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City through the steep mountain depths of Judæa, amid rain and pitiless cold, must always remain a historic military achievement. The writer has much to say of his personal experiences around Nebi Samwel, and pays well-merited tribute to the fighting qualities of the Indian troops of the 75th Division, who, he claims, captured this "Key" to Jerusalem. In this warfare "our troops surpassed the enemy in their familiarity with mountain fighting."

After a short description of the operations about Jericho and Amman, the writer resumes his personal experiences at Wady Deir, Ballut, and Rafat, from which he was, apparently, summoned to the West by the great and tragic events of March 1918 which "very nearly altered the whole complexion of the war." General Allenby was, however, able so to reorganize his forces that when his delayed offensive was resumed in the autumn he obtained that "crowning victory" which drove the Turkish rule from Palestine and Syria for ever. We agree with the writer that to call this "the Last Crusade" is inaccurate. To speak of the campaign as of the Cross against the Crescent is untrue. "The Turkish high command was controlled by Germans, so-called Christians," and "at the final battle the Moslems serving in our armies far outnumbered the Christians."

The maps, though mere sketches, greatly assist the understanding of the text, and the only criticism we could offer is to draw attention to the great number of typographical errors, especially in the place-names, many of which are mutilated. This is, however, but a small blemish in a readable and useful book.

E. W. G. M.

In and about Palestine with Notebook and Camera.— Alfred Forder.
London: Religious Tract Society. 1919. 3s. 6d. net.

This little book consists of a number of rather sketchy journey notes made at various times by Mr. Archibald (*not* Alfred) Forder, and unfortunately, as a result of the author being an interned prisoner in Damascus at the time of printing, the material has not been revised. A good deal is out of date and refers to conditions of some years before the war. The area covered ranges from Urfa in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south, and, arranged with more system and treated more thoroughly, the author's experiences and observations might have made a book of considerable value. As it is the photographic views, numbering in all nearly a hundred, are interesting, and will do much to commend the book. On the coloured wrapper is a striking picture of Afka in the Lebanon.

E. W. G. M.

A Description of the Historic Monuments of Cyprus.— George Jeffrey, F.S.A.
Cyprus: Government Printing Office, Nicosia. 1918. 8vo. Pp. x., 446
(and index of 23 pp.). *With 5 Plates and 31 Illustrations in the text.*
Price 7s. 6d.

This is a most welcome and useful addition to the literature of Cyprus. The author, a professional architect, has resided in the island for many years, and has for some time held the office of Curator of Ancient Monuments, which gives him the general charge of all old buildings above ground, and the responsibility for reporting to Government on their condition, and for superintending such repairs as the Government may see fit to sanction. Under a law of 1906 all ancient remains in Cyprus were nationalized, and thirty-eight of the more important buildings have been scheduled for inspection. But Mr. Jeffrey has occasion to note lamentable disfigurement and destruction, even since the passing of this law. Yet in spite of past fanaticism and recent vulgarity, Cyprus

retains a wonderful series of fine examples of every style of Christian building, from Byzantine churches like St. Barnabas' near Famagusta and the austere simplicity of the Abbey church of Bella-Paise to the flamboyant glory of the cathedrals of St. Sophia at Nicosia and St. Nicholas at Famagusta. Secular buildings are no less interesting, *e.g.* the Byzantine castles of St. Hilarion, Buffavento, and Kantara; the Templar Commandery at Kolossi; and, above all, the walls and gates of Nicosia and Famagusta. Pre-Christian monuments are curiously rare, and figure even less in this book than their rarity would warrant, through the fact that excavations, and their spoils, are the concern of the Curator of Antiquities and Keeper of the Cyprus Museum at Nicosia. Mr. Jeffrey has, however, summarized briefly the archæological history of the large Græco-Roman site at Salamis, the famous Temple of Aphrodite at Kouklia, and the extensive ruins of Paphos.

Mr. Jeffrey's greatest service to the archæologist is in regard to the smaller monuments—villages, churches, town-houses, and so forth—which are very numerous, and often contain interesting details. Taking as his text Kitchener's inch-to-a-mile map of 1882, and retaining (for convenience of reference) its not very satisfactory transliteration of native names, he follows the principal lines of communication throughout the island, and summarizes the archæological and architectural features of every town and village, omitting only a few *chifliks* (farms) and very recent settlements. Separate chapters are given to Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Kyrenia, Limassol, and Paphos. Besides current allusions to the historical record of each principal monument and site, there is a section on the chronology and history of the island in general, with a note on the mediæval costumes on sepulchral slabs, and other antiquarian matters; and an introduction dealing with the village churches generally, and giving a classification of the whole series of historical monuments. The bibliography and list of maps of Cyprus give only a selection of the more important works, and do not supersede Cobham's 'Attempt at a Bibliography' of Cyprus, or the semi-official 'Handbook of Cyprus' edited in 1913 by Jardine and Lukach; any more than the volume itself supersedes Enlart's essay 'l'Art Gothique en Chypre' (published in 1899) on the more general questions of style and date. Naturally, Mr. Jeffrey is most at ease when he is dealing with his own special subject, Byzantine and other mediæval architecture; and some of the supplementary matter might have been edited, and compressed, with advantage. But, as the preface states, the revision and completion of the book has been disturbed by the war, and we can have nothing but gratitude to Mr. Jeffrey for pushing on with its publication, and giving us at all events his long record of minute and careful observation of the monuments in his charge. The very full index adds much to the usefulness of the book, which will be indispensable to every visitor who wishes to enjoy and appreciate Cyprus.

J. L. M.

AFRICA

Le Maroc : Les Ressources de ses Régions ; Sa mise en Valeur.— J. Goulven. Paris: Émile Larose. 1919. Pp. xi. and 282. *Maps and Illustrations.*

Modern Morocco : A Report on Trade Prospects.— Walter B. Harris and W. Cozens-Hardy, K.C., M.P. London: For the Bank of British West Africa. [1919.] Pp. 267.

Nomads et Sédentaires au Maroc.— Suzanne Nouvel. Paris: Émile Larose. 1919. Pp. vi. and 153. *Sketch-maps.*

It is the belief of many French officials in Morocco that the time is appropriate for the development of the natural resources of that country,