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Notes on the Tribes, Provinces, Emirates, and States of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria.— Compiled from Official Sources by O. Temple, edited by C. L. Temple. Pp. 577. Cape Town: The Argus Printing Co. 1919.

Mrs. Temple has done very useful work in compiling these "Notes," which form the most complete and only systematic guide to the tribes and provinces of Northern Nigeria. They make available a mass of information, valuable alike to the administrator and the ethnologist, hitherto buried in inaccessible official reports. The arrangement is alphabetical, tribes and provinces being separately treated, and the Emirates described under the provincial headings.

Neither the Fula (Filani) nor the Hausa are to be found in the tribal lists nor in the index, but notes on both, by Mr. Temple, precede the pages dealing with the provinces. The reason for not including the Fula among the tribes is obscure; in the case of the Hausa it may be found in Mr. Temple's statement that "Hausa" does not describe an African race, but a language. Yet though the term is very loosely used, it is possible to distinguish true Hausa tribes. The belief that these Hausa and the Yoruba, as well as the Fula, came originally from the East finds support in Mr. Temple's notes.

This book is the first step towards the much-needed Gazetteer of Nigeria; a work which it should be the duty of the Government to undertake or subsidize.

F. R. C.

POLAR REGIONS

Reizen van Willem Barents, Jacob van Heemskerck, Jan Cornelisz. Rijp en Anderen naar het Noorden (1594-1597), verhaald door Gerrit de Veer, uitgegeven door S. P. L'Honoré Naber.— *Met Kaarten and Platen.* 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff. 1917. *In two parts, price 10 gldn. each.*

The narrative of Gerrit de Veer, the only complete account of the three voyages of Barents to the northern seas, is available to English readers, the translation of William Phillip (1609) having been twice published by the Hakluyt Society. De Veer was a careless writer, as may be seen, for instance, by comparing his account of Spitsbergen with the fragment of Barents' log still extant in a French translation. He does not mention the Grooten Invyck and Invyck of Barents (Ice Fiord and Bell Sound), and leaves it quite uncertain whether Prince Charles Foreland was an island, whereas Barents states that it was connected with the mainland by a bank on which he sounded 5 fathoms. Being covered by ice, it barred his further progress. Again, it seems strange that later on the third voyage De Veer could believe that the ship was off Kanin Noss, when the latitude was 72°. Nevertheless, in spite of these and many minor inaccuracies, De Veer's work is a valuable record of an important episode in Arctic exploration.

Of these two volumes, issued by the Linschoten Society, the first contains the text of De Veer's narrative, with explanatory notes and corrections by the editor, who has also edited for the Society the journal of Jan Huygen van Linschoten, supercargo on the *Hoope* of Enkhuizen in the second voyage. The second volume contains various documents connected with the voyages, including the fragment of Barents' log from Hessel Gerritsz' 'Histoire du pays nommé Spitsberghe,' and short sketches of the lives of Barents, De Veer, and others who took part in the expeditions. Of special interest is Heer Naber's discussion of the part taken by Peter Plancius, theologian and cartographer, in promoting exploration of the Polar seas and of his views of Polar geography.*

* On Plancius' connection with Polar discovery see also *Journal*, vol. 54, p. 323.

It was Plancius who induced certain merchants of Amsterdam and the Admiralty to attach a ship and sloop to the fleet sent out from Middelburg and Enkhuizen in 1594 through the initiative of the Zeeland merchant De Moucheron, and he took a prominent part in promoting the later expeditions. At first he apparently hesitated about rejecting Mercator's Polar islands, but in a note on his world map of 1594 he announced that he had inserted them only lest any one should think that he had omitted anything, but that he did not believe in their existence. The Kara Sea he regarded as landlocked, affording only a narrow passage to the Arctic Ocean, whereas there was an open sea, without land, to the north of Novaya Zemlya. Danger from ice which was carried down by the rivers and accumulated along the coast, might be avoided by following a course nearer to the Pole. Barents, Heer Naber thinks, did not share these opinions, and skirted the shores of Novaya Zemlya to avoid any land that might lie to larboard. It is true that Barents more than once urged Rijp to sail to the north-east, and finally parted from him on their return to Bear Island, and steered straight to Novaya Zemlya. But De Veer sets forth the views of Plancius in his dedication, and adds that Barents and Heemskerck both believed that they could reach a high latitude by sailing north-east from the North Cape in Norway; and elsewhere he says that Barents died in this faith. It may be that in his third voyage Barents wished to start from the furthest easterly point known to him. On the other hand, Plancius in 1611 blamed Barents for not sailing out to sea and avoiding the coasts.

Of Barents himself little is known. Huygen says he was a native of Terschelling, and he is said to have been about forty years old in 1596. He had sailed in the Mediterranean and compiled a chart book of that sea with some assistance from Plancius. There is much uncertainty regarding the spelling of his name. Heer Naber decides for Barents, which is the form in his own signature to the note found in 1876 by Mr. Gardiner in a powder-horn among the ruins of the hut on Novaya Zemlya, and also on the posthumous map of 1598. De Veer writes Barentsz.

The original illustrations of De Veer are reproduced in these volumes, and a number of maps, including the map of 1598 mentioned above. The editor holds that it represents the views of Plancius, leader of the triumvirate of which Barents and Claesz, the publisher, were the other members. Sir Martin Conway (*Geog. Jour.*, vol. 21, p. 637) suggested that it is the map which De Veer showed to Barents just before his death. It seems more probable, however, that this map was that embracing the area from Kildin to the north-eastern extremity of Novaya Zemlya, which was engraved also in 1598 and bears De Veer's name.

W. A. T.

GENERAL

Race and Nationality: an Inquiry into the Origin and Growth of Patriotism.
 John Oakesmith., D.Lit., M.A. London: William Heinemann. 1919.
Price 10s. 6d. net.

In his preface the author tells us that this book was largely written before the war, and that its preparation was undertaken with the object of removing from his own mind the vagueness with which the concept of nationality is surrounded, and of finding a satisfactory definition. This latter he thinks he has found in the phrase "organic continuity of common interest." He believes further that the gradual extension from national life to international life of the principle of organic community of interest will lead to the cessation of wars,