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83. The "Cornish Fisherman Type."

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miles from the monolith. *Tindana* is literally "owner of the land," and is nowadays practically a high-priest.

It is interesting to note that these iron rings, etc. are in reality merely bangles and neck-rings instead of finger-rings and bracelets—hence their being attributed to "giants."

Connected with the monolith is a cult of serpents. A python is considered as its offspring, and has a special sacrificial place about three-quarters of a mile down the river, well in the "bush." It is marked by the bones of many animals sacrificed to it, especially those of dogs. Presumably, the sacrificers shared the offering with the deity. And in the house of the *tindana* mentioned above were kept two snakes, but I did not have occasion to see them.

Still further, about a mile, down the river is a village consisting of single huts, not of compounds of many huts. These are inhabited by women convicted by ordeal of being witches—the so-called "eaters of children." Here they live apart, but not solitary, since relations may visit them and build and repair their houses, whilst they themselves plant enough for their own wants.



In front of the fetish monolith there used to be two slabs of stone, placed, I was told, table-wise, and both of about the same size as the monolith. The Germans ordered the removal of these "tables" to their rest house in Wapuli. In spite of the natives' protest, the order was enforced, and during the conveyance of the slabs, eight natives died. Shortly afterwards the officer who had given the order was invalidated from the north and, on his way home, died at Wapuli. The fetish's reputation naturally became greatly enhanced by these coincidences. I understand an exceptional flood displaced the stone in 1919, and that it is now flat in the river bed.

A. W. CARDINALL.

England: Physical Anthropology.

Andrew.

The "Cornish Fisherman Type." By T. H. Andrew.

In almost every little port and estuary throughout the coast lines of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and South Wales is to be found a swarthy type with very persistent characteristics. I have met with examples at Minehead, Porlock Weir, Ilfracombe, Appledore Bideford, Bude, Boscastle, Port Isaac, Padstow, Newquay, St. Ives, Mousehole, Newlyn, Falmouth, Fowey, Plymouth, Dartmouth, the estuary of the Dart up to Totnes, Ashburton, and Buckfastleigh, the estuary of

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the Teign up to Newton Abbot, and the estuary of the Exe up to Topsham. The type is also prevalent in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire; though in South Wales there has been a larger admixture with Brythonic, Flemish, and other elements.

The purest type is to be found among the fishermen and longshoremen of these places; though traces may frequently be met with among people of the upper and middle classes. The men are of medium height and occasionally above it, sturdy and stoutly built, with big bones, strong necks, and rather round heads. They have fairly regular features, oval faces, dark olive complexions, very coarse black curly hair, thick black eye-brows and lashes, and large dark-brown or black eyes. The young men and women attain early maturity, and are often very handsome; but they tend to coarseness of skin as they get older. They take to the sea like a duck takes to water, and are rarely found far from it. They make seamen of exceptional skill and daring. The western fishing fleets are largely manned by them, many of them join the Royal Navy as boys, and the coxswain of any west-country lifeboat is pretty sure to be one of them.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould calls them the "Cornish Fisherman Type," and assumes that they are of pre-Celtic origin. This designation may be conveniently adopted, for lack of a better; but I do not wish it to be inferred that they are all fishermen, nor that they are confined to Cornwall. Hitherto they have been frequently, perhaps generally, confused with the long-headed, small-boned, and grey-eyed survivors of the west country Neolithic aborigines; but it is clear that there is nothing in common between them, except that both have dark complexions and are generally of medium height.

Whether the people of the Cornish fisherman type were pre-Celtic, as Mr. Baring-Gould has assumed, is a point upon which I am unable to offer any opinion. The fact of their being so persistently associated with the sea, seems to suggest their having come by water, possibly in the service of the Phoenicians. I hazard the opinion that these people are the modern representatives of the Silurii or Silures, referred to by Tacitus in the following passage:—"The dark complexion of the "Silures, their usually curly hair, and the fact that Spain is the opposite shore "to them, are an evidence that Iberians of a former date crossed over and occupied "these parts" (*Agricola*, Chap. II.). Whence could they have come? Strabo, writing shortly before the commencement of the Christian era, says:—"There "are four regular passages from the continent to the island, namely, from the "mouths of the Rhine, the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne" (*Geog.*, IV, 5). One is tempted to assume that these "Warlike Silures," as they are elsewhere described, came by way of the Garonne to form colonies on the shores of Cornwall, Devon, and the Bristol Channel, and that their descendants are with us to-day in these localities. They are certainly the people whom Dr. Beddoe judged from photographs to be similar in appearance to the Basques (*The Races of Britain*, p. 25). They may be of the same origin as the Basques, indeed, I think this is quite possible; but I prefer to conjecture that they both emanated from the northern shores of the Mediterranean. They may have journeyed from Marseilles to the mouth of the Garonne by the overland trade route, which was used by the Phoenician merchants to avoid the long and dangerous sea passage through the Straits of Gibraltar. References by Dr. Rice Holmes to the Ligurians and Salluvii seem to support this suggestion. (*Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul*, pp. 277, 279, 284 and 286). Is it merely a coincidence that the Ligurians were called "Salluvii" by Strabo, which would have required such very little subsequent modification to become "Silurii" or "Silures"? In any case my impressions of the Cornish fisherman type are that it corresponds in a remarkable degree with the description by Tacitus of the Silurii or Silures, and also with the description of the Salluvii or Ligurians quoted in the *Conquest of Gaul*.

A curious local tradition bearing on this point has recently come to my knowledge and may as well be quoted. Mr. Edward Windeatt of Totnes, in his presidential address to the Devonshire Association last year, said :—"Miss L. Winstanley, of University College, Aberystwith, writing in the Literary Supplement of *The Times*, stated that she and her colleague, Dr. Fleure, considered there was a basis for the traditions of Geoffrey of Monmouth and the places where Geoffrey placed colonies of Trojans; and that one of these colonies was placed at Totnes. She says :—"Particularly interesting to Englishmen is the fact that the great group of Devon sailors—Raleigh, Drake, Grenville, and the rest—is associated with a colony of such maritime Armenoids which is also one of Geoffrey's Trojan colonies."

Commenting on this tradition in 1911, Mr. William Crossing points out that it was referred to a hundred years before Geoffrey's time by Sigebertus, a French writer, so that it could not have been invented by Geoffrey. He further writes :—"It has been supposed that the tradition was of Roman invention. It is very likely that the part of it which gave the Britons a Trojan origin was so, but that the whole of the story sprang from them may be doubted. That the Britons had some kind of history themselves, and an account of how their country was first peopled, is by no means improbable; and that this was embellished during the Roman period we can readily believe" ("Folk Rhymes of Devon," in the *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, Vol. 6, Part 3, pp. 10 and 11).

It was certainly a far cry from Liguria to Troy, though both were on the shores of the Mediterranean. If, however, the "basis" of the tradition was that a swarthy maritime people came from the Mediterranean to form colonies in Britain, that one of their settlements was at Totnes, and that Raleigh, Drake, and Grenville were of their stock, it fits in well with my conceptions. T. H. ANDREW.

Egypt: Archæology.

Peet.

Excavations at Tell el-Amarna. By Prof. T. Eric Peet, M.A.

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The site selected by the Egypt Exploration Society for operations this past winter was Tell el-Amarna, where lie the ruins of the town of Akhetaton, founded by King Amenophis IV (Ikhnaton) when he established his monotheistic worship of the Sun's disk, and abandoned with his court the ancient capital at Thebes, in 1375 B.C. The main work of the season was devoted to the further excavation of the extensive mounds which cover the ruined houses of the town. Here a number of hitherto untouched houses were cleared, and much new knowledge was obtained as to the structure of the Egyptian house of this period and the daily life of its inhabitants. The finest house found was that of Ranefer, the Master of the King's horse. Careful examination of the remains of earlier buildings beneath the floors of this house seems to show that the earlier walls and floors antedate by only very few years the house in its present form. Similar results were obtained on other parts of the site, and it seems probable that Amenophis IV was correct when he claimed to have built his new capital on a "clean site."

Among the more valuable objects found during the work are a sculptor's trialpiece, worked in relief on both sides, and three bottles of the beautiful multi-coloured wavy glass of the period, one of these being in the form of a fish.

In addition to working in the town mounds the Society has broken fresh ground at Tell el-Amarna in the foothills about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the mounds. Here there have been discovered a small village surrounded by a wall, and also a number of tomb-chapels of remarkable form. The excavation of the village is as yet only in the trial stage, and its systematic clearance, which will require a light railway, has been left for next season. Already, however, important evidence has been obtained from it with regard to the wooden portions of the Egyptian house, for