

WILEY



Review

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him that all these men must ultimately mould their lives on their own traditions, yet it seems to-day as if for some of them the process of Westernization has become by their own choice an inevitable part of their experience and development. And the West, it must be remembered, has much to give, and much that can be given without denationalization. On India the author seems not to have the latest information; he writes as if the opium trade with China still continued, as if the National Congress were dead, and what he says of the Indian Councils Act of 1909 makes us wonder what he thinks of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Yet these criticisms do not run counter to the principles of his programme in so far as it can still be applied, and we must express our unstinted admiration for a book of so much interest, so much insight, so much experience, and so much power. Nothing of equal importance has been published on colonial policy for many years.

E. A. B.

GENERAL

The Land of Goshen and the Exodus.— Sir Hanbury Brown, K.C.M.G.

Third edition. London: Edward Stanford. 1919. Pp. 184. *Two Maps.* 7s. 6d. net.

The fact that this little book has reached a third edition is proof that its contents appeal to many. A great many archæological and geographical facts have here been brought together to elucidate the topography of the "Land of Goshen," and to support the very probable theory that places the site of Israel's crossing of the Red Sea between Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes. Although there is nothing here specially new, this edition reiterates the arguments afresh with illustrations drawn from recent events, and will have no doubt a fresh circle of readers among those who during the war became familiar with this region.

E. W. G. M.

The Columbian Tradition on the Discovery of America.— Henry Vignaud.

Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1920. 3s. 6d. net.

The Columbian work of M. Henry Vignaud has perhaps never been sufficiently noticed or appreciated in some quarters. Whether we fully agree with him or not—whether we partially, mainly, or almost entirely disagree with his conclusions—it would be simply unfair to deny or ignore the magnitude and value of his investigations.

Assuming for a moment the position of neutrality, can it be questioned that M. Vignaud has done us a conspicuous service (like Ferdinand Christian Baur in a different field of criticism) by challenging with such energy and completeness the *Textus Receptus* of the Columbian tradition? Even from this point of view, has he not strengthened the defences of the fortress (so far as it is a true fortress, and not a sand-castle) by compelling the defenders to examine every inch of the walls, and to note, repair, or strengthen every gap and every weakness?

But I would venture to suggest that we may be grateful to this eminent *savant* for much more. Among so many excellent pieces of research, he has, I believe, fixed the true birth-date of Columbus (1451). And he has surely directed powerful rays of illumination, not only upon the 'Grande Entreprise' but also upon the early life of Colon, upon various problems connected with it, and especially upon the matter of the Toscanelli suggestions. Opening his campaign in 1901 with the French monograph 'La Lettre et la Carte de Toscanelli sur le route des Indes par l'Ouest,' he has just published in English a concluding summary of the whole field of his inquiry, in which he especially returns to the question of the Florentine astronomer, his starting-point—'The