Review

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 36, No. 2 (Aug., 1910), p. 213

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1777716>

Accessed: 26-06-2016 08:22 UTC

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which has already been outlined. It is safe to say that we have here the fullest and most attractive monograph ever written on the rarely visited natives of these remote uplands. Their social organization, industries, religion, traditions, folklore, amusements, superstitions, languages, food, and drink are amply described, and few gleanings are now left for M. Boman's successors to pick up. Much attention has been given to the curious petroglyphs, or rock carvings, which occur almost everywhere, and many of which present such remarkable uniformity in outline, general design, and character as to suggest a common origin. These are generally illustrated and grouped together for comparative study, and M. Boman notices that most of them occur along the highways that were frequented in pre-Hispanic times, especially in districts where these routes traverse narrow parts of the valleys or run along the foot or summit of mountain passes and gorges. From this and other indications, he thinks that they date from the same epoch, and betray no trace of different peoples that may have successfully occupied this region at different times.

Several instances are given of the strange way the old primitive beliefs still survive amid the present veneer of Christianity. A mythical hermaphroditic being called Coquena appears to be still venerated, and some educated people are mentioned to whom he (or she) is supposed to appear from time to time. He is represented as a dwarf born of the Earth without father or mother, and several pages are filled with his exploits and adventures amongst the present inhabitants, who are absolutely convinced of his existence.

These volumes are richly furnished with 3 maps, 83 plates, 73 illustrations in the text, a very full bibliography, and copious index.

The accompanying 'Géographie' by M. Huot calls for no special remark. It is a short but well-digested account of the main orographic features of the Central Andine uplands without any claim to novelty.

A. H. KEANE.

BRITISH GUIANA.

'Handbook of British Guiana.' 1909. Edited and compiled by G. D. Bayley, Georgetown (London: Dulau & Co.). 1909. 5s.

This handbook contains an admirable account of the geography and general development of British Guiana. The geography and topography has been contributed by Mr. C. Wilgress Anderson, F.R.G.S., whose large photograph of the Kaieteur fall, nearly five times the height of Niagara, is in the possession of the Royal Geographical Society.

The forests of British Guiana cover about six-sevenths of the whole area, and have as yet been very little exploited, except for the purpose of obtaining balata and rubber. If means can be found to transport the timber to the coast, there is little doubt that the valuable woods of the interior will form an important asset in the resources of the country. The savana lands cover about one-seventh of the area, and are divided into two varieties—the coast land savanas and the elevated hinterland savanas. Agriculture is practically confined to a small area near the coast, and sugar is still the most important industry. Successful experiments have been made in the growth of bananas, cacao, and coffee, and it is probable that these products will increase in importance.

The illustrations accompanying the book are excellent and well chosen, and the Permanent Exhibitions Committee must be congratulated on the production of a thoroughly satisfactory account of the country's resources. A. W. A.

'En Haïti.' By Eugène Aubin. (Paris: Colin. 1910. Pp. xxxv., 348. *Maps and Illustrations.* 5 fr.) The writer, we are told, spent eighteen months in Haiti, and travelled extensively there, visiting parts hardly known to the present