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that it was employed by the coast peoples before they came in contact with the Inca, directly or indirectly.

For the inconclusiveness of this note, I offer no apology. Its sole *raison d'être* is to place on record what I believe to be the first evidence regarding the type of loom used by early inhabitants of the Truxillo region, known as Proto-Chimu.

T. A. JOYCE.

Europe: Ethnology.

Giuffrida-Ruggeri.

The Hybrid Origin of the Mediterraneans. By Prof. V. Giuffrida-Ruggeri, University of Naples.

107

The difference between the blond dolicocephals known as Nordics and the brown dolicocephals called Mediterraneans—it being understood that both include a large proportion of mesaticephals—is really very small; the Mediterraneans are shorter and more pigmented, so that we may say that in early life it is often impossible to distinguish between a Nordic and a Mediterranean. In fact, not only do we find a difference of stature in the adult alone, but even the difference in pigmentation is very late in establishing itself; in early age, pigmentation is usually not intense in the skin and hair, even of Mediterraneans, the iris alone excepted, which becomes precociously dark. In this fact, as also in certain extremes of very dark complexions, and especially in the not very infrequent presence of black, curly hair, even in infancy, we find a difference from the Nordics which is easy to explain.

Admitting that fundamentally Nordics and Mediterraneans are the same biotype, the differentiating characteristics mentioned above have evidently another origin, which can only be equatorial, either from ancient biotypes in the Mediterranean basin or from medieval intrusions. In fact, in the Mediterranean islands, and to a lesser degree in the peninsulas, the Arab domination must have introduced some more or less negroid contingent, since the negroid tide by way of the Sahara has never been absent from Northern Africa, and the Saracens came precisely from Africa to Southern Europe along with Negro-Mediterranean hybrids. But the medieval intrusion is only one of many which came to alter the physical type of the Southern Europeans. We may be certain that other intrusions, both proto-historic and pre-historic, took place.

In fact, the African parentage is commonly admitted for the Negroids of Grimaldi, the two skeletons found in the "Grotte des Enfants" at Mentone in Liguria. In a stratum immediately above there was found a skeleton of Crô-Magnon race which, on the contrary, has not clearly equatorial characteristics; prognathism and platyrrhiny are lacking, it being orthognathic and strongly leptorrhinic. Leptorrhiny indicates a northern adaptation and excludes any recent African descent. The same cannot be said for the skeleton found at Combe-Capelle of an even more ancient epoch (Aurignacian) which has equatorial characteristics. We may therefore go back to an epoch anterior to the neolithic age, in which peoples of equatorial origin and a new people of a Nordic origin (Crô-Magnon), who had probably come with the reindeer, dwelt in Southern Europe.

* * * * *

Besides the descendants of Crô-Magnon, we find on the Mediterranean shores others of Nordic origin—i.e., the great majority of the Mediterraneans, peoples who came from the East, some even through Mediterranean Africa. In fact the Mediterranean Neolithics have not equatorial characteristics (unless it be exceptionally in some descendant of the ancient crosses); they have the same characteristics as the Nordic Neolithics, who certainly came from Asia. It seems, moreover, that they were preceded by pre-neolithic types, without agriculture and domestic animals, except the dog, as we see in the deposits of Maglemose in Denmark;

their conventional and primitive art, which is shown in painted and engraved drawings, finds its like in Western Siberia, in the central Ural region, and also to the north of the Altai Mountains.

If Western Siberia poured the pre-neolithic tribes (perhaps even those Solutrean nomads whom Peake believes to be the progenitors of the Nordics) and neolithic tribes towards the Baltic, then the other Leucodermic peoples who, together with the Nordic people, constitute (as we have said at the beginning of this article) the same biotype, must also have descended from the same region towards the S.W. and reached the Mediterranean.

For this reason, in a recent book, we have written* that, if we collocate the origin of the blond dolicocephal Nordics in N.W. Asia according to Osborn†, that of the brown dolicocephals called Mediterraneans cannot be collocated in a different continent. It is clear, from what we have said, that the greatest purity of the Leucodermic type is to be found among the Nordics; because only the southern branch, on its road through Mediterranean Africa or in the Mediterranean islands themselves, met that strongly hybrid population which may be called Proto-Mediterranean, which must have been derived from the crossing of the Crô-Magnon with the Combe-Capelle and the Negroids of Grimaldi. With the coming of the Asiatic Leucoderms, akin to the Nordics, but of an already more southern type, the primitive hybridism of the inhabitants of the Mediterranean must have undergone such strong attenuation that the eventual equatorial characteristics of the teguments and of the facial skeleton (prognathism) were greatly reduced. Perhaps in places out of the road of the ethnological movements (Sardinia and Portugal) some nucleus with primitive characteristics (hypsistenocephaly, prognathism) remained longer, as Fleure has found still in some parts of Great Britain. But it is certain that the great majority of the populations of Southern Europe, which may be called "Deutero-mediterranean," to distinguish them from the preceding—and, to a lesser degree, also the inhabitants of Northern Africa—are of very remotely hybrid origin and on a whole differ very slightly in origin and type from those of Northern Europe.

Many years ago I wrote: "The actual Mediterranean biotype appears as if it were the result of very ancient crosses—we are confronted by a mixed dominant-recessive type, in which the dominant becomes more manifest as we get towards adult age. This phenomenon is well known and indicates in the clearest way the crossing of two biotypes, one of which is dominant, as we see in the skin colour, which presents all shades from blond to brown, but never takes on the Ethiopian tint. Genetics indicate without any possible hesitation that there has been a cross. Anthropology traces, and suggests, as the most likely progenitors, two biotypes: the proto-European Nordic (or another type akin to this, also of Asiatic parentage), and the pre-Mediterranean Ethiopic. The proportion of heredity to be assigned to each of the two biotypes is, moreover, very unequal, as the Ethiopian heredity is to be deduced principally from cases of curly hair, which are scarce, notwithstanding some increase in historic times due to slavery (Livi) and other well-known facts. Therefore this ancient contamination does not eliminate dolicomorphous Mediterraneans from the leucodermic species."‡

I do not know who assured the Indian scholar, A. C. Das, that the dolicocephalic Nordics, Teutons and Swedes—as he writes in his last work§—"are of pronounced

* Giuffrida-Ruggeri, V., *Su l'Origine dell'Uomo: Nuove Teorie e Documenti*. Bologna: Zanichelli. 1921. p. 196.

† Osborn, H. F., *Men of the Old Stone Age*. New York, 2nd ed., 1916, p. 486.

‡ Giuffrida-Ruggeri, V., "Quattro crani preistorici dell'Italia meridionale e l'origine dei Mediterranei," *Arch. per l'Antrop. e l'Etnol.*, XLV, 1915, pp. 309-310.

§ Das, A. C., *Rig-Vedic India*. Calcutta, 1921, p. 337; cf. also pp. 320, 358.

“African type,” and that, being of an African race, they must have emigrated to Europe either in the interglacial or postglacial epoch, when the climatic conditions were favourable. It does not matter if the Teutons and Swedes are tall as long as they are dolicocephalic, and he has welcomed the dogma that “the dolicocephalic races came from Africa, and the brachycephalic races from Asia”*; then “the tall Canstadts and the short Iberians may have been descended, at some very remote period, from common ancestors.” The Vedic scholar might much better substitute Crô-Magnon for “Canstadts,” as the former are the only tall prehistoric Europeans. With this rectification, Das’s opinion coincides with that of Sergi, who, however, is never cited in the book. The source from which Das draws his anthropological information is Isaac Taylor, who, in fact, mentions De Quatrefages’s Canstadt race, better known as the Neanderthal race; any way, it is a mistake to believe they were of great stature. To Taylor belongs the antithesis “the Africans with long heads—the Mongolians with round heads†,” and many other dogmas: for example this—“while Aryan speech came originally from Asia, it was subsequently acquired by men who were largely of African origin,” freely repeated by Sergi and now by Das. Another author whom Das frequently quotes—but at secondhand—is Dr. Thurnam. From Thurnam and from Taylor he has taken the idea that “an amalgamation of the Aryan and Turanian nomadic tribes had taken place long before they entered Europe, and as the latter were more numerous than the Aryans, the dominant type of the amalgamated product was Mongolian or Turanian, though their speech and culture were Aryan.”‡ It is curious that even this old English idea (Das does not give it as a novelty created by his own brain) is fundamentally the conception maintained by Sergi, as is known by all those who have read his works published in Italian. Thus Das, an Indian scholar who does not know Sergi, can write of the ancient Greeks: “They were the mixed products of the brachycephalic Turanian race speaking an Aryan tongue and the primitive Iberians,” and likewise unwittingly make a perfect Sergian picture of the Celts and Slavs, deriving all, *mutatis mutandis*, from anterior sources—that is, principally from Thurnam. We must recognise that Das has done a good service to British Anthropology, which had somewhat forgotten the old pioneer.

In conclusion, according to Das and his English inspirers of ancient date, we have in Europe “a pre-historic dolicocephalic people (an originally black race from Africa)” and also “a broad-skulled ‘Alpine’ race, intrusive from the East.” It may be that neither of these surmises is correct, notwithstanding the support they might claim (lacking Thurnam and Taylor, who both died some time ago) from Sergi, who has made an extensive and intensive application of them.

Our opinion is that the overpoweringly greatest contribution to the population of the Mediterranean took place chronologically with the drying up of West Central Asia in the neolithic epoch, as brought to light by the excavations of Anau. These newcomers racially make the completing part of the leucodermic, dolicocephalic branch of the cycle of Boreal races, to be kept carefully distinct from the dolicocephals of the cycle of Equatorial races. Further, we believe that the Turanians or Mongolians or Armenoids or Alpines only make sporadic appearances in the Mediterranean basin, which do not alter the ethnical basis already firmly constituted, at least up to medieval barbaric invasions.

V. GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI.

* *Ibid.*, p. 327.

† Taylor, I., *The Origin of the Aryans*. 1881–1891, p. 65.

‡ Das, A. C., *Op. cit.*, pp. 325, 327, 335, 339, 370, 566. On p. 139 it is admitted that hybrid production took place in Western Asia. Cf. my opposition in “Prime linee di un’antropologia sistematica dell’Asia,” *Arch. per l’Antrop. e l’Etnol.*, XLVII, 1917 (1919), pp. 175, 185, 193. This article is now translated in the *Journal of the Department of Letters, University of Calcutta*, Vol. V, 1921, “The First Outlines of a Systematic Anthropology of Asia” (Anthropological Papers No. 6): cf. pp. 13, 26, 38.