however, from Cæsar, which was common to the Western and the Eastern emperors alike, that the Teutonic word for emperor— kaiser—was derived. Until recent times, in fact, no sovereign thought of calling himself emperor unless he claimed in some way to represent the Boman Cæsars. Down to the beginning of the 19th century a German emperor who was not Roman emperor would have been an anomaly. At remote periods more than one of the West-Saxon kings called himself emperor of Britain, and more than one king of Castile called himself emperor of the Spains. But these assumptions appear to have been merely intended as protests against the assertion of superiority over them by the Roman emperors, German or Greek. Later on the kings of Portu­gal called themselves emperor of the Indies. But that title, like the queen of the United Kingdom’s title of empress of India, was secondary only and did not affect their official designation in the hierarchy of European sovereigns.

The title of king does not suggest any of the questions which have been raised by that of emperor. “There is,” as Mr Freeman says, “a common idea of kingship which is at once recognized, however hard it may be to define it. This is shown among other things by the fact that no difficulty is ever felt as to translating the word king and the words which answer to it in other languages.”@@1 Etymologically indeed the Romance and Teutonic words for king have quite distinct origins. The Latin rex corresponds to the Sanskrit rajah, and meant originally steersman. The Teutonic king on the contrary corresponds to the Sanskrit ganaka, and “simply meant father, the father of a family, the king of his own kin, the father of a clan, the father of a people.”@@2 In English there is no feminine form of king like königin, the feminine form of könig in German. As the feminine equivalent of king, queen is used, which Prof. Max Miiller says is “the old word for mother.” He also cites the translation of the Bible by Ulfilas in the 4th century to prove its meaning at that early period as wife or woman. The queen was in fact in a special sense “the woman,” or “the wife,” the highest of women and the highest of wives in the king­dom.@@3 King should properly describe the head of a nation in distinction from the head of a tribe, as emperor should properly describe the head of a confederation in distinction from the head of a nation. The idea of territorial sovereignty, of kingship over a land instead of over a people, grew up under the feudal system. In Britain it was unknown until long after the Norman Conquest. William the Conqueror, like Harold or Edward, was king of the English, and it was only from the reign of Henry II. that his successors were transformed into kings of England. The Eastern titles of sultan and shah are accepted as equivalent to those of em­peror and king in the West. The sovereigns of China and Japan are called emperors both in common and in diplomatic parlance.

II. Honorary Religious Titles of Sovereigns.—The German em­perors were formerly styled “defenders of the church,” while the kings of France were called “ very christian majesty ” and “ eldest sons of the church.” The queen of England is “defender of the faith,” the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary “apostolic majesty,” the emperor of Russia as king of Poland “orthodox majesty,” the king of Spain “catholic majesty,” and the king of Portugal “very faithful majesty.” All these titles were originally conferred by the popes. But the queen of the United Kingdom

and the emperor of Austria alone employ them as part of their official description.

III. Inferior Titles of Sovereignty.—Grand-dukes rank next to kings. Grand-duke was the original title of the czars and was introduced into western Europe by Pope Pius V., who created Cosimo de’ Medici grand-duke of Tuscany in the last half of the 16th century. There are now seven reigning grand-dukes in Germany. Prince and duke are titles also borne by the reigning chiefs of minor Germanic states. There are reigning princes of Monaco and Montenegro. The Eastern equivalents for these sub­ordinate titles are khedive, emir, khan, and bey.

IV. Titles of Nobility.—The titles of the greater nobility are prince, duke, marquis, earl or count, viscount, and baron, and most of them exist in all European empires and kingdoms. In the United Kingdom there are no princes outside the royal family. In Russia there are no dukes except the imperial grand-dukes and neither marquises nor viscounts. In Germany there are no viscounts. Among the titles of the lesser nobility or gentry baronet and esquire are peculiar to the United Kingdom. Knight, chevalier, and ritter are recognized throughout Europe, and as far as Persia and Japan. Of old time in Scotland baron, now represented by laird, was not a title of the greater nobility, and the same may be said of freiherr in Germany. The peculiar designations of the chiefs of some of the Scottish clans and Irish septs, as The Chisholm, The O’Donoghue, Cameron of Lochiel, Macgillicuddy of the Reeks, and others must also be included among titles of honour. It would be improper to prefix “mister,” or to affix “esquire,” to their names in addressing them either orally or in writing, and their wives are always called madam. Pasha, bey, and effendi are the most familiar of the Eastern titles of nobility. The ecclesi­astical titles of archbishop, bishop, dean, &c., and the military and naval titles of field-marshal, admiral, general, colonel, major, captain, &c., are common to all the countries of Europe, and are expressed by words in their several languages which are the precise equivalents of each other. But their incidentally dignified character is so overshadowed by their essentially administrative character that they can be regarded as titles of honour only in the same sense as the titles of officers of state or justice.

To the foregoing titles of honour may be added the large assort­ment of complimentary epithets which are attendant on them, and which are used as alternatively descriptive of the persons by whom they are borne. The Roman Cæsars were by decree of the senate called in Latin augustus, or sacred, which was rendered in Greek by σεβaστóς, or adorable. They were also habitually styled divi, pius and felix, clemens, tranquillus, and sanctissimus. Augustalis majestas and àγía βασιλεία were among the styles of the Western and Eastern emperors respectively. Majesty, sacred majesty, or Cæsarean majesty, was the peculiar title of the emperors, and it was not assumed by any of the other sovereigns of Europe until comparatively modern times. But it is said to have been adopted in France as early as the reign of Louis XI. ; in England the first king who used it was Henry VIII. Before that the kings of Eng­land had been called grace and highness, and sometimes excellent grace and kingly highness. All emperors are now imperial majes­ties, and all kings majesties, while grand-dukes, royal highnesses, and all inferior reigning potentates are highnesses of one sort or another. Imperial or royal highness is the proper title of the sons and daughters of emperors and kings, serene highness, or highness merely, being that of the members of princely families. The German hoheit, although it is commonly employed as the equivalent of highness or altesse, has a special signification of its own. It holds an intermediate rank between altesse royal or royal highness and altesse sérénissime or serene highness, unless it is qualified by the adjectives kaiserliche or königliche. For many years, however, it has been appropriated to the less important reigning and the mediatized princely houses, to distinguish them from the princely houses of new creation and the mediatized countly houses, to whom the titles of durchlaucht and erlaucht are severally assigned. In the United Kingdom grace is the title of dukes and duchesses, and lordship and ladyship of all other grades of the peerage and the bearers of courtesy titles of superior rank to any one of them. Dukes and duchesses are styled most noble, marquises and mar­chionesses most honourable, and all other peers and peeresses, lords aud ladies by courtesy ; privy councillors and the lord mayor of London are styled right honourable. Honourable is the title of the younger sons of earls, the sons and daughters of viscounts and barons, and the judges of the High Court of Justice. Archbishops are most reverend, bishops right reverend, deans very reverend, archdeacons venerable, and all clergymen reverend. The pope is his holiness, and cardinals are eminences. Viceroys, ambassadors, and governors are excellencies. But we have not yet rivalled the nice gradations in the descending scale of illustres, spectabiles, clar­issimi, perfectissimi, and egregii which characterized the official or administrative hierarchy of the later Roman empire. (F. DR. )

TITMOUSE (Anglo-Saxon *Mase* and *Tytmase,* German *Meise,* Swedish *Mes,* Dutch *Mees,* French *Mésanae),* the

@@@1 Freeman, Comp. Pol., p. 138.

@@@2 Max Miiller, Lect. Sci. Lαng., 2d ser., p. 255. “All people, save those who fancy that the name king has something to do with a Tartar khan or with a "canning ” or “ cunning ” man, are agreed that the English cyning and the Sanskrit ganaka both come from the same root, from that widely spread root whence comes our own cyn or kin and the Greek γέvος. The only question is whether there is any con­nexion between cyning and ganaka closer than that which is implied in their both coming from the same original root. That is to say, are we to suppose that cyning and ganaka are strictly the some word com­mon to Sanskrit and Teutonic, or is it enough to think that cyning is an independent formation made after the Teutons had separated them­selves from the common stock ?... The difference between the two derivations is not very remote, as the cyn is the ruling idea in any case ; but if we make the word immediately cognate with ganaka we bring in a notion about ‘ the father of his people ’ which has no place if we simply derive cyning from cyn” (Freeman, Comp. Pol., pp. 450-451 ; see also his Norm. Conq., vol. i. p. 583, and Growth of the English Constitution, p. 171).

@@@3 “ The king’s wife was called regina in Latin from the beginning ; but there is no English word answering to regina : we have not and never had any word like the German königin. The queen is simply queen (cwen), woman, wife, the highest of wives in her husband’s dominions. So the earl’s wife was simply the earl’s wife ; the Nor­man style of countess now came in to fill up what was thought a defect. So with all strictly English titles, knight, sheriff, portreeve, alderman : they have no feminines ; in most cases the wife does not share her husband’s dignity. But the mayor, being a French title, has his mayoress, just as the duke has his duchess ” (Freeman on “Titles,” in Longman's Magazine, vol. ii. p. 489).