

1862, though a desultory work, contained much of the old vigorous stuff which characterised his previous writings, but it attracted small attention, and 'Romano Lavo-Lil,' when it appeared in 1872, was known only to the specially interested and the curious. Still Borrow remained unchanged. His strong individuality asserted itself in his narrowed circle. His love for the roadside, the heath, the gipsies' dingle, was as true as in other days. He was the same lover of strange books, the same passionate wanderer among strange people, the same champion of English manliness, and the same hater of genteel humbug and philistinism. Few men have put forth so many high qualities and maintained them untarnished throughout so long a career as did this striking figure of the nineteenth century. He died at Oulton in August 1881.

Probably Borrow was not a scientific philologist in the modern sense of the term, but it cannot be disputed that he was a great linguist. His work 'Targum' affords a proof of this, and the assertion is further borne out by the fact that at this time he translated and printed the New Testament, as well as some of the Homilies of the church of England, into Manchu, the court language of China. Among other of his translations were the Gospel of St. Luke into the dialect of the Gitanos, a work which he presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1871; 'The Sleeping Bard' from the Cambrian-British of Ellis Wynn into English, as well as many Russian tales; Ewald's mythological poem, 'The Death of Balder,' from the Danish; and our own 'Blue Beard' into Turkish.

The most authentic account of travel is that which he gives us in his 'Bible in Spain,' a country in which he passed through many notable adventures, and where he was imprisoned for sending home a too faithful account of General Quesada's exploits.

The following is a complete list of Borrow's works: 1. 'Faustus. His Life, Death . . . translated from the German of F. M. von Klinger, by G. B.,' 1825, 8vo. 2. 'Romantic Ballads' (translated from the Danish of A. G. Öhlenslager and from the Kimpé Viser) and Miscellaneous Pieces from the Danish of Ewald and others, Norwich, 1826, 8vo. 3. 'Targum; or Metrical Translations from Thirty Languages and Dialects. With the author's autograph presentation in Danish to S. Magnusson,' St. Petersburg, 1835, 8vo. 4. New Testament (Luke): 'Embéo e Marjáro Lucas . . . El Evangelio segun S. Lucas traducido al Romani, by G. B.,' 1837, 16mo. 5. 'The Bible in Spain,' 3 vols. London,

1843, 12mo. 6. 'The Zincali; or an Account of the Gypsies in Spain,' 2 vols. London, 1841, 12mo. 7. 'Lavengro, the Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest,' London, 1851, 12mo. 8. 'The Romany Rye, a sequel to Lavengro,' 2 vols. 1857, 12mo. 9. 'The Sleeping Bard, translated from the Cambrian-British by G. B.,' 1860, 12mo. 10. 'Wild Wales: its People, Language, and Scenery,' 3 vols. London, 1862, 8vo. 11. 'Romano Lavo-Lil, word-book of the Romany; or English Gipsy Language, &c.,' London, 1874, 8vo. In 1857 was advertised as ready for the press 'Penquite and Pentyre; or the Head of the Forest and the Headland. A book on Cornwall,' 2 vols.

[The information contained in this sketch is derived from personal knowledge of the author himself and of his life, and from information given to the writer by his father, Dr. Gordon Hake, Borrow's old friend, and by Borrow's step-daughter, Mrs. MacAubrey, who is his sole representative, and is in possession of several valuable manuscripts by him which have not been published.] A. E. H.

**BORSTALE, THOMAS** (*d.* 1290?), scholastic theologian, was a native of Norfolk, and belonged to the convent of Augustinian friars (Friars Eremites) at Norwich. He lived for some time abroad, principally at Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a theologian and disputant, and obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from the Sorbonne. The writings attributed to him are: 1. 'Super Magistrum Sententiarum' (four books). 2. 'Quoddibeta Scholastica' (one book). 3. 'Ordinariae Disceptationes' (one book). He died at Norwich in or about the year 1290.

[Bale's Script. Ill. Maj. Brit. (Basle edition, 1557), p. 345; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, 374; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 113.] H. B.

**BORTHWICK, DAVID** (*d.* 1581), of Lochill, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of James VI, was educated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, where his name occurs among the determinants in 1525. He was called to the bar in 1549. He is mentioned by Knox as at first in favour of the Congregation, but afterwards as one of the many whom the queen dowager 'abusit, and by quham sche corrupted the hartis of the sempill.' In 1552 he served on the commission appointed to treat with the English commission on border affairs (*Register of Privy Council of Scotland*, i. 150). For some time he acted as legal adviser to Bothwell, whose counsel he was both in reference to Queen Mary's abduction to Dunbar, and to the murder of Darnley. Along with Crichton

of Ellicock, he was in 1573 appointed king's advocate, and, as was then customary, also took his seat as a lord of session. In 1574 he served on the commission for framing a constitution for the church of Scotland. He died in January 1581-2. According to Scot of Scotstarvet, he acquired 'many lands in Lothian and Fife, as Balnacrieff, Admiston, Balcarras, and others, but having infest his son Sir James therein in his lifetime, he rested never till he had sold all.' Hearing on his death-bed that his son had just sold another estate, he, according to the same authority, exclaimed, 'What shall I say? I give him to the devil that gets a fool, and makes not a fool of him,' words which afterwards became proverbial as 'David Borthwick's Testament.'

[Sir John Scot's *Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen*, ed. 1872, p. 108; *Works of Knox*, ed. Laing, i. 106, 414, ii. 44, vi. 667; *Register of Privy Council of Scotland*; Haig and Brunton's *Senators of the College of Justice*, pp. 154-5; *Ommond's Lord Advocates of Scotland*, i. 37.]

T. F. H.

**BORTHWICK, PETER** (1804-1852), editor of the 'Morning Post,' only son of Thomas Borthwick of Edinburgh, was born at Cornbank, in the parish of Borthwick, Midlothian, on 13 Sept. 1804, graduated at the university of Edinburgh, and was the private pupil of James Walker, bishop of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards primus of the episcopal church of Scotland. Notwithstanding his marriage, in 1827, to Margaret, daughter of John Colville of Ewart, Northumberland, he took up his residence at Jesus College, Cambridge; thence, by removal, he became a fellow-commoner of Downing College, and while there was the author of some theological works, having then an intention to take orders in the church of England.

Happening in 1832 to be present at a meeting called for the purpose of opposing the abolition of negro slavery, he made his first essay in public speaking by an address in which he took the side of the slave-owners. Immediately afterwards he was invited to deliver speeches at meetings convened for the object of upholding the existing state of affairs. These gratuitous labours produced an effect far beyond his expectations. Bath contributed a silver dinner service, Cheltenham a silver breakfast service, Dumfries a costly piece of plate, and the university of Edinburgh a cup bearing a flattering inscription expressive of a sense of the honour reflected by his talents upon the university of which he was a member. Borthwick's slavery meetings were not, how-

ever, always of an harmonious nature. In Gloucestershire he was opposed by 'the apostle of temperance and the bondsman's friend,' Samuel Bowley [q. v.], who followed him about from meeting to meeting, and finally beat him off the ground by his statements of facts. His reputation as a speaker being established, he in 1832 contested the representation of the borough of Evesham; but the whig interest was at that time in the ascendency. On 6 Jan. 1835 he was, however, returned in conjunction with Sir Charles Cockerell.

On 2 May 1837 he moved, in the House of Commons, 'that convocation might once more be authorised to exercise the rights of assembly and discussion of which the church had been so long deprived.' This motion was negatived by only a small majority. But the great measure with which his name is identified was the introduction into the poor law of that provision, 'the Borthwick clause.' Under this clause married couples over the age of sixty were not, as heretofore, separated when obliged to enter the doors of the poor-house. He sat for Evesham until the dissolution, 23 July 1847, and then contested St. Ives in Cornwall, but was defeated. On the same occasion he was also a candidate for the representation of Penryn and Falmouth, but had even fewer supporters than at St. Ives. On 28 April 1847 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn.

In 1850 he became editor of the 'Morning Post,' but symptoms of decaying health soon began to exhibit themselves, and on Friday 17 Dec. 1852 he was suddenly attacked with acute inflammation assuming the form of pleurisy, from the effects of which he died the following evening at his residence, 11 Walton Villas, Brompton. During his long illness his mental capacity was never impaired, and on the very day before his death an article appeared in the 'Morning Post' written by him on the previous evening with clearness and vigour of intellect. Lord George Bentinck said of him: 'Borthwick is a very remarkable man. He can speak, and speak well, upon any subject at a moment's notice.' He was the author of: 1. 'A Brief Statement of Holy Scriptures concerning the Second Advent,' 1830. 2. 'The Substance of a Speech delivered in Manchester in reply to Mr. Bowley's Statements on British Colonial Slavery,' 1832. 3. 'Colonial Slavery: a Lecture delivered at Edinburgh,' 1833. 4. 'A Lecture on Slavery,' 1836.

[*Gent. Mag.* xxxix. 318-20 (1853); *Illustrated London News*, with portrait, ii. 8 (1843), xxi. 563 (1852), and xxii. 11 (1853); *Times*, 14 Oct. 1884, p. 7.]

G. C. B.

**BORTHWICK, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1542), fourth **LORD BORTHWICK**, was the eldest son of the third Lord Borthwick and Maryota de Hope Pringle. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father at the battle of Flodden on 9 Sept. 1513. Immediately afterwards the council of the kingdom ordered the castle of Stirling to be victualled and fortified to receive the young king, James V. Lord Borthwick was to be captain and the king's guardian (*Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII*, vol. i. (1509-14) 4556). He set his seal to a treaty with England on 7 Oct. 1517 (*Fœdera*, xiii. 600). After the coronation of James V in 1524 he swore to be true to the king and disavow the Duke of Albany. He died in 1542. By his marriage to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Lord Hay of Yester, he had two sons and two daughters.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ii. 654; *Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII.*] T. F. H.

**BORTHWICK, WILLIAM** (1760-1820), general, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-general William Borthwick, R.A., and entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a gentleman cadet in 1772. He became a second lieutenant R.A. in 1777, lieutenant in 1779, and captain-lieutenant in 1790, with which rank he served in Flanders. As brigadier-general he prepared the siege train with which Wellington bombarded Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, and was severely wounded during the siege. He also prepared the siege train for the last siege of Badajoz; but in April 1812 he was promoted major-general, and had to hand over his command to Colonel Framingham, because the number of artillerymen in the Peninsula was supposed not to justify the presence there of a general officer. After his return he received a gold medal for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, but was not even made a C.B. He died at Margate on 20 July 1820.

[Jones's Siege Operations in the Peninsular War; Duncan's History of the Royal Artillery.] H. M. S.

**BORUWLASKI** or **BORUSLAWSKI**, **JOSEPH** (1739-1837), dwarf, is chiefly known by the 'Memoirs of Count Boruwlaski, written by himself.' He had no legal right to the title of 'count,' being an untitled member of the Polish nobility. According to his own account, Boruwlaski was born in the environs of Halicz, Polish Galicia, in 1739. His parents had six children, three of whom were exceptionally short in stature, whilst the other three were above the middle height. The eldest brother was forty-one inches in height; the second, who was killed

in battle at the age of twenty-six, was six feet four inches; and Joseph, who was the third, did not quite reach thirty-nine inches. His sister Anastasia, who died at the age of twenty, was but two feet four inches high. Joseph was neither delicate nor disproportionate. Brought up at first by a widow, the Starostin de Caorlix, he was, soon after her marriage with the Count de Tarnon, transferred to the Countess Humiecka, and travelled with her in France, Holland, Germany, &c. When at Vienna, Maria Theresa took him on her lap and presented him with a ring, which she took from the finger of the young princess Marie Antoinette. At the court of Stanislaus, the titular king of Poland, he met with Bébé (Nicolas Ferry), who was a little taller, and jealous of his rival, and with the Comte de Tressan, who mentions him in the 'Encyclopédie' as fully developed and healthy. At Paris he met Raynal and Voltaire, and one of the fermier-generals, Bouret, gave an entertainment in his honour, in which everything was proportioned to the size of the tiny guest. On his return to Poland Boruwlaski fell in love with Isalina Barboutan, a young girl whom his patroness had taken into her house. Efforts to break off the match were fruitless, and on his marriage Boruwlaski was discarded by the countess, but the king of Poland gave him a small pension, and, when he decided to travel, provided him with a suitable coach. He now began a wandering career. A comparison of measurements showed that between his visits to Vienna in 1761 and 1781 he had grown ten inches. By the advice of Sir Robert Murray Keith he decided to visit England; but previously he states that he passed through Presburg, Belgrade, Adrianople, and, after traversing the deserts, found himself dangerously ill at Damascus, where he was restored by the aid of a Jewish physician. He describes subsequent journeys to Astrakan, Kazan, Lapland, Finland, and Nova Zembla, and through Croatia, Dalmatia, and Germany. The 'count' lived meanwhile upon the proceeds of concerts and the gifts of his acquaintances. From the margrave of Anspach he obtained a letter of introduction to the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland. After a stormy passage he reached England, and had an audience of George III, when 'the conversation was often interrupted by the witty sallies of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.' He travelled in England. Occasional concerts were still the only source of his income. At Blenheim he saw the Duke of Marlborough, who added the dwarf's shoes to his cabinet of curiosities. An attempt to provide for the count by a subscription failed. He again