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tight the pendant strings. Again pass right index beneath the pendant palmar string and between the index and middle fingers, hook it over the dorsal string as before. Bring it through as before, twist the loop clockwise, and put it over the middle finger. Repeat so as to make similar loops over the ring and little fingers. Pull all the strings tight. Remove the loop from the left thumb, hold it between the left thumb and index. With right hand pull the palmar string, and make a squeaking noise as the loop disappears from the left hand.

W. H. R. RIVERS : A. C. HADDON.

### Japan.

Aston.

**Gohei and Inao.** *A Note to an Article on the Japanese "Gohei" and the Ainu "Inao," contributed to the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute."* **110**  
XXXI., 131 ff. By W. G. Aston, C.M.G.

Since writing this article my attention has been drawn by Mr. F. V. Dickins to some further evidence as to the character of the *Kedzuri-kake*, collected by a Japanese scholar who signs himself in Sanskrit, Vajra Samadhi Nagarjuna. It appears from the facts adduced by him that the *Kedzuri-kake* were, at least in some cases, phallic emblems, thus confirming a suspicion I had already entertained from their form, their function (in promoting procreation), and the date of the woman-beating ceremony, namely, the full moon of the first month, which is also that of the festival of the phallic *Sahe* or *Sai no Kami*.

Mr. Nagarjuna agrees that the *Kedzuri-kake* and the *Inao* are identical. He knows, however, that the latter have no phallic quality, and wonders how the Ainus came to use them as general offerings to their deities. He refers to a practice in eastern Japan of boys of twelve offering phallic *Kedzuri-kake* to the gods (the *Sai no Kami*?) on the first full moon of the year. But this scarcely explains the Ainu practice. Why, again, should the Ainus call the *Inao* by the Japanese name *nusa*, that is to say, offerings? Nor does the *Kedzuri-kake* ceremony at Gion appear to have any phallic character. The subject requires fuller elucidation.

W. G. ASTON.

### REVIEW.

#### Armenia.

Lynch.

*Armenia: Travels and Studies.* By H. F. B. Lynch. 2 vols. 197 illustrations and numerous maps. pp. xxvi.-982. London: Longmans, 1901. **111**

These are the most ambitious travel volumes that have been issued in English for some years. The author took every preliminary measure possible to justify the scale of his publication. After familiarising himself with eastern travel in Mesopotamia, Persia, and Georgia, Mr. Lynch made two journeys, each of many months' duration, up and down Russian and Turkish "Armenia," *i.e.*, the Armenia Major of antiquity. The Armenia Minor of Roman Imperial days, however, he hardly touched, and the Lesser Armenia of the Crusaders and the Roupenian dynasty is outside his range altogether. Mr. Lynch has also worked up local history with a thoroughness from which all travellers might take example, and has gone through not less exhaustively the European literature bearing on the country. We do not gather that he is able to read native writers in the original Armenian, but the collaboration of Mr. F. C. Conybeare has supplemented his deficiency in that respect. Finally, he has been in no undue hurry to publish; his first Armenian journey was made in 1893, and his second was over in September 1898.

The result is this magnificently printed and illustrated mixture of travel notes and impressions, historical and archæological research, political ratiocination, and geographical

information. There is a great deal, in fact, of almost everything for which one would look in a reference book on Armenia, presented in a more comprehensive and detailed form than elsewhere. The notable exception, unfortunately for the readers of MAN, is anthropology. Either Mr. Lynch felt little interest in the more primitive life and custom of the people, or he travelled too much *en prince* to get into touch with the lower strata of society. In his book one hears a great deal of officials of all sorts, of the higher clergy, of beys, and of soldiers, but very little indeed of the common peasant; and from one fruitful field of anthropological inquiry Mr. Lynch took great care to exclude himself by his prejudice against all sorts and conditions of Kurds.

One must, therefore, let anthropology go and review the author as traveller, geographer, archæologist, historian, and politician. But at the outset we cannot refrain from expressing regret that the results of his investigations in all these capacities have been confounded in one book. The example of Lord Curzon has, we fancy, determined his scheme of publication; but, unfortunately, Mr. Lynch to his industry and comprehensive view does not add Lord's Curzon's power of selection and arrangement, clearness and terseness of style, sense of proportion, discrimination in the use of authorities, and impartiality of judgment: and it cannot be said that his laudable ambition to improve on the dryness of the Viceroy's *Persia* by the introduction of elaborately written descriptions of scenes and men has been crowned with great success. As a record of travel the book is somewhat marred by these "purple patches" and by the evident aloofness of the traveller from the life among which he moved.

Geographers, however, owe Mr. Lynch a great debt for his general map of the Armenian plateau (to be bought separately, and the best yet compiled from Russian, British, and German *data*), and for his most admirable photographic reproductions of the scenery. The letterpress adds less from the geographical point of view than might have been expected, and in dealing with geographical features the author shows, an indifference to the usual methods of scientific statement, a tendency to novelties of expression, and a diffuseness which often obscures his meaning. His chapter on the Bingiul Dagh, however, supplies much new information and corrects previous ideas as to the character of this cardinal point in Armenian orography, and his descriptions of the great Van volcanoes, Nimrud and Sipan, may be regarded as final. The simplicity of the plateau geology has never been so well stated, and for that kind of investigation it was a happy thought to enlist the services of Mr. F. Oswald as it was to secure those of a skilled photographer like Mr. E. Wesson, of the London Polytechnic. To this fortunate collaboration we owe the superb views of Ararat from many points, and Mr. Lynch's description of his ascent supplies an instructive supplement to those previously published, if it lacks some of the vividness and force of Mr. Bryce's famous record of the same achievement.

Mr. Lynch's routes did not take him through districts where an archæologist has very much to do. Had he lingered longer in the Lesser Caucasus or included the Dersim in his investigations he might have had much more to record; but in such antiquities as he did see—mainly in the province of Armenian art—his interest is great and his competence very considerable. We should certainly turn to his book among the very first when desirous of studying the remains of Armenian ecclesiastical architecture. On this matter, as on the history of Armenia since it became, and since it ceased to be, a nation, Mr. Lynch is so well informed that it is much to be desired that he should give continuity to the archæological and historical notices scattered up and down these volumes and reissue them as a connected illustrated history of Greater Armenia. But if he does so he might fitly render more justice to elements in the population that are not Armenian, and to their history. When dealing with places and events off the plateau he is evidently less well informed. A study of the history of Roupenian Armenia, for example, would show him that it resisted successfully all Seljuk attack and was finally overwhelmed by

the Egyptians. Lastly, in the field of modern politics, which play the main part in the Russian volume and a large part in the Turkish, Mr. Lynch shows himself very well informed, very observant, and possessed of most clear and decided views of his own. Perhaps he is less an impartial judge than an advocate who weakens his influence on the jury of European opinion by repeated evidence of partisanship. He will hardly believe that anyone but an Armenian, whether he be Turk, or Russian, or, least of all, Kurd, can do any good. But he is fully entitled, of course, to all his opinions, and, fortified as these are by exceptional knowledge of the history and literature of Armenia as well as of the superficial features of the land itself, they must always carry weight if not necessarily conviction.

D. G. H.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### Proceedings.

### British Association.

The Anthropological Section of the British Association for the advancement of science met at Belfast on September 11th-17th, 1902, in the Anatomical Department of Queen's College. For the use of these rooms, and for untiring personal supervision of the local arrangements, the Section is indebted to Professor J. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.E. An instructive loan exhibition of Irish antiquities, and of numerous specimens sent in illustration of papers read at the meeting, was installed in the adjacent dissecting room and anatomical museum. 112

The president of the section, Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., took as the subject of his address the question of "Totemism." The address will be found printed in full in the *Proceedings of the British Association* (Belfast) 1902, and in a current number of *Nature*, and a full abstract is given in the *Times* of September 12th.

The papers and exhibits were more numerous than usual; and the discussions of them were well sustained, and of more than average value. In the summary which follows, every paper is given by title; wherever it has been possible to ascertain in what form a paper is to be published in full, a reference has been added, and the summary of its contents curtailed or omitted; and in other cases, where it is not clear whether the full text will be published in the form in which it was communicated at Belfast, an abstract, more or less ample has been added. All "Reports" will be found printed in full in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* (Belfast) 1902 (London; Murray: to be issued early in 1903), where also will be printed official abstracts of nearly all the papers. The principal papers and discussions are summarised in the *Times* of September 12th-18th, and a general review of the meeting is given in the *Times* of September 22nd.

### METHOD AND ORGANIZATION.

REPORT of the *Committee on an Ethnographic Survey of Canada*.—The Committee reports that the Royal Society of Canada has appointed a strong committee to approach the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments, with the object of placing the ethnographic survey of Canada on a permanent basis. Report of progress is made by the secretary, Mr. C. Hill Tout, in regard to his study of the natives of British Columbia. (See ETHNOGRAPHY below.)

REPORT of the *Committee on the Registration of Anthropological Photographs*.—An interim report of progress in organization during the past year.

W. H. HOLMES.—*On the Classification and Arrangement of the Exhibits in an Anthropological Museum*. To be printed in full in *Journ. Anthr. Inst.*, XXXII.

E. N. FALLAIZE.—*Suggestions for the Classification of the Subject-matter of Anthropology*. To be published in full in MAN.