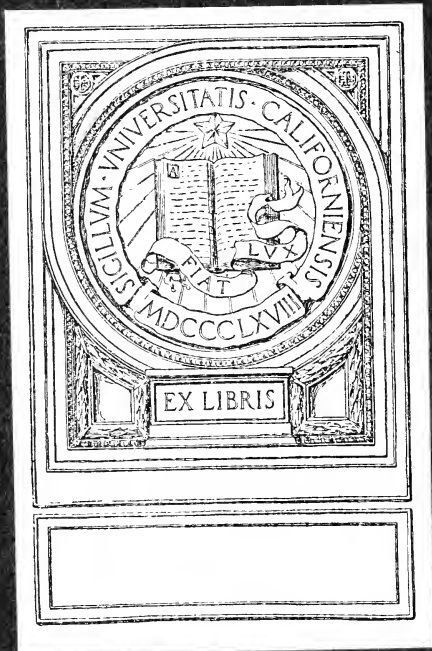


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ANTHROPOLOGY

THE NATURE AND HISTORY OF MAN

A SYLLABUS OF A COURSE OF STUDY
DESIGNED FOR CLASS WORK AND
CORRESPONDENCE TEACHING

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PREFACE.

This syllabus is designed to outline a course of lectures and to guide the thought and reading of students. It represents a course of study given to students in the senior year at the State Normal School of San Diego.

As text-books to accompany the entire course, I recommend Keane's *Ethnology*, Cambridge: University Press, and Tylor's *Anthropology*, Appleton, N. Y. The useful and brilliant little book, by the late Dr. D. G. Brinton, *Races and Peoples*, N. D. C. Hodges, N. Y., would be an excellent manual if supplemented by other reading, but the present edition is exhausted.

No separate treatment has been given in this course to ethnography or the descriptions of peoples, their customs and attainments, but it is planned that such study be carried on as different races are treated ethnologically. The best work for this purpose is Ratzel: *History of Mankind*, 3 v.

Much of the most important writing on anthropology is contained in magazines devoted to the science and the bulletins and reports of anthropological societies. There is a large periodical literature, but among all, the files of four magazines will be found especially useful, *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, London, *L'Anthropologie* and the *Revue mensuelle de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie*, Paris and the *American Anthropologist*, Washington, D. C.

In view of the unsettled character of many of the matters of anthropology, this outline may seem to many far too ambitious. It is in truth something of an experiment. I have a feeling, however, that the subjects of anthropological science are of such great importance and withal so generally neglected in curricula of study, that to offer even limited and brief instruction cannot be altogether decried.

The course also may be overcrowded and the arrangement, which is new, may be faulty. I have tried, however, to plan the course in such a way that one chapter would lead up to another, always keeping in mind the comparative and historical methods of treatment.

D. P. B.
SAN DIEGO, JANUARY, 1900.

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ANTHROPOLOGY: THE NATURE AND HISTORY OF MAN

INTRODUCTION.

¶ 1. THE SCIENCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY. Anthropology, the "natural history of man" is almost the newest of the recognized sciences and its scope and character are not definitely agreed upon. Perhaps the scientific knowledge of mankind is not as yet complete enough to enable us to understand what the full and logical program of such study should be. For the present, various investigators, all of whom may properly be designated "anthropologists," are pursuing mostly various special branches, such as *Somatology*, *Ethnology*, *Ethnography*, *Prehistoric Archæology*, *Culture History*, *Comparative Psychology*, etc., etc. The interpretation here given to anthropology is wide. I have interpreted it to include all phases of human life and growth, even to the philosophy of historical development. I have tried to suggest a connection between anthropology in its higher and more immediate subjects with history. Such a relation seems to exist. It is true that history, strictly conceived, probably has to do solely with the *white race* and with *civilization*; anthropology embraces *all* races and *all* grades of culture, but historical advance seems destined to bring all mankind into historic relations with Europe and its culture and to make the final questions of history and anthropology identical.

¶ 2. SUGGESTED READING. The most complete and brilliant analysis of the definition and scope of anthropology is in the great work of Topinard: *Elements d'Anthropologie Generale*, Paris, 1885. c. vii.

¶ 3. HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY. Many of our topics and questions are as old as the writings of Herodotus and Aristotle, but the organization of these subjects as a field for a special science dates only from the beginning of this century. With the growth of the biological

sciences, the study of man found place in the writings of Linné, Cuvier, Buffon, Blumenbach, the two St. Hilaire, Lamarck, Pritchard, and others. Three events are stated by Topinard to have had most decided influence: the discovery of man's great antiquity; the acceptance of the theory of evolution, and the formation in 1859 of the *Anthropological Society of Paris*.

¶ 4. Since the above date, advance has been rapid. Work of Paul Broca; anthropologists of Europe and America and their special investigations; Anthropological societies; Government work; the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; literature and publications; university work in anthropology.

¶ 5. SUGGESTED READING. A very learned and extensive review of the history of anthropological knowledge is given in Topinard: *Op. cit.* c. i-vii, inclusive. For some account of anthropological workers at the present day, see two articles by Prof. Starr in *Pop. Sci. Mon.*, 1891.

CAP. I. ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

¶ 6. The fact of Evolution or Progressive Development is the basal idea in the science of man. History of the development theory. Lamarck. Position of theory in first half of this century. Charles Darwin. Discovery of the principle of "Natural Selection." Alfred Russell Wallace. *The Origin of Species*, 1859.

¶ 7. Outline of the Darwin-Wallace theory of variation under the influence of natural selection. Present position of the theory. Neo-Lamarckism. Weismannism.

¶ 8. SUGGESTED READING. Osborne: *From the Greeks to Darwin* is a recent review of the entire history of the developmental idea. Useful also is Clodd: *Pioneers of Evolution*. Darwin's *Origin of Species*, and his *Naturalist's Voyage*, as well as Wallace's charming works *The Malay Archipelago* and *Island Life* might be enjoyably read in this

connection. Romanes' *Darwin and After Darwin*, vol. i, is a particularly good presentation of evolution. Vols. ii and iii deal with recent additions to the theory.

¶ 9. The Descent of Man. Evolution of the orders of animal life above the cœlenterates. The fish and amphibian stages. Derivation of the mammalia. The cloacal animals and marsupials. The prosimiæ. The apes. Precursors of man. It is important to understand what is believed to be the *ancestral line of man* and what orders of animals are not in man's line of descent.

¶ 10. Some Evidences of Man's Animal Evolution. The witness of embryology. "Law of Recapitulation." Significance of vestigial structures. Atavic characters. Teratology.

¶ 11. SUGGESTED READING. Darwin: *Descent of Man*. Drummond's *Ascent of Man* is a popular presentation. Many of the evidences of man's origin are well discussed in Romanes: *Op. cit.* v. i. Hæckel's *History of Creation* is the most ambitious attempt to trace the successive steps of man's evolution from lower forms.

CAP. II. MAN'S PLACE AMONG THE PRIMATES.

¶ 12. Historic systems of animal classification. Aristotle's scheme. Von Wotton. Linnæus. Cuvier. Study of the anatomy of the apes. Owens' "Archencephala."

¶ 13. Huxley's examination of the comparative anatomy of man and the apes for the purposes of classification is the famous study. His thesis is, that, the anatomical differences between man and the higher apes are not as great as those between the higher and the lower apes. His work should be mastered.

¶ 14. The Anthropoid Apes. Use of the terms anthropoid and simia is confused. By anthropoidea we mean the four genera of apes nearest to man—the gibbon, orang, chimpanzee and gorilla. History of their discovery. Their geographical distribution, habits and disposition.

¶ 15. The connecting link between man and the apes. Distribution of fossil apes. Fossil species of Southern Europe. Indian specimens. Hypothetical precursors of man. Hæckel's *Homo alalus*. *Pithecanthropus erectus*: in 1894, Dr. Dubois, a Dutch scientist, discovered in Java, remains of a supposed intermediate species between man and the apes. The discovery seems to afford the strongest kind of evidence in support of the position taken by anthropology and opens many new questions as to man's origin, early home and migrations.

¶ 16. Huxley's *Man's Place in Nature* is the classical essay. Interesting matter on the anthropoids is also contained in Keane's *Ethnology* and in Hartmann: *Anthropoid Apes*, Appleton. The *Pithecanthropus* of Dubois is very fully discussed in the *Journal Anthropol. Inst.* for 1895. See also Hæckel's recent address *The Last Link*, McMillan.

CAP. III. THE BODY AND MIND OF MAN.

¶ 17. Comparative anatomy of man and the mammalia. Skeletal structure; the skull and cranial capacity; attitude; position of occipital foramen; muscular structure; organs of sense; viscera; nervous system and the brain; teeth; dental formulæ.

¶ 18. Comparative physiology. Nutrition; temperature; pulse; phenomena of reproduction; development and duration of infancy; duration of life; vitality and endurance; power of dispersal and adaptation; acclimatization.

¶ 19. The Mind of Animals and Man. Mentality of lower orders of animals. Development of the human mind. Application to psychology of the laws of biological evolution. "Law of Recapitulation." Order of development of mental powers in the animals and in the child. "Law of Survival." Perpetuation of fear and superstition. The "Law of Arrested Development." Idiocy. According to one school of *Criminologists*, the arrest of development, below the normal stage of

moral rectitude, produces the *criminal*. Power of expression. Mental alienation.

¶ 20. Results of mental evolution to race development and characterization.

[1.] The dispersive qualities of man's character; (a) combative instinct; (b) migratory instinct; (c) self interest and self protection.

[2.] Social habits and feelings; (a) sexual preference and selection; (b) family attachment; (c) altruism—its origin and growth.

[3.] Theories of social consciousness and of the social bond.

¶ 21. Natural Inheritance. Transmission of congenital characters and tendencies from parents to offspring. The intensifying of certain qualities. Limitations imposed by natural selection. Inheritance of acquired characters is disputed by Weismann and his followers. Explanations of rare natural ability. Genius, its character and perpetuation.

¶ 22. Moral qualities in the individual and the race. Origin of ethical feeling. Various standards of ethics. Inheritance of ethical feeling and power. Influence of training and environment.

¶ 23. Secondary sexual characters. The secondary differences between men and women have been little studied and data conflict on many of the most important points. Differences seem least in savage and primitive peoples, and tend to grow greater with advance of civilization.

¶ 24. Comparative Pathology. Nature of disease. Diseases of animals and man. Microbic attack. Parasites. Senility. Dissolution.

¶ 25. SUGGESTED READING. For the comparative anatomy and physiology. Topinard's *Anthropology*, (a different work from the *Elements*, etc.,) is an excellent manual, though indifferently translated into English. The working out of mental powers of animal orders is largely due to Romanes.

See his *Animal Intelligence* and *Mental Evolution in Animals*; consult also Lloyd Morgan: *Animal Life and Intelligence*; Darwin: *On the Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals*; Lubbock: *On the Senses, Instincts and Intelligence of Animals*; Mantegazza: *Physiognomy and Expression*; Wundt: *Human and Animal Psychology*; Baldwin: *Mental Development in the Child and the Race*. On criminology consult Havelock Ellis: *The Criminal*; Lombroso: *Delinquent Man*, etc. The outline of paragraph 20 is in part taken from Brinton's *Races and Peoples*, lecture i. Theories of the social bond are reviewed in Gidding's *Principles of Sociology*, where also a new social theory, "the consciousness of kind," is set forth. The most instructive studies of inheritance have been made by Francis Galton. See his *Hereditary Genius* and *Inquiries into Human Faculty*; also Weismann: *Inheritance*; also Lombroso: *The Man of Genius*. Ellis' *Man and Woman* presents such data as are obtainable upon secondary sexual differences. Read also Geddes' *Evolution of Sex* and Mason: *Woman's Part in Primitive Culture*.

CAP. IV. THE RACES OF MEN AND THE BASIS OF RACIAL DISTINCTION.

¶ 26. Definition of "race," "variety," "people," "tribe," etc. Origin of the races. Monogenism and polygenism. Restatement of the controversy in the light of evolution. Causes of variation; influence of surroundings; "areas of characterization;" fixity of racial type. The crossing or intermixture of races and types.

¶ 27. Home and Dispersal of Primitive Stock. Darwin's suggestion of Africa. Asia and the traditional view. Brinton's argument for Europe. Theory of an Indian continent. Hæckel's *Lemuria*. Physiography of old world in Tertiary and Quaternary time. Limits of possible theories. Racial derivations and prehistoric migrations.

¶ 28. The study of racial characteristics. Measurements and the methods of handling results; descriptive characters; comparative osteology and anatomy of races; the skull and brain; artificial deformations; the face and the jaw; odor of skin, etc. The five characters shown by Topinard to be the most important, are: (1) nasal index; (2) color; (3) hair; (4) cephalic index; (5) stature.

¶ 29. Physiological activities in different races differ greatly and may become characteristic, such as powers of digestion and reproduction, the rate of development and duration of life; vitality and endurance of injury and disease; immunity from diseases, etc.

¶ 30. Mental qualities and powers assuredly differ greatly among different peoples. They have been little studied. Comparative psychology has a great field, but little has been done. Power of attainment, memory, ratiocination, strength of will, duration of the growth of the brain, the emotional life, racial melancholia, derangement, etc., are interesting and important subjects and are capable of assisting in racial classification.

¶ 31. Peculiarities of habit or social custom offer a less sure basis. Some have been studied for their racial significance. Cannibalism, deformation, postures, arrow release, etc., etc.

¶ 32. The main branches of mankind. Historic systems of classification. Linné, Blumenbach, Cuvier, Huxley, Quatrefages, Hæckel, Topinard, Hamy, Brinton, Keane.

¶ 33. A provisional plan will be followed in this course, recognizing three main and perfectly established divisions, the white or Mediterranean, the black or negro of Africa, and Melanesia with other negroid stocks, and the Asian or Mongolian race. The American race will be treated separately; under a fifth division will be discussed a variety of peoples whose connection with other races is still quite unsettled. See *infra*, c. xii.

¶ 34. SUGGESTED READING. On definition of race, etc. Topinard's *Elements*, etc. is very full, c. viii; on causes of variation, Brinton, *Op. cit.*; Quatrefages: *The Human Species and Histoire Generale des Races Humaines*; Keane: *Ethnology* and a recent supplementary volume, *Man, Past and Present*, Cam. Univ. Press; Hæckel: *History of Creation*, v. 2. The five most important physical characters are very fully treated in Topinard's *Elements*, and also well discussed in Haddon: *The Study of Man*, to which all students are referred. Topinard's "types" are described in *Anthropology*, part III.

CAP. V. PREHISTORIC MAN.

¶ 35. The Cenozoic Era. Culmination of the mammalia. Physiography of the Quaternary Period. The Age of the Ice. River drifts and gravels. Astronomical and geological estimates of time since the glacial epoch.

¶ 36. Relics of Quaternary Man. First discoveries that showed the great antiquity of man on the earth were made in France by l'abbe Boucher de Perthes in 1832. The men of the river drift and caverns. The Age of Rough Stone. Four periods of Palæolithic as defined by de Mortillet. Culture and arts of the caverns. Fossil men. The Neanderthal type. Boyd Dawkins' theory of the Cave Men.

¶ 37. Possible relics of man before the Quaternary.

¶ 38. Neolithic Races. Transition in Europe from the Palæolithic. Character of the age of polished stone. Megalithic monuments. The Neolithic in Great Britain and Denmark. The Lake Dwellers of Switzerland represent the culmination of the Neolithic and the transition to the Bronze Age and the use of metals.

¶ 39. SUGGESTED READING. Dana's *Principles of Geology* or Le Conte's *Elements of Geology* will supply the necessary reading in Palæontology. Fiske's *Excursions of an Evolutionist* contains a short account of prehistoric man. De Mortillet's *Le Préhistorique* is the best manual, but is untrans-

lated. Students can use to advantage Lubbock's excellent *Prehistoric Man*, and Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*. Very useful are Joly's *Man Before Metals* and Taylor's *Origin of the Aryans*, Boyd Dawkins' *Early Man in Britain and Cave Hunting*.

CAP. VI. HISTORY OF CULTURE.

¶ 40. The study of Culture History. The methods of study and the means employed. (1.) Arts and ideas of primitive men as revealed by prehistoric archæology. (2.) Savage and barbarous conditions. (3.) Survivals of culture. (4.) Literary antiquarianism.

¶ 41. Definition of terms savagery, barbarism and civilization. From the standpoint of the historian or student of culture, all human attainments and conceptions are the results of slow developments reaching back to man who was without either tools or articulate speech.

¶ 42. Language and Expression. Animal communication. The *Homo alalus* of Hæckel. Recognized importance of articulate speech in human development. Language of the earliest men. General comparison of savage and civilized peoples' power of expression. Gestures. Onomatopes. Grammatical forms.

¶ 43. Classification of Languages. Monosyllabic or isolating languages. Agglutinative and incorporating languages. Inflected languages. Illustrations.

¶ 44. The struggle for food. Arts of food getting. Influence of surroundings on facts of nutrition. Foods ethnographically considered. Evolution of implements of industry. Beginnings of domestication. Pastoral life as a phase of culture.

¶ 45. The struggle for life in the desert. Where water is scarce or exists only in widely separated pools, migratory life is impossible; settled, stationary existence is a necessity. Well digging and water development. The beginning of agriculture. Origin of cultivated plants.

¶ 46. The Art and Weapons of Warfare. Primitive and savage division of industry is based upon *sex*. "Man is militant and woman industrial." Woman and the arts of life. Man as a hunting and fighting animal. The place of warfare in culture development and in history. Development of weapons. Their decisive influence in the struggles of races and peoples. Illustrations.

¶ 47. The Religious Instinct. Its universality. Its primitive form and expression. Fetishism. Polytheism. Idolatry. Monotheism. Survival of primitive religious conceptions. The Cult. Sacrifice. Worship. Prayer. Morality and religion. Primitive and savage sanctions for conduct. The development of ethical standards. Confusion of ideals. Historic religious systems. Religion of the Nile. Religion of the Semitic Nomads. Judaism. Christianity. Moham-medanism. Druidism. Buddhism. Power of religion as a social force.

¶ 48. Development of Law and Society. Primitive social control. Early conception of law. The gens or clan. The discovery of the clan system. Growth of private property and of paternal power. Use and ownership of the soil. Enforcement of law. Self-help. Origin and effect of kingship. Secularization of law, and its codification. Historic codes. Custom and equity. Legislation. The origin of the state. The science of politics.

¶ 49. Science and Social Growth. Explanation of scientific phenomena. Conception of scientific law. Savage therapeutics. Mathematical power. Counting. Development of the mathematical sciences. Engineering sciences and physics. Origin of writing. Mnemonic records. Picture writing. Ideograms. Phonograms. Picture writing illustrated. Development of historic systems of writing. Importance of writing as fixing the beginning of civilization and historic life. Science during the Græco-Roman period. Arabic science. The

Middle Ages. Revival of scientific discovery. Science in modern life.

¶ 50. Arts of Pleasure. Games. The liking for play. The appreciation of beauty. Evolutionary theory of its development through sexual selection. Imitative instinct. Ornamentation. Artificial deformations. Music; its physiological basis; its primitive forms. Folk song. Dramatic art. Pictorial art. Cave drawings of the Neolithic. The art of savages. Ornamental forms. The grotesque. Formalism. The Greek peoples and art. Art in China.

¶ 51. The Meaning of Civilization. Stationary and progressive societies. Are there laws of social development and decay or simple facts which never occur twice in the same sequence?

¶ 52. SUGGESTED READING. The student should use for a handbook covering most paragraphs especially well, Tylor: *Anthropology*, Appleton, 1889. An excellent little book is Starr: *First Steps in Human Progress*. More advanced reading may be made in Lippert: *Kulturgeschichte*; Tylor's *Early History of Mankind*; Lubbock's *Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man*. On development of religion see the late Prof. Brinton's recent book, *Religion of Primitive Peoples*, and Tylor's two volumes *Primitive Culture*, Holt & Co., 1889, for abundant illustrations, especially of animism. The volumes of the Hibbert Lectures afford good and readable treatment of the historic religions, especially Prof. Caird's *Evolution of Religion*. On the development of society and law, the works of Sir Henry Maine, especially *Ancient Law*. On the clan system, Morgan's *Ancient Society*, where the discoveries of Bachofen and McLellan are amplified, and perhaps also Starke: *The Primitive Family*. For students who can read German a clear and very striking little book by Judge Post of Bremen, *Ursprung des Rechts*, should be studied; see also his *Entwicklungsgeschichte des Familienrechts*. Fustel de Coulanges: *The Ancient City*. Spencer's

Principles of Sociology, here as elsewhere, is of first rate importance to the student. The first chapter of Fiske's *Discovery of America* gives a charming presentation of the gentile system of the American Indian and discusses with great clearness several of the present subjects.

CAP. VII. NATIONS OF THE WHITE RACE.

¶ 53. Characteristics of the white race reviewed. Different types. Peoples of the Mediterranean basin at the dawn of history. The Hamites or the white race of North Africa; (a) Libyans; (b) Egyptians. The civilization of the Nile valley. The Semites in Arabia and Syria. Early civilization in valley of Mesopotamia. The Akkads. Hittites. The Empire of Assyria and the conquest of the East.

¶ 54. The Aryan Peoples. History of the Theory. Its present state. The Aryan in Iran and India. The Greek world. Rome and the conquest of the Mediterranean.

¶ 55. The Celt, the Teuton and the Slav. Former distribution and character of the Celtic peoples. The German occupation of western Europe. Christendom and western civilization. The historic character and achievements of the Teutonic peoples. The Slav, his character and institutions. Absorbed in the west by German expansion. Tatar-Mongol Empire. Rise of Russia. The importance of the Slavic peoples in Europe and Asia.

¶ 56. The Peoples of Modern Europe. The Teutonic, Alpine and Mediterranean types. Predominance of these types in the various European nations. The bearing of these races on social questions of the present day.

¶ 57. SUGGESTED READING. Taylor: *Origin of the Aryans*. Keane: *Man, Past and Present*, very important as well as very recent; and especially the splendid work of Ripley: *The Races of Europe*, just published by Appleton. For the History of Civilization, Maspero: *Dawn of Civilization*. Hegel's *Philosophy of History*, and the standard historical

works of Grote, Mommsen, Gibbon, Robertson, Buckle, etc. For the rise of the Arab race in the 7th century, Gibbon, and Freeman's *History and Conquests of the Saracens*. For an account of the Jews since the dispersion, Leroy-Beaulieu: *Israel Among the Nations*. For Russia as the embodiment of Slavic power at the present day, Leroy-Beaulieu: *The Empire of the Tzars*, 3 v., Rambaud's *History of Russia* and Curzon: *Russia in Central Asia*. On the political genius of the Aryan people, read Prof. Burgess' forcible chapter "National Political Character" in his *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law*.

CAP. VIII. RACIAL CONTACT THROUGH GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

¶ 58. The geographical limits of the ancient world. Asiatic expeditions of Alexander. Boundaries of the Roman Empire. Geographic theory. Eratosthenes, Strabo, Ptolemy. Races known to the ancients.

¶ 59. Limited geographical knowledge of the Middle Age. Influence of Christian cosmography. The human monsters of the unknown world. Mediæval maps. The explorations and geographical knowledge of the Saracens. The inspiring influence of the Crusades. The Tatar-Mongol Empire and the exploration of Asia. Commerce and commercial routes.

¶ 60. Dawn of Modern Discovery. Prince Henry and the Portugese exploration of Africa. Contact with African savages. Beginning of the European trade in slaves. The Portugese Empire in the East. The westward route to India. Columbus. Vespuccius and the *Mundus Novus*. Europeans and the American Indians. Magellan.

¶ 61. Modern Discovery. Australasia and the Pacific islands. South America. Central Africa. The interior of Asia. The polar regions.

¶ 62. SUGGESTED READING. Tozer: *Ancient Geography*. Herodotus, Strabo and Pliny in Bohn's Libraries; Beazley:

Dawn of Modern Geography and *Prince Henry the Navigator*; Fiske: *The Discovery of America*; Jacobs: *The Story of Geographical Discovery*. Special study should be given to contemporary maps.

CAP. IX. THE ASIAN RACE AND ITS HISTORY.

¶ 63. The Ethnic Geography of Asia. The central mountain systems and the plateau regions. Northern steppes and tundras. The river valleys of China. The southern peninsulas. The Asian islands.

¶ 64. Ethnic characters of the Asian race; color, stature, hair, muscular power, form of skull and face, vitality, temperament, mental power.

¶ 65. North Asian peoples. Pacific and Arctic tribes. Manchus, Mongols and Tatars, Turkomans, Finns.

¶ 66. Central Asian nations. Tibetans, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Indo-Chinese.

¶ 67. The Malaysian peoples; Their Asiatic origin; their wide migrations.

¶ 68. Asia in History. The early culture of the oases of Turkestan. Akkads of Mesopotamia. Development of Chinese civilization. The civilization and history of India. Influence of Asia in Europe.

¶ 69. Asiatic invading hordes. The ancient Scythians; the Parthians; Huns; Hungarians; Tatar-Mongols.

¶ 70. Contrast of Asian and European ideas.

¶ 71. SUGGESTED READING. *Stanford's Compendium of Geography*, 2 v. on *Asia*; Keane: *Man, Past and Present*; Col. H. Yule: *Cathay and the Way Thither*; Huc and Gabet: *Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China*; Doolittle: *Social Life of the Chinese*; Smith: *Chinese Characteristics*.

CAP. X. THE NEGRO RACE OF AFRICA AND MELANESIA.

¶ 72. Theories of the derivation of the black race. Its geographical distribution; its probable area of characterization; negros and negroids or mixed negro peoples.

¶ 73. Negro characteristics; color, dolichocephaly, prognathism, muscular structure, mental aptitude, capacity to endure change of condition, vitality.

¶ 74. The Pygmies. History of the knowledge of the dwarfs. Negrillos of Africa; Equatorial dwarfs; Bushmen and Hottentots. Negritos of Asia and Melanesia. Reported traces of pygmies elsewhere. Theories of pygmy origin and dispersal.

¶ 75. The true Negros of Africa; tribes of Guinea coast; the Sudan nations; Senegambian peoples; the Upper Nile.

¶ 76. Negroid peoples of Africa; the Congo tribes; Nubians; Bantus; Kaffirs.

¶ 77. Papuans and Melanesians.

¶ 78. SUGGESTED READING. Keane: *Op. cit.*; Brinton: *Op. cit.*; *Stanford's Compendium of Geography*, 2 v. on *Africa*; Schweinfurth: *The Heart of Africa*; Quatrefages: *The Pygmies*.

CAP. XI. THE AMERICAN RACE.

¶ 79. Theories of the origin of the American Indians. Question of glacial man in America. Glacial finds. Brinton's theory of European origin. Probable Asiatic immigration, at least on northwest coast.

¶ 80. The physical type of the Indian.

¶ 81. Considerations on the aboriginal American culture. Nomadic and warring life, agriculture, society, confederacies; culture represented by the mounds of the Mississippi valley. The settled life of the desert southwest; cave and cliff dwellings; the Pueblos.

¶ 82. Tribes north of Mexico; the Athabascans; Algonkians; Iroquois; Chahta-Muskoki; Dakotas; Shoshones; Pacific Coast tribes; Yumas; Pueblo peoples.

¶ 83. Tribes of Mexico and Central America. Indians of northern Mexico; the Aztecs and their linguistic affilés; southern and western tribes of Mexico; the Mayas.

¶ 84. The forests of Brazil and the Argentine pampas; Arawaks; Tupi-Guarani; the Caribs of the West Indies; tribes of the Gran-Chaco; Tehuelches or Patagonians; Tierra del Fuegians.

¶ 85. The Incas of Peru; their civilization; the Araucanians of Chile.

¶ 86. Place of the Indian in the history of the New World. Under the French colonial system in Canada and Louisiana; the Indian in the United States; Spanish-American colonization; the Indian in the West Indies; Indian slavery; the "repartimientos" of New Spain; Jesuit foundations in Paraguay; Franciscan missions; the Mestizo; Civilization and history of Spanish-America as affected by the Indian.

¶ 87. SUGGESTED READING. The only complete account of the American Indians is Brinton's *American Race*. Many valuable monographs are contained in the Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, and there are the older works of Catlin and Schoolcraft. The first chapter of Fiske's *Discovery of America* gives a brief but invaluable sketch, see also c. xi. "Las Casas." For the Indian in the United States and Canada read Parkman's *Old Regime in Canada* and the *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, and for Spanish conditions, Moses: *Establishment of Spanish Rule in America*.

CAP. XII. UNCLASSIFIED RACES AND PEOPLES.

¶ 88. The "Allophylian Whites" of De Quatrefages; Todas of India; the Maiotze of China; the Ainu of Japan and Sakhalin.

¶ 89. The Dravidians and hill tribes of India; Bhils; Nilgherries; the Veddahs of Ceylon.

¶ 90. The Polynesians and Micronesians.

¶ 91. The Australians and Tasmanians.

¶ 92. The Inuit.

¶ 93. Keane: *Op. cit.*; Quatrefages: *Op. cit.*; Bachelor: *The Ainu of Japan*; Reclus: *Primitive Folk* has brief accounts of several of the above peoples.

CAP. XIII. A REVIEW OF RACIAL ENDOWMENT.

¶ 94. Comparative physical power of different races; muscular strength; vitality; procreative power; fertility in crossing with other races; acclimation; the white race in the tropics; the black race outside of the subtropical regions; wide range of the American Indian as a race; the Chinese in all latitudes; the power to thrive and propagate under adverse or oppressive conditions.

¶ 95. Comparative mental power; arrest of mental development in certain races; power of acquisition; of imitation; æsthetic endowment; commercial ability; political and social capacity.

¶ 96. Racial pathology; susceptibility to and immunity from diseases in different races; recovery from injury; tolerance of sickness.

¶ 97. The combination of qualities essential for individual success and for racial supremacy in the modern world.

¶ 98. The extinction of races. Disappearance of the Pacific Islanders. Destruction of the Australians. Extinction of the Tasmanians. The Negritos ~~are going~~. The Indian question. The Eskimo. The last of savagery.

CAP. XIV. PROBLEMS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

¶ 99. Character of western civilization at the beginning of the 20th century. Progressive development; material power; economic freedom; competition of modern life; the intellectual attainment of the present day as compared with the past; modern morality; altruism.

¶ 100. Expansion of western civilization. Extension of commerce; international trade; trade with the tropics; trade with Asia.

¶ 101. Modern colonial expansion; its commercial character; the settlement of the tropics; exploitation of foreign lands by the white nations; the principles of colonial government.

¶ 102. Modern missionary activity. History of modern missions. Its ideas and methods. Successes and failures.

¶ 103. Possible consequences to the race of the continuation of modern conditions.

¶ 104. SUGGESTED READING. Among works by English writers that should be carefully studied as giving able views of our civilization, are Buckle's *History of Civilization in Europe*. Lecky's *History of European Morals* and the *Growth of Rationalism in Europe*. Of more modern works, Kidd's *Social Evolution* has attracted wide attention. For an even abler handling of much the same data, with very different conclusions, read Pearson's *National Life and Character*. Also Brooke Adams' *Law of Civilization and Decay*. A curious indictment of civilization from the point of view of the "natural society" idea of a century ago is Carpenter's *Civilization, Its Cause and Cure*. On modern colonizing, Payne's *European Colonies*; Lucas: *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*; Kidd: *The Control of the Tropics*; Curzon: *Problems of the Far East*; Norman: *Peoples and Politics of the Far East*; Colquhoun; *China in Transformation*; Beresford: *The Break Up of China*; Keltie: *The Partition of Africa*; Bryce: *Impressions of South Africa*. For authentic data of trade, colonial administration, etc., consult the *Statesman's Year Book*, McMillan.

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