
Review

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this work appeared in 1864, when, as the present editor points out, the study of place-names was practically untouched. He has carefully annotated those of the author's conclusions which later research does not support. Numerous as these are, the book is a monument of such remarkable care and erudition, with its long list of authorities consulted and its full indices, that a new issue is very welcome.

'Radioactivity and Geology.' By Prof. J. Joly. (London: Constable. 1909. Pp. xiii., 287. *Illustrations*. 7s. 6d.) This book is a development out of the suggestion that Prof. Joly's Presidential Address to Section C (Geology) of the British Association at Dublin last year should be "rewritten in a more extended and less technical form." A great deal more than mere rewriting, however, has been found desirable, and a good deal of addition has been made to the scope of the address. The geographical distribution of radium, so far as it has been investigated, is dealt with in considerable detail.

'The Natural History of Igneous Rocks.' By Alfred Harker. (London: Methuen. 1909. Pp. xvi., 384. *Diagrams*. 12s. 6d.) In this comprehensive volume the geographical distribution of volcanic activity is of course dealt with. Some of the diagrams are sketch-maps, illustrating the distribution of igneous rocks and various volcanic phenomena. As blocks in the body of the text, they are particularly well printed.

'The Autobiography of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler.' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. 1909. Pp. ix., 481. *Illustrations*. 16s. net.) This volume is divided between Shaler's autobiography and a memoir by his wife. His remarkable activity and versatility in geological and geographical writing may be judged from the lengthy list of his publications, and even this is stated to be incomplete. His career, also, was wonderfully varied and interesting.

'Some Principles of Frontier Mountain Warfare.' By Major W. D. Bird. (London: Rees. 1909. Pp. 41. *Maps*. 1s.) A brief essay, based upon Indian experience. It contains a few text-maps to illustrate theoretical positions of troops.

'Sailing Ships.' By E. Keble Chatterton. (London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 1909. Pp. xxi., 362. *Plans and Illustrations*. 16s.) This treatise on sailing vessels deals with "the story of their development from the earliest times to the present day." It is a story well worth bringing within the compass of a convenient volume, and has clearly necessitated a great deal of research. Much space is devoted to ships of antiquity, and in more modern times warships, trading-vessels, and yachts all receive adequate treatment. The book is profusely and excellently illustrated.

'The Races of Man and their Distribution.' By A. C. Haddon. (London: Milner. [n.d.] P. x., 126. *Illustrations*. 1s.) This is a handy book of reference to the broad classification and distribution of the races of the world, well arranged and tabulated for ease of reference, and carefully indexed. It is very well produced considering its extremely low price, and should meet with a demand.

'Sport and Travel Papers.' By H. Melladew. (London: Fisher Unwin. 1909. Pp. xii., 336.) This volume, issued for private circulation, shows the author to have travelled very widely in the pursuit of sport: he provides sketches from many parts of Africa, the Americas, the far East, etc., and his sport has been of the most varied.

'W. G. Lawes, of Savage Island and New Guinea.' By Rev. J. King. (London: Religious Tract Society. 1909. Pp. xxvi., 388. *Illustrations*. 5s.) This is a record of the life of one of the great missionaries of the Pacific, who died in 1907. The peaceful political settlement of the territory of Papua owed much to him.

'Anson's Voyage Round the World, 1740-1744.' Selections edited by C. G. Cash. (London: Rivers. 1909. Pp. xv., 131. *Map and Portrait*. 1s. 3d. net.)

There is a clear, brief introduction on the life of Anson and some of his colleagues in this volume, and the selections from Richard Walter's narrative of the voyage are judiciously made.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

THE SOCIETY.

Commander Peary.—The Council of the Society have decided to award to Commander R. E. Peary a Special Gold Medal in recognition of his long-continued efforts in Arctic exploration, and especially on account of his last expedition, when he succeeded in reaching the North Pole in April, 1909. A silver replica of the Medal will be awarded to Captain Bartlett, who accompanied Commander Peary to 88° N. lat.

EUROPE.

Bornholm.—A careful study of the morphology of the Danish island of Bornholm has been made by Dr. G. Braun (*XI. Jahresber. Geog. Ges. Greifswald*, 1908-09), partly on the basis of his own investigations on the spot, partly on that of the existing literature. He has also had the advantage of information communicated by Dr. Grönwall of the Danish Geological Survey, who is engaged in working up the material collected by that survey. Structurally, the bulk of the island is composed of pre-Cambrian granite, which occupies all its north-eastern part. A characteristic feature of this is the pronounced development of ravines running either north-east and south-west, or at right angles to that direction, as is shown by the courses of the principal rivers. Abutting against the granite on the south is a series of Palæozoic sandstones and schists, followed, after a considerable time-interval, by secondary deposits, chiefly along the south-west coast. Tertiary formations have not hitherto been observed. The whole forms a worn-down stump composed of an ancient land and a coastal plain of composite structure, both placed by dislocations of the crust at about the same elevation, the rectangular form of the island being apparently due to the same dislocations. In course of ages the island has been subject to considerable changes of level, which have in turn increased and reduced its area, the latest movement having been one of elevation. Morphologically, the distinction between the granite and the sedimentary formations is of secondary importance, the action of the ice-sheet having smoothed over the surface of both to a large extent. The coastal plain formed during the course of the various vertical movements has been to a great extent destroyed, but its remnants form a morphological feature, distinct from the earlier land in its mode of origin, but presenting no very marked contrast in its surface features. The line of partition between the two is marked chiefly by the "fall-line" in the course of the southward-flowing streams, due to the elevation of the land during the *Ancylus* epoch, which necessitated a deepening of their channels, with increased fall as they reached the coastal plain. The last section of the paper is concerned with the various forms of the coasts, in relation to the varying geological formations.

Coblentz and its Sphere of Influence.—This subject is ably discussed by Dr. R. Martiny in *Forschungen zur deutschen Landes- und Volkskunde* (vol. 18,