Review

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late Edward W. Cox); the Tower and Old St. Nicholas (c. 1750); Shaw's Brow and St. George's Hall (1849); the conjectural map of Liverpool in the fourteenth century; map of Toxteth Park (1769); and the map of Liverpool in 1725. These illustrations, drawn from original sources, are additions of considerable value to the book.

Altogether Mr. Muir travels over his ground most admirably. His care for detail does not mislead him in the grasp of great essentials, and we read through his chapters with considerable interest. They deal with the Berewick of Liverpool, 1066-1207; the Foundation of the Borough, 1207-1229; the Baronial Lords of Liverpool and the Building of the Castle, 1229-1399; the Life of Liverpool during the Middle Ages; the Anarchy of the Fifteenth Century; the Age of the Tudors, 1485-1603; Trade and Society in Tudor Liverpool; the Beginnings of a New Growth, 1603-1642; the Three Sieges, 1642-1660; the Beginnings of Modern Liverpool, 1660-1700; Rising Prosperity, 1700-1756; the Slave Trade, 1709-1807; the Age of Wars and Privateering, 1756-1815; Inventions and Commercial Advance, 1760-1835; Civilization in Liverpool, 1760-1835; and the Nineteenth Century, 1835-1907. There is a fairly good index, and a useful note on the authorities used.

L. G.

THE SHORES OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

'Les Falaises de la Manche.' By Jules Girard. Paris: E. Leroux. 1907.

M. Girard describes the shores of the south side of the English Channel in a very interesting way, without too much of topographical detail, but constantly keeping in mind the processes of coast erosion which they exemplify. Perhaps the author is at his best when treating of the noble chalk cliffs, which are so conspicuous features of this coast. He analyzes their characters, pointing out how the structure and composition of chalk, together with the action of tides, storms, shore currents, winds, and weathering generally, explain the varied scenery. Beautiful illustrations from actual photographs are given, and are in themselves a rich set of object-lessons. To English readers the work also is of value as a guide to the development and history of our own shores; those familiar with the white cliffs of Albion will have no difficulty in recalling instances which correspond exactly to those adduced from the French coast. A long chapter is devoted to the loss and gain of land by the operations of the sea—a question which is at present engaging the attention of a royal commission in England—and it is pointed out that so long as the sea-level remains constant, as it seems to have been for a considerable time, the loss at one place about equals the gains at another. The rapid obliteration of old harbours and the difficulty with which many of the modern ones are kept open are also the subject of some interesting remarks.

J. S. F.

ASIA.

MOAB.

'Arabia Petræa. I. Moab.' By Alois Musil. *Illustrated*. Pp. xxiii. and 448. Vienna: A. Hölder (for the Vienna Academy of Sciences). 1907.

The appearance of yet another work claiming to give an exhaustive description of Arabia Petræa can only occasion regretful surprise. Why, one inevitably asks, was not the author's material embodied in the great work of Brunnow and Domaszewski, which was published long after Dr. Musil's journeys were ended? Why, if that were impossible, does the latter's book appear now, as if 'Die Provincia Arabia' did not exist? There is a reference to Brunnow and Domaszewski's work in Dr. Musil's preface, but no account is taken of it in his text. Nothing

is omitted, because it has been described already in 'Die Provincia Arabia;' nothing is shortened, and very little is added. To all intents and purposes, Dr. Musil aims at doubling the earlier book. His preface reveals the fact that the more reasonable and useful course had, indeed, been suggested to him, and that he was at one time in negotiation with Dr. Brunnow; but the negotiation was broken off, it is not said why. If individual or national *amour propre* influenced the decision, it is much to be regretted for everybody's sake.

Dr. Musil went to the Holy Land as a theological student in 1895, and travelled beyond Jordan for the first time in the following year. Between that date and 1902 he wandered widely in southern Syria, exploring chiefly the districts of Petra, the Hauran, Moab, and Ammon, but going as far afield as Tadmor on the east, and Jebel Ansariyeh on the north. He acquired a thorough knowledge of Arabic, and learned the ways of the trans-Jordanic tribes, and thus was enabled, in 1898, to discover the interesting paintings of Kuşejr 'Amra, which he has published in a separate volume. Gradually increasing his surveying-plant, he succeeded in the end in making a new map of Arabia Patræa, in which many of the blanks of the Palestine Survey are filled up.

The present volume is mainly a record of routes, with views (usually very good) and brief descriptions of the main wayside features. The interest is chiefly antiquarian, as is inevitably the case with almost all books on the trans-Jordan country; and it is rather to ancient than to modern geography that the author contributes. His map, however, is a very careful and welcome piece of cartographical work. Dr. Musil is a first-rate explorer, thoroughly qualified by preliminary training, indefatigable and accurate in the field; and no survey made by him would be superfluous. Our only regret is that there should be two books on one region, largely repeating one another, made out of material which, thrown into one melting-pot, had made a greater book than either.

SINAI.

'Die Halbinsel der Sinai in ihrer Bedeutung,' etc. By Prof. Dr. E. Dagobert Schoenfeld. *Map and Illustrations.* Pp. viii. and 196. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer. 1907. *Price 8 marks.*

This book is based on a journey made in 1903 from Egypt to the Catherine monastery in Sinai, and thence northwards by Nakhle to Hebron in Palestine. The author, Dr. Dagobert Schoenfeld, had had previous experience of Arab travel both in Barbary and in the northern Sudan. The object of his book is mainly to support traditional and pre-critical views of the Israelite wandering. The first part of his journey led the author over beaten tracks, the second part through a region of little interest. The whole did not show him enough of the peninsula to enable him to make any notable addition to our knowledge of it. How far he rehabilitates old identifications of the stations in the Wandering we must leave to others to decide. The style has a tendency to inflation, and the author's interest lies too much in trivialities and personal matters.

INDIA.

'The Imperial Gazetteer of India: The Indian Empire.' Vols. 1, 3, and 4. Clarendon Press. 1907. *Price 6s. net. each vol.*

It is doubtful whether any work descriptive of a single country, in the political sense, has ever been conceived and carried out on the scale of the Gazetteer of India, the general scheme of which was devised and set in operation by the late Sir William Hunter nearly forty years ago. It may be added that no country needs a work of reference of this sort more than India, which contains, probably, the maximum of variety, both ethnical and physical. The foundation of the whole undertaking is a