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CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY. — VI.

[Edited by D. G. Brinton, M.D., LL.D.]

Proto-Historic Ethnology of Asia Minor.

A BEAUTIFUL book, just published in London, Perrot and Chipiez's "History of Art in Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Lycia," sums up in an attractive manner the authors' opinions about the ethnology of Asia Minor at the dawn of history. They recognize that the evidence all points to the western origin of the Aryan peoples then dwelling there. The Phrygians, Mysians, Bithynians, Lydians, Carians, Lycians, and Armenians, all spoke languages and dialects belonging to the Aryan stock, and all can be traced back to their ancient seats in Thrace. Of these, the Lycians, whose tongue presents marked analogies to Zend and Sanscrit, were probably the first to cross the Hellespont.

This great Hellenic migration doubtless occupied centuries. It was approximately coincident with two famous events in the history of the country — the fall of the powerful Hittite kingdom, and the Trojan war; in other words, it occurred about twelve hundred years before the Christian era. The Hittites fell beneath the attacks of these Greek invaders and the forces of Ramses III. of the nineteenth dynasty. A number of them took refuge in Cyprus, as it is just at this time that the Hittite influence on Cypriote art becomes visible. Though Perrot and Chipiez do not call attention to this latter fact, it is attested by recent excavations (reported in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Sept., 1891).

A materially different sketch of the subject is that laid before the Anthropological Society of Vienna in January last by Professor W. Tomaschek. He grants that the Phrygians, Armenians, Mæonians, Skaians, and Cabali were of Aryan blood and European origin; but he denies both of these traits for the Carians, Lykaonians, Pisidians, and Lycians. All these and many smaller tribes he would group into a widespread, isolated linguistic stock, along with the Leleges of the Grecian peninsula. Its easternmost branch

were the Tiburani, who lived on the western slope of the Cilician Amanus, and whom he identifies with the Tabala of the Assyrian inscriptions and the Tubal of the Book of Genesis. The Alarodi of Lake Van were another member.

Physically, this stock was short and brachycephalic, and succumbed easily to Aryan and Semitic inroads. Fragments of its language can still be collected from the current dialects of Asia Minor, especially in Cappadocia; for instance, six, *lingir*; seven *tütli*; eight, *mütli*; nine, *danjar* or *tsankar*; woman, *lada*; child, *öne*; daughter, *zzemaza*; son, *tedäeme*; etc. These words show no affinity with any other tongue. The frequent locative terminations *assus*, *essus*, and *anda*, occurring throughout Greece and Asia Minor, belong to this ancient speech, and serve to define its limits.

The culture of its members was by no means savage, as the Cyclopean walls of Hellas were Lelegian structures, and the names and worship of Apollo, Artemis, and other Grecian deities were derived from the same source. So, at least, is Professor Tomaschek's opinion, whose article is printed in the last issue of the "Mittheilungen" of the society referred to.

Ethnography of India.

Dr. Emil Schmidt is docent of anthropology in Leipzig and author of an excellent text-book, "Anthropologische Methoden." In recent numbers of the *Globus* he has given briefly the results of some of his studies on the physical characteristics of the natives of India. The article is illustrated from his own photographs and presents some highly interesting types.

Dr. Schmidt does not quite agree with the observations of Mr. Risley, to which I have alluded in *Science*, April 8. His own classification of the native types is as follows: —

1. Narrow nosed, fair skinned.
2. Broad nosed, fair skinned.
3. Narrow nosed, dark skinned.
4. Broad nosed, dark skinned.

No. 2 he acknowledges is merely a mixed type, resulting from intermarriage of the white Aryan with the Dravidian stock. The real contention comes on No. 3, the narrow nosed, dark skinned type. An example of these are the Klings, day-laborers, constantly seen in the commercial cities of the Straits and the neighboring islands. They are considered of Telugu or Tamil origin, but have fine and regular features, symmetrical bodies and superior beauty; yet their color withal is often that of the darkest shades of the scale. They have been considered of mixed descent, but against this theory their hue and the fixity of the type seem to militate.

In conclusion, Dr. Schmidt expresses himself as opposed to designating the two ground-forms of Indian ethnic types by the terms "Aryan" and "Dravidian;" because these are rather linguistic than ethnographic designations. Better, he thinks, refer to them as light and dark, platyrrhinic and leptorhinic types.

The Identity of Primitive Art-Motives.

It would be well worth while for those who seek to establish ethnic affiliations or prehistoric connections between nations, on the basis of the identity of their art and decorative designs, to peruse carefully the little work of Professor Alois Raimund Hein of Vienna, "Mäander, Kreuze, Hakenkreuze, und Urmotivische Wirbelornamente in Amerika" (Wien, Alfred Holder). It is the result of nearly a score of years' study of stylistic ornament and the development of design.

In this essay the author has confined himself to art-motives found among the native tribes of America, numerous exam-