

**ENVIRONMENT
AND RACE**

BOOKS BY GRIFFITH TAYLOR

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- Australia, Physiographic and Economic.* Oxford, 1911.
A Geography of Australasia. Oxford, 1914.
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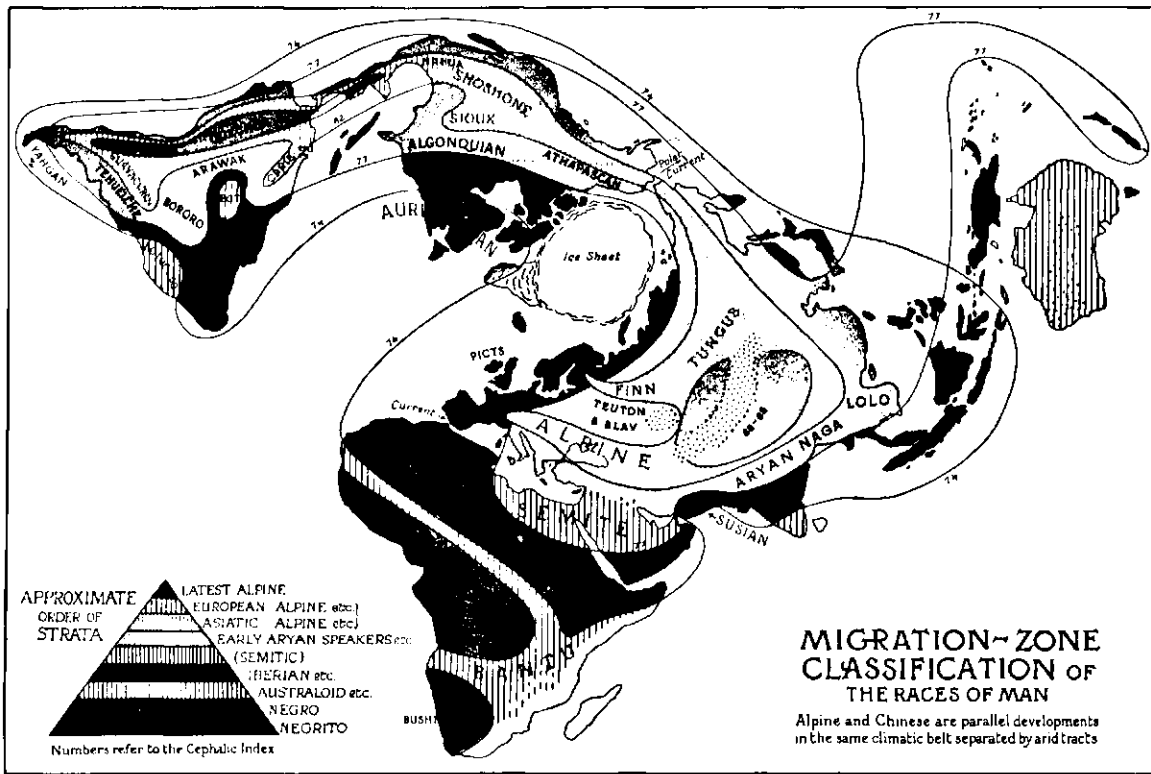
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E. ETHNOLOGY.

- Environment and Race.* Oxford, 1926.

* Joint Author.



The Zones are generalized, and based on the primitive races in the regions

'Semitic' is a later variety of the Iberian zone

(The map is slightly modified from that given in the author's paper in the American 'Geographical Review' of 1919)

ENVIRONMENT AND RACE

A Study of the
Evolution, Migration, Settlement
and Status of the Races
of Man

By

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PREFACE

THE past half-century has been marked by the conclusive establishment of the theory of organic evolution. Hence Biology is now largely experimental, and in this science the *method* of the evolutionary processes is being investigated. There is little doubt that evolution in great part resulted from a *varying environment*, and I believe that research from this latter point of view will bulk more and more largely in the near future. For this reason, in Part I of the present book I have dwelt rather fully on the changing environment in Quaternary time, even where at present its effect on racial evolution is not yet more than indicated.

The other three sections of this study of Environment and Race are largely based upon three papers which have already been published. Since, however, the views herein elaborated will be novel to many students, I may be allowed to point out that the explanation of the evolution and migration of the races of man in Part II was first given in the *American Geographical Review* in 1919 and 1921. It has been adopted by Ellesworth Huntington in his recent book, *Character of Races*, for the following reasons. He states :

‘ Taylor for the first time advances a broad anthropological hypothesis which is in harmony with the facts of modern geography, and also with the facts

proved by geology as to the evolution of the great families of mammals. I am surprised at the way in which Taylor's conclusions accord in the main with those to which we have been led in previous chapters on the basis of paleontology, ecology, and geology. Another reason for believing that Taylor's main thesis is correct is that Willis in his remarkable study of *Age and Area* has demonstrated with mathematical precision that, other things being equal, the oldest families and genera of plants are also the most widely distributed. . . . Another important confirmation of Taylor's hypothesis is that Dixon [in 1923] has independently come to the same generalization, although his methods and temperament are absolutely different from those of Taylor, and many of his facts are drawn from different sources.'

As regards the section dealing with the Australian Environment (Part III) it is an amplification of the presidential address given to the Geography Section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in Wellington, N.Z., in 1923. The conclusions are less roseate than those held by most of our politicians and publicists, but they are accepted by almost all scientific Australians. They have developed as the result of sixteen years' research in problems which are much more susceptible of proof than is the domain of comparative ethnology; for they are founded on the readily ascertained facts of rainfall, temperature, and growth of settlement.

The last part is concerned with Future White Settlement. This is obviously somewhat speculative, but is adapted from my paper in the *American*

Geographical Review of 1922. It has been extensively discussed and the conclusions generally accepted and used in later publications by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Raymond Pearl, and others.

I have to acknowledge my thanks to those responsible for permission to adapt the three papers specified, and especially to Dr. Isaiah Bowman for his encouragement and help in my research during the last six years.

I am greatly indebted to Sir Arthur Keith for his assistance in seeing the book through the press, a matter of great difficulty to a writer living in the antipodes. To Sir Harry Johnston I owe a number of valuable photographs of ethnological types which he very kindly lent to me for publication. The Trustees of the British Museum have also been very kind in this direction. Finally, my demonstrator, Miss D. R. Taylor, in addition to reading proofs, has helped me very materially in a secretarial capacity.

I fear that some of my diagrams have little artistic merit—but I believe that many readers will excuse this defect since it enables them to make use of the author's actual sketches.

Tokyo, 1926.

G. T.

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<i>Zone.</i>	<i>Africa.</i>	<i>Australasia.</i>	<i>Asia.</i>	<i>America.</i>
ALPINE	—	Tonga III	Tatar VI Javanese III	Salish III
INTERMEDIATE	—	Gilbert Is. VI Tikopia III Maori III	Japanese VI Malay (a) III Malay (b) III	Fuegian VI
AUSTRALOID	—	Australian (a) III Australian (b) VI	Pariyan (of Mysore) IV Veddah VI Sakai III	—
NEGROID	Uganda IV Gold Coast IV Berg Damara IV Hottentot IV Hottentot VI	Buka IV (N. Solomons) New Ireland IV Fijian III Tasmanian III	Semang III	—
NEGRITO	Bushman (a) IV Bushman (b) IV Pygmy (a) VI Pygmy (b) II	—	—	—

N.B.—The above are arranged approximately in order of evolution (i. e. earliest stratum below).