

historic races? Wherever a native population holds its ground as a race in the midst of its conquerors, intermixture in common interests, and in blood, is inevitable. Gaul joined with Frank in the struggle against Rollo and his Northmen: Gael and Saxon fought together for Scottish independence, against the Edwards; Welsh and English shared with the Norman the triumphs of the Black Prince; as the modern Hindoo, Affghan, Red Indian, and Negro, have been enlisted in the service of their Anglo-Saxon masters. The discrepancy of races in most of those instances surpasses that which results from the assumption that the wild hordes of Norse marauders included Finns as well as true Scandinavians. Their intermixture, in recent centuries is no mere assumption; but a well established fact.

The Northman of the ninth century was by the nature of his geographical position more Finnic than the Dane. The Norwegian and Swede are so even at the present day. I have carefully examined a series of Scandinavian and Finnic crania in the collection of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, with a view to this question. The true Norwegian and Swedish head is dolichocephalic, of moderate length and frontal elevation; but the "Swedish Finn," or mixed race, —of which the collection includes three examples,—is short and semi-globular, partaking of the characteristics of the true Finn, with its marked parietal, and short longitudinal development. The Philadelphia collection contains nine pure Finn skulls and a cast, in addition to those of the Scandinavian and mixed races, nearly all selected by Professor Retzius, and highly illustrative of the two distinct types, and the intermediate hybrid form. It seems, therefore, in no degree inconsistent either with scientific or historical evidence, that we should trace a historic, as well as a prehistoric Finnic element in the brachycephalic and semi-globular head-forms of Orkney, the Hebrides, the north-east of Ireland, Normandy, and the Quebec district of Lower Canada. But on any supposition we must not overlook the characteristics of the races with whom the intruders intermingled. Among the Scandinavian crania of the Mortonian collection, are three ancient Swedish skulls of extreme dolichocephalic proportions, which would probably be classed as Celtic by those who regard the elongated cranium as the unvarying characteristic of the latter type, and maintain the preoccupation of Scandinavia by a Celtic race. To assume that the Franco-Roman population of Neustria prior to the Norman invasion was purely Gaulish, would be to ignore all history from Julius Cæsar