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head state whose capital has been found at Boghaz Keui, or a vassal neighbour ; or what, indeed, was the Hittite name of Boghaz Keui, whether Kûsar, or some other. The Kumani we may reasonably suppose to have lived about the later Komana ; but important states like Arinna, Tabal, and Quê remain vague, and there are half a dozen other names of districts which are wholly in the air. Whenever we can fix them, we shall be able to write in outline the history of the Hittite Empire in its Asia Minor home : for the present we know more about its foreign relations in Syria.

Professor Garstang's first chapter is partly an essay on the geographical features of Asia Minor and North Syria, partly a record of a journey made by the author through these lands. The 'Land of the Hittites' included, at any rate, all the central plateau of Asia Minor up to the middle Euphrates on the East and down towards the Ionian coast on the West. But as yet there is a curious lack of evidence that it anywhere touched the sea. The Anatolian coast lands, even Cilicia (much as a people called Khilakku seem to have been involved in Hittite fortunes) remain barren of Hittite monuments ; and the same has to be said of the Syrian littoral, though Hittite memorials cluster thickly behind the coast ranges up to the Euphrates and even beyond. Professor Garstang says little or nothing of Mesopotamia ; yet, if the Cappadocian Subbiluliuma's conquest of Mitani involved territorial acquisition, the lands of north-western Mesopotamia must have been more or less Hittite lands for some time, whether Winckler be right or no in regarding the Mitani themselves as fundamentally of Hittite stock. Professor Garstang makes four divisions of the Hittite area on the Anatolian plateau ; but these can hardly be said to correspond to real geographical divisions, and they have evidently been suggested to the author rather by the occurrence of four main *nuclei* of monuments ; *i.e.* if more than mere divisions of convenience, they represent political or cultural provinces. Inevitably, somewhat disproportionate space is devoted to what the author has himself seen. From autopsy he describes well and clearly ; but his geography loses definition when it has to deal with what lay out of sight of his route.

AFRICA.

MOROCCO.

'Voyages au Maroc (1901-07).' By A. Brives. 274 *Photographs*, 4 *Plates*, a large *Panorama*, a *Map of the Routes*, 3 *Coloured Geological Maps*, and a *Tectonic Sketch*. Pp. x., 612. Algiers : 1909.

In October, 1901, M. Brives received a commission from M. Revoil, then Governor-General of Algeria, now French ambassador in Madrid, to make a geological survey of the Atlantic coastlands of Morocco. The expedition was completed in a few months, but was followed by four others, the main object of which was a continued study of the geological features of the land, and the valuable results of which are comprised in this richly illustrated volume. There are two distinct parts, one containing detailed accounts of the several journeys, the other confined to strictly scientific matter, such as geological studies of the different sections along the routes, a general tectonic survey, and a copious essay on the local floras. But the journeys themselves are not altogether consecutive, but broken or interrupted at different times and places, and thus causing a little difficulty in following their right order. This is therefore given in the brief synoptic view here appended :

1. Casablanca, Marakesh, Mazaghan, Rahat, Meknes, Fez, Tangier ; Dec. 3, 1901—Feb. 25, 1902.

2. Mogador, Marakesh, Mazaghan, Urika, Mesfiwa ; July 23—October 7, 1903.
3. Wazan, Fez, Larash, Mogador, Safi, Ida, Sus ; Jan. 3—May 30, 1904.
4. Mazaghan, Marakesh, Rasel-Ain, Seqsawa, Shishawa ; Aug. 15—Oct. 10, 1905.
5. Mogador, Shiadma, Gundafi ; Nov. 10, 1906—July 24, 1907.

M. Brives pays a just tribute to the courage and judgment of his wife, who accompanied him in all the expeditions, and to whom he credits a large share of its success. He speaks especially of her tactful handling of the native women, who had never before seen a European lady, and with whom she became a great favourite. She took part in their pursuits, gave them many hints in the mysteries of knitting and netting, and joined in their games and pastimes. With her zealously co-operated his friend M. Jacquelon, almost an indispensable colleague, whose perfect knowledge of everything published on Morocco was of the greatest value. During the second journey, writes M. Brives, "my attention was daily called by him to facts already verified by previous travellers, and which would certainly have escaped notice by an explorer left to himself. Our journey was almost entirely drawn up by him along the route, and it is the report as revised by him that is here published."

The ground traversed has already been for the most part visited, crossed, and re-crossed by many of his forerunners, such especially as Hooker, Ball, Fisher, Thomson, Harris, and Budgett Meakin, and need not here be again described, particularly as the above appended synoptic view indicates the localities with sufficient clearness. But M. Brives is a great botanist, and his vivid descriptions of the rich atlas flora may perhaps to some extent be taken as supplementary to those of his English forerunners. About the sources of the Wed Hallon he notices that the ground is covered with dwarf palms, blue flax, and yellow mignonette. And elsewhere we have constant references to the poppy, ranunculus, nasturtium, malva, geranium, lupin, plum, myrtle, argana, and many other cosmopolitan and local species. In the upland Medina district little is seen except walnuts, and some of these are of gigantic size, measuring 6 feet round the trunk. Altogether about 500 plants were collected by M. Brives, and these have been classified by M. Battandier.

But it was not all hard work, and jackal hunts, harvest feasts, music, dances, and other amusements served as distractions from more serious pursuits. The descriptions of some of these incidents are very graphic, and often throw much light on the social condition of the Arabo-Berber peoples. Thus, at the jackal hunt the beaters get knocked about the head, as in mediæval times, if they fail to rouse the animals and get them brought together to be shot down by the chiefs. Elsewhere there is a sort of Delphic oracle consisting of a fossil shell, which is supposed to possess the virtue of replying by little cries to any questions put to it. It is often consulted, but the replies are so worded that they can be interpreted whichever way you wish. In some districts an incipient state of socialism has been developed, which comes into play after the harvest. In order to divide the produce fairly, the whole of the crops belonging to all concerned are stored away in a special house, generally situated in the centre of the village. The key of the house is held by the agricultural sheikh, and each day the stores are distributed under his superintendence in due proportions to each family. If a stranger arrives he also is offered a share, each inhabitant contributing according to his means. One will offer an egg, another a sheep, and if the stranger leaves a present, as in fact he always does, this also is distributed in fair proportions to each individual.

As recorded on the title-page, the book is furnished with an unusual number of maps and illustrations, and a Berber-French vocabulary, but no index.

A. H. KEANE.