

muss aber gleichzeitig eine gewisse Unbestimmtheit und Kreativität erlauben, um die Ordnung nicht zu ersticken. – Auf eine zentrale Frage gehen Benda-Beckmann und Pirie, aber auch die Autoren des Bandes, nur am Rande ein: Was ist eigentlich der Zusammenhang von Ordnung und Recht? Ist Recht nur ein Teil der Ordnung oder ist Recht möglicherweise die objektivierte, in Regeln oder Gesetzen greifbar gewordene Ordnung?

Stéphane Voell

Bohle, Barbara, Ursula Brandl-Straka, Sri Kuhn-Saptodewo, and Oliver Moiseanu (eds.): *The Philippines. Early Collections*. Wien: The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines with Museum für Völkerkunde Wien, 2009. 92 pp. ISBN 978-3-85497-161-0. Price: € 17.00

A small yet splendid book on the Philippines is to be announced. The editors and another five scholars present important and outstanding objects from early collections in the Vienna Museum of Ethnology. “Early” in this context means 19th century. While the most significant collection in the Vienna holdings of objects from the Philippines is the one by a Breslau-born businessman and collector, Alexander Schadenberg, and acquired between 1885 and 1893. Earlier collections stem from Baron von Hügel (1830–1836), and from the circumnavigation of the “Novara” in 1857–1859. The fourth collection stems from Vienna-born Baron von Drasche, geologist and zoologist, who spent half a year (1875–1876) on the island of Luzon.

The combination of essays, of photographs and of their captions is interesting. While Ana Maria Theresa P. Labrador discusses in the opening article the meaning of Ifugao *bulul* statuettes and corresponding *anito* figurines from other local groups, she objects the colonial partitioning of ethnic groups featuring clear borderlines. She then comments on the attempts by Gaston Damag, an Ifugao performance and installation artist living in Paris, to show the dependency of objects on their surroundings, but also the dependency of our perception of objects on the condition of their interpretation. Johann Stockinger presents life and deeds of Karl Alexander Anselm Baron von Hügel, who, although born in Regensburg, Germany, became an officer in the Austrian army, fighting, among others, Napoleon during the liberation wars. Decades later, he helped Prince Metternich escape from Vienna to England. Hügel established the Viennese Gardening Association and played a significant role in the formation of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. His major publications are the four volumes on Kashmir and the Empire of the Sikh. Hügel spent only three weeks in the Philippines, mainly in Manila. Sri Kuhn-Saptodewo is the author of the essay on Baron Richard von Drasche-Wartinberg (1850–1923), whose contributions to the geology of Luzon were internationally recognized. Drasche donated a small collection of objects of high quality to the Vienna Museum in 1877. Two articles are devoted to Alexander Schadenberg (1852–1896). Oliver Moiseanu touches mainly the biographical side. The majority of the objects

shown and discussed in the present book stems from his collection in the Vienna Museum. Schadenberg studied pharmacy, chemistry, and botany. He worked mainly as a chemist, first in Germany, then in the Philippines. Although he was busy working in a chemical company, Schadenberg visited the Cordillera again and again. He published several articles and, together with Meyer in Dresden, the famous albums. From the text it does not become clear how the relationship between Schadenberg and the Vienna museum came into existence, and why he donated from 1885 on a total of 138 photographs to this museum. This takes us to a splendid essay by Reinhold Mittersakschmöller entitled “Alexander Schadenberg. Photographing Cultures on Luzon.” The author demonstrates that Schadenberg, obviously without any formal training in photography, managed to bypass the clichés of commercial photography, thus offering us insights into everyday life in many of the Cordillera regions. Photographs of individuals, people working, village life, of an *anito*-statue, and of a burial place serve as examples. The majority of Schadenberg’s photographs lack the “ethnographic picturesque,” but what is lacking too, is a certain familiarity with the people Schadenberg is taking pictures of. Schadenberg travelled a lot, but he did not live with the people he visited, and although we can see “an ambitious and passionate researcher, getting familiar with the camera,” Mittersakschmöller summarizes that “the absence of a balanced communication between the photographer and his sitters ... was reflected in Schadenberg’s images.”

The catalogue comprises pictures of statuettes and textiles, ornaments and weapons. There is a bark-cloth beater lacking any further description, and a planting stick that features a mechanism to sow grain. Only one musical instrument is shown, a wooden drum with one drumhead of pigskin. The stoneware pot and bowl showing celadon glaze and obviously of Chinese origin “can be considered grave goods,” as Schadenberg, who also made some excavations, notes. Since this is not a custom in the Ilocos Sur area, where the items were found, one has to consider these objects as making part of a hoard find.

The photographs in this small book are of outstanding quality, and so is the layout of the publication. There might be a map for those less familiar with the Philippines and especially with Luzon in a second edition. The authors have to be congratulated for producing this book. José Rizal, besides being the national hero of the Philippines was a great writer. His “Noli me tangere” was published in Berlin, and later led to the collapse of the Spanish colonial administration. Rizal visited the town of Luzern with the only desire to meet the famous linguist Renward Brandstetter who had also worked on Tagalog and built the foundations of comparative Austronesian linguistics. Considering that the Brockhaus encyclopaedia, published in 24 paperback volumes, devotes 20 lines for a transitory tennis-crack and has no entry “Rizal” or “Brandstetter,” let alone “Blumentritt” or others, we are in urgent need of publications like the present one. They can open up ways for mutual understanding and respect.

Wolfgang Marschall