Review: 149

Author(s): W. Turner

Review by: W. Turner

Source: *Man*, Vol. 1 (1901), pp. 189-190

Published by: [Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2839526>

Accessed: 20-03-2015 13:23 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

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.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Man*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

in possessing remains of fortifications—was found a rubbish heap of the now familiar type, yielding whole cups and lamps and sherds of earthenware and steatite. Ten miles east of Petras, across the Itanos peninsula, is another early site, Palaikastro, which has been sadly mauled of late years by clandestine excavation. In the course of one of his exploring journeys Mr. Marshall made a remarkable discovery here. Heavy rains—the same that flooded Mr. Hogarth out of his quarters on the beach at Zakro—had exposed the corner of a very fine larnax; the native diggers had not noticed it, and he lost no time in securing it and some vases for the Candia Museum. One of its four picture panels represents a double axe planted upright upon a column, an important illustration of the axe and pillar cults discussed by Mr. Evans in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XXI., 99 ff.

R. C. BOSANQUET.

REVIEWS.

Philippines.

Koetze.

Crania Ethnica Philippinica. Von G. A. Koetze; mit 25 Tafeln. Haarlem: H. Kleinmann & Co. 1901.

149

This is the first part, with six plates, of a work to be completed in five parts on the anthropology of the Philippine Islands. It is based on the examination of about 270 skulls, 60 of which are Negritos, collected by Dr. A. Schadenberg and sent by him to the Museum of Leyden. Mr. Koetze, formerly prosector of anatomy in that University, has been entrusted with the examination and description of the crania. The author describes the craniological methods which he has followed, and, before stating the characters of the individual skulls, he writes a short chapter on the diversity of races inhabiting the Philippine Islands. From their position they have a considerable Malay population, and their proximity to China and Japan has led to the introduction of Mongolian people. The occupation of these islands for some centuries by the Spaniards has also been the means of introducing an European element. Prior, however, to the entrance of these races the islands were occupied by Negritos, who are apparently the aboriginal inhabitants. It would appear that two great Malay invasions took place. In the first they mixed with the Negritos and from this admixture proceeded the Igorrots, Ginaanese, and some smaller tribes, but the Negritos who lived in the mountainous districts did not cohabit so freely with the Malays as those living near the coast.

Many years later a second invasion occurred and the Igorrots with their companion tribes were driven more into the interior. The Tagals, Visayas, Ilocanos, who at the time of the conquest by Spain lived on the seaboard, represent the second invasion, and they also cohabited with the people who were in possession on their arrival, and the Negritos became confined to a limited area in the north of Luzon.

The Chinese and Japanese colonists also mixed with the races then present in the islands, and the Igorrots show in their faces Mongolian characters. Although the Spaniards exercised great influence over the earlier inhabitants, by the introduction of their religion and customs, it seems doubtful if they produced much effect on their physical characters. The Malay inhabitants are divided into three large groups, the Ilocanos in the north of Luzon, the Tagals in the middle, and the Visayas in the south on the Visaya islands and Mindanao.

In the first part of his work the author describes the Visayas and the Igorrots.

The Visayas (Bisayas) proper are the purest Malay people in the Philippines. They occupy Samar, Leyte, Negros, Bohol, Cebu, and to some extent the north coast of Mindanao. They have smooth, straight, long hair, and the skin is not very dark. The Calamians have a darker skin than the proper Visayas and the hair is curly, perhaps from a mixture of Negrito blood. Twenty-two skulls of these people are

described and their general characters were as follows : In the men the cranial capacity ranged from 1,315 to 1,720 cc., the mean being 1,475 cc.; in the women from 1,310 to 1,395 cc., the mean being 1,345. The cephalic index varied from 75·7 to 87·3; 57·1 per cent. were mesocephalic, 42·9 per cent. brachycephalic : the mean of the whole series was 80·4. The length-height index ranged from 71·9 to 83·8; with four exceptions the index was hypsicephalic. The breadth-height index with a mean 97 exceeded the cephalic. The face in general was leptoprosopic. The nasal index was as a rule platyrhine, only two were leptorhine. Koetze considers that the skulls are of two types, the one mesohypsicephalic with index 77·72, the other brachyhypsicephalic with index 83·84. Both a Malay and an Indonesian type are found, the latter the more abundant. He regards the Visayas as not a distinct race, for whilst the Malay and Indonesian elements preponderate there are traces both of Chinese and Negrito intermixtures.

Twelve Igorrot crania were examined, but the present part contains an account of only six, the remaining six and the general summary of characters being obviously deferred till part two appears. They occupy north Luzon. The skin is coloured a not very dark olive brown or yellowish copper colour and the muscular system is powerful.

W. TURNER.

Upper Burma.

Scott and Hardiman.

Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. By J. G. Scott, assisted by J. P. Hardiman. In five volumes. Rangoon, 1900. 8vo. Vols. I., II., parts 1 and 2; Vol. III., part 2; pp. 727 + x, xi + 549; 560 + xi + viii, xvi + 802; xii + 437 + viii.

150

Five bulky volumes represent our present official knowledge of Upper Burma. Binding, printing, quality of paper and of illustrations (all equally inferior) proclaim them to be of Calcutta official production—fitted to the financial conditions which at present rule the Indian treasury. Two of these volumes are devoted to the physical geography, history, ethnology, geology, &c., of the wild districts with which the gazetteer deals, and the other three comprise the familiar Indian gazetteer lists of place names (with short descriptive articles attached) and the very necessary index thereto. Probably no writer on Burma and the Burmese who has ever illustrated the story of the eastern frontiers with a lively and entertaining pen could have been found more capable of dealing with such a subject than Mr. J. G. Scott; but there are indications that the dead weight of statistical details with which he was confronted have proved a little too much for him. He is certainly less entertaining than usual. It is unfortunate for those writers who in future will have to place before the public any such comprehensive review of the physiography of the East and the conditions of life therein prevailing, that such a literary giant in the field of gazetteering as Sir W. W. Hunter should have preceded them. If Hunter had never written about India no one would have looked in the pages of a gazetteer for entertainment.

In the geographical section of the work the most interesting feature is Scott's examination into the evidence already existing as to the sources of the Irrawadi. He unhesitatingly assigns to the N'mai river (which is the easternmost of the two great branches of the Upper Irrawadi) that geographical precedence which entitles it to be considered as the true source, on account of its superior volume, although it has not yet been traced throughout its course and is unsuited to navigation. The very fact that there should still exist the shadow of a doubt on such a point is sufficient indication of the nebulous condition of present geographical information about the hinterland of Upper Burma; and the same haze of uncertainty may be said to rest on every subject which is related to the physical attributes of the country and its people. Many points of interest still remain to be determined as regards the ethnographical affinities of the