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upon the author. There is much else in this volume which throws light upon the unreliable character of the Arab, and which will be of considerable interest to the general reader.

E. W. G. M.

The Handbook of Cyprus.— H. C. Luke, B.Litt., and Douglas J. Jardine, O.B.E. London: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 300. *Frontispiece and Map (in pocket of cover)*. 12s. net.

This, the eighth, edition of this wonderful little handbook contains the attractive features of the 1913 edition with all the information thoroughly brought up to date. It is a perfect mine of information, no department of knowledge connected with the island being forgotten. The eight parts deal respectively with Geography and History, Peoples and Religion, Places of Interest, Information for Tourists, Government, Geology and Mining, Natural History and Sport, and lastly in Part viii. a quantity of miscellaneous information of varied description. No one going to Cyprus can afford to go without this volume, which easily fits the pocket. It would be a mistake to conclude that the book is a mere compendium of dry facts. To read of it is enough to make any one looking for a change want to go. Mount Troôdes, the ancient Mount Olympus, for example, in summer "boasts of a better climate than can be found anywhere else on the shores of the Mediterranean," and in winter there are many fascinating resorts. It is a land full of acute and pressing problems of administration, but despite a long struggle with financial difficulty the condition of the country economically has steadily improved, the population has increased, disease and insect scourges have diminished, and re-forestation has commenced. The uncertainty of the political outlook is at present the outstanding "drag on the coach."

E. W. G. M.

GENERAL

A Geographical Dictionary of Milton.— Allan H. Gilbert. Yale University Press. London: H. Milford. 1919. 8vo. 15s. net.

Perhaps no writer felt the magic of place-names, whether due to their sound alone or to sound and association combined, more than Milton; nor has any poet used them to greater effect, though some, with Milton's example before them, have once in a way equalled their great forerunner—Matthew Arnold, for instance, in his apostrophe to the Oxus; Shelley, with his 'fabulous Thamodocana.' It is somewhat strange, therefore, that now only should a Geographical Dictionary of Milton make its first appearance, and not in England. America, however, has the next claim to the Puritan poet's heritage of glory, and in America no tribute to him could issue more fittingly than from the press of a New England university. Dr. Gilbert is to be congratulated on the production of the present modest volume, and we shall await with interest the further contributions more than hinted at, which possibly may render nugatory the criticisms now offered. Meantime, however, we can only deal with what is before us, and this, though something to be grateful for, leaves us in doubt as to whether, in regard both to plan and execution, some improvement might not be made. It is obvious that any intelligent reader of Milton must want to know more of the places he mentions, and this desire is met to some extent in certain editions of his works, in footnotes. But the information thus given is necessarily brief and in many cases unsatisfying. Moreover, the quotations are sometimes taken from works Milton could never have seen. This error Prof. Gilbert avoids. His plan, we think the right one, is to give Milton's sources as far as possible, the passages in classical authors, Hakluyt,

Purchas, and others whence the poet drew both names and facts. But trouble was bound to arise as to the limits of quotation, and it is here that our author, we think, is somewhat at fault. He appears to have been guided chiefly by his own idea of what is picturesque, and, though the result is a collection of very readable extracts, there seems to us to be a want of logic and of sense of proportion in the choice made. According to Prof. Masson, Milton "had a special fondness for geographical readings," but he appears to us to have read geography almost exclusively for the sake of picking out names and facts suitable to the adornment of his themes. He very frequently adds but a single adjective or the briefest sentence to the name itself, though always with the utmost felicity. Often enough he lets the name stand alone. But it is difficult to see why in such cases as these they should be treated by Dr. Gilbert so unequally, why—except on the score of having a picturesque passage handy—Mexico should occupy a page and a half, Ireland four lines; Peru a page, Persia five lines; Ternate also a page, Tauris (Tabriz, barely named in *Paradise Lost*) more than a page, Toledo seven words, and so on. But we hasten to say that it is not fewer or briefer extracts we would like to have, but more and in many cases longer ones.

Another point worth, we believe, serious consideration is whether it would not be better to confine such a work as this to the geographical names used by Milton in his *poetical works*. It is not often remembered that he compiled a little book called 'Moscovia,' from the pages chiefly of Hakluyt and Purchas. It is said to have been written before his blindness, but it was not published until 1682, well after his death. It contains whole strings of Russian and Siberian names, many of which Dr. Gilbert makes pegs whereon to hang the corresponding passages from the above-mentioned authors. We cannot think this very necessary to the great body of Milton's readers, and it takes up room that might be better bestowed. The Borysthene is correctly identified on p. 59 with the Dneiper, but on p. 129 erroneously with the River Don. Of minor errors we note Janmal for Yalmal, Troitsko-Serguyevsjaya, where the *j* stands for *k*, and, as always, we must continue our protest against such forms as Jarosslaw with its *j* for *Y* and *w* for *v*. Finally, when obsolete forms of existing names are given, the modern spellings should be added in brackets—we refer to such cases as Houndslow, Gainsburrow, Winandermere, River Kenet, and others.

J. F. B.

War against Tropical Disease.— Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G. Published for the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research by Baillière, Tindall, & Cox, London. 1920. Pp. 219. 180 *Illustrations and Sketch-maps*. 12s. 6d. net.

These "Seven Sanitary Sermons" addressed 'to all interested in tropical hygiene and administration' are racily written, profusely illustrated, and like all publications from this source got up most attractively. The "sermons" are mostly lectures given at various scientific and medical societies and make excellent reading. The popular lecture on "Sanitary and Insanitary Make-shifts in the Eastern War Area" and the non-technical three lectures on the "Problem of Hygiene in Egypt"—an important contribution—are the more important chapters.

E. W. G. M.

La Geografia.— Roberto Almagia. Roma: Istituto per la Propaganda della Cultura Italiana. 1919. 3.50 lire.

The ICS guides, the object of which is to give some account of the recent progress of Italian culture in its various branches, have made a promising