Review: Schleswig-Holstein

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Apr., 1911), pp. 433-434

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778414>

Accessed: 16-04-2016 08:34 UTC

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LIST OF GEODETIC POSITIONS COMPUTED FROM THE ANGLO-BELGIAN TRIANGULATION.

Station.	Latitude.			Longitude.		
	°	'	"	°	'	"
Isura	1	10	43.745 N.	30	11	13.8 E.
Lake Albert Station	1	2	41.376 "	30	31	37.7 "
Makoga (Base N)	1	0	48.787 "	30	19	12.6 "
Omunturok	0	59	28.017 "	30	3	4.6 "
Muruha	0	56	44.644 "	30	35	56.5 "
Lyanda	0	56	12.141 "	30	34	34.7 "
Kibuku (Base S)	0	54	50.693 "	30	12	33.4 "
Oruha	0	39	4.415 "	30	30	30.5 "
Karangora	0	38	7.779 "	30	7	17.2 "
Nkenda	0	14	51.449 "	30	5	57.3 "
Kabuga	0	13	27.359 "	30	28	53.3 "
Singirro	0	15	36.925 S.	30	30	3.6 "
Kasunju	0	19	21.504 "	30	4	57.0 "
Mbarara (Old Fort)	0	36	46.942 "	30	39	10.4 "
Karamrani	0	43	9.992 "	30	32	22.0 "
Kiara	0	43	14.574 "	30	12	23.0 "
Igurua	0	57	19.625 "	30	21	51.8 "
Nyaruwari	1	3	36.554 "	30	2	39.2 "
Kichereri	1	10	41.650 "	Initial point.		

Clarke's 1880 figure of the Earth was used in computing these positions, the elements being—

A = 2092 6202 feet.

C = 2085 4895 "

NOTE.—The value of the metre has been taken as 39.370113 inches.

REVIEWS.

EUROPE.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

'Topographie des Herzogtums Schleswig.' Von Henning Oldekop. 'Topographie des Herzogtums Holstein.' By the same. 2 vols. Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer. 1906-1908. Price (the 3 vols.) 30 marks.

THESE are not books to be read through, but are to be regarded rather as a work of reference. They constitute, as the titles indicate, a minute topographical description of Schleswig-Holstein, and though some attempt is made here and there at generalization, they are for the most part packed with facts and statistics presented in gazetteer form. They may be considered the direct successors of the standard works on the topography of Schleswig-Holstein, brought out by J. von Schröder from 1827 onwards, latterly with the collaboration of H. Biernatzki. These naturally stand first in the list of sources which have formed the framework of the present issue, though later publications of an official and statistical character (including Engelbrecht's valuable atlas illustrating the agriculture and stock-rearing industries of the province), and special works on parts of the area, have also been freely drawn upon. The editor has, however, relied mainly for the detailed information on first-hand data supplied by a large number of correspondents, the collection of which must have involved much industry and perseverance. He regrets that complete equality of treatment has been impossible, owing to the varying quality of the information sent in, and its entire lack in some cases. But this is only to be expected in a work of such magnitude.

The bulk of the volumes is occupied by the systematic description, the separate "circles" being treated of in turn in alphabetical order, while the same order is maintained in dealing with the individual localities within each. A brief summary of the general features of each circle is, however, given. Besides the geographical section (here the individual features and subjects are again dealt with in alphabetical order), the introductory matter includes brief sketches of the history, historic topography, conditions of land-ownership, soil, and agriculture. Altogether the books present, in their 2600 closely printed pages, a vast store of information, such as is probably available for few districts of equal extent, and they must long remain the standard work of reference on Schleswig-Holstein.

It should be mentioned that the Hanse towns of Hamburg and Lübeck, and other enclaves within the province, are included in the Holstein volumes.

ICELAND.

'Island in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. III. Teil. Zweite Reise quer durch Island.' By Paul Hermann. Leipzig: W. Engelmann. 1910. 7m.

To those who have read Herr Hermann's account of his first visit to Iceland (Parts I. and II. of the above; cf. *Journal*, vol. 32, p. 164), this record of his second journey will seem less enthusiastic. The impression gained is not, as formerly, that the traveller saw everything Icelandic *couleur de rose*. That he suffered a severe fall from his pony, with serious results, doubtless explains the more sombre effect of his reminiscences. The outward conditions were very similar, the same pecuniary assistance was given by the educational authorities and the same guide accompanied him.

The first part of the journey was by sea round the eastern, northern, and western coasts to Reykjavik. The steamship service from Copenhagen is very severely criticized as inadequate and inconvenient. Too many details are given on the subject, as also with reference to the cost and quality of the entertainment at each place visited. This is admittedly for the use of future tourists, as the opinion is expressed that their number will greatly increase if reform is instituted by the steamship company. From Reykjavik, the route was by way of Kalmanstunga—for the Surtshellir caves—round the Snaefellsnes peninsula, northward to Hrofnberg, continuing eastward to Höllur, southward by the Kjölur to Hvitarvatn, Geysir, Gullfoss and Skálholt, and after a *détour* of Reykjanes peninsula again to Reykjavik.

There is much more geological matter than in the author's first volumes, though scientific readers are asked to remember that a layman addresses them. Many hints and much useful advice are given to future geological explorers, and virgin ground is pointed out in various parts of the country.

The political situation is touched upon, the writer's view being that closer union between Iceland and Denmark is outward only: the feeling of the people is the same as before the visit of the Danish king in 1907. The folk-lore of the island is kept well in the foreground, extracts from the sagas connected with each region visited are given, together with much historical information. Herr Hermann also gives the results of his observation—generally appreciative and always interested—of commercial and educational progress, local and national customs, and general conditions. There are numerous photographs and drawings, and a map of the route followed. We share the author's regret when he alludes to his second as his final visit to Iceland, for the picture given is varied, clear, and interesting.

M. G. B.