WILEY

Review: North-Western Brazil

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as to whether this is to be taken as the concluding part of the present issue. He gets no help from the title-page, which only gives the starting point (1795), and one asks with some perplexity, why stop at 1895? But, however this may be, all that can here be done is to give in rough the contents of the several volumes, at least so far as they differ from the previous editions. Each is furnished with a very full synoptical index, and can be had separately.

In Vol. 1, which covers the period from 1795 to 1828, there is a new preface dated July, 1908, in which the author justly claims that the work is "not alone the only detailed history of South Africa yet prepared, but is a true and absolutely unbiassed narrative." There is also an added note in which the terms Hottentot, Bushman, and Bantu are dealt with.

Vol. 2 runs from 1828 to 1846 for Cape Colony, from 1824 to 1845 for Natal, and from 1836 to 1847 for the Boer trekkers; no added matter.

Vol. 3, Cape Colony from 1846 to 1860; Natal from 1845 to 1857; Kaffraria from 1847 to 1860; Orange and Transvaal Republics from 1847 to 1854. Added matter: (1) List of recently published works on South Africa; (2) Knowledge of bronze possessed by the Bantu; (3) Absence of phallic worship amongst the Bantu.

Vol. 4, Orange and Transvaal States; Zulu, Basuto, Bechuana and Matabele lands from 1854 to 1872. Added matter: (1) Search for the first Bantu tribes; (2) Rapid increase of the Bantu in South Africa between 1839 and 1889.

Vol. 5, Cape Colony and Natal to 1872; Griqualand West to 1880; Great Namaqualand, Damaraland, Transkei, Tembuland, and Griqualand East to 1885; Pondoland and the Portuguese Territory to 1894. Added matter: (1) List of books and pamphlets about South Africa in recent times; (2) Chronological list of principal events in South African history; (3) Notes on the Bushmen and their language.

A. H. K.

AMERICA.

NORTH-WESTERN BRAZIL.

'Zwei Jahre unter den Indianern: Reisen in Nordwest Brasilien 1903-1905.' Von Dr. Theodor Koch-Grünberg. 2 vols., separately paged and with partly separate titles. 1. Pp. iv., 355; 227 *Illustrations in text*, 12 *Plates*, and *Map*. 2. Pp. 413; 218 *Illustrations*, 10 *Plates*, and 4 *Maps*. Berlin: Ernst Wasmuth. 1910.

Amongst recent explorers in South America, where, strange to say, the largest area of unsurveyed land is still to be found, no name stands higher than that of the author of this thoroughly comprehensive account of the north-west region of Brazil, its land and peoples. Dr. Koch-Grünberg had already distinguished himself as one of the most intelligent and discriminating observers of the native races during the memorable expeditions led by Von den Steinen and Ehrenreich to the Xingu and other southern tributaries of the Amazon towards the close of the last century. Now he has transferred the scene of his operations to the other side of the great river, where he has gathered a rich harvest in the Rio Negro basin, and more particularly in its hitherto much neglected Uaupes tributary and its numerous affluents right up to the Colombia frontier. A clear idea of the vast area covered during the two years 1903-5 is given by the map showing his routes along the main streams from Manaos to their sources, and down the Yapura back to Manaos at its junction with the Amazons.

It is impossible in a few lines to convey an adequate notion of the immense amount of work done; but it may be stated that hundreds of points were astronomically fixed, over 1000 photographs were taken and developed on the spot, thus giving endless views of the physical features, scenery, and general aspect of

the land ; representing also incidents of travel and numerous types of tribes, single and in groups, with their industrial and social pursuits, games, dances, and many other details. There are, further, many vocabularies and other specimens of over forty languages, some quite new, and the materials were thus supplied for the 467 illustrations with which the two volumes are enriched. To these and other particulars several references have already been made in the *Journal* for the years 1905-6.

Of the multitudinous details many are of quite exceptional interest. Thus we are told that several of the nominal "Christians" celebrate pagan rites, because they have many chapels, but not a single priest to conduct the service properly. Hence they keep the feasts with the strangest "religious ceremonies accompanied by copious draughts of rum."

The strange species of cannibalism referred to by Wallace on hearsay is here confirmed, and we read how fifteen years after burial the bones of the dead, all but the skull, are dug up and burnt in a great fire before the house. Then the carbonized remains are swept together, put into a pot, and set on the fire, which is kept up day and night for a whole month until the contents are reduced to ashes. These are put into a large kettle full of beer, and at the feast of the dead passed round to the invited guests after being poured through a fine sieve. The origin of this singular custom, which appears to be widespread, may be sought in the belief that the bones, which alone survive after the decay of the body, are the last abode of the soul.

In some districts the world-wide werewolf superstition assumes a somewhat peculiar form. When a wizard grows old and can no longer move about quickly, he becomes a jaguar ; that is to say, he goes from time to time into the woods, where he changes to a jaguar, when he kills and eats deer, aguti, and other animals as well as men. On his return from the forest he again becomes a man and hides his jaguar-skin in the rafters over his bed, and when he dies this skin is buried with him. His soul, however, does not pass into the next world, but prowls about for ever in the neighbouring woodlands as a "very wicked jaguar." Here we have the clue to the fact that in several of the local languages the same word means both jaguar and magician.

A. H. KEANE.

Note.—This review was written before the appearance of Dr. Hamilton Rice's article on the river Uaupes in the June issue of the *Journal*. This is a valuable paper as far as it goes, but Dr. Rice spent only nine months in the country, while Dr. Koch-Grünberg covered the same ground several times over.

'American Inland Waterways.' By Herbert Quick. (New York and London : Putnam's Sons. 1909. Pp. xx., 241. *Illustrations*. \$3.50.) This is a close study not only of American and Canadian waterways themselves, but also of their economic position. In spite of the vast volume of traffic on some canals in the states it would seem that in many cases their trade and utility are approaching the stifled condition of those in the United Kingdom, and for similar reasons. The questions raised are controversial, and the author holds strong opinions. His view of the advantages of Canadian waterways, existing and potential, over American, with especial reference to the grain transport trade, are of particular interest to us in this country. The illustrations are numerous and good, and largely of a technical character.

'The Picturesque St. Lawrence.' By Clifton Johnson. (New York : The Macmillan Co. 1910. Pp. xiii., 253. *Illustrations*. 5s.) The St. Lawrence