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### New books

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established on the upper course of the river Mékong. The boats must be taken to pieces at Khong, and carried past the rapids by a Decauville railway, which may afterwards be used for the transport of merchandise.—*Le Tour du Monde, Nouvelles Géogr.*, p. 342.

Exploration in Central Asia is still prosecuted vigorously. The departure of Captain Bartchevsky for the Pamir has been already announced. M. Katanof is engaged in the exploration of the Thian Shan. His intention was to proceed to Khami through Umrutsi and Barkul, to pass the autumn at Turfan and the winter in Kuldja. General Tillo will examine the depression in the Turfan oasis, discovered by the brothers Grum Grzhimailo. The Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg is organising an expedition for the scientific exploration of Siberia. Count Eugene Zichy is preparing an expedition to the Altai Mountains. Prince Galitzin has arrived at Karghalik, and Prince Constantine Viazemsky writes from Khiakta that he is setting out for Peking, whence he will proceed to Indo-China.

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#### NEW BOOKS.

*Crozet's Voyage to Tasmania, New Zealand, the Ladrone Islands, and the Philippines, in the Years 1771-1772.* Translated by H. LINA ROH. Illustrated. London: Truslove and Shirley, 1891. Pp. xxiii. + 148. (500 copies printed.)

It was only fitting that the translation and editing of Crozet's voyage should be undertaken by the accomplished author of *The Aborigines of Tasmania*. The expedition in question, commanded, till his death in New Zealand, by Marion du Fresne, is an important link in that great century of exploration in which French navigators had so distinguished a part, and it is the irony of fate that the names of these two accomplished sailors, Marion and Crozet, after having been the first, practically, to visit and describe New Zealand, and who, in fact, annexed it to the French crown, should now be only represented on the map of the World by two barren and almost inaccessible groups of rocks in the Southern Ocean. (The name of "Marion," by the way, occurs some thirty times as a town-name in the United States, but probably with no reference to the explorer.)

After sighting and taking the position of the aforesaid groups, the explorer proceeded to Tasmania, then supposed (for Bass had not then discovered the strait which bears his name) to form part of the Australian continent. Here their intercourse with the natives was soon closed by a fight, owing to their misunderstanding of a curious and certainly obscure native sign of amity. Their stay in New Zealand was interrupted, as is well known, after several weeks of friendly intercourse, by the massacre of a large party of the French, including the commander. It is difficult now to say to what this action on the part of the Maoris was due. It may have been simple caprice or treachery of these children of Nature, but it was more probably due to the violation by the French of some specially sacred *tabu*, unintentional, for this institution was not then understood; or it may have been revenge for the harsh conduct of Surville's people two years previously. The event naturally gives a dark tinge to all Crozet's observations on the character of the people—though, indeed, he has not much pity to spare for any "savages," even under the Spanish mercies, lay and clerical, of 200 years ago. The Spanish governor at Guam in Crozet's time, M. Tobias, seems, however, to have been a man of much humanity and enlightenment. Crozet now took command of Marion's ship, the *Mascarin*. He hardly alludes to the captain, Duclesmeur, of the companion ship, the *Castries*,

though that officer now became the commander of the expedition. On leaving New Zealand his wish was to visit the Amsterdam and Rotterdam of Tasman (the islands Tongatabu and Namuka of the Tongan groups) but his course took him too far to the east, and he only sighted some outlying reef islands, and probably on his course northwards the island of Niuafoou. Sailing thence still northward, he seems to have just missed all the numberless islands of the Ellice, Gilbert, and Marshall groups, though constantly observing traces of the neighbourhood of land, and then, turning westwards, made the island of Guam in the Ladrone; from thence he proceeded to the Philippines. He was hospitably received in both these groups, and it is interesting to compare his remarks on these islands with their actual condition under the Spaniards. Equally interesting are all his details about the people and the natural resources of New Zealand. Though not a man of science, he is a close and accurate observer, with a keen perception of the beauties of Nature, and his descriptions are singularly clear in their details.

Several of his statements as to the flora and fauna might with advantage have been elucidated by editorial notes—*e.g.*, the “potatoes” he speaks of were probably not potatoes at all, but the *Batatas (convolvulus) edulis*. It is hardly possible that potatoes could have existed in New Zealand before Cook’s time. Cook, indeed, mentions having gathered potatoes on his second voyage, but, we take it, they were the result of what he himself must have planted on his first visit. It would have been interesting also to know what exactly were the “Aloes pite” and “a very small flax”; both were cultivated, so the latter could not have been the *Phormium tenax*; and other names of plants and of birds should have been identified.

There is a curious discrepancy between two descriptions quoted, both careful and elaborate, of the Ladrone outrigger, the one by Crozet and the other by Captain Anson forty years earlier. Crozet states that the outrigger and flat side (the other only being convex) is always kept to leeward, while Anson explains that they always sail with the outrigger to windward. Crozet is quoted as saying, “These boats have no bridge”: this should surely be “no deck” (*pont*). There are a good many misprints, and some wrong numbering of the plates, which, besides, are not placed opposite the passages to which they refer.

*Hugo Zöller: Deutsch-Neuguinea und meine Ersteigung des Finisterre-Gebirges.*

Eine Schilderung des ersten erfolgreichen Vordringens zu den Hochgebirgen Inner-Neuguineas, der Natur des Landes, der Sitten der Eingeborenen und des Gegenwärtigen Standes der Deutschen Kolonisationsfähigkeit in Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land, Bismarck- und Salomo-Archipel, nebst einem Wortverzeichnis von 46 Papua-Sprachen, etc. Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig: Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft. Pp. xxxii. + 546.

To the first and most prominent item of this comprehensive title-page, *viz.*, the expedition to the Finisterre Mountains, reference has already been twice made in our *Magazine* (see vol. v. p. 505; and vii. p. 40).

The details of the journey now given, besides that the narrative is agreeably written, are valuable as pointing out the special requirements and difficulties of New Guinean travel; the latter, to say the truth, do not seem particularly formidable—it is necessary to carry provisions; but the party suffered very little from fever, the natives, if not friendly, were timid, while the difficulty of portage seems now to have been surmounted—imported labourers from the “Bismarck” Archipelago, and even the New Guinea coast natives, acting well and willingly as carriers. If the leaders of the expedition wore out three pairs of boots each in a month, we should be inclined to blame rather the bootmaker than the roads. They

had time and all the resources of the administration at their disposal. The exploit, therefore, is hardly comparable with Sir W. Macgregor's ascent of Mount Owen Stanley, to which the writer makes only a short and half-contemptuous reference as having reached that summit after "several dozens (!) of failures." We may here, by the way, express our regret at the uniformly hostile and sneering tone which the author, being in the service of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, adopts towards everything British, though we cannot deny that it has afforded us some amusement. The moral character of British sailors, officials, and colonists is altogether on a lower level than that of the German. Our Australian colonists, especially, who are combined in an unscrupulous league against German interests, will learn with amused surprise that they are a feckless folk, and, compared with German colonists, singularly unsuccessful! The writer describes in glowing terms the look of prosperity, order, and comfort which greets the new-comer in the German territory, and which, no doubt, does great credit to their energy and powers of organisation. We should like, however, to know more as to the process by which the lands in possession of the white men (surrounded by barbed-wire fences) have been acquired. There is, also, we are told, abundance of labour at the disposal of settlers. Most of this comes from New Britain and the adjacent German islands, including the Solomons. It would be interesting to know how this immigration has become so willing and enthusiastic as the writer describes it, and freed from the grave objections by which the labour traffic has hitherto been disgraced. The writer places in forcible contrast the advanced organisation of the German colony and the condition of British New Guinea, where, he says, the rudiments of administrative and economic construction hardly exist. Those who have followed the remarkable results achieved with very slender resources by Sir William Macgregor will know what value to attach to Herr Zöllner's comparison. But, in short, we must remember that the German writer throughout uses the word colony in a different sense from what we do. For him it is the "plantation" of 200 years ago, to be *exploitè* primarily, if not solely, for the benefit of the white man. He advocates, indeed—ostensibly in the interest of the natives—a system of forced labour similar to that (now greatly modified) of the Dutch in Java. It is not our method, but it has produced great results, and in the abstract we are far from condemning it, and should watch the process in the German territories with great interest. But the *Kolonialmenschen* are (not unnaturally) in a great hurry for results. We should like to see a little more patience, and some attempt to understand the *Lebensansichtspunkte* of these weaker races, and certainly we shall feel a good deal of pity for the *corpus vile* during the course of experiments which are likely to be made upon it. Meanwhile, the troubles into which the German New Guinea Company has fallen since the author wrote are a sufficient commentary on his observations.

Herr Zöllner draws some interesting comparisons between the New Guinea natives and those of West Africa, where he spent some time. He thinks the former equal in natural capacity to the African, though his faculties are less developed,—more trustworthy, but less energetic, less ambitious or desirous to "improve his position" by trade, etc. In this respect, and generally in force of character, the islanders of the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomons have the advantage, he considers, over those of the mainland. Their institutions, political and social, their knowledge of art, and their use of money all prove a more advanced condition; and, if the Solomon islanders especially are a ruder and fiercer people, they afford better material to work on. These conclusions are drawn from somewhat slender premises. The superiority of the island populations over those of the New Guinea mainland has been observed before, *e.g.*, in the Dutch territory, and may be referred perhaps to a greater abundance of animal food (fish, etc.), or to a larger infusion of Malay and

other foreign blood. Herr Zöller's vocabularies—collected, he tells us, with great care—are very welcome, and his remarks on the subject of the languages—the results of personal observation—are interesting. Thus he reduces to their elements the so-called duals and plurals; of the exclusive and inclusive plural forms he says he has found no instance in German New Guinea. His experience quite corroborates the verdict of Dr. Codrington and others as to the substantial unity of origin of these languages. Although so-called different languages are found at distances of three or four miles, there is always considerable resemblance among those nearest each other, and these groups again have affinities evident yet less close, with others further off. Herr Zöller combats Maclay's assertion of the smallness of the vocabularies, showing that the apparent poverty is balanced by the very large number of concrete terms. The great facility with which a native acquires several neighbouring languages is a proof of their similarity. The wide-spread identity of customs says much more for the identity of the race than the diversity of dialects does against it. Speaking generally, we may take the great multiplication of dialects as a proof of extreme isolation, and thus of a lower status of culture. In the Solomon Islands the wide area (on Buka and the northern portion of Bougainville) occupied by a single language coincides with a relatively higher condition of the people. The etymological history of this name, Buka, is curious. The island was discovered by Carteret in 1767, and visited in 1768 by Bougainville, and in 1792 by D'Entrecasteaux. None of them report any native name, and in fact no general name for the whole island exists among the natives. They say they only know the name "Buka" as the white man's name for the island; but the word *buka*, which was shouted by the natives to their first visitors, and adopted as the name of the island, simply means "Be off!" Another instance of unscientific etymology he mentions is connected with the word "lima," which in so many of the Oceanic languages means the hand (and thence five). In one of the New Guinea dialects it is *iman*, which an ingenious official explained as derived from the French—*la main!* What chiefly vexes our author's soul, from a linguistic point of view, is the prevalence in the islands of Pidgin English, and the necessity for using it, which is not, he says, consistent with German self-respect; and he proposes the somewhat summary and compulsory adoption of a native idiom in its place. He describes the Admiralty Islanders as possessed with a "strange inclination to give things away"; food, ornaments, weapons, are given without waiting for an expectation of payment. They are no doubt as ready to ask as to give, but such consistent communists have much to unlearn from the nineteenth-century Christian. Of other habits and customs Herr Zöller has much to tell, which, though by no means new to those who have studied the subject, is interesting as confirming previous impressions, and showing the fundamental similarity, with occasional diversity, of Papuan character and customs, in widely separated parts of the great island between which no communication is known to exist.—C. T.

*Die Klimatologie der Tropen.* (Erster Bericht.) Nach den Ergebnissen des Fragebogenmaterials im Auftrage der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft bearbeitet von Dr. O. SCHELLONG. Berlin: Carl Heymann's Verlag, 1891. Pp. 48.

At the Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians, held at Heidelberg in 1880, it was decided to take steps to collect and publish information concerning the medical geography and the climatology of the Tropics; and the German Colonial Society was requested to arrange with specialists to prepare a scheme of questions to be sent to physicians and others resident in the Tropics. This pamphlet is the first result of this praiseworthy endeavour. It has been drawn up by Dr. O. Schellong of Königsberg, who has had the advantage of having been resident in the

Tropics himself, and it was presented to the Congress at Halle in 1891. As might have been expected, the replies which have been received to the questions sent out in hundreds have been few. Indeed, only thirty-five reports are quoted by the editor. Their geographical distribution is unequal, there being only two from the South Seas and two from Australia. From the East and West Indies there are respectively six and five reports, the remainder being from Africa. Concerning the subject-matter, we can say that the editor has done his work well, considering the limited material at his disposal; and the report contains a considerable amount of interesting information. But, at the same time, it is impossible to give anything like an accurate or permanently valuable description of such a wide subject in forty-six pages. The great advantage, however, of this publication is to stimulate inquiry, and we hope that the ensuing reports will be based upon greatly-extended information.

*Geodesy.* By J. HOWARD GORE. (Heinemann's Scientific Handbooks.) London: William Heinemann, 1891. Pp. 218. Price 5s.

This is a brief sketch of the progress of the science from the earliest times to the present day. The author passes quickly over the early notions of the figure of the earth and the crude attempts at arc-measurement by Eratosthenes, Kaliph Almamon, and others down to Fernel, and proceeds to a criticism of calculations based on the system of triangulation first introduced by Willebrord Snellius in 1615. Very interesting are the descriptions of Picard's measurement of a degree of latitude, which enabled Newton to complete his theory of universal gravitation, and of the measurements of arcs in Lapland by Maupertuis and in Peru by Bouguer and Godin, which proved that the figure of the Earth is an oblate spheroid, and settled the dispute between the followers of Newton and Huyghens on the one side and those of Cassini on the other. The latter chapters are devoted to the work done in the different countries of Europe, in India, and in the United States. Mr. Gore claims to possess reports not to be found in any library, and promises a more exhaustive work at some future date. The present sketch is clearly written, and sufficiently detailed for the majority of readers. The measurement of the Paris base and its relations to the surveys of other countries are not referred to, probably because the result was not published in time. Some slight allusion might however, have been made to later French work, particularly in Algiers. A longer discussion of the figure of the Earth would have been acceptable. A table of the ellipticity, as calculated by well-known authorities, followed by a few short remarks, is all that is given on the subject. The latest calculation is by Professor Harkness, of the United States Navy, which has been completed in the present year. He gives the ellipticity as 1 : 300·2, and the length of a quadrant in mètres as 10,001,816. Though the volume is small, it is provided with an index, which enables it to be used as a work of reference.

*English Men of Action: Rodney.* By DAVID HANNAY. London: Macmillan & Co., 1891. Pp. 222. Price 2s. 6d.

Had the author exercised more restraint and revised more carefully, this work might have been a masterpiece. But one is amazed to find a European war spoken of—not once only—as the “War of Jenkins’ ear or of the Austrian Succession;” the date of Rodney’s great victory of April 12th, 1782, given by sheer neglect (for this subsequent references, all of them accurate, clearly show) as August 12th (page 4); a too colloquial style becoming on occasions more forcible than correct; and occasionally, too, (e.g. on page 25, l. 6, *he* for “him”; p. 185, l. 29, “double

sure") expressions hardly grammatical: shortcomings, these latter, the more regrettable, since the style, vigorous and racy, is usually so well suited to the subject. Again, exaggerated depreciations of men like the Duke of Newcastle—the victim as much as the exponent of a corrupt official system—are out of place in a work of this kind: Newcastle, if he did nothing else worth doing, at least did good service (though by means we of to-day cannot approve) by undertaking the management of parliamentary influence, on which Pitt was greatly dependent during the Seven Years' War, and in the art of which the Great Commoner was notoriously deficient; moreover, Rodney owed something to his Grace, so why should Mr. Hannay complain? In short, there is a deal of mischievous writing for effect in this book.

These strictures passed, however, one has little but praise. The book is more than a life of Rodney, varied as that life was. Mr. Hannay reveals to us the connection, often disastrous, between Crown and placemen, and the authorities at home and their agents on the seas, as well as the relations between superiors and subordinates in the naval service. He writes with ease of the naval tactics of the day, of the pressgang and many evils, both necessary and superfluous. In May 1759 Rodney became rear-admiral. He had already seen considerable active service, especially off Cape Finisterre in 1747, and ten years later under Hawke and Boscawen. Between 1761 and 1763 he was in the West Indies. For sixteen years after 1763 he was not called upon to hoist his flag. That his name lives is due to his capture of the Spanish merchantmen and defeat of the Spanish fleet in January 1780, his seizure of the "free port" of St. Eustatius, and, in particular, to his victory over Grasse in the battle variously called "of April 12th," "of the Saints," or "off Dominica." This last fight witnessed on Rodney's part (though by an accident—the shifting of the wind—and probably on the suggestion of Sir Charles Douglas, captain of the fleet) the first use of tactics which Nelson was afterwards to employ with so marked success at Trafalgar—the "breaking of the line" of the enemy. A conspicuous merit of Mr. Hannay's book is the attention he gives to the conditions imposed, in sea-fights, by the action of the wind and the current, and by the "lie" of the land; these, as Mr. Hannay remarks, and as many writers of histories have yet to learn, are to a Rodney and a Nelson what the hill, the river, and the wood are to a Wellington or a Napoleon.

Certain blemishes apart, then, this book should be welcomed.

*The Land of the Lion and the Sun, or Modern Persia. Being Experiences of Life in Persia from 1866 to 1881.* By C. J. WILLS, M.D. (The Minerva Library of Famous Books.) London: Ward, Lock, and Co., 1891. Pp. xviii+446. Price 2s.

Dr. Wills' position and profession gave him, during his stay in Persia, opportunities of studying the inner life of the people which do not fall to the lot of the ordinary traveller, or even to the general run of foreign residents in that country. But besides these advantages he has a faculty for close observation and a keen sense of the humorous, not to say of the ludicrous, which makes his book not only a valuable treatise upon a most interesting and little-known country, but a work very pleasant to read for relaxation and amusement. It is full of adventures of the kind which accompany Persian travel, of curious character sketches, and of out-of-the-way experiences, making, altogether, an excellent and readable record. The illustrations, copied from native originals, are, generally, exceedingly quaint, and enhance the charm of this new edition. It is a valuable addition to a valuable series.

*A Guide-Book to Books.* Edited by E. B. SARGANT and BERNHARD WHISHAW.  
London: Henry Frowde, 1891. Pp. xvi. + 344. Price 3s. 6d.

The names of the contributors to this work are a guarantee of its excellence, and a thorough investigation of its contents has fully justified our expectations. The selections under each of the very numerous headings contain nearly all the works that have an established reputation. And not only are large and important treatises given, but text-books, grammars, etc. are included, so that the student of any science or language will find his course laid down for him, with short notes for his guidance. A few books are omitted which we should have expected to find. The popularity long enjoyed by Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* might have warranted its insertion; Riddle and White's *Latin Dictionary* should, we think, have been included; and De Amici's *Constantinople and Spain* seem to be as worthy of a place as his *Holland and Morocco*; Mansel's *Prolegomena Logica*, a most delightful book, which has, unfortunately, been long out of print, and now sells for double the published price, is also absent. On the other hand, a few works have probably gained a place through the reputation of their authors rather than by their intrinsic merit. Every one, however, has certain favourite books, and works best with those he is accustomed to use. We have no serious fault to find with this guidebook; it is certainly the best work of its kind that we have seen, and we can thoroughly recommend it to all students.

The editors deserve great praise for the arrangement. On this head it is sufficient to say that we have been able to find quickly any book we chose. The letterpress is clear, and a judicious use has been made of different types. The price of each book is given, and those that are out of print are so marked. The typographical errors are few and unimportant.

*Landscape Geology: A plea for the study of Geology by Landscape Painters.* By HUGH MILLER, of H.M. Geological Survey. London and Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons, 1891. Pp. 63. Price 3s.

In this little book, which consists of an address delivered before the Edinburgh Geological Society amplified by the addition of a preface and an appendix, Mr. Miller pleads for the study of geology by landscape painters, on the same principle as renders the study of anatomy necessary to those whose works deal principally with the human figure. Lovers of nature may, indeed, wonder why such an exhortation should be required at all, but alas, it seems to be an article of the fashionable artistic creed that the accurate treatment of natural objects other than the human body is derogatory to the dignity of art and false to its function! Yes, the artist must study in the life-school if he means to paint figures, and woe be to him if a single muscle is out of drawing; but were he, as a true son of nature, to paint his mountains, rocks, trees, and flowers lovingly and faithfully, the critics would probably be down upon him at once with such parrot-cries as "coloured photography"—"scientific diagram"—"mere transcription of nature," and so on *ad nauseam*. Mr. Miller in his preface justly contrasts the minuteness with which costumes, furniture, and *bric-à-brac* are often painted, with the paucity of landscapes which suffer from excess of detail in geological structure. Indeed, we may often hear the Art Critic, who thinks a meaningless blotch of green or of brown quite the proper thing for a tree or a rock, absolutely gloating with delight over the laboriously minute painting of the backs of a lot of old books.

Mr. Miller, referring to the feebleness of the rock painting in the Royal Scottish Academy's Exhibitions, says,—“A fact so general cannot be without some good reason, and I fear that there can be but one—want of sympathy with this part of the subject.”



There are probably many people interested in art or literature who will say that, as Mr. Hugh Miller is a professional man of science, he cannot possibly know or care anything about art or have any sympathy with anything else than intellectual knowledge. However, he does good service by protesting vigorously against "the statement that science and the fine arts, or science and poetry are at opposite poles." The fact is that the real antagonism is not between science and art, but only between science and the narrow-mindedness of certain littérateurs and art-critics.

## NEW MAPS.

## ASIA.

**OSTASIATISCHEN GEWÄSSERN**, Die Meeresströmungen und Temperaturverhältnisse in den —. Von Dr. Gerhard Schott. Tafel 1. Isothermen der Meeresfläche im Februar. Tafel 2. Isothermen der Meeresfläche im August. Tafel 3. Linien gleicher jährlicher Schwankung der Oberflächen-Temperatur des Meereswassers. Tafel 4. Jahresisothermen des Wassers der Meeresoberfläche. Nebenkarten: Der Kuro-shiwo zwischen Formosa und Japan. Februar-Zirkulation in der Formosa-Strasse. *Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen, Jahrgang 1891, Tafel 15.*

*Gotha: Justus Perthes.*

**ASIA MINOR**, Der Beg Dagh und Malatia. Aufgenommen und gezeichnet von Prof. Jos. Wünsch. Massstab, 1:300,000.

*Mitteilungen der K. K. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 1891, No. 8. Wien: R. Lechner's K. K. Hof-Buchhandlung.*

**PALESTINE**, Map of —, from the Surveys conducted for the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and other sources. Compiled by George Armstrong, and revised by Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., and Major C. R. Conder, D.C.L., R.E. *Engraved, Printed, and Published for the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London, 1890.* Scale  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles to 1 inch, or  $\frac{1}{108,800}$ . In 21 sheets, and cover.

This map is the latest, and by far the most useful, of all the maps published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund: it embodies the information contained in all their previous maps. It contains, in a reduced form, the whole of their great survey of Western Palestine, but, while that famous map, as is well known, only contains the modern Turkish names and no Biblical ones, this new map, in addition to the modern names, contains every identified site from the Old and New Testament, as well as the Apocrypha, Josephus, and the Talmud. These identified sites are made conspicuous by bright colours—the Old Testament and Apocrypha names in red, and those from the New Testament, Josephus, and the Talmud in blue, while the modern names appear in black. The map embraces the whole of Palestine on both sides of the Jordan, and extends from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. Another Bible feature is the identification of the tribal divisions, which are shown by coloured tints. The execution of the map by Mr. Stanford is all that could be desired, every feature of the country being most clearly and effectively brought out, while the printing of the hill-shading in brown allows the names to be distinctly seen and easily read.

**MESOPOTAMIEN**, Karte zur Veranschaulichung der Verkehrsverhältnisse, in —. Von Dr. B. Moritz. Massstab, 1:3,000,000.

*Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg 1890. Heft 11. Hamburg: L. Friedrichsen & Co.*