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“ cette dernière, prend une terminaison distincte. La langue des Chiquitos offre, au plus haut degré, ce caractère ; mais dans les autres il se réduit, lorsqu’il s’y trouve, aux titres de parenté. Depuis bien longtemps* on a expliqué cette anomalie, par l’habitude de certains peuples conquérans (des Guaranis surtout), de tuer les hommes et de garder les femmes, supposition qui nous paraît assez probable ” (*L’Homme Américain*, I., p. 153). Again, in treating specially of the Chiquito nation, he says : “ Une anomalie singulière se présente dans la langue chiquita, où, pour beaucoup de choses, l’homme emploie des mots différens de ceux dont se sert la femme, tandis que pour les autres, la femme emploie des mots dont l’homme se sert, en se contentant d’en changer la terminaison ” (*op. cit.* II., p. 135). Again, speaking of the same language, he remarks : “ Une particularité de cette langage, c’est la différence d’expression des mêmes objets pour les deux sexes. Non-seulement les noms des objets indiqués par la femme ont une terminaison autre que pour les hommes, mais encore il y a souvent des mots tout à fait dissemblables ; ainsi l’homme exprime père par Iyãĩ et la femme par Yxupu (prononcez Ychoupou) ” (*op. cit.* II., p. 163). J. G. FRAZER.

REVIEW.

Greece : Prehistoric.

Hall.

The Oldest Civilisation of Greece : Studies of the Mycenæan Age. By H. R. Hall, M.A., Assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum. London : David Nutt, 1901. 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 346. Price 15s. 130

Two books dealing with the never-ending Mycenæan question have lately been given to the world. With the first of the two to appear we have not to deal (it is, in fact, incomplete) ; nor, indeed, does it proceed on the same lines as Mr. Hall’s work.

The latter is an attempt to do for the controversial questions, inspired by the now enormous mass of “Mycenæan” material, what has already been done for the material itself by Schuchhardt, Perrot, and Tsountas. The writings of these three scholars do not pretend to deal with other than ascertained facts, though they do not indeed always escape the imputation of regarding as fact what should really only be treated as well-supported hypothesis. Mr. Hall’s object, on the other hand, is not so much to give a *résumé* of discoveries up to date, but rather with the mind of an unprejudiced critic, to weigh the import of these discoveries and of the theories based on them. Without laying down any definite theory of his own, he holds a middle course between the views of those who argue for extreme limits of date ; and, while avoiding mere negations, he has, in our opinion, gone far in the direction of “properly basing” the question.

The book is divided into eight chapters, comprising nearly 300 pages, and amply illustrated by 75 cuts, several of which are from unpublished objects in his own Department of the British Museum.

It is the special merit of this book that in it we have, for the first time, a careful and judicial estimation of the evidence to be obtained from Egypt by a specialist in the archæology of that country. We have only to turn to the table given on page 76, where we may see, at a glance, the chief items of evidence for Mycenæan dating and the respective value of each item. Mr. Hall never forgets to warn his readers of the danger of accepting Egyptian evidence without hesitation, more especially in the case of scarabs. But, after all, even if scarabs were banned as evidence, ample material would still remain. For instance, there are the Tell-el-Amarna deposits of 1400 B.C., with their wealth of Mycenæan vase-fragments, as well authenticated a criterion as could be wished, and no archæologist can overlook them. Mr. Hall, with praiseworthy discernment, carefully sifts the good from the bad—or doubtful—evidence, a most important matter.

* Père Raymond Breton, *Dictionnaire caraïbe*, p. 229, publié en 1665,

Equal caution must be employed in treating evidence from Cyprus, and here again we think Mr. Hall has done well. We do not understand how archaeologists can shut their eyes to the fact that Mycenæan remains in Cyprus last down to the eighth century B.C. (possibly even later). On the other hand, it would be equally absurd to draw the opposite conclusion that what is late in Cyprus must also be late at Mycenæ or Ialysos. The circumstances easily admit of explanation. Always ultra-conservative, Cyprus, which probably only felt the influence of Mycenæan civilisation towards its decline in Greece, naturally retained it for several succeeding centuries, during which it can hardly be said to have been affected by the Dorian invasion. Surely we may see in the legend of the colonisation of Salamis by Teucer, supported, perhaps, by the wonderful finds at Enkomi, traces of an Achæan settlement subsequent to the Trojan War, which was only an offshoot of the general stream of migration from West to East.

So far we are arguing with Mr. Hall that the "working hypothesis" of the Mycenæan question is to be accepted, and that its "Blütezeit" is to be regarded as lasting from about 1600 B.C. to 1200 B.C., first in Crete, afterwards under the Achæan hegemony at Mycenæ; that the Dorian migration took place about 1000 B.C., and that the Achæans, or Mycenæans were then driven out of the mainland of Greece.

Further, we are entirely at one with him in his incidental treatment of the Homeric question. Every scholar is familiar with the archæological difficulties which this presents, but many are too much occupied with dovetailing them into their own theories to treat them with impartiality.

Mr. Hall aims a few gentle shafts at Professor Ridgeway and his Pelasgian theory, and we think he is right in urging that there is no need to identify the Mycenæan civilisation *exclusively* with the Pelasgians; nor, on the other hand, to confine it exclusively to the Achæans or any other race.

One of the most valuable features of the book is the diagram of an approximate chronological scheme which, by-the-bye, does not follow page 292, as indicated in the contents, but page 324. Where all is admittedly tentative and hypothetical we refrain from criticism of detail, but it might have been an improvement if the arrangement had been different, the dates in the vertical columns, and the localities in the horizontal.

Space forbids us to dwell on the many subjects suitable for comment which Mr. Hall's luminous and suggestive chapters present, but a few small points, perhaps, call for criticism. The title of the illustration on page 24 is unfortunate; we fear the L.C.C. would hardly pass such an edifice as a "model" dwelling. We confess to a personal prejudice against the copulated "æ" which is used (but not quite consistently); but printers are notoriously difficult to convert to the more correct typography. Mr. Hall writes well and clearly throughout, but he should try to avoid the vulgarism of the "split infinitive."

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings.

British Association.

Anthropology at the Glasgow Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (September 11th-18th, 1901).

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The Anthropological Section of the British Association met at Glasgow in the new Anatomy Department of the University, the formal opening of which took place on the first afternoon of the meeting. The president of the section, Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., F.R.S., of Trinity College, Dublin, took as the subject of his inaugural address, "The Human Brain, and the part which it has played in the Evolution of Man," and discussed the relations which are found to exist during foetal life between the brain itself and the brain case, laying particular stress upon the specifically human