

ANTHROPOLOGY.

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The every-day processes of all the natives of the Philippine Islands, the tools, the implements and utensils used in these processes, and also the products of these every-day activities may in all propriety be classed as Ethnologic. However, large general divisions of activities, such as those of agriculture, of commerce, of education, of mining, of fishing, have been made, and museum collections illustrating these several activities have been set aside in buildings for their special display. Most of the exhibits, however, in these separate buildings are the products of the so-called Christian groups of Filipinos—those brought under the influence of the Spaniard. The effort has been made to keep separate all of the minerals which will tend to show the culture of the non-Christian peoples of the Islands, and the museum specimens of those wild groups of people are displayed in the Ethnology Building.

Among these collections are those of the small, crisp, woolly haired man, the most primitive inhabitant of the Archipelago, the Negrito; he is a true savage in culture; wandering through the dense mountain forests in search of daily subsistence. The lowliness of his culture is reflected in the fewness and the simplicity of the things he makes and uses.

Another grade of culture broadly scattered in the Archipelago is represented by such people as the Igorot of Luzon, a head hunter, but an industrious agriculturist; by Subano of the Western mountain range of Mindanao, a man who has the crudest agriculture and who practices human sacrifices; and by the Bagobo of eastern Mindanao, whose claim to destruction rests on the barbaric custom of human sacrifices, and the artistic sense developed and displayed by the use of beads and bells in personal adornment.

A third, and a very different culture, is that of the Mohammedanized people of the Archipelago, those commonly called "Moros;" they include the Lanao, Maguindanao, Yakan, Samal and Sulu. All of these have had in the past an advantage over the other more docile people farther north, because they had gun powder and crude fire arms from the times of earliest historic record. They were the terror of the sea coast of the entire Archi-

pelago, and it was only after the introduction of steam gun boats by the Spaniards that they were prevented from periodically devastating with terrible slaughter and ruin the coastwise towns of the Christian peoples.

The museum specimens displayed in the Ethnology Building have been gathered from thirty different groups or tribes of people in the Archipelago. When the shallowness of the culture of these wild people is seen from the articles displayed, it should also be noticed that here and there an individual group has developed a single art or process to a relatively high degree. It should also be said that the present day culture of the Filipino, or the amount of the culture which the Filipino will acquire, must not be read from the ethnological records of these wild people, because they represent only about one-seventh of the entire population of the Archipelago, and their culture is almost entirely of their own development.