as they have been in Lancashire dialects. But in mediæval pronunciation there is a dialectal boundary to be distinguished. In middle English original *hw* (in a word such as O.E. *hwit*, "white") became *w* in the Midlands, but in the north had a different development which was usually represented by the spelling *qu*. The line dividing the two developments passed through Lancashire, and it would have been of great interest if Prof. Ekwall could have shown where it lay. It is difficult to obtain clear evidence, it is true, but the present reviewer's collections of spellings point to the dividing line being approximately the valley of the Ribble, whence it ran north-east to the mouth of the Tees. South of this somewhat uncertain line were composed such alliterative poems as *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, in which words which originally began with *hw* alliterate with original *w*; north of it the *Destruction of Troy*, in which original *hw* alliterates with original *cw* (both spelled *qu*). Both poems were probably composed in Lancashire.

The elements found in the place-names are treated with such learning that the usual list of them has a value beyond that of their part in the apparatus of the book. It contains useful contributions to English lexicography. For instance, an Old English source is adduced of the Middle English adjective *balg* "smooth" (found in several alliterative poems of the north-west Midlands); hitherto its origin was uncertain. Again, evidence is produced

from Lancashire names that the word *snape* in northern texts means "pasture," and is probably the same word as Icel. *snap*, neut., pl. *snöp* (correcting Vígfússon, who gives it as *snöp*, fem.).

The place-names of Lancashire present more difficulties than those of most English counties, with its mixture of Celtic, Northumbrian, Mercian and Scandinavian names. Prof. Ekwall's treatment of them is a triumph of scholarship, expert in the philology of all these elements. His record of the forms of names does not pretend to be complete: he has omitted many that are of no particular significance. He has not excluded entirely names which have now been lost: in no truly historical book of place-names can they be excluded. The following comments on forms recorded may be of interest:—

- p 43. *Snydale*—early forms *Snythehill*, *Snythill*. This name is the same word as Middle English *snythill*, "coarse grass, rushes," rather than "snipe hill." The word occurs in the *Wars of Alexander*, line 4095, þan snyzes out of þat snyth hill (read snythill), a burly best. In modern dialects it appears as "sniddle."
- p. 126. *Douglas*. This may be the river by which Arthur gained a victory over the Saxons. If so, add the form *Dubglas* from Nennius.
- p. 130. *Hunger Hill*. *Hunger* probably represents O.E. *hangra*, common in place-names, rather than "hunger." The change of a (o) to u before *ng* was regular in the north-west Midlands, as is shown by rhymes such as *longe* (O.E. *lang*) with *tonge* (O.E. *tunge*) in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, line 32 ff. Prof. Ekwall gives no early forms, but there is *Hungerhyll* in the *Cockersand Chartulary*, page 821 (compiled 1267-8).
- p 139. *Loud*. Prof. Ekwall gives the etymology as O.E. *hlūd*, "loud." But the stream is sluggish and quiet. It is probably a Celtic name, from the stem *lot- or *lut- which appears in Old Irish *loth* "swamp," Breton *loudour*, "muddy," etc.
- p 180. *Hornby*—early form *Horneby*. Prof. Ekwall points out that the personal name *Horni*, which is the first element, occurs only in East Scandinavian records. It is probably the same name as the *Horne* of mediæval romance. Attempts have been made to show that the story of King *Horn* was of Scandinavian origin, but the name of the hero himself had not been explained. The existence of E. Scand. *Horni* removes a difficulty, and indicates that the story is of Danish rather than Norwegian origin.

- p. 182. *Ivah*. The first element is evidently a personal name, cf. *Ivescarr* in the Furness Coucher Book. It occurs also in Ivelet, near Grinton in the North Riding (1301 L. S. *Iflythe*), in which the second element is O.N. hlið, "slope, hill-side."
- p. 120. *Lydiate*. The form Lodyat in the Cockersand Chartulary is omitted. It is apparently due to confusion with *ludgate*, O.E. ludgeat, "a postern gate" (which is probably the origin of Ludgate in London, q.v. in Gover's Place-names of Middlesex).

Following the detailed treatment of the place-name material are general chapters summing up their historical evidence. Prof. Ekwall's use of place-names here is a revelation. He is the first to demonstrate effectively that place-names are a source of information which historians cannot afford to overlook. For the early history of Lancashire, indeed they supply more definite information than the direct testimonies which have come down to us. They help with the problem of the survival of British population; the distribution of place-names of British origin shows that they survived in some numbers after the Anglian and Scandinavian invasions, but had to give up the best land and withdraw to the remoter parts.

Historians have not agreed on the history of the Anglian occupation of Lancashire. North of the Ribble, Lancashire was Northumbrian, but south of the Ribble dialect and nomenclature are predominantly of Mercian origin. Yet there are a few names of an early Northumbrian type. Hence it is probable that Lancashire south of the Ribble was taken and colonised by the Northumbrian king Æthelfrith in his western conquests at the end of the sixth century. Then this territory was annexed by the Mercians under Penda, and colonised more extensively in the second quarter of the seventh century, when they were also colonising the West Riding district.

In the Scandinavian element Prof. Ekwall reveals some very interesting history. Nothing had previously been known of a Danish settlement in Lancashire, but the place-names show that there was one, not very extensive, along the north bank of the Mersey. Prof. Ekwall has added to the apparatus for testing East and West Scandinavian origin, and rejected unsound test words, such as *thwaite*, *-by*, and to some extent *thorpe*. The usual view that the majority of Scandinavian settlers in Lancashire were Norwegians is confirmed by his tests. Especially interesting are the traces of their connection with Ireland, which Prof. Ekwall has discovered and first published in his *Scandinavians and Celts in the North-west of England* (Lund, 1918). There are names (such as Ireby) containing the element O. Norse *Irar*, "Irishmen," where groups of these vikings from Ireland settled; a good many contain the element

O. Norse *erg*, "hill pasture," which is originally the Irish word *airghe*; and a few names which, though made up of Norse elements, have the "inverted" order of a Celtic compound. Such a name was *Crosskelloc*, near Ulverston, "*the cross of Kiallakr* (Irish *Cellach*)."¹ The Norse order would of course be *Kellocs cross*. These names indicate that there was a considerable intermixture of Irish blood with this Norwegian element, and their Scandinavian speech was to some extent Celticised.

There are still more discoveries in the book, which every student of the Scandinavian element should read; and the general reader too will find much that should interest him.

E. V. GORDON.

"GAMLE ELVENAVNE OG FISKEPLADSNVNE PÅ SHETLAND," af JAKOB JAKOBSEN.

Reprinted from *Namn och Bygd*, 1922, pp. 35.

We confess it was news to us that about 120 river-names could be found in Shetland. Many of these are not now in use, but Dr. Jakobsen inferred them from names of dwellings or natural features, past which the streams run, equated with river-names in Norway. By their forms in composition very many of the Shetland names correspond with the oldest Norse river-names, which are usually feminine, ending in *-a*, not in *-á* as in Iceland; and this dates them to a primitive period and confirms the belief in a very early settlement by the Norse. Moreover, about ten per cent. of the list seem identical with the rivers named in the Edda; whether they are the rivers meant by the Edda poets and Snorri is another matter, on which Dr. Jakobsen does not touch. We are told, indeed, in a footnote that he did not complete his study of the whole range of Northern river-names, as he intended; and this is one of the losses we have suffered by his death, though the paper, as it stands, is complete so far as it analyses the Shetland-Norse relations of the subject in this very valuable article. Perhaps some other scholar will take up the Shetland-British connexions suggested by such forms as Alin, Dunadal, (Haver)swala, Helwel, Kokeren, Kergord, Krega, Lodda, Quarf, some of which are Edda names, and all apparently ancient, while they seem to be parallel with names of rivers in England, and not of Norse origin. If river-names are the most permanent of relics, have we not here a clue to the pre-Norse aborigines of Shetland?

W. G. C.

PLACE-NAMES: HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. ALEX. MACBAIN, M.A., LL.D. With Notes and a Foreword by WILLIAM J. WATSON, M.A., LL.D. *Stirling: Eneas Mackay*, 1922. Portrait. Pp. xxxii.+381. Price 21s.

This book, though printed in 1922, was unavoidably delayed in publishing until this year (1923). It contains practically all that



Dr. MacBain printed on the subject of Place-Names. Prof. Watson writes a short Introduction, in which reference is made to Dr. MacBain's contributions to the study of Celtic and Norse Place-Names. To this study Dr. MacBain brought the trained and scientific methods of the scholar, and was thus a pioneer with others of "blazing" a way through the dense forest where not a few lost their way. That Dr. MacBain did excellent work will be readily admitted by those who know most of the subject, but to say that his work was free from mistakes would be far from correct. And if proof of this was necessary it would be found in the twenty-two pages or so in which Prof. Watson reviews some of Dr. MacBain's derivations. Dr. Cameron (Brodict), Prof. MacKinnon, Dr. MacBain and Prof. Watson have dealt with the subject of Place-Names as trained scholars and philologists, and have made the subject easier for others. It was a happy thought on the part of the publisher to have these papers gathered together and edited under the competent hand of the Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University. The sections of special interest to northern students are those which deal with Sutherland's early history, place-names and surnames; Gaelic 'Airigh,' shieling, in Norse Place-names. On page vi., line 3 from top, should not "B.C.," read "A.D."

D. BEATON.

EARLY SOURCES OF SCOTTISH HISTORY (A.D. 500 to 1286). Collected and translated by ALAN ORR ANDERSON, Author of *Scottish Annals from English Chronicles*. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1922. 2 vols. Price £3 10s. net. Copies may be ordered through the Hon. Secretary, price £3 11s. 3d., including inland postage, and £3 12s. 8d. including foreign postage.

Students of early Scottish history are having the way made easier for them through the work of the pioneers who blazed a trail through the dense forest of the early literature dealing with the period covered by these splendidly edited and printed volumes. And it is not too much to say that every one whose studies lead them to the period 500-1286 will feel a debt of gratitude to Mr. Anderson for the excellent manner in which he has performed his work. He begins with bibliographical notes, in which a brief description is given of the various documents quoted, with critical remarks on their value. This is followed by useful Calendar Notes, Ortnographical Notes, and Tables of Succession of Kings of Northumbria, Argyle, Picts, Scotland, England. Mr. Anderson's method is to gather together the numerous historical references to persons and events found in the early documents and to arrange these under different headings. He has done this part with the skill of an expert, and only those who may have attempted, even on a very much smaller scale, similar work will be able to appreciate the care with

which he has done his work and the immense labour it must have involved. The quotations from the documents are annotated with a fulness which indicates that the reader is in the company of a master of his subject, and covering as they do such a wide field and such a variety of subjects it is simply impossible to do them the justice that such a work demands of a reviewer. That here and there Homer nods is to be expected for is not the truth expressed in the phrase we learned at school—*Humanum est errare*—still true. In dealing with the Pictish Church and its missionaries we miss references to the work of the Rev. A. R. Scott in this field which must be taken into account, whether one agrees with his main contention or not. The same may be said about the great Dalriadic missionary, Columba of Iona. In a period in which uncertainty encompasses so many events it is but natural that there should be diversity of opinion, and this applies particularly to Mr. Anderson's notes in reference to the saga literature period. A number of his statements here will, according to the views of the students of this period, require restatement, and in some cases complete change, to meet with the results of recent study. But here again it is impossible in a brief review to enter into a discussion of these points. When all is said and done, however, we have in the two goodly volumes before us one of the most important works that has been placed in recent times in the hands of students. It is simply invaluable, and though more intensive study of the period may show flaws in the voluminous body of notes with which the extracts from the documents are interspersed, yet no one will deny that Mr. Anderson has brought together from a wide field a vast amount of material illustrative of the period covered, which will win for him the gratitude of students of Scottish history. The volumes have a very full index, the work of Mrs. Preston, Edinburgh.

D. BEATON.

SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS IN SAGA-TIME, OR THE JARLS AND THE FRESKYNs.

By JAMES GRAY, M.A., Oxon. With Map. *Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1922. 10/6 net. Copies may be ordered through the Hon. Secretary, price 11s., including postage.*

The substance of this book was originally delivered as a Presidential Address to the Viking Society. This lecture, subsequently amplified and revised, is published, according to the author, mainly with the object of interesting Sutherland and Caithness people in the early history of their native counties. Mr. Gray was keenly interested in this subject, and his death has removed from the ranks of northern historical students one who devotedly gave his spare time in a busy professional career to the unravelling of knotty northern historical problems. In the chapter dealing with the Pict

and the Northman, Mr. Gray makes reference to the so-called Picts' houses which are so common in the north, and indicates that they were occupied by the farmer and used as places of refuge in times of attack. As to the date when these came into use, perhaps Mr. Gray's date is too early, if the contention of the Abbé Breuil is correct. Instead of saying that the province of Cat was called after one of the seven legendary sons of Cruithne, it should be that Cruithne's son was called after Catt, the tribal name appearing in Cataibh.

Mr. Gray's attempt to clear up some of the difficulties met with in connection with the genealogy of the Freskyns, the ancestors of the Earls of Sutherland, is the most successful that has yet been broached. The result of his conclusions is given in an Appendix on the Early Pedigree of the Freskyns. Another knotty genealogical point tackled by Mr. Gray is the ancestry of Johanna of Strathnaver. He rejects Skene's theory that she was the daughter of Earl John of Sutherland, and suggests that she was the daughter of Snaekoll, and if so she would probably be born about 1232. As an heiress of large estates, she would be made a ward of the King, whose Queen's name, Johanna, may account for her name. This theory is presented with skill, and is certainly more in keeping with the facts than Skene's.

Mr. Gray's treatment of the subject shows that he had given earnest study to this early period of northern history, and if he has made mistakes, and not been able to unravel all the knotty points, yet he has made an honest attempt to solve some of them, and produced a work that will be necessary for reference to all students interested in the period covered by his work.

D. BEATON.

THE POETIC EDDA, translated from the Icelandic, with an introduction and notes by HENRY ADAMS BELLOWES. *New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation. London: Humphey Milford, 1923.* Two vols. in one. 21/- net.

Mr. Bellows' translation of the *Poetic Edda* is in alliterative metres similar to those of the original poems. No one will deny that it is a good principle of translation to use the original form if a similar effect can be gained thereby; but it is doubtful whether it is possible to give a fair representation in English of the Old Norse metres. Mr. Bellows states the chief difficulty when he says (introd. p. xxv.): "In translating from a highly inflected language into one depending largely on the use of subsidiary words, it has been necessary to employ considerable freedom as to the number of unaccented syllables in each line." As English is less sonorous and emphatic, the translated lines show very little of the force and vigour that is characteristic of the Icelandic verses. In view of

the natural difficulty in using English for such metres, Mr. Bellows' "considerable freedom" is regrettable; the translator cannot expect to get the same effects with his verse if he does not adhere rigidly to the original types. Lines like these:

"The wolf that lies idle" (Havamal 58).

"No one who so widely" (Havamal 40).

are utterly unlike Icelandic lines in character, because they are incorrect, containing too many metrical elements.

The metre and alliteration, moreover, are a serious limitation to the translator: he has, it is true, shown some skill in keeping near to the sense of the original, in spite of the requirements of the verse form; but at times we find him over literal in order that he may use the alliteration of the original, as in *Völundarkviða* 21:

"They came to the chest and craved the keys,

The evil was open when in they looked."

"The evil was open" means that the evil of their hearts was manifest, which one might not have guessed without looking at the original (*opin vas illúð*). At other times he is too far from the original, as in *Þrymskviða* 1:

"He shook his beard, his hair was *bristling*."

The original has *skor nam at dýja*, "he shook his locks," but a word was required which would alliterate. The translator, far too often, is prevented from choosing the best word, and there is no virtue in his metre to compensate for its disadvantages. Usually a literal prose version will render the rhetorical force of the original better than these metres. An example may be taken at random; in *Atlakviða*, where Gunnar accepts the invitation of Attila, though he knows it to be dangerous (stanza 9 ff):

"Not eager were his comrades, nor the men of his kin,
The wise nor the wary, nor the warriors bold,
But Gunnar spake forth as befitted a king.
Noble in the beer-hall, and bitter his scorn:

'Stand forth now, Fjornir! and hither on floor
The beakers all golden shalt thou bring to warriors.

The wolves then shall rule the wealth of the Nifungs,
Wolves aged and grey-hued, if Gunnar is lost,
And black-coated bears with rending teeth bite,
And make glad the dogs, if Gunnar returns not."

In more literal prose:

"His kin did not urge it, nor any that were near to him, nor his counsellors and advisers, nor any of his mighty men. Yet Gunnar spoke, as befits a king, gallantly in his beer-hall, out of great pride of heart: 'Rise up, Fjornir, let the gold cups of heroes pass from hand to hand. The wolf may rule the heritage of the Nifungs, the grey-coated old one, if Gunnar perish. The black-felled bear, the sport of hounds, may have it to bite with his fierce teeth, if Gunnar return no more.'"

As far as the requirements of metre and alliteration will allow, Mr. Bellows is an accurate translator. Any translator of the Edda poems will, of course, have interpretations that others will not agree with. In *Völundarkviða* 1, for example, it seems better to take *meyjar alvitr ungar* as meaning "young fairy maidens" than "maids fair and young," *alvitr* being the same word as O.E. *ælwiht*, "a being of another world." But on the whole his interpretations are sound. He shows that he is well read in the textual criticism of the poems, and in the difficult passages has usually discovered the most plausible explanation. But he has apparently not made use of Prof. Boer's excellent text and commentary (published in 1923). Had he done so, he would probably have followed Prof. Boer in rendering *áringreypr* (*Atlakviða* 1, 13, 17) as "bound with bronze," and perhaps in other of his new interpretations.

An important feature of Mr. Bellows' translation is the commentary—the first commentary on the Edda published in English. It is, naturally, chiefly historical and mythological, and does not give much attention to textual problems. Mr. Bellows is evidently well read in the extensive *litteratur* which has gathered about the Edda poems, and he has sifted it with good common sense, avoiding extremes: he will not take it from Bugge that the poems were mostly composed in the British Isles, nor from Jónsson that they are nearly all Norwegian. It is inevitable, however, that on such uncertain ground the commentator will hold views that the reviewer will not agree with. No good evidence has ever been produced to show that the legend of Weland is of German rather than Scandinavian origin, as Mr. Bellows maintains. "The presence of the story in Anglo-Saxon poetry" does not "prove beyond a doubt that the legend cannot have been a native product of Scandinavia," any more than the existence of the poem *Beowulf* proves that its matter is not Scandinavian. Errors of detail are not infrequent, as when he says the name *Brising* means "twiner": O.N. *brisa* means "to flame." This commentary must be used with caution—but so should all commentaries, and Mr. Bellows' is as useful as most. Though Mr. Bellows' work is bulky, he occasionally leaves essential points unexplained. The Weland legend he finds specially baffling. When Weland escapes from the island prison he says:

"Vel ek" kvað Völundr, "verðak a fltjum,
þeims mik Niðaðar námu rekkar."

That is, "Well is me in my feet which Niðað's men took from me," not as Mr. Bellows has, "Would that well were the sinews maimed in my feet by Nithuth's men." The explanation variously offered, e.g., by Jónsson in the notes to his edition, is that the ring was a magic one which enabled him to fly. It is still more surprising to find that Óttar and Áli, the Swedish kings named in *Hyndluljóð*, are unknown to Mr. Bellows. The commentary is silent about them,

and the index calls them simply "warriors." As is well known, they are identical with the *Ohthere* and *Onela* of *Beowulf*.

Mr. Bellows has departed from the conventional method of spelling Icelandic names in English. The conventional usage is open to many objections, but Mr. Bellows' system is even more objectionable. His use of *th* to represent both þ and ð is ambiguous. He says, "I have rendered the Norse þ by *th* throughout, instead of spasmodically by *d*"; apparently he regards þ and ð as one letter. His remarks about the sounds of Icelandic raise doubts of his knowledge of the history of the language. In his directions for the pronunciation of the names we are told that *ē* and *æ* are pronounced nearly alike, each like the vowel in English "fate." Though *ō* is distinguished from *o* *o* is regarded as the same sound as *q*. A short *æ* is included, though of course it does not occur in normal Icelandic spelling, and not in any of the names of this book; and there is an *œ* in the index which is left undescribed. We are told also that *g* is always "hard" in Icelandic (though names like *Ægir* and *Egill* are in his index), and "following *n*, *g* has the same sound as in 'sing.'" We can only suppose Mr. Bellows means that it has no sound at all.

E. V. GORDON.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES IN *-ing*. By EILERT EKWALL. Lund: C. W. K. Gleerup. London: Humphrey Milford, 1923. 12/6 net.

This is a brilliant study, to be recommended to all students of English place-names and of Anglo-Saxon history. The importance of the place-names in *-ing* as historical evidence was long ago demonstrated by Kemble. Prof. Ekwall is the first to collect all the material and sift it thoroughly. His material is meticulously complete. The reviewer has had the opportunity of examining unpublished place-name collections made by specialists who had concentrated their attention on limited areas. When their collections of early forms were compared with those of Prof. Ekwall, it was found that he had overlooked hardly a single form, and his knowledge of early English records is not more remarkable than his familiarity with the whole apparatus of place-name study.

The names in *-ing* belong to two main types: those which were singular names in *-ing* in Old English, and those which in Old English were plural, ending in *-ingas*. The names of the first type are not numerous, and a good proportion of them are of obscure etymology. It is possible that some of these names preserve an unrecorded Old English noun **ing*, meaning "meadow" (so Bosworth-Toller), or "stream" (so Bradley); Prof. Ekwall seems to agree with Bradley; yet from the material offered it is more likely that in most of these names *-ing* is the derivative suffix used to form masculine nouns, which is recorded in the Oxford English Dictionary with the

senses "one possessed of the quality of," "one of the kind of," "one belonging to." Examples of Old English nouns so formed are given in the dictionary. Similarly there are place-names like Deeping, "a deep fen," Weeting, "a wet piece of ground," Thurning, "a thorny grove," Peodning, "the king's stream." On the analogy of the common noun with the suffix *-ing*, it seems likely that place-names such as *Bleccing*, derived from a personal name, might mean "the place, land, etc., belonging to *Blecca*, though there is no name in which such a sense is clear. Prof. Ekwall's examples are very doubtful ones. A good instance of this formation in a common noun occurs in the gloss *casering vel caseres gafol* to the Latin *didrachma* (see Bosworth-Toller, s. *casering*). Usually the *-ing* of names derived from personal names is adjectival, as was pointed out by Kemble, *Epelwulfing lond* meaning "the land belonging to Epelwulf." Possibly such names as *Bleccing* are a substantival use of the adjective, with ellipsis of the noun.

The recorded forms of the names in *-ingas* are also given complete. The only suggestion which may be added is that a plausible etymology for Gilling in the North Riding (*Ingetlingum* in Bede) is from the personal name **Getla* from older *Gattila*. The name *Gattila* is actually recorded (see Holder's *Sprachschatz*), where it is considered to be Celtic; but others regard it as Germanic. These names in *-ingas* may sometimes be clan names (according to Kemble's theory), sometimes the names of descendants (Bradley's theory), or the retainers of a noble house (Kluge's theory), or groups named from some other association, since the suffix *-ing* in names of persons "denoted not descendancy, but any kind of relation." We have another type in O.E. *ealderas Neptalinga*. Lambeth Psalter, 67, 28, rendering Latin *principes Neptalim*.

From the distribution of the names in *-ingas* Prof. Ekwall draws interesting conclusions. Such names are frequent in the parts of England where the Angles and Saxons are known to have settled first, but rare in the west. From various indications it is evident that these names belong only to very early settlements. As the *-ingas* names of Wessex are chiefly in the valley of the Thames, Prof. Ekwall concludes that the West Saxons came up the Thames from the Saxon kingdoms of Essex, Middlesex and Surrey, and not by sea to Hampshire, as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle relates. The same view had been advanced by Sir Henry Howorth on archaeological grounds. Sixth century remains of the West Saxons come chiefly from Berkshire, are rare in Hampshire, and unknown in Dorset.

An interesting phonological problem is raised by the survival of some *-ing* names with the pronunciation *-indʒ*, with *dʒ* from original palatal *g*, others with the pronunciation *-iŋ*. Prof. Ekwall regards the palatal forms as those that require explanation. Yet

such names might be expected to have palatal *g* in Old English; the palatalization would take place first in parts where *g* stood before a front vowel, as in the gen. *-inges*, dat. *-inge* (older *-ingæ*), and then be extended by analogy to the nom. There is no need to invoke the locative ending *-i*, though doubtless it was used. Some scholars, as Bülbring (*Altenglisches Elementarbuch*, § 495) even hold that the palatalization in the nom. is not analogical. However that may be, a good many of the O.E. singular names in *-ing* had palatal *g* in the nom. Of the names which now show no sign of palatalization, about a third show it in their O.E. forms by the spelling of *g* as *cg* or *c*, e.g., Charing, O.E. *Ciorringc*. It is unlikely that that spelling indicates unvoicing rather than palatalization, as such unvoicing belongs to comparatively late O.E., and these spellings appear as early as the eighth century. The simple *g* of the other names is indecisive, but in many of them the *g* must have been palatal. Some of the names in which the modern pronunciation proves the palatalization do not show it in their O.E. forms, as Lyminge, O.E. *Liming*. The loss of the palatal *g* in so many modern forms is in part due to lack of accent, in part to the analogy of names in *-ingas* which did not have a palatal *g*.

E. V. GORDON.

"EYNHALLOW: THE HOLY ISLAND OF THE ORKNEYS." By JOHN MOONEY, F.S.A.Scot. *Kirkwall: W. R. Mackintosh*, 1923. 8/6 net, post-age 4d. Pp. 164. With 34 full-page illustrations and two maps. Copies can be ordered through the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.10.

Those who know the Orkneys, but perhaps not many others, are aware of the curious history of this little island and its relics, not very long since brought to light. In 1851 the crofters were evicted by an act of kindly tyranny. A serious epidemic made it necessary to clear out their cottages; and in unroofing one of the houses it was found to be an ancient chapel. This and the buildings grouped around it were described by Dietrichson and Meyer in *Monumenta Orcadica* (1906) as a monastery, and identified with the abbey of that Lawrence who, according to the *Chronica de Mailros*, was elected in 1175 abbot of Melrose. Therefore Eynhallow must have been Cistercian, though the absence of early notices is singular, and the plan is not that of a Cistercian house. Indeed, the chapel itself, with its western porch and rude types of arch, appears to be pre-Cistercian, and suggests an eleventh-century building. The domestic part has no doubt been altered later, and finally, like Kilvicocharmaig on Eilean Mòr, the chapel has been adapted as a dwelling-house; but the Cistercians never rebuilt the whole on their usual

lines, and have left us a remarkable example of the early Benedictine monastery. Earlier than their foundation, Eynhallow seems to have been a sacred spot. A massive round building at Monkerness, in another part of the island, and apparently remains of hut-circles, suggest primitive origins well worth farther study and excavation. An account of the post-Reformation owners completes the volume, which as an *interim* report of all that is at present known of the island and its history is both highly interesting and distinctly valuable.

W. G. C.

HISTORY AND ETYMOLOGY. An Inaugural Lecture delivered at Oxford on 3rd March, 1923, by JOHN FRASER, M.A., Jesus Professor of Celtic. *Oxford: Clarendon Press.* Pp. 18. 1923. 1/6 net.

This is a very remarkable contribution to the literature of the Pictish question. It throws new light upon it: is clearly and tersely written, puts the question, for the first time, in an intelligible form, and indicates the lines upon which further research ought to proceed. It shows that much may be learnt from the scientific study of place-names and personal names, which, indeed, are almost all we now have to go upon as regards the language used by the dwellers in Pictland or Cruidentuath, the "regions of the Picts" of Adamnan or the "Kingdom of the Picts" of Bede, round about Fortrenn. The lecture is so condensed that it is impossible to summarise it and yet do justice to its contents. One very important point is that long before the settlement of the Scots in Dalriada there were many Scottish (N. Irish) invasions and settlements west (and, we may add, north) of Drumalban. Another is that Pictish was probably a very mixed language by the time when Scottish conquests began, and more so afterwards, consisting of Brythonic, Goidelic and Indo-Germanic and other older elements. We commend this thoughtful, guarded, and careful lecture to the study of all interested in early times in Scotland, and hope that Professor Fraser may give us many more like it and print them.

J. G.

THE BOOK OF COLONSAY AND ORONSAY. By SYMINGTON GRIEVE, F.S.A. Scot., Author of "The Great Auk: Its History, Archaeology, and Remains," etc. etc. With Maps, Illustrations and Plans. *Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1923.* 2 vols. 32s. 6d. net. *Copies may be ordered through the Hon. Secretary, price 33s. 6d., including postage.*

Mr. Grieve, in his Preface, says: "What I have written is sometimes tradition and sometimes history," and in these two finely printed and illustrated volumes he has supplied his readers with

a wealth of material in antiquities, ethnology, folklore and civil and ecclesiastical history that will go far to satisfy the most ardent student of local history. The lonely Hebridean Isles have made a special appeal to antiquaries and students of local history, and sumptuous volumes have been printed in connection with them that must, at times, awaken the envy of those interested in less favoured spots. A few of the headings of the chapters may be mentioned to give an idea of the subjects dealt with:—Glimpses into Scoto-Irish History; The Cruithne or Picts; The Feinne; The Sons of Uisnach; The Tain Bo Cuailnge; Conn of the Hundred Battles; The MacDuffs or MacFies; Some Notes upon the M'Neills of Colonsay, also about the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and The Rebellion of 1745; The Clan MacMillan; Antiquarian Notes about Colonsay and Oronsay; The Norsemen and Danes in Colonsay and the Western Isles; The Saints and Monks and their Religious Settlements on Colonsay and Oronsay; Notes on the Customs and Folklore of Colonsay. It will thus be seen that there is a sufficiently wide range in these volumes to meet the tastes of different students. Mr. Grieve's reputation as an antiquary gives an added interest to his work, though on the thorny question of ethnology he breaks company with certain modern Celtic scholars. His views concerning Fomorians, the Tuatha de Danann and the Firbolg will not meet with general acceptance. And his theories that the early tribes were prototypes of the fairies, and that the "Lusbirdan" of Hebridean folk-lore were human beings, will be generally rejected. While there are thus many points that will awaken discussion and meet with opposition, no one can read these handsome volumes, which are the fruit of forty years' research, without having his field of knowledge greatly extended. It is not every locality that has been so fortunate in an historian whose thoroughness and comprehensiveness of treatment will make an especial appeal to all students interested in the subjects dealt with.

D. BEATON.

THE NORSEMEN IN ALBAN. By ROBERT LOCKE BREMNER. *Glasgow: MacLehose, Jackson and Co.*, 1923. Pp. xvii., 286, with portrait and four maps. 21s. net.

It is with affection and regret that we think of R. L. Bremner as we turn the pages of the memoir by Sir George Adam Smith which introduces this volume. He was born in 1862; educated at Glasgow under a great teacher, Edward Caird, and, though deserting the ministry for the law, was much occupied in philanthropic work and much interested in questions of religion. The memoir does not mention one of the publications which most of all displays his mind, entitled "The Modern Pilgrimage from Theology to

Religion" (Constable, 1913). Compared with these interests, his Northern studies were a by-product, but they were diligent and valuable. Samples of his work appeared in the *Saga-book*, Vol. III., on "The Norsemen in Argyllshire"; in the *Glasgow Herald*, 1912, on "Somerled"; and in the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, N.S., VI., on "The Battle of Largs." At his death, in 1918, his various and unfinished papers were put into the hands of Dr. George Neilson and Mr. Farquhar Macrae; and, short of being permitted to finish his work with his own hand, he could not have been more fortunate. We have since to regret the death of Dr. Neilson, a great loss to historical study; but the fact that he edited this volume is a testimonial to its sound and trustworthy character.

The first hundred pages take us over old ground, not without useful corrections on previous work, though since 1918 various additions have been made which, naturally, are unnoticed here. With about A.D. 900 the special interest of the book begins, and all that follows is well worth reading. The Earldom of Orkney, the Norse in Shetland and Caithness, are very slightly sketched; but the story of Brunanburh, the events in the islands leading up to Somerled and Bishop Wimund and the battle of Largs are treated at length in a series of vignette studies, admirably done. If we offer a few textual corrections, it is only in the hope of making this valuable book a little more useful to the many readers it is sure to find: for instance (p. ix.), the late esteemed antiquary of Dumfries was Mr. Barbour, not "Barlour"; p. 40 *note*, read "Walafridus Strabo" and "Augiadvives"; p. 44, "Raumaríki"; p. 55, "Uthr" or "Udr" (for *Uthar* in the text of *Landnáma* is only the genitive after *fékk*); pp. 94, 118, the "History of St. Cuthbert" is of the time of King Cnút; p. 96, line 3, read "King"; p. 206 *note*, read "Dynrasiarnes" in one word. We do not feel quite convinced of the truth of the Wimund legend; it needs farther study and perhaps collection of more facts. For example, in a deed at Levens, Westmorland, it is stated that Wimund, Bishop of the Isles, had a dispute with William de Lancaster I. of Kendal, which was settled by giving part of the Westmorland Borrowdale to Byland Abbey; the bearing of this on the story as told here ought to be considered. Wimund could hardly have got a grant of the lands of Furness (p. 202), nor did he bring the Old Byland dial from Scotland, for it is Yorkshire work. But Mr. Bremner's attempts to make use of recorded statement, dismissed too lightly as legendary, are all to the good. We hope that his book may stimulate research into the fascinating and still obscure story of Western Scotland and the Isles, which he has so brightly touched.

W. G. C.

THE LIFE OF THE ICELANDER, JÓN ÓLAFSSON, Traveller to India. Written by himself and completed about 1661 A.D. Translated from the Icelandic edition of Sigfús Blöndal by BERTHA S. PHILLPOTTS, O.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge. Vol. I., Life and Travels, Iceland, England, Denmark, White Sea, Faroes, Spitzbergen, Norway, 1593-1622. Pp. xxxiv., 238, with six illustrations. London: for the Hakluyt Society, 1923. (The annual subscription to the Hakluyt Society is 21s., which entitles members to the publications.)

All memoirs are good, but when it comes to reading in detail what an Icelander saw in the London and Harwich of James I., and in the Copenhagen and Elsinore of Christian IV., the effect is fascinating. His adventures, for he was a gunner in the Danish service, read like a picturesque novel, and yet they are a real contribution to history. That he should have observed so much, and that he could write it down in a lucid and connected narrative, forty and fifty years after the events, argues unusual mental gifts; it justifies belief in his tales and explains the petting he records from persons of distinction. When he was condemned to death and the matter was referred to the king, Christian IV. remarked, "In this country, heads do not grow on cabbage stalks," and set him free. And the ample footnotes of his text, including the erudition of several previous editors, confirm his statements to a wonderful degree. The lively pictures he draws of characters high and low, places far and near, and the harsh, struggling life of an age awaking to modern civilisation but not yet clear of barbarism, rank his memoirs with the best. It need hardly be said that the Icelandic, not easy to translate, is well turned into readable English. We are promised the conclusion of his story in a second volume, dealing with Jón Ólafsson in India (1622-24), his disastrous voyage thence to Youghal in Ireland, his return to Denmark, and thence home, to settle down as a farmer, and not a very successful one. But there is a tradition that, when he saw the white hills rise above the sea, he leapt upon the deck, crying, "It spite of all, Iceland is the best country the sun shines on." And there he died in his eighty-fifth year.

W. G. C.

SKENE'S *Memorabilia Scotica*, 1475-1612, and revisals of *Regiam Majestatem*. Edited from the MSS., with Introduction by GEO. NELSON. Pp. 45, with 4 facsimile plates. Glasgow: MacLehose, Jackson and Co., 1923. 5/- net. Edition limited to 125 copies.

Memorabilia Scotica, a series of MS. Scottish annals, first printed in 1837, has now been identified as the work of Skene.

In 1918 an unexpected discovery was made in the library of Sir Herbert Maxwell, of Monreith, of "a copy of the vernacular version

of the *Regiam Majestatem*, containing numerous MS. changes and corrections of the text made in Skene's own hand."

These autograph annals and revisions which have now been recovered are printed in this work as an essential *addenda* to Skene's work, and should be acquired by those in possession of Skene's *Regiam Majestatem*. They are arranged as follows: I., Skene's MS. 'Memorabilia Scotica,' with re-edited text; II., Skene's MS. revisals of *Regiam Majestatem* (Latin version); and III., Skene's MS. revisals of *Regiam Majestatem* (Scots version) and *Forme of Proces*.

A. W. J.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GAELIC BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, with biographical notes. Compiled by Rev. D. BEATON, author of "Ecclesiastical History of Caithness." Wick: Peter Reid and Co., Ltd., John O'Groat Journal Office, 1923. 75 pp. 5/-. May be had from the Compiler, the Rev. D. Beaton, 49, Breadalbane Terrace, Wick.

This is the first and only list of Gaelic literature relating to Caithness and Sutherland, which together with Mr. John Mowat's *Bibliography of Caithness and Sutherland*, published by the Viking Society in 1910, forms a complete bibliography of these counties.

From a philological point of view the study of the Gaelic of these counties is particularly interesting, owing to the Norse influence in the transition from Norse to Gaelic. The Norse influence on place-names in Sutherland has been explored by Professor W. J. Watson.

Gaelic is still strong in Sutherland, especially on the west coast, whereas in the north and east English is taking its place. The change to English is more pronounced in Caithness, where children no longer speak it, and Gaelic religious services have ceased.

Mr. Beaton gives an interesting account of the contest between 'Irish' (Gaelic) and 'Scotts' (English) in the seventeenth century. Down till the sixteenth century Gaelic was called 'Scottis,' and English 'Inglis.'

The Bibliography shows that these two counties are particularly rich in Ossianic poetry, including the earliest Albano-Gaelic collection made by Rev. Alexander Pope.

Rob Donn was the greatest Gaelic poet of the north.¹ Religious poets were numerous, and their "hymns were very popular, and were repeated round the peat fires of the northland, not so much for their poetry as for their rich Christian experience."

Earl St. Magnus of Orkney is commemorated in "Manus Mo Ruin" (Magnus of my Love). The list includes the works of Rev. George Henderson dealing with the Norse influence on Celtic Scotland.

A. W. JOHNSTON.

¹ See *Old-Love Miscell.* IV.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY OF ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES. Edited by A. MAWER and F. M. STENTON. English Place-Name Society. Volume I., Parts i. and ii. (bound separately). *Cambridge University Press*, 1924. 21s. net.

The introductory volume issued by the Place-Name Society is a promising beginning. The Society has enlisted an imposing array of scholars in its service, who have already got more important results from place-name study than we thought possible a few years ago; and doubtless they will find much more as new material is made available for them. The introduction contains articles on various aspects of place-name study and on the various elements in the material for study, written by "scholars expert in the various fields." "The purpose of these chapters," continues the announcement, "will be to state the present state of our knowledge and indicate the lines along which the possibilities of future progress lie."

On the whole, the promise of expertness has been fulfilled, more fully on the historical than on the linguistic and phonological side. The chapters which are primarily concerned with place-names in their relation to social and political history, namely those by Professors Stenton and Tait, are of first-class quality, learned, accurate, and comprehensive. Mr. Crawford's chapter on "place-names and archæology" is also readable and full of interesting matter. The linguistic elements in place-names are a more controversial field: here we come upon more deficiencies and debatable matter. Not that some of these chapters are less expert than the historical chapters—those by Prof. Ekwall are highly expert; but the subjects are difficult to sum up clearly and neatly.

The announcement is less accurate concerning the scope of the chapters. The linguistic chapters fail "to state the present state of our knowledge" of the phonology of place-names, in which the worker very often requires the guidance of experts. Dr. Zachrisson's chapter on the French element here is exceptional: the French treatment of English sounds is very conveniently summarized.

The greatest defect in the volume is a purely formal one: the lack of an index. It is surprising the editors should not have learned in their long experience that a book dealing with place-names is merely a wilderness unless completely indexed. Possibly the lack of index is due to the "exigencies of time" mentioned in the introduction, but it would have been better to have delayed publication until an index could be prepared.

The first chapter on "methods of place-name study" is an introduction to this introduction. It lays down general directions for the guidance of students of place-names. It is evidently intended

for the "untrained reader," though if the reader were really untrained there are many allusions which would mystify him. Thus the author, Prof. Sedgefield, assumes that the reader does not know what "assimilation" of consonants is, but after alluding to it he passes on without explanation. The advice given is sound enough, and it is to be regretted that the author did not have these excellent ideas some years earlier, when the present reviewer and others bought his book on the Place-Names of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

To substantiate our general criticism of the linguistic chapters we will now examine some of their detail. The chapter on the Celtic element is full of valuable matter, but incomplete. We should have liked more information about the state of the British language at the time when Celtic names were adopted. What British or Welsh sound-changes do we find in O.E. names? As Celtic names were normally adopted earlier in the east of England, where the first settlements were, than elsewhere, the forms there should be more archaic than, say Devonshire or Cumberland. First, let us look for instances of the "soft" mutation of consonants, by which *p*, *f*, *k*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, originally standing between vowels or vowel+consonants, became *b*, *d*, *g*, *f*, *dd* (=O.E. *ð*), *3* (which early disappeared), *f*. The mutation of *b* is found in *Kinver* (Staffs.) (second element *bre*) and also in parts settled early, as in *Eofoerwic*=*Eburacum*. The O.E. form is due to popular etymology, but the Celtic form that suggested it must have had *b* mutated to *f*. It is found also in *Deira* < **Deivra* (cf. Med. Welsh *Deivyr*) < **Debria*. Complete mutation of *g* is found in *Gaunless* (Durham), which, according to Martin's Record Interpreter, is recorded in an early form (Latinized) *Vindoglessus*, and in *Dowles* (Shropshire) with the same final element. Mutation of *t* is found in the Northumbrian personal name *Cædmon* < **Catumana*, of *d* in *Mindrum*, see below. Doubtless all the mutable consonants were mutated, except that *m* appears in O.E. as *m*, e.g. *Cædmon*, *Manecestre* (i.e. Manchester; Brit. *Mamucium*), *Frome* (Dorset): Not until we come as far west as Devonshire (O.E. *Defnascir*; cf. Brit. *Dumnoniū*) do we find the mutated form of *m*. Actually mutation of *m* must have begun everywhere; the sound was a *v* with such strong nasalization that the Anglo-Saxons adopted it as *m*. This treatment makes Prof. Ekwall's etymology of Craven ("related to *Cremona*") improbable. It is true that this district was occupied by Celts later than most of Northumbria, but hardly later than Elmet, which has unmutated *m*.

The mutations of *mb* and *nd* to *mm* and *nn* had not taken place, even in Devonshire, as the numerous names in *coomb* show; cf. Welsh *cwm*. An example of *nd* is found in *Lindsey* (*Lindissa* in Alcuin); cf. W. *Ilyn*, "pool." This mutation may however have taken place in unaccented syllables, if Bede's *Gefrin* can be derived

from *Gabrosentos*. The presence of *mb* is therefore no criterion of Gaelic origin, as has sometimes been supposed (Ekwall, *Anglia Beilatt*, 1921, p. 251). Forms with the nasal mutation are found in Cumberland and Westmoreland, where Welsh was spoken later than anywhere else in England: e.g. Cumrew, Cumwhitton, &c.

Prof. Ekwall does point out that *i*-affection (the same change as *i*-mutation in O.E.) had taken place, as in *Cirencester* (Brit. *Corineum*; cf. M.E. *Chirencester*), in Bede's *Gefrin*, now Yeavinger, and in the element *mynydd*, "mountain" (from **moniġo*), e.g. *Mindrum* (Northumberland), which in 1176 is spelled *Minethrum* < **Myneð-drum*. The last element is *drum*, "ridge," with mutated *ð*. The change of British *j* to *ð* (*dd*) is also exemplified in the element *mynydd*.

Lengthening of vowels in final accented syllables before certain consonants, including *s* (Morris Jones' *Welsh Grammar*, p. 67) appears in O.E. loans. Sir John Morris Jones (p. 72) traces this change back to 1335, the date of a document in which he finds the spelling *Roos*. But there is a *Roose* on the east coast of Yorkshire, so that it looks as if the lengthening was at least as old as the sixth century.

A peculiar change of *v* to *b* is found in *Binchester* (Northumberland), the *Bin-* representing *Vin-* in *Vinovia*. The O.E. form here is probably based on a Romanized pronunciation of *v* as a bilabial, and not on the usual Welsh *ẏw*. This bilabial would be treated as initial *þ* in O.E., if it still existed when the English arrived; or if it had then passed into *b*, the bilabial *v* would be identified with *b* as the nearest sound in O.E., just as Spaniards at the present day often render English *w* as *b*.

Some miscellaneous notes on the Celtic matter:

P. 16. Initial *s* before vowels likewise became *h*, so that *Severn* is an anomaly, cf. *W. Hafren*. Was the *s*-form preserved in Romanized pronunciation beside the *h*-form developed in British?

P. 24. The obscure etymology of *Frome* (O.E. *Frōm*, *W. Ffrau*). This name has usually been derived*from Brit. **Frāma*, of obscure etymology. This would however give **Frōm* in Old Welsh, whereas the vowel in O.E. was *ō*, as is shown by the pronunciation [*Frūm*] beside the spelling-pronunciation [*Froum*]. I suggest that it is derived from an original **sroyama* (root *sreu-*, "flow"), which would eventually give *Ffraw* in Welsh (*ou* > *au* before a vowel, as in *naw*, "nine" < **noġan*). The British diphthong *ou* did not exist in O.E., so it was rendered by *ō*. *Sroyama* is also the ground-form of English "stream," which is then the equivalent of *Frome*.

P. 34. *Finghall*, Yorks., certainly does not represent Irish *Fine na n-Gall*. Mr. A. H. Smith has pointed out to me the form *Finingale* (1291 Reg. Rom.), which, with early forms like *Finghale*, shows that

the etymology is **Finninga-healh* (or, better, the locative case of this form), "corner of land belonging to the descendants of Finn." The same patronymic is found in Finningley, Notts.

The chapter on the Scandinavian element contains new and original matter. For instance, Prof. Ekwall is the first to explain the gen. forms in such names as Hauuardebi Osbernebi. The normal ending *-ar* lost the *-r* in East Scandinavian, especially before a following consonant.

Occasionally, however, we are unable to follow Prof. Ekwall's phonology, as when he says that Rosbi contains O. Dan. Røðr, or derives Newball (Lincs. Survey, *Neobole*) from *Nýbøle*. O.N. *ø* gives *e* in English, not *o* or *a*. Rosbi contains Røuðr, and the last element in Neobole is O.N. *ból*, "settled land, abode."

Rather casually Prof. Ekwall makes the important suggestion (on p. 74) that the *Streanæshalch* of Bede, where Cædmon sang, is not Whitby, but Strensall, near York. The old form of Strensall undoubtedly was *Streoneshalh*, but if it is the *Streoneshalh* of Bede, what is to become of the Cædmon monument at Whitby, and the pilgrimages to the scene of Cædmon's miracle? Can the English Place-Names Society be permitted to undermine the Christian religion in this way? The earliest evidence of the identification of Whitby with Streoneshalh is in the foundation charter at the beginning of the Whitby Chartulary and in a continuation of Simeon of Durham's Chronicle (both 12th century). There is no trace of any remains at Strensall of Hild's monastery, where Cædmon lived, which tells against the suggested identification, though it is not conclusive. Further, we know that there were at least two places called Streoneshalh, one in Worcestershire (see Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Supplement), and one in Northumbria. As the name is one that may be duplicated, it might also be triplicated. There is no reason why the Anglo-Saxon name for Whitby should not also have been *Streoneshalh*.

In the chapter on the French element, the only detail which calls for comment is that Dr. Zachrisson seems to be wrong in taking *le* in such names as Chester-le-Street, Preston-le-Skerne as the definite article. It is the preposition *les*, "beside, on."

Prof. Wyld's chapter on "place-names and linguistic studies" contains more questionable matter than any other part of the volume. He trusts too readily in forms of place-names as evidence of dialect without enquiring far into their history. In the past also place-names have been used too recklessly as evidence of dialectal geography. Much was made of statistics of the distribution of M.E. *u* from O.E. *y*, but the results were unsound, chiefly for these reasons:

(1) The spellings came from a period of about 250 years, though the proportion of *u*-spellings varied at different periods.

(2) No attempt was made to winnow out spellings that were not written down locally; all forms went into the statistics wherever they were written.

(3) Accent was not taken into account; whereas the proportion of *u*-spellings in secondary and unaccented syllables differed from that in accented syllables.

Margin of error due to (1) and (2) is recognized by Prof. Wyld in this chapter, but he evidently underestimates it, as in practice he has made little attempt to get rid of this error, and we have no assurance that Miss Serjeantson's statistics have any sounder basis.

Dealing with the change of *e* to *i* before *h* and the front spirant *ʒ*, Prof. Wyld remarks that "scribes of M.E. documents of all kinds seem to have been very shy of writing *hih*, &c." even when such a spelling represented their pronunciation. In Chaucer *e* and *ei* is often written where rhyme requires *i*. This observation should invalidate the evidence of *ei*-spellings of place-names almost entirely, since they are seldom found in rhyme. Yet Prof. Wyld inconsistently attaches great importance to statistics of such spellings. They lead him to localize *Sir Gawain* in Derbyshire. No doubt it is "wise to refrain from asserting positively that the dialect of *Sir Gawayne* is that of Lancashire"—positiveness about the dialect of most M.E. texts is always unwise. But it is also unwise to suggest localization of *Sir Gawain* in Derbyshire on evidence that has been previously damaged, and still more unwise to localize the work of John Myrc in Derbyshire when he tells us that he lived at Lilleshul in Shropshire. John Myrc evidently didn't know where he lived, since the *u*-spellings contradict him.

It is possible to use place-names as evidence of dialect and get sound results (as Prof. Ekwall has done), but the material must be sorted out with every critical care before conclusions are drawn. Even then it is well to regard the results with suspicion unless they are confirmed by other indications.

The second part of the volume contains "the chief elements used in English place-names" arranged alphabetically, with examples. "No attempt has been made to deal with the Celtic or French elements." It is a useful list, compiled with care and accuracy, but it would have been more useful still if the Celtic and French elements had been included. On p. 33 it is stated that the element *hanger*, *honger*, "in the western counties, is specially liable to confusion with the word *hunger*, and is often so spelt." The form *hunger* is not due to confusion, however; it is a good West Midland form, like *lung* for *long* in the romances of the Ireland MS. (written at Hale, Lancs.). On p. 50 *ridde* should be derived from O.E. *geryd*, pp., which is recorded in the supplement of Bosworth-Toller's dictionary. But there is very little in this part that is open to correction.

E. V. GORDON.

THE WAYLAND-DIETRICH SAGA : DIETRICH OF BERN AND HIS COMPANIONS, PRECEDED BY THE SAGA OF WAYLAND SMITH. By KATHERINE M. BUCK. A series of parts in paper covers at 3s. each, of which the first group forms Vol. I., in green art canvas, top edge gilt, quarto pp. xii., 378, with eight illustrations by Miss Elizabeth Goodman, to be ready in September. London: A. H. Mayhew, 56, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 1924. 21s net.

The author, assistant to Prof. Joseph Hall in editing volumes III. and IV. of Palgrave's *History of Normandy and England*, has collected much northern folk-lore from various sources, and now undertakes to piece the legends together into narrative form. As prelude we have the soliloquy of a thirteenth century monk, who proceeds to tell stories he recited in his youth to Queen Berengaria at Acre during the crusade of Cœur de Lion. Beginning with the *thátttr* of Nornagest, whom the narrator claims to have met, he relates the tale of Sigurd the Völsung as he heard it from Nornagest himself; and because, when Sigurd was a child, one of Mimer's apprentices at the smithy was Wayland, son of Wade, we hear a cycle of tales which will no doubt be welcome to many whose curiosity has never been satisfied with the presentment of these legends in an English form. The volume now offered brings us to the point when Wayland Smith has been seized in Wolddale by king Nithad. Subsequent parts are to contain the close of this series, and then the mission of Nornagest in Britain, with all the story of Hengest and Horsa; next, the Dietrich saga with the continuation of the Niblung story; and as epilogue, the death of Nornagest at Olaf's court. We cannot withhold applause from an author who projects so fine a scheme. She is attempting something parallel to Sir Thomas Malory's great compilation of the romances about king Arthur, but with the added difficulty of telling her tale in verse and inserting occasional notes, which Malory cunningly omitted, or reduced to the baffling formula—"as the French book saith." We wish Miss Buck well through her interesting task.

X.

ENGLAND AND THE NORDIC RACE. By JOHN DAWSON. London: Duckworth and Co., 1924. Pp. 58. 2/6 net.

The cover announces "an attempt to correct some historical fallacies, and to refute the common assumption that the English are descended from the Germans." The text tells us that Gildas was not British, but may have come from Italy; and that Bede knew little of the world outside his monastery; but that the Romans conquered Britain in order to get slaves, and under them "no mere native was, of course, allowed any kind of right at all or permitted to carry or possess any weapon." On the other hand, "when the Romans took possession of Britain," the trading sea-farers of the south coast of Norway "found lucrative employment for their ships and themselves in the service of the Romans," and held licences

under them to trade. In London "the Roman commanders issued orders and settled accounts," so that the Norse traders, somehow mis-called Saxons, owned a monopoly. They established *Things*, "held on a wold (Norse *vold*), therefore called Thingvold." By 410-415, when the Romans abandoned Britain, these merchants had been in England for centuries, and were the "Saxons or English" of Bede. Then "two of these merchants came forward and raised levies, and assumed the names of Hengist and Horsa . . . to institute order and security. It is this fighting which Gildas describes as the German conquest of England." The Norse merchants remained pagan. "They drove out the first Christian bishop, Mellitus, in 604," and it was not until the great slaughter of Danes in London in 851 "that Christianity had got such a foothold in the city that the bishops were strong enough to turn on the Saxons."

The Angles were fishermen from Norway and Denmark, "who brought their fish for sale, chiefly on the Lincolnshire coast, where the town with the very Nordic name, Grimsby, is still the headquarters of this business. . . . In Norway there is an old and prominent family, by name Angell, with two fish-hooks in their coat-of-arms," still to be seen at Trondhjem. Of people like these, "no sooner had the Romans left than a mass-immigration set in all along the east coast of England, where there was plenty of vacant land, the manhood having been taken and transported to Italy as slaves." "The opening up of the country for trade . . . resulted in . . . a rise of the value of landed property. Then it was that the efforts of the priesthood commenced to be directed to the acquisition of land." So when Norse traders refused to pay church tithes, and were tortured and slain, the reprisals made by their kinsmen brought about the Viking raids and conquests.

These extracts represent the argument of the book, which may fairly claim to be one of the curiosities of literature.

W. G. C.

THE HISTORY OF PEMBROKESHIRE. By Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS. London: Elliot Stock, 1909. 12s. 6d. net.

*This book, in the main, may not interest our members, but a perusal shows us that the author takes a broader view of the question of Scandinavians in Pembroke and South Wales than many Welsh historians. For in the introduction he states: (f. 14) "that the Scandinavian invaders did find settlements all around the coast, as testified to by the numerous places to which they had given their nomenclature."

This is an admission that we should have liked the author to have amplified by also stating the influence, if any, that the presence of

* This review was inadvertently omitted in the last Year-Book.—Ed.

these settlers had on local history. We consider it *must* have had a great deal of influence, and that the fusion of Scandinavian and local folk eventually brought about that state of things which caused Pembroke to be called "Little England in Wales." The author refers to a few of the fights between Welshmen themselves, wherein Danes or Norwegians participated, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the side of the other party. Beyond that he does not go. It always seems to us to be a pity that Welsh historians do not search Scandinavian literature for information as to the movements of the so-called Black Pagans, Gentiles, etc., etc., in Wales.

Professor Steenstrup's "Normannerne," Munch's "History of Norway," Bugge and others could enlighten these authors on many points; quoting Sagas and our own records in support of their statements. No true history of Wales, A.D. 780 to 1060, can be written without fuller reference than generally given to the Scandinavian raids and settlements in South Wales, especially in Pembrokeshire.

ALEX. G. MOFFAT.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED ON MR. A. W. JOHNSTON.

H.M. King Haakon of Norway, on August 30th, 1921, created *Herr* Architect Alfred Wintle Johnston, a knight (ridder) of the first class of the Royal Order of St. Olaf, of which His Majesty is Grand Master.

H.M. King Christian X., of Iceland and Denmark, on March 19th, 1923, conferred on *Herra* Alfred Wintle Johnston, Founder of the Viking Society for Northern Research, the decoration of a knight of the Icelandic Falcon (riddarakrossi hinnar íslenska fálkaorðu), of which His Majesty is Grand Master.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS, 1913-1923.

This obituary, extending over a period of ten years, will only allow of a brief mention of the contributions of deceased members to the *Proceedings* of the Society.

ABBREVIATIONS.

S.B., Saga-book; *M.*, Old-lore Miscellany; *Y.B.*, Year-book.

1913.

ELECTED.

- 1903 Cole, Rev. E. Maule; M.A., F.G.S. "On the place-name Wetwang," *S.B.*, IV.
- 1903 Emslie, J. P.; *Vice-President*.
- 1907 Harrison, G.; Lerwick.
- 1895 Hildebrand, Dr. Hans; *Vice-President* and Past *Honorary President*. "The Monuments of the Island of Oeland," *S.B.*, I.
- 1910 MacAuliffe, Max Arthur.
- 1903 Percival, J. J.
- 1894 Renwick, Hugh; J.P.
- 1903 Smart, F. G.; M.A., J.P., F.S.A. (See notice *Year-book* V., 78).
- 1910 Taylor, A. Whitcombe; B.A., *Councillor*. "St. Bridget of Sweden," *S.B.*, VIII.
- 1896 Whistler, Rev. Charles W.; M.R.C.S. (See notice *Year-book* V., 78).

1914.

- 1907 Anderson, Wm. C.; M.A., M.B., Cheshire.
- 1906 Bunt, Robert; British Columbia, a *Founder* of *Old-Lore*. A native of Shetland. Killed by accident, aged about 58. The last of his name.
- 1909 Crewdson, Miss G.; M.A.
- 1907 Davie, John; Edinburgh, of Grimbuster, Firth, Orkney.
- 1907 Grant, James; Banff.
- 1909 Grant, P. A. H.; of Druminnor, F.S.A.Scot.

- 1894 Green, Rev. W. C.; M.A. "Traces of Norsemen in Suffolk"; "Suffolk form of Odinic riddle." "Shots at Word-meanings." "On a passage in *Sonar Torek*, in the Egil's Saga," *S.B.*, II. "Boasting Matches," "Invulnerability," "Picture-writing," *S.B.*, III. "Philological Notes," *S.B.*, IV.
- 1908 Gunn, A. B. M.; M.B., Westray.
- 1909 MacKay, Lt.-Colonel J.; Wilts.
- 1907 McKee, Robert; M.A., Harlesden.
- 1907 MacKenzie, Wm.; Edinburgh.
- 1903 Panton, J. A.; C.M.G.
- 1907 Robertson, John F.; M.A., M.D., J.P., Lerwick.
- 1907 Simpson, Mrs. M. H.; Liscard.
- 1897 Strathcona and Mount Royal, The Lord; G.C.M.G., *Patron*.

1915.

- 1906 Alverstone, Viscount; G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England, a *Founder of Old-Lore*, d. Dec. 15.
- 1900 Bignold, Sir Arthur; of Loch Rosque Castle, LL.B., F.R.G.S., J.P.
- 1893 Brækstad, H. L.; *Vice-President*, late Vice-Consul for Norway.
- 1912 Brown, J. R.; Edinburgh.
- 1907 Buchan, William; Johannesburg, S.A.
- 1906 Cameron, William Mouat; of Garth, Shetland, coadjutor bishop of Capetown, D.L., J.P.
- 1892 Clouston, Sir Thomas; of Smugro, a *Founder of Old-Lore*, M.D., LL.D.
- 1907 Duncan, Charles J.; Lerwick.
- 1906 Garson, William; W.S., a *Founder of Old-Lore*, born Dec. 20th, 1855, died July 6th, 1915.
- 1907 Grierson, J. C.; of Quendale, J.P.
- 1904 Gustafson, Professor Gabriel Adolf; Christiania; *Hon. Life Member*. "Notes on a decorated bucket from the Oseberg find," *S.B.*, V.
- 1909 Harray, William; New Zealand.
- 1907 Leask, John; Stenness, Orkney.
- 1909 Manson, Henry; Thurso.
- 1913 Rason, Captain Ernest; R.N. "Thyra, wife of Gorm the Old, was she English or Danish?" *S.B.*, VIII.

- 1895 Sephton, Rev. J.; M.A.
- 1907 Stout, Robert; Lerwick.
- 1894 Wallace, A. J.; M.D., Liverpool.
- 1907 Williamson, Rev. L.; Aberdeenshire.

1916.

- 1916 Anderson, Mrs. John; continued original subscription of the late Wm. Buchan, d. 1915.
- 1895 Anderson, Joseph; LL.D., *Hon. Life Member*.
- 1906 Clouston, Thomas; Hudson's Bay Company, Canada, a *Founder of Old-Lore*.
- 1907 Irvine, Magnus; Edinburgh.
- 1902 Lawrence, Professor J.; D. Litt., *Vice-President*, Japan.
- 1907 Masson, John; Montrose.
- 1907 Reid, S.; Yr. of Braebuster, Orkney.
- 1907 Robertson, Sir George Scott; K.C.S.I., M.P.
- 1907 Stout, Thomas; Glasgow.
- 1911 Sutherland, Major C. J.; M.D., South Shields.
- 1909 Sykes, Frank; Sutherland.
- 1903 Tudsbery, F. W. T.; M.A., Oxford.

1917.

- 1917 Aitken, Thomas; Lerwick.
- 1906 Cheyne, Major Harry; R.F.A., yr. of Girlsta. Killed in action in France, July 10th. A *Founder of Old-Lore*.
- 1907 Hourston, David; Ayr.
- 1907 Isbister, W. J.; Glasgow.
- 1904 Lawson, Robertson; London.
- 1892 Laing, Captain M. A.; of Crook, Orkney, Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland, *Vice-President*.
- 1909 Linklater, Captain Robert.
- 1909 MacDonald, George; Thurso, died at Harrogate, July 30th.
- 1907 McLennan, John F.; K.C., M.A., Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland.
- 1892 Sinclair, William; senior, *Honorary Member*.
- 1909 Wingate, Miss; Midlothian.

1918.

- 1890 Bremner, Robert Locke; M.A., B.L., Glasgow. "Notes on the Norsemen in Argyllshire and on the Clyde," *S.B.*, III. "Battle of Brunanburh," read in 1916, and now printed in "The Norsemen in Alban," published by Messrs. MacLehose, Jackson & Co., Glasgow, 1923, at 21/- net. "Notes from Glasgow," *Y.B.*, I.
- 1892 Goudie, Gilbert; F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President, Past Honorary President*. "The Norsemen in Shetland," *S.B.*, I. "An Adventure of the Pressgang in Shetland, 1805," *M.*, I. "Old Charters and Papers," *M.*, III. "Gifford's Historical Description of the Zetland Islands," *M.*, IV. "Shetland Folk-lore, further tales," *M.*, V.
- 1903 Jakobsen, Dr. Jakob; *Honorary Member*, (d. August 13th) "Remarks on Faröese literature and history," *S.B.*, IV.
- 1907 McCormick, Rev. F.; F.S.A.Scot.
- 1907 Mackintosh, W. R.; Editor of the *Orcadian*.
- 1907 MacLennan, Andrew A.; M.B., C.M., R.A.M.C., Lerwick.
- 1903 Petty, S. L.; Ulverston.
- 1894 Pocklington-Coltman, Mrs. M. C.; Hagnaby Priory, Lincolnshire.
- 1909 Spence, John; F.E.I.S., Lerwick, *Hon. District Secretary*. Author of "Shetland Folk-lore," Lerwick, Johnson and Greig, 1899.

1919.

- 1910 Bartholomew, J. G.; LL.D., F.R.G.S.
- 1904 Björkman, Professor Erik; Ph.D. "Two derivations, Eng.-Lat. Scaldingi, Old Eng. Wicing," *S.B.*, VII.
- 1906 Clark, William; Hudson's Bay Co., Canada, a *Founder of Old-Lore*.
- 1909 Henderson, Miss A. B.; Ormlie, Thurso.
- 1907 Inkster, Robert; J.P., Scalloway.
- 1897 Spence, Magnus; *Hon. Member*, Deerness. "Maeshow and the Standing Stones of Stenness, their age and purpose," *S.B.*, III. "Renovation and preservation of the Standing Stones of Stenness," *S.B.*, V. "Orkney bonfires," *M.*, I. "North Ronaldsey sheep," *M.*, III. "Rare Orkney Birds," *M.*, VIII. "Standing Stones of Stenness," *Y.B.*, I.
- 1907 Tait, Major John E. W.; J.P., Dounby, died August 8th, aged 62 years.

- 1918 Tudsbery, W. T.; M.A., Oxford.
- 1907 Turnbull, W. J.; F.S.A., Edinburgh.
- 1907 Wylie, Andrew; Provost of Stromness.

1920.

- 1903 Beveridge, Erskine; LL.D., Dunfermline.
- 1909 Guthrie, Lord; K.C., M.A., Edinburgh.
- 1907 Hughson, William; Fetlar.
- 1907 Irvine, W. Balfour; Dundee.
- 1907 Logie, James Scarth Spence; M.D., Kirkwall, born May 11th, 1820, died July 17th, 1920, aged 100 years.
- 1909 MacDonald, Alex.; Edderton.
- 1916 MacKay, Donald; Westminster.
- 1907 Munro, George; M.B., Bolton.
- 1907 Trail, J. A.; LL.D., W.S.
- 1907 Traill, George; of Holland.

1921.

- 1907 Jochumsson, Síra Matthías; Iceland, *Hon. Life Member*.
- 1908 Montelius, Oscar; Ph.D., Antiquary Royal of Sweden, *Hon. Life Member*.
- 1907 Ruigny, The Marquis de; *Vice-President*.
- 1892 Sandison, Rev. Alexander; of Lund, Shetland, *Vice-President, Past President*. "Whale-hunting in the Shetlands," *S.B.*, I.
- 1907 Stephen, Donald; Orkney. "Greenie Hill and the Good Neighbours," *M.*, III.
- 1900 Wason, J. Cathcart; M.P. for Orkney and Shetland.

1922.

- 1905 Bannon, Mrs. H. W.; F.R.G.S. Exhibition of Water-colour Sketches of Iceland, with a description. (To be printed in *S.B.* IX., part 2.)
- 1919 Brebner, Percy G.; *Member of Council*.
- 1907 Brown Peter; North Shields.
- 1917 Bryce, The Viscount; O.M., *Hon. Life Member*.
- 1907 Coutts, J. J.; Lerwick.

- 1921 Hudson, Miss Mary Burgess; London.
 1908 Matheson, Sir Kenneth; Bt.
 1910 Miller, Rev. Dr.; Buckie.

1923.

- 1914 Blount, Mrs. Bertram; London.
 1908 Gordon, William J.; of Windhouse, Shetland.
 1909 Gray, James; M.A.Oxon, *Vice-President* and *Past President*, a *Founder* of *Old-Lore*. "Sutherland and Caithness in Saga-time, or the Jarls and the Freskyns," published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1922. (See *Reviews*.) "The Scandinavian Place-names of Sutherland," *M.*, II. and III. "The Sutherland and Caithness topography of William the Wanderer," *M.*, IX.
 1918 Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle; K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., Trustee of the British Museum, *Vice-President* and *Past President*. "Harald Fairhair," *S.B.*, IX.
 1905 Ker, Professor W. P.; M.A., LL.D., *Honorary Life Member*, *Vice-President* and *Past President*. "The life of bishop Gudmund Arason"; "Iceland and the Humanities," *S.B.*, V. "The Early Historians of Norway," *S.B.*, VI. "Bishop Jón Arason," *S.B.*, VII.
 1902 Middlemore, Thomas; of Melsetter, Orkney.
 1909 Nicol, John; Golspie. "Pictish tower of Salzeraggie, Helmsdale"; "Pictish tower, Kintradwell, Loth," *M.*, III.
 1909 Nicolson, William; Wick.
 1907 Omond, T. S.; M.A., of Tirlet, Orkney, died at Tunbridge Wells.
 1907 Spence, T. W. L.; of Uyea, Shetland.
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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1913 the work of the Society included :— The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; and publication of the Saga-Book (Proceedings), Year-Book, the Old-Lore Series; the social function of the Twenty-first Anniversary Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1913.

January 24th.—“The Cultus of Norwegian Saints in England and Scotland.” By Dr. Edvard Bull.

February 21st.—“Pre-Norse Inhabitants of Orkney, Shetland and Iceland.” By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., President.

March 14th.—“Bishop Jón Arason.” By Professor W. P. Ker, M.A., LL.D., Vice-President.

March 16th.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. Followed by “Scandinavian Influence in English Place-names.” By Professor Allen Mawer, M.A.

May 23rd.—Inaugural Address : “Orkney and Shetland Historical Notes.” By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., President.

November 21st.—“Temple-Administration and Chieftainship in Pre-Christian Norway and Iceland.” By Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, M.A.

December 12th.—“Thyra, Wife of Gorm the Old : was she English or Danish.” By Captain Ernest Rason.

THE 21st ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The 21st Anniversary Dinner of Members of the Viking Society and friends was held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Thursday, July 3rd, 1913, at 7-30 for 7-45 p.m.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., the First Patron of the Society, was entertained as guest of the evening, accompanied by his daughter, The Hon. Mrs. R. Bliss Howard, in place of Lady Strathcona, who was too indisposed to be present. Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Founder of the Society, presided. During the evening Old English Sword Dances were performed by Members of the English Folk Dance Society. Highland Sword Dances were performed by Mr. Menzies; Mr. A. Sutherland Græme kindly played the pipes.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Saga-Book* for 1912 has been issued to all Members for 1912, and to Members elected in 1913.

The *Saga-Book* for 1913 is being issued to Members who have paid their subscription.

The *Year-Book*, No. 5, for 1912-13 will be issued in due course.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES.

During the year 1913 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany and two half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland.

COMMITTEES, ETC.

Advisory Committee.—To advise the Council on all matters of business. Professor W. P. Ker, M.A., LL.D.; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mr. James Gray, M.A.; The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

Hon. Editors :—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; Sir T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothesay Herald and Lyon*

Clerk; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; T. Davies Jones; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; J. W. Sutherland Leask; M. S. Lennie; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Ruvigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—ExProvost Sir Alexander Rae, Wick, *Convenor*; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt., of Dunbeath, Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Trotter, Wick; Sheriff Dudley Stuart, Banff; Wm. Nicolson, Wick, *Convenor of Caithness*; Ex-Provost Ross, Wick; Alex. Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. D. Beaton, *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Sutherland Committee.—Patroness: Her Grace, Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland; James Gray, M.A. *Hon. Secretary*.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*.

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued, as soon as the Library has been removed elsewhere.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1913 the Society lost fifteen Subscribing Members (eleven by death and four by withdrawal), and one Honorary Life Member by death, while seventeen Subscribing Members have been added to the roll; and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with two Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 30 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding and 226 Subscribing Members, of whom 23 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions, while the Membership of Subscribers to the "Old-Lore" Series is 466, and *Proceedings* are exchanged with 24 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected Miss N. Smith-Dampier, Mr. C. F. Grundtvig as Members of Council.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1913, are appended.

Adopted by the Council.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 20th 1914.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 16th, 1914.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1913.

£790 4 2

A. SHAW MELLOR, Hon. Treasurer.

T. D. JONES, } *Hon. Auditors.*
W. V. M. POPHAM }

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Commission on Subscriptions	..	55	17	4	3	2
" Publication of "Year-Book"	..	118	8	8	3	2
" Publication of "Old Lore" Series	..	118	8	8	3	2
" Annual Dinner deficit	..	..	..	..	174	6
" Honorarium "Old Lore" Series	..	..	..	..	7	10
" General Expenses:	..	..	..	..	7	10
" Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	31	10
Insurance	..	24	6	8	..	..
Postages	..	..	2	14	6	..
Accountancy Fee	..	..	10	10	6	..
Rent of Hall	..	..	10	10	0	..
Licence for Armorial Bearings	..	..	5	7	0	..
Advertising	..	..	1	1	0	..
H.M. Stationery Office	..	..	4	10	4	..
Sundries	..	..	1	0	0	..
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable	..	..	3	14	8	..
Depreciation of Library and Furniture	..	..	63	14	8	..
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet	..	..	3	10	0	..
	..	..	2	10	0	..
	..	..	40	0	7	..
	£326	4	1			

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1914 the work of the Society included:—The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; publication of the Saga-Book Proceedings; Year-Book; and the Old-Lore Series; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1914.

January 23rd.—“Arnor Jarlaskald and the First Helgi-Lay.” By Dr. Alexander Bugge.

“A Note on the Orkneyinga Saga.” By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.

February 20th.—“Northern Jutland: in the Viking Age.” By Dr. Sophus Müller.

March 20th.—“The Result of the Excavations of St. Edmund’s Chapel, Hunstanton.” Illustrated. By Bellerby Lowerison.

April 16th.—St. Magnus’ Day—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. Election of Officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. A. W. Johnston gave his Presidential Address on “Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350.”

May 22nd.—“Russo-Gothic History: the Source of Eddic Mythology.” By John Marshall, M.A.

“Norse Bishops in Orkney.” By Dr. Oluf Kolsrud.

November 4th.—“Manx Crosses—relating to Great Britain and Norway.” By Dr. Haakon Schetelig.

December 2nd.—“Rock Carvings of the Norse-Bronze Age.” By Dr. Just Bing.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The 22nd Annual Dinner of Members of the Viking Society and their friends was held in the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, W.C., on Thursday, July 2nd, at 7-30 for 7-45 p.m. Mr. James Gray, M.A., *President*, occupied the Chair. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., and Lady Craik were the guests of the evening; also Dr. Hermannsson, of Cornell University. During the evening Northern Music and Folk-Songs were rendered by Madame Elsa Lindquister, Soprano; Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Bass; Miss Tora Hwass, Pianist; Mr. Mansell Stevens, Accompanist.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK for 1913 has been issued to all Members for 1913, and to Members elected in 1914.

THE SAGA-BOOK for 1914 will be issued to Members who have paid their subscriptions.

THE YEAR-BOOK for 1913 has been issued; No. 6 for 1914 will be issued in due course.

THE "OLD-LORE" SERIES. During the year 1914 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany; two half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland.

OLD-LORE COMMITTEES.

Hon. Editors :—Alfred W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., and Amy Johnston.

Orkney and Shetland Committee.—H. L. Brækstad, Vice-Consul for Norway; J. Storer Clouston, B.A.; Sir T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D.; W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; W. P. Drever; J. F. Fortescue; Professor I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Rev. Alex. Goodfellow; Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.; James M. Goudie, J.P.; Francis J. Grant, W.S., *Rothsay Herald and Lyon Clerk*; Jakob Jakobsen, Ph.D.; A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.; Mrs. A. W. Johnston; James Johnston, J.P.; T. Davies Jones; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; J. T. Smith Leask; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Mathewson; Duncan J. Robertson; The Marquis of Rivigny; Rev. A. Sandison; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; James Shand; Magnus Spence; Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; A. Francis Steuart; William Traill; Andrew Wylie, *Provost of Stromness*.

Caithness Committee.—Sir Alexander Rae; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt., of Dunbeath, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Caithness; Sheriff Trotter, Wick; Sheriff Dudley Stuart,

Banff; Wm. Nicolson, Wick; Convenor of Caithness; Ex-Provost Ross, Wick; Alexander Bruce, Town Clerk, Wick; J. W. Galloway, Junr., Solicitor, Thurso; Ex-Bailie Simpson, Wick; George Bain, Librarian, Wick; Henry Manson, Librarian, Thurso; John Mowat, Glasgow; James G. Duncan, Wick; Rev. D. Beaton, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Caithness Committee.

Sutherland Committee.—Rev. Adam Gunn, M.A.; James Gray, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*.

Committee for the Collection of Orkney Place-Names.—Chairman: J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot., Kirkwall; Vice-Chairman: Magnus Spence, Deerness, Orkney. Members: W. P. Drever, Dr. J. Jakobsen, A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., J. Johnston, J.P., Duncan J. Robertson.

Committee for the Collection of Shetland Place-Names.—James J. Brown, Assessor, Lerwick, *Hon. Secretary*.

Editorial Committee.—Members of the above Committees when in London.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued, as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1914 the Society lost sixty-three Subscribing Members (twenty by death and sixteen by withdrawal), and twenty-seven Subscribers have allowed their Membership to lapse; while eleven Subscribing Members have been added to the roll; and the exchange of *Proceedings* has been arranged with three Societies.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 11 Honorary Life, 26 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 208 Subscribing Members to the *Saga-Book*, of whom 18 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions. The Membership of Subscribers to the "Old-Lore" Series is 432, 18 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected

Hon. Auditor.—G. A. G. Robertson, C.A.

Thanks for their services is due to the retiring Members of the Council:—J. S. Clouston, B.A.; and Ananda K. Coomáraswámy, D.Sc.

W. Vyvyan M. Popham, *Hon. Auditor*, retired.

Adopted by the Council,

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman*.

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary*.

March 3rd, 1915.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*.

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary*.

April 16th, 1915.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1914.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TO SUNDRY CREDITORS:—							
Various Publications and Expenses		...		542	13	10	
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN ADVANCE:—							
"Saga Book"		...	30	9	0		
"Old Lore Series"		...	49	6	0		
ENDOWMENT FUND (PARTLY INVESTED AS PER CONTRA):—							
Balance as at 31st December, 1913		...	400	5	8		
Received in 1914		...	2	12	6		
RESEARCH FUND		...			402	18	2
					3	13	6
ASSETS.							
By CASH at Bank		...					
" in Hand		...					
INVESTMENTS OF ENDOWMENT FUND		...					
(AT COST):—							
£50 Consols		...	44	0	8		
£281 9s. 8d. South Australian Stock...		...	288	13	6		
SUNDRY DEBTORS:—							
Subscriptions in arrear "Saga Book"...		...	69	10	0		
"Old Lore Series"		...	142	1	6		
"Saga Book"		...	8	0	0		
"Old Lore"		...	4	0	0		
Dinner Tickets		...	1	14	0		
					225	5	6
FURNITURE AND LIBRARY:—		...					
Less: Depreciation		...	8	4	4		
					2	4	4
Elder or "Poetic" Edda Account:—		...					
Balance as per last Account		...					
					51	12	0
"Beowulf" Account:—		...					
Balance as per last Account		...	11	6	8½		
Less: Half receipts from Sales		...	3	15	1		
					7	11	7½
CAPITAL FUND:—		...					
Deficiency 31st December, 1913		...	59	0	0½		
Add: Excess of Expenditure over Income		...	315	5	2		
for the year 1914		...					
					374	5	2½
					£1029	0	6

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

GEO. A. G. ROBERTSON, C.A., } Hon. Auditors.
I. D. JONES.

A. SHAW MELLOR, Hon. Treasurer.

In order to meet the general wishes of the Members, the Council have, during the last two years, gone to some considerable expense in completing works in progress, in advance of the time in which they were due. They therefore propose, in these circumstances, and in view of the present War, to limit the publications for this year to the Year-Book and quarterly Miscellany. The Saga-Book and Caithness and Sutherland Records will meanwhile be held over till January.

Members are urgently requested to send at once, to the Hon. Secretary, all subscriptions which have not yet been paid.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1914.

6598 2 3

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1915 the work of the Society included :— The holding of five meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; one exhibition of pictures; one visit to the London Museum; one meeting in aid of the Funds of the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance, and to help Belgians in Belgium; the publication of the Saga-Book Proceedings; and the Old-Lore Series; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council, owing to the shortage of Funds, caused to some extent by the loss of subscriptions arising from the War, and the increased cost of paper and printing, have very seriously to consider the question of limiting the output of publications during the War; and appeal for special contributions for this purpose. They trust that the Members will make an effort to bring the interests and advantages of the Society before their friends, and induce as many as possible to join the Society, and purchase the PRIVATELY PRINTED WORKS of the Society, of which a list, with prices, is appended. Members are entitled to purchase the back works of the Proceedings, Saga-Book, and Old-Lore Series, that are in stock, at prices fixed by the Council.

Members who have not yet paid their Subscription are reminded to do so at once.

The following donations have been received from Members during 1915, and thanks sent to the donors:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D.	10	0	0	Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D.	1	1	0
Miss Cornelia Horsford	15	0	0	J. A. Traill ...		3	0
Mrs. Bannon £10, £1	11	0	0	W. B. Irvine, B.A. ...		2	6
W. A. Young ...	10	0	0	Dr. S. Macaulay Ink- ster, 21/-, 12/6 ...	1	13	6
Arthur W. W. Brown	10	0	0	J. W. Jeurwine (non- member) ...			2 6
Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt. ...	2	2	0	J. T. Smith Leask ...	1	2	6
A. H. Patterson, M.A.	2	2	0	Prof. C. W. C. Oman...	1	1	0
Sir Robert Stout ...	1	11	6	Hellier, R. H. Gosselin- Grimshawe ...		10	6
Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A.Scot.	1	0	0	Miss Hay ...		10	0
J. A. Teit ...		3	0	Mrs. Robert Reid ...		10	0
Col. H. H. Johnston, C.B.	1	0	0	W. R. Sinclair ...		4	6
C. E. Fox ...		2	6	Wm. Moncrieff ...	1	0	0
Miss Marie C. Templeton	1	0	0				
R. Stuart Bruce, C.A....	10	0			£73	12	0

Mr. John Kitching has promised to give £10 when nineteen other Members have given £10; and Mr. James Gray, President, has promised to give £20 when twenty Members have given £10.

MEETINGS, 1915.

January 7th.—Mrs. Bannon, F.R.G.S., read a paper, describing the subjects of her water-colour sketches of Iceland, of which about 80 sketches were exhibited, showing some sites of historical interest.

February 3rd.—“A Neglected Source of the Icelandic Sagas.” By Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, M.A.

March 3rd.—“The Scandinavian Thunder Weapon and Its British Representative”; illustrated by Lantern Slides. By Mr. Edward Lovett, F.R.H.S.

April 16th.—St. Magnus' Day—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. Election of Officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. A. W. Johnston read a paper on “Gunnlaugs Saga Ormstungu,” from the Icelandic.

December 4th.—Members visited the London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W., to view the Viking Sword and other antiquities.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK for 1914 has been issued to all Members for 1914, and to Members elected in 1915.

THE SAGA-BOOK for 1915 will be issued in due course to Members who have paid their subscriptions.

THE YEAR-BOOK for 1914 has been issued; No. 6 for 1915-16 will be issued in due course.

THE “OLD-LORE” SERIES. During the year 1915 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany; the half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland, will be issued as soon as possible.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1915 the Society lost sixty-three Subscribing Members (nine by death and sixteen by withdrawal), and thirty-two Subscribers who have allowed their Membership to lapse; while six Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership consisted of 10 Honorary Life, 19 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and

204 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 20 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions. The Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*" Series are 368, 14 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

**BRITISH RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE
FUND AND BELGIANS IN BELGIUM RELIEF FUND.**

On Thursday, May 6th, 1915, Mrs. Bannon, F.R.G.S., exhibited a large collection of water-colour sketches of Iceland, Stockholm, Upsala, Antwerp, Petrograd, Moscow, and beautiful views of the rivers: Yang-tse, Irawady, Ganges, Nile and others, sketched during her travels through different parts of the world; of which she kindly sold copies; the proceeds being given in aid of the funds to help the wounded soldiers and sailors, and for relief of the suffering Belgians in Belgium.

The result was that £25 10s. 6d. was handed to the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Fund; also £1 19s. 3d. contained in a collecting-box, collected by Mrs. A. W. Johnston; while a further sum of £2 19s. 0d. was collected for the same fund, and £5 for the Belgians in Belgium Fund.

Adopted by the Council.

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 6th, 1916.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting.

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

May 6th, 1916.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH,
BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1915.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To SUNDRY CREDITORS:—							
Various Publications and Expenses		498	15	9			
Subscriptions in Advance—							
"Saga-Book",		26	0	6			
Do. "Old-Lore", Series		27	12	0			
					552	8	3
,, ENDOWMENT FUND—Partly invested as							
per contra—							
Balance as at 31st December, 1914		402	18	2			
,, Add: Life Subscriptions received in							
1915 ..		15	6	7			
					418	4	9
,, RESEARCH FUND							
"RED CROSS and BELGIAN FUND:					3	13	6
Subscriptions ..		34	17	6			
Less Payments ..		26	18	6			
					7	19	0
ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By CASH at Bank ...							
" in Hand ...					32	10	2
					1	10	2
,, INVESTMENTS OF ENDOWMENT FUND—							
at Cost—							
£50 Consols 2½ per cent. ...					44	0	8
£281 9s. 8d. South Australian							
Stock 4 per cent. ...					288	13	6
					332	14	2
,, SUNDRY DEBTORS:							
Subscriptions in arrear—							
"Saga-Book" ...					66	13	6
Do. "Old-Lore" ...					103	9	6
					170	3	0
,, FURNITURE AND LIBRARY:							
Balance as at 31st December, 1914					6	0	0
Less Depreciation ...					1	10	0
					4	10	0
,, Elder or "Poetic" Edda Account:							
Balance as per last Account ...					51	12	0
Less Sales during year ...					1	1	0
					50	11	0
,, "Beowulf" Account:							
Balance as per last Account ...					7	11	7½
Less Half Receipts from Sales ...					1	14	2
					5	17	5½
					5	6	
,, EXTRA PUBLICATIONS ...							
,, CAPITAL FUND:							
Deficiency as at 31st Dec., 1914 ...		374	5	2½			
,, Add: Excess of Expenditure over							
Income for the year 1915 ...					9	12	10
					383	18	0½
					4982	5	6

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers produced to us, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

A. SHAW MELLOR, Hon. Treasurer.
ROBERTSON LAWSON, Chartered Accountant.

GEO. A. G. ROBERTSON } *Hon. Auditors.*
T. D. JONES,

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1915.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Publication of "Saga Book," including Postage, £4 5s. 5d. ...	66	9	8			
" Ditto. "Old-Lore" Series, including Postage, £13 8s. 1d. ...	145	14	3	212	3	11
" Honorarium "Old-Lore" Series ...				51	0	0
" General Expenses :						
Stationery and Printing ...	9	1	11			
Insurance ...	2	14	6			
Postages ...	5	7	9½			
Accountancy Fee ...	9	9	0			
Rent of Hall ...	6	12	6			
Licence for Armorial Bearings ...	1	1	0			
Sundries ...	1	6	4			
Interest ...				35	13	0½
" Commission on Subscriptions ...				10	0	0
" Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable ...				1	11	6½
" Depreciation of Library and Furniture ...				48	10	9
				1	10	0
By Subscriptions :						
" Saga-Book " ...	94	11	9			
" Ditto. "Old-Lore" Series ...	151	12	6			
" Back Works Sales :				246	3	3
" Saga-Book " ...	5	10	6			
" Ditto. "Old-Lore" Series ...	15	10	1			
" Donations :				21	0	7
" Saga-Book " ...	13	9	6			
" "Old-Lore" Series ...	58	11	3			
" Interest on Investments ...				72	0	9
" Annual Dinner—Surplus ...				11	4	4
" Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, transferred to Balance Sheet ...				7		6
				9	12	10
				£360	9	3

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1916 the work of the Society included :—
The holding of five meetings for the reading and discussion
of Papers on Northern subjects; and adding to the Library
and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society
should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming
year.

MEETINGS, 1916.

January 8th.—“The Battle of Brunnanburh.” By R. L.
Bremner, M.A.

February 5th.—“Scottish Influence on Orkney Law.” By
A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot.

March 4th.—“The English Parish before the Norman Con-
quest.” By Miss Constance Stoney.

May 6th.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the
Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1915; the Election
of Officers for 1916. Followed by: a paper on the
“Hedin Cross,” Manghold, Isle of Man. By P. M. C.
Kermode. Large illustrations of the Cross were
exhibited.

December 2nd.—“Danish Ballads.” Translated into English
by Miss Smith-Dampier.

The following donations have been received from Mem-
bers during 1916, and thanks sent to the donors :—

TO THE “SAGA-BOOK.”

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Miss N. Smith-Dampier	2	7	6	Mr. W. R-L. Lowe	1	1	0
Mr. Ernest Elliott	2	6		Mr. A. C. Reid	5	0	
Sir Robert Stout, 10/-							

TO THE “OLD-LORE” SERIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Brown	2	6		Mrs. Robert Reid	10	0	
Mrs. John Bruce	1	1	0	Mr. R. Sinclair	2	6	
Mr. R. Stuart Bruce	10	0		Mr. T. W. L. Spence	2	6	
Miss N. Smith-Dampier	2	7	6	Sir Robert Stout	10	0	
Mr. Robert Inkster	12	6		Rev. George Sutherland	2	0	
Mr. S. Macaulay Inkster,				Mr. John Sutherland...	7	6	
M.D., Edin.	12	6		Captain Andrew Work	10	6	

TO THE RESEARCH FUND.

Mr. Andrew Bremner, 2/6.

Mr. P. Manson, 2/6.

TO THE GENERAL EXPENSES.

Mr. A. H. Patterson, M.A. 17/6

Mr. John Kitching has promised to give £10 when nineteen other Members have given £10; and Mr. James Gray, *Past-President*, has promised to give £20 if twenty Members give £10 during 1917.

During the year 1915 five Members contributed as follows :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Bannon, F.R.G.S.	11	0	0	Professor W.P. Ker, LL.D.	10	0	0
Mr. A. W. W. Brown...	10	0	0	Mr. W. A. Young	... 10	0	0

Miss Cornelia Horsford gave £15, whether other Members contributed or not.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK for 1915 has been issued to all Members for 1915.

THE SAGA-BOOK for 1916 will be issued in due course to Members who have paid their subscriptions.

THE YEAR-BOOK, No. 6, for 1915-16 will be issued in due course.

THE "OLD LORE" SERIES. During the year 1915 there were issued four numbers of Miscellany. The half-yearly numbers of Records dealing with Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland, and the Series for 1916, will be issued in due course to Members who have paid their subscriptions.

MEMBERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Major W. Anstruther Gray, F.S.A.

Professor A. Okey Balfour, M.A., prisoner-of-war in Germany.

Professor Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.

Miss de Chaumont, St. John's Ambulance.

Captain Archer Irvine Fortescue, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant J. Faithfull Fortescue.

Major H. M. Hardcastle.

Colonel H. H. Johnston, C.B., A.M.S., Chief Medical Administrator for West of Scotland.

Lieutenant William S. Melville, M.D., R.A.M.S., in India.

A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B.Cantab, Orderly Officer,
5th London General Hospital.

Colonel Llewellyn Morgan, R.E.

Lieutenant Alexander Maclean Simpson, Royal Defence
Corps. No. 1 Supernumerary Co. 3/5th Cheshire Regiment.

Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bt.

Mrs. Morton Stephenson (née Deverell), Red Cross.

Captain H. M. Norton Traill.

The late Captain Iain H. Mackay Scobie.

Douglas C. Stedman, B.A.

Honorary Lieutenant William Traill, R.E. Defence
Stores, M.A. (H.O.).

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1916 the Society lost seventeen Subscribing Members (five by death and ten by withdrawal), and two Subscribers who have allowed their Membership to lapse; while six Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 494, consisting of 8 Honorary Life, 19 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 170 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 21 have compounded and are compounding by instalments for their subscriptions. There are 377 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*" Series, 14 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. R-L. Lowe, desires to draw the attention of Members to subscriptions in arrear amounting to £199 4s. 2d., being £70 10s. 6d. owing by the Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," and £128 14s. 8d.

owing by Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*" Series, which is a very large amount of arrears in comparison with the income of the Society. The Council is satisfied that it is only necessary to state the fact that in consequence of these arrears the Council has been put to a great deal of trouble and anxiety to devise means to meet the Society's liabilities, to ensure that the arrears will be paid without delay, especially as nearly the whole of the amount shown by the Balance Sheet to be due for "Various Publications and expenses," is for printing literature which has been circulated amongst the Members, but in too many instances has not yet been paid for.

There are interesting Papers which have been read at meetings of the Society in 1916 and 1917, which are waiting to be published in the "*Saga-Book*," and excellent matter is ready for publication in the "*Old-Lore*" Series. If the arrears and the subscriptions for the present year were paid, we should be ready to publish as soon as the shortage of paper and labour, caused by the War, ceases.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected Mr. W. R-L. Lowe, Hon. Treasurer; in place of Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B., Cantab, resigned.

At the General Meeting on January 6th, 1917, it was resolved: "That a vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. A. Shaw Mellor, regretting his resignation, and expressing the great appreciation of the Society, for his valuable services rendered to the Society, as Hon. Treasurer for several years; and that they looked forward to his presence as Vice-President in Council, as soon as he can be spared from his Military duties, during the European War."

Thanks for their services are due to Mr. W. R. Prior, the retiring Member of the Council; and to Mr. G. A. G. Robertson, C.A., Hon. Auditor, resigned.

Adopted by the Council.

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 17th, 1917.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting.

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 21st, 1917.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1916.

£737 4 8

A. SHAW MELLOR, *Hon. Treasurer.*
ROBERTSON LAWSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

T. D. JONES,
G. A. G. ROBERTSON, C.A. } *Hon. Auditors.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1916.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses—						
Stationery and Printing	...	7	11	10		
Insurance	...	2	14	6		
Postages	...	4	11	11		
Accountancy Fee	...	4	4	0		
Rent of Hall	...	4	15	0		
Licence for Armorial Bearings	...	1	1	0		
Sundries	...	3	11	1		
Bank Charges	...	0	13	8		
Subscriptions written off as irre- coverable	...	29	3	0		
Depreciation of Library and Fur- niture	...	12	3	6		
Balance, being excess of Income over expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet	...	1	2	6		
		234	12	8		
		£277	1	8		

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1917 the work of the Society included :—
The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; and adding to the Library and Museum; the social function of the Annual Dinner.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1917.

January 6th.—“Women Doctors in the Viking Age.” By Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, *Hon. Secretary*.

February 3rd.—“The Influence of the War on Superstition.” Illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides. By Mr. Edward Lovett, of the Folk-lore Society; *Hon. Curator: Folk-lore Section of the National War Museum*.

March 3rd.—“Old Land Valuations of Orkney and Shetland.” By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President*.

April 21st and the 25th, Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1916; the Election of Officers for 1917. Followed by: a paper on the “Orkneyinga Saga.” By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., *President*.

May 19th.—“Religious Dances.” By the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S.I.

November 3rd.—“Thomas Gray: The Beginning of the Norse Renaissance in England.” By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.

December 1st.—“The Danes in Hertfordshire in the Viking Period and Hertfordshire Men in Scandinavia in the 11th and 13th Centuries. By W. R.-L. Lowe, *Hon. Treasurer*.

GIFTS.

The following donations have been received from Members during 1917, and thanks sent to the donors :—

				Saga-Book.	Old-Lore.	Gen. Fd.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Miss Smith-Dampier	...	...	...	...	...	18 0
E. Fox	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
F. P. Marchant	...	...	...	10 0	...	...
A. H. Patterson, M.A., Cantab.	...	...	...	...	...	17 6
Sir Robert Stout	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...

TO THE RESEARCH FUND.

T. Brown ... 2/6 P. Manson ... 2/6

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Captain Harry Cheyne, one of the Founders of Old-Lore, has been killed in France.

Captain I. Mackay Scobie.

Obituary notices will be printed in the Year-Book.

DISTINGUISHED ORDERS.

William Anstruther-Gray, M.P., St. Andrew's Burghs., has been decorated with the South African Medal, 3 bars.

Sir Archibald Henry McDonald Sinclair, Bt., of Ulbster, who has been on Active Service since the War began, has been decorated with the Order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France.

Mr. Albany F. Major, *Hon. Vice-President*, has been appointed to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, for services in connection with the War.

MEMBERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

William Anstruther-Gray, M.P., Lieut.-Col. late Royal Horse Guards; Commander 3rd line Group Scottish Horse, 1914-17—see Distinguished Orders.

Professor David Auchterlonie, M.A., Aberd., Trooper : Uligarh Detachment, 2nd United Province Horse.

Alexis C. Boyd, 2nd Lieut. K.O.R.

Robert Lock Bremmer, M.A., B.L. (Glasgow), Solicitor, Sergt. 1st Bn. City of Glasgow Volunteers Regiment, since 1914.

The Most Hon. The Marquess of Bute, Hon. Col. Co. of Bute Territorials; 2nd Lieut. 3rd Welsh Regt.

Rev. Alfred Coutts, B.D., Chaplain to the Forces, with the Expeditionary Force.

Miss Nora Tempest Francis de Chaumont, M.R.San.I., St. John's Ambulance Brigade, V.A.D., London 102; 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, Sept., 1915, to Aug., 1916; 27th General Hospital, Cairo, Aug. and Sept., 1916.

R. A. Hodgkin, M.A., Capt. 7th Northumberland Fusiliers, now home, War Office.

Frederick Richard Marsh, 6th Battalion Surrey Regiment 2½ years; now Staff Sergt. in the "L" Coy. Army Service Corps.

William Traill Thomson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lieut. R.A.M.C.; formerly Member of King Edward's Horse, Imperial Yeomanry.

Sydney Walker, Private, Manchester Regiment. Discharged, 1915.

Thomas Olaf Willson, M.A.Oxon., 2nd Lieut. T. F. Reserve. Previously in the H.A.C.

MEMBERS ON NATIONAL SERVICE.

Charles Frederick Grundtvig, Sergt. in Metropolitan Special Constabulary; Hospital Visitor per London War Pensions Committee.

W. L. Hourie, Volunteer Force.

Francis P. Marchant, Sergt. Special Constabulary, since 1916; has received Long Service Medal; Member of the Red Cross Section of the Special Constabulary.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner, to which Dr. Jón Stefánsson was invited as Guest of the evening, was held on Thursday, July 5th, 1917, in the Holborn Restaurant. The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M., *Hon. Life-Member*, occupied the Chair. Among the Members and guests present were: The Viscountess Bryce, His Excellency The Norwegian Minister, and Madame Vogt, and the Icelandic Representative: Mr. Björn Sigurdsson.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK: The index of *Saga-Book*, 1915, is in the press and ready for issue. The *Saga-Books* for 1916 and 1917 are ready for printing and will be issued as soon as possible to all Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

THE YEAR-BOOK: As soon as circumstances allow, the Council have in contemplation the issue of a War number of the *Year-Book* for 1915-16-17-18, containing: Announcements of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; ROLL OF HONOUR; Reports; Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Reviews of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members.

OLD-LORE: The antique paper on which the works are printed is now very scarce and expensive, and the Council recommend that all works should be published gradually when paper is available, rather than to increase the subscriptions. The index of the Miscellany of 1915 is in type. All numbers will be issued in due course to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued, as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M., has been elected an Hon. Life-Member.

During the year 1917 the Society lost nineteen Subscribing Members (eleven by death and three by withdrawal), and five Subscribers who have allowed their Membership to lapse; while three Subscribing Members and one Hon. Life-Member have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 472, consisting of 10 Honorary Life, 19 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 181 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 21 have compounded for their Life Membership; 352 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*," 14 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected Mr. W. R.-L. Lowe a Vice-President.

SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES.

The Senate of the University of London have appointed a Committee for the PROMOTION OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES, and the Viking Society has been asked to co-operate with the Committee in making the scheme known, and to help to support the Fund for three years.

The movement for instituting teaching in the University of London, in the languages, literatures and histories of the Scandinavian Countries is regarded as one of very great importance; and it is the desire of the University that ultimately the Scandinavian Languages and Literatures shall, as nearly as the different circumstances permit, be placed on the same footing as other European languages. To realise this aim, the appointment of a Professor is required, who would be responsible for the lectures on literatures and

histories of the three Scandinavian countries, with three assistants or lecturers. It is of the utmost importance that the lecturers selected should be scholars of standing, and it is felt that the services of the standard required cannot be obtained unless a salary is offered of at least £300 a year to each one of the lecturers. A sum of £3,000 is required to cover the salaries and incidental expenses.

Two-thirds of the amount required have been raised by the Representatives and Members of the three Scandinavian communities resident in this country, and the Viking Society is helping with a part of the British third.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive remittances from Members who have promised to subscribe for three years, and from others who wish to do so.

OUR SAILORS.

An appeal to Members of the Viking Society for donations to KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR OUR SAILORS, it is felt will not be in vain. The whole world recognises the magnitude of their efforts, and the debt of gratitude due to our brave sailors, for services ungrudgingly rendered, and their gallantry and silent devotion to duty. Carrying their lives in their hands, and facing infinitely greater risks and dangers than the hardships and perils of the elements.

It is hoped that members will not miss this opportunity of assisting our noble sailors in this great cause; whether they belong to the Navy or the Merchant Marine, in helping them now, during their hazardous calling; by giving the Fund the heartiest and most generous support; that the little craft may be steered towards them with a full cargo of treasure.

Cheques to the above Funds should be made payable to the "Viking Society," and crossed "Capital and Counties Bank, Westminster," and sent to Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary.

Adopted by the Council,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 8th, 1918.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 27th, 1918.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT, for the Year ended 31st December, 1917.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses—						
Stationery and Printing ...	12	17	9			
Insurance ..	3	7	5			
Postage and Carriage ...	11	12	2			
Accountancy Fees ...	7	7	0			
Rent of Hall and use of accom- modation ...	10	11	3			
License for Armorial Bearings ...	1	1	0			
Bank Charges ...	12	4				
Annual Dinner Deficit ...	12	6				
				48	1	5
„ Subscriptions written off as irre- coverable ...				19	10	8
„ Depreciation of Library Furniture ...				17	0	
„ Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet				171	8	6
				£239	17	7
By Subscriptions—"Saga-book" ...						
„ Ditto "Old Lore" Series ...				84	4	6
				138	19	9
„ Backworks Sales—"Saga-book" ...				223	4	3
„ Ditto "Old Lore" Series				12	0	
„ Donations—"Saga-book" ...				4	11	0
„ Ditto "Old Lore" Series ...				1	16	6
„ Interest on Investments ...				6	7	6
				9	13	10
				£239	17	7

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1918 the work of the Society included :—
The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; and adding to the Library and Museum; the social function of the Annual Dinner.

The co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known, and to help to support the funds, for two more years.

The recognition of gratitude due to our brave Sailors during the War, by donations to King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

A loyal Address was sent to His Majesty, The King, on his birthday, to which His Majesty responded.

MEETINGS, 1918.

January 5th.—“Danish Ballads,” Part II., translated into English. By Miss N. Smith-Dampier, *Councillor*.

February 2nd.—“The Folk-lore of the War.” With Lantern illustrations. By Edward Lovett, F.R.H.S., *of the Folk-Lore Society, and Hon. Curator: Folk-Lore Section of the National War Museum.*

March 2nd.—A Reading from “The Saga of Eric the Red.” By Mrs A. Wintle Johnston, *Hon. Secretary*.

April 27th.—Annual General Meeting, The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1917; the Election of Officers for 1918. Followed by a Paper on “Women in Iceland in the Viking Age,” Part I. By Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, *Hon Secretary*.

May 4th.—“Harald Hair-fair.” Maps were exhibited, showing Harald's campaign through Norway. By Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., *Vice-President*.

November 2nd.—“Harald: the Ruthless.” By Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., *Vice-President*.

December 7th.—The Danish Settlement in Lincolnshire.” By the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild.

GIFTS.

The following donations have been received from Members during 1918, and thanks sent to the donors :—

	Saga-Book.	Old-Lore.	Gen. Fd.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mrs. Bannon ... ..	... 10 0 ...	12 6 ...	
Miss N. Smith-Dampier ... ..	...	...	10 0
C. E. Fox, Esq. ... ..	...	5 0 ...	
A. H. Patterson, M.A. Cantab. ... ..	...	...	17 6
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Stout ... ..	... 10 0 ...	10 0 ...	

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner was held on Wednesday, December 18th, 1918, at 7.30 p.m., in The Duke's Salon, Holborn Restaurant. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., was the Guest of the Evening. Among those present were: Mr. A. W. Johnston, Chairman, Professor W. P. Ker, Mr. L. B. Sebastian, Dr. Jón Stefánsson, Mr. J. H. Helweg, Mr. Im. Björkhagen, Mrs. H. W. Bannon, Mrs. Bertram Blount, Mrs. A. W. Johnston, etc.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK : The index of the *Saga-Book* for 1915 is ready for issue. The *Saga-Books* for 1916 and 1917 are in preparation, and will be issued during the year to all members who have paid their subscriptions in advance. The Proceedings for 1918 and 1919 will be issued as early as possible in the New Year, the publication will then be brought up to date in 1920.

THE YEAR-BOOK : A War number of the Year-Book for 1915-16-17-18-19 will contain: ROLL OF HONOUR; Announcements of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; Reports; Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Reviews of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members; List of back works of the Proceedings.

OLD-LORE : The index of the Miscellany for 1915 has been issued. All numbers will now be issued quarterly in rotation to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance. The antique paper on which the works are printed has been very scarce and expensive during the War, and the Council recommend that all works should be published gradually as paper becomes available, rather than to increase the subscriptions.

PUBLICATION FUND.

A Fund has been started to meet the increased costs of Printing.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., has opened the Fund with a cheque for £5.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1918 the Society lost six Subscribing Members by death, while six Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 472, consisting of 10 Honorary Life, 19 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 181 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 21 have compounded for their Life Membership; 352 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*," 12 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The following Members of Council retire in rotation :—
E. Fiander Etchells, M.J.I.; J. W. Sutherland Leask.

Adopted by the Council,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *President.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 5th, 1919.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

May 31st, 1919.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1918.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
To General Expenses—									
Stationery and Miscellaneous								By Subscriptions—"Saga-book"	
Printing	14	15	6	" Ditto	"Old Lore," Series 132 2 3
Insurance	2	14	0	" Backworks Sales	"Saga-book" ... 213 2 9
Postages and Carriage	9	9	10	" Donations—"Saga-book,"	... 1 18 0
Accountancy Fees	7	7	0	" Interest on Investments	... 1 19 6
Rent of Hall and use of accommodation	9	18	9		12 17 9
License for Armorial Bearings	1	1	0		
Bank Charges	0	19	3		
Annual Dinner Deficit	5	1	6		
" Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable					
" Loss on Sale of South Australian 4% Inscribed Stock					
" Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet					
					51	6	10		
					23	12	6		
					7	3	10		
					147	14	10		
					£229 18 0				
					£229 18 0				

SMITHSONIAN SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1918.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To SUNDRY CREDITORS:—							
Various Publications and Expenses		15	5	0			
Subscriptions in Advance—							
"Saga-book"		9	14	0			
Do. "Old Lore" Series		11	8	6			
					36	7	6
ENDOWMENT FUND - Partly invested							
as per contra					423	15	3
KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR OUR SAILORS					8	5	0
RESEARCH FUND					3	13	6
SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES FUND					4	6	0
OVERDRAFT AT BANK					4	0	8
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—							
Balance as at 31st Dec., 1917		22	3	1½			
Excess of Income over Expenditure for year 1918					147	14	10
					169	17	1½

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society's library pictures and antiquities.

the balance compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to

W R-L. LOWE, *Hon. Treasurer.*
F. CASSLETON ELLIOTT, *Incorporated Accountant.*

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1919 the work of the Society included :—
The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known and to help to support the funds, for the second year.

The recognition of gratitude due to our brave Sailors during the War, by donations to King George's Fund for Sailors.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

MEETINGS, 1919.

January 11th.—“Jón Sigurdsson, and the Commonwealth of Iceland.” Illustrated by maps and a portrait of Jón Sigurdsson. By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.

February 1st.—“The Jarls and the Freskyns in Sutherland.” By James Gray, M.A., *Vice-President*.

March 1st.—“The first Swedes who came to England.” By The Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, *Councillor*.

April 5th.—“Norse Wergeld.” By A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President*.

May 31st.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1918; The Election of Officers for 1919. Followed by paper on “Women in Iceland in the Viking Age.” Part II. By Mrs. A. W. Johnston, wearing the National Dress of Iceland. Models of antiquities and silver ornaments were exhibited.

Mr. Eggert Stefánsson, the Icelandic Tenor, contributed Icelandic songs.

November 8th.—“The Sons and Grandsons of Harald Hair-fair.” By Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., *President*.

December 6th.—“ Queen Asa’s Sculptors : Wood Carvings from the Oseberg-ship, Norway. Illustrated by lantern slides. By Dr. Haakon Schetilig, *Hon. District Secretary*, Bergen, Norway.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK : The index of the *Saga-Book* for 1915 has been issued. The *Saga-Books* for 1916 to 1919 are in preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible to all Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

Sir Henry H. Howorth’s papers on “ Harald Hairfair ” will be issued in one complete number.

THE YEAR-BOOK : A War number of the *Year-Book* for 1915-16-17-18-19 will contain : ROLL OF HONOUR; Announcements of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; Reports; Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Review of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members; List of back works of the Proceedings.

OLD-LORE : The index of the Miscellany for 1915, No. 57 of the series, has been issued. All numbers will now be issued quarterly in rotation to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance. The antique paper on which the works are printed has been very scarce and expensive during the War, and the Council recommend that all works should be published gradually as paper becomes available, rather than to increase the subscriptions.

PUBLICATION FUND.

To meet the increased cost of printing, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., *President*, opened the Publication Fund with the offer of a cheque for £5.

					SAGA-BOOK.			OLD-LORE.		
					£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Mr. Ernest E. Elliott...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0	2	10	0
Dr. O. T. Olsen	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	—		
Mr. G. A. G. Robertson	...	...	...	...	—			7	6	
Capt. Sir Arch. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.	...	...	...	...	—			1	11	6
Ex-Provost Malcolm Smith	...	...	...	...	—			12	6	
Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G.	...	...	...	...	10	0		10	0	
Mr. John Sutherland...	...	...	...	...	—			7	6	
					<hr/>			<hr/>		
					£5	2	0	£5	19	0

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1919 the Society lost five Subscribing Members by death, while two Subscribing Members and one Life Member have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 498, consisting of 8 Hon. Life Members, 19 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 181 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 22 have compounded for their Life Membership; 348 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*," 16 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

Adopted by the Council,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 17th, 1920.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

HENRY H. HOWORTH, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

May 8th, 1920.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1919.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To General Expenses—						
Stationery and Miscellaneous Printing	18	19	6			
Insurance..	..	2	14	6		
Postages and Carriage	..	9	5	1		
Accountancy Fees..	..	7	7	0		
Rent of Hall and use of accommodation	..	15	19	3		
License for Armorial Bearings	..	1	1	0		
Bank Charges	..	15	4			
				56	1	8
"Old-Lore" Publishing Account:—						
Printing Index Miscel. Vol. 7, No. 57				25	0	0
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable				12	2	11
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet				158	17	1
				£252	1	8
By Subscriptions—"Saga-Book"	..	76	0	6		
"Ditto. "Old-Lore" Series	..	131	11	0		
				207	11	6
Backworks Sales:						
"Saga-Book" ..	..	9	0	0		
"Old-Lore" Series ..	..	5	18	6		
				14	18	6
Donations:						
"Saga-Book" ..	..	4	17	0		
"Old-Lore" Series ..	..	5	14	0		
				10	11	0
Interest on Investments	..	16	1	8		
Extra Publications—"Cornac Saga"	..	6		6		
Annual Dinner, 1918:						
Further amount received in 1919 ..				2	12	6
				£252	1	8

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1919.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To SUNDRY CREDITORS:—							
Various Publications and Expenses		7	7	0			
Subscriptions in Advance—							
“Saga book”		14	7	6			
Do. “Old Lore” Series		9	11	0			
“ENDOWMENT FUND Partly invested as per contra					31	5	6
“KING GEORGE’S FUND FOR OUR SAILORS					439	10	3
Balance as at 31st December, 1918		8	5	0			
Received during the year		1	9	0			
Less Amount paid over		9	14	0			
		8	5	0	1	9	0
“RESEARCH FUND—							
Balance as at 31st December, 1918		3	16	6			
Received during the year			12	6			
“SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES FUND—					4	6	0
Balance as at 31st December, 1918		4	6	0			
Received during the year		2	11	0			
Less Amount paid over		£6	17	0			
		4	6	0	2	11	0
“CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—							
Balance as at 31st December, 1918		169	17	11			
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for year 1919		158	17	1	328	15	0
					£807	16	9
ASSETS.							
By INVESTMENTS OF ENDOWMENT FUND at cost:—							
£50 Consols 2½%					44	0	8
£296 16s. 6d. War Loan 5%					1929-47	281	9
					325	10	4
“SUNDRY DEBTORS—							
Subscriptions in arrear—							
“Saga-book”					97	18	6
Do. “Old-Lore”					250	18	1
Various Publications					4	4	4
LIBRARY FURNITURE					353	0	11
“Elder or “Poetic” Edda Account:					2	10	6
Balance as at 31st December, 1918		31	1	0			
Less Sales during year			10	6			
““Beowulf” Account:					30	10	6
Balance as at 31st December, 1918		1	17	2			
Less Sales during year			1	1	0		
Cash at Bank and in hand					16	2	
					95	8	4

Note.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society's Library, pictures and antiquities.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

W. R.-L. LOWE, *Hon. Treasurer.*
CASSLETON ELLIOTT & Co., *Incorporated Accountants.*

T. D. JONES, *Hon. Auditor.*

£807 16 9

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1920 the work of the Society included :—
The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern subjects; the publication of the Saga-Book Proceedings, and the Old-Lore Series; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known, and to help to support the funds, for the third year.

The recognition of gratitude due to our brave Sailors during the War, by donations to King George's Fund for Sailors.

MEETINGS, 1920.

January 10th.—“Collection of Scandinavian Antiquities in Hertford County Museum.” By Mr. W. R.-L. Lowe, *Hon. Treasurer.*

February 7th.—“London, Surrey, and the Anglo-Saxon Conquest.” By Mr. Albany F. Major, O.B.E., *Hon. Vice-President.*

March 6th.—“Swedish Music.” By The Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, *Councillor.* Folk-songs and Bellman songs were rendered by Mr. Sven Lagergren.

April 17th.—The late Dr. Jakob Jakobsen's Paper on the “History and Language of Orkney, with special reference to the Norse Colonisation of Orkney and Shetland, long before that of Iceland and Faroe.”

May 8th.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1919; the election of Officers for 1920. Followed by a Paper on “George Borrow and Scandinavia.” By Professor Herbert Wright, M.A.

November 18th.—“The North, the Cradle of the Nations.” By Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

December 20th.—“The Plays of Johann Sigurjónsson.” By Professor Herbert Wright, M.A.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Twenty-eighth Anniversary Dinner was held in the Gordon Room, Holborn Restaurant, W.C. 1, on Thursday, June 17th, 1920, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot., *Vice-President*, Founder of the Society, and Mrs. A. W. Johnston, were entertained as Guests of the evening. Among the Guests present were:—His Excellency The Norwegian Minister, and Madame Vogt; The Provost of University College, Sir Gregory Foster, and Lady Foster; Dr. Kay Menzies; Professor Otto Jespersen, Ph.D., of Copenhagen; Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., presided. During the evening songs were contributed by Mr. Archie Anderson. Mr. Manaton, accompanist.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK: Vol. IX., Part I., containing Sir Henry H. Howorth's papers on "Harald Hairfair," has been issued in one complete number. The *Saga-Books* for 1917 to 1920 are in preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible to all Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

THE YEAR-BOOK: A War number of the *Year-Book* for 1915-16-17-18-19-20 will contain: ROLL OF HONOUR; Announcements of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; Reports Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Review of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members. List of back works of the *Proceedings* will be issued in July.

OLD-LORE: Nos. 57 and 58 of the series have been issued. The Miscellany No. 59 is in the press, and all numbers will now be issued in rotation to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

PUBLICATION FUND.

The Council have to express their great indebtedness to Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., *President*, for having presented to the Members of the Society the *Saga-Book*, Vol. IX., Part I., containing his papers on "Harald Hairfair and his Ancestors." Also to the following donors who have sent gifts to the Publication Fund: Mrs. Bannon, £5; Mr. E. A. Elliott, 10/-; Mr. W. R.-L. Lowe, *Hon. Treasurer*, 10/-; Mr. John Sutherland, 7/6.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Council have pleasure in intimating that through the initiative of the *President*, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., arrangements have been made for the Meetings to be held, in future, in the rooms of The Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. 1, by the kind permission of the Council of The Royal Society.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued, as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1920, the Society lost seven Subscribing Members by death, one Member has allowed his Membership to lapse, while fifteen Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 451, consisting of 9 Hon. Life Members, 19 Honorary, 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 185 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 25 have compounded for their Life Membership; 333 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*," 16 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

Adopted by the Council,

HENRY H. HOWORTH, *Chairman.*
AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 15th, 1921.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman.*
AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 19th, 1921.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1920.

To General Expenses—	£ s. d.			By Subscriptions:—	£ s. d.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stationery and Miscellaneous				"Saga-Book," ..	79	0	0
Printing ..	24	14	4	"Old-Lore" Series ..	130	16	0
Insurance ..	2	14	6				
Postages and Carriage ..	12	17	0	Backworks Sales:	15	7	6
Accountancy Fees ..	7	7	0	"Saga-Book," ..	5	16	6
Rent of Hall and use of accommodation ..	14	0	6	"Old-Lore" Series ..			
License for Armorial Bearings ..	1	1	0	Publications Fund:			
Bank Charges ..	5	8		"Saga-Book," ..	202	15	0
Annual Dinner, 1920 ..	63	0	0	"Old-Lore" Series ..	3	5	0
"Saga-Book" Account ..	16	0	0				
"Old-Lore" Publishing Account ..	264	18	3	Interest on Investments ..	206	0	0
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable ..	35	1	0	"Extra Publications," ..	16	1	8
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure, transferred to Balance Sheet ..	29	18	7				
	44	16	10				
	<u>£453 14 8</u>				<u>£453 14 8</u>		

THOS. DAVIES JONES, Hon. Auditor.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1921 the work of the Society included :— The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects; the publication of the index of the *Saga-Book Proceedings*, and the *Old-Lore Series*; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known.

MEETINGS. 1921.

January 20th.—“The Swastika.” By the Rev. Dr. H. J. Dukinfield Astley.

February 17th.—“Norse Influence on British History and Institutions.” By Dr. Alexander Bugge.

March 17th.—“Early Swedish Historians.” By the Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström.

April 19th.—Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1920. The election of Officers for 1921. Followed by a paper on “A Historical Tour in Denmark.” By Lieutenant Kenneth Ledward, R.G.A. Illustrated by lantern slides.

May 24th.—“The Columban Clergy of North Britain and their harrying by the Norsemen.” By Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., *President*.

November 15th.—“The Irish Monks and the Norsemen.” By Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., *President*.

December 20th.—“The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin.” By Mr. W. R.-L. Lowe, *Hon. Treasurer*.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary Dinner was held in the Gordon Room, Holborn Restaurant, W.C. 1, on Tuesday, June 18th, 1921, at 7.30 p.m. His Excellency The Norwegian Minister, Monsieur B. Vogt, and Madame Vogt, were entertained as the Guests of the Evening. Professor

W. P. Ker, LL.D., *Vice-President*, occupied the Chair, in the absence of the *President*, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., owing to the regrettable loss of Lady Howorth. Among the Members and Guests present were: Sir Robert Hamilton, M.A., Cantab; Sir Karl F. Knudsen, K.B.E., and Lady Knudsen; Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot., *Vice-President*, and Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. Bannon; Major J. A. Chisholm; Mr. Johannesson, *Secretary to the Norwegian Legation*; Mr. F. Macody Lund; Mr. and Mrs. Frederiksen; Mr. M. M. Mjelde; Dr. Jón Stefánsson; Rev. Dr. H. J. Dukinfield Astley and Mrs. Astley; Dr. J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M., *Councillor*; Mr. Ernest Payne, M.A., *Councillor*; Mr. W. R.-L. Lowe, *Hon. Treasurer*.

After the Royal Toasts and the Toast to the Guests of the Evening, the Norwegian Minister, Monsieur B. Vogt, presented Mr. A. W. Johnston with a testimonial from the Norwegians in London, in appreciation of his work for Northern Research.

During the evening, music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Bass; Miss Marion Sinclair, Violinist; and Mr. W. E. Manaton, Pianist and Accompanist.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK: The index to Vol. VII. has been issued, and the index for Vol. VIII. is ready for issue. The Saga-Books for 1917 to 1921 are in preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible to all Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

THE YEAR-BOOK 1915-21, postponed from last year, is in preparation, and will contain: ROLL OF HONOUR; Announcements of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; Reports; Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Review of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members; List of back works of the Proceedings; will be issued as soon as possible.

OLD-LORE: The Miscellany No. 59 of the series has been issued; and all numbers will be issued to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

PUBLICATION FUND.

The following gifts to the Publications Fund has been received and thanks conveyed to the donors:—

	Saga-Book.			Old-Lore.			Research Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. E. A. Elliott	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—
Mr. John Mooney	—	—	—	1	0	0	—	—	—
Rev. H. Paton	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—
Mr. A. C. Reid... ..	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. W. L. Renwick	10	0	—	10	0	—	—	—	—
The Very Rev. J. C. Russell	—	—	—	3	6	—	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Stuart	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	—
Miss M. C. Sloan	10	0	—	10	0	—	—	—	—
The Rev. Stewart Wilton	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£1	15	0	£2	5	6	£1	8	6

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. AND MRS. A. W. JOHNSTON.

London, October, 1921.

The undersigned members of the Viking Society for Northern Research are desirous that some recognition should be made of the long service to the Society of Mr. A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., etc., Knight of the Order of St. Olaf.

The Society was founded by Mr. Johnston thirty years ago, and its debt to him and to Mrs. Johnston for their devoted and untiring work and interest is very great. On many occasions their self-sacrificing labours have maintained the efficiency of the Society's work, especially during the period of the Great War, when all societies of a scholarly and literary character suffered considerably, and many important learned societies found it impossible to continue. During the whole of this period our Society has continued its activity, though under very great difficulties, thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston. It is well known that their work has been of an honorary character.

It is suggested that the members of our Society would be glad to show their appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston's work in their interests, by subscribing to a testimonial.

HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*.

JAMES GRAY, *Vice-President*.

JON STEFANSSON, *Hon. Vice-President*.

Any further subscriptions should be paid to Messrs. Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Cheques to be drawn to "Messrs. Child & Co.," or Bearer, crossed "a/c of James Gray, "The Johnston Testimonial Fund."

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book* each year. Due notice will be issued as soon as the Library has been removed to the University of London.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1921 the Society lost four Subscribing Members and two Hon. Life Members by death, four by resignation, while twelve Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 442, consisting of 9 Hon. Life Members, 14 Honorary, and 2 Hon. Corresponding, and 185 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 26 have compounded for their Life Membership; 315 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*," 17 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 30 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council have elected :—Mr. M. M. Mjelde, O.B.E.

The thanks of the Society are due to the following Members of the Council who retire in rotation, viz. : Mr. F. P. Marchant; Mr. Douglas C. Stedman, M.A.; Mr. W. Traill, F.S.A.Scot.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1921, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

W. R.-L. LOWE, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 28th, 1922.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

JAMES GRAY, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 25th, 1922.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1921.

£243 16 5

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December. 1921.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To SUNDRY CREDITORS:—							
Expenses	..	40	8	7			
Subscriptions in Advance—	..	25	1	0			
“Saga-Book”	..	32	7	6			
“Old-Lore” Series	..				97	17	1
ENDOWMENT FUND—Partly invested					458	2	3
as per contra	..						
KING GEORGES FUND FOR OUR SAILORS	..						
Balance as at 1st Jan., 1921	..	2	2	6			
Received during the year	..	1	0	0			
Less Amount paid over	..	3	2	6			
		2	2	6			
RESEARCH FUND:—					1	0	0
Balance as at 1st Jan., 1921	..	4	6	0			
Add: Amount received this year	..	2	12	6			
					6	18	6
BEOWULF ACCOUNT:—							
Balance as at 1st Jan., 1921	..	15	4				
Add: Sales during year	..	1	13	0			
Less: Half Sales	..	2	8	4			
		1	11	6			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—					16	10	
Balance as at 1st Jan., 1921	..	373	11	10			
Add: Excess of Income over							
Expenditure for year 1921	14	2	11				
					387	14	9
					£952	9	5

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.
W. R.-L. LOWE, *Hon. Treasurer.*
THOS. DAVIES JONES, *Hon. Auditor.*

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1922 the work of the Society included :—
The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects; the publication of the index of the *Saga-Book Proceedings* and the *Old-Lore Series*; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known.

MEETINGS, 1922.

January 24.—“Early Viking Colonisation of Orkney and Shetland.” By A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President*.

February 28.—“Ynglinga Saga.” By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., *Hon. Vice-President*.

March 28.—“Fiscal Antiquities of Orkney and Shetland.” By A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President*.

April 25.—Annual General Meeting. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1921. The election of Officers for 1922. Followed by a Paper on “The First and Last Earl of Iceland. By Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., *Hon. Vice-President*.

November 18.—Arrangements were made to visit The British Museum, to view “The Curle Collection from the Baltic.” Members met in the Iron Age Galleries at 3 p.m., when Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the Department of British Mediæval Antiquities, gave an Address. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., D.C.L., presided.

December 5.—Mr. M. M. Mjelde, O.B.E., Member of Council, read a paper on “The Norse Discoveries in Wineland.” A study of the Eyktarstad problem, proving that Leif Eriksson was much farther South on the American Coast than was generally believed.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Thirtieth Anniversary Dinner was held in the Gordon Room, Holborn Restaurant, on Thursday, June 29th, 1922, at 7.30 p.m. Their Excellencies, The Danish Minister, Count P. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig and the Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, were entertained as the Guests of the Evening. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., *President*, occupied the Chair. Among the Members and Guests present were :—Monsieur D'Oxholm, Danish Secretary; Sir Karl F. Knudsen, K.B.E.; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D., *Vice-President*; Sir Israel Gollancz, Litt.D., *Vice-President*; Miss Bertha S. Philpotts, O.B.E., M.A., Litt.D.; Mr. M. M. Mjelde, O. B. E.; Mr. A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President*; Prof. Allen Mawer, M.A., *Vice-President*; Mr. D. W. Wheeler; Mr. Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., *Hon. Vice-President*; Mr. Illit Gröndahl; Mr. Ola Rakness; Col. W. A. Lee; Mrs. Bannon; The Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, *Swedish Rector in London*; Mrs. Hancock; Dr. J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; Dr. W. S. Melville; Dr. Dow; Mr. T. Davies Jones, *Hon. Solicitor and Hon. Auditor*; Miss Halldorsson; Mr. J. Jorgensen; Mr. N. Kittlesen, M.A.; Mr. J. W. Sutherland Leask; Mr. Balfour Allan; Mr. Shuttlewood; Mr. and Mrs. G. Robertson; Miss Scott; Miss Rose; Mrs. A. W. Johnston, *Hon. Secretary*.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Bass; Mrs. Keith Boggan, Violinist; Mr. W. E. Manaton, Pianist and Accompanist.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK : The Index to Vol. VIII. has been issued. The *Saga-Book*, Vol. IX., Part II., is in the Press, and will be issued shortly; and the forthcoming numbers will be issued as soon as possible to all Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

THE YEAR-BOOK, 1915-1922, is in preparation, and will contain : ROLL OF HONOUR; Announcements of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; Reports; Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Review of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members; List of back works of the Proceedings will be issued this year.

OLD-LORE : No. 60 Caithness and Sutherland Records of the series has been issued; and all numbers will be issued to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

PUBLICATION FUND.

The following gifts to the Publications Fund has been received and thanks conveyed to the donors :—

	Saga-Book.			Old-Lore.			Research Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Miss M. Ashdown ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...	1	0	0
Mr. T. Brown ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	4	0
Mrs. Bruce	10	0	...	10	0	...	—	—	—
Captain J. Craigie ... ..	—	...	...	10	0	...	—	—	—
Mr. E. A. Elliott ... ..	—	...	...	2	6	...	—	—	—
Mr. L. Malcolmson ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	9	0
Mr. J. Mooney ... ..	—	...	...	13	0	...	—	—	—
Mr. T. S. Peace ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	2	6
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	10	0	...	10	0	...	—	—	—
Rev. J. C. Russell, D.D. ... ..	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	10	6
	£1	0	0	£2	5	6	£2	6	0

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book*.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1922 the Society lost five Subscribing Members by death, two by resignation, one Membership lapsed, while nine Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 443, consisting of 9 Hon. Life Members, 14 Honorary, and 2 Hon. Corresponding, and 185 Subscribers to the "*Saga-Book*," of whom 26 have compounded for their Life Membership; 315 Subscribers to the "*Old-Lore*," 17 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 31 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council desire to express their deepest sympathy with Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., *President-retired*, in his recent severe illness, and their best wishes for his speedy recovery to health; combined with their appreciation of his kind interest in the Society and its work.

The Council have elected :—Sir Henry H. Howorth K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., *President-retired*, a Vice President in Council.

Members of Council :—Professor R. W. Chambers, Litt.D., and Mr. J. J. Dodgson.

The thanks of the Society is due to the Members of Council who retire, viz. :—Mr. S. F. B. Lane, M.A., Mr. J. W. Sutherland Leask.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1922, are appended.

Adopted by the Council,

W. P. KER, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

March 6th, 1923.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

April 16th, 1923.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

To General Expenses—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stationery and Miscellaneous							
Printing	...	23	3	0			
Insurance	...	2	14	6			
Postages and Carriage	...	10	6	4			
Accountancy Fees	...	7	7	0			
Rent of Rooms and use of accommodation	...	11	11	0			
Attendance	...	10	3	9			
License for Armorial Bearings	...	1	1	0			
Bank Charges	...	4	0	0			
Hon. Editor's Expenses	...	25	0	0			
Annual Dinner, 1922	...				91	10	7
"Saga-book" Account	...				17	9	3
"Old Lore" Publishing Account	...				79	9	7
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:					57	18	5
"Saga-Book"	...	14	16	0			
"Old Lore" Series	...	23	8	6			
					38	4	6
					£284	12	4
By Subscriptions:—							
"Saga-Book"	...				81	15	0
"Old Lore" Series	...				124	4	0
					205	19	0
Backworks Sales:							
"Saga-Book"	...	1	7	6			
"Old Lore" Series	...	15	0				
					2	2	6
Donations:—							
"Saga-Book"	...				10	0	
"Old Lore" Series	...				2	0	6
Extra Publications:—							
"Cormac Saga"	...						
Interest on Investments	...						
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, transferred to Balance Sheet	...				16	1	8
					57	4	8
					£284	12	4

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1922.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
To SUNDRY CREDITORS:—			By INVESTMENTS OF ENDOWMENT FUND		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Expenses ...	7 7 0		at cost:—		
Subscriptions in Advance—			£50 Consols 2½%	... 44 0 8	
“Saga-Book”	19 5 0		£296 16s. 6d. War Loan 5%	1929-47 281 9 8	
“Old Lore” Series ...	22 11 6				325 10 4
		49 3 6			
ENDOWMENT FUND—Partly invested			SUNDRY DEBTORS—		
as per contra ...		458 2 3	Subscriptions in arrear—		
KING GEORGE’S FUND FOR OUR SAILORS			“Saga-Book”	... 118 2 6	
Balance as at 1st January, 1922	1 0 0		“Old Lore” Series	... 295 19 6	
Less: Amount paid over ...	1 0 0				414 2 0
			LIBRARY FURNITURE	... 2 10 6	
RESEARCH FUND					
Balance as at 1st January, 1922	6 18 6		ELDER OR POETIC EDDA ACCOUNT:		
Add: Amount received during year	2 6 0	9 4 6	Balance as at 1st January, 1922 ...	28 6 6	
			Add: Expenses during year	6 11 10	
BROWLUF ACCOUNT:				34 18 4	
Balance as at 1st January, 1922	16 10		Less: Sales during year ...	1 5 6	33 12 10
Add: Sales during year ...	10 6				31 10 0
			Payment in Advance for 1923	...	3 0 4
Less: Half Sales ...	1 7 4		Cash in Hand	...	37 4 10
	16 10	10 6	Cash at Bank	...	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:—					
Balance as at 1st Jan., 1922 ...	387 14 9				
Deduct: Excess of Expenditure					
over Income for year 1922 ...	57 4 8	330 10 1			
		£847 10 10			£847 10 10

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society’s Library, pictures and antiquities.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.
THOS. DAVIES JONES, *Hon. Auditor.*
W. R.-L. LOWE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1923 the work of the Society included :— The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects; the publication of the index of the *Saga-Book* (*Proceedings*), Vol. VIII., and *Orkney and Shetland Records*, Vol. II., Part V., and Vol. III., Part III., of the *Old-Lore Series*; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forth-coming year.

The Society to continue its co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known.

MEETINGS, 1923.

January 9th.—“The Oseberg Discoveries.” By Professor A. W. Brøgger, Ph.D., of the University of Christiania. Illustrated by Lantern Slides.

February 6th.—“The Early Settlements in Iceland,” with some Notes on the Sagas.” By Mr. Geo. Ainslie Hight, B.Litt.

March 6th.—“The Irish Monks and the Norsemen.” By Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., *President*.

April 16th.—St. Magnus Day.—Thirty-First Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1922. The Election of Officers for 1923. Followed by a paper, “Icelandic Literature, dealing with the Eddic Poetry.” By Mr. Geo. Ainslie Hight, B. Litt., *President*.

November 6th.—Mr. Geo. Ainslie Hight, B.Litt., *President*, gave his Inaugural Address, “Some Remarks on the Chronology of the Sagas.”

December 4th.—“The Norsemen in Ireland after Clontarf.” By Miss Eleanor Hull.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Thirty-First Anniversary Dinner was held in the Gordon Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Thursday, June 28th, 1923, at 7-15 for 7-30 p.m. His Excellency, the Swedish

Minister, was entertained as Guest of the Evening. It was regretted that the Baroness Palmstierna was unable to accept the invitation to the dinner owing to illness. An expression of sympathy was conveyed by the President to Her Excellency, with best wishes for a speedy recovery. Mr. Geo. Ainslie Hight, B.Litt., *President*, occupied the Chair. Among the Members and Guests present were:—Mrs. G. Ainslie Hight, and Dr. Fiedler; Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D., *Vice-President*; Mr. A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., K.I.F., Founder and *Vice-President*, and Mrs. Johnston; The Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström, Swedish Rector in London, *Councillor*; The Rev. Anders-Gröndahl, of the Norwegian Church in London, and Mr. Illit Gröndahl, Lecturer in Norwegian in University College; Sir Robert Hamilton, M.A., M.P.; Miss Eleanor Hull, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Swinstead, D.D., and Mrs. Swinstead; Mr. T. Davies Jones, *Hon. Auditor*; Mr. J. J. Dodgshon; Dr. J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M., *Councillor*, and Dr. and Mrs. Porter; Dr. W. S. Melville and Dr. Dow; Miss Margaret Ashdown, M.A., Westfield College; and Miss Edith Batho, University College; Colonel W. A. Lee and Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Stevens; Major and Miss Chisholm; Miss Smith-Dampier and Mr. C. Evans; Dr. D. R. Paterson; Mr. Nils Kittelsen, M.A., and Mrs. Kittelsen, and Mr. Sandberg; Mr. J. Marshall, M.A.

During the evening music was rendered by Miss Mary Ogden, Contralto; Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Bass; Mr. Victor Olof, Violinist; Mr. W. E. Manaton, Pianist and Accompanist.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

A message of congratulation was conveyed to The Lady Louise Alexandra Marie Irene Mountbatten, on the occasion of Her Ladyship's marriage to H.R.H. The Crown Prince Oscar Frederick William Olaf Gustaf Adolf of Sweden.

A reply was received from T.R.H. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, through Commander A. de Bahr, A.D.C. to H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, from the Swedish Legation in London.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAGA-BOOK: Vol. IX., Part II., in the Press, and held over from last year, will be issued as early as possible this autumn; and the forthcoming numbers will be

issued as soon as possible to all Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

THE YEAR-BOOK, 1914-23—Containing ROLL OF HONOUR; Names of Members who have been decorated with DISTINGUISHED ORDERS for services rendered in the War; Members on ACTIVE SERVICE, their rank and promotions during the War; Members on NATIONAL SERVICE; Reports; Notes and Queries; Additions to the Library; Reviews of Books; Donations; Obituary; List of Members; List of back works of the Proceedings—is nearly completed, and will be issued as soon as possible: it was hoped that it would have been ready for issue in time for the Annual General Meeting.

OLD-LORE: Nos. 61 and 62 (60 in error) of the series have been issued. The *Miscellany* will be issued as soon as possible to Members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

PUBLICATION FUND.

The following gifts to the Publications Fund have been received and thanks conveyed to the donors:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. J. Bruce	1	1	0
Miss E. Colquhoun Kerr	10	6	

TO THE RESEARCH FUND:

Miss Margaret Ashdown, M.A.	1	0	0
Mr. J. Mooney	10	0	

TO THE GENERAL FUND:

Miss Smith-Dampier	12	6	
Mr. E. A. Elliott	1	2	6

The executors of the late Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., *Past-President*, have presented nearly 600 copies of "Harald Fairhair the Norseman." The proceeds to benefit the Society. A vote of thanks and appreciation for their generosity has been conveyed to the donors.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The collection of books, pictures and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book*.

Gifts of books have been received and thanks conveyed to the donors (see Library additions):—

From the executors of the late Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., *Past-President*, about 50 books.

From the late Mr. James Gray, M.A., *Past-President*, about 50 books.

From Mr. Alexander Moffat, 10 books.

A complete list of these donations will be found in *Library Additions in this volume*.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year 1923 the Society lost nine Subscribing Members by death, one by resignation, six allowed their Membership to lapse, while eleven Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the Membership numbered 406, consisting of 8 Hon. Life Members, 14 Honorary, and 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 163 Subscribers to the *Saga-Book*, of whom 26 have compounded for their Life Membership; 285 Subscribers to the *Old-Lore*, 17 of whom are Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 31 Societies.

COUNCIL.

The Council announce with deep regret the loss by death of the late:—

Mr. James Gray, M.A., *Past-President*.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., *Past-President*.

Professor W. P. Ker, LL.D., *Past-President and Hon. Life Member*.

Mr. M. M. Mjelde, O.B.E., *Councillor*.

The condolence and sympathy of the Society have been sent to the families.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Geo. Ainslie Hight, B.Litt., the *Retiring President*, and to Mr. W. R.-L. Lowe, the *Retiring Hon. Treasurer*, for the services which they have rendered during their tenure of office.

Adopted by the Council,

GEO. AINSLIE HIGHT, *Chairman*.

A. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary*.

March 4th, 1924.

*Adopted by the Annual General Meeting,
St. Magnus' Day, April 16th, 1924,*

GEO. AINSLIE HIGHT, *Chairman*.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1923.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

CASSELLTON, ELLIOTT & Co.,
Accountants to the Society.

A. JOHNSTON,
Hon. Secretary.

T. D. JONES,
Hon. Auditor.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To General Expenses—					
Stationery and	Miscellaneous				
Printing	...	21	12	6	
Insurance	...	2	14	6	
Postage and Carriage	...	16	19	0	
Accountancy Fees	...	7	7	0	
Rent of Hall and use of Rooms	...	13	2	6	
Attendance	...	12	9	9	
License for Armorial Bearings	...	1	1	0	
Hon. Editor's Honorarium	...	31	10	0	
				106	16 3
" Annual Dinner, 1923				18	15 5
" "Saga-Book" Account				81	16 5
" "Old-Lore" Publishing Account				4	15 0
" Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:—					
" "Saga-Book" ...		25	16	0	
" "Old-Lore" Series		29	8	0	
				55	4 0
				£267	7 1
By Subscriptions:—					
" "Saga-Book" ...		...	81	11 0	
" "Old-Lore" Series		...	123	14 0	
				205	5 0
" Backworks Sales:—					
" "Old-Lore" Series		...	...	10	0
" Donations:—					
" "Saga-Book" ...		...	2	5 0	
" "Old-Lore" Series		...	1	3 0	
				3	8 0
" Extra Publications:—					
" "Cormac Saga" ...		...	1	12 6	
" Various Book Sales		...	6	10 11	
				8	3 5
" Interest on Investments		...	...	16	1 8
" Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Income, transferred to Balance Sheet		...	...	33	19 0
				£267	7 1

OFFICERS FOR 1914.**President:**—JAMES GRAY, M.A.**Vice-Presidents—(Members of Council):**—H. L. BRÆKSTAD; *Professor W. P. KER, LL.D.; *Professor I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.; *A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.; Professor ALLEN MAWER, M.A.; A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B.Cantab; The MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY.**Honorary Vice-Presidents:**—The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND; *Prof. SIR W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.; GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot., *Past Hon. President*; Miss CORNELIA HORSFORD; Captain M. A. LAING, Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland; Professor J. LAWRENCE, D.Lit. Lond.; Professor SOPHUS MULLER; ROLAND SAINT-CLAIR; *Rev. A. SANDISON; Mrs. JESSIE M. E. SAXBY; Rev. Pastor A. V. STORM; *The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P., LL.D., D.L.**Past Presidents.***Hon. Treasurer:**—A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B.Cantab.**Hon. Secretary:**—MRS. A. WINTLE JOHNSTON.**Councillors:**—J. STORER CLOUSTON, B.A.; ANANDA K. COOMÁRASWÁMY, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.; Miss N. SMITH-DAMPIER; E. F. ETHELLE, M.J.I.; C. F. GRUNTVIG; J. W. SUTHERLAND LEASK; J. M. LAUGHTON, M.B., C.M.; W. R. L. LOWE, M.A.; F. P. MARCHANT; W. R. PRIOR; DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A.; W. BARNES STEVENI, M.J.I.**Trustees:**—Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
The Rt. Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P., LL.D., D.L.**Hon. Auditors:**—T. DAVIES JONES; W. V. N. POPHAM.**Hon. Solicitor:**—T. DAVIES JONES.**Bankers:** LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 38a, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.**OFFICERS FOR 1915.****President:**—JAMES GRAY, M.A.**Vice-Presidents—(Members of Council):**—H. L. BRÆKSTAD; *Professor W. P. KER, LL.D.; *Professor I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.; *A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.; Professor ALLEN MAWER, M.A.; A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B.Cantab; The MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY.**Honorary Vice-Presidents:**—The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND; *Prof. SIR W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.; GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot., *Past Hon. President*; Miss CORNELIA HORSFORD; Captain M. A. LAING, Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland; Professor J. LAWRENCE, D.Lit. Lond.; Professor SOPHUS MULLER; *Rev. A. SANDISON; Mrs. JESSIE M. E. SAXBY; Rev. Pastor A. V. STORM; *The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P., LL.D., D.L.**Past Presidents.***Hon. Treasurer:**—A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B.Cantab.**Hon. Secretary:**—MRS. A. WINTLE JOHNSTON.

Councillors :—Miss N. SMITH-DAMPIER; E. F. ETCHELLS, M.J.I.; C. F. GRUNTVIG; J. W. SUTHERLAND LEASK; J. M. LAUGHTON, M.B., C.M.; W. R. L. LOWE, M.A.; F. P. MARCHANT; ERNEST PAYNE, M.A.; W. R. PRIOR; DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A.; W. BARNES STEVENI, M.J.I.

Trustees :—Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
The Rt. Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P., LL.D., D.L.

Hon. Auditors :—G. A. G. ROBERTSON, C.A.; T. DAVIES JONES.

Hon. Solicitor :—T. DAVIES JONES.

Bankers :—LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 38a, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

OFFICERS FOR 1916.

President :—JAMES GRAY, M.A.

Vice Presidents—(Members of Council):—*Professor W. P. KER, LL.D.; *Professor I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.; *A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.; Professor ALLEN MAWER, M.A.; A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B. Cantab; The MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY.

Honorary Vice-Presidents :—The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND; *Prof. Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.; GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot., *Past Hon. President*; Miss CORNELIA HORSFORD; Captain M. A. LAING, Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland; Professor J. LAWRENCE, D.Lit. Lond.; Professor SOPHUS MULLER; *Rev. A. SANDISON; Mrs. JESSIE M. E. SAXBY; Rev. Pastor A. V. STORM; *The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P., LL.D., D.L.

**Past Presidents.*

Hon. Treasurer :—A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B. Cantab.

Hon. Secretary :—Mrs. A. WINTLE JOHNSTON.

Councillors : Miss N. SMITH-DAMPIER; E. F. ETCHELLS, M.J.I.; C. F. GRUNTVIG; J. W. SUTHERLAND LEASK; J. M. LAUGHTON, M.B., C.M.; W. R. L. LOWE, M.A.; F. P. MARCHANT; ERNEST PAYNE, M.A.; W. R. PRIOR; DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A.; W. BARNES STEVENI, M.J.I.

Trustees :—Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
The Rt. Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P., LL.D., D.L.

Hon. Auditors :—G. A. G. ROBERTSON, C.A.; T. DAVIES JONES.

Hon. Solicitor :—T. DAVIES JONES.

Bankers :—LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 38a, Victoria Street,
Westminster S.W. 1.

OFFICERS FOR 1917-1918.

President :—A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.

Vice-Presidents—(Members of Council):—*Professor W. P. KER, LL.D.; *Professor I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.; *JAMES GRAY, M.A.; Professor ALLEN MAWER, M.A.; A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B. Cantab; The MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY.

Honorary Vice-Presidents:—The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND;
 *Prof. SIR W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. W.
 CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.; GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A.Scot., *Past Hon.*
President; Miss CORNELIA HORSFORD; Captain M. A. LAING, Lord
 Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland; ALBANY F. MAJOR; Professor
 SOPHUS MULLER; *Rev. A. SANDISON; Mrs. JESSIE M. E. SAXBY;
 Rev. Pastor A. V. STORM; *The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD,
 M.P. LL.D., D.L.

**Past Presidents.*

Hon. Treasurer:—W. R-L. LOWE.

Hon. Secretary:—Mrs. A. WINTLE JOHNSTON.

Councillors:—Miss N. SMITH-DAMPIER; E. F. ETCHHELLS, M.J.I.;
 C. F. GRUNTVIG; J. W. SUTHERLAND LEASK; J. M. LAUGHTON, M.B.,
 C.M.; F. P. MARCHANT; ERNEST PAYNE, M.A.; DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN,
 B.A.; W. BARNES STEVENI, M.J.I.

Trustees:—Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt. C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
 The Rt. Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, M.P. LL.D., D.L.

Hon. Auditor and Solicitor:—T. DAVIES JONES.

Bankers:—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 38a, Victoria Street,
 Westminster, S.W. 1.

OFFICERS FOR 1919.

President: Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Vice-Presidents—(Members of Council):—*Sir ISRAEL GOLIANCZ,
 Litt.D.; *JAMES GRAY, M.A.; *A. W. JOHNSTON, F.S.A.Scot.;
 *Professor W. P. KER, M.A., LL.D.; W. R. L. LOWE; Professor
 ALLEN MAWER, M.A.; A. SHAW MELLOR, M.A., M.B.Cantab.

Honorary Vice-Presidents:—The Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND;
 *Rear-Admiral SIR W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.,
 F.R.S.; J. W. CURSITER, F.S.A.Scot.; Miss CORNELIA HORSFORD;
 ALBANY F. MAJOR, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Professor SOPHUS MULLER; The
 MARQUIS OF RUVIGNY; *Rev. A. SANDISON; Mrs. JESSIE M. E.
 SAXBY; Rev. Pastor A. V. STORM; *The Right Hon. T. MCKINNON
 WOOD, LL.D., D.L.

**Past Presidents.*

Hon. Treasurer:—W. R-L. LOWE.

Hon. Secretary:—Mrs. A. WINTLE JOHNSTON.

Councillors:—Miss N. SMITH-DAMPIER; HELLIER R. H. GOSSELIN;
 C. F. GRUNTVIG; The Rev. A. O. T. HELLERSTRÖM; S. F. B. LANE,
 M.A.; J. M. LAUGHTON, M.B., C.M.; F. P. MARCHANT; ERNEST
 PAYNE, M.A.; Miss BERTHA S. PHILLPOTTS, M.A., Litt.D., O.B.E.;
 DOUGLAS C. STEDMAN, B.A.; W. BARNES STEVENI, M.J.I.; WILLIAM
 TRAILL.

Trustees:—Sir W. WATSON CHEYNE, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.,
 F.R.S., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. T. MCKINNON WOOD, LL.D., D.L.

Hon. Auditor and Solicitor:—T. DAVIES JONES.

Bankers:—LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 38a, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Accountants:—Messrs. CASSLETON ELLIOTT & Co.

OFFICERS FOR 1920.

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 - III. Aldarsfarsbók Páls Lögmans Viðalíns, 1700-1709; 1904.
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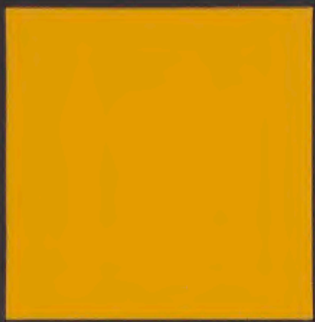
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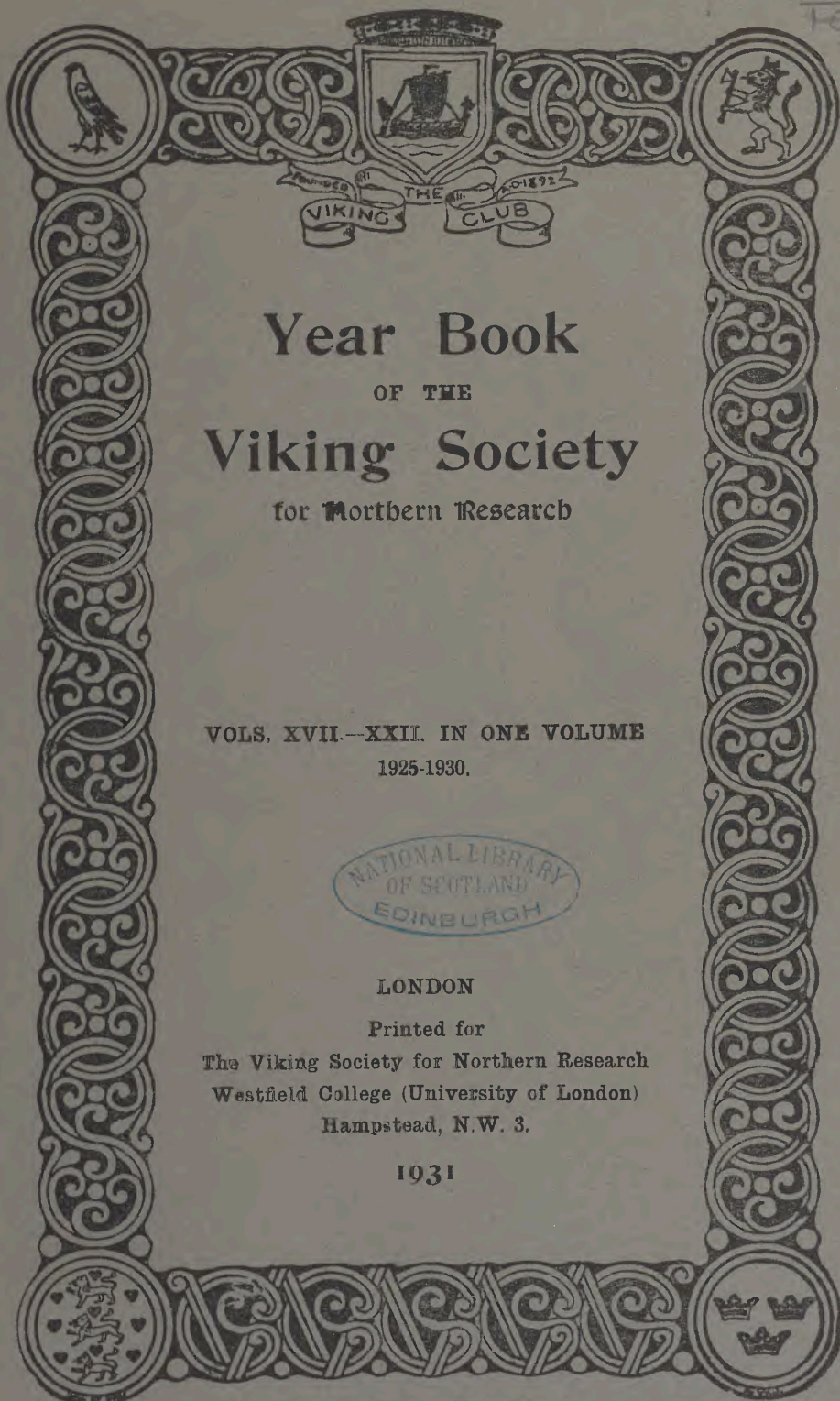
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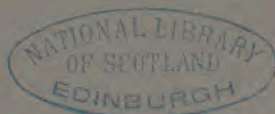
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Year Book
OF THE
Viking Society
for Northern Research

VOLS. XVII.—XXII. IN ONE VOLUME
1925-1930.



LONDON

Printed for
The Viking Society for Northern Research
Westfield College (University of London)
Hampstead, N.W. 3.

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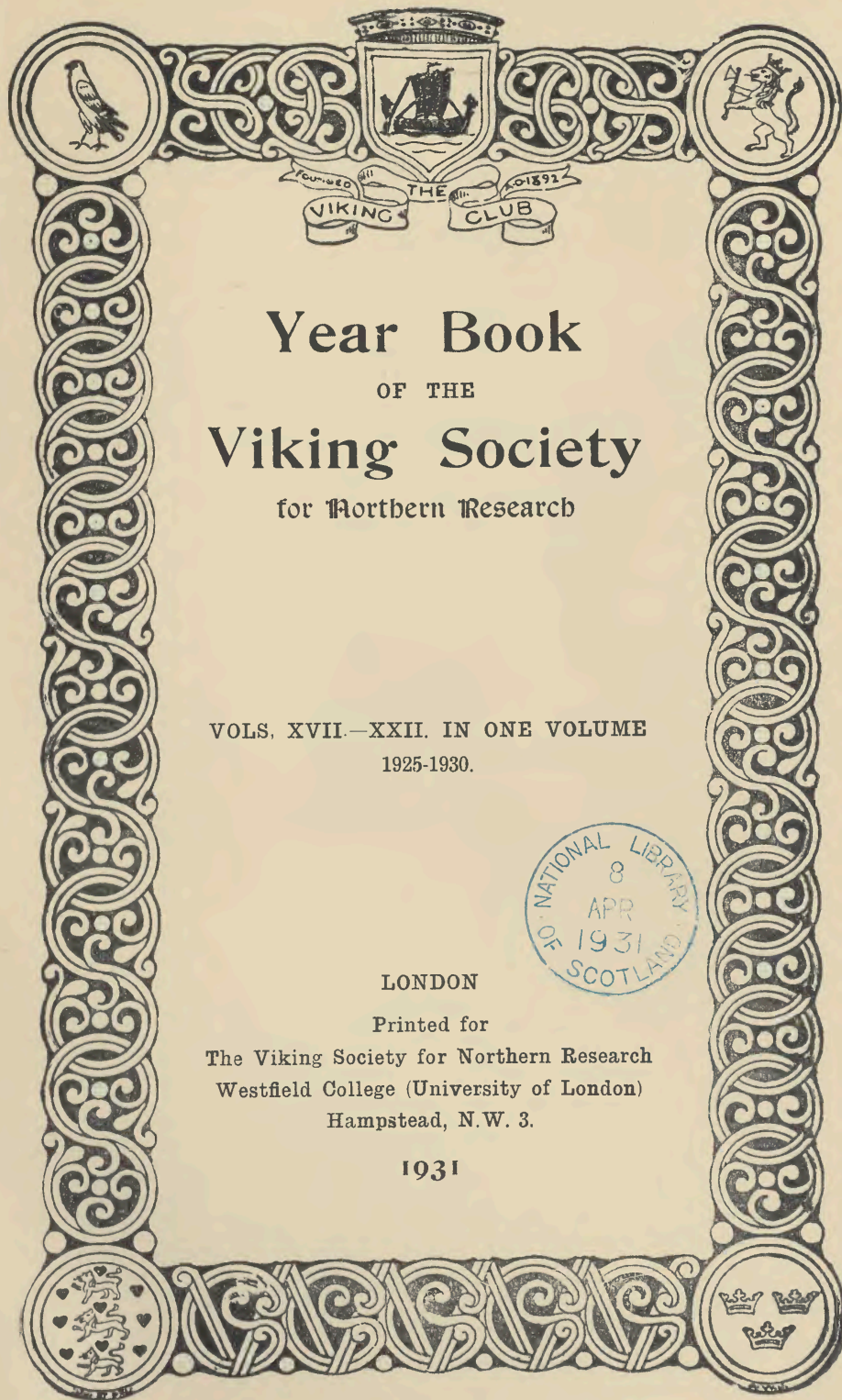
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REVIEWS.

T. D. KENDRICK: *A History of the Vikings*. London, 1930. Methuen & Co. 412 pp., with 28 illustrations and 28 maps. 18s. net.

Since P. B. Du Chaillu's *Viking Age* no such comprehensive book on the Vikings and the Viking Age has been published in English as this magnificent volume by the well-known archæologist, T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum. With him history and archæology work hand in hand and illuminate each other. He has thrown his net so wide that he includes Viking raids in the Caspian. He thinks Sarkland (spelt Serkland in O.N.) is the land of the Saracens south-west and south of the Caspian. It usually denotes North Africa.

In his fascinating book the author keeps abreast of the latest research in history and archæology. He reviews many new interpretations of historical facts, new attacks on the traditional views. Some of these are not generally accepted in Scandinavia, e.g., those of J. Schreiner and L. Weibull. It remains to be seen whether they will hold the field permanently or recede into the background like the new interpretation of that great scholar, Sophus Bugge, which made a great stir in the eighties and nineties. Icelandic tradition has several times been proved to be reliable and truthful where it was doubted.

With all his research into recondite sources, e.g., in the Russian language, the author is no dry-as-dust and writes in a pleasant and picturesque style. As a rule all life is crushed out of the Vikings by the load of learning under which they are buried. He tries to understand them as human beings with their virtues and vices. The line taken till now has been to treat them as supermen or as mere barbarians. In many cases he has examined Viking evidence himself on the spot, e.g., the Piræus lion, and drawn his own conclusions.

It was the great Danish philologist Vilhelm Thomsen who gave the incontrovertible philological proof that Russ is derived from Swedish ro-dd-s-man (cp. Ros-lagen) through Finnish ruotsi. Rollo or Rou, the conqueror of Normandy, is nearer to Hrólfr, dropping the f and r, than to Hrollaugr or Hrolleifr. None of the various new-fangled derivations of *Viking* agree so well with the function it stands for as the oldest one from *vik* bay. At first the Vikings coasted from bay to bay.

To use modern forms of Scandinavian placenames in the Viking age instead of the forms then in use, e.g., Jæren for Jaðar is uncouth, especially as the forms of personal names are in most cases Viking Age forms.

Why *furtharc*, throughout, instead of *futhark* for the Runic alphabet? Gaddgeddlar should be Gaddgeðlar.

But carping criticism is not in place as regards this brilliant survey of Viking times. The author modestly claims to be only a forerunner. It is fortunate that the task of writing this book fell into the hands of a writer so exceptionally qualified and equipped for it. This work will hold its own for some time to come.

JÓN STEFÁNSSON.

A. W. BRØGGER. *ANCIENT EMIGRANTS. A History of the Norse Settlements of Scotland.* Oxford. 1929. 208 pp. 15s. net.

Good wine needs no bush. Professor Brøgger's Rhind lectures are the results of an archæological expedition to Shetland and Orkney in the summer of 1928 on board the yacht placed at his disposal by the editor of *Tidens Tegn*. The famous archæologist as he approaches the shores of these colonies of Norway puts himself in the shoes of the peasant emigrants from Rogaland and Agder who settled in these islands and the ruins of whose houses at home may still be traced. He draws a parallel with the Norwegian emigration to North America. But we know in the case of Iceland that political reasons were paramount.

He shows that the Western Isles with the adjacent coast were settled in the ninth century by an aristocratic class from Sogn, Voss and Møre. But, as he modestly declares, exploration by Norwegian archæologists in these lands has barely begun and this is only a preliminary work. Carping criticism is out of place. The translator uses modern Norwegian instead of Old Norse forms. Sutherland is not derived from Sudland, but from Suðrland. Dicuil's *De Mensura Orbis*, etc., is a learned treatise, not a speech. It was Orlyg, not Orlaug, who built a church for Columcille in Iceland.

There is little evidence that the Hebrides exported timber to Iceland, which suffered from lack of ships, 'skipleysi,' not 'skip-löysa,' in the fifteenth century. How can it be proved that silver hoards in Orkney and Shetland was money sent by Canute the Great to bribe them. The sentence, "Neither in the Faroes nor in Iceland do we meet with the word Odelsmen (should be Odalsmen) as a sign of dissension to the same extent as in the Scottish islands" should be left out, for odal never existed in Iceland.

We hope Professor Brøgger will find the time and the money for completing the work he has so auspiciously begun, the systematic investigation of the Norse settlements in Scotland. Ireland, northern England and Normandy will follow. *Greater Norway* is a field of exploration awaiting the labours of his countrymen who have explored the remotest recesses of the globe.

JÓN STEFÁNSSON.

PRÉHISTOIRE DE LA NORVÈGE, par Haakon Shetelig. (Oslo, Aschehoug & Co.; London, Williams & Norgate, 1926; pp. 280 with 10 plates, 7/6).

We have been told, and it is sound advice, to beware of handbook knowledge. But the case is different when the handbook is by one who is not only an original explorer but also acknowledged as a comparative archæologist of the first rank. Most of us are interested in one or other department of the subject; a general review that puts our knowledge into the perspective of history, so it be trustworthy, is a great boon. And in this little volume of easy French we have a guide to the difficult track of progress in prehistoric Norway, and incidentally to much else of importance in the north of Europe.

Beginning with bone and flint remains on a coast recently freed from ice, and referred to Azilian times, Dr. Shetelig distinguishes the Arctic continuation of this most primitive culture from that of the south of the peninsula, influenced by Denmark but a little behind the civilisation of the continent. In the later Stone Age (ending here after 2000 B.C.) Norway was still inhabited by descendants of the palæolithic people of Cro Magnon type, and not swamped by any 'Aryan' immigration. They were educated by trade rather than by settlement. Late megalithic culture came to them along the coast and its full influence was hardly felt. The 'battle-axe' culture followed in the same way, taking root and continued by local efforts. So too the Bronze Age affected Norway as something brought in from afar; the bronze itself was imported, though the Norse learnt to work it; and from the second period of that age (1550-1300 B.C.) they adopted much of the culture that came with it—cremation with deposits in chambered tumuli, and rock-carvings such as indicate a share in the general movement seen in Egypt and Mycenæan Greece, though greatly belated. And all the while they remained the same race, derived from palæolithic ancestry.

Iron was used in Norway from the 7th century B.C. though not unknown earlier. That it was introduced from the great early centre of European ironwork is argued from a change in the fashion of sepulture; for in the 6th century not only the bones but all the ashes of the pyre were collected into the grave, and that is seen only in the south and east of the peninsula, showing that it came from the south-east—first from Austria (500-300 B.C.) and then from Switzerland (300-100 B.C.). But in the earlier period the finds are so scanty that population must have been small; and this seems to have been the case in consequence of the cold spell at the beginning of the Iron Age, inferred from study of botanical traces in geological strata. On this, we may add, highly interesting finds have been made in England by Drs. Woodhead and Erdtman (*The Naturalist*, August 1926). Thus

the north followed the lead of the Alpine Celts in this phase, and by them were shut out from Southern Europe and the Orient until the time of Cæsar.

Roman influence, giving fresh life to ornament in metal and pottery, is traced to two early routes. In the first century A.D. it came coastwise from Gaul; later, across the Baltic from the Marcomanni of Bohemia. It is suggested that these later fashions were brought in by soldiers of fortune returning to Hadeland—the Warriors' land, from *hoð*, battle; for according to Dr. Shetelig there are no proofs of extensive immigration until later. In the 5th century Germans began to settle in Norway, forming a dominant class which, early in the 6th century, was ruled by king Rodulf, named in connexion with Theodoric of Verona. This, or perhaps a little earlier, was the period of the dry-walled forts, forgotten in the Viking Age. It was a time of great advance in welfare and art, enhanced as time went on by trade-relations with France and England; for the Norse were traders long before they raided as Vikings. The progress of their ship-building is treated in a lucid and fascinating section of the book.

The last chapter traces the development of their ornament from the fifth to the 11th century through a series of varying forms influenced from abroad. The idea that some of the early motives came from Scythia is disputed, because Scythian art flourished too early to affect the parallel movement in Norway, and its characteristic stags are absent in Northern design. Dr. Shetelig finds no Oriental influence until, after many stages have been passed, the Arabian palmette is seen in the Ringerike design of the 11th century.

So slight a sketch as this indicates only roughly the varied contents of a book which is at once learned and popular, and for further study of details the bibliography given at the end will be found useful. An index, of course, is supplied.

W.G.C.

ENGLISH AND NORSE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REIGN OF
ETHELRED THE UNREADY. By MARGARET ASHDOWN. Cam-
bridge University Press, 1930. 311 pp. 16s.

In this learned and scholarly work Miss Ashdown reprints the Norse texts of Hallfred's *Óláfsdrápa*, Óttar's *Knútsdrápa*, the *ljóðsmanna* poem, 7 chapters of the *Agrip*, 2 chapters of the longer *Óláfs Saga Tryggvasonar*, 12 chapters of *Óláfs Saga Helga* (*Heimskringla*), 2 chapters of the same Saga in *Flateyjarbók*, 2 chapters of *Jómsvikinga Saga* and several extracts from *Gunnlaugs Saga Ormstungu*. A spirited translation is found on the page opposite to the text, the poems being rendered in prose. The appendix contains full and ample notes on the texts and an

excursus on Skaldic verse, with an analysis of the kennings in the text. There are elaborate indexes of personal names and of placenames. References are to Norse verse by stanza and to Norse prose by chapter. Reference to page would have saved time.

Miss Ashdown appears to agree reluctantly that the Sagas are untrustworthy in genealogy, chronology and topography (p. 119). Excavations in Iceland and in Upsala have lately vindicated them. Reliable as regards the homeland, they cannot be as well informed of foreign countries. Earl Eric could not be an exile, biding his time of vengeance upon Olaf Tryggvason in 1001, as Olaf fell at Svoldr—why Swold?—in A.D. 1000. Flatey was not the home of Brynjólfur Sveinsson, bishop of Skálholt, but the famous Codex was an heirloom in the family of a franklin of Flatey who presented it to the bishop. *Ofar lǫndum* in *Olafsdrápa* is neither in lands above nor in lands higher up, but above earth. Men of Trond, Trondhemers or Tronds for *Prændir* instead of *Thronds*. The great earl Hákon was called the Mighty (*inn ríki*) in his lifetime, though the Christians nicknamed him the Bad after his death. *Helgi* A p. 221 should be *Ain Helga*. *Byrgr*, m., is non-existent in Norse, *byrgi*, in *Kantarabyrgi*, is neuter (222). *Tengðar* 213 should be *tengdir*, *Sigmund Brestason* 212 should be *Sigmund Brestisson*, *berserkrangr* 239 should be *berserksgangr*, *deyja fé* 199, in the Lament for Hákon the Good should be *deyr fé*, *Hammenburgensis* in the title of Adam's book should be *Hammaburgensis*, *Norske Historieskrivener* 116 should be *Norske Historieskrivere*. These little matters do not detract from the value of this excellent book. The Norse extracts deal not only with the reign of Ethelred the Unready, but with that of Knút the Great. The historical value of the *Agrip* which draws upon *Thjodrek* the Monk, who, according to his own words, got his material from Icelanders, is doubtful, early as it is. The critical Snorri usually had good reasons for rejecting what he did reject.

J. S.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND AND OF HER PEOPLE TO THE CLOSE OF THE
TUDOR PERIOD. By ELEANOR HULL. London: George G.
Harrah & Co. 1926. Pp. 524. Pl. 16. 8vo. 18s.

Miss Hull has long been known as an authority on the Gaelic literature of Ireland. Here she shows a wide knowledge also of the English and Anglo-Irish sources for the history of her country. The result is a work which, though professedly written rather for the general reader than the student, is altogether admirable. Miss Hull is never dry, never obscure, and though we gather that her sympathies are on the side of the Irish during their conflict with the English from 1172 to 1603, she certainly has no illusions about the Irish nor about their management of their own affairs.

Unlike most writers on Irish history, this author does not make politics her chief theme. She is more interested in the native laws and culture of the Irish, of which she gives a very full and interesting history. In its skilful blending of social and political history her book resembles Sullivan's *Story of Ireland*, but is

better written, better informed and less partial. Nearly every page is brightened by apposite and well-chosen quotations, from William of Malmesbury's remark that Ireland could scarcely exist in the 12th century without English merchandize, to Cecil's letter comparing Boyle and Crosby to a pair of barrels. In dealing with the Norsemen in Ireland, the author makes good and copious use of the Norse sagas. Miss Hull touches, besides, clearly and ably on a score of obscure points, such as the independent position of women in early Ireland, Palladius and the pre-Patrician Christians, the Irish settlements in Great Britain in the 5th century, the decline of Christianity in Ireland in the 11th century, the friendly attitude of most of Ireland towards the kings of England until well into the 13th century, and Queen Elizabeth's personal interest in her Irish subjects, which prompted her to a more humane and pacific policy than was generally carried out by her lieutenants.

The villains of the drama of Irish history, as Miss Hull sees it, were those who were called "the third nation," the early Anglo-Norman and English colonists. They abused their king's and their country's name to commit every crime against the Irish, kept no law which did not excuse their rapacity, and were only loyal to England when loyalty was profitable or when it was forced upon them. This theory is on the whole correct, and correct for periods long after 1603, even though many of the colonists were men of whom England could be proud and others were among Ireland's greatest men. If communications between England and Ireland had been as easy in 1200 as they were in 1800, the "third nation" would never have come into existence and Ireland would probably have had few "woes"; for she would rapidly have become as much a province of England as Cornwall became, prosperous and law-abiding, but with a culture of her own. As it was, the Irish eventually lost all faith in any law or justice, Irish or English.

Miss Hull's book deserves a place in the library of all reading people interested in the Irish race. The second volume, dealing with the period after 1603, will be published this year.

E. L.

NORSEMEN AND DANES OF STRANGFORD LOUGH. By DAVID E. LOWRY. Reprinted from *Proceedings*, 1925-26, of Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, with additions. *Belfast: John Adams*, [1926.] pp. 38. 4s.

The reader must not expect to find in these lectures the strict methods required of an historical essay. The author has used the raids and battles of the Norwegians and Danes in the neighbourhood of Strangford Lough as a theme around which to write a general account of the foreign expeditions of the Vikings. Though he has nothing new to offer the student of Norse history, he has made some useful extracts from original sources and given a good summary of the career of Harald Haardraadi—who, by the way, never set foot in Ireland.

Without being unfair to the Irish—who indeed seem to have deserved all the calamities which befell them in the ninth and tenth centuries—Mr. Lowry writes as a Normannophile. Though he appears to doubt it, it has long been recognised that there is a great deal of Norse blood in Ireland, and that the connection between Ireland and Scandinavia was both close and early, dating from long before the Viking period. But his theory that many Ulster dialect words—of which he gives a list—are derived directly from early Norwegian and Danish, is not proven. In Irish, which continued to be the language of eastern Ulster until long after 1014, these words do not appear. In English, however, most of them, such as *greet*, to weep, and *speir*, to look for, inquire, were commonly used by 900. They were therefore imported into Ulster by English, or rather Scottish, colonists. That such Norse words and customs as still survive in Ireland came through the Scots is proved by their almost complete absence from Dublin, Waterford and Limerick, where the Danes and Norwegians settled in larger numbers than anywhere in Ulster.

Mr. Lowry calls the monastery at Bobbio that “of St. Bobbio.” This is an anachronism, for at the time when that monastery was founded the great capabilities of Irish saints as custodians of the law had not yet become as generally recognised as they are now.

E. L.

THE MONASTERY OF SAINT MOCHAOI OF NENDRUM. By H. C. LAWLOR. *Belfast : The Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.* 1925. Pp. xxviii. 187. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Lawlor's book is an intensive and masterly study of the archæology, history and scholastic life of a typical Irish monastic settlement. Very little indeed was known about the monastery of Nendrum, which is situated on Island Mahee in Strangford Lough, until Mr. Lawlor, aided by the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, began excavation there in 1922. As a result of his work there is now no early Irish monastery about which so much is known, and few books of greater value to future students of early Irish Christianity than this, which describes Mr. Lawlor's labours and gives his conclusions. He has been fortunate in having to deal with ruins which were neither covered, as is so often the case with old Irish churches, by later graveyards, nor almost effaced by modern agriculturists.

Mr. Lawlor finds that Nendrum was founded by St. Mochaio (whose name remains in Mahee Island) about the middle of the fifth century. Its foundation was partly due to the wicked chief Maccuil, who, under the good influence of St. Patrick, not only became a Christian and gave most of his lands at Nendrum to the church, but exiled himself to the Isle of Man, where, as St. Maughold, he became a famous church dignitary. The monastic settlement at Nendrum grew in size, importance and wealth for nearly two hundred years, ruled by many notable abbots and sending out some notable scholars. For a century after 750 nothing is recorded about it; most probably it was suffering under

the incursions of the Norsemen. Then we hear of it from time to time until 974, when there is a single fateful entry in the chronicles, "Sedna O'Deman, abbat of Nendrum, was burnt in his own house."

Mr. Lawlor has disclosed abundant evidence that the settlement was burned and its inhabitants massacred about 974. In a heap of human skeletons, of the type believed to be early Irish, which was found near the church, were two larger skeletons, which Professor Walmsley thinks are those of Norwegians. One has a deep sword-cut in the skull, evidently the cause of death. Some time after this calamity a new church was built on the old site; and Mr. Lawlor shows good reasons for believing this to be the first stone church at Nendrum, that burned by the Norsemen having been of wattle. In this connection he makes rather too much of the passage in St. Bernard's life of St. Malachy, describing the surprise of the priests of Bangor at the idea of erecting a stone church there, for though there was probably no stone church at Nendrum before 1140, there were in other parts of Ireland. Two of the Nendrum finds seem to indicate that the later church or abbey was supported by the Norse settlers at Strangford Lough. One of these is a Runic inscription which, though not completely deciphered, appears to refer to an abbot of Nendrum; the other is a skeleton which, from its great size and the Nordic characteristics of the skull, may well be that of the abbot referred to in the inscription. It was buried inside the church, beside the bodies of the abbots of Nendrum. One Norwegian coin of about 930 and a piece of bronze bearing Scandinavian ornamentation were also found.

The Normans, after they had seized church lands in Ireland, frequently, perhaps as an act of atonement, granted part of them to English monasteries. Thus about 1178-80 the De Courcys granted Nendrum and its lands to the monks of St. Mary's, York, and St. Bees, Cumberland. But the attempts which the York foundation made, during the next thirty years, to revive the religious prestige of Nendrum failed so completely that by 1300 it was no more than an obscure parish church.

Both the pre-monastic structures and the objects associated with the mediæval school which Mr. Lawlor has unearthed are of the greatest interest. The former include three great concentric *cashels* or defensive walls, similar to the famous ones at Dun Aengus and Staigue. The religious buildings were later erected within the innermost circle, as at Inismurray. Between the second and the outermost walls portions of still earlier walls and foundations were uncovered, as well as the remains of three narrow walled pits. But nothing could be made of these. Professor Macalister, who has written a suggestive foreword to the book, inclines to the view that these prehistoric fortified enclosures, which were often handed over by Irish local kings to the early Christians as sites for their religious settlements, were originally pagan sanctuaries. The mediæval finds include a remarkable pillar sundial, several tracked stones, a bronze quadrilateral bell

which appears to be as old as the famous bell of St. Patrick and was evidently hidden when the Norsemen attacked the monastery in 974, and—most interesting of all—some 30 tablets of slate and stone, which had evidently been used by pupils in the monastic school. A few of these show rude letters, but the majority were used for practising Celtic ornamental designs—circles, spirals, triquetras, interlaced work—of the kind now famous. For this the pupils used iron styles, some of which have been found. There is also evidence that wax tablets were used in the school.

Considering the large number of early monastic settlements and schools which Ireland possessed, it is remarkable how little we know about their internal economy. Archbishop Healy, G. T. Stokes, Dean Lawlor and others have collected much valuable information about the Saints, the schools and the manuscripts which they produced. But in no work except Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* have the arrangement and purpose of an early Irish religious foundation been so fully described as in this book. Mr. Lawlor has set a high standard of scholarship and one which, both in itself and in its results, may well inspire his countrymen in similar enterprises.

E. L.

THE DATING OF NORSE ORNAMENT.

'Vikingetidens Smykker.' Jan Petersen (Stavanger Museum, 1928; 4to., pp. 222 with 240 illustrations).

The English public knows Dr. Jan Petersen from Dr. Mortimer Wheeler's 'London and the Vikings' (London Museum Catalogue I, 1927), in which good use is made of his book on the Norse Viking sword, published in 1919. This work is a sequel, dealing in the same method with the smaller ornamented objects, of which many examples, unclassified and undated, are familiar to us in book-illustrations. The author shows that a striking change took place about A.D. 900 in the art of Norway, dividing the products of the preceding century from those of the tenth; and we may add that this judgment tallies with conclusions formed from a study of English ornament, in which foreign influence created a similar revolution at the same period. The ninth century oval brooches are, generally speaking, the outcome of native art; in some cases betraying foreign influence but on the whole showing better taste and more thoughtful design than the survivals of the same types in the tenth century. With the new era appeared the Borre style (Shetelig's name for the bold animal-heads and associated patterns of the Gokstad ship, later than the Oseberg carvings) and then followed the style of Jellinge, which, however, is rare in Norway; and thus the oval brooches can be classed and dated. Another kind of brooch was oblong, with symmetrical cross-like expansions at each end (*likearmeded spænder*); flourishing in the ninth century

and debased later. Trefoil shapes, from Frankish models, begin in the middle of the ninth century (to which the well-known Kirkoswald fibula in the British Museum can be dated, though it has not a distinctive Norse character) and these run through the tenth century with successive fashions in ornament. Circular brooches in Norway are attributed to the tenth and eleventh centuries, and various irregular forms, as well as rings, beads, etc., from all periods of the Viking age are figured and discussed. Perhaps the large class of penannular fibulæ will especially attract the English reader because of the remarkable examples found in this country; the history of the type in Ireland has been discussed by Mr. Reginald A. Smith in *Archæologia* 65, from Roman times to the Viking age, but here the Norse finds are brought together and classified in a manner which throws much light on the whole series. Such are the chief contents of this important repertory, which to describe in detail would need the illustrations that form a capital feature in a volume highly creditable to the printer at Stavanger, who has produced it with skill and care.

W. G. C.

EARLY ENGLISH ORNAMENT; THE SOURCES, DEVELOPMENT AND RELATION TO FOREIGN STYLES OF PRE-NORMAN ORNAMENTAL ART IN ENGLAND. By J. Brøndsted, Dr. Phil., Assistant-Keeper in the department of Danish antiquities, National Museum, Copenhagen; with a Preface by Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., Deputy-Keeper of British and Medieval antiquities, British Museum. Translated from the Danish manuscript by Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A. London: Hachette, and Copenhagen: Levin and Munksgaard, 1924. 352 pp., 200 illus. 21s. net.

As the first serious attempt to discuss and date the whole series of our pre-Norman remains, this book is deeply interesting. Its value is increased by a wealth of illustrations and it is well translated by Mr. Albany Major, to whose patience and care the English reader is greatly indebted. Dr. Brøndsted has more acquaintance with the data than many who have set out to expound them, for he is not content to work only from photographs, but has taken the trouble to hunt up the carved stones in the country churches and to search museums and libraries at great expense of labour; and his knowledge of foreign examples is, of course, greater than most English students can acquire. This combination of qualifications puts his work on a different footing from that of writers who have seen the few more celebrated monuments and give us their opinions on them. We accept his work as a great contribution to the study of the subject; not, perhaps, without a few reservations, such as those suggested by his adherence to the views of Dr. Josef Strzygowski, involving the actual presence and activity of Orientals in Northumbria of the eighth century. This, we submit, requires further discussion, and is at present rather of

the nature of a brilliant hypothesis than within measurable distance of demonstration. But this is not the place to argue the matter.

The earlier sections of the book take us to the close of the 9th century, before the Vikings had completed their settlement and begun to influence early English art. This—for a Viking Society—we may pass over, to notice his reading of the history of ornament under Danish and Norse domination.

At this time, he tells us, our invaders brought with them the (earlier) Jellinge style of ornament, evolved about the middle of the ninth century, under the influence of Irish art modifying native Scandinavian patterns. They were not stone-carvers, but learnt that art in Britain, and adapted the design they found to their own taste. That is to say, they conventionalized the 'Anglian beast' into the snake-like or lizard-like forms, tangled in strap-plaits, which we see in their own work at Jellinge, and in the tenth-century monuments of Northumbria and the Isle of Man. This, discussed in full, is valuable as establishing on firm ground the dating of many crosses which have been variously and sometimes mistakenly attributed to periods now seen to be impossible. Meanwhile, in the Saxon South, and especially at Winchester, book-illumination developed another style based on Carolingian art and using the acanthus, which is never seen in the North: for there seems to have been very little intercourse in that age between the two parts of England. The same Carolingian motives crept into Scandinavian art, producing a new fashion; but the principal fresh departure in Denmark in the tenth century is that seen on the Harald Bluetooth stone at Jellinge, of about 980, on which is a great beast which Dr. Brøndsted rightly recognises as a loan from Northumbria. From this started a series of developments issuing in the Scandinavian runic monuments and the carved woodwork of Norway. The other new departure oversea was the so-called Ringerike style, beginning about A.D. 1000 and lasting for half a century. This has been attributed to Oriental influence; but Dr. Brøndsted points out that it is known in England also, and he derives it from the Winchester acanthus-motive, freely treated. If so, there is further evidence of the continual interchange of ideas between Britain and the home-lands of the Vikings, and a thesis long known and approved gains added support.

Not long since, the Roman occupation of Britain was popularly regarded as a single episode, in which much the same kind of incident recurred throughout three hundred years; sulky, half-savage Britons held in thrall by proud, domineering Italians. Research has now let the light into that dark space, and we can follow the evolution of a quite human story of give-and-take on both sides. In the same way, this volume sketches for us the internal development of society in a little-known age. Archæology, properly so called, comes to the help of history, and shows us, through their art, people as human as ourselves, living and learning, helped one by another, and like ourselves constantly

building up and remodelling their ideals. The day is past when we can regard the tenth century as the stage for no players but the Sanguinary Winged-bat and the massacred monk and peasant. Dr. Brøndsted, indeed, is concerned chiefly with the technical aspect of his subject; but behind its art we can glimpse the artists, and thank him for the view.

W. G. C.

THE ORKNEY NORN, by HUGH MARWICK, lii+232. 21s. net (Oxford University Press, 1929).

A hearty welcome is due to Mr. Hugh Marwick's Orkney Norn. Those of us who are dependent on second-hand knowledge of the interesting developments of Old Scandinavian outside Scandinavia itself gain confidence in the existing monographs through the appearance of these independent and obviously thorough observations, and despite the modest assertions of the author the book is an excellent fellow to Jakobsen's *Det Norrøne Sprog på Shetland* and his etymological dictionary of the Shetland Norn. The book has a twofold aim—an historical account of the Orkney Norn from the earliest times and the provision of an etymological dictionary of the genuine Norn vocabulary. In his historical sketch of the Norn, Mr. Marwick has collected all the available material and the few early written records are given in full in the appendix along with some literary references and specimens from the 16th century onwards. It seems pretty certain that the Norse settlement of Orkney was completed by 900 A.D. and the original Celtic dialect suffered the same fate as British did in England. A fair number of place-names are of Celtic origin, but the Celtic element in the Norn is very small. Mr. Marwick points out that a number of Celtic words in Orkney may well have come there in later times through Scots, but he also points out, quite rightly I think, that when Celtic loanwords are found also in the Faroes and Iceland (where intercourse with Scotland was negligible) we might safely regard them as loans made in the Viking Age. To the few words given by Bugge (*Vesterlandenes Indflydelse*, 358) as current in the Faroes (*blak*=Orkn *blathik*, OIr. *blathach* 'buttermilk'; *des*=Orkn *diss*, Gael *diss* 'haystack'; *slavak* 'green slime,' Gael *slabhagan* 'edible tang,' etc.), Mr. Marwick would add Orkn *krue*. 'a small enclosure' from OIr. *cró* (rejected by Jónsson, *Norsk-Isl. Kultur* 60), *keeros* 'a sheep' (cf Ir *caera* and the author's apt quotation from the Irish *Liber de Monsura Orbis Terrae*), *treb* 'a rampart' (cf Ir *treb* 'a dwelling,' etc.) There is, however, no evidence that Gael *airigh* 'a shieling' (found in Orkn. Saga as a place-name element, *Asgrims-ærgin*, the modern Askary in Caithness) was part of the word-stock of Orkney: there can of course be no doubt of the existence of the Irish-Scand. *erg*; it is common in place-names in the north of England, but the occurrence of the word in the Orkn. Saga (which the author rejects as an Orkney composition) as an element in a Caithness place-name means nothing so far as the Norn is concerned.

In dealing with the separate development of the Norse speech in Orkney the author agrees with Jónsson in rejecting the

Orcadian Bishop Bjarni as the author of the Orkneyinga saga and calls attention to geographical errors (which is not unfavourable to Jónsson's supposition that the saga is an Icelandic composition). But whilst rejecting the Jónsvikingadrápa for linguistic purposes, Mr. Marwick cites the word *gæðingr* 'chieftain' from it. This word, according to Bugge and Jónsson had a special significance in Orkney, where it was used of a person with a rank corresponding to the Norwegian *lendrman*. Its survival in the poem is, therefore, noteworthy. Certain linguistic features like *flug* (for *flog*) 'pang', *muli* for *moli*, etc., might also support an Orkney origin for *Málshátta kvæði*. Besides these, there is a useful analysis of the Maeshowe inscriptions. From the 15th and 16th centuries there is a mass of Orkney records; Scots was coming in rapidly as the written language at any rate and the author points out the curious problems connected with the special Orkney legal terminology that survived in such written records. As regards the spoken language, "it would appear that up to the end of the 16th century, at least, the Norn speech was still the usual language used by most, if not all, native Orcadians." Thereafter Scots became the prevailing language and it is all the more remarkable to find small traces of the old grammatical forms such as the ON nom. in *-r* (*blouster*, etc.), masc. nom in *-i* (*bawkie*), fem. in *-a* and the strange feeling of gender surviving such original forms in the use of *gullie* for a male but *gullo* for a female. The historical introduction concludes with notes on the grammar, idiom, and proverbs, etc., of Orkney, and there is a full section on the phonological developments, which include such characteristic Norn features as *sh* for ON *hj* (*sholtie*, etc.) and the peculiar absence of *i*-mutation in many words like *dunk*, *dunt*, *rusk*, which exist in mutated forms in ON (*dynkr*, *dyntr*, *ryskja*), Mr. Marwick on the evidence of the Maeshow *Lif*, etc., makes out a good case for the early loss of ON initial *h*- (before *l*, *r*, etc.), which Noreen suggested survived in Orkney some two centuries after it had been lost in Norway. One wonders at times how far the many variant and apparently irreconcilable forms in the Norn are due to the influence of Scots; ON *a*, for example, usually appears as Orkn. [o:], but it also appears as [a:]; the latter form might well be from the regular *ā* that obtains in Ross and Crom. etc., for ON *ā*. In the second and larger section of the book the author gathers together what he considers to be the genuine survivals of the Old Norn and so excludes for the most part Scots words now current in Orkney unless they differ in meaning or may be assumed to be independent of Scots and not borrowed from there. A goodly proportion of the words dealt with are technical terms and legal terminology; in particular the articles on such words as *urisländ* (ON '*ýrísland*'), *udal*, *spell* give some new if local light on these terms. The author has made good use of the Orkney and Shetland records, but his greatest contribution is his personal observation and inquiry over some twenty years on the spot and "in the recesses of old men's minds."

A. H. S.

KNUT LIESTØL: THE ORIGIN OF THE ICELANDIC FAMILY SAGAS.
Oslo: Aschehoug & Co., 1930. 6s. 3d.

This is the book of a scholar who explores all the avenues of story-telling and throws new light on the Sagas. He tries to explain why the art of story-telling rose to greater heights in Iceland than anywhere else, how it stuck closely to actual events and yet set them forth with artistic insight and dramatic sense so that it became unique in the history of world literature. The author draws attention to similar story-telling, even in modern times in out-of-the-way districts of Norway and elsewhere. Before the age of writing Sagas and poems were handed down in the memories of men, retentive and reliable as the written page, and even in our days such memories occur. The Siberian story-teller Winokurova used to thrill her audiences by her dramatic story-telling. Sir Walter Scott could repeat word for word a ballad of 88 stanzas he had heard once three years before. Macaulay and Prescott composed in their mind, in its final form, history equivalent to an Icelandic Saga. No doubt Snorri Sturluson would do this, too.

The author deals with many aspects of the Sagas and gives many interesting details from them. For all lovers of the Sagas this is an indispensable work. It takes us to the workshop in which they attained their present shape and form. Yet these masterpieces still stand alone and unapproached, apart from all other literature of the Middle Ages. It is the author's great merit to have brought them nearer to us, made them more real and living to us.

J. S.

DR. FINNUR JÓNSSON'S *Edda* AND NOTES ON *Flateyjarbók*

'Sæmundar-Edda: Eddukvæði' Finnur Jónsson bjó til prentunar: önnur útgáfa, Reykjavík, Sigurdur Kristjánsson, 1927 (pp. 515).

It would be impertinent to praise Dr. Finnur Jónsson's *Edda*, first published in 1905 in the well-known series of Icelandic classics. All recognise him as a great scholar and authority, and his handy and complete text with notes has been a great boon wherever Northern literature is read; and that is not only in Iceland. In the prefatory note to this new edition the author says that any changes made have been but slight, and not substantial. He alludes to Prof. Sigurd Nordal's commentary on the *Völuspá* as having stimulated interest in the subject, though in some respects differing from his own interpretations, to which however he still adheres. We congratulate him on the wide acceptance of his work in its original form and join in wishing equal success to the new edition.

'Flateyjarbók.' Af Finnur Jónsson. (Særtryk af Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1927, Copenhagen; pp. 139 to 190).

This, the greatest of Icelandic manuscripts, was written at Viðidalstunga by the priests Jón Thordsson and Magnús Thorhallsson; our author argues that the date must have been 1388-90. In the 17th century it was owned at Flatey, whence it got its name, by Jón Finnsson, who gave it to bishop Brynjólfur Sveinsson, from whom it was sent in 1656 to king Frederik III. Dr. Finnur Jónsson proceeds to describe the contents, with notes on the text, so valuable as a repertory of ancient literature. He remarks in conclusion that the volume has always been preserved with such pious care that—unlike most other MSS.—every leaf has come down to us through the ages in perfect condition.

W. G. C.

FROM AMERICA.

'The Wineland Voyages: a few suggestions'; by Halldór Hermannsson (*Geographical Review*, New York, 1927).

'Islandica: vol. II, The Northmen in America; vol. XV, Jón Guðmundsson and his Natural History of Iceland'; by Halldór Hermannsson (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., 1909 and 1924).

The curator of the Willard Fiske collection, indefatigable editor of a long series of valued works on Old Northern subjects, gives us three books here, well worthy of notice. 'The Northmen in America' is a bibliography of all that has been written on the Viking discovery of the New World. The author says candidly that 'a great deal is of no value . . . by far the most plausible are the conclusions of Gustav Storm'; of whose writings one article is accessible in English in the *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord* (Copenhagen, 1888). Nevertheless, in his later article on the Wineland Voyages, he proposes a new solution of this old puzzle. He suggests that the Straumfjord of Thorfinn Karlsefni is Chaleur Bay, the great inlet between Gaspé and New Brunswick, and shows the analogies of the description in the Saga with that of Cartier in 1534. From the 'St. Lawrence Pilot' he gathers that tidal currents may have given the name, and the absence in the early eleventh century of hostile natives such as troubled the adventurers of the sixteenth century he dismisses as no serious difficulty. As to Markland and the Furdustrandir he agrees with Prof. H. P. Steensby, and reinforces the identification of these tracts with the southern coast of Labrador. With these points fixed, the route of Karlsefni comes out with much probability; down the E. coast of Labrador (Helluland), through the straits of Belle Isle and coasting Markland and the Furdustrandir to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; rounding Gaspé to Chaleur Bay for the first winter. Then round Cape Breton and Nova Scotia to Vinland, which must be south of the

boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, in the latitude where wild grapes grew; and so back by the same route to Greenland. In passing, a very curious point is raised by the statement that Cartier was told of people with only one leg, and the Saga has the strange story of the uniped that killed Thorvald Ericsson. That is just one of the mysteries which are not explained by a mere incredulous laugh; what it really hides may come out some day, though guesses are useless at present.

The MS. of Jón Guðmundsson and his quaint drawings are given in *Islandica* vol. XV with an extremely interesting essay on the man and his times. Born in 1574 on the bleak north-eastern coast of the N.W. peninsula, near the Arctic circle, he received no education but what he picked up for himself; and he learnt various languages, observed closely, and wrote many books. He married happily and prospered for a while; then the superstitions of his period began to tell upon his brain. He was driven out of Ólafsey in Breidifjord by ghosts. In Snæfellsnes he gained the dangerous fame of a successful exorcist and master of magic. From 1613 for some years he took an unfortunate interest in the unruly whalers who troubled the district, and when they were exterminated he was regarded as a traitor, a wizard, and worst of all a Romanist among Lutherans. In 1631 he was outlawed to a desert island, a horrible fate for a half-crazed mind; and though he succeeded in appealing at Copenhagen, his sentence was confirmed in 1637, and he spent the rest of his long life—he lived to 84 years—in banishment on the East Coast. Some of his contemporaries favoured him. Ole Worm was interested in his knowledge of runes, and bishop Brynjólfur Sveinsson of Skálholt did much for his later days, in which most of his books were written. They are a strange mixture of real contributions to geography and zoology with wild folklore about elves and devils and the half-trolls of the inner fells, in which he believed. And as a fascinating tale of adventure and myth, we are tempted to think that his story, told in a more popular style, would be welcomed by the wonder-loving British public.

W. G. C.

THE POETIC EDDA. Translated with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes by LEE M. HOLLANDER, Ph.D. University of Texas Press, 1928. Large 8vo, pp. xxxi + 396.

Professor Hollander's translations follow the metres of the original poems as nearly as is possible in English, and at the same time are usually unforced. One does not invariably agree with his interpretations, but they are never wilful or strained. His introductions and notes show his scholarship, without being too full or technical for readers who are interested in the old literature

without possessing detailed knowledge of the old language and conditions of life. For all these reasons this is the most satisfactory complete translation of the Poetic Edda which has appeared in English.

E. C. B.

QUELLEN ZUR FRAGE SCHLESWIG-HEITHABU IM RAHMEN, der fränkischen, sächsischen und nordischen Beziehungen. Herausgegeben von Otto Scheel und Peter Paulsen. Kiel, 1930. 167 pp. Rmk. 6.

This is a collection of all the original sources, bearing on the history of the most important city of the Jutland peninsula, Sleswick or Heithaby, the famous staple place of Northern Europe, situate where there is a crossing from the Baltic to the North Sea. The Runic Stones, the annals and chronicles, lives of bishops and saints, the Icelandic Sagas, Knytlinga, Jómsvikinga, Roger of Wendover, King Alfred's Orosius, a bibliography and a map, it is all very learned and scholarly, but we should have liked to read something about Sleswick, apart from the mere text of the sources.

JÓN STEFÁNSSON.

SAGAS IN FRENCH.

'La Saga du scalde Egil Skalagrimsson' . . . traduite . . . et annotée par F. Wagner, docteur en Philologie germanique, professeur à l' Athénée royal de Charleroi (Bruxelles, 1925; pp. 288. 25 francs).

'La Saga de Gunnlaug Langue de Serpent,' traduite . . . par F. Wagner (Gand, 1925, pp. 80 with 13 woodcuts, 15 francs).

We welcome these evidences of an interest in our studies among French speakers, whose contributions to the old-lore of the North, as noted in the list at the end of the first-named volume, are not voluminous though often valuable. Dr. Wagner says of the skaldic poems, 'La langue française est impuissante à rendre d'une manière adéquate les nuances et l' impression de l' original'; but indeed that is the feeling of any translator about any language. One must either paraphrase or stylize, to escape the difficult problem set by the Biblical simplicity and pregnancy of the ancient diction. Dr. Wagner does not paraphrase; indeed he abridges a little for the sake of avoiding the multitude of names and minor digressions which sometimes clog the saga-narrative. And there are many who have been scared away from stylizing by the affectations of William Morris; but Morris supplied a glamour, no doubt factitious, and yet representing in a way the romantic effect. The alternative course of crude literalism may be defensible in a 'crib,' but it hardly satisfies as a rendering. For instance, after the tragedy of Dinganæs—'Tout le monde reconnut qu' il était bien regrettable que Gunnlaug et Hrafn eussent tous les deux trouvé la

mort dans de pareilles circonstances;' the Saga certainly says so, but with the ring of restrained emotion unconveyed by so bald a statement. Indeed, the stylizing in this volume is all in the woodcuts; and we could do with a little less parade of the white line and a little more conviction.

The prose of *Egla* bears this kind of treatment better, and is perhaps more readable than the well-known English version. The translation and notes, though addressed to the general reader, are scholarly. In chapter 32 the brooch of Mousa might have been recognised in the *borg* at Mosey; and there are those who would debate the question, rather summarily dismissed, as to whether Vinheidi was or was not meant for Brunanburh. But that would involve discussion of Dr. Wagner's attitude to the Saga as 'offering a clever mixture of fiction and fact.' In our view it is rather the presentment by a literary artist of traditions many generations old and blurred, but without conscious manipulation. In spite of all such detraction we heartily admire the enthusiasm which has prompted and carried through this interesting study of one of the world's masterpieces.

W. G. C.

'STAMNES-RINGEN': av Haakon Shetelig (Bergens Museums Arbok, 1927: pp. 10, with 4 illustrations).

In the museum at Bergen there has long been an iron ring, coated with bronze, and having a conventional beast-head running free upon it. Dr. Shetelig has now identified this fragment as Irish, perhaps of the ninth century and originally one of the rings by which a shrine or reliquary was carried. Such pieces of loot have been found in many Norse graves and they add links to the connexion of Ireland with Norway in the Viking age.

W. G. C.

EGIL'S SAGA done into English out of the Icelandic, with an introduction, notes, and an essay on some principles of translation by E. R. Eddison. Cambridge University Press, 1930. 346 pp., with two maps. 18s. net.

Here is a spirited and brilliant attempt by an author whose own style, when he is not translating, is strong and virile, to get as close as possible to the Saga style in English. Whether he knows the old Italian proverb, *traduttore-traditore*, i.e. every translator is a traitor, or not, he applies it to earlier translators of Sagas. Only Dasent and William Morris find favour in his eyes, to a limited degree. The stark simplicity of Doughty's *Arabia Deserta* has been his lodestar.

In order to recapture the living spirit, the rhythm of the original the author reproduces the Icelandic order of words in his English, almost slavishly. He succeeds often, but here and there he has to do violence to his mother tongue. To limit

himself to a Saxon vocabulary seems a pedantic neglect of the wealth of the English language, and necessitates the use of too many archaic words which the reader must look up in the O.E.D. *Yawk* (yawked Egil out of him great spew) is not in the O.E.D. How many people know that "bad to wife" means "asked in marriage" and that "trow in the gods" means to "worship them," that "ken the land" means "to explore it," that "all the cheapings" means "all the buying and selling."

Placenames and even personal names are often translated, needlessly. *Thvera lithe* and *Anabrekka* (E. breck) would be better than *Thwartwater lithe* and *Anisbrent*. The non-existent *Tryggvason* for *Tryggvason* is taken from Morris. Why *Wolf* for *Kveldulf*? *Vetrliði* the Skald is *winter* farer, not *weather* lid. *Svein tjágu skegg* is forked beard, not *Twibeard*. It would have been better to put the translation of placenames and personal names in brackets.

As for Egil's poems, those in *dróttkvætt* should be translated in that metre, with internal assonance. Extremely hard as it is, it has been done successfully on two occasions in English. Egil's greatest poem, *Sonatorrek*, begins: "Full hard 'tis for me/My tongue to stir," which the author weakens in his rendering: "Heavy meseems/Is stirring of tongue now;" this is also less close to the original *Míðk erumk tregt | tungu at hræra*. The author makes the ingenious and plausible guess that Egil in his old age persuaded himself that his Vinheath fight was part of the great *Brunanburh* battle. This would solve all the chronological difficulties. The intricacies and the word play of Scaldic verse have always been the despair of commentators and translators. The author has grappled with them honourably and honestly. "Stock's sorrow's/Sythed of earth" makes no sense: "neither does the original," he says, of a verse. Few have the courage to say so outright.

This book is a labour of love. Every page bears witness that like the Sagamen of old the author tastes and enjoys the artistry of each word and phrase. This is the right spirit in which to approach the Sagas. If the Icelandic *Skýr* is a dish for kings, as he says, no less is this book. For it is only the few who can appreciate to the full this attempt to unlock the treasures of the Sagas and set them before Englishmen. His glowing enthusiasm and passion for the spirit enshrined in the Sagas may, we hope, win new readers for them.

J. S.

THE OXFORD BOOK OF SCANDINAVIAN VERSE, XVII. CENTURY—XX. CENTURY. Chosen by SIR EDMUND GOSSE and W. A. CRAIGIE. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1925. Pp. 431. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Few among the small band of English people who study Scandinavian literature are as familiar as Sir Edmund Gosse was with the literatures of each of the three northern kingdoms. In this

anthology he was responsible for the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish sections, and his historical introductions—models of urbane and ready scholarship—prove again, if proof were needed, how complete was his sympathy with Scandinavian thought. For students of Icelandic poetry—and they are few in a country where Icelandic is generally treated as the handmaid of early English—Professor Craigie has provided an introductory essay and nearly a hundred pages of selected poems.

There is little to be said about this book except to welcome it. It is a scholarly, well-chosen and satisfying anthology. There will, of course, be differences of opinion about the choice of poets and poems. It is curious that nothing by Olaf Bull is included, for in Norway he is ranked very high. Only one poem by the scald of Dalarne, E. A. Karlfeldt, is given. The task of the compiler of a Scandinavian anthology is complicated by the fact that in Scandinavia, where literature is regarded in a broader sense than in most European countries, prose writers produce poetry and poets prose with embarrassing impartiality. Ibsen, Björnson, Strindberg, Jacobsen, von Heidenstam, Bååth and Ossian-Nilsson are cases in point. Even a poem by Selma Lagerlöf is included. It is in unrhymed verse, and though very characteristic of the author of "*Gösta Berling*," is not remarkable. The editor has done well in printing several pieces by Stagnelius, who was a fine poet and has been called "the Swedish Shelley," and by Runeberg, a Finlander who did a great deal for Swedish verse.

The Norwegian section is a good deal shorter than the others, for the obvious reason that many Norwegian poets, like Holberg and Carstens Hauch, wrote in Denmark for a Dano-Norwegian public. But several poems by Aasen, Garborg and other writers in the *landsmål* have been included. The Icelandic section appears to be in many ways the most interesting, partly because the Icelanders have so many old and intricate verse forms, partly because selections are given from works very little, if at all, known to English readers.

There are misprints in the biographical dates given for H. C. Andersen and D. A. Atterbom. But the book is worthy of its distinguished compilers, and will long remain the standard anthology of modern Scandinavian verse.

E. L.

NORWEGIAN FAIRY TALES FROM THE COLLECTION OF ASBJÖRNSSEN AND MOE. Translated by HELEN and JOHN GADE. *New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation.* London: Humphrey Milford. 1924. Pp. xiv. 247. 8vo. 11s. (*Scandinavian Classics* vol. XXIV.)

Mr. and Mrs. Gade, whom from their name we take to be American Norwegians, have produced a very useful little book. Here are thirty-three of the shorter tales from the *Eventyr* and *Folketsagn*, well chosen and well classified. A few of them, such as "The Ram and the Pig," "The Green Knight" and "The Tufte-people on Sandflæsen," are here translated, as far as I know, for the first time into English.

The versions are on the whole very good. They contain Americanisms, of course, but not many. And there is a simple familiarity about such words as *guess*, *right* and *hustle* as used in America which accords well with the atmosphere of a folk-tale. *Dime*, however, for a groat or small coin, jars a little. The translation compares well with those of Brækstad and Dasent. Dasent was too fond of words with Scottish associations, like *lassie* and *deil*, while his phrasing is often less concise and artfully artless than that of Mr. and Mrs. Gade. In the rendering of the titles, too, the "Faithful and Faithless" and "Kari Wooden-skirt" of these translators are distinctly better than Dasent's "True and Untrue" and "Katie Woodencloak." Their translations of the old rhyming proverbs with which the animals interlard their conversation so freely in "The Ram and the Pig" are particularly good. There are one or two instances of carelessness; e.g., in "Faithful and Faithless" it is her hearing and speech that the deaf and dumb Princess recovers, not her hearing and sight.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation has brought out the book in an attractive form,—the early Norwegian editions were far from attractive in printing and format. The Foundation was probably wise in deciding to use the original illustrations by Kittelsen and Werenskiöld rather than employ a modern artist. But the illustrations have lost something in the process of reproduction.

E. L.

FOLKLORE OF THE BRITISH ISLES. By ELEANOR HULL. With a preface by R. R. Marett. London: Methuen & Co. 1928. Pp. xii+318. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

To write a handbook to the folklore of the British Isles within the limits of 350 pages is a formidable task. Miss Hull has accomplished it successfully, partly through a clever choice of headings under which to group her abundant and varied material. Her divisions comprise legends about the ancient deities; superstitions about the Sun and Moon, the Earth, Stones, Wells, Trees, Animals and Sacrifice; beliefs about the hearth and home, mother and child, death, May-Day and November-Eve. Celtic folklore, on which she has drawn very largely, is shown to flourish not only on the "Celtic fringe", but all over England. Indeed, English folklore would seem to be mainly of Celtic origin; Scandinavian myths and beliefs appear to have left a deeper mark on our language and our folk-poetry than on our customs. Inland only the legends of Weyland Smith and of Wade had an enduring influence on the mind of the people. But on the "Norse fringe," from Norfolk up to the Orkneys and round to the Hebrides, Scandinavian folk-tales and superstitions survived until recently. A fair wind could be bought, not so long ago, at Pentland Firth, and out among the cruel rocks of the skerries the nine daughters of Ægir the Sea-god turned their querns, grinding the bones of shipwrecked seamen. The name Ægir survived into the nine-

teenth century on the Trent, where he was called "the Eager." Superstitions about seals, superstitions which are almost as common on the west coast of Ireland as they are in Norway, are probably indigenous and not imported by Norse invaders. But it is strange to learn that a belief exists in the Hebrides that seals are sons of the King of Lochlann (Norway and Denmark). The rowan or mountain ash was a sacred tree in Iceland as well as in Ireland, and both the Scandinavians and Celts broke away from Roman tradition in conceiving Hell to be a place of extreme cold.

The abundant references to folklore literature which Miss Hull has given will render her book, in itself a great achievement, of great value to students.

E. L.

W. G. COLLINGWOOD. *THORSTEIN OF THE MERE*. A Saga of the Northmen in Lakeland. With an Introduction by Edward Thompson and a Frontispiece drawn by the Author. Heinemann, 1929. Pp. (14) 298.

It is over thirty years since *Thorstein of the Mere* first appeared, to be a delight to lovers of the Sagas, of Lakeland, and of good story-telling in good language. If there are any members of any of these classes who do not already know the book, they would do well to get it in this reprint. *Thorstein of the Mere* is one of the few stories of its period which ring true, and if it were not foolish to suggest forcing an artist, we might complain of Mr. Collingwood for not giving us more of the kind.

E. C. B.

STYRBIORN THE STRONG. By E. R. EDDISON. Illustrated by Keith Henderson. London: Jonathan Cope. 1926. 7s. 6d.

The battle of Fyresfield, fought by King Eirekr of Sweden against his nephew Styrbiorn, is mentioned in *Saxo*, Bk. X. Further details of the events which preceded it are dealt with in the *Styrbiarnar Pátrr*. With these scanty historical indications as a basis and without serious departure from the actual facts, Mr. Eddison has constructed a vivid picture of Viking society in the 10th century, centered mainly around the courts of King Eric at Upsala, King Harald Gormson of Denmark, and the knightly brotherhood of Jomsburg. His theme is that of the strong man struggling in vain against stronger elemental circumstances, and as in many another saga it is a woman's desires that compass his downfall. Tragedy becomes a psychological necessity when two such temperaments, as those of Styrbiorn and Queen Sigrid, are in opposition. However interesting the accounts of games and feasting and battle, the description of Jomsburg, its spirit and organization, or of Yule-tide in Denmark, it is the characters of Sigrid and Styrbiorn and their interplay that hold the attention.

At first thought the character of Styrbiorn seems comparatively simple. A man's man, strong, stubborn and silent—"somewhat grim and stubborn of will, and hasty and sudden of anger and very fierce and proud." Born joint-heir to the kingdom of Sweden, conscious of his superiority as a fighter and leader, he resents the

delay in acquiring his inheritance, and broods over his wrongs until they assume a quite disproportionate importance in his scheme of life. In reality, Styrbjorn is that rare and disturbing phenomenon, the man of action who is also an introvert.

Sigrid is an interesting study. In one place her beauty is described thus: "Her hair, tawny red, braided with gold cords into two thick trammels, reached to her knee at either side. High-bosomed she was, light of flank, clean-limbed, and with somewhat of almost manly presence and stature, yet graceful beyond all telling. The carriage of her was like the dragon-head of a ship of war treading turbulent seas, and the face of her (albeit she was scarce grown woman) of that kind and seeming which belike Queen Brynhild's had of old, or Gudrun's of Laxriverdale, and other women's faces that were born to be the bane of men."

Sigrid the Haughty she was called, and her overweening pride and lust for power justify the description. The predominant feature of Sigrid's character, however, is not her pride or ambition, but her genius for hate. Incapable of love or any other passion save hate, Sigrid is predestined to unhappiness as Styrbjorn is to a tragic end.

Mr. Eddison apparently interprets Sigrid's choice of the old king for husband rather than Styrbjorn as the result of her lust for power, and this leads him into a difficulty. He assumes that the idea of a match between Styrbjorn and Sigrid never once occurred to the king, though it must have been obvious to all that those two were suited to one another and to no one else. It seems more in keeping with Sigrid's peculiar psychology to regard her preference for the old man as due to a sort of perversion, for such is not unknown in woman, a preference reinforced in her case by her ambition. Even of this there is some hint. Gudrid, the mother of Sigrid, says to her husband, Skogul-Tosti: "She hath said no to a dozen ere now, and not one of them but had been a great match, such as should do us honour. Hast forgot how thy young messmate fared, Harald the Greenlander? and he is a king now."

For the events that led up to the inevitable clash; the manner in which Sigrid and Styrbjorn reacted to them; and the final destructive climax at Fyrisfield; the reader is referred to the book.

Sigrid throughout symbolises Fate.

"Thou, O Brynhild, Budli's daughter,
 "For an omen of ill on earth wast born:
 "The children of Giuki a-gley thou smotest,
 "And their good house didst hurl in wreck."

The subordinate characters of the tale afford ample evidence that the author is steeped in the history of the times and the fortunes of its most prominent men. From the quotations cited it will be seen that Mr. Eddison has adopted with much success a slightly archaic form of prose, modelled on the language of the sagas. The reviewer has not been able to detect a single anachronism.

A. RUGG-GUNN.

HISTORY IN PLACE-NAMES.

'Farms and Fanes of ancient Norway'; by Magnus Olsen (Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co., London, Williams & Norgate, 1928. cloth, pp. 349, 8/6).

The study of place-names had gone further than most of us knew, when a book like this could be written. It is a revelation. It shows what can be attempted by the intensive cultivation of a comparatively modern line of research. The English version of Professor Magnus Olsen's lectures is easy reading, and though it deals with Norway it indicates what could be done by applying the method to other countries; and this is not the first time Scandinavia has led the way in scientific analysis of a mass of data. The author begins with an illuminating distinction between names used by residents and those given by visitors. For example, a series of islands possessing foreign names and prehistoric finds suggests to him the trade-route from the alien South to the Arctic along the coast of 'Nor-way,' the Northern Way. To the earliest home-dwellers their ancestral farm was *the* farm; their cornfield was *the* acre; and such uncompounded names are therefore of great antiquity. Their date can be reached by digging, so to say, through the strata of later names which overlies them. When new sites were occupied by offshoots of the original families the new names had to describe them by the settler's name or by some natural feature, and so arose the compound place-names of various forms, distinguished by their terminal members. Thus, places in *-staðir* with personal names can be shown to be of the ninth century or a little earlier, and the persons commemorated as founders must have been of a social status inferior to those who remained on the more ancient holdings. Places in *-ruð* are later still, and their inhabitants of still lower class. But of a higher class and earlier date were those who founded the farms described as *-land* and *-setr*, and still more so those with names in *-heimr*, which can be traced back, in some cases, to the great migration period (A.D. 400-600). And places in *-vin*, containing names of gods but not of men, and sometimes relics of the earlier Iron Age, can be attributed to the first centuries of the Christian era. Even these are offshoots, as local conditions show, from the original settlements with uncompounded names, which therefore may be older than the time of Christ, taking us back into periods long prehistoric and giving material for the geography and sociology of Norway—perhaps even into the Bronze Age. Turning to Norse religion, Professor Magnus Olsen gives reasons for believing that many parish-centres represent pagan sites of worship of the seventh to the tenth century, and a few betray the still earlier private altar (*høgr*) where the priestesses of Frey practised strange rites. In the closing chapter he gives many curious details of the growth and progress of Norse heathenism, still

localized in place-names. This very slight sketch of the contents we hope may send readers to a most interesting volume which will repay study. It illustrates a new form of historical research which promises far-reaching results.

W. G. C.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. By A. MAWER and F. M. STENTON. (English Place-Name Society, vol. II). Cambridge 1925. Pp. xxxii+274.

In "The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire," the second volume in the series being issued by the English Place-Name Society, the society presents its first county monograph in a form and style that is the admiration of foreign as well as English scholars and represents excellent value for the 15s. minimum annual subscription. Buckinghamshire is a county with a somewhat disjointed history, due in part to the topographical contrasts between the wooded but well-populated stretches of the northern half of the county, and the Chilterns with a sparse and scattered population in the south—not the least interesting feature is the position of the county town in a corner of the county. This contrast has left its traces in the local nomenclature, and further the place-names offer excellent confirmation of the evidence of the chronicles that the great Vale of Aylesbury was conquered by West Saxons towards the end of the 6th century. And names like Chetwood, Panshill, Brill, etc., are enough to prove that in this settlement the Britons were not altogether exterminated. Apart from a few names like Weedon, Mursley and Long Crendon, the OE names do not seem to be particularly archaic, and archæological remains too are quite in accordance with a late 6th century settlement.

Other parts of the county offer problems of as great an interest, and it is one of the many excellent features of the series that the historical significance of the place-names is carefully stressed and elaborated in the introduction. Of special interest in this county are the groups of names like Hitcham, Hedgerley and Hughenden, in this case all derived from an OE personal name *Hycga*; this and similar groups of names go back to early times, when a powerful settler might secure a large tract of territory for himself, especially in an area where the formation of the more usual type of village communities was not likely.

To members of the Viking Society the traces of Scandinavian influence should be of great interest, and it is only through the thoroughness of this place-name survey that the true position of Buckinghamshire can in this connexion be determined. The county was, of course, part of the Danelaw, but as the Scandinavian settlement appears to have been late the early English stratum of names has survived and generally remained unchanged. Attention is, however, called to Fingest, from *ping-hyrst*, 'hill of the assembly' (p. 176) and the nearby Skirmett from OE *scir-gemot* with Scandinavian *sk-* for English *sh-* (p. 180) 'shire meeting-place'; Turville contains the Old Danish personal name

Pýri (p. 196). Middle English field names are occasionally of Scandinavian origin (e.g. *Gunnildeland*, *Craculfsberch*, etc., p. 260-1, *Burentoft*, p. 259), whilst personal names of Scandinavian origin such as *Turkill*, *Brand*, etc., were not uncommon amongst tenants and landowners in the post-Conquest period (cf p. 183).

The place-names with materials are arranged in Hundreds and in topographical order, and a complete index of the county names and the wealth of illustrative material from other countries makes it an easy and pleasant volume to use. The practice of enclosing a map in these volumes is an admirable one, and with its lists of personal names, analyses of different kinds and admirable notes on the phonological problems, the book has a self-contained entity often unattained in works of this sort.

A. H. S.

AN EARLY NORSE READER. Edited by G. N. GARMONSWAY, Assistant Lecturer in English, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Cambridge University Press, 1928. Pp. x. + 148. 8s. 6d.

This book suffers by the almost inevitable comparison with Professor E. V. Gordon's *Introduction to Old Norse*. It is significant of the increasing popularity of Scandinavian studies in this country that two such books should have been published within a year of one another; but Professor Gordon's book covers so much more ground, and affords so much better and more scientific an introduction to the language, that Mr. Garmonsway's book can hardly hope for the welcome it would have received a few years ago, when Sweet's tiny *Primer of Old Icelandic* was the only English text-book available for the beginner.

Mr. Garmonsway has attempted an almost impossible task in the reduction of the complicated questions of Old Norse grammar to a few pages. It is inevitable that in so drastic a condensation omissions and obscurities should abound. The single paragraph (p. 9) allotted to sound-changes is so scanty as to be almost absurd; even the list of the vowels resulting from *i*-mutation is incomplete, *w*-mutation is omitted altogether, and the only result of *u*-mutation which is mentioned is the change of *a* to *ö*. The ignoring of the Germanic declension divisions is a very real defect in the paragraphs dealing with nouns; and there is a large number of small inaccuracies. On p. 11, *armr* is given as a 'type' noun, and *ulfr*, *fiskr* and *hundr* are stated to be 'similarly declined', though the dative plural of *armr* shows a mutation which does not appear in any of the other three nouns. On the same page, *fugol* is given as the nominative singular of a noun whose accusative singular is *fugl*. The *-wa* (*-va*) group of nouns is not included at all. The translation of 'fjörðr' by *loch* on p. 12 is open to question. On p. 16 it is stated that *aska* is declined like *tunga*, though *aska* has vowel-mutation in all cases except the nominative singular and genitive plural. Similar criticism may be made with regard to the treatment of the verbs; the term 'irregularity', used (p. 40) with regard to a long list of verbs whose variations from the 'types' given in earlier paragraphs

are often the result of perfectly normal and regular sound-changes, is misleading. On p. 32 the wording of §70 seems to imply that the verbs *segja* and *hafa* have no 'middle' voice. While it is perfectly legitimate to compile a grammar in such a way that it is comprehensible to students ignorant of Germanic philology, it is hardly justifiable to represent facts in such a way that they are misleading to the student whose philological studies are not yet in a very advanced stage. Statements such as those which I have noted above are misleading; their author, while probably not ignorant of philological facts, has chosen to ignore them, and the result is a distorted impression of the grammar of Old Norse.

The Introduction, like the Grammar, suffers from over-condensation, and has the same faults of generalisation and sweeping statement. On pp. 2-3 it is stated categorically that 'whatever early literature existed in Danish or Swedish has long been forgotten.' On p. 4, Mr. Garmonsway says, without any sort or kind of qualification, that the Edda poems 'are of much earlier date . . . than the Skaldic poems.' There are minor points here too which demand criticism; Hallfreðr's 'nickname' of *Vandræðaskáld* is quite incorrectly rendered by '*Satirist*'; the wording of the paragraph dealing with Ari leaves the reader with the impression that he was the author of *Landnámabók*; Snorri's authorship of *Heimskringla* is taken for granted.

The selection of texts is on the whole good, though the reason given for the omission of the *Prose Edda* seems hardly adequate. But the preference given to 'works which have a bearing upon Anglo-Saxon literature, the history of the British Isles and the discovery of America' will certainly add to the usefulness of the book to those students whose interests lie primarily in the history and institutions of their own country.

HELEN T. McMILLAN BUCKHURST.

A PRIMER OF MODERN ICELANDIC. By Snæbjörn Jónsson, some time Translator to the Icelandic Government. Oxford University Press, 1927. Pp. viii + 283.

The author of this book has provided a very useful and practical manual of Modern Icelandic. In this, he has supplied a real need, for, as he himself points out in his Preface, while the student of Old Icelandic now has several books of which to avail himself, there is little or no provision for those who wish to study the modern language. While it is a comparatively easy matter for anyone thoroughly acquainted with Old Icelandic to read the modern language, there are yet sufficient differences to make a book of this type very acceptable. The colloquial idiom has changed very greatly since the classical period of Icelandic prose, and while the written form of the language has remained comparatively stable, important changes in pronunciation have taken place. The vocabulary too has had to develop in order to keep pace with the times; a number of words of foreign origin have been adopted, but whenever possible Icelandic prefers to coin new compounds from native elements or to extend the range of meanings of already existent words.

From the point of view of the scholar of Old Icelandic, the most obvious fault of the grammatical section of the book is the lack of reference to the older language. Without making the book too complicated for those who wish to study the modern language only, the author might, one feels, have modified his arrangement slightly in order to emphasise the relationship between the different periods. In fact, in certain cases this might even have been of assistance to the non-philological student. The strong verbs, for instance, if grouped according to their original Gradation Series, would have been considerably easier to memorise than when set down merely in an alphabetical list. In some cases this ignoring of the history of the language has led to actual misstatement of facts; such is the case on p. 10, where it is stated that *y* is the *i*- or *j*-mutation of *o*.

The exercises and dialogues should afford good practice to the student, and introduce him to a varied vocabulary. The English is occasionally not quite idiomatic, as on p. 85 ('What have you of Icelandic papers you could lend to us') and on p. 105 ('He is always working, within or without the house'), but such instances are rare. The sequence of the sentences set for translation is at times unconsciously humorous; 'I have lost a tooth. There must be a mouse in the room,' and 'Lend me half of your pen-nibs till to-morrow. I can lend you only one-third. Some believe in the Holy Trinity, others not,' are a little disconcerting at first sight. But this is a trivial point.

The extracts from modern Icelandic prose and verse are well chosen, and the short sketch (in Icelandic) of modern Icelandic literature is a useful summary; its position in the book between the prose and verse extracts is a little odd; it would seem more in place either as an introduction or as a summary to this part of the book.

HELEN T. McM. BUCKHURST,

Oxford, October, 1928.

AN INTRODUCTION TO OLD NORSE. By E. V. GORDON,
Professor of English Language in the University of Leeds.
Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1927. Pp. lxxxiv. + 383.

This book will certainly be welcomed by teachers and students of Old Norse. Its aim, as the author states in his Preface, is 'to enable the beginner to acquire, without having to refer to any other book, a working knowledge of the Old Norse language and an acquaintance with the more important aspects of the literature.' To this end, Professor Gordon divides his book into three sections; the first of these is an introductory sketch, dealing in the main with Norse literature, and concluding with a brief account of Norse studies in England and a select Bibliography; the second consists of selections from Old Norse literature with full notes; the third is devoted to Grammar. A Glossary and an Index of Names conclude the book, and several illustrations and three maps are given.

The Introductory section fulfils its purpose in giving in brief compass a very fair idea of Old Norse literature and of the conditions under which it came into being and attained its maturity. The account of Skaldic poetry is particularly successful; Professor Gordon has contrived, in the brief space of six pages, to sum up the main points of this extremely difficult and complex study. The account of the Sagas is not so good; the subject is too wide to allow of really adequate treatment in so brief a space, and there are notable omissions; the *Biskupaþögur* are not even mentioned, and the legendary and historical sagas receive but scant attention. In the whole of this subsection, and particularly in the account of the *Islendinga Sögur*, the author draws very largely on Professor W. A. Craigie's book '*The Icelandic Sagas*' (Cambridge Manuals). The examples given are in almost every case those given by Craigie; and in some passages, particularly the account of *Hænsna-póris Saga*, even the wording bears a very close resemblance to that of the earlier book. This is disappointing after the freshness and vigour of the account of Norse poetry.

The Bibliography is on the whole good, though it lays itself open to the criticism of being either too select or not select enough. If it is intended to be of use only to students in the early stages of their Scandinavian studies, it seems hardly necessary to include such books as C. J. S. Marstrander's *Bidrag til det norske Sprogs Historie i Irland* and L. F. A. Wimmer's *De Danske Runemindermærker*. If, on the other hand, the more advanced student is being catered for, then the list should have been considerably extended. In any case, there are some unexpected omissions, particularly Miss B. S. Phillpotts' two books, *Kindred and Clan* and *The Elder Edda and Ancient Scandinavian Drama*, and Professor Sigurður Nordal's *Snorri Sturluson*. Little reference is made to articles and periodical literature generally.

The second section, the selections from Norse texts, certainly offers to the student a well-chosen and carefully edited series of extracts. Particularly welcome are the specimens of East Norse. Their inclusion should do much to destroy the tendency on the part of the beginner to regard Old Norse and Old Icelandic as practically synonymous terms. The choice of passages from the *Islendinga Sögur* is excellent, for they are long enough to furnish well-rounded episodes and to give the student a chance to appreciate some of the qualities of this type of literature. Grettir's fight with Glámr is a passage which one is very glad to see in a book of this kind, not only for its own merits but also for its parallels with the Beowulf legend; for this reason one would have welcomed an additional passage from *Grettis Saga*, the account of the fight with the River Trolls, with its even closer parallels to the Old English epic. The Eddas are rather scantily represented; good as is the tale of Þórr and the Giants, it is so well-known already that, if space forbade the inclusion of both, it might have yielded place to the very beautiful and less familiar Creation

story from the earlier part of *Gylfaginning*. Longer selections from *Völuspá* and *Hávamál* would have given a better idea of the mythological and gnomic poems of the *Elder Edda*, while one looks in vain for any specimen of the heroic lays.

The third section, that on Grammar, is an excellent summary. Naturally, in so small a space, many details have had to be omitted or treated only in outline, but the author has succeeded in giving a clear and well-arranged introduction to a subject of unusual difficulty. A few minor points only call for criticism. The development of *á* and *ǫ* is not quite clearly explained, and the wording of §40 is misleading; the pronunciation of *á* in modern Icelandic indicates that original *á* developed first to *ǫ* (as is rather vaguely pointed out in §8), and that the 'restoration' of *á* in the 13th century was orthographical only. In the account of Fracture, if the sound-change is due to a following *a*, the analogical process by which the resultant diphthong is extended to forms without *a* should be explained. The list of consonant assimilations might include the later assimilation of *rs* to *ss*, since forms like 'þuss' and 'foss' for earlier 'þurs' and 'fors' are apt to prove puzzling to the beginner when he comes across them in the course of his reading.

The illustrations and maps should prove most useful to the student. It is, however, a defect that the map of Iceland contains so few names; if such details as the routes of Sámr and Hrafnkell to the Alþingi are to be included, we might well be given the names of the Northern and Eastern fjords and places of such literary and historical interest as Drangey.

HELEN T. McMILLAN BUCKHURST,

October, 1928.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF OLD ICELANDIC. By H. T. McM. Buckhurst. London: Methuen, 1925.

Practical common sense and an understanding of the needs of the elementary student are the distinguishing features of this book.

To combine sound scholarship with such admirable lucidity and simplicity is no small feat, and Miss Buckhurst has placed the beginner heavily in her debt. More advanced students may expect a valuable contribution to Icelandic studies in England in the *Advanced Historical Grammar* upon which Miss Buckhurst is engaged.

Some adjustment will be required of such students as have already studied other Germanic languages according to the usual classifications of substantives and verbs, since Miss Buckhurst's classifications depend rather upon the phenomena of Old Icelandic itself than upon the common Germanic basis. This procedure, even if it cause some irritation to the advanced student, is completely justified by the practical and non-historical aim of the *Grammar*.

Two features deserve special mention, *viz.*, the full list of words which students are likely to meet with at the outset of their reading and the clear exposition of such intricate matters as Icelandic numerals and the idiomatic use of adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions, to all of which even the more advanced grammars give little attention.

M. ASHDOWN.

OLIVE MURRAY CHAPMAN. *ACROSS ICELAND, THE LAND OF FROST AND FIRE.* With 8 Illustrations in colour and 46 in black and white. London: John Lane, 1930. 15s. net.

This is the record of travels in the West, North and North-east of Iceland by an adventurous lady artist who travelled alone by herself along ways untrodden by the tourist. We get little intimate glimpses of home life on the isolated farms where a guest from across the ocean is welcomed and made a member of the family. She made friends with them and cheerfully submitted to all the discomforts by fell and flood on her travels. She tells her story in a straightforward and simple manner which makes it more interesting to read than more elaborate travel books. She helped in the haymaking and generally made herself at home. When her shoes and stockings got wet in fording a river, they are soon dry again from the sun during her ride on her pony. This is the right spirit for travellers. Iceland has cast her spell over her.

The book is illustrated by her own water-colours and drawings, many of which give charming and unexpected glimpses of the people of the country, at play or at work. Altogether this is one of the most pleasant and readable travel books on Iceland that has been published for years.

J. S.

NICHOLAS SIZE: *THE SECRET VALLEY.* With a foreword by Hugh Walpole. Second Edition. Frederick Warner & Co., London and New York, 1930. 86 pp. 2s. 6d. net.

I agree with Mr. Hugh Walpole that the only man who could do justice to this book is Mr. W. G. Collingwood. The author is so proud of his Viking ancestors that he demonstrates to us how they defied the Norman conquerors. More power to his elbow. If he can set the imagination of his countrymen on fire, the Viking Society would gain by it. If a few men like him were scattered up and down every county, it would help us to make the past live again. What does it matter if he is right or wrong on some details. His enthusiasm and his zeal for the good cause carry one along, and it is to be hoped that he will gain many adherents to the Viking Society.

J. S.

SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY. A guide to works of reference on the history and geneology of Scottish families. By Margaret Stuart. To which is prefixed an essay on how to write the history of a family, by Sir James Balfour Paul. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1930. 8vo. 394 p.p. 24s. net.

This valuable guide, besides giving an alphabetical list of family names with sources of information, also instructs the searcher as to other sources of information in the Public and Private Records, Club publications, Chartularies of Religious and other Houses, Miscellaneous Lists of Names of persons, 1112-1900, Bibliography, etc. It might be considerably amplified, and under *Scottish History Society*, p. 64, it does not mention *Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 1299-1674*, ed. by J. Storer Clouston, with pedigrees of 25 Orkney families, which might have been indexed. This book is indexed s.v. *Clouston*, without any reference to these pedigrees.

Z.

ROSS AND CROMARTY. By W. J. WATSON, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic Language, Literature and Archæology in the University of Edinburgh. With Maps, Diagrams, and Illustrations. Cambridge University Press, 1924. Pp. xii. + 140. 4s. 6d. net.

This is one of the Cambridge University series of County books. Ross and Cromarty could not have fallen into more appropriate hands. Dr. Watson has done his work well, and it is remarkable the amount of information—historical, geographical and geological—he has crammed into his pages. The book is illustrated by coloured maps and excellent illustrations.

D. B.

PRIMITIVE BELIEFS IN THE NORTH-EAST OF SCOTLAND. By Rev. J. M. MCPHERSON, B.D. Longmans, Green and Co., London. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

To all interested in folk-lore Mr. McPherson's book will be invaluable. He has tapped every known available source and has arranged his material with consummate skill. The book is written in a pleasing style, and references are given throughout to the sources from which he has gleaned his information. The field covered may be best indicated by the titles of his chapters:—The Fire Festivals; Needfire; Holy Wells; Spirits of Rivers, Lochs and Ocean; Spirits of Trees, Stones, Caves; Spirit of the Corn; Fairies; Lares; and Devil Worship. The second part of the book deals with the Black Art and chapters are devoted to Organization and Ritual; Conventions; Working Woe; Means of Working Woe; Safeguards; Transfer; Beneficent Rites; Divination and Rewards and Punishments. The book has a useful index together with list of authorities referred to. Mr. McPherson's book is the fullest and most comprehensive dealing with northern folk-lore yet issued.

D. B.

DORNOCH CATHEDRAL AND PARISH. By the Rev. Charles D. Bentinck, D.D., F.S.A. Scot. Including a Chapter on the Architectural History of the Cathedral by W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt., F.S.A. Scot., Librarian, Aberdeen University. With Illustrations and Maps. Inverness: The Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, 1926. Pages xxii + 563. 10s. 6d. net.

Dornoch waited long for a historian, but it has found in Dr. Bentinck one who has done justice to the parish and credit to himself. Certain phases of the history of Dornoch and its Cathedral have been dealt with by such modern writers as Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. D. Murray Rose, and Mr. Hector M. Mackay, late Town Clerk of Dornoch, but it was reserved for Dr. Bentinck to give the most comprehensive and thorough treatment of the history of the Cathedral and the parish that has been hitherto presented to the public. In a brief notice it is not possible to review all the matters of interest that are dealt with, such as antiquities, the Pictish question, the evangelization of the Northern Picts, the Catholic Church, the transition period between the reign of the Celtic Church and the advent of the Roman with its bishops set over the northern diocese, the Reformation, the Presbyterian and Episcopalian regimes, the Revolution Settlement, the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 and events taking us down to modern times. Certain of the customs of the people as gleaned from church records with accounts of the ancient castles and the families that at one time occupied them are interesting features of the book. The architectural history of the Cathedral has a special chapter devoted to it written by a recognised authority on medieval architecture, Mr. W. Douglas Simpson, Librarian, Aberdeen University. Dr. Bentinck has also tackled the placenames of the parish.

The Appendices include translations of documents bearing on subjects treated in the book. Some of these are the translations of documents in "Caithness and Sutherland Records" for the use of which Dr. Bentinck makes handsome acknowledgment. These are followed by Lists of Cathedral Clergy (1304-1610), Lists of Ministers (1569-1878), Lists of Provosts (1631-1672), List of M.P.'s (1639-1706). The volume is completed by a glossary and an excellent index.

A word of praise must be given to the publishers for a beautifully printed work. The whole get-up of the book with its excellent illustrations does credit to the Inverness firm which produced it.

Author and publishers are to be congratulated in giving us an excellent book for the extraordinary low price of half-a-guinea. The author has produced a work which does him honour and will be read by all interested in local history with the keenest pleasure.

D. B.

THE SWORD DANCE OF PAPA STOUR, SHETLAND. A surviving Norse drama. By Alex. Johnson. Pp. 20. Johnson & Greig: Lerwick, [1926.]. 8vo. 19d.

The author modestly describes himself as having "taken part in the performance here described"; in fact he has been the leader of the Papa Stour team and has also taught and led a team in Lerwick. The writing of a book by an actual performer is an original venture. Cecil Sharp invariably found sword dancers of the North of England to be inarticulate men, seldom or only with difficulty able to explain verbally the figures of their dances, and not in the least likely to do so on paper. The distinction brings out the superiority of the education in the North, not to mention the appreciation of it on the part of Shetlanders.

The two descriptions of the dance already in print, Scott's note to *The Pirate* (1822) and Hibbert's in his *Description of the Shetland Isles* (1822), were both taken at second-hand sources that differed in details but were evidently from the same archetype. Each gives St. George's recitation at length and what at first sight appears to be a complete description of the dance. But an analysis of the latter quickly reveals lacunæ and ambiguities, so that a team otherwise ignorant of the tradition could not reconstruct the dance from these sources alone. And as it is, it seems only too likely that some, perhaps a good deal, of the dance has been lost. When Scott gives indications of a figure, an old Papa Stour dancer can remember it, but when his description has the tantalizing clause "after several other evolutions," even the traditional memory seems to fail. But a correct description of the whole dance as now extant makes the tradition safe.

It is impossible to make directions for a sword dance absolutely fool-proof, while it is obvious that a knowledge of the style of performance can be got only through seeing it, but Mr. Johnson's are both clear and meticulous. Here and there one might suggest additions, for instance the word "clockwise" in Fig. 1 and "simultaneously" in Figs. 3 and 6, and the instructions for the "lock" or "star" (probably the most difficult thing in the dance to explain on paper) might be clearer. But, as already remarked, it is necessary to see the dance: the book should be regarded as a reminder, not a complete instructor.

N. O. M. C.

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SHETLAND, 1791-1799. Drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Edited, with introduction and notes, by E. S. Reid Tait. Pp. xxiv, 130. T. & J. Manson: Lerwick. 1925. 4to. 10s. 6d.

The first thing I did was to look at the article on Bressay, to see who owned the island at the period and whether he lived at Gardie, or, if he did not, then who did. I found no answer to these questions. But the article on Unst does give the names of the chief proprietors and much interesting information besides. This section is described as "drawn up from the communications of Thomas Mouat, Esq., of Garth, and the Rev. Mr. James Barclay," and seems to have gained from the collaboration. All the others are compiled by or from contributions of the ministers, with the possible exception of the anonymous article on Nesting. These two contributions give, to my mind, more extensive and livelier details of geography, geology, natural history and miscellaneous facts than do the other writers. "Artichokes of a delicate taste are produced here"; "the meadows . . . are enamelled with a beautiful profusion of wild flowers"; "the beef . . . is of very superior delicacy and flavour"; "the mutton of Unst, Fetlar, and Dunrossness is esteemed the best in the country"; "they (hogs) afford hams that are excellent." The only animals in fact that are not of superlative excellence are the dogs, which "are the common cur kind." The cats evidently are more than usually independent, as they "often desert the houses and live wild among the rocks." "Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders are unknown." A long list of birds includes eagles. Cross-word enthusiasts will be horrified to learn that "the eagles, which are of the species commonly denominated Eern [*sic*], are very ravenous and destructive among the lambs."

The people of Unst, it is stated, "are frank and open in their manners; bold, hardy and humane; and industrious." "Few . . . have been regularly bred to any mechanic art. Yet there are a number of self-taught builders, slaters, wrights, carpenters, tanners, shoemakers, weavers, and tailors, whose proficiency in these different arts is wonderful when compared with their opportunities of improvement." And a few remarks on general life and character: "music and dancing are favourite amusements, especially in winter. Many of the common people play with skill upon the violin. Gin is the spirituous liquor most generally in use . . . Violations of chastity happen now and then. An inordinate taste for finery in dress has, of late, begun to prevail through the island. . . There is no post-office in this island. The only post-house, indeed, in Shetland, is at Lerwick."

I have quoted freely from the Unst article, which has an air of local pride and patriotism lacking in the others. The invariable grumble elsewhere on the alleged wretched lot of the people, combined with disparaging remarks which they would indignantly resent, becomes wearisome. Times and conditions were probably quite as hard as they are now, but one suspects that ministerial

anti-heritor bias has been at work. Occasionally the writer gives his case away, as on p. 11, "No man servant can be got during the fishing season, as they have better wages at the fishing."

The ministers were not all equally interested in the survey, and their attitude is reflected in their contributions. The value and extent of their information is further affected by the exactness or otherwise with which they tackled the long and formidable list of questions set out by Sir John Sinclair. But the book is packed with details, slight, but of great interest. Here are a few quotations on one subject, the fighting services, to which one expects references in time of war:

"A great number of lads engage with the Greenland [fishing] ships. Many of these men are landed when the ships return from Greenland; but many go at last into the navy. It is a fact well ascertained, that in the year 1763, there were 900 Shetland men paid off. What number remained in the fleet after the peace it is impossible to say."

"On the present alarm of war, one hundred men were demanded by the Admiralty. The proportion of this parish (Delting) was six men. Sixteen, however, entered voluntarily;" "20 went from this parish (Aithsting and Sansting) and only eight returned or are alive."

"None of the young men ever enter into the army (Unst);" "During the American war four men enlisted for soldiers, which is very uncommon here (Aithsting and Sandsting);" Fort Charlotte "was garrisoned, until the peace of 1783. It is now committed to the care of a corporal and 4 privates of the train of artillery."

Mr. Reid Tait deserves our gratitude for collecting in one volume the accounts of Shetland—a greater labour than some would imagine—and also for his introduction. But he would have earned still more gratitude if he could have nerved himself to the toil of compiling an index.

N. O. M. C.

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Fairy Tales from Baltic Shores, Folk-lore stories from Estonia. Adapted and translated by Eugenie Matt. Illustrated by Jeannette Berkowitz. Philadelphia : The Penn Publishing Company, 1930. 37 illustrations (7 in colours), pp. 382, 4to. Presented by H.E. The Estonian Minister, Dr. Oskar Kallas.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS, 1921-1930.

ABBREVIATIONS.

S.B., Saga-Book; *M.*, Old-Lore Miscellany; *Y.B.*, Year-Book.

1921.

Elected

1907 Hourston, John W., M.A., Dornock.

1923.

1907 Aitkin, John M., Architect, Lerwick.

1909 Bremner, Andrew, Wick.

1907 Leslie, William, J.P., Stromness.

1906 McLaren, Charles, Liverpool.

1923 Marshall, John, M.A., London.

1907 Stout, George, Glasgow.

1924.

1902 Drever, W. P., Kirkwall.

1894 Gosselin, H. R. H., Bengoe Hall, Herts.

1906 Johnston, C. S. S., Edinburgh.

1907 Laughton, James C., Edinburgh.

1921 Mjelde, M. M., London. "Norse Discoveries of America," *S.B.*, X., 57.

1907 Traill, W. H., Woodwick, Orkney.

1925.

1907 Charleton, W. S., Norwich.

1894 Johnston, Mrs. A. W. (Amy). See Annual Report, 1925. "Gunnlang's Saga Ormstunga," *S.B.*, IX., xiii.; "Women Doctors in the Viking Age," *S.B.*, IX., xvi.; a reading from the "Saga of Eric the Red," *S.B.*, IX., xx.; "Women in Iceland in the Viking Age," *S.B.*, IX. xx., X. x.

1920 Leverhulme, Viscount.

1894 Major, Albany F., O.B.E., F.S.A., Honorary Secretary, 1894-1904; Joint Honorary Editor *S.B.*, 1904; Honorary Editor *S.B.*, 1905-1908; Hon. Vice-President, 1917-1925; member of the Foundation Committee of the "Old Lore Series," 1907-1925 "London, Surrey, and the Anglo-Saxon Conquest," *S.B.* X xii.; "Rune-stones in the Brodgar Circle, Stenness," *M.*, 2-46.

1907 Malcolmson, L., Cunningsburgh.

- 1904 Olsen, O.T., K.D., K.St.O., D.Sc. etc.
- 1909 Rae, Sir Alexander, Wick.
- 1907 Rae, John Spence, Stromness.
- 1907 Robertson, James, California.
- 1907 Sinclair James, Kirkwall.
- 1907 Tait, J. A., Spence's Bridge, B.C.

1926.

- 1900 Flett, Robert, Orphir; Hon. District Secretary. Assisted Mr. A. W. Johnston in excavating the Jarls Bú of Orphir, S.B., III., 174.
- 1907 Inkster, Samuel Macaulay, M.D.Edin., Totness.
- 1907 Reid, Mrs. Robert, Kirkwall.
- 1909 Sinclair, Sir John R. G., Bt., D.S.O., of Dunbeath.
- 1907 Spence, Nicol, Kirkwall.
- 1907 Sutherland, John, Dumbartonshire.
- 1907 Tait, Robert, J.P., Wellington, N.Z.

1927.

- 1902 Eckersley, J. C., Yeadon.
- 1911 Etchells, E. F., London.
- 1903 Goodfellow, Rev. Alexander, Hon. District Secretary, South Ronaldsey.
- 1901 Hægstad, Professor Marius, Oslo, Hon. Life Member.
- 1907 Morgan, Colonel Llewellyn, Swansea.
- 1894 Smith, R. Ford, London.
- 1909 Traill, Gilbert Francis, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1892 Wood, Right Hon. T. McKinnon, P.C., LL.D., etc. First President of the Society, Hon. Vice-President and Hon. Trustee.

1928.

- 1893 Cocks, Alfred Heanage, of Poynetts, Skirmett. "A Boat Journey to Inari," S.B., I., 319.
- 1908 Gosse, Sir Edmund, C.B., LL.D.
- 1906 Hastie, Miss J. A., "Old-Lore" Founder. Reported that she "died many years before."

1929.

- 1907 Auchterlonie, Professor David, Patna College, India.
- 1896 Bugge, Professor Alexander, Norway. "Seafaring and Shipping During the Viking Ages," S.B., VI., 13. "Havelok and Olaf Tryggoason," S.B., VI., 257.

"Costumes, Jewels and Furniture in Viking Times," *S.B.*, VII, 141. "Celtic Tribes in Jutland? A Celtic Divinity Among the Scandinavian Gods?" *S.B.*, IX., 355.

- 1907 Kirkness, W., London.
- 1921 Olsen, Leif Andreas, London.
- 1907 Peace, P., Edinburgh.
- 1909 Rosebery, Earl of, K.T.
- 1907 Shand, James, Dundee.
- 1906 Young, William Andrew, Stirling, "Old-Lore" Founder.
- 1892 Zetland, The Marquess of.

1930.

- 1903 Astley, Rev. Canon H. J. Dukinfield, M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S.L. Scandinavian Motifs in Anglo-Saxon and Norman Ornamentation," *S.B.*, IV., 133.
- 1906 Currie, James, J.P., Edinburgh. A Founder of the Old-lore Series.
- 1906 Gollancz, Professor Sir Israel, K.B.E., Past President. Gringolet. "Gawain's Horse," *S.B.*, V., 104.
- 1903 Mathewson, Rev. Thomas. A Founder of the Old-Lore Series and Honorary District Secretary for Shetland. It was largely through his enthusiasm and exertions that the Old-Lore Series was inaugurated.
- 1897 Mockler-Ferryman, Lt.-Colonel A. F.
- 1907 Peace, T. S., Kirkwall.
- 1909 Robertson, G. A. G., F.C.A., London.
- 1898 Storm, Rev. Pastor A. V., Copenhagen.
- 1892 Stout, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., New Zealand.
- 1906 Taranger, Professor Absalon. Hon. Life Member. Edited Norse documents, Nos. 26-51, in Orkney and Shetland Records, Vol. I.
- 1902 Toller, Professor T. N.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Methods of Work.

During the year 1924 the work of the Society included:—The holding of seven meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects; the publication of the Year-Book, Vols. VI. to XVI.; and Orkney and Shetland Records, Vol. III., Part iii., of the Old-Lore Series; the Saga-Book, Vol. IX., Part ii., is in the press; the social function of the Annual Dinner; and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

The Society to continue the co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known.

Meetings, 1924.

January 8th.—“The Attitude of the Anglo-Saxons towards their Scandinavian Invaders.” By Miss Margaret Ashdown, M.A.

February 5th.—“Beowulf in the Light of Archæology.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Litt.

March 4th.—“Scandinavian Elements in Estonian Folk-Lore.” By His Excellency The Estonian Minister, Dr. Oscar Kallas.

April 16th (Wednesday), St. Magnus Day.—Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for 1923. The Election of Officers for 1924. Followed by a paper on “The Foundation of the Swedish Kingdom.” By Professor Birger Nerman, Ph.D.

May 6th.—“Through Sweden from Malmö to the Polar Sea.” By W. Barnes Steveni, M.J.I. Illustrated by lantern slides.

November 4th.—Inaugural Address. “The Saga of Offa in Denmark and England.” By Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Litt., President. With lantern illustrations, showing 13th century pictures of Offa, his father and dog.

December 2nd.—“Arthur and Æthelstan.” By W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.

The Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Great Western Royal Hotel on June 30th 1924, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. Professor J. G. Robertson, Ph.D., B.Sc., Director of the Scandinavian Studies in the University of London, University College, was entertained as Guest of the Evening.

Mr. Geo. Ainslie Hight, B.Litt., President-retired, was also invited as a Guest of the Evening, but was unable to accept the invitation owing to illness. The President, Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Litt., occupied the Chair. Amongst the members and guests present were:—The Provost of University College (Hon. Vice-President), and Lady Foster; Dr. Ernest Barker, The Principal of King's College; Miss Chambers; Sir Israel Gollancz, K.B.E., F.B.A., D.Litt. (Vice-President); Mr. A. W. Johnston (Vice-President); Mr. J. J. Dodgshon (Hon. Treasurer); Mr. T. Davis Jones (Hon. Auditor); Dr. J. M. Laughton (Councillor); Dr. A. Rugg-Gunn (Councillor), and Mrs. Gunn; Mr. N. O. M. Cameron (Councillor); Miss Eleanor Hull; Mr. Illit Gröndahl, C. M. Oslo (Lecturer in Norwegian); Mr. I. Björkhagen, Phil. Lic. (Lecturer in Swedish); Colonel W. A. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Lennie; Mr. F. P. Marchant; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and Miss Scott; The Norwegian Chaplain in London (The Rev. J. Smidt); Mr. and Mrs. Kittelsen; Mr. W. A. Peterkin, who kindly sang songs by special request, and Mrs. Peterkin; and Mrs. A. W. Johnston (Hon. Secretary).

During the evening music was rendered: Mr. Christen Jul (Vocalist), Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish folk songs; Miss Dorothy Huxtable (Violinist); Miss Josephine Lewis (Pianist).

Publications.

The SAGA-BOOK: Vol. IX., Part ii., is in the press, and will be issued as early as possible this year; and the forthcoming numbers will be issued as soon as possible to all members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

The YEAR-BOOK, 1914-1924. Vols. VI. to XVI., has been issued.

OLD-LORE: No. 63, The Miscellany of the series, will be issued as soon as possible to members who have paid their subscriptions in advance.

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions are reminded to do so at once.

Publication Fund.

The following gifts to the Publication Fund have been received and thanks conveyed to the donors:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. John Bruce
Mr. E. A. Elliott
Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
Mrs. J. J. Stevenson
Dr. A. Rugg-Gunn
The Very Rev. James C. Russell, D.D.
To the Research Fund:			
Miss Margaret Ashdown, M.A.
Mr. John Mooney
To the General Fund:			
Miss Smith Dampier

Library and Museum.

The collection of books, pictures and antiquities is in the charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the "Year-Book."

Gifts of books have been received and thanks conveyed to the donors (see Library additions):—

Miss Mabel Barmby has presented a limited number of copies of "Gisli Sursson"—A Drama, Ballads and Poems of the Old Norse Days and some Translations from the Icelandic. By Beatrice Helen Barmby, with a Preface by Professor F. York Powell. Well bound and suitable as a gift book. Price to Members, 1s. 6d. Published at 3s. 6d. The proceeds to go to the funds of the Society.

In Memory of

Matthias Jochumsson and W. P. Ker:

A brochure was presented to the Members by Sir Israel Gollancz, K.B.E., F.B.A. (Vice-President), entitled "1616-1916." On the Tercentenary Commemoration of SHAKESPEARE, Ultima Thule Sendeth Greetings. An Icelandic Poem, by Matthias Jochumsson, with translation into English by Israel Gollancz.

With deep regret the announcement is made of the loss by death of:—The Rev. A. Bröstrom; Mr. W. P. Drever; Mr. C. S. S. Johnston; and Mr. H. R. H. Gosselin, Life Member.

Membership.

During the year 1924 the Society lost three Subscribing and one Life Member by death, two by resignation; two allowed their membership to lapse, while eight Subscribing Members have been added to the roll.

At the close of the year the membership numbered 406, consisting of 6 Hon. Life Members, 17 Honorary, and 3 Hon. Corresponding, and 163 Subscribers to the SAGA-BOOK, 28 of whom have compounded for their Life Membership; 285 Subscribers to the OLD LORE, and 11 Life Members. *Proceedings* are exchanged with 32 Societies.

Council.

The Council have elected The Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen a Vice-President in Council, and Mr. N. O. M. Cameron a Member of Council.

Adopted by the Council, March 17th, 1925.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting, April 21st, 1925.

R. W. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*

AMY JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

LIABILITIES.

To Sundry Creditors:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Expenses	7 7 0	
Subscriptions in advance:		
“Saga” Book	17 4 6	
“Old Lore” Series	23 8 0	
		47 19 6
“Endowment Fund:—		
Partly invested as per contra.		472 16 3
“Research Fund:—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1924	11 0 0	
ADD: Amount received during the year	1 0 0	
		12 0 0
“Beowulf Account		10 6
“Capital Account:—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1924	296 11 1	
ADD: Balance transferred from Revenue		59 7 6
Account		355 18 7
		<hr/>
		£889 4 10

JOHN J. DODGSHON, Hon. Treasurer.

CASSETON, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

ASSETS.

By Investments of Endowment Fund	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
at cost:—		
£50 23% Consols	44 0 8	
£296 16/6 5% War Loan 1929/47	281 9 8	
		325 10 4
“Sundry Debtors:—		
Subscriptions in arrear:		
“Saga” Book	129 7 0	
“Old Lore” Series	360 6 6	
		489 13 6
“Library Furniture, &c.	7 15 6	
“Elder or Poetic Edda Account:—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1924	31 9 10	
LESS: Sales during year	10 6	
		30 19 4
“Payment in Advance for 1925	31 10 0	
“Cash at Bank	3 16 2	
		<hr/>
		£889 4 10

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society's Library, pictures and antiquities.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrears being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1924.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

To General Expenses:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stationery and Miscellaneous		
Printing	20 5 6	
Insurance	2 5 6	
Telephone	6 0 0	
Postages, Carriage, etc	18 15 7	
Accountancy Fee	7 7 0	
Rent of Hall and Use of Rooms	16 5 6	
Attendance, etc.	14 16 0	
Licence for Armorial Bearings	1 1 0	
Hon. Editor's Honorarium	31 10 0	
Extra Publications		118 6 1
" Annual Dinner, 1924		7 8 3
" "Saga" Book Account		8 19 8
" "Old Lore" Publishing Account		12 3
"		21 16 6
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:—		
"Saga" Book	5 10 0	
"Old Lore"	4 12 6	
Balance transferred to Balance Sheet ..		10 2 6
		59 7 6
		<u>£226 12 9</u>

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Methods of Work.

During the year 1925 the work of the Society included: The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects; the publication of the Saga-Book, Vol. IX., Part II; the Social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year, including the co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known.

Meetings, 1925.

January 6th.—“Celtic Tribes in Jutland? A Celtic Divinity among the Scandinavian Gods?” By Professor Alexander Bugge.

February 3rd.—“Iceland.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Mr. Helgi Zoëga.

March 17th.—“Icelandic Ballads.” By Miss Edith C. Batho, M.A.

April 21st.—Thirty-third Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1924. The Election of Officers for 1925. Followed by a Paper on “The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology.” By Professor Birger Nerman, Ph.D.

November 10th.—“The Fells and Dales of Norway.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Mr. I. C. Gröndahl, M.A.

December 15th.—“Danes and Norwegians in Yorkshire.” By Mr. A. H. Smith, M.A.

The Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt on Thursday, June 25th, 1925, at 7.30 p.m., Professor R. W. Chambers, President, in the chair. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, F.B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., and Lady Vinogradoff were entertained as guests of the evening. The following members and guests were present: Miss Chambers; Mr. N. O. M. Cameron, Councillor; Miss Edith C. Batho; Mr. I. C. Gröndahl, and Mr. H. B. Curwen; Miss Eleanor Hull; Mr. T. Davies Jones, Honorary Auditor and

Solicitor; Mr. A. W. Johnston, Vice-President, Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, Honorary Secretary, Miss G. Lloyd Price and Dr. Hans Holst; Mr. and Mrs. Nils Kittelsen; Mr. E. W. Lynam; Dr. J. M. Laughton, Councillor; Colonel W. A. Lee and Mr. Elsil; Mr. Francis P. Marchant; Mr. Ernest Payne, Councillor, Mrs. E. Payne and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Binstead; Dr. and Mrs. Rugg-Gunn; Miss N. Smith-Dampier.

The Press was represented by *The Times*, *Morning Post*, *Daily Telegraph*, the Press Association, the *Aftonbladet*, of Stockholm, the *Morgenbladet*, of Oslo, and the *Nationaltidende*, of Copenhagen.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, vocalist, and Miss Edith Eatherley, pianist and vocalist.

Publications.

The Saga-Book, Vol. IX., Part ii., has been issued.

Amendment of Laws.

The Council recommend the abolition of the Endowment Fund, so that it may be made available for printing arrears of publications, and that all Compositions for Life Membership be included in the ordinary income of the years in which they are paid.

Gifts to the Funds.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashdown, Miss Margaret ...				1	0	0	1	0	0
Bruce, Mrs. John ...	1	0	0				1	0	0
Cheyne, Sir W. Watson ...				1	1	0	1	1	0
Elliott, Mr. Ernest ...	0	12	6	0	10	0	1	2	6
Jorgensen, Mr. J. ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£2	12	6	£3	11	0	£6	3	6
Mouat, Mr. G. C., gift to Old-Lore ...							0	5	0
							<hr/>		
							£6 8 6		

In Memory of Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston.

The President and Council announce with deep regret that the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. A. Wintle (Amy) Johnston, Life Member of the Society, passed away on Sunday, August 23rd, 1925.

Mrs. Johnston joined the Society in 1894, was Honorary Convener 1901-1904, Honorary Secretary since 1904, Honorary Editor of the *Saga-book* and *Year-Book* since 1914, and Joint Hon. Editor of the *Old-Lore Series* from its foundation in 1907.

The President and Council consider that it would be a fitting tribute to the indefatigable labours of their late Honorary Secretary if Members would now—

- (1) Pay their Annual Subscription for 1926.
- (2) Pay any arrears of Subscription that may be owing.
- (3) Contribute to a Memorial Fund for printing arrears of publications. The cost of printing and paper is still high, and the working expenses of the Society are about doubled, while the Subscription has not been raised. The *Saga-Book* for 1919-1925, and the remaining numbers of the *Old-Lore Series* for 1917-1925, will be issued as soon as funds are available.

The following works were issued in 1914-1925:—

1914: SAGA-BOOK, VIII., Part 2; OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, VII., 4 parts; CAITHNESS and SUTHERLAND RECORDS, I., 8; ORKNEY and SHETLAND RECORDS, I., Index.	1921: OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, IX., 1 (for 1916).
1915: OLD - LORE MISCELLANY, VIII., 4 parts.	1922: SAGA-BOOK, VIII., Index; CAITHNESS & SUTHERLAND RECORDS, I., 9 (for 1916 and 1917).
1919: OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, VII., Index.	1923: ORKNEY and SHETLAND RECORDS, II., 5, and III., 3 (for 1916 and 1917).
1920: SAGA-BOOK, IX., part 1. SAGA-BOOK, VII., Index. OLD- LORE MISCELLANY, VIII., Index.	1924: YEAR-BOOK, 1914-1924, VI.-XVI., in one volume.
	1925: SAGA-BOOK, IX., 2, 1914-1918.

Memorial Fund.

The following donations have been received up to March 27th. It is hoped that those members who have not yet contributed will do so before the end of 1926.

	Saga-Book.			Old-Lore.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ansteensen, Mr. Erl	1	1	0				1	1	0
Ashdown, Miss Margaret	0	10	0				0	10	0
Barinby, Miss Mabel	0	10	6	0	10	6	1	1	0
Batho, Miss Edith C.	0	10	0				0	10	0
Brown, Mr. A. W. W.	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0
Bruce, Mrs. John	0	10	0				0	10	0
Cheyne, Sir W. Watson, Bt. ...				0	10	0	0	10	0
Collingwood, Mr. W. G.	1	1	0				1	1	0
Dowson, Mr. F. W.				0	10	0	0	10	0
Fox, Mr. C. E.	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Gollancz, Sir Israel	1	1	0				1	1	0
Gray, Mrs. E. B.	2	12	6	2	12	6	5	5	0
Gray, Mr. Donald C.	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Gröndahl, Mr. I. C.	1	0	0				1	0	0
Hamilton, Sir Robert	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Hulbert, Mr. H. J.	0	10	6	0	10	6	1	1	0
Hull, Miss Eleanor	0	10	6				0	10	6
Jones, Mr. T. Davies				1	1	0	1	1	0

Jónsson, Prof. Finnur	...	...	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Knudsen, Sir Karl	...	...	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Laughton, Dr. J. M.	...	...	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Mawer, Prof. Allen	...	...	0	10	6				0	10	6
Mooney, Mr. John	...	...				0	2	6	0	2	6
Mouat, Mr. John (Edinburgh)	...	...	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Olsen, Prof. Magnus	...	...	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Patterson, Mr. A. Henry	...	...	1	11	6	1	11	6	3	3	0
Payne, Mr. Ernest	...	...	0	10	6	0	10	6	1	1	0
Ritch, Mr. A. J.	...	...				1	1	0	1	1	0
Robertson, Mr. G. A. G.	...	...				0	7	6	0	7	6
Salvesen, Lord	...	...	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Shand, Mr. James	...	...				0	2	6	0	2	6
Sinclair, Mrs. George	...	...				3	0	0	3	0	0
Smith-Dampier, Miss N.	...	...	1	7	0				1	7	0
Smith, Sir Malcolm	...	...	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Stuart, Mrs. A.	...	...	0	14	0				0	14	0
Tait, Mr. E. S. Reid	...	...				1	1	0	1	1	0
Taranger, Prof. A.	...	...	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Woolley, Mr. Ernest	...	...	1	1	0				1	1	0
Young, Mr. Wm. Andrew	...	...	2	10	0	2	10	0	5	0	0
			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
			£30 4 6			£28 4 0			£58 8 6		

The President, Council and the Trustees have already presented Mr. A. W. Johnston with a generous token of their appreciation and sympathy.

Library and Museum.

The collection of books, pictures, and antiquities is in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian, until arrangements are made for its reception in some suitable public institution. A catalogue has been printed, and may be obtained for 6d. The Hon. Librarian will be glad to accept gifts of books and antiquities to the Library and Museum. Members may obtain books on loan on payment of carriage both ways. Additions to the Library are printed in the Year-Book.

Membership.

The names of the following members were removed from the Register at the end of the year, and their arrears of subscriptions struck off as irrecoverable—temporarily, it is hoped, in many cases, viz. :—

	No.
1. Those whose addresses are unknown. (During and since the war many members changed their address without giving notice of same)	20
2. Those whose death before 1925 has only now been reported	8
3. Those who allege previous resignation which had not been received	11
4. Those whose arrears are irrecoverable	4
5. A new member whose election has lapsed	1
Total	44

In addition to the above the Society lost the following members in 1925: By death—1 Honorary Life, 1 Honorary, 2 Life and 5 Subscribing Members; and by resignation—1 Subscribing Member, while 3 Honorary Life, 1 Life and 4 Subscribing Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1925 (exclusive of those struck off and resigned, but inclusive of those who died during the year) consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	...	9
Honorary Members	...	...	...	15
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	...	2
Subscribing Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	42
" " Old-Lore	...	...	...	143
" " Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	105
Life Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	*27
" " Old-Lore	...	...	...	10
" " Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	3
Total No. of Members				356

* One Life Member of Saga-Book is also an Annual Subscriber to Old-Lore.

From the above table it will be seen that there were:—

	Annual Subscriptions. Life Subscriptions.				Total.
Saga-Book	147	30	177
Old-Lore	249	13	262
Totals	396	43	439

Honorary Life Members.

The Council elected in 1925 as Honorary Life Members: Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Professor Magnum Olsen, and Dr. Haakon Shetelig.

It is with deep regret that they have to announce the death of Sir Paul Vinogradoff on December 19th, 1925.

Council.

Professor R. W. Chambers, President, retires on April 27th, 1926, having completed his two years of office.

The Council appointed Mr. A. W. Johnston as Honorary Secretary *pro tempore*.

Adopted by the Council, March 16th, 1926.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting, April 27th, 1926.

R. W. CHAMBERS, *President*.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary*.

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

LIABILITIES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Sundry Creditors:—			
For Expenses	...	7 18 9	
" Printing and Binding	...	145 13 5	
" Subscriptions in advance:			
" Saga-Book "	...	£34 11 0	
" Old-Lore "	...	£43 8 3	
		<u>77 19 3</u>	<u>231 11 5</u>
" Endowment Fund:—			
(Partly invested as per contra.)	...		492 18 9
" Research Fund:—			
Balance as at 1st January, 1925	...	12 0 0	
ADD: Amount received during the			
year	...	3 11 0	
		<u>15 11 0</u>	
" Beowulf Account:—			
Balance as at 1st January, 1925	...	10 6	
ADD: Amount received during the			
year	...	1 1 0	
		<u>11 11 6</u>	
" Capital Account			
LESS: Excess of Expenditure over			
Income for the year 1925		355 18 7	
		<u>300 18 0</u>	<u>55 0 7</u>
			<u>£796 13 3</u>
ASSETS.			
By Investments of Endowment Fund			
at cost:—			
£50 2½% Consols	...	44 0 8	
£296/16/6 5% War Loan 1929/47	...	281 9 8	
		<u>325 10 4</u>	
* Market Value £325 16s. 3d.			
as at 31st December, 1925.			
" Sundry Debtors:—			
Subscriptions in arrear:			
" Saga-Book "	...	75 12 0	
" Old-Lore "	...	259 2 0	
		<u>334 14 0</u>	
" Library Furniture, etc.			
	...	7 15 6	
" Elder or Poetic Edda Account			
	...	30 19 4	
" Payment in Advance for 1926			
	...	31 10 0	
" Cash at Bank			
	...	66 4 1	

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society's Library, pictures and antiquities.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrears being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1925.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

JOHN J. DODGSHON, Hon. Treasurer.

CASSELLTON, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

To General Expenses:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stationery and Miscellaneous	...	26 2 6	72 8 6
Printing, etc.	...	2 5 6	118 16 9
Insurance	...	12 19 0	...
Postages, Carriage, etc.	...	7 7 0	...
Accountancy Fee	...	...	...
Rent of Hall and use of Rooms for Meetings	...	8 18 6	...
Attendance, etc.	...	13 5 6	...
Licence for Armorial Bearings	...	1 1 0	...
Hon. Editor's Honorarium	...	31 10 0	...
"Year-Book"	...	103 9 0	...
"Saga-Book"	...	220 18 2	...
"Old-Lore"	...	29 3 7	...
Publishing Account	...	3 5 9	...
Backworks "Old-Lore"	...	1 10 0	...
Annual Dinner, 1925	...	12 16 9	...
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:—	...	...	...
"Saga-Book"	...	50 14 0	...
"Old-Lore"	...	117 14 6	...
		168 8 6	...
			£539 11 9

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Methods of Work.

During the year 1926 the work of the Society included: The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year, including the co-operation with the University of London Committee for the Promotion of Scandinavian Studies, in making the scheme known.

Meetings, 1926.

January 19th.—“The Earliest Runes.” By Professor E. V. Gordon, M.A.

February 16th.—“Icelandic Folklore.” By Miss H. McMillan Buckhurst, M.A.

March 16th.—“Some Aspects of the Eighteenth Century’s Interest in the North.” By Professor J. G. Robertson, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc.

April 27th.—Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1925. The election of Officers for 1926. Followed by a paper on “The Transition from Norse to Lowland Scotch in Shetland, 1600-1850. A study in the decay of one language, and its influence upon the language that supplanted it.” By Professor George T. Flom, M.A., Ph.D.

November 9th.—Recitation of Norwegian Poetry. By Miss Arna Henri.

December 7th.—“The Scapegoat in Northern Religion.” By Dr. G. Schütte.

The Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt, on Thursday, June 24th, 1926, at 7.30 p.m., Miss N. Smith-Dampier, President, in the chair. Professor R. W. Chambers, D.Litt., past President, and Mr. Louis W. Sambon, M.D., were entertained as guests of the Society. The following members and guests were also present: Mrs. Sambon; Miss Chambers, Mr. A. W. Johnston and Miss Karilla Björnsdóttir; Miss Margaret Ashdown and Miss H. A. C. Green; Mr. I. C. Gröndahl; Miss Edith Batho and Miss Eileen Taylor; Lady Hamilton and Miss Christopher; Mr. E. W. Lynam and Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp; Mr. N. O. M. Cameron, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn and six guests; Mr. F. P. Marchant; Mr. Donald C. Gray and Mrs. James Gray; Lord Salvesen; Miss Helen McMillan Buckhurst and Miss M. E. Seaton; Miss de Chaumont and Miss Augusta Wilson; Dr. J. M. Laughton; Mr. T. Davies Jones; Mr. J. J. Dodgshon; Dr. and Mrs. Spence Melville; Mr. E. R. Eddison; Miss M. Roseby.

The Press was represented by *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Glasgow Herald* and a representative of the Scandinavian Press.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, vocalist, and Miss Edith Eatherley, pianiste, "Songs at the Piano."

Publications.

INDEX TO SAGA-BOOK, Vol. IX. (SAGA-BOOK, Vol. X., Part i., CAITHNESS & SUTHERLAND RECORDS, Vol. I., Part x., OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, Vol. IX., Part ii., and YEAR-BOOK, Vol. XVII., are in preparation.

Gifts to the Funds.

Received 1926 to September 1927.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Miss Margaret Ashdown	0	5	0		
Mrs. Bruce, of Sumburgh	2	0	0		
Mr. E. R. Eddison	0	10	0		
Mr. Ernest A. Elliott	0	12	6		
Mr. J. Jorgensen	1	0	0	1	0
Mr. Walter Oliver				3	2
Duke of Portland (Old-Lore)				2	2
Miss N. Smith-Dampier (Dinner Fund)	1	9	6		
	£5 17 0			£6 40		

In Memory of Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston.

Received up to September, 1927.

	Saga-Book.			Old-Lore.			Total.		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Already Received	30	4	6	28	4	58	8	6
Prof. R. W. Chambers	1	11	6	1	11	3	3	0
Mrs. Duff-Dunbar				0	5	0	5	0
Mr. Ernest A. Elliott	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Dr. John Leask	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Mr. W. R. L. Lowe	2	2	0			2	2	0
Mr. Erling Monsen	5	0	0	5	0	10	0	0
Professor Birger Nerman	0	10	0			0	10	0
Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
Sir Robert Stout	1	10	0	1	10	3	0	0
Mrs. James Thomason				0	7	0	7	6
Sheriff T. Trotter				0	17	0	17	6
Rev. A. Stuart Wilton	0	10	6			0	10	6
The Marquess of Zetland	1	11	6	1	11	3	3	0
	£46 1 0			£42 8 0			£88 9 0		

Library and Museum.

The late Mr. Albany F. Major bequeathed to the Society those of his books which the Society did not already possess, numbering in all about one hundred volumes of valuable works, a complete list of which will appear in the next issue of the YEAR-BOOK. The executors also most kindly gave his set of OLD-LORE publications and copies of Miss Bray's EDDA.

The collection of books has now been transferred to Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.3. As soon as the Library has been arranged, members will receive due notice as to how it may be consulted and books may be obtained on loan.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to the Central Library for Students, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C.1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the YEAR-BOOK.

Membership.

In 1926 the names of 63 members were removed from the Register and their arrears of subscriptions struck off as irrecoverable—temporarily, it is hoped, in many cases; viz., those (1) whose addresses are unknown, (2) whose death before 1926 has now only been reported, (3) who allege previous resignation which had not been received, (4) whose arrears are irrecoverable, and (5) whose election lapsed. Besides these, the Society lost the following Members in 1926: By death, 1 Honorary and 12 Subscribing Members, and by resignation 2 Subscribing Members; while 8 Honorary and 16 Subscribing Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1926 (exclusive of those struck off, resigned and dead) consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	...	8
Honorary Members	...	...	...	21
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	...	2
Subscribing Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	35
„ „ Old-Lore	...	...	...	82
„ „ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	100
Life Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	25
„ „ Old-Lore	...	...	...	10
„ „ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	3
Total number of Members	...	...	...	286

There are 163 Subscribers to the SAGA-BOOK, and 195 to the OLD-LORE SERIES.

Adopted by the Council, July 23rd, 1927.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting, December 6th, 1927.

N. SMITH-DAMPIER, *Chairman.*

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

LIABILITIES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	
To Sundry Creditors:—				By Investments at cost:—	
For Expenses	7 7 0			\$50 2½% Consols	44 0 8
" Subscriptions in advance:				\$236/16/6 5% War Loan 1929/47	231 9 8
" "Saga-Book"	£9 13 6				
" "Old-Lore"	£5 5 6			* Market Value at 31.12.1926	325 10 4
		15 19 0			
Research Fund:—			23 6 0	Sundry Debtors:—	
Balance as at 1st January, 1926	15 11 0			Subscriptions in arrear:	
ADD: Amount received during the				"Saga-Book"	29 10 6
year	2 2 0			"Old-Lore"	44 13 0
			17 13 0		
" Beowulf Account:—				Library Furniture, etc.	7 15 6
Balance as at 1st January, 1926	1 11 6			Elder or Poetic Edda Account	30 19 4
ADD: Amount received during the				Payment in Advance for 1927	31 10 0
the year	3 11 0			Cash in Hand	4 10 10
		5 2 6			
" Bank Overdraft		165 7 11			
" Capital Account:—					
As at 31st December, 1925	55 0 7				
ADD: Amount transferred from					
"Endowment Fund" in ac-					
cordance with Resolution					
passed at last Annual General					
Meeting	492 18 9				
		547 19 4			
LESS: Excess of Expenditure over					

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society's

NOTE.—The above mentioned Assets do not include the value of back numbers of the publications, nor the value of the Society's library, pictures and antiquities.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrears being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1926.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

N. O. M. CAMERON, Hon. Treasurer.
CASSLETON, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

N. O. M. CAMERON, Hon. Treasurer.

£474 9 6

263 0 1

526

17 13 0

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REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

To General Expenses:
Stationery, Miscellaneous
Printing, etc.
Insurance .. .
Postages, Carriage, etc.
Accountancy Fee .. .
Rent of Hall and use of Rooms for Meetings .. .
Attendance, etc.
Fors Shelving .. .
Licence for Armorial Bearings .. .
Hon. Editor's Honorarium .. .
" Saga-Book "
" Old-Lore " Publishing Account .. .
Annual Dinner, 1926 .. .
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:- "Saga-Book " "Old-Lore "
£ s. d. 17 0 6 2 5 6 15 8 1 7 7 0 20 9 6 12 0 0 31 0 3 1 1 0 31 10 0 138 1 10 128 7 1 10 10 0 8 13 2 44 19 0 208 17 0 253 16 0
<hr/>
£539 8 1

£539 8 1

By Subscriptions:-
“Saga-Book” .. .
“Old-Lore” .. .
, , Subscriptions to Mrs. A. W. Johnston’s Memorial Fund:-
“Saga-Book” .. .
“Old-Lore” .. .
, , Donations:-
“Saga-Book ” .. .
, , Sales of Books:-
Back works .. .
Extra Publications .. .
Interest on Investments .. .
, , Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income transferred to Balance Sheet ...
£ s. d. 66 16 6 83 8 3 33 4 6 29 15 6 1 0 0 21 16 7 2 5 10 24 2 5 16 1 8 284 19 3
<hr/>
£539 8 1

£539 8 1

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Methods of Work.

During the year 1927 the work of the Society included: The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

The Thirty-Fifth Session.

Meetings, 1927.

January 4th.—“A Norse Camp at Brandon, Suffolk.” By Mr. Claude Morley.

Inaugural Address on “Danish Ballads.” By the President, Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S.

February 1st.—“Scandinavian Myth in 17th Century England.” By Miss M. E. Seaton, M.A.

March 1st.—“Hans Andersen’s Fairy Tales in relation to Scandinavian Folklore.” By Mr. J. H. Helweg, M.A., Queen Alexandra Lecturer in Danish, University College, London.

March 29th.—“Rorik of Jutland and Rurik of the Russian Chronicles.” By Colonel N. T. Belaiew, C.B.

November 8th.—“A Chat on Iceland,” illustrated by Lantern Slides. By Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C.

December 6th.—Thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1926. The election of Officers for 1927. Followed by a paper on “Scandinavian Influence on the Scot and the Scottish dialect.” By Lord Salvesen.

The Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt, on Thursday, June 30th, 1927, at 7.30 p.m., Miss N. Smith-Dampier, President, in the chair. H. E. The Finnish Minister, M. Saastamoinen and Dr. Anna Paues, were entertained as the guests of the Society. The following Members and guests were also present: Miss Margaret Ashdown with Misses D. G. Poole, A. Dexter and L. Morris; Miss Edith Batho and guest; Colonel N. T. Belaiew; Miss Helen McMillan Buckhurst with Professor and Mrs. Kemp Malone; Mr. N. O. M. Cameron, Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. R. L. Fulford; Mr. Donald Gray and Mrs. E. B. Gray; Captain G. W. Haws; Miss Eleanor Hull; Mr. T. D. Jones; Mr. A. W. Johnston and Miss Asta Moller; H. E. The Latvian Minister, M. F.

Vesmans with M. K. Students, first secretary of the Legation and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Zelming; Mr. and Mrs. E. Lynam; Mr. F. P. Marchant; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Payne with Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Marshall; Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn with six guests; Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp; Mr. Ernest Woolley. Mr. and Mrs. Landstad and Mr. and Mrs. Erling Monsen were unable to attend.

The Press was represented by *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Scotsman*, and Mrs. Kittelsen representing the Scandinavian Press.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, vocalist, and Miss Nora Brightwell, pianiste, "Songs at the Piano."

Publications.

Index to SAGA-BOOK, Vol. IX., SAGA-BOOK, Vol. X., Part i., CATHNESS AND SUTHERLAND RECORDS, Vol. I., Part x. (issued in 1928), OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, Vol. IX., Part ii., and YEAR BOOK, Vol. XVII., are in preparation.

Gifts to the Funds.

Received 1927 to September 1928.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Miss Margaret Ashdown ...				0	5	0
Mr. Ernest A. Elliott	0	12	6	0	10	0
Mr. E. R. Eddison	1	0	0			
Miss Keichner				1	0	0
Mr. Erling Monsen	100	0	0			
Mr. Walter Oliver				1	1	0
The Duke of Portland				1	1	0
Anonymous	40	0	0	10	0	0
	£	141	12 6	£	13	17 0

In Memory of Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston.

Received up to September, 1928.

	Sago-Book.			Old-Lore.			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Already Received	46	1	0	42	8	0	88	9	0
Mr. William Traill				1	0	0	1	0	0
Mr. John Mooney				0	10	0	0	10	0
	£46	1	0	£43	18	0	£89	19	0

Library and Museum.

The collection of books has now been transferred to Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.3. As soon as the Library has been arranged, members will receive due notice as to how it may be consulted and books may be obtained on loan.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to the Central Library for Students, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C.1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Librarian. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the YEAR-BOOK.

Membership.

In 1927 the Society lost the following Members: By death, 1 Honorary, 1 Founder of Old-Lore and 4 Subscribing Members, and by resignation 5 Subscribing Members; while 2 Honorary and 9 Subscribing Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1927 consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	...	8
Honorary Members	...	...	...	21
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	...	3
Subscribing Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	32
„ „ Old-Lore	...	...	...	72
„ „ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	103
Life Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	25
„ Old-Lore	...	...	...	8
„ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	3
Total number of Members	...	...	...	275

There are 163 Subscribers to the SAGA-BOOK, and 186 to the OLD-LORE SERIES.

Adopted by the Council, July 28th, 1928.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting, November 6th, 1928.

N. SMITH-DAMPIER, *Chairman*.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary*.

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Sundry Creditors:—		
For Expenses	7 7 0	
“ Subscriptions in Advance:		
“ Saga-Book ”	£6 13 0	
“ Old-Lore ”	£5 3 9	
	<u>11 16 9</u>	19 3 9
“ Research Fund:—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1927	17 13 0	
ADD: Amount received during the year	11 10 0	
	<u>29 3 0</u>	
“ Beowulf Account:—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1927	5 2 6	
ADD: Amount received during the year	2 12 6	
	<u>7 15 0</u>	
“ Capital Account:—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1927	263 0 1	
ADD: Profit on sale of Investments	2 3 6	
	<u>265 3 7</u>	
ADD: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year 1927	113 8 10	378 12 5
	<u>£434 14 2</u>	
ASSETS.		
By Library Furniture, etc.		£ s. d.
Balance as at 1st January, 1927		7 15 6
Additions during the year		2 10 8
		<u>10 6 2</u>
“ Elder or Poetic Edda Account		30 19 4
“ Sundry Debtors:—		
Subscriptions in arrear:		
“ Saga-Book ”	26 11 0	
“ Old-Lore ”	40 10 6	
Annual Dinner	4 13 6	
	<u>71 15 0</u>	
“ Payment in Advance for 1928		31 10 0
“ Cash:—		
In Hand	2 4 6	
At Bank	287 19 2	
	<u>290 3 8</u>	
		<u>£434 14 2</u>

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrears being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1927.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

N. O. M. CAMERON, Hon. Treasurer.

CASSELLTON, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

Viking Society for Northern Research.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

To General Expenses:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Subscriptions:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, Stationery, and Sundries	21 10 11		“ Saga-Book ”	70 5 0	
Insurance	2 5 6		“ Old-Lore ”	97 15 9	
Postages, Carriage, etc.	7 17 4				168 0 9
Accountancy Fee	7 7 0		“ Subscriptions to Mrs. A. W. Johnston’s Memorial Fund:—		
Use of Rooms for Meetings	12 12 0		“ Saga-Book ”	2 14 0	
Attendance, etc.	9 0 0		“ Old-Lore ”	2 6 0	
Removal of Library to Westfield College	5 0 0				5 0 0
Bank Charges	4 14 1		“ Donations:—		
Licence for Armorial Bearings	1 1 0		“ Saga-Book ”	41 17 6	
Honorarium, Hon. Editor’s	31 10 0		“ Sales of Books:—		
Assist. Hon. Secretary	5 5 0	108 2 10	Backworks “ Saga-Book ”	5 3 6	
.. Annual Dinner, 1927		7 9 0	“ Old-Lore ”	1 18 0	
.. Purchase of Backworks “ Old-Lore ”		1 10 0	Extra Publications	1 8 4	
.. Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:—					8 9 10
“ Saga-Book ”		1 4 6	Interest on Investments		8 7 1
Balance, being in Excess of Income over					
Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		113 8 10			
					£231 15 2
					£231 15 2

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Methods of Work.

During the year 1928 the work of the Society included: The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

The Thirty-Sixth Session.

Meetings, 1928.

January 10th.—“The character of Snorri the Priest. A comparison of the several accounts.” By Mr. C. V. Deane.

February 7th.—“Scandinavian Visitors to England in the Seventeenth Century.” By Miss M. E. Seaton, M.A.

March 6th.—“Early Nicknames and Surnames in the North of England.” By Dr. A. H. Smith.

April 17th.—“The Bodö Affair, 1818-1855. An Anglo-Norse diplomatic incident.” By Mr. G. M. Gathorne-Hardy.

November 6th.—Thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1927. The election of Officers for 1928. Followed by a paper on “England and the English in the Icelandic Sagas.” By Miss Julia Keays-Young, B.Litt., M.A.

December 4th.—“Ibsen's Life as reflected in his Plays.” By Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A.

The Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt, on Thursday, June 27th, 1928, at 7.30 p.m., Miss N. Smith-Dampier, President, in the chair. Miss A. E. F. Horniman, Miss Svbil Arundale and Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie, were entertained as the guests of the Society. The following Members and guests were present:—Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Lady Gomme and Mr. Gomme, Mr. Edward Lynam, Mr. Ernest Woolley, Mr. Erling Monsen with Mr. M. Mortensen and Mr. R. D. Prag, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Payne with Mrs. Kinder and Mr. Charles L. Smith, Mr. F. P. Marchant, Mr. T. D. Jones; Mr. N. O. M. Cameron, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn and Mrs. D. M. Fulford with eight guests, Mrs. James Gray, Mr. D. C. Gray, Miss Edith C. Batho with four guests, Mr. A. W. Johnston, Miss H. T. McMillan Buckhurst, and Miss Marv N. Hensman, the President entertained six guests—Dr. J. M. Loughton was unable to attend.

The Press was represented by *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Scotsman*, and Mrs. Kittelsen for the Scandinavian Press.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Mr. Edward Brightwell and Miss Edith Eatherley.

Publications.

Index to SAGA-BOOK, Vol. IX., SAGA-BOOK, Vol. X., Part ii., OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, Vol. IX., Part ii., and YEAR-BOOK, Vol. XVII., are in preparation. SAGA-BOOK, Vol. X., Part i.; CAITHNESS & SUTHERLAND RECORDS, Vol. I., Part xi., have been issued.

Gifts to the Funds.

Received September, 1928, to September, 1929.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Miss Margaret Ashdown	3	0	0			
Mr. Ernest A. Elliott	1	0	0			
Mr. E. R. Eddison	1	0	0			
Professor Allen Mawer	1	1	0			
John Mooney	0	10	0			
Miss C. Nicolson	0	5	0			
Mr. Walter Oliver				1	1	0
The Duke of Portland				1	1	0
Sir Robert Stout	3	0	0			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£9	16	0	£2	2	0

Library and Museum.

The Library is at present housed at Westfield College (University of London), 8, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

It is now available for members, and books will be forwarded by post, for which members will be required to pay postage. The Library may also be visited and books obtained on any afternoon, if notice is received the previous day.

Borrowers will be asked to return all books during the first week in July, and no books will be issued during this period, to allow for an annual checking of the Library..

All communications should be addressed to the Librarian of the Viking Society Library, Westfield College, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to the Central Library for Students, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C.1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the YEAR-BOOK.

Mr. F. T. Norris, past Hon. Editor of the SAGA-BOOK, has presented to the Society his paper on "The Thingsteads of Great Britain," together with 40 blocks of illustrations for same. He has also presented back numbers of the SAGA-BOOK and OLD-LORE SERIES, along with 17 copies of RUINS OF THE SAGA-TIME IN ICELAND, forming Vol. 2 of the extra series of the Society, which is out of print.

Jubilee Congress of the Folk-Lore Society.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. W. Johnston, attended the above mentioned Congress, on September 19th-25th, as the Delegate of the Viking Society.

Membership.

In 1928 the Society lost the following Members: By death 1 Honorary Life, 1 Honorary, and 1 Life Member (Saga-Book) and by resignation 12 Subscribing Members; while 1 Honorary, 1 Hon. Corresponding, 10 Subscribing, and 3 Life Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1928 consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	...	8
Honorary Members	...	...	...	24
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	...	4
Subscribing Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	30
„ „ Old-Lore	...	...	...	68
„ „ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	...	...	...	104
Life Members—Saga-Book	...	...	...	27
„ Old-Lore	...	...	...	13
„ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	—	—	—	3
Total number of Members				281

There are 163 Subscribers to the SAGA-BOOK, and 190 to the OLD-LORE SERIES, including two Life Members (Saga-Book) who are annual subscribers to Old-Lore.

Through an oversight, 2 Old-Lore Life Members, 1 Saga-Book Life Member, and 2 Honorary Members were omitted in the enumeration of Members in the Annual Report for 1927.

Adopted by the Council, St. Magnus Day, April 16th, 1929.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting, November 5th, 1929.

N. SMITH-DAMPIER, *Chairman.*

A. W. JOHNSTON, }
K. I. JOHNSTON, } *Honorary Secretaries.*

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

LIABILITIES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Sundry Creditors:—			
For Expenses ... ..	...	39 5 2	
" Subscriptions in advance:			
" Saga-Book "	£6 1 0		
" Old-Lore "	£5 10 9		
		11 11 9	
			50 16 11
" Research Fund:—			
Balance as at 1st January, 1928 ... ..	...	29 3 0	
ADD: Amount received during the year ... ..	...	2 16 0	
			31 19 0
" Beowulf Account:—			
Balance as at 1st January, 1928 ... ..	...	7 15 0	
ADD: Amount received during the year ... ..	...	2 2 0	
			9 17 0
" Capital Account:—			
Balance as at 1st January, 1928 ... ..	...	378 12 5	
ADD: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year 1928 ... ..	...	4 4 8	
			382 17 1
			<u>£475 10 0</u>
ASSETS.			
By Library Furniture, etc.:—			
Balance as at 1st January, 1928 ... ..	...	10 6 2	
Additions ... ..	...	1 5 0	
			11 11 2
" Elder or Poetic Edda			23 6 3
" Sundry Debtors:—			
Subscriptions in arrear:			
" Saga-Book " ... ..	...	32 19 0	
" Old-Lore " ... ..	...	39 8 0	
Annual Dinner ... ..	...	5 3 0	
			77 10 0
" Payments in Advance for 1929			42 0 0
" Cash:—			
In Hand ... ..	...	2 9 7	
At Bank ... ..	...	313 13 0	
			<u>316 2 7</u>

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrears being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1928.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

N. O. M. CAMERON, Hon. Treasurer.

CASSELLTON, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

Viking Society for Northern Research. **REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.**

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To General Expenses:—				
Printing, Stationery, and Sundries	...	43 4 5		
Insurance	...	2 16 3		73 10 6
Postages, Carriage, etc.	...	4 17 10		90 0 6
Accountancy Fee	...	7 7 0		
Use of Rooms for Meetings, including				163 11 0
2 Meetings in 1927	...	25 14 6		
Attendance, etc.	...	11 0 0		
Licence for Armoria Bearings	...	1 1 0		5 0
Honorariums, Hon. Editor	...	31 10 0		5 0
Assist. Hon. Secretary	...	5 5 0		
			132 16 0	
Annual Dinner, 1928	...		18 1 8	
"Old-Lore" Publishing Account	...		75 8 3	
"Saga-Book" Publishing Account	...		16 13 0	
Purchase of Backworks "Saga-Book"	...		1 10 0	
Subscriptions written off as irrecoverable:—				
Balance written off Edda Account	...	19 1		1 10 6
"Saga-Book"	...	9 14 0		7 6 6
"Old-Lore"	...	19 17 0		1 2 8
			30 10 1	
Balance, being Excess of Income over				
Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet			4 4 8	
				£279 3 8
By Subscriptions:—				
"Saga-Book"	...			
"Old-Lore"	...			
Subscriptions to Mrs. A. W. Johnston's Memorial Fund:—				
"Saga-Book"	...			5 0
"Old-Lore"	...			5 0
Donations:—				
General Fund	...			105 3 0
Sales of Books:—				
Backworks "Saga-Book"	...			1 10 6
Backworks "Old-Lore"	...			7 6 6
Extra Publications	...			1 2 8
				9 19 8

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Methods of Work.

During the year 1929 the work of the Society included: The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers on Northern Subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

The Thirty-Seventh Session.

Meetings, 1929.

January 15th.—“Danish History as seen in the Ballads.” By Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S., *President*.

February 12th.—“Viking Associations with Exeter.” By Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke, M.A.Cantab.

March 5th.—“The Jutes in Scotland in the fourth and fifth centuries.” By Captain George W. Haws.

April 16th.—“New points in the History of Iceland.” By Dr. Jón Stefánsson, *Hon. Vice-President*.

November 5th.—Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1928. The election of Officers for 1929. Followed by a paper on “Björnson as a Dramatist.” By Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A., *President*.

December 10th.—“Early maps of Scandinavia and Iceland.” By Mr. Edward W. Lynam, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Treasurer*.

The Annual Dinner.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt, on Thursday, June 27th, 1929, at 7.30 p.m., Miss N. Smith-Dampier, *President*, in the chair. Mr. Halldór Hermannsson was entertained as the guest of the Society. The following members and guests were present:—Miss Eleanor Hull with Mrs. Hasluck and Miss Meade; the *President's* guests—Captain Buckley, R.N., Mrs. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Helweg, Miss Edwards, Miss Noakes, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Mrs. Brabazon Sowther, Mr. Olaf Baker and Mr. Cyril Hudson; Mr. N. O. M. Cameron, *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. J. C. W. Horne, Mr. C. B. Oldman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lynam, Mr. and Mrs. R. Farquharson Sharp, Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lloyd-Willey, Mr. Francis P. Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Woolley; Mr. and Mrs. Erling Monsen, with Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Martensen, Mr. Eyvind Holstö, and Mr. Munthe Haas; Mr. Eric R. Eddison and Mr. J. R. Hamilton, Miss de Chaumont and

guest, Dr. Jón Stefánsson, Rev. A. O. T. and Mrs. Hellerström, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, Monorary Secretaries, with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rowe. Mr. and Mrs. H. Landstad were unable to attend.

The Press was represented by "The Times," "The Daily Telegraph," The Press Association, and Mrs. Kittelsen for the Scandinavian Press.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Mr. Whitworth Mitton and Mr. Edward Brightwell. Besoni, from Maskelyne's Theatre, conjurer and ventriloquist, gave an entertainment.

Publications.

Index to SAGA-BOOK, Vol. IX., SAGA-BOOK, Vol. X., Part ii., OLD-LORE MISCELLANY, Vol. IX., Part ii., have been issued. YEAR BOOK, Vol. XVII., SAGA-BOOK, Vol. XI., Part i., and OLD LORE MISCELLANY, Vol. IX., Part iii., are in preparation. "THE POETIC EDDA IN THE LIGHT OF ARCHÆOLOGY," by Professor Birger Nerman, will be privately printed for Subscribers at 6s. net, and afterwards published at 7s. 6d. net in December. A form of Subscription will be sent to members.

Gifts to the Funds.

Received October 1929 to September 1930.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Miss Edith C. Batho	...	0	10	0		
Mr. Thomas Brown	...	0	1	6	0	1
Mr. E. R. Eddison	...	1	0	0		
Miss S. Edmonds	...	5	5	0		
Miss J. Keays-Young	...	0	5	0		
Mr. W. Lloyd-Willey	...	1	0	0		
Professor Allen Mawer	...	0	10	6		
Mr. A. Shaw Mellor	...	0	2	6		
Mr. John Mooney	...	0	10	0		
Mr. Walter Oliver	...				1	1
The Duke of Portland	...				2	2
Sir Archibald Sinclair	...	0	10	6		
Miss N. Smith-Dampier	...	1	10	0		
	£11	5	0	£3	4	0

Publications Fund and Canvass for Members.

The Council issued the following Statement and Appeal to Members:—

The following is a statement of the Membership and Subscription Income at the commencement of the Great War and in 1928, together with an estimate of same for the current year, 1930.

Year.	Subscribing Members.	Saga-Book.	Saga-Book and Old-Lore.	Old-Lore.	Subscrip- tions.	Income at about 10/- per Sub- scription.
1914	552=	108+	91+	353=	643	£300
1928	202=	30+	104+	68=	306	£163
1930	195=	30+	105+	60=	300	£146

The Arrears of Subscription for 1929 and before, amount to £67, of which £18 8s. 6d. have been paid this year and are not included in the above Statement.

At present there are 43 Life Members, in addition to the above Subscribing Members, and their Compounded Subscriptions are included in the ordinary income of the year in which they are paid.

The shortage of Publications since the commencement of the Great War is accounted for by the increase of about 50 per cent. in the cost of printing and working expenses, the decrease in the number of members, and the fact that the Subscription has not been raised in the manner adopted by so many Societies since the War.

It is estimated that, to bring the Publications up to pre-War standard, it would require a Subscription income of about £450, which could be effected by enlisting 300 Members at £1 each in addition to the present membership. £250 is required to bring the annual publications up-to-date.

The Council, therefore, urgently appeal to all Members to endeavour to recruit new Members, and also to make a special contribution to the Publications Fund, to which a Member of Council has given a valuable lead by the promise of a generous donation; and they trust that the few Members in arrear with their Subscription will now, at least, discharge their debts.

To assist Members in the Canvass for Recruits, a form of Application for Membership is enclosed together with a form for names of others interested in the work of the Society to whom the Hon. Secretary will send prospectuses.

Subscriptions and privileges of Members :—

(a) All members are entitled to attend, and to introduce friends to all meetings of the Society. Tea is served gratis to members and friends at each meeting.

(b) Members who pay an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Subscription of £20, are entitled to receive gratis the Saga-Book, Year-Book and Old-Lore Series.

(c) Members who pay an Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or a Life Subscription of £10 10s., are entitled to receive gratis either (1) the Saga Book (Proceedings) and Year-Book, or, alternately (2) the Old-Lore Series and Year-Book.

(d) Occasional Extra Publications are issued at a special reduced price to Members.

The following works are ready for publication at the undermentioned approximate costs :—

1. Saga-Book (Proceedings): Vol. XI., part 1, papers read before the Society in 1927-30, £100.

2. Year-Book : Vols. XVII-XXI. for the years 1925-30, £50.

3. The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology. By Professor Birger Nerman. (Fully illustrated by blocks lent by the author). Cloth bound, £78 17s. 6d. A member of council has given £60 for printing this work which is now in the press.

4. Library Catalogue, 2nd edition. including books received since the publication of the 1st edition in 1907, £66.

5. Old-Lore Series of the Old Norse Earldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, of which Orkney and Shetland Records, Vols. II. and III., Caithness and Sutherland Records, Vol. II, and Miscellany, Vol. IX., are in progress. Miscellany and Records to date, £100. Special works in hand:—Domesday Book of Shetland. Rentals of the Skatts and of the Earldom and Church lands in 1500, 1628 and 1716, £200. Domesday Book of Orkney, Rentals of the Skatts and of the Earldom lands in 1794 with list of landowners, £100. Valuation of the free rents of Orkney in 1653, with full list of landowners and rents, £50. Account Book of the Tithes of Fetlar, Shetland, in 1734, £50.

6. Hildinakvad, or Foula Ballad, by the late Professor Marius Hægstad, with facsimiles of text, translated by Dr. Jón Stefánsson. £80.

7. Old Norse Laws—GULATHING and FROSTATHING—translated by Dr. Jón Stefánsson. £150.

It is hoped that some Members may feel inclined to present (or pay for the printing of) one or other of these works to the Members of the Society, which would be a valuable asset in the recruiting of New Members.

DONATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE APPEAL, RECEIVED UP TO SEPTEMBER, 1930.

	£	s.	d.
Captain John Craigie	0	10	0
Mr. C. E. Fox	0	10	0
Mr. T. D. Kendrick	1	0	0
Mr. H. Landstad	1	0	0
Mr. Erling Monsen (invested in Government stock)	100	0	0
Mr. Ernest Payne	2	0	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen	2	0	0
A member of Council, for printing Professor Birger Nerman's "The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archaeology"	60	0	0
	£167	0	0

Library and Museum.

The Library is now housed at Westfield College (University of London), 8, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

Books can be consulted and borrowed during University terms, and, by appointment, up to July 25th, and during the last fortnight in September.

All books must be returned for checking in the last week in June.

All books and communications should be addressed to the Librarian of the Viking Society Library, Westfield College, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to The National Central Library, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C.1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the "Year-Book."

Change of Address.

The permanent address of the Society is now: WESTFIELD COLLEGE, 8, KIDDERPORE AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.3, to which all donations of books, etc., and exchanges of Proceedings should be sent direct, and not to the Hon. Secretary's private address.

The temporary place of meetings will be announced in the annual Programme of Meetings and on the cards of invitation to the Meetings.

Membership.

In 1929 the Society lost the following Members: by death, 1 Honorary Life, 1 Honorary, and 1 Life Member (Old-Lore), and by resignation 12 Subscribing Members; while 15 Subscribing Members have been elected.

So far 20 new Subscribing Members have been elected in 1930, in response to the appeal for Members.

The Membership for the year 1929 consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	...	...	7
Honorary Members	...	...	...	...	22
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	...	...	3
Subscribing Members—"Saga-Book"	...	...	...	...	29
" " "Old-Lore"	...	...	...	...	61
" " "Saga-Book" and "Old-Lore"	...	...	...	...	61
Life Members—"Saga-Book"	...	...	...	...	28
" " "Old Lore"	...	...	...	...	12
" " "Saga-Book" & "Old-Lore"	...	...	...	...	3

Total number of Members 268

There are 132 Annual, and 31 Life Subscribers to the SAGA-BOOK, and 166 Annual, and 15 Life Subscribers to the OLD-LORE SERIES, including two Life Members (Saga-Book) who are annual subscribers to Old-Lore.

Adopted by the Council, July 31st, 1930.

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting, November 18th, 1930.

R. FARQUHARSON SHARP, *Chairman.*

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Sundry Creditors:—		By Library Furniture, etc.:—	
For Expenses	£ s. d.	Balance at 1st January, 1929	£ s. d.
" Subscriptions paid in Advance:	22 3 0	Additions during year	11 11 2
" "Saga-Book"	5 5 0		2 6 10
" "Old-Lore"	4 3 6		
	31 11 6	" Elder or Poetic Edda	13 18 0
" Research Fund:—		" Sundry Debtors:—	28 6 3
Balance at 1st January, 1929	31 19 0	Subscriptions in arrears:	
ADD: Amounts received during year	1 2 0	" "Saga-Book"	20 8 6
	33 1 0	" "Old-Lore"	35 11 0
" Beowulf Account:—		Annual Dinner, 1929	1 3 0
Balance at 1st January, 1929	9 17 0		57 2 6
ADD: Amounts received during year	2 9 6	" Payments in Advance (Honorariums)	42 0 0
	12 6 0	" Cash:—	
" Capital Account:—		At Bank	94 14 7
Balance at 1st January, 1929	332 17 1	In Hand	4 8 3
LESS: Excess of Expenditure over			99 2 10
Income for the year 1929	219 6 0		
	163 11 1		
	£240 9 7		£240 9 7

E. W. LYNAM, Hon. Treasurer.
 CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
 Accountants to the Society.

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrears being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1929.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

Viking Society for Northern Research.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To General Expenses:—				
Printing, Stationery and Sundries ...	48 9 2			77 10 6
Insurance ...	2 6 0			76 14 6
Postage, Carriage, etc. ...	7 16 4			154 5 0
Accountancy Fee ...	7 7 0			
Use of Rooms for Meetings ...	19 8 6			6 7 0
Attendance, etc., at Meetings ...	11 10 0			
Licence for Armorial Bearings ...	1 1 0			7 17 7
Miss Greening, for work in Library ...	3 10 0			3 8 6
Honorariums:				
Hon. Editor ...	31 10 0			11 6 1
Hon. Secretary ...	10 10 0			
		143 8 0		
By Subscriptions:—				
"Saga-Book" ...				
"Old-Lore" ...				
Donations:—				
General Fund ...				
Sales of Books:—				
Back works "Old-Lore" ...				
Extra Publications ...				
Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year as per Balance Sheet				219 6 0
Annual Dinner, 1929:—				
Expenditure ...	49 2 6			
Receipts from Sale of Tickets ...	25 15 0			
		23 7 6		
"Saga-Book" Publishing Account ...	115 5 5			
LESS: Receipts from Advertisements ...	2 18 0			
		112 7 5		
"Old-Lore" Publishing Account ...	100 0 8			
Subscriptions now written off as Irrecoverable:—				
"Saga-Book" ...	5 2 0			
"Old-Lore" ...	6 18 6			
		12 0 6		
				£391 4 1

OFFICERS FOR 1925.

PRESIDENT:—Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Lit.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(MEMBERS OF COUNCIL):—*Sir Israel Gollancz, K.B.E., Litt.D.; *G. Ainslie Hight, B.Litt.; *A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., K.I.F.; W. R.-L. Lowe; Professor Allen Mawer, MA.; Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:—The Most Hon. The Marquis of Zetland; *Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; Prof. H. M. Chadwick, M.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; Sir Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Miss Cornelia Horsford; Albany F. Major, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Professor Sophus Muller; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B., Cantab.; Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P.; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; Jón Stefansson, Ph.D.; Rev. Pastor A. V. Storm; Prof. T. N. Toller, M.A.; The Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, LL.D. D.L.

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HON. TREASURER:—John J. Dodgshon, J.P.

HON. SECRETARY:—Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston.

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HON. AUDITOR AND SOLICITOR:—T. Davies Jones.

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B.Litt; Miss Cornelia Horsford; J. Jorgensen; Sir Karl Knudsen, K.B.E.; W. R.-L. Löwe; Professor Allen Mawer, M.A.; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B., Cantab.; Dr. Sophus Müller; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; Rev. Pastor A. V. Storm; Prof. T. N. Toller, M.A.; *The Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, LL.D., D.L.

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ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY :—Miss Kathleen I. Dodds.

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HON. TREASURER :—N. O. M. Cameron.

HON. SECRETARIES :

A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston.

TRUSTEES :—Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; Major Sir Archibald H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.

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PRESIDENT:—R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(MEMBERS OF COUNCIL):—*Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Lit.; Sir Israel Gollancz, K.B.E., F.B.A., Litt.D.; *A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., K.I.F.; Erling Monsen; Dame Bertha S. Phillpotts, D.B.E., M.A., Litt.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen; *Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:—Arthur W. W. Brown, M.A.; N. O. M. Cameron; *Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; Prof. H. M. Chadwick, M.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; J. J. Dodgshon, J.P.; Sir Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Professor E. V. Gordon, M.A.; Miss Cornelia Horsford; J. Jorgensen; Sir Karl Knudsen, K.B.E.; W. R.-L. Lowe; Professor Allen Mawer, M.A.; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B., Cantab.; Dr. Sophus Müller; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.; Rev. Pastor A. V. Storm; Prof. T. N. Toller, M.A.

** Past Presidents.*

COUNCILLORS:—Miss Margaret Ashdown, M.A.; Miss Edith C. Batho, M.A.; Colonel N. T. Belaiew, C.B.; Miss Helen McM. Buckhurst, M.A.; F. W. Dowson, B.A.; E. R. Eddison, C.M.G.; Miss S. Edmonds; C. F. Grundtvig; I. C. Gröndahl, M.A.; The Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström; J. M. Laughton, M.B., C.M.; Ernest Payne, M.A.; Professor J. G. Robertson, M.A., Ph.D.; A. Rugg-Gunn, M.B., F.R.C.S.; W. Barnes Steveni, M.J.I.; Ernest Woolley, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER:—Edward W. Lynam, M.R.I.A.

HON. SECRETARIES:

A. W. Johnston, F.S.A.Scot., Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston.

TRUSTEES:—Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; Major Sir Archibald H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.

HON. AUDITOR AND SOLICITOR:—T. Davies Jones.

BANKERS:

Lloyds Bank, Limited, 38A, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ACCOUNTANTS:—Messrs. Cassleton Elliott and Co.

OFFICERS FOR 1930.

PRESIDENT:—R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(MEMBERS OF COUNCIL):—*Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Lit. F.B.A.; *A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., K.I.F.; Allen Mawer, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A.; Erling Monsen; Dame Bertha S. Phillpotts, D.B.E., M.A., Litt.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen; *Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:—The Most Hon. The Marquess of Zetland; Arthur W. W. Brown, M.A.; N. O. M. Cameron; Prof. H. M. Chadwick, M.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A.Scot.; Sir Gregory Foster, Bt.; Miss Cornelia Horsford; J. Jorgensen; Sir Karl Knudsen, K.B.E.; W. R.-L. Lowe; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B.Cantab.; Dr. Sophus Müller; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D.

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HON. TREASURER:—Edward W. Lynam, M.R.I.A.

HON. SECRETARY:—A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot.

TRUSTEES:—Major Sir Archibald H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.; Sir Robert W. Hamilton, M.P.

HON. AUDITOR AND SOLICITOR:—T. Davies Jones.

BANKERS:

Lloyds Bank, Limited, 38A, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ACCOUNTANTS:—Messrs. Cassleton Elliot and Co.

LAW BOOK.

TABLE OF LAWS.

LAWS.

1. NAME.

OBJECTS.

2. General Objects.

3. Methods:—(a) Literary Meetings.

(b) Exhibitions.

(c) Saga-Book (*Proceedings*), Year-Book and Old-Lore Series.

(d) Other Publications.

(e) Library.

(f) Correspondence.

(g) Social Gatherings.

(h) Miscellaneous.

4. Matters Excluded.

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Three Classes of Non-Subscribing Members, viz. :—

Honorary Life Members.

Honorary Members.

Honorary Corresponding Members.

6. General Qualification of Membership.

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8. Honorary Members.

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 - Seven Vice-Presidents.
 - Honorary Treasurer.
 - Honorary Secretary.
 - Sixteen Councillors.
17. General Qualification of Members of Council.
18. Restriction on Qualification of President.
19. Restriction on Qualification of Councillors.
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42. Subscribing Members Disqualified.
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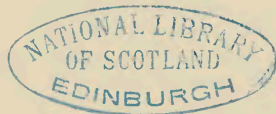
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LAW-BOOK.

NAME.

1.—The Society shall be called the “VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH (founded in 1892 as The Orkney, Shetland, and Northern Society or Viking Club).”

OBJECTS.

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| General Objects. | 2.—The Society is founded as an Antiquarian, Literary and Social Society. |
| Methods. | 3.—The means by which the Society seeks to promote its objects are:— |
| Literary Meetings. | (a) By holding Meetings for the consideration and discussion of papers upon subjects connected with Northern history, literature, music, art, archæology, language, folklore, anthropology, and other matters. |
| Exhibitions. | (b) By holding Exhibitions of objects of Northern or other antiquarian interest. |
| Proceedings. | (c) By publishing the Saga-Book (<i>Proceedings</i>), Year-Book, and the Old-Lore Series of Miscellany and Records. |
| Other Publications. | (d) By encouraging the Transcription and Publication of original documents relating to Northern history and antiquities. |
| Library. | (e) By the formation of a Library of books, MSS., maps, photographs, plans, drawings, etc., relating to Northern history and antiquities. |
| Correspondence. | (f) By corresponding with other Societies and exchanging <i>Proceedings</i> . |
| Social Gatherings. | (g) By holding Social Gatherings, Concerts, Re-Unions, and such other kindred entertainments as may be decided upon. |
| Miscellaneous | (h) By such other methods as the Council may determine from time to time. |
| Matters excluded. | 4.—All matters concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from papers to be read, and discussions held, at any Meeting. |

MEMBERSHIP.

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| Classes of Members. | 5.—The Society shall consist of One class of Subscribing Members; and Three classes of Non-Subscribing Members, viz, Honorary Life Members, Honorary Members, and Honorary Corresponding Members. |
| General Qualification of Membership. | 6.—Any persons, irrespective of sex, interested in the North, or its literature and antiquities, shall be eligible as Members. |

- 7.—Honorary Life Members shall be persons who have attained eminent distinction in Northern studies. They shall not exceed twelve in number. They shall receive gratis the Saga-Book (*Proceedings*), Year-Book, and Old-Lore Series. Honorary Life Members.
 - 8.—Honorary Members shall be persons who may appear to the Council to be able to render valuable assistance in promoting the Objects of the Society. Honorary Members.
 - 9.—Honorary Corresponding Members shall be persons eminently qualified to communicate information to the Club on Northern subjects. They shall receive gratis the Saga-Book (*Proceedings*), Year-Book, and Old-Lore Series. Honorary Corresponding Members.
 - 10.—All members shall be elected by the Council. Election of Members.
Subscribing Members shall be proposed by two Members.
Non-Subscribing Members shall be proposed by two Members of Council.
Honorary Members and Honorary Corresponding Members shall be subject to yearly re-election.
 - 11.—Every Member, upon election, shall receive a copy of the Law-Book. Law-Book.
 - 12.—Subscribing Members, on election, shall pay to the Honorary Treasurer a Subscription of 10s. 6d., and thereafter a Subscription of 10s. 6d. yearly, on January 1st, in advance, for which they shall receive gratis the Year-Book and either the Saga-Book or the Old-Lore Series, as they shall choose; or they may pay an inclusive annual subscription of £1 for all these publications. Subscription.
- All Members and Subscribers on the register on December 31st, 1912, may, as original members, continue to pay their usual subscriptions as hitherto.
- Subscribing Members may compound for all their Annual Subscriptions by a single payment of 10 guineas for the Saga-Book or 10 guineas for the Old-Lore Series, or £20 inclusive for both. After having paid 5 and 10 Annual Subscriptions, they may compound for all future Annual Subscriptions by a single payment of 8 guineas and 6 guineas for the Saga-Book or Old-Lore Series, or £16 and £12 for both, inclusive. Life Subscription may be paid by instalments, and Libraries may compound for a limited number of Annual Subscriptions, as shall be fixed by the Council from time to time. Subscribers ceasing to belong to the Society before their Instalments are completed, may upon re-election resume and complete the payment of same.
- The Council shall have the power to charge an extra and voluntary Subscription for any Special Publications.
- 13.—All Subscribing Members shall pay their Subscription within three months of the day of their election; otherwise, unless the delay is explained to the satisfaction of the Council, their election shall be void. Elections Void.

Withdrawal
of
Subscribing
Members.

14.—Any Subscribing Member wishing to withdraw from the Society must give written notice of the same to the Honorary Secretary at least two weeks before the Subscription for the ensuing year becomes due, or, in default, such Subscribing Member shall remain liable for such Subscription.

Cessation of
Membership.

15.—Any Subscribing Member two years in arrear with Subscription shall cease to belong to the Society, but shall be responsible for arrears of Subscription due. The Council shall have power to reinstate such Member if they see fit, on payment of arrears.

The Council shall have power at any time, upon sufficient reason being shown, to remove the name of any member from the register.

COUNCIL.

Constitution
of Council.

16.—The Club shall be managed by a Council consisting of—
The President (Chairman of Council).
Seven Vice-Presidents.
The Honorary Treasurer.
The Honorary Secretary.
And Sixteen Councillors.

General
Qualifications
of
Members of
Council.

17.—The President and Vice-Presidents may be chosen from the Subscribing or Non-Subscribing Members; all other Members of Council must be chosen from the Subscribing Members.

Restriction on
Qualification
of President.

18.—No President who has served two years in succession shall be again eligible for election until the expiration of one year after retirement.

Restriction on
Qualification
of Councillors

19.—Four Councillors shall retire yearly, viz., two on account of seniority and the two who shall have attended the fewest Meetings of the Council during the year; and they shall not be eligible for election until the expiration of one year after their retirement.

The remaining Members of Council shall be eligible for re-election.

Election of
Members of
Council.

20.—All Members of Council shall be elected yearly at the Annual General Meeting in the following manner:—

Balloting lists of the Members of Council, recommended by the Council, shall be prepared by the Honorary Secretary and forwarded, along with the Summons to attend the Annual General Meeting, to every Member within the United Kingdom at least Fourteen days before such Annual General Meeting. Should any Subscribing Member wish to substitute any names in place of those proposed by the Council, such nominations must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary at least seven days before the Annual General Meeting, along with the names of the proposer and seconder. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all Members five days before the Annual General Meeting. All voting shall be by ballot.

Vacancies in
Council.

21.—All vacancies may be filled up by the Council, subject to confirmation at the next Meeting of the Society.

22.—The Council shall by Standing Order arrange the respective duties of the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and all other officers of the Society.

Duties of
Officers.

23.—The Council shall meet during the Session at such dates as they shall fix. Five members of the Council shall form a quorum. The Chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by a Chairman elected for the occasion, and he shall only have a casting vote.

Meetings of
Council.

24.—A Special Council may be held by order of the President, with the concurrence of the Honorary Secretary, or by a requisition of five Members of Council, stating the purpose thereof, addressed to the President, who shall instruct the Honorary Secretary to call a Meeting of Council to be held within two weeks after such requisition has been made.

Special
Council.

25.—The Council may regulate their own work by Standing Order or otherwise, as they may see fit.

Proceedings
of Council.

26.—The Council shall have the sole management of the Income of the Society, and also the entire management and superintendence of all other affairs and concerns thereof, and the exclusive right of nominating such servants as they may deem necessary or useful to the Society, and of removing them if they shall think fit, and of prescribing their respective duties, salaries, or remuneration.

Management.

27.—Any By-Laws made by the Council for carrying into effect the Laws, and for the general management of the affairs of the Society in conformity with, and except as otherwise provided by the Laws, shall, after notice given, be reported to a Meeting of the Society for confirmation by Resolution of the Society, and such By-Laws shall be subject to repeal or alteration only at a Special or Annual General Meeting.

By-Laws of
the Council.

28.—The Council shall present its Report on the affairs of the Society to the Annual General Meeting, which Report shall give an abstract of the work, and an audited account of the funds for the past year. A copy of the Report shall be issued to every Member, within the United Kingdom, at least fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting.

Annual
Report of
Council.

PATRONS AND HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

29.—The Annual General Meeting, and the Council, may elect any Members as Patrons and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society for the official year.

TRUSTEES.

30.—Two Members shall be elected as Trustees by the Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office thereafter during the pleasure of the Council.

Vacancies shall be filled up by the Council, subject to the approval of the next Annual or Special General Meeting.

HONORARY AUDITORS.

31.—Two Subscribing Members, not being Members of Council, shall be elected as Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year, at each Annual General Meeting. Vacancies shall be filled up by the Council.

HONORARY DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

32.—Any Members may be elected by the Council as Honorary District Secretaries. They shall represent the interests of the Society in their district, enlist new Members, whose names must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary; collect and communicate to the Hon. Secretary the particulars of any archæological, antiquarian, ethnological, folklore, or other matter of interest occurring in or relating to their districts, or such further matters as the Council shall decide. The Council shall have the power of exempting from subscription, in whole or in part, any Honorary District Secretary. They shall be subject to yearly re-election by each new Council.

HONORARY SOLICITOR.

33.—The Council may appoint an Honorary Solicitor, who shall continue to act during their pleasure.

HONORARY LIBRARIAN.

34.—The Council shall appoint an Honorary Librarian, who shall continue to act during their pleasure. All the books, plans, drawings, engravings, photographs, objects of antiquity, etc., shall be placed in his charge.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

35.—The Council may appoint any Members as Officers for Special Purposes, subject to yearly re-election by each new Council. The Council shall have the power of exempting from subscription, in whole or in part, any such officers.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Session.

36.—Not fewer than eight General Meetings shall be held for Literary and Social purposes between January 1st and December 31st, at 8.30 p.m.; but it shall be in the power of the Council to vary the commencement and duration of the Session, and the hour and number of Meetings.

Programme
of Session.

37.—The Programme of each Session shall be arranged by the Council.

The Chair.

38.—At all Meetings the Chair shall be taken by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-Presidents, in order of seniority, the Honorary Treasurer, or senior Member of the Council then present; if none of the above be present, the Meeting shall elect a Chairman for the occasion. The Chairman shall only have a casting vote.

39.—Seven shall form a quorum at all Meetings.

Quorum at Meetings of the Society.

40. At all Meetings of the Society Subscribing Members shall be entitled to be present, take part in all discussions, and vote, with the exception of those disqualified by Law No. 42.

Rights of Subscribing Members.

41.—At all Meetings of the Society Non-Subscribing Members shall be entitled to be present, take part in all discussions, but shall not have right to vote, unless in the case of those holding the office of President, or Vice-President.

Rights of Non-Subscribing Members.

42.—Subscribing Members who are in arrear, or who have not paid their subscriptions for the current year, shall not be entitled to vote at any Meeting of the Society.

Subscribing Members Disqualified.

43.—The Council may allow Proxy at any Meeting of the Society or Council, exclusively upon such special resolutions as they shall determine. Notice of such Proxy and special resolutions must be given in the summons calling the Meeting. Members of the Society or Council, as the case may be, must give written notice to the Honorary Secretary, of any proposed amendments, and the Honorary Secretary shall send notice to all Members of the Society or Council of such proposed amendments, at least five days before the Meeting.

Proxy.

44.—The Annual General Meeting, of which at least fourteen days' notice must be given by the Honorary Secretary to all Members within the United Kingdom, shall be held yearly on St. Magnus' Day, April 16th, or as near that time as possible, as shall be fixed by the Council, to receive the Report of the Council, to elect Officers, and to consider and, if approved, to pass any resolution of which notice has been given in the Summons calling the Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting.

45.—A Special General Meeting may be called at any time by the Council; or by a requisition addressed to the Council, signed by ten Subscribing Members, stating the object thereof. In the latter case, the Council shall instruct the Honorary Secretary to call a Special General Meeting (to be held within three weeks after the delivery of such requisition), of which at least one week's notice must be given, stating the exact nature of the business to be transacted.

Special General Meeting.

GUESTS.

46.—Members may introduce guests to all Meetings of the Society, subject to such By-Laws as may be made by the Council from time to time.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS.

47.—The "Saga-Book" (*Proceedings*) shall be published yearly, and contain such papers as have been read at the Meetings and Reports of the Transactions.

Saga-Book (*Proceedings*)

- Year-Book.** The "Year-Book" shall be published annually and shall contain the Annual Report, List of Members, Additions to the Library, Donations to the Funds, Notes and Queries, Reviews of Books, Obituary, etc.
- Old-Lore Series.** The "Old-Lore Series" relating to the Old Norse earldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland: the Miscellany shall be published quarterly and the Records yearly.
- Special Publications.** 48.—Special publications may be printed when required, of which the MSS. must be submitted to and approved by the Council before being printed, and when printed the proofs must be submitted to the Council before the works are bound.
- Papers and Copyright.** 49.—All papers and communications shall be the property of the Society, and shall be placed in the charge of the Honorary Librarian, and no matter shall be reprinted or illustration borrowed from the said papers and communications without the sanction of the Council.
- Exchange of Publications.** 50.—The Society may exchange its publications for the *Proceedings* of such other Societies as the Council may from time to time determine. All exchanges shall be forwarded to the Honorary Librarian.

FUNDS.

- 51.—The Council may form Funds for Special Purposes.
- Vested in Trustees.** 52.—Such Funds as the Council may wish to invest must be invested, in the names of the Trustees, in Government or other approved stock.

WORKS GUARANTEE FUNDS.

- 53.—The Council shall have power to draw upon the Funds of the Society to pay for researches, etc.

PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY.

- Vested in Trustees.** 54.—All the property of the Society shall be vested in the Trustees, and disposed of as directed by the Council.
- Stock of Publications.** 55.—The stock of unsold publications, blocks, plates for illustrations, and all other property of the Society not otherwise provided for, shall be safely kept under the charge of the Honorary Librarian, and shall be insured against fire according to their value.
- Library.** 56.—All books, plans, drawings, engravings, photographs and objects of antiquity belonging to the Society shall be placed in charge of the Honorary Librarian, and shall be insured against fire.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE.

- 57.—In all proceedings by or against the Society, the Society shall sue and be sued in the name of the Hon. Secretary for the time being.

ALTERATION OF LAWS.

58.—The adoption of any new Law, or the alteration, suspension, or repeal of any existing Law, can only be proposed by the Council, or by ten Subscribing Members, at any Special or Annual General Meeting, in accordance with Laws No. 44 and 45.

REPEAL OF FORMER LAWS.

59.—All Laws, By-Laws, and Resolutions, made previous to the foregoing Laws are hereby repealed.

Adopted, as amended in the case of Laws Nos. 51, 52 and 53, by the Annual General Meeting, April 27th, 1926.

R. W. CHAMBERS, *President.*

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

OBJECTS.

THE SOCIETY is founded for all interested in the Scandinavian North and its literature and antiquities.

Subscription and Privileges of Members:—

- (a) All Members are entitled to attend, and to introduce friends to, all meetings of the Society. Tea is served gratis to Members and friends at each meeting.
- (b) Members who pay an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Subscription of £20, are entitled to receive gratis the Saga-Book (Proceedings), Year-Book, and Old-Lore Series of Miscellany, and Records relating to the Old Norse Earldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland.
- (c) Members who pay an Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or a Life Subscription of £10 10s., are entitled to receive gratis either (1) the Saga-Book and Year-Book, or, alternatively, (2) the Old-Lore Series and Year-Book.
- (d) Occasional extra publications are issued at a special reduced price to Members.

The Council, which is elected annually by the Members, has the sole management of the income and all other affairs of the Society. No liabilities are incurred beyond the funds in hand.

ENLISTING NEW MEMBERS.—The working expenses of the Society remain practically the same for any number of Members, so that all new Subscriptions go to enlarge the Publications. Members and others interested in Northern Studies are, therefore, earnestly requested to introduce new Members, and to forward the names and addresses of others interested in the work of the Society to the Honorary Secretary.

The means by which the Society seeks to promote its objects are, briefly, by:—

- (1) Meetings for the reading and discussion of Papers.
- (2) Publication of the Saga-Book (Proceedings), Year-Book and the Old-Lore Series of Miscellany and Records.
- (3) The transcription and publication of original documents, and the translation of Sagas and other works on Northern subjects.
- (4) Formation of a Library and Museum of Antiquities. The Library is housed in Westfield College, Hampstead, where the books can be consulted or borrowed by members.
- (5) Social Gatherings. etc.

Meetings are held from November to April in Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, by the kind permission of The Royal Society. The Annual Dinner takes place in June or July, and occasional summer visits are made to places of Northern interest.

HONORARY DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

Argyllshire :—Rev. D. Beaton, Oban.

Denmark :—H. A. Kjær, M.A., Copenhagen.

Glamorganshire :—A. G. Moffat, Swansea.

Glasgow :—J. T. Smith Leask.

John Mowat, F.S.A.Scot.

Iceland :—Jón Stefánsson, Ph.D., *Hon. Vice-President*.

Isle of Man :—P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A.Scot.

Lake District :—W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.

Norway :—Bergen—Dr. Haakon Shetelig, Hon. Life Member.

Oslo—Dr. A. W. Brøgger.

Orkney :—Wm. Traill, C.E., F.S.A.Scot., Holland, Papa Westray.

Shetland :—Battasound—Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby, *Hon. Vice-President*.

Bressay—N. O. M. Cameron, of Garth, *Hon. Vice-President*.

Lerwick—W. W. Ratter.

Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty :—Rev. Donald Munro, Ferintosh.

Sweden :—Professor Dr. Birger Nerman, Stockholm.

Yorkshire :—East Riding—W. Barnes Steveni, M.J.I., Bridlington.

North and West Ridings—Dr. A. H. Smith,
University College, London, W.C.1.

ORKNEY PLACE-NAME COMMITTEE.

Hon. Secretary : Wm. Traill, C.E., F.S.A.Scot., Holland, Papa Westray.

SHETLAND PLACE-NAME COMMITTEE.

Hon. Secretary : N. O. M. Cameron, of Garth, Bressay.

MEMBERS.

1930.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

(Limited to Twelve).

- 1914 Jónsson, Professor Finnur, Ph.D.
- 1921 Lund, Frederik Macody.
- 1907 Müller, Professor Sophus, Hon. Vice-President.
- 1908 Olsen, Professor Magnus.
- 1903 Shetelig, Dr. Haakon.
- 1906 Taranger Professor A. Died 1930.

MEMBERS.

The *Year-Book* is issued to all Members.

C—Life Subscribers to *Saga-Book*

§ Life Subscribers to *Old-Lore Series*.

* Annual Subscribers to *Saga-Book* and *Old-Lore Series*.

|| Annual Subscribers to *Saga-Book*.

† Annual Subscribers to *Old-Lore Series*.

H—Honorary Members.

HC—Honorary Corresponding Members.

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1907 † Aberdeen, University Library. 1921 † Anderson, Rev. John, B.D. 1930 † Anderson, Thomas. 1906 § Anderton, Herbert F., J.P., of Vaila and Melby. 1911 Ansteensen, Erl. 1903 c Anstruther-Gray, Colonel W., F.S.A. 1920 * Ashdown, Miss Margaret, M.A. 1903 c Astley, Rev. Dr. H. J. Dukinfield, M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S.L., died 1930. 1907 c Atkinson, Miss Helen. 1907 † Baikie, Alfred, of Tankerness, L.L., J.P. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1906 § Baikie, Robert, F.S.A.A. 1899 Barmby, Miss Mabel. 1924 * Batho, Miss Edith C., M.A. 1923 * Beardsley, Amos. 1902 c Beardsley, R. H. 1907 H† Beaton, Rev. D., <i>Hon. District Sec.</i> 1904 Beer, William, <i>Librarian</i>, Howard Memorial Library. 1926 c Belaiew, Col. N. T., C.B. 1927 HC Bing, Dr. Just. 1903 Birmingham, City of, Reference Library. 1894 * Bodleian Library. 1902 * British Museum. 1911 H Brøgger, Professor A. W., Ph.D. |
|--|--|

- 1906 § Brown, Arthur W. W.,
M.A., *Hon. Vice-President.*
- 1920 † Brown, George.
- 1920 * Brown, Professor G. Baldwin.
- 1907 H Brown, James J.
- 1907 † Brown, Thomas, J.P.
- 1920 * Brown University Library.
- 1909 † Bruce, Alexander.
- 1894 H Bruce, Mrs. J.
- 1904 * Bruce, R. Stuart, C.A.
- 1907 † Bruce, William A., of Synbister, J.P.
- 1924 * Buckhurst, Miss H. T. McM., M.A.
- 1909 * Bute, The Marquess of
- 1928 † Buttrose, Mrs. F. Murray.
- 1910 * California University Library.
- 1930 * Cambridge University Library.
- 1929 || Cambridge, Miss Audrey, B.A.
- 1922 * Cameron, N. O. Mouat, of Garth, *Hon. Vice-President.*
- 1906 || Carlisle Public Library and Museum.
- 1911 || Chadwick, Professor H. M., M.A., *Hon. Vice-President.*
- 1923 * Chambers, Professor R. W., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., *Vice-President.*
- 1916 * Chappelow, J. S., F.C.A.
- 1892 || Cheyne, Sir W. Watson, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., *Hon. Vice-President.*
- 1920 † Chicago University Library.
- 1926 * Chisholm Archd. A.
- 1927 || Clarke, Mrs. D. E. Martin, M.A. Cantab.
- 1907 * Cleveland Public Library, Ohio, U.S.A.
- 1894 c† Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A., *Hon. District Sec.*
- 1916 * Columbia University Library, New York, U.S.A.
- 1902 c Coomáraswámy Ananda K., D.Sc.
- 1904 * Copenhagen, Royal Library of.
- 1907 * Cornell University Library, Ithaca, U.S.A.
- 1909 † Coutts, Rev. Dr. Alfred, B.D., Ph.D.
- 1921 * Craigie, Captain John.
- 1906 § Currie, James, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., J.P., d. 1930.
- 1892 H† Cursiter, J. W., F.S.A. Scot., *Hon. Vice-President.*
- 1926 H Danish Minister, H. E. The
- 1930 * Daunt, Miss Marjorie.
- 1930 * Deacon, Miss Shelagh Stuart, B.A. Oxon.
- 1927 || Deane, C. V.
- 1910 c§ de Chaumont, Miss N.
- 1929 * de Grey, Hon. R. P.
- 1904 § Dessen, H. F.
- 1930 Hc Dickins, Bruce.
- 1918 || Dixey, Mrs. Annie A.
- 1903 || Dodgshon, J. J., J.P., *Hon. Vice-President.*
- 1926 * Dowson, F. W., B.A.
- 1930 || Dublin, Controller, Stationery Office.
- 1909 † Dunbar, Mrs. Duff, F.S.A. Scot.
- 1907 † Dybwad, Jacob.

- 1926 * Eddison, E. R., C.M.G.
 1924 c§ Edmonds, Miss Sophy.
 1905 * Elliott, Ernest A.
 1926 H Estonian Minister,
 H.E. The
 1930 * Exeter, University Col-
 lege of the South
 West of England.
 1908 c Fallows, J. A., M.A.
 1908 c Fallows, Mrs. J. A.
 1926 H Finnish Minister, H.E.
 The
 1904 || Flom, Prof. George T.,
 A.M., Ph.D.
 1929 * Floor, Captain A. J.
 1903 c§ Fortescue, Colonel
 Archer Irvine,
 D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
 1920 * Foster, Sir Gregory,
 Bt., *Hon. Vice-President*
 1910 * Fox, Charles E.
 1905 c Fox, Mrs. Malcolm.
 1930 * Francis, F. C.
 1930 * French, Professor Wal-
 ter H.
 1926 * Fulford, Mrs. R. L.
 1919 § Garden, W. J.
 1907 † Garriock, Lewis J., of
 Burwick, J.P.
 1909 † Georgeson, D. W.
 1909 † Glasgow Caithness
 Literary Association.
 1906 * Glasgow University
 Library.
 1906 * Gollancz, Professor Sir
 I., K.B.E., Litt.D.,
 Vice-President. Died
 1930.
 1923 * Gordon, Professor
 E. V.
 1922 * Göteborgs Stadsbiblio-
 tek.
 1907 † Grant, Cormack, R.,
 M.B.
 1930 * Grant, Walter G.
 1929 c Grantham, W. W.,
 K.C.
 1923 * Gray, Donald C.
 1930 * Gray, J. N.
 1907 Hc Gray, H. St. George.
 1920 * Gröndahl, I.C., M.A.
 1912 * Grundtvig, C. F.
 1907 † Gunn, John, M.A.,
 D.Sc.
 1902 c Hailstone, E.
 1902 * Hamilton, Sir Robert
 W., M.A.Cantab.,
 M.P. *Trustee*.
 1909 * Harvard College Lib-
 rary.
 1927 * Haws, Captain George
 W.
 1907 † Heddle, W. J.
 1902 || Henderson, J. S.,
 F.S.A.Scot.
 1907 † Henry, John B.
 1928 * Hensman, Miss Mary N.
 1914 H Hermannsson, Halldór,
 Ph.D.
 1910 c Hewitt, Thomas W. G.
 1926 * Hiersemann, Karl W.
 1904 || Hodgkin, R. H.
 1930 * Holstö, Eyvind.
 1894 c Horsford, Miss Cor-
 nelia C. F., *Hon.*
 Vice-President.
 1907 † Hoseason, T. W.
 1907 † Hourie, W. L.
 1911 c Hulbert, H. J.
 1930 || Iowa, Library State
 University of.
 1930 * Jackson, Sir Barry.
 1895 c Jerrold, Mrs. Clare.
 1892 c Johnston, Alfred Win-
 tle, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.
 North.A. K.St.O.,
 K.I.F. *Founder of*
 the Society, Vice-
 President, Hon. Editor,
 Hon. Secretary.

- 1927 † Johnston, Mrs. A.
Wintle, *Hon. Secretary*
- 1906 * Johnston, Colonel H.
H., C.B., C.B.E.,
A.M.S.
- 1893 H† Johnston, James, of
Coubister.
- 1904 * Jones, T. Davies,
Hon. Solicitor and
Hon. Auditor.
- 1925 * Jorgensen, J.
Hon. Vice-President.
- 1928 * Keays-Young, Miss J.
- 1926 * Kelchner, Miss G.
- 1928 * Kendrick, T. D.
- 1907 HC Kermode, P. M. C.,
F.S.A.Scot.
- 1902 c Kitching, John.
- 1901 H Kjør, H. A., M.A.,
Hon. District Sec.
- 1922 * Klein, Walter G.,
F.S.A.
- 1921 * Knudsen, Sir Karl F.,
K.B.E.
- 1927 * Landstad, H.
- 1909 || Lane, S. F. B., B.A.
- 1926 H Latvian Minister, H.
E. The.
- 1907 † Laughton A. M.,
F.I.A., F.F.A.
- 1907 † Laughton, John, J.P.
- 1894 * Laughton, J. M.,
M.B., C.M.
- 1921 * Leask, Dr. John.
- 1907 * Leask, J. T. Smith.
- 1922 * Lee, Lt.-Colonel Wm.
A.
- 1930 || Leiden, Rijksmuseum
van Oudenheden.
- 1907 † Leonard George.
- 1906 † Lennie, M. S.
- 1930 * Liverpool Public Lib-
raries.
- 1929 * Lloyd-Willey, W.
- 1911 c Lowe, W. R.-L., M.A.
Hon. Vice-President.
- 1925 c Lynam, E. W.,
M.R.I.A.,
Hon. Treasurer.
- 1907 † Mackintosh, James A.
- 1930 * McLaren, J. M.
- 1915 * MacLeod, Miss Liebe.
- 1928 || Man, Isle of, Museum
and Ancient Monu-
ments Trustees.
- 1901 * Manchester Free Pub-
lic Libraries.
- 1914 || Maples, Ashley K.
- 1901 || Marchant, F. P.
- 1903 H§ Mathewson, Rev.
T., *Hon. District*
Sec., d. 1930.
- 1897 || Mawer, Allen, M.A.
Litt.D., F.B.A.,
Vice-President.
- 1905 * Mellor, A. Shaw,
M.A., M.B.Cantab.
Hon. Vice-President.
- 1909 § Melville, Dr. W. S.
- 1910 † Millar, R. J. G.
- 1913 * Minnesota, The Uni-
versity Library of.
- 1930 * Mitchell, John.
- 1897 c Mockler-Ferryman,
Colonel A. F.
Died 1930.
- 1894 c Moffat, Alex. G., *Hon.*
District Sec.
- 1926 * Monsen, Erling, *Vice-*
President.
- 1907 * Mooney, John.
- 1895 c Moore, Rev. C. A.,
M.A., B.C.L.
- 1910 † Mouat, G. C.
- 1909 * Mouat, John (Edin-
burgh).
- 1909 * Mouat, John (Glasgow)
- 1924 * München Bayerische
Statsbibliothek.
- 1909 § Munro, Rev. Donald.

- 1925 * Nerman, Professor
 Birger.
 1930 * Neurohr, J. F.
 1902 * Newberry Library.
 1902 * Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Public Library.
 1907 * New York Historical
 Society.
 1898 * New York Public Lib-
 rary.
 1897 H Nicholson, A. C.,
 F.G.S., *Hon District*
 Sec.
 1907 † Nicolson, Miss Cath-
 erine.
 1903 || Nielsen, Hans C.
 1926 H Norwegian Chamber
 of Commerce.
 1926 H Norwegian Minister,
 H.E. The.
 1913 * Ohio, The State Uni-
 versity Library.
 1926 * Oliver, Walter.
 1907 § Oman, Simon R.
 1907 † Omond James.
 1897 * Oslo University
 Library.
 1908 * Ottawa, Library of
 Parliament.
 1930 * Palmer, J. L.
 1918 * Paterson, Dr. D. R.
 1923 * Paton, H. M., M.A.
 1902 c Patterson, A. H.,
 M.A.Cantab.
 1914 * Payne, Ernest, M.A.
 1907 † Peace, T. S. Died 1930.
 1907 † Peace, William G.
 1930 * Pease, Edw. R.
 1905 c§Phillpotts, Dame
 Bertha S., D.B.E.,
 Litt.D., *Vice-*
 President.
 1930 || Polak, Dr. L. S.
 1904 c Poor, Henry W., F.S.
 North A.
 1907 † Portland, The Duke
 of, K.G.
 1908 † Pottinger Dr. J. A.
 1928 * Prag, R. D.
 1927 * Probsthain, A.
 1926 † Prussian State Library,
 Berlin.
 1930 * Ramsden, Geo. T.,
 J.P., M.A.(Camb.).
 1907 H† Ratter, W. W., *Hon.*
 District Sec.
 1907 † Rendall, Robert J.
 1929 * Rettshistoriske Kom-
 misjon, Oslo.
 1907 § Ritch, A. J.
 1903 H Robertson, Duncan J.
 1909 † Robertson, G. A. G.,
 died 1930.
 1926 * Robertson, Prof. J. G.
 1926 || Roseby, Miss M.
 1930 * Rosholt, H.
 1909 † Ross, Rev. Alexander,
 B.D.
 1915 * Rugg-Gunn, A., M.B.,
 F.R.C.S.
 1903 c Salvasen, Rt. Hon.
 Lord.
 1926 || Sandbags Bokhandel
 Ltd.
 1892 H Saxby, Mrs. Jessie M.
 E., *Hon. Vice-Presi-*
 dent and Hon. Dis-
 trict Sec.
 1930 * Selby Miss Alice,
 M.A.Cantab.
 1907 * Scotland, National
 Library of.
 1927 * Sharp, R. Farquhar-
 son, *President.*
 1906 c Simpson, Alexander
 Maclean.
 1912 † Sinclair, Sir Archibald,
 M.M., Bt., C.M.G.,
 M.P., *Trustee.*
 1907 † Sinclair, William.
 1912 § Sinclair, W. R.
 1928 H Singer, Professor Dr.
 S.
 1930 * Size, Nicholas.
 1913 * Sloan, Mrs. Marie C.
 1907 † Small, John.

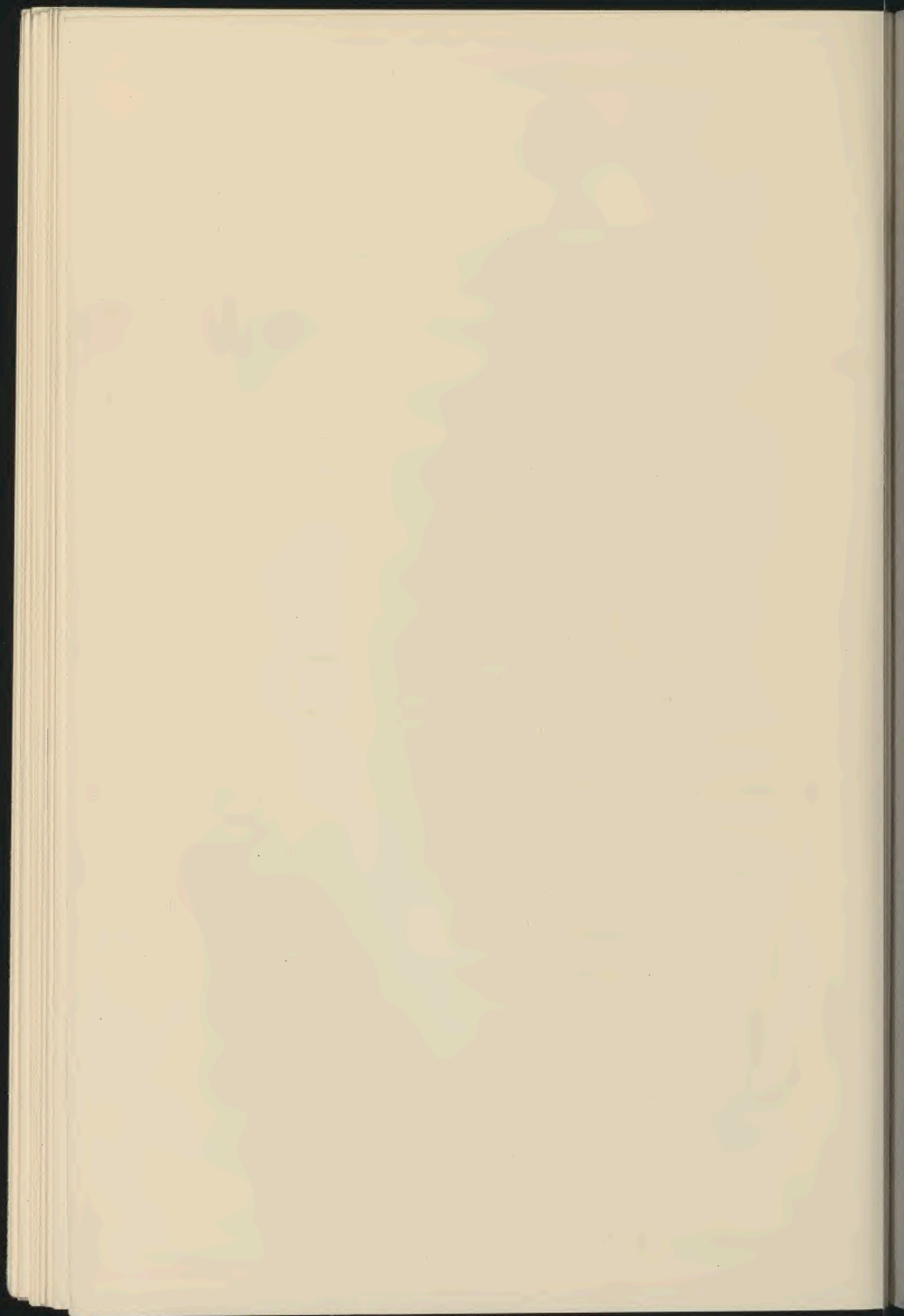
- 1926 H Smith, Dr. A. H.
 1907 § Smith, Sir Malcolm,
 K.B.E.
 1927 * Smith, Miss Vera, M.
 1911 * Smith-Dampier, Miss
 N., F.R.G.S., *Vice-
 President.*
 1928 * Stechert, Messrs. G. E.
 1894 H Stefánsson, Jón, Ph.
 D., *Hon. Vice-Presi-
 dent.*
 1923 * Stefánsson, Viljalmur,
 LL.D., M.A., B.A.
 1909 c Stephenson, Mrs. Mor-
 ton.
 1909 || Steveni, W. Barnes,
 M.J.L., *Hon. District
 Sec.*
 1893 * Stevenson, Mrs. J. J.
 1907 * Stockholm Royal
 Library.
 1898 H Storm, Rev. Pastor A.
 V., *Hon. Vice-Presi-
 dent.* Died 1930.
 1892 H Stout, The Rt. Hon.
 Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Died 1930
 1894 c† Stuart, Mrs. A.
 1909 † Stuart, Dudley,
 Sheriff-Substitute.
 1910 † Sutherland, Alexander.
 1908 † Sutherland-Græme, P.,
 of Græmeshall.
 1926 H Swedish Chamber of
 Commerce, President
 of the.
 1926 H Swedish Minister, H.
 E. The.
 1922 † Tait, A. C. Fraser.
 1921 * Tait, E. S. Reid.
 1907 † Tait, Peter.
 1907 † Thomason, Mrs.
 James, J.P.
 1930 * Thompson, H. V.
 1902 * Toller, Professor T.
 N., M.A., *Hon. Vice-
 President.* Died 1930.
 1902 || Toronto Public Lib-
 rary.
 1907 † Traill, Capt. H. L.
 Norton, F.R.G.S.,
 F.S.A., Scot.
 1907 † Traill, William, *Hon.
 District Sec.*
 1903 * Trinity College Lib-
 rary, Dublin.
 1912 † Trotter, Thomas, Ad-
 vocate, Sheriff-Sub-
 stitute, J.P., and
 D.L. of Caithness.
 1907 † Unst Working Men's
 Society.
 1930 * van Hamel, Professor
 A. G., Ph.D.
 1930 || Vassar College Lib-
 rary, N.Y.
 1930 * Vaughan, Miss Emma
 St.J.
 1930 * Wadstein, Professor
 Elis.
 1928 || Wales, General Lib-
 rary, University Col-
 lege of.
 1911 † Wales, National
 Library of
 1930 * Wallace, Miss D. F.
 1930 * Walter, John, *The
 Times.*
 1930 * Wharton, Leonard
 Cyril.
 1909 † Wick, Carnegie Public
 Library.
 1928 * Wilhelmsen, W.
 1910 * Wilton Rev. A.
 Stuart, B.A.
 1914 * Wisconsin University
 Library.
 1921 * Woolley, Ernest, F.S.A
 1918 * Wright, Professor
 Herbert G.
 1906 * Yale University.
 1892 H Zetland, The Marquess
 of, *Hon. Vice-Presi-
 dent.*

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive any information regarding the following Life Members:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fallows, Mrs. Malcolm Fox, and Rev. C. A. Moore.

SOCIETIES WITH WHICH PROCEEDINGS ARE
EXCHANGED.

- 1913 American-Scandinavian Foundation.
- 1925 Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.
- 1905 Bergen Museum.
- 1907 Dansk Folkemindesamling.
- 1925 Hr. Heinr. Erkes.
- 1911 Hull Museum.
- 1915 Icelandic Archæological Society.
- 1915 Icelandic Historical Society.
- 1915 Icelandic Literary Society.
- 1926 University of Illinois Library.
- 1913 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
(Modern Language Notes).
- 1901 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.
- 1908 London, Society of Antiquaries of.
- 1921 Lund, University of.
- 1920 The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society,
- 1910 Norske Folkemuseum.
- 1905 Northern Antiquaries, Royal Society of (det Kongelige
Nordiske Oldskriftselskab).
- 1908 Norwegian Church Department (det Kongelige Kirke- og
Undervisnings-Departement).
- 1907 Norwegian Society of Antiquaries (Foreningen til Norske
Fortidsmindesmærker Bevaring).
- 1907 Norwegian Society of Sciences (det Kongelige Norske
Videnskabers Selskab).
- 1907 Ordnance Survey Library.
- 1905 Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of, National Museum of
Antiquities.
- 1901 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
- 1911 Stavanger Museum.
- 1929 Stockholm: Royal Academy of Letters, History of
Antiquities.
- 1902 Thoresby Society.
- 1906 Uppsala University Library, Sweden (Namn och Bygd,
Svenska Landsmal, etc.).
- 1929 Stavanger: Norsk British Forening.

Printed by W. K. Morton & Sons, High Street, Horncastle.



Viking Society for Northern Research.

REPRINTS FROM SAGA-BOOK AND OLD-LORE MISCELLANY. (On Sale to Members only).

Harald Fairhair and his Ancestors. By Sir Henry Howorth,
252 pp. 10/6. (Saga-Book Vol. I X, part 1).

Origines Islandicæ. Review by Eiríkr Magnússon, 1/-.

Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872—1250. 1st edition. By A. W.
Johnston. 6d.

Early Christian Monuments of Caithness. By Rev. D. Beaton.
Illustrated, 2/-.

**Rev. John Morrison, D.D., Minister of Canisbay, Caithness,
1780—1798.** By Rev. D. Beaton. Portrait 6d.

Rev. Alexander Pope, Reay, Caithness. By Rev. D. Beaton.
Illustrated, 6d.

List of Caithness and Sutherland Books. By John Mowat.
47 pp. 1/6.

Gróttasöngur. Edited and translated with Introduction and Notes
by Eiríkr Magnússon. Facsimile. 1/6.

Darraðaljóð (The Fatal Sisters). Revised edition of text, with
Translation and Notes by Eiríkr Magnússon. 1/6.

The Sword Dance, Papa Stour, and Four Shetland airs. By
A. W. Johnston. 6d.

**Tour through the North Isles and part of the Mainland of
Orkney in the year 1778.** By Rev. George Low. Edited by
Gilbert Goudie 1915. 1/-.

There are a number of single copies of reprints of articles in the
Saga-Book and Old-Lore Miscellany which may be had at 6d.
each.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Gísli Súrsson:—A Drama, Ballads and Poems of the Old Norse
Days and some Translations from the Icelandic. By Beatrice
Helen Barmby, with a Preface by Professor F. York Powell.
A limited number of copies has been presented to the Society,
by Miss Mabel Barmby. Price to Members 1/6.

Sagas and Songs of the Norsemen. By Albany F. Major. 5/-.

Munch's Det Norske Folks Historie. 6 vols, second-hand. £2 2s.

OFFICERS FOR 1931.

BALLOTING LIST.

The Council recommend the following as Officers for 1931:—

PRESIDENT :—R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(MEMBERS OF COUNCIL) :—*Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D. Lit., F.B.A.; Miss S. Edmonds: Allen Mawer, M.A., Litt. D., F.B.A.; Erling Monsen; Dame Bertha S. Phillpotts, D.B.E., M.A., Litt. D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen; *Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS :—The Most Hon. The Marquess of Zetland; Arthur W. W. Brown, M.A.; N. O. M. Cameron; Prof. H. M. Chadwick, M.A.; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A. Scot.; Sir Gregory Foster, Bt; Miss Cornelia Horsford; *A. W. Johnston, K. St. O., K.I.F.; J. Jorgensen; Sir Karl Knudsen, K.B.E.; W. R.-L. Lowe; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B. Cantab.; Dr. Sophus Müller; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby; Jón Stefánsson, Ph. D.

**Past Presidents.*

COUNCILLORS :—Miss Edith C. Batho, M.A.; Colonel N. T. Belaiew, C.B.; Miss Helen T. McM. Buckhurst, M.A.; F. W. Dowson, B.A.; W. W. Grantham, K.C.; C. F. Grundtvig; I. C. Gröndahl, M.A.; T. D. Kendrick; W. Lloyd-Willey; Ernest Payne, M.A.; R. Dahl Prag; Prof. J. G. Robertson, M.A., Ph.D.; A. Rugg-Gunn, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Dr. A. H. Smith; W. Barnes Steveni, M.J.I.; Ernest Woolley, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER :—Edward W. Lynam, M.R.I.A.

HON. SECRETARY :—A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot.

N.B.—EXTRACT, LAW 20.—“Should any Subscribing Member wish to substitute any names in place of those proposed by the Council, such nominations must be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary at least seven days before the Annual General Meeting, along with the names of the proposer and seconder. Notice of such nominations shall be sent to all members five days before the Annual General Meeting. All voting shall be by ballot.”

Subscribing Members in arrears, or who have not paid subscription for the current year, are, in accordance with Law No. 42, not entitled to vote.

At the Meeting, Members can only strike out the names of those for whom they do not wish to vote.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary.*

29, Ashburnham Mansions, London, S.W. 10.





VIKING SOCIETY

For Northern Research

*Founded in 1892, as
The Orkney, Shetland and Northern Society, or Viking Club.*

**WESTFIELD COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF
LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, N.W. 3.**

Thirty-ninth Report of Annual Council for 1930.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. (*in the Rooms of the Royal Society*) on Tuesday, April 28th, 1931, at 5 p.m.

AGENDA.

(1)—To receive the Annual Report of the Council and Balance Sheet for 1930.

(2)—To elect Officers for 1931.

(3)—MR. ERNEST WOOLLEY, F.S.A., will read a paper on "The Cathedral and the ruins, well-preserved, of numerous medieval churches at Wisby, Island of Gotland." Illustrated by Lantern slides.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Hon. Secretary,*

29, Ashburnham Mansions, London, S.W. 10.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK

During the year 1930 the work of the Society included : The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of papers on northern subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION. MEETINGS 1930.

January 14th.—“Some notes on the relation of the Old Norse Lays to Faroese and other Ballads.” By Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S., *Vice-President*.

February 11th.—“Peace and War in Hampshire in the Viking Age.” By Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke, M.A. Cantab.

March 11th.—“The Vikings and the Byzantine Empire.” By Mr. T. D. Kendrick.

April 8th.—“Sæmundr Fróði in Icelandic Folklore.” By Miss Helen T. McMillan Buckhurst, M.A.

November 18th.—Thirtieth-Eighth Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1929. The election of Officers for 1930. Followed by a paper on “Dalarne and their ancient customs.” Illustrated by Lantern slides. By Mr. A. Waerland.

December 16th.—“A new Runic Inscription discovered in Sweden in 1930.” By Professor von Friesen. “The determination of the Chronology of the Reid-Gota Line.” By Professor Birger Nerman. Both papers were read by Dr. A. H. Smith.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The 38th Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt, on Thursday, July 3rd, 1930, at 7.30 p.m., The President, Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, in the chair. Sir Barry Jackson and Dr. Jón Stefánsson were entertained as the guests of the Society. Letters of apology for inability to attend the Dinner were read from The Duke of Argyll, The Duke and Duchess of Portland, The Marquess of Zetland, The Rt. Hon. Lord Salvasen, Their Excellencies the Danish, Estonian, Latvian, Norwegian, and Swedish Ministers, Mr. Allen Mawer, Provost of University College, and Mr. John Walter, of *The Times*.

The following members and guests were present:—Mrs. R. Farquharson Sharp, with Mr. Nelson Ward and Mr. Noel Sharp; Lady Gomme with Miss A. Irving and Mr. L. B. Gomme; Mr. Donald C. Gray, with Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. C. Morton Lambert, and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gray; Mr., Mrs. and Miss W. Lloyd-Willey, Mr. Edward Lynam, *Hon. Treasurer*, with Mrs. Edward Lynam, Dr. W. J. Gallagher and Mrs. Gallagher; Mr. Francis P. Marchant; Mr. J. Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Erling Monsen, with Mr. E. Holstø and Mr. Sjøsten; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Payne, with Mrs. Paget, O.B.E.; Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn with five guests; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Stephenson; Miss Emma St. J. Vaughan; Mr. Leonard C. Wharton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, *Hon. Secretaries*; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Woolley were unable to attend.

The Press was represented by *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Press Association*, and the Scandinavian Press by Mrs. Kittelsen and Mr. M. Martinsen.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Miss Edith Eatherly, and Mr. Edward Brightwell.

PUBLICATIONS.

Year Book, Vols. XVII-XXII is printed and will be issued shortly; Saga Book, Vol. XI., Part i.; and Old-Lore Miscellany, Vol. IX., Part iii, are in preparation. "The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology" by Professor Birger Nerman, has been printed for Subscribers at 6s. net, and published at 7s. 6d. net.

GIFTS TO THE FUNDS.

Received October 1930 to February 1931.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Brown	-	0	2 6		0	2 6
Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke	-	0	10 6			
Mrs. Duff Dunbar	-	0	2 6		0	5 0
Mr. E. R. Eddison	-	1	1 0			
Mr. Ernest Elliott	-	0	5 0			
Dr. Halldór Hermannsson	-	1	1 0			
Mr. W. Lloyd-Willey	-	2	2 0			
Mr. John Mooney	-	0	11 0			
Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby	-	1	0 0			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£6	15	6	£0	7	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library is now housed at Westfield College (University of London), 8 Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

Books can be consulted and borrowed (on payment of carriage both ways) during University terms, and by appointment up to July 25th, and during the last fortnight in September.

All books must be returned for checking in the last week in June.

All books and communications should be addressed to the Librarian of the Viking Society Library, Westfield College, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to The National Central Library, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C. 1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the **Year-Book**.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The permanent address of the Society is now: Westfield College, 8 Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3, to which all donation of books, etc., and exchanges of Proceedings should be sent direct, and not to the Hon. Secretary's private address.

The temporary place of meetings will be announced in the annual Programme of Meetings and on the cards of invitation to the meetings.

MEMBERSHIP.

In 1930 the Society lost the following Members: by death, 1 Honorary Life, 2 Honorary, 4 Life and 4 Subscribing Members, and by resignation 11 Subscribing Members; while 1 Life, 1 Honorary Corresponding, and 33 Subscribing Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1930, consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	6
Honorary Members	...	...	24
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	3
Subscribing Members—Saga-Book	...	...	31
" " Old-Lore	..	..	55
" Saga-Book and Old-Lore	.	.	124
Life Members—Saga-Book	...	...	29
" Old-Lore	...	...	13
" Saga-Book & Old-Lore	...	...	4
Total number of Members			289

There are 155 Annual, and 33 Life Subscribers to the *Saga-Book*, and 181 Annual, and 17 Life Subscribers to the *Old-Lore Series*, including two Life Members (*Saga-Book*) who are annual subscribers to *Old-Lore*.

Adopted by the Council, February 10th, 1930.

R. FARQUHARSON SHARP, *Chairman*.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary*.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

LIABILITIES.

Sundry Creditors :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For Expenses	132	9	0			
For Subscriptions paid in advance:						
Saga-Book	7	9	0			
Old-Lore	8	11	6	148	9	6
Research Fund :—						
Balance at 1st January, 1930	33	1	0			
ADD : Amount received during year	1	1	0	34	2	0
Publications Fund :—						
Received during year for donations and sales of works	174	8	6			
LESS : Expenditure	106	13	5	67	15	1
Beowulf Account :—						
Balance at 1st January, 1930	12	6	0			
ADD : Amounts received	8	10	0			
LESS : Expenditure	20	16	0			
7	19	0		12	17	0
Capital Account :—						
Balance at 1st January, 1930	163	11	1			
LESS : Deficit for year as per Income and Expenditure Account	36	16	5	126	14	8
				£389	18	3

(Sgd.) EDWARD LYNAM, Hon. Treasurer.
(Sgd.) CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

ASSETS.

Library and Furniture :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at 1st January, 1930	...	13	18	0		
Additions during year	...	11	13	4	25	11
Elder or Poetic Edda :—						
Balance at 1st January, 1930	...	28	6	3		
LESS : Sales	...	2	9	4	25	16
Investment :—						
£100 5% War Loan 1929/47 received as donation	...			100	0	0
(The market value of the above Stock on 31st December, 1930, was £103).						
Sundry Debtors :—						
For Subscriptions in arrear :—						
Saga-Book	...	19	18	6		
Old-Lore	...	29	9	0	49	7
Payments in Advance—Honorariums					42	0
Cash at Bank	...	141	12	2		
Cash in Hand	...	5	10	4	147	2
					£389	18

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrear being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1930.
(Sgd.) T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

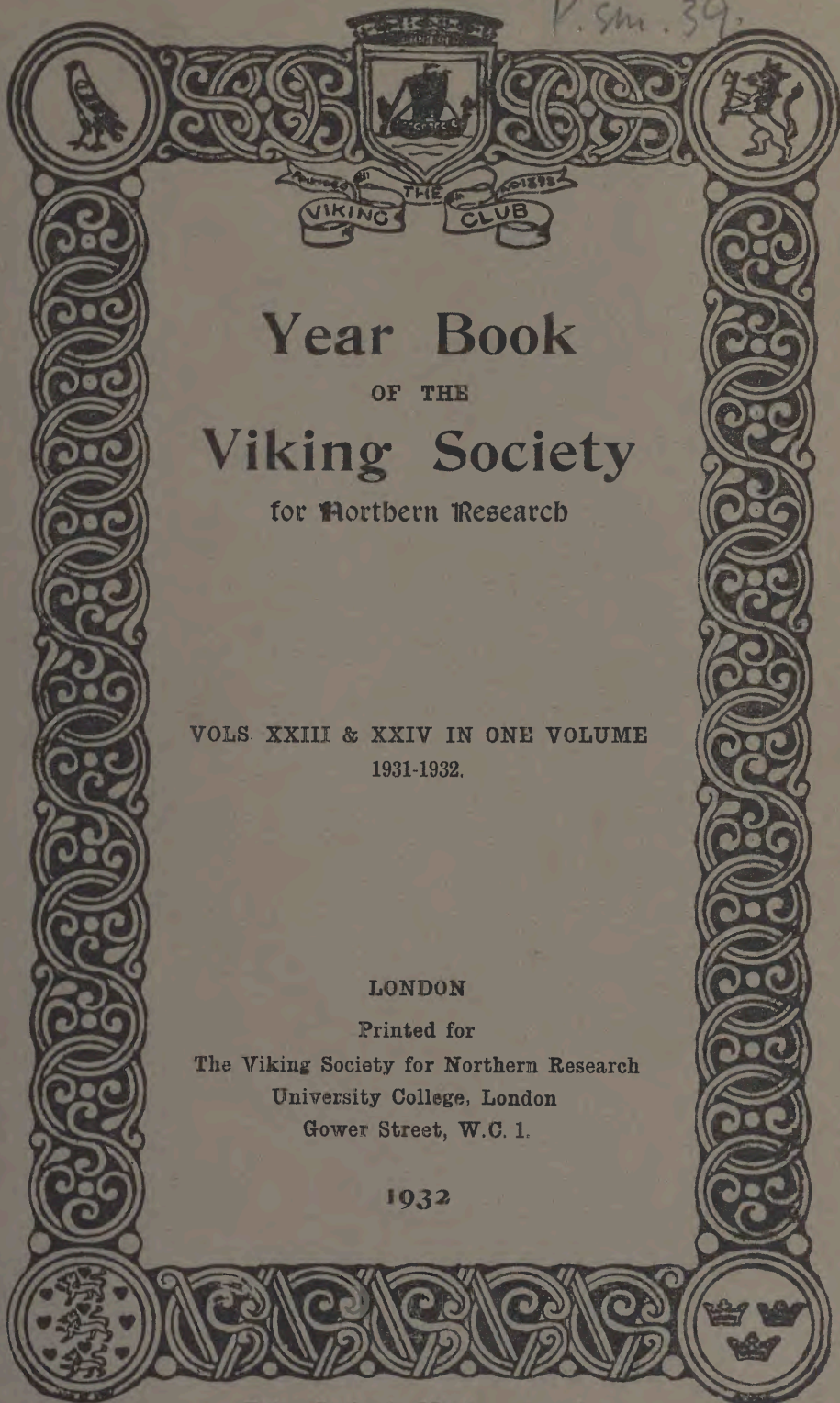
To General Expenses :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing, Stationery and Sundries	13	7	0			
Insurance	2	6	0			
Postage and Carriage	18	16	5			
Accountancy Fee	7	7	0			
Use of Rooms for Meetings	21	10	6			
Service at Meetings	12	3	0			
Licence for Amorial Bearings	1	1	0			
Maintenance of Library	10	12	6			
Honorariums :—						
Hon. Editor	31	10	0			
Hon. Secretary	10	10	0			
„ „ Annual Dinner, 1930 :—				129	3	5
Expenditure	40	11	8			
Receipts from Sale of Tickets	23	0	0			
„ „ Saga-Book Publishing Account				17	11	8
„ „ Subscriptions now written off as irrecoverable :—				107	12	11
Saga-Book Old-Lore	1	10	0			
„ „	6	4	6			
				7	14	6
				<u>£262</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>







P. sm. 39.



Year Book
OF THE
Viking Society
for Northern Research

VOLS. XXIII & XXIV IN ONE VOLUME
1931-1932.

LONDON
Printed for
The Viking Society for Northern Research
University College, London
Gower Street, W.C. 1.

1932

Extra Copies to Members, 2s. 6d.

Viking Society for Northern Research.

BACK WORKS.

Saga-Book (Proceedings):—Vols. I.—III. out of print. Vols. IV.—X. unbound, at 21/- per Vol. to Members only.

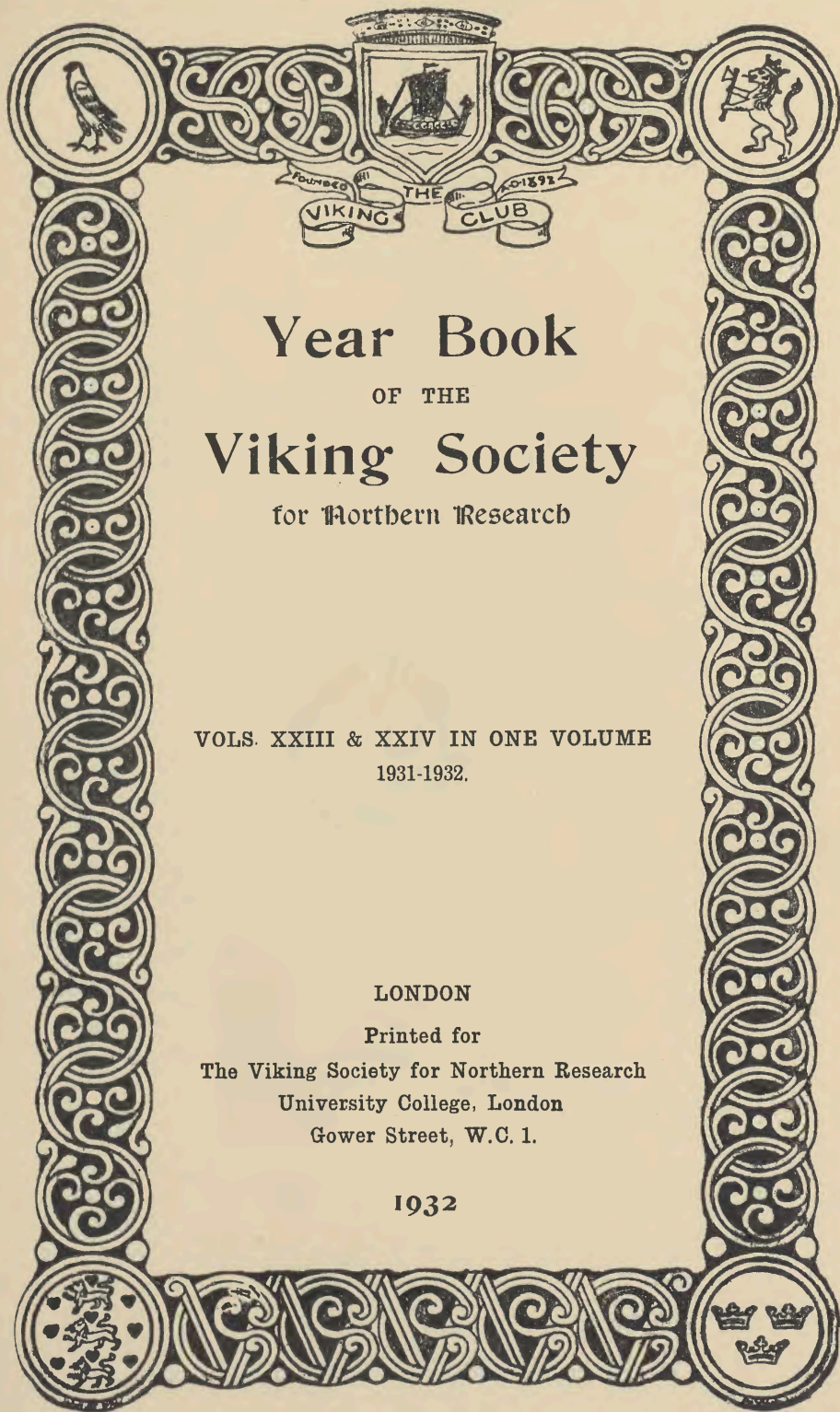
Year-Book (Reviews of Books, Annual Reports Additions to Library since the Catalogue was printed, Obituary of Members, List of Members, Notes and Queries, etc.):—Vols. I.—V., at 2/6 per Vol., Vols. VI.—XVI., in one volume, 5/-, Vols. XVII.—XXII., in one vol., 5/-, Vols. XXIII. and XXIV., in one vol., 2/6, to Members only.

Old-Lore Series of the Old Norse Earldom of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland:—Miscellany Vols. I.—VIII., bound at 12/6 per Vol. Orkney and Shetland Records, Vol. I., bound, at £2 2s. Caithness and Sutherland Records, Vol. I., bound, at £2 2s., to Members only.

Translation Series:—Vol. I., Cormac Saga. Out of print.
Vol. II., Elder or Poetic Edda, translation of the mythological poems, 10/6 to Members, published at 15/-.

Extra Series:—Vol. I., Inaugural Address, 1892, Birds of Omen in Shetland. Out of print.
Vol. II., Ruins of Saga-Time in Iceland. Out of print.
Vol. III., Essays on Beowulf by Knut Stjerna, 15/- to Members, published at 21/-.
Vol. IV., The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology, by Professor Birger Nerman, 6/- to Members, published at 7/6.

Library Catalogue of Books received up to 1907. 6d.
(Additions, after 1907, will be found in the Year-Books.)



FOUNDED 1891
THE VIKING CLUB
1892

Year Book

OF THE

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1932



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REVIEWS.

Codex AM 619 Quarto. Old Norwegian Book of Homilies, containing the Miracles of Saint Olaf and Alcuin's De Virtutibus et Vitiis. By George T. Flom, Urbana, Illinois, 1929. (*University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature*, Vol. XIV, No. 4). 240 pp. \$2.00.

Most of the numerous vellums and remnants of such from Iceland and Norway date from the last half of the thirteenth century and the two following centuries. There are not many older MSS., but they are all the more valuable, principally from a linguistic point of view. To them belong two extremely valuable Books of Homilies, both dating about or slightly before A.D. 1200. One is Icelandic and is preserved in the Royal Library, Stockholm, the other is Norwegian and is in the Arnmagæan Collection, Copenhagen. They contain mainly homilies, but the Norwegian MS. contains additional matter, as will be seen from the title of the book, which would have run more correctly: "also containing."

These Norwegian Homilies were edited by C. R. Unger in 1862-64. Then E. Wadstein wrote a minute description of their orthography and phonology (in 1890). Now G. T. Flom, who is known for various studies in Old Norse and for his phototypic edition of the King's Mirror and other writings, has published a literal and verbal transcript of the Norwegian Homilies in which the MS. is rendered line by line and abbreviations are extended in italics in one of the usual ways. Some of the characteristic forms of letters in the MS. are imitated in the transcript. The MS. is everywhere clear and easy to read so that hardly a letter can be misread. On the whole it may be said that it is reproduced here as exactly and minutely as typography makes possible.

The editor prints the headings in capital letters, though they are in small letters in the MS. This is inconsistent and unnecessary and could and should have been avoided. The MS. is at present not accessible to me as it has been lent to Norway with a view to prepare a new edition. Thus I have only been able to compare the text with the few pages given in phototype. In these I found a few slight and insignificant mistakes: *med* for *með* 58₅ *demom* for *dømom* 58₁₂ (undoubtedly to be read thus), *Svá* for *Sva* 58₂₈ (the editor has made an accent of the stroke that belongs to S), *eina* for *æina* 81₂₄, *crist* for *cristz* 153₃ (the z is clear here), *mønnum* for *mønnum* 1537 (ed. has here made an accent of the thin stroke which belongs to the sign of abbreviation).

The editor's introduction is of special interest. He writes of the MS., its age, lacunæ, accents, scribal errors, a list of which is found at the end of the book, its marginalia etc., all with great care. As the MS. is written in more than one hand, the editor deals with them separately. Not counting pp. 69-72 which have been inserted from an entirely different MS. there are certainly only two hands (contemporary). The inserted pages are undoubtedly in the same hand as the beginning of the Homilies, but pp. 17-78a (minus pp. 69-72) are in a different hand.

My earlier view of this remains unchanged, but I cannot discuss this matter here.

On the last page of his introduction the editor gives a summary of the linguistic results he believes he has come to. Some of these appear to me very doubtful, others wholly wrong. E.g. number one that a post-vocalic *ð* in words like *brauð* had become silent. The evidence for this is extremely weak (see p. 27), namely, the occurrence of *braus*, corrected to *brauðs*. The only conclusion from this is that *ð* may have been dropped before *s*, but it does not follow that it should do so in other cases (Cp. e.g. New Icelandic land, gen. lansk). This applies also to forms as *lausk*, *tósk* (for *lauksk*, *tóksk*) where *k* is naturally dropped before the consonants *sk*, but one has no right to conclude from this that the singular was *tó* (No. 9), a form which certainly never existed in Old Norse (Cp. also New Icelandic *tók-tósk*). It is a misconception of the editor's (No. 4) that *y* had become *øy*. He bases it on *tögja* and *tøggiendr* (p. 30). In both cases *øy* stands for *æ* (*tæja*, *tæjendr*) and *g* is added through misapprehension of a sound combination like the one mentioned by the editor on p. 29. Other things might be criticised, but I refrain.

One or two remarks on minor matters. The editor says, p. 27, that *miuclundr* stands for *miuclyndr*, but *miuclundr* need not be wrong. On the same page he takes *pungstar* to be a superlative without vowel mutation. This is quite impossible. Either *u* is miswritten for *y*, or an *a* has been dropped (*pungastar*).

In spite of the above strictures the edition as a whole is an excellent reproduction of the remarkable MS. and will be of great value for all who study Old Norse. The editor deserves our best thanks for this book, though it does not make a new edition of the text superfluous. Such an edition is now in preparation and will supersede Unger's edition which for long has been out of print.

FINNUR JÓNSSON.

August, 1931.

'King Horn and Suddene.' By Walter Oliver. (Modern Language Association of America XLVI, No. 1; 1931; pp. 102-114.)

Another attempt to locate King Horn's realm of Suddene. This time it is found at Southdean (Roxburgh), locally pronounced Sud'n or Suthdean, along with a forest of Arden at Harden Glen (near Hawick) and a city of Lions at Carlisle, and other such equations, making out an apparently good case for a bit of real topography. But we cannot forget that coincidences like these are

not infrequent, and give only slender clues to the topography of romance. Suppose we look for the sites in Westmorland, as some have done fifty years ago. We find with equal plausibility Wath-Sudden and its ancient chapel, a ruin as early as the twelfth century (now Sutton) where the priory, afterwards moved to Shap, was founded; and Hardendale near by, and Lyons Garde at Raven-glass on the coast, so named, according to tradition, by Camden: as well as other places recalling the romance no less aptly. (In passing, we venture to remark that the mediæval *deanery* or archdeaconry of Teviot-dale can surely not be meant by the author to be equated with *Southdean* or *Northdean*.) But really to pin down the geography of the story we need to find some hint by which we can pin down the history too. Until we can find some trace of real events under the names of King Murry and Horn his son; Aylmer, King of Westerness; Modi, King of Reynes and the rest, we are left with the suspicion that the whole story is *matière de Bretagne* and as vaporous as the knights of King Arthur. It may not be so, but it has yet to be proved by something more than these place-names. Havelock of course is Olaf Cuaran, seen through a mist; and Horn may preserve some Viking Age incident. To place it near the Solway we agree to be possible.

W. G. C.

Den Norske Bosetningen på Shetland-Orknøylene Studier og Resultater av A. W. Brøgger. Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo II. *Hist.-Filos. Klasse*, 1930, No. 3. Oslo: Jacob Dybwad, Kr 22.00

This is a volume to be recommended to every Shetlander and Orcadian interested in the antiquities of the islands, more especially if he or she knows Norwegian. The major part of the book is in that language. Fortunately, however, for the average reader on this side, the author has provided a good English synopsis. The illustrations are numerous and are valuable in themselves. For instance, the "figures" of the so called Pictish knives give a very good idea even of the class of stone of which each specimen is made and indeed it may be said that all the illustrations are equally good. The author has brought together a very great deal of matter of antiquarian interest and from this material and other sources proceeds to reason out what has been the past of both groups. The result is interesting although not always convincing. Here and there we cannot agree that the story as he tells it is right; but we realise the labour and learning the book as a whole represents. As an instance of where we think the author is partly wrong and partly right: he tells us that "the difference between the colonisation of the Orkney-Shetland Islands on the one hand and the Hebrides (the Sudreys) on the other is very noticeable in the archaeological material, and must be due to a difference in origin and qualification," and points out that there were *kings* in Man and the Sudreys in those days. But were not the days of the "kings" in the Northern Isles earlier? We have a Cunningsburgh (Konungsborg) in Shetland, whoever the king was to whom the place-name refers, and so we, apparently, had a

king in Shetland at one time too. Further study will probably show that we have to go farther back than Professor Brøgger would take us, in dating the time of the first Norse settlements. On the question of the date of the settlements Dr. Jan Peterson writes recently that we may regard it that the connection between West Norway and the Orkneys and Shetlands was begun: "not in the close of the 9th century as once was supposed; not in the middle of the 8th century at the earliest, as A. W. Brøgger surmises; not about 700 A.D. as Dr. Jakobsen assumes, but already in the 5th and 6th centuries." If this be true, then we probably had Norse kings in Orkney and Shetland long before the Sudreys and Man had Norse kings, who, in their day and in their way, were as important as the petty kings of the days that followed, although not known of in the written history of Norway. Another thing:—Professor Brøgger belittles the place-name "Papa" as evidence of the early Christian priests having had association with the places so named. But when we find the place-name Papil (Papa-býli), the meaning of which we are safe in saying is the *ból* or residence of the Papas, we have every reason to believe what the name tells us. It was in the churchyard at Papil, Burra, that the "Burra stone" was found, and the Professor believes this stone to prove a Celtic church in Shetland-Orkney in Norse times.

But apart from controversial matter, the work is a mine of information. We learn, for instance, that the stone axes from Shetland stand as a group by themselves characterised by their fine workmanship, and that of the thirty-five examples in the Edinburgh Museum thirty-one are from Shetland and only four from Orkney. Orkney, however, can show quite a number of flint arrowheads; but at the time of writing, no "flints" were known from Shetland. Arrowheads have been found recently in Shetland but not of flint. It is believed that the recent finds are the only specimens from the Northern Group. Then again, "Pictish knives" are found nowhere else but in Shetland, and it is interesting to know that dice have been found in a Brough in Orkney and a "swill" such as in use at the present day, and there is much other information that keeps one's interest in the volume, which should be in the possession of everyone that treasures books relating to the Isles.

W. W. R.

NORA RAUDSEP ET PAUL DE STOECKLIN. *Le Kalewipoëg. Légende épique estonienne.* Paris: *Les Presses Universitaires de France*. 1930. pp. 126. 80.

In this French version of the great epic of Estonia the writers have presented it in a brief and attractive form. Kalewipoëg, the son of the demi-god Kalew, has naturally much in common with Kullervo in *Kalevala*, but the Estonian epic is not nearly so well known in this country as the Finnish.

Though the background of the story is Estonian and frequent allusion is made to the beginnings of the Estonian nation, to wars and invasions, the building of ships and the founding of cities like Lindanisa (Reval), the tale is a personal and a moral one. The

gigantic and restless Kalewipoëg is much less interested in the state of which he is king than in travel and adventure, and is seldom at hand when his people need him. His adventures, especially his voyage to the North, where the sea is full of icebergs and the land inhabited by giants, are full of excitement; but his youthful excesses while in Finland eventually lead to his death under his own sword. The Estonian Devil, with whom Kalewipoëg has frequent contests, is remarkably stupid according to western standards, but provides an element of humour in a tale which is too often shrouded in Ossianic gloom and rhetoric. There is little description of natural scenery, and phrases like "A bull is known by his horns, but a man by his word" recall hero and reader again and again to the stern realities of life. The enemies of the Estonians are the Wends, Poles and Letts and the Teutonic Knights, the latter being clad in stout armour. Norway was evidently well known to the Estonians at that time (11th century), but there is no reference to Sweden, unless Kungla, which is described as a wealthy island, be Gottland.

Though the object of the present book is to popularize the Estonian epic among foreigners, it is a pity that the writers did not follow the example of W. F. Kirby in his *Hero of Esthonia* and include short notes, for there is much that needs explanation.

E. L.

JAN DE VRIES. De Germaansche Oudheid. *Haarlem: N/V. H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon.* 1930. pp. xii. 318. 80.

Professor de Vries has here attempted a work of encyclopædic magnitude. In thirteen chapters, divided into seventy sections, he has written an account of the religious beliefs, mythology, political and social institutions, morals, psychology, mental and physical characteristics, dwellings, clothing, weapons and art of the Germanic races from prehistoric times to 500 A.D. The Germanic races are nowhere defined; but they evidently include the peoples of N. Germany westwards to the Rhine, the Frisians, the Anglo-Saxons and the three Scandinavian peoples. Although the author has handled his material with scholarly ability and clearness and his book makes easy and pleasant reading, he has of course been obliged to omit discussion of many of the problems, archæological, mythological and historical, which confront every advanced student of Teutonic and Scandinavian antiquity. He disposes, for instance, of a number of difficulties by saying that there is no reason to assume that the prehistoric inhabitants of the Germanic countries belonged to any but the known type of Germans, and that, as their culture developed with little interruption for several centuries, we may regard it as uniform and indigenous.

On the manners and customs of the Teutons as revealed in early literature—mainly in the Icelandic sagas and the *Nibelungenlied*—, and on the enormous influence exercised by family ties and traditions on social and political life, the author writes with penetration and clearness; and though many of the customs described,

e.g. those connected with fosterage, blood-feuds, hospitality, and the duties of a king towards his fellow-warriors, were common to many early non-Germanic peoples, the reader is left with a definite idea of early Teutonic psychology. The idea differs little from that made familiar to the world by Freytag in his *Die Ahnen* and by many later German writers who find an heroic past in the present; but Professor de Vries attributes less to native virtue and more to religion than do the German writers. Belief in predestination, in the abilities allotted to a man at his birth by the Norns, in the inheritance of reward or punishment for past deeds from generation to generation, in the inevitable acquisition of good or evil by the performance of certain acts, accounted for many of the Teutonic virtues. Wary and laconic, quick-witted and revengeful, stubborn and brave the people of the Icelandic sagas certainly were, slowly furious and proudly solitary; but Professor de Vries's assumption that these qualities were shared by all Teutonic peoples is much too sweeping. The early Heruli and the Svear were as different from the Norwegians and the Saxons as they were from each other. Nor can the romantic temperament, the divine discontent, which this author finds in the early—and the later—German be held responsible to any great extent for the Viking expeditions.

Christianity, at any rate, could not and did not have a beneficial influence on the northern Teutons, and the author has much of interest to say about the spreading both of Christianity and of Roman civilization in western Germany. In this connection he hardly credits his chosen people with as much commercial ability as they deserved. Their chieftains may have been hostile to the Roman merchant because they knew that soldiers would come in his wake, and to his wares because they feared that these would undermine the native culture; but all history shows that the Teutonic peoples were natural traders.

As a full and thoughtful introduction to its subject—or rather, subjects, this book will be useful to all students who can read Dutch. There is a brief bibliography at the end.

E. L.

VIKING CIVILISATION. By AXEL OLRIK. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1930. 246 pp. 16 illustrations. 10s. 6d. net.

The translation into English of Axel Olrik's book, already known to students in Swedish and German editions as well as in the original Danish, is an honour that is no less than its due, for it is still, after twenty-four years, unrivalled. No other study of modest length draws for us so complete a picture of viking life, and, indeed, I think it will be long before any author is able to re-draw this picture with so deft a touch and so delicate an accuracy as distinguish Olrik's work. Nevertheless his is not an easy book to understand and appreciate, and I hoped in vain that the convenience of being able to read it in English would give me a clearer impression of the author's argument than I possessed hitherto; but I am well aware that this mistiness of the main

outline is a fault that must be charged to the reader's imperfection rather than to the author's lack of skill, and I desire merely to remark that we must not judge the book as a beginner's introduction to viking studies—which it emphatically is not, but as a learned work suited better for the attentive reading of an advanced student. I do not mean, of course, that the author writes in an obscure, professorial style, for the book is, on the contrary agreeably lucid and self-explanatory; I mean that its content is such that a considerable existing knowledge of the difficult subjects under discussion is necessary in order to get the best out of the work.

For Olrik, viking civilisation is primarily a matter of the intellectual life of the Norseman, and therefore while he is content to outline in the briefest terms the story of what they did, he addresses himself whole-heartedly to the task of telling us what they thought and what they wrote. Thus we have chapters on the development of myth, on heroic legends, on scaldic poetry and the sagas, and on early mediæval ballads; there are fine chapters too on the worship of the gods and on the conflict between paganism and Christianity. Few people were better equipped for the writing of this than the author of *Danmarks Helle-digtning*, and the result is beyond all question a remarkable and penetrating survey of the whole wide subject of northern literature and religion. I still feel, however, that we are a long way from understanding the *aandsliv* of the 'man in the boat' (if that will pass as the viking equivalent of our 'man in the street'); perhaps we are to find this out for ourselves from the material Olrik has supplied, but the task is a hard one. Of course, we have got to arrive at what was going on in the mind of the ordinary typical viking through the writings of exceptional vikings, the historians and poets; but there must be a general level of mediocre intelligence deducible from northern literature, a horrid tangle of reason and unreason, that will represent the mind of the ordinary farmer-buccaneer, and this I should like to see stated. But we must be very grateful for Olrik's book nevertheless, and the fact that we do not as yet know and understand Thorolf Skallagrimson ought not to detract from our admiration of such a full and sympathetic study as the author's brilliant portrait of famous Egil.

The book is translated by Professor J. W. Hartmann and Hanna Larsen into sound, pleasant English, though there is room for improvement in certain small details. The work itself has stood the test of time well and there are surprisingly few passages that need correction; in fact I notice only that the influence of Irish literature in the north is stated in exaggerated terms. The fine bibliography is retained and I regret very much that it has not been brought up to date, for even in its present form it is one of the best guides to viking literature that we have in an English book.

T. D. KENDRICK.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Norn Language in Shetland.
By Jakob Jakobsen. In two volumes: Vol. I. *A—Kovi*,
pp. cxvii+488. London: David Nutt, Shaftesbury Avenue,
1928.

Good wine needs no bush, and for a reviewer at this time of day to applaud the *Etymologisk Ordbog over det Nornøne Sprog på Shetland* is a work of supererogation. For Dr. Jakobsen's monumental work has ever since its appearance been accorded a secure and honoured place in the annals of scholarship. Bringing to the task the equipment of a trained philologist, he was singularly lucky in striking a source of linguistic information that was practically untapped; to the exploration and examination of this source he devoted thirty years of inspired enthusiasm and incredible devotion; and the outcome was such a contribution to the history of language as it has rarely fallen to the lot of man to make. In Scandinavian philology there is no more imposing single work than this *Ordbog*, and Jakob Jakobsen's fame is secure. In a sense his work is final and can never be superseded.

Though he would have liked his *magnum opus* to appear in English, the exigencies of the case necessitated its being published in Danish. But he never quite relinquished the idea of its being made accessible to Shetland and British readers who knew no Danish, and after his deeply lamented death at the comparatively early age of fifty-four, his sister, Mrs. Horsbøl, with superb courage, out of a sense of sisterly piety set herself to accomplish her brother's desire. The present volume represents about half the result. The remaining portion is mostly in print and may be looked for soon. It is scarcely possible to speak too highly of such devotion. But there is more than devotion to praise. The actual translation itself is an excellent piece of work, and, though she owes much no doubt to various helpers the main credit belongs to Mrs. Horsbøl herself, and it is the mere truth to say that had her brother been able to carry through the translation himself, it could hardly have been done better. Nor should it be supposed that here is nothing new. Much of the introductory part is quite fresh and hitherto unpublished. Dr. Jakobsen had not completed this Introduction when he died, but the greater part of it was ready, and has now been included. The most important new matter is to be found in the section on "Fragments of Norn," and nowhere did the author show his linguistic gifts to greater advantage than in the disentangling and exposition of these fragments. The most interesting in some respects is that named "Valafjel" in which he found interred under the word *ala* or *iala* the old form of the island name -Yell. We hear much these days of the glamour and mysticism of the Celtic west, but to one reader at all events some of these old Shetland fragments—contorted and corrupted though they be—have a magic and romance that is not found in the far more famous gleanings from the west. "The last lisp of a dying child" was the picturesque and happy phrase used of them by that great linguist Sophus Bugge; and such indeed they are—echoing down to us from a distant simpler world.

This English translation is of course an expensive work, but when one examines the content the price can certainly not be deemed excessive. There must be hundreds of Shetlanders—not to speak of others—who spend far more each year on luxuries of a much more transient kind. It should be regarded as an honourable duty by every native of the isles who has the money at all to spare to buy this work and regard it as a family treasure. For it can never be reprinted, and once the issue is sold out the price is bound to go up. The book is able to stand on its own unquestioned merit; we should not forget, however, the sacrifices of the translator, not merely in time, energy and anxiety but in actual financial outlay. Let us, so far as each of us can, see to it that she has not spent her labour all in vain.

HUGH MARWICK.

SKARA BRAE: A PICTISH VILLAGE IN ORKNEY. By V. Gordon Childe. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1931. pp. vi, 208. 63 plates and 24 illustrations in the text. 3rs. 6d.

This extraordinarily interesting prehistoric settlement-site in Orkney, a 'village' of stone-built houses with a main 'street' and a 'market-place', is important enough to deserve the compliment of being described in a handsome well-illustrated volume. We have to thank the Office of Works for the preservation and excavation of the site, and Professor Childe's fine book is first and foremost a very urgent reminder of the debt we owe to the initiative and energy of the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and his staff. Skara Brae is already safely established in British prehistoric studies as a 'problem' of fascinating obscurity, and Professor Childe gives us a workmanlike account of the place and its inhabitants, being careful to avoid incautious dogmatism, that would in this instance be fatal to the proper appreciation of so complex a matter. I think we shall have to wait for the publication of Mr. Curle's sensational new discovery of a rival site where bronze implements were actually made on the spot, before we can test Professor Childe's claims for a comparatively early dating of Skara Brae, and as things stand at present I will only remark that he has not quite satisfied all of us that the village is 'pre-broch'; but I know him well enough to be sure that he does not want us to rate his conclusions as more than an interim verdict on the evidence. That being so, I find myself anxious to commend his critical account of the Skara Brae 'culture' as an entirely admirable piece of work. I think, however, that this wonderful site might with advantage have been described in a manner not quite so utterly jejune and spiritless; Professor Childe had a fine and exhilarating subject, but judging by the monotonous archaeological gloom of his description of the village he evidently determined to have it insensible on the operating-table before his investigation began. I hope others will not find that the book in some respects does Skara Brae less than justice, but, personally, I must observe that the site lost much of its romance for me as soon as I learnt

that it had 'denizens'. I am not, however, seriously grumbling; the book is very good indeed; the illustrations are numerous and excellent, and there is a splendid plan in colour.

T. D. K.

THE POETIC EDDA IN THE LIGHT OF ARCHAEOLOGY. By BIRGER NERMAN, Viking Society, Extra Series IV. Coventry, 1931. pp. vii, 94; 61 illustrations, 7s. 6d.

Dr. Birger Nerman is a scholar whose works the archæologist, the philologist, and the historian alike may read with the respect that is due to a specialist in their several studies. If there is anyone who can contribute to the solution of the chronological problems of the Poetic Edda by investigating the archæological content of the poems, he is the man to do so, and the first thing to be said of this very interesting little book is that he has extracted and discussed the whole of the available information with all the skill and learning we expect from him. I imagine, however, that Dr. Nerman found there was really less 'archæology' in the Poetic Edda than we supposed, and I am bound to say that the help the archæologist offers here to his colleagues is, on the whole, disappointingly slight; but we must be content with the demonstration that the evidence, such as it is, is in accord with current opinion, based on philological studies about the chronology of the poems. We must be grateful, too, for the rich store of archæological information that the author gives us by way of commentary on the text.

As an example of Nerman's results I may cite the reference in *Völundarkviða* to metalwork encrusted with precious stones which is, quite rightly I think, taken as almost conclusive proof of a pre-viking date for this poem, just as the mention of 'snake-rings' in the same work is very reasonably taken as evidence that this date may actually be somewhere about the 5th century A.D. 'Ring-swords' likewise show *Helgakviða* *Higrvarzsonar* and *Sigurðarkviða* to be of 6th or 7th century date, but I may observe that neither Nerman, nor *Stjerna* before him, have gone sufficiently thoroughly into the extraordinary problem of these swords; I have discovered, for instance, that many of the early cocked-hat pommels in this country have been subsequently mutilated by the cutting away of the centre rivet at one end in order to accommodate the ridiculous and insecure attachment of the hook and movable ring; I hope that someone will try to tell us why these silly rings were added, apparently as an afterthought, on most of our swords (I am sure that in most instances the swords were not made as 'ring-swords'), and will re-examine the problem of the origin of the foreign 'frozen ring' type. I have, however, nothing to say against the dates suggested for the swords, and as regards the chronological evidence presented in this book, my only criticism is that the significance attached to '*hrímkálkr*' (translated 'frosted glass vessel') is exaggerated.

The reader should note that there is an excellent little chapter on the 'Gold' and 'Silver' Ages of the north, and also an abundance of good illustrations, mostly of Swedish antiquities.

T. D. K.

A CONCISE ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY, by John R. Clark Hall. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Pp. XV+437. Cambridge University Press, 1931. 30s. net.

Dr. Clark Hall's *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* requires no introduction to students and in its third edition it is very considerably enlarged—this edition has 437 pages as against 373 in the second. The enlargements arise from two sources. Generally the lexicographical articles in the various learned journals have been well used and where possible additional material and references have been drawn from new editions of texts such as the late Dr. S. J. Crawford's edition of the *Hexameron of St. Basil*, and (in a separate appendix) Professor Max Förster's forthcoming edition of the Vercelli Homilies. Secondly, a good deal of the new material is drawn from 12th century texts and in that respect this dictionary is more complete than Bosworth-Toller. But here the additions seem somewhat arbitrary. Students would for instance expect to find in this new edition the more difficult words in the Peterborough Chronicle, but there is no mention of *lof* (in the phrase *lof and grin*) or *tenserie*. The latter is certainly a French loanword, but presumably it was part of the early 12th century English word-stock and according to the editor's new determination of the close of the Anglo-Saxon period should be reckoned as Anglo-Saxon. After all, *þapulstān*, *stræt*, *þallium*, etc., are Latin words but they were part of the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. But this is the danger of carrying the limiting date of Anglo-Saxon far on into the transition period.

So far the dictionary tends towards much greater completeness, though there is one point which has not received any attention and that is the lexicographical results of English place-name study. Reference is occasionally made to words which are found only in place-names in the Old English charters, and Middendorff's little *Altenglisches Flurnamenbuch* is occasionally cited. But Middendorff's book was published thirty years ago when place-names were an entirely new field of study, and whilst it is useful index to Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* it is not altogether reliable for its lexicographical information. Really reliable information on place-names is, however, available in the various volumes of the English Place-Name Society. Apart from the many words rediscovered in place-names (*anger* 'a meadow', *lāla* in the sense 'twig' etc., *cramb* 'the bend of a river', *slinu* 'a slope', *bing* 'a hollow', etc.)¹, the broad significance of some Old English words but can often be considerably limited. Thus, whilst *stow* is suggested from the Laws to have the meaning '(holy) place', the majority of place-names containing this element suggests that

¹ Mawer, *Problems of Place-name Study* (Cambridge 1929) Chapt. II.

its meaning was most often 'land dedicated to the service of the church or some saint.'¹ The rare words *hamel*, *hamola*, *hamelian*, probably had the sense 'scar(red)' whether used of individuals or topographical features.² And the place-name Fawler (OE *fāgan flōr* 'coloured floor') throws interesting light on the nature of the *fagne flor* of the Great Hall of Hrothgar in Beowulf (I. 725), for a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered at Fawler and the name is clearly in allusion to this; the special meaning 'tessellated' is certainly to be considered for *fāg* (*fāh*).³ These three examples are enough to shew the sources from which lexicographers of Old English may derive most new information. For the sake of completeness, if for nothing else, it will be necessary to recognise them, as in many instances such a dictionary as this is used not only for translating Old English texts but also for etymological work in Middle English.

For that reason, too, a greater consistency in giving the etymons of foreign loanwords in Old English is desirable; thus *hamele* 'rowlock' is derived from ON *hamla* and *magister* from Lat. *magister*, but *barda* 'beaked ship', *sumorlida* 'summer army' (ON *barði*, *sumarliði*), *dunn* 'dark' (Brit. **dušno*, *dunn*) are left without comment and would easily mislead students into believing that these forms are entirely native.⁴

All that remains to be said is that apart from one or two slips (e.g. *swogen* for *swōgen*, *knorr* for *knōrr* (s.v. *cnearr*), the omission of a few words like *dægleoht*, *serfise*, etc., phrases like *æt samne* 'together' and a few needed cross references (e.g. *wræcca* is not noted under the common form *wrecca*), this is a most reliable and useful book of reference and it is cheap enough, as dictionaries go, to warrant it being (as it should be) in the hands of every student of the language.

A. H. SMITH.

The Scottish National Dictionary Designed Partly on Regional Lines and Partly on Historical Principles and Containing all the Scottish Words Known to be in Use or to have been in Use since c. 1700. Edited by William Grant, M.A., Sometime Lecturer on Phonetics, Teachers' Training Centre, Aberdeen; Convener of the Scottish Dialects Committee (1907-1909); Lecturer on the English Language (1916-1920), University of Aberdeen. *Edinburgh: The Scottish National Dictionary Association Limited*, 1931. Vol. I. Part I. Pages lii + 28. Registered office: Training Centre, St. Andrew's Street, Aberdeen. £15, payable in annual instalments of £3.

¹ *Chief Elements of English Place-names* (EPNS I, ii. 57).

² cf. Hambleton (*Place-Names of North Riding* 158).

³ *Introd. to Survey of English Place-names* (EPNS I. i. 143-4).

⁴ For other possible examples cf. Forster, *Keltisches Wörtgut im Englischen* 120 ff

What a fine satisfaction one feels in perusing a work which bears on every page evidence of thoroughness of workmanship, carefulness in editing, excellent typography, and a format that appeals to the most fastidious taste in book production! True, the Scottish National Dictionary has not yet been completed, but one may fairly judge from the comprehensiveness of the plan as sketched in the first part, the list of contributors from so many counties, and the first section of the Dictionary presented in this part how thorough the work will be when it is actually finished. None but those who have spent long years in gathering the material can realise what an amount of labour is hidden in the printed page. The work of classifying, arranging, and selecting the gleanings from so many fields must have involved an extraordinary amount of labour and it is not too much to say that it has been done with consummate skill. None but an editor possessed with the highest gifts for classifying, selecting, and arranging could have produced such a work. But while these gifts were necessary for what may be termed the more business part of the Dictionary the work bears evidence of fine philological scholarship that will give the Scottish Dictionary an honoured place among the great dictionaries that stand to the credit of British lexicographers. It is not too much to say that it will take its place beside the Oxford Dictionary.

The Introduction, which is a masterly piece of work, indicates, to begin with, the area with which the Dictionary deals, viz., Lowlands of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland and parts of Ulster, especially Antrim, Down and Derry to which, since *c.* 1606, the Scottish tongue has been extended by the immigration of Scottish settlers. This general outline of the area is followed by a detailed account of the various districts with a description of their distinctive dialect peculiarities. The phonology of the language has also received careful treatment and by a system of symbols recommended by the Société Phonétique Internationale with a few adaptations to suit the character of the Scottish sound system the reader has set clearly before him the pronunciation of the words as used in different districts. The account given of the variations of the vowel sounds and the causes in many cases operating towards this end are very interesting, throwing light on certain historical incidents and the movements of people from one district to another. The consonant changes in the dialects of the various areas are also very fully dealt with. This is a part of the work which shows the amount of labour involved in collecting the material from so many quarters to provide the necessary data on which to found the deductions made.

The student of philology will find in the Dictionary proper enough to whet his appetite for more. The illustrative quotations from books, newspaper articles, etc., give an added interest to this part of the work. The derivations also will make their own appeal and while it would be unwise to accept every derivation given as final yet it is evident that considerable care has been taken with this part of the great task the editor and his helpers have set before them.

D. BEATON.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS.

Elected.

1925.

1925 Vinogradoff, Sir Paul, F.B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Honorary Life Member.

1927.

1894 Bruce, Mrs. John, of Sumburgh. Honorary Member.

1930.

1906 Currie, James, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., J.P., a Founder of the Old-Lore Series.

1909 Robertson, G.A.G.

1931.

1910 Wilton, Rev. A. Stuart, B.A.

1932.

1905 Newall, Dame Bertha S., (*née* Phillpotts), D.B.E., Litt. D., Vice-President, Life Member of the Saga-Book and a Founder of the Old-Lore Series. Author of "Temple Administration and Chieftainship in pre-Christian Norway and Iceland." *Saga-Book*, Vol. VIII.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK

During the year 1930 the work of the Society included: The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of papers on northern subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library and Museum.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

MEETINGS 1930.

January 14th.—“Some notes on the relation of the Old Norse Lays to Faroese and other Ballads.” By Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S., *Vice-President*.

February 11th.—“Peace and War in Hampshire in the Viking Age.” By Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke, M.A. Cantab.

March 11th.—“The Vikings and the Byzantine Empire.” By Mr. T. D. Kendrick.

April 8th.—“Sæmundr Fróði in Icelandic Folklore.” By Miss Helen T. McMillan Buckhurst, M.A.

November 18th.—Thirtieth-Eighth Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1929. The election of Officers for 1930. Followed by a paper on “Dalarne and their ancient customs.” Illustrated by Lantern slides. By Mr. A. Waerland.

December 16th.—“A new Runic Inscription discovered in Sweden in 1930.” By Professor von Friesen. “The determination of the Chronology of the Reid-Gota Line.” By Professor Birger Nerman. Both papers were read by Dr. A. H. Smith.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The 38th Annual Dinner was held in the Hotel Rembrandt, on Thursday, July 3rd, 1930, at 7.30 p.m., The President, Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, in the chair. Sir Barry Jackson and Dr. Jón Stefánsson were entertained as the guests of the Society. Letters of apology for inability to attend the Dinner were read from The Duke of Argyll, The Duke and Duchess of Portland, The Marquess of Zetland, The Rt. Hon. Lord Salvasen, Their Excellencies the Danish, Estonian, Latvian, Norwegian, and Swedish Ministers, Mr. Allen Mawer, Provost of University College, and Mr. John Walter, of *The Times*.

The following members and guests were present:—Mrs. R. Farquharson Sharp, with Mr. Nelson Ward and Mr. Noel Sharp; Lady Gomme with Miss A. Irving and Mr. L. B. Gomme; Mr. Donald C. Gray, with Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. C. Morton Lambert, and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gray; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lloyd-Willey, Mr. Edward Lynam, *Hon. Treasurer*, with Mrs. Edward Lynam, Dr. W. J. Gallagher and Mrs. Gallagher; Mr. Francis P. Marchant; Mr. J. Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Erling Monsen, with Mr. E. Holstö and Mr. Sjøsten; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Payne, with Mrs. Paget, O.B.E.; Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn with five guests; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Stephenson; Miss Emma St. J. Vaughan; Mr. Leonard C. Wharton; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wintle Johnston, *Hon. Secretaries*; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Woolley were unable to attend.

The Press was represented by *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Press Association*, and the Scandinavian Press by Mrs. Kittelsen and Mr. M. Martinsen.

During the evening music was rendered by Mr. W. A. Peterkin, Miss Edith Eatherly, and Mr. Edward Brightwell.

PUBLICATIONS.

Year Book, Vols. XVII-XXII is printed and will be issued shortly; **Saga Book**, Vol. XI., Part i.; and **Old-Lore Miscellany**, Vol. IX., Part iii, are in preparation. "**The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology**" by Professor Birger Nerman, has been printed for Subscribers at 6s. net, and published at 7s. 6d. net.

GIFTS TO THE FUNDS.

Received October 1930 to February 1931.

	General Fund.			Research Fund.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Mr. Thomas Brown	-	0	2	6	0	2	6
Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke	-	0	10	6			
Mrs. Duff Dunbar	-	0	2	6	0	5	0
Mr. E. R. Eddison	-	1	1	0			
Mr. Ernest Elliott	-	0	5	0			
Dr. Halldór Hermannsson	-	1	1	0			
Mr. W. Lloyd-Willey	-	2	2	0			
Mr. John Mooney	-	0	11	0			
Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby	-	1	0	0			
	<hr/>			<hr/>			
	£6	15	6	£0	7	6	

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library is now housed at Westfield College (University of London), 8 Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

Books can be consulted and borrowed (on payment of carriage both ways) during University terms, and by appointment up to July 25th, and during the last fortnight in September.

All books must be returned for checking in the last week in June.

All books and communications should be addressed to the Librarian of the Viking Society Library, Westfield College, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to The National Central Library, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C. 1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book*.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The permanent address of the Society is now: Westfield College, 8 Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3, to which all donation of books, etc., and exchanges of Proceedings should be sent direct, and not to the Hon. Secretary's private address.

The temporary place of meetings will be announced in the annual Programme of Meetings and on the cards of invitation to the meetings.

MEMBERSHIP.

In 1930 the Society lost the following Members: by death, 1 Honorary Life, 2 Honorary, 4 Life and 4 Subscribing Members, and by resignation 11 Subscribing Members; while 1 Life, 1 Honorary Corresponding, and 33 Subscribing Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1930, consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members	...	...	6
Honorary Members	...	...	24
Honorary Corresponding Members	...	...	3
Subscribing Members—Saga-Book	...	...	31
„ „ Old-Lore	..	..	55
„ Saga-Book and Old-Lore	.	.	124
Life Members—Saga-Book	...	...	29
„ Old-Lore	...	...	13
„ Saga-Book & Old-Lore	...	...	4
Total number of Members			289

There are 155 Annual, and 33 Life Subscribers to the *Saga-Book*, and 181 Annual, and 17 Life Subscribers to the *Old-Lore Series*, including two Life Members (*Saga-Book*) who are annual subscribers to *Old-Lore*.

Adopted by the Council, February 10th, and by the Annual General Meeting, April 28th, 1931.

R. FARQUHARSON SHARP, *Chairman*.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary*.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

LIABILITIES.

Sundry Creditors :—

For Expenses
For Subscriptions paid in advance :
 Saga-Book
 Old-Lore

£ s. d.
132 9 0
7 9 0
8 11 6

£ s. d.
148 9 6

Research Fund :—

Balance at 1st January, 1930
ADD : Amount received during year

£ s. d.
33 1 0
1 1 0

148 9 6

Publications Fund :—

Received during year for donations and sales of works
LESS : Expenditure

£ s. d.
174 8 6
106 13 5

34 2 0

Beowulf Account :—

Balance at 1st January, 1930
ADD : Amounts received

£ s. d.
12 6 0
8 10 0

67 15 1

LESS : Expenditure ...

20 16 0
7 19 0

12 17 0

Capital Account :—

Balance at 1st January, 1930
LESS : Deficit for year as per Income and Expenditure Account

163 11 1
36 16 5

126 14 8
£389 18 3

ASSETS.

Library and Furniture :—

Balance at 1st January, 1930
Additions during year

£ s. d.
13 18 0
11 13 4

Elder or Poetic Edda :—

Balance at 1st January, 1930
LESS : Sales

28 6 3
2 9 4

Investment :—

£100 5% War Loan 1929/47 received as donation
(The market value of the above Stock on 31st December, 1930, was £103).

100 0 0

Sundry Debtors :—

For Subscriptions in arrear :—

Saga-Book
Old-Lore

19 18 6
29 9 0

Payments in Advance—Honorariums

Cash at Bank
Cash in Hand

141 12 2
5 10 4

147 2 6
£389 18 3

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers, and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrear being recoverable the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1930.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

EDWARD LYNAM, Hon. Treasurer.
CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

To General Expenses :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, Stationery and Sundries	13 7 0	
Insurance	2 6 0	
Postage and Carriage	18 16 5	
Accountancy Fee ...	7 7 0	
Use of Rooms for Meetings	21 10 6	
Service at Meetings	12 3 0	
Licence for Amorial Bearings	1 1 0	
Maintenance of Library	10 12 6	
Honorariums :—		
Hon. Editor	31 10 0	
Hon. Secretary	10 10 0	
Annual Dinner, 1930 :—		129 3 5
Expenditure	40 11 8	
Receipts from Sale of Tickets	23 0 0	
Saga-Book Publishing Account ...		17 11 8
Subscriptions now written off as irrecoverable :—		107 12 11
Saga-Book	1 10 0	
Old-Lore	6 4 6	
		7 14 6
		<u>£262 2 6</u>

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

METHODS OF WORK.

During the year 1931 the work of the Society included : The holding of six meetings for the reading and discussion of papers on northern subjects, preparation of publications, the social function of the Annual Dinner, and adding to the Library.

The Council recommend that the work of the Society should be continued on similar lines during the forthcoming year.

THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION.

MEETINGS 1931.

January 13th.—“A chat on Iceland.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C.

February 10th.—“Willemoës and Nelson.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Mr. R. P. Keigwin, M.A.

March 10th.—“Some Notes on the history of Icelandic Scholarship in England.” By Mr. F. C. Francis, M.A.

April 28th.—Thirty-Ninth Annual General Meeting. The adoption of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of Council and Balance Sheet for 1930. The election of Officers for 1931. Followed by a paper on “The martyrdom of St. Alban as related and illustrated by Matthew Paris in MS. written in St. Alban’s Abbey in the 13th century, now in Trinity College, Dublin.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A.

July 10th.—Special General Meeting. The following Draft Agreement between University College and the Society, which had been unanimously adopted by the Council on June 18th, 1931, was considered and unanimously adopted.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND
THE VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

That the Viking Society presents its Library to University College on the following conditions :

- (a) That the College undertakes permanently to house it.



- (b) That the Society undertakes to arrange that all exchange publications shall be delivered to the Society at the College and become thereby part of the gift.
- (c) That donations of books and bequests of books to the Society shall, as they are made, be handed over to the College, unless there be some condition in the gift forbidding such transfer.
- (d) That the College undertakes to bind such additional volumes, whether received by way of exchange or gift, and to put into good binding repair the Library of the Society.
- (e) That members of the Society shall, during the working hours of the Library, have access to the Scandinavian collection of the College, including all books thus handed over, and be allowed to borrow books from those collections without deposit under the usual Library regulations.
- (f) That the College shall provide free of charge rooms for the meetings of the Society and its Council.

November 11th.—“The Cathedral and the ruins, well preserved, of numerous Medieval Churches at Wisby, Island of Gotland.” Illustrated by lantern slides. By Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A.

December 11th.—“Eymundar Saga and Icelandic Research in Russia.” By Colonel N. Belaiew, C.B.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The 39th Annual Dinner was held in The Rembrandt, London, S.W. 7, on Tuesday, 30th June, 1931, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A., in the chair. Mrs. Arthur Long, “Marjorie Bowen,” was entertained as the guest of the Society.

The following 51 Members and guests were present:—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Woolley, Dr. Halldór Hermansson, Lady Hamilton, Miss Couper, Colonel N. Belaiew, C.B., Miss E. St. J. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Erling Monsen and guests, including Mr. and Mrs. M. Martinsen, The President's guests, Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn and guests, Mr. Donald C. Gray, Mrs. E. B. Gray, and Miss Amy Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neville Gray, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lynam with Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Gunn, Miss N. Smith-Dampier and guests, Mr. Paul Edmonds, Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, Mr. R. Dahl Prag, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lloyd-Willey, Mr. Francis P. Marchant, Mr. Leonard C. Wharton, and Mr. A. W. Johnston.

The Press was represented by *The Daily Telegraph* and Mrs. Kittelsen (Scandinavian Press).

During the evening music was rendered by Miss Hildegarde Nyblom, vocalist, and Mr. Sidney Harrison, pianist.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year the following publications were issued : Year-Book, Vols. xvii—xxii (in one volume), Old-Lore Miscellany, Vol. ix, part 3, and "The Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology," with 61 illustrations, by Professor Dr. Birger Nerman.

The following notice has been sent to members.

GRATIS PUBLICATIONS FOR 1932.

In view of the delay in the publication of the *Saga-Book* and *Old-Lore Series* and of the shortage of funds, the Council will issue, *gratis*, to Members for the year 1932, such of the undermentioned back publications as they may select.

When funds permit, the *Saga-Book* and *Old-Lore Series* will be brought up-to-date and issued gratis to Members.

MEMBERS ENTITLED TO GRATIS VOLUMES.

- (a) Subscribing and Life Members of (1) *Saga-Book*, or (2) *Old-Lore*, are entitled to one gratis volume; of (3) *Saga-Book* and *Old-Lore* together, are entitled to two gratis volumes. They may also obtain additional volumes to those to which they are entitled, on payment of 10s. for one volume, or 20s. for two volumes.
- (b) Honorary Life and Honorary Corresponding Members are entitled to two gratis volumes.
- (c) Honorary Members and Honorary District Secretaries (who are not already Subscribers), may apply for one or two volumes on payment of 10s. or 20s. subscription, respectively, for the year 1932.

LIST OF BACK PUBLICATIONS

Offered *gratis* to Members for 1932. (The number available for gratis distribution is given in parenthesis):—

Saga-Book, paper covers. Vols. 1-3 are partially out of print, but the following parts may be had, *two parts counting as one gratis volume*, viz., Vol. 1, part 2 (12); Vol. 2, part 2 (18), part 3 (3); Vol. 3, part 2 (170), part 3 (80); Vol. 4 complete (100), 5 (40), 6 (50), 7 (70), 8 (200), 9 (150), 10 (180). One part of a volume is counted as half of a gratis volume.

Old-Lore Miscellany, paper covers. Vol. 2 (20), Vols. 3-8 (50 each). (There are only 10 copies of Vol. 1 left, cloth bound, which may be had at 12s. 6d.).

Year-Book, paper covers. Vols. 1-5, counted as 1 gratis vol. (35), Vols. 6-22, counted as 1 gratis volume (150).

TRANSLATION SERIES.

Cormac the Skald, cloth. [Now out of print.]

Elder or Poetic Edda, cloth (150).

EXTRA SERIES.

Ruins of Saga-Time in Iceland, paper covers (10). [Now out of print.]
 Essays on Beowulf by Knut Stjerna, cloth (230). Counted 1½ gratis vol.
 Poetic Edda in the Light of Archæology, by Birger Nerman, cloth (300).
 Counted as half a gratis volume.

Reprints, all together counted as one gratis volume: Early Christian Monuments of Caithness (20); Rev. John Morrison, of Canisbay [Now out of print]; Rev. Alex. Pope, of Reay [Now out of print]; List of Caithness and Sutherland Books (88); Grottasöngur, by E. Magnússon (130); Darradhaljóðh, by E. Magnússon (128); Sword Dance of Papa Stour (60); Low's Tour through North Isles of Orkney (70); Library Catalogue, 1907 (70); Review Origines Islandicæ, by E. Magnússon (80).

Gísli Súrsson, by Beatrice H. Barmby, cloth (23). Counted as half of a gratis volume. [Now out of print.]

Sagas and Songs of the Norsemen, by Albany F. Major (19). Counted as half of a gratis volume. [Now out of print.]

GIFTS TO THE FUNDS.

Received March 1931 to March 1932.

				£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Brown	-	-	-	0	2	6
Mrs. D. E. Martin Clarke	-	-	-	0	11	6
Mr. Ernest Elliott	-	-	-	0	3	6
Dr. Halldór Hermansson	-	-	-	1	1	0
Miss Eleanor Hull	-	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. W. Lloyd-Willey	-	-	-	1	0	0
Dr. Allen Mawer	-	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Mooney	-	-	-	0	10	0
Mr. Ernest Payne	-	-	-	1	2	0
The Duke of Portland (to Old-Lore)	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, <i>President</i>	-	-	-	1	0	0
Mr. John Small	-	-	-	0	3	0
Miss N. Smith-Dampier	-	-	-	1	8	3
Mr. Ernest Woolley	-	-	-	1	1	0

£11 0 3

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library is now permanently housed at University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

Books can be consulted and borrowed (on payment of carriage both ways) during University terms.

All books and communications should be addressed to the Librarian, Viking Society, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution have been transferred to The National Central Library, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W.C. 1, where they may be consulted by members.

The collection of pictures and antiquities remains in the temporary charge of Mr. A. W. Johnston, Hon. Secretary. A new edition of the Catalogue of the Library is in preparation. Additions to the Library are printed in the *Year-Book*.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The permanent address of the Society is now: University of London, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1, where all its meetings will be held.

MEMBERSHIP.

In 1931 the Society lost the following Members: by death, 1 Honorary and 2 Subscribing Members, and by resignation 13 Subscribing Members; while 3 Honorary Life (including 1 Life Member *Saga-Book*), 1 Life, 1 Honorary and 25 Subscribing Members have been elected.

The Membership for the year 1931, consisted of:—

Honorary Life Members (including 1				
Life <i>Saga-Book</i>)			...	8
Honorary Members			...	23
Honorary Corresponding Members			...	3
Subscribing Members— <i>Saga-Book</i>			...	32
" " Old-Lore			...	57
" " <i>Saga-Book</i> and Old-Lore			...	132
Life Members— <i>Saga-Book</i>			...	27
Old-Lore			...	11
<i>Saga-Book</i> and Old-Lore			...	5
Total number of Members				298
Number of Subscriptions.				
		Life	Annual	Total
<i>Saga-Book</i>	-	32	164	196
Old-Lore	-	16	189	205

310

Adopted by the Council, 13th January, and by the Annual General Meeting, 13th April, 1932.

R. FARQUHARSON SHARP, *Chairman*.

A. W. JOHNSTON, *Honorary Secretary*.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Sundry Creditors:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Expenses	118 14 11	
For Subscriptions paid in advance:		
Saga Book	34 8 8	
Old Lore	37 11 10	190 15 5
Research Fund:—		
Balance at 1st January, 1931	34 2 0	
ADD: Donations received	19 0	
	<u>£35 1 0</u>	
LESS: Transcription fees paid	21 18 0	
		13 3 0
Publications Fund:—		
Balance at 1st January, 1931	67 15 1	
ADD: Amounts received	13 19 6	
	<u>£81 14 7</u>	
LESS: Expenditure	17 19 5	63 45 2
Beowulf Account:—		
Balance at 1st January, 1931	12 17 0	
ADD: Amounts received	6 5 9	
	<u>£19 2 9</u>	
LESS: Expenditure	17 0 2	2 2 7
Capital Account:—		
Balance at 1st January, 1931	£126 14 8	
LESS: Book Value of Library and Furniture given to University College	25 11 4	
	<u>£101 3 4</u>	
LESS: Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year 1931	89 11 8	11 11 8
		<u>£231 7 10</u>

EDWARD LYNAM, Hon. Treasurer.
CASSLETON ELLIOTT & CO.,
Accountants to the Society.

ASSETS.

Library and Furniture:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at 1st January, 1931	25 11 4	
LESS: Transfer to Capital Account representing Gift of Library and Furniture to University College	25 11 4	
	<u>—</u>	
Elder or Poetic Edda:—		
Balance at 1st January, 1931	£25 16 11	
LESS: Sales	8 6 6	
	<u>17 10 5</u>	
Investment:—		
£100 5% War Loan 1929/47	100 0 0	
(The Market Value of the above Stock on 31st December, 1931, was £96.)		
Sundry Debtors:—		
For Subscriptions in Arrear:—		
Saga Book	£10 2 6	
Old Lore	21 0 6	31 3 0
Payments in Advance:—		
Honorariums	£62 0 0	
Fire Insurance	3 2 8	
	<u>65 2 8</u>	
Cash:—		
At Bank	£64 6 6	
In Hand	3 5 3	67 11 9
	<u>£231 7 10</u>	

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers and find the same to be in accordance therewith. Subject to the subscriptions in arrear being recoverable, the Balance Sheet in my opinion shows the true and correct position of the affairs of the Viking Society as on the 31st December, 1931.

T. D. JONES, Hon. Auditor.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To General Expenses:—		By Subscriptions:—	
Printing, Stationery and Sundries	14 6 8	Saga Book	£85 1 9
Insurance	18 8	Old Lore	86 2 11
Postage and Carriage	23 11 6		
Accountancy Fee	7 7 0	Donations—General Fund	171 4 8
Use of Rooms for Meetings	15 15 0		11 16 0
Service at Meetings	9 0 0	Sales of Books:—	
Licence for Armorial Bearings	1 1 0	Saga Book	£24 16 0
Expenses of Cataloguing Library	2 14 0	Backworks Old Lore	11 9 6
		Extra Publications	1 16 7
	74 13 10		
" Honorariums:—		Interest on Investment	38 2 1
Hon. Editor	£31 10 0		5 0 0
Hon. Secretary	10 10 0	Balance being Excess of Expenditure over	
		over Income for the year	89 11 8
" Annual Dinner:—			
Expenditure	£36 9 6		
LESS: Receipts from sale of Tickets	25 17 6		
Old Lore Book Publishing Account	95 11 0		
Year Book Publishing Account	79 15 7		
" Subscriptions now written off as			
irrecoverable:—			
Saga Book	£8 15 6		
Old Lore	4 5 6		
	13 1 0		
	£315 14 5		£315 14 5

OFFICERS FOR 1931.

PRESIDENT :—R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(MEMBERS OF COUNCIL) :—*Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Lit., F.B.A. ; Miss S. Edmonds ; Allen Mawer, M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A. ; Erling Monsen ; Dame Bertha S. Phillpotts, D.B.E., M.A., Litt.D. ; Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen ; *Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS :—The Most Hon. The Marquess of Zetland ; Arthur W. W. Brown, M.A. ; N. O. M. Cameron ; Prof. H. M. Chadwick, M.A. ; J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A. Scot. ; Sir Gregory Foster, Bt. ; Miss Cornelia Horsford ; *A. W. Johnston, K.St.O., K.I.F. ; J. Jorgenson ; Sir Karl Knudsen, K.B.E. ; W. R.-L. Lowe ; A. Shaw Mellor, M.A., M.B. Cantab. ; Dr. Sophus Müller ; Mrs. Jessie M. E. Saxby ; Jón Stefánsson, Ph. D.

**Past Presidents.*

COUNCILLORS :—Miss Edith C. Batho, M.A. ; Colonel N. T. Belaiew, C.B. ; Miss Helen T. McM. Buckhurst, M.A. ; F. W. Dowson, B.A. ; W. W. Grantham, K.C. ; C. F. Grundtvig ; I. C. Gröndahl, M.A. ; T. D. Kendrick ; W. Lloyd-Willey ; Ernest Payne, M.A. ; R. Dahl Prag ; Prof. J. G. Robertson, M.A., Ph.D. ; A. Rugg-Gunn, M.B., F.R.C.S. ; Dr. A. H. Smith ; W. Barnes Steveni, M.J.I. ; Ernest Wolley, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER :—Edward W. Lynam, M.R.I.A.

HON. SECRETARY :—A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot.

TRUSTEES :—The Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald H. M. Sinclair, Bt., M.P.
Sir Robert W. Hamilton, M.P.

HON. AUDITOR AND SOLICITOR :—T. Davies Jones.

BANKERS :—Lloyds Bank, Ltd, 38a, Victoria Street, London,
S.W. 1.

ACCOUNTANTS :—Messrs. Cassleton Elliott & Co.

OFFICERS FOR 1932

PRESIDENT :—Dr. A. H. Smith.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—(MEMBERS OF COUNCIL) :—*Professor R. W. Chambers, M.A., D. Lit., F.B.A. ; Miss S. Edmonds ; Allen Mawer, M.A., Litt. D., F.B.A. ; Erling Monsen ; Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen ; *R. Farquharson Sharp, M.A. ; *Miss N. Smith-Dampier, F.R.G.S.

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HON. TREASURER :—Edward W. Lynam, M.R.I.A.

HON. SECRETARY :—A. W. Johnston, F.S.A. Scot.

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Sir Robert W. Hamilton, M.P.

HON. AUDITOR AND SOLICITOR :—T. Davies Jones.

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S.W. 1.

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M E M B E R S .

1932.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

- 1911 Brøgger, A. W., Ph.D.
 - 1894 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A.
 - 1914 Jónsson, Professor Finnur, Ph.D.
 - 1921 Lund, Frederick Macody.
 - 1907 Müller, Professor Sophus, Hon. Vice-President.
 - 1908 Olsen, Professor Magnus.
 - 1931 Schütte, Dr. Gudmund.
 - 1903 Shetelig, Dr. Haakon.
 - 1931 Watson, Professor W. J., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
-

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED SINCE 1930.

A complete list will be printed in the next Year-Book.

- 1931 American-Scandinavian Foundation.
- 1931 Beck, Professor Richard, M.A., Ph.D.
- 1932 Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Public Library.
- 1932 Björnsson, Ólafur.
- 1932 Churchill, The Hon. Frank F.
- 1931 Dakota, University of North.
- 1931 de Vries, Professor Dr. Jan.
- 1931 Fyers, Captain FitzRoy H.
- 1931 Gaskins, Sidney S, Hon. District Sec., U.S.A.
- 1932 Griffiths, Percy John, B.A.
- 1932 Helgason, Síra Magnús.
- 1930 Hellstrom, B.
- 1931 Holstein, Major Otto, F.R.G.S.
- 1931 Jobling, Alfred, F.R.A.S.
- 1930 Johnson, Olafur.

- 1931 Jónsson, Snæbjörn, Hon. District Sec., Iceland.
 - 1931 Keiller, Alexander, F.S.A., F.R.A.I.
 - 1931 Kiel University Library.
 - 1931 Lewenhaupt, Count Eric.
 - 1931 Malone, Professor Kemp.
 - 1932 O'Dell, Andrew C., B.Sc.
 - 1931 Olafsson, Miss Ingibjörg.
 - 1931 Pegge, Ernest L.
 - 1931 Ravndal, G. Bie, American Consul General, retired.
 - 1931 Reynolds, E. G.
 - 1931 Seeley, Miss Marion.
 - 1931 Sigurdsson, Ásgeir.
 - 1931 Sotheran, Messrs. Henry.
 - 1931 Wilding, Ed., C.B.E.
 - 1932 Wildman, A. A.
 - 1931 Wright, C. E., M.A.
-

EXCHANGE OF PROCEEDINGS

has also been arranged with the following Societies, in addition to those mentioned in 1930.

Estonian National Museum, Tartu, Estonia.

Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden, Netherlands.

Orkney Antiquarian Society, Kirkwall.



HONORARY DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

- Argyllshire :—Rev. D. BEATON, Oban.
 Denmark :—H. A. KJÆR, M.A., Copenhagen.
 Glamorganshire :—A. G. MOFFAT, Swansea.
 Glasgow :—J. T. SMITH LEASK, 55, West Regent Street, C.2.
 JOHN MOWAT, F.S.A.Scot., 24, Dunearn Street, C.4.
 Iceland :—JÓN STEFÁNSSON, Ph.D., *Hon. Vice-President*.
 SNÆBJÖRN JÓNSSON, The English Bookshop, Reykjavík.
 Isle of Man :—P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A.Scot.
 Lake District :—W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A., *Hon. Life Member*.
 Norway :—Bergen—Dr. HAAKON SHETELIG, *Hon. Life Member*.
 Oslo—Dr. A. W. BRØGGER, *Hon. Life Member*.
 Orkney :—WM. TRAILL, J.P., F.S.A.Scot., Holland, Papa Westray.
 Shetland :—Baltasound—Mrs. JESSIE M. E. SAXBY, *Hon. Vice-President*.
 Bressay—N. O. M. CAMERON, of Garth, *Hon. Vice-President*.
 Lerwick—W. W. RATTER.
 Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty :—Rev. DONALD MUNRO, Ferintosh.
 Sweden :—Professor Dr. BIRGER NERMAN, Stockholm.
 U.S.A. :—New York—SIDNEY S. GASKINS, 46, Centre Street, Rye.
 Yorkshire :—East Riding—W. BARNES STEVANI, M.J.I., Bridlington.
 North and West Ridings—Dr. A. H. SMITH, University College, London, W.C.1.
 ORKNEY PLACE-NAME COMMITTEE.
 Hon. Secretary : WM. TRAILL, J.P., F.S.A.Scot., Holland, Papa Westray.
 SHETLAND PLACE-NAME COMMITTEE.
 Hon. Secretary : N. O. M. CAMERON, of Garth, Bressay.

VIKING SOCIETY OLD-LORE REPRINTS.

- Early Christian Monuments of Caithness.** Illustrated. By Rev. D. Beaton. 2/- net.
List of Caithness and Sutherland Books. By John Mowat. 47 pp. Paper covers. Post free for 1/6. Only 200 copies printed.
Grottasöngur. Edited and translated, with Introduction and Notes. By Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A. 1/6 net.
Darraðaljóð (The Fatal Sisters). Revised Edition of text, translation and Notes by Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A. 1/6 net.
The Sword Dance, Papa Stour, and Four Shetland Airs. By A. W. Johnston. 7d.
Tour through the North Isles and part of the Mainland of Orkney in the Year 1778. By Rev. George Low. Edited by Gilbert Goudie, 1915. 1/- net.
Rune-stones in the Brodgar Circle, Stenness. Illustrated. By Albany F. Major. 6d.

Printed by
W. K. Morton & Sons, High Street, Horncastle.

