WILEY

Review

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Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 53, No. 2 (Feb., 1919), pp. 117-118

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1779546>

Accessed: 05-06-2016 00:31 UTC

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prove useful even though the conditions it depicts have now disappeared. Judged from a geographical standpoint the volume gives some scope for criticism. The brief geographical sketch with which it opens is quite inadequate as an introduction to the study of economic conditions. It is incorrect to say that the White Sea is open during the entire year, and the qualification that the "estuary" is blocked to large steamers from February to April falls short of the truth. The chapters on transport are incomplete. The volume purports to embrace Siberia, but the Siberian railway is scarcely mentioned, and the Amur railway is spoken of as still under construction. The Murman railway has its terminus not at Kola but at Murmansk, which place, and not Kola, was formerly called Romanov. There is exaggeration in saying that the Ob and Yenesei basins communicate by a system of artificial canals. One small canal in poor repair is all that connects these rivers. The book does not seem to include Finland, though its exclusion is not stated. There are numerous misprints in the geographical names. On page 320 (note) the printing of Prussian in place of Russian is particularly unfortunate. The chapters on agriculture, industries, mining and fisheries are probably the best, but the volume is disappointing even if it succeeds in giving some idea of the wealth of Russia and Siberia. There is a good index but no map, and no table of English equivalents of the Russian measures used throughout.

R. N. R. B.

AMERICA

Civil Wars of Peru, by Pedro de Cieza de León: The War of Chupas. Translated and edited by Sir Clements R. Markham, K.C.B. London: Hakluyt Society. 1918.

This volume adds yet another monument to the indefatigable industry of the late Sir Clements Markham, who as translator and editor had completed the manuscript not long before his lamented death at the age of eighty-five years. It has been seen through the press with devoted care by his friends of long standing, Messrs. A. P. Maudslay and B. G. Corney, both specially qualified for the task by their study of Spanish historical-geographical literature. The author, Pedro de Cieza de León, was in the editor's words "on the whole the most important historian, and is now the best authority, on ancient Peru, so far as his work has reached us; for he was a great traveller, and an eye-witness of much that he described." Only one part of his great work was published near the time, in 1553, but others have since been found and published, and others remain to be discovered. The portion printed in 1553 was re-published in English by the Hakluyt Society in 1864, and the second part, known in manuscript to Prescott but by him ascribed to Dr. Sarmiento, formed one of the volumes issued by the same Society in 1883. These were concerned respectively with Cieza de León's own travels and account of the geography of the countries traversed, and with the history of the Incas. The third, describing the Conquest of Peru, is still lost, but of the later portions, describing the civil wars between the opposing factions in Peru, three have lately been discovered and printed in Madrid. One of these, the 'War of Quito,' was edited by Sir Clements for the Hakluyt Society in 1912; another forms the subject of the volume now before us; and still another, the 'War of Salinas,' was translated by the same editor before his death, and remains to be published.

These accounts of the somewhat sordid internecine quarrels of the Spanish conquerors are not perhaps of great interest to the general reader, but it was fitting that they should be printed as supplying some of the most authentic

information on the occurrences that exists; and the present volume is of special value to the historian for the detailed account of the circumstances leading up to the murder of Don Francisco Pizarro (the Marquis). Interpersed, too, among the details of cabals and fighting there are some accounts of travel and exploration of distinctly geographical interest, though we may regret that they were not somewhat fuller. Such is the account of the expedition of Gonzalo Pizarro in the "Land of Cinnamon" east of Quito, which led to the discovery of the whole course of the Amazon by his lieutenant Francisco de Orellana. It had already been dealt with, on the authority of Garcilaso de la Vega, in Sir Clements Markham's volume on expeditions into the valley of the Amazon published by the Hakluyt Society in 1859, but it is useful to have a version by an independent authority who enjoyed facilities for collecting first-hand information about it. Other expeditions spoken of by Cieza de León, either in the present volume or in the 'War of Salinas,' led the Spanish adventurers into the great forests east of the Andes of Peru and Bolivia, hardly thoroughly explored even in our own day. We must wait for the completion of the series for narratives of the journeys of Pedro de Candia and of Pedro Anzures de Camporedondo, but we already have that of Diego de Rojas and Felipe Gutierrez into the wilds of the Gran Chaco in the direction of the Rio de la Plata. It is not easy to follow the routes taken by the expedition, which brought the adventurers far to the south-east beyond the district of Tucuman, the only name spoken of which can at once be identified with ease by the modern map. It was a bold and hazardous undertaking, and the party suffered severely from thirst in the waterless plains of the Chaco, where the heat experienced fully equalled, it was said, that of the Libyan desert. Several collisions with the natives occurred, but as was generally the case, their firearms, and the terror inspired by their horses, gave the Spaniards an easy victory.

South America and the War.— F. A. Kirkpatrick. Cambridge University Press. 1918. *Map.* 4s. 6d. *net.*

This readable little book gives one of the most accurate and compact summaries of general conditions prevailing in South America at date which has yet seen the light. It is based on a series of lectures given by Mr. Kirkpatrick at King's College during 1918, and touches, *inter alia*, on late German activities in Latin America. At the outset the author rightly emphasizes the dominating geographical features which set South America so much apart from other continents. In an admirable chapter on Political Currents and Forces we find the statement that "in the Caribbean area the United States has established a Sphere of Influence, not indeed explicitly defined as such, but recognized in effect by other governments and accepted by some at least of the republics occupying that region"—a fact too little recognized here, despite our long-held British possessions both on the South American mainland and in the West Indies.

The trend towards Pan-Americanism is analyzed, and rightly, as differing in South America from the popular conception of that term put forward by the United States. South Americans are certainly drawing closer the bonds between their own republics, but the inclusion of the whole American continent under this specious term needs only a glance at the map to refute its interpretation as applying only to the States established under a republican form of government. Obviously, no combination can be truly "Pan-American" that does not include Canada, British Honduras, Jamaica, British Guiana, and