

---

Review

Author(s): W. P.

Review by: W. P.

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Sep., 1918), p. 196

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1779593>

Accessed: 15-06-2016 19:01 UTC

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



*The Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers), Wiley* are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Geographical Journal*

## AMERICA

**Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915.**— Mary Wilhelmina Williams.  
Washington: American Historical Association. 1916.

British interests in Central America were created during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the days of the struggle against Spanish monopoly, of buccaneering and of West Indian colonization. These interests were centred in three regions—the Belize settlement, the Bay Islands, and the Mosquito Shore. American interests in Central America grew with trans-continental expansion and the acquisition of California, after they had been expressed in a general way by the Monroe Doctrine. Mutual suspicion and a collision of interests were easy. The centre of the matter was the control of the trans-isthmian routes, which neither Great Britain nor the United States wished to see in the hands of the other. A compromise was reached in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, which aimed at securing the neutrality of any inter-oceanic canal which might be constructed. This Treaty was viewed with increasing dissatisfaction in the United States, and was finally modified (1901) by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which provided that a canal might be constructed under the auspices of the United States Government, the general principle of neutralization being maintained. Dr. Williams' book gives a full account, largely from unpublished sources, of the negotiations which led to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and of the difficulties which followed in the decade 1850-60, and concludes with a sketch of the policy which led to the modification of the Treaty, and with a very useful *résumé* of the whole matter. The book is somewhat dry and detailed in treatment, but its full account of the diplomacy of the years following the negotiation of the Treaty of 1850 is a valuable addition to the history of the subject.

E. A. B.

## AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

**Pastels from the Pacific.**— Frank Lenwood. Oxford University Press.  
1917. *Map and Illustrations.* 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Lenwood, of the London Missionary Society, made a tour in the western Pacific in the interests of missions, and as a result of his observation and industry we are presented with these 'Pastels.' The author disarms criticism by a modest introduction, and we approach his book prejudiced in his favour. He has nothing new to say of Samoan ceremonies and customs, nor anything unknown to reveal about Papuan life, but he writes with such freshness and vigour that one finds renewed interest in the islands of the sea. His descriptions of Lifu and his pen-picture of the Bay of Chepenhe deserve special mention, but the real value of the book is in its tributes to men who are working faithfully and quietly in helping to civilize and christianize the natives. Such, for example, are Mr. Hadfield and his wife, who at Lifu have ministered for thirty-eight years and have won both love and trust of the Lifuans. The volume contains a map of the south-west Pacific, besides many beautiful illustrations and a carefully compiled index.

W. P.

## GENERAL

**Histoire de la Science Nautique Portugaise : Résumé.**— Joaquim Bensaude.  
Genève: Imprimerie A. Kundig. 1917.

In this brochure Senhor Bensaude has summed up the results of his studies on the development of nautical science which are already familiar to members of this Society from the lecture on the subject by Sir Clements Markham, printed