128. The Frequency and Pigmentation Value of Surnames of School Children in East Aberdeenshire.

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brachycephaly. Its features agreed more closely with those of dynastic than with those of prehistoric skulls.

We turn now to history for the mention of an early Egyptian king of phenomenal stature. To such a king both Manetho and Eratosthenes allude. According to the former historian he was Sesochris, penultimate king of the Second (Thinite) Dynasty; according to the latter he was Momecheiri, first king of the Third (Memphite) Dynasty. It is in the highest degree probable that these are two names of one and the same king. The view I here offer seems to solve many difficulties.

Mr. Randall-MacIver's measurements make it probable that from the late prehistoric times onward, a people distinguished by broader heads, longer noses, and other characters gradually made their way and became absorbed into the long-headed population of This and its neighbourhood. These broader-headed people formed the ruling class of the earliest dynasties. According to history and tradition they founded Memphis, and doubtless multiplied there. By the Third Dynasty, according to Manetho, they began to build houses of hewn stone, and probably they constructed the earliest Egyptian pyramids. They developed at Memphis a remarkable school of sculpture, soon producing the most life-like wooden statue of a man that has ever been made; he, too, was broad-headed. Up to the time of Hen Nekht, the broader-headed line of kings styled themselves Thinite, and continued to be buried near This, in conformity with the ancient tradition of the people with whom they had come into contact. In the end, however, Memphis outvied This, and kings who succeeded Hen Nekht began to forsake the simple Thinite burials for the pyramids of Saqqarah, Gizeh, and Abousir. Thus Hen Nekht may be considered in name and culture to be of the Third, or Memphite Dynasty; but, by his burial near This, came to be regarded as belonging to the previous Thinite Dynasty.

The broader-headed race above mentioned is commonly thought to have arrived first in the Nile Valley at Koptos (Quft) from Punt, a land sacred to the later Egyptians, the situation of which it is conjectured was near Somaliland and the opposite coast. There is, however, some geological evidence to show that the Red Sea extended in historic times through the lakes near to Ismailia. Accordingly the people of Punt, wandering northward from their home along the shores of the Red Sea, could conceivably have made their way with ease to the Nile Valley nearer Memphis. It is, however, not less probable that Asia rather than Punt was the home of this broader-headed race. The earliest dynastic Egyptians used the Babylonian seals and the Babylonian cubit. To Asia and Central Europe we are wont to look for the broader-headed people. Moreover, according to the Greek legend,* Memphis was founded by the marriage of Memphis, daughter of the Nile, with Epaphus, who born of the Grecian Io (Isis) was carried off when a babe to Syria, and brought back by his mother to Egypt.

Scotland : Pigmentation.

Gray : Tocher.

The Frequency and Pigmentation Value of Surnames of School Children in East Aberdeenshire. By J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., and J. Gray, B.Sc. **128**

In the course of a pigmentation survey carried out by us in East Aberdeenshire in 1896 and 1897 we obtained the statistics of the surnames and pigmentation of 14,561 (practically the whole) school children there. An analysis of the physical characteristics, apart from the surnames, has already been published.† The present paper deals with the distribution of the frequency of surnames and their correlation with pigmentation. We have found that among the 14,561 children there are 751 different surnames. The frequency of these surnames varies between 1 and 267, Milne being the most frequent, the next in order being Smith, Taylor, Stephen, and Bruce. If the surnames are

* Cf. Ridgeway, *Early Age of Greece*, I. 217. † *Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, Vol. XXX., pp. 104-125,

arranged in order of frequency a curve representing the frequency takes the form roughly of a rectangular hyperbola. The distribution of surnames is very unequal: for example, one-half of the population has to be content with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the surnames, while one-half of the surnames is monopolised by 950 persons. Hereditary surnames were not in common use in Scotland until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There is a presumption, therefore, that the present possessors of surnames inherit some of the physical characteristics of ancestors of that date. It becomes necessary to investigate the origin of surnames. We have divided them broadly into two classes: (1) Lowland, including names of Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Scandinavian origin; (2) Highland, including names derived from the names of Highland clans. Of the 751 surnames, 63 were Highland, representing 13-14 per cent. of the population. It is interesting to note that in a previous investigation* we came to the conclusion, from an analysis of the measurements of the adult population, that the Highland element was present to the extent of 14 per cent. in East Aberdeenshire. We have calculated the pigmentation value of the hair and eyes for the 59 most frequent surnames, and arranged them in series according to pigmentation. We find that there is a wide variability in the pigmentation of different surnames, pointing to the conclusion that septs or clans, as represented by surnames, tend to retain distinct physical characteristics. Amongst the darkest in the series we find surnames common in fishing communities. This supports the tradition that the fishing population on the east coast of Scotland is of Belgian origin, since the Belgians are the darkest people of Northern Europe. We find that the pigmentation of Highland surnames corresponds closely with the pigmentation in their districts of origin. An example of this is seen in the blonde Frasers, having their origin in the blonde Inverness district, and dark Robertsons and Gordons in dark Perthshire and West Aberdeenshire. The surnames of Wallace, Pirie, Grant, Park, and Birnie, we find, have strong blonde tendencies, while the surnames of Cordiner, Cruickshank, Stephen, Strachan, Buchan, Paterson, and Whyte are darkest in our list. The surnames having the largest percentage of red hair are Rennie, Scott, Grant, and Thomson, and those having the least percentage are Johnston, Walker, Burnett, Forbes, and Watson.

The validity of these conclusions depends on whether they are confirmed by a complete survey of the whole of Scotland, which, we hope, may be carried out at an early date.

Linguistics.

Frazer.

Men's Language and Women's Language. By J. G. Frazer, M.A., Litt.D.

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In *The Fortnightly Review* for January 1900 I collected evidence as to certain differences of speech between men and women which have been observed in some South American tribes, and I suggested that such differences may perhaps furnish the clue to the origin of gender in language. Whatever may be thought of that suggestion, it seems desirable to bring together all reported cases of divergence of speech between the sexes, as these can hardly fail to be philologically interesting. Hence I venture to submit to readers of MAN the following passages which I have lately met with in D'Orbigny's well-known work on the South American Indians (*L'Homme Américain*, Paris, 1839). The writer spent about eight years with a French scientific expedition exploring a great part of South America. The Chiquitos Indians to whom he here specially refers are a considerable tribe, or rather nation, inhabiting the dense forests of Eastern Bolivia. Their language, according to D'Orbigny, is one of the most copious and complete in America. Speaking of the South American languages in general he says: "Un autre genre d'exception a donné lieu à beaucoup de réflexions; dans telle langue, les mots employés par l'homme sont, en majeure partie, différents de ceux qu'emploie la femme, où chaque mot, en passant par la bouche de

* See *Proc. Brit. Assoc.*, Bradford, 1900.