

Knox, Morton, Agassiz, Squier, Gliddon, Nott, and Meigs, might each be quoted in confirmation of this opinion, and especially of the prevailing uniformity of certain strongly-marked cranial characteristics. Agassiz, for example, affirmed in very explicit language: "with the exception of the Arctic Esquimaux, there is only one single race of men extending over the whole range of North and South America, but dividing into innumerable tribes; whilst, in the Old World, there are a great many well-defined and easily distinguished races, which are circumscribed within comparatively much narrower boundaries." Morton, again, viewing the subject in the light of his own special evidence, designated a markedly brachycephalic skull, with flattened occiput, recovered from one of the mounds in the Scioto Valley, "an aboriginal American head," and added: "this is, perhaps, the most admirably formed head of the American race hitherto discovered. It possesses the national characteristics in perfection." Accordingly, after indicating these in detail, he affirms: "it is the perfect type of Indian conformation, to which the skulls of all the tribes from Cape Horn to Canada more or less approximate."

Among what may be designated typical Canadian skulls, those of the Hurons of the region lying around the Georgian Bay have a special value. They represent, as we believe, a native race which, under various names, extended from the Lower St. Lawrence westward to Lake St. Clair, the *Ouane-doté*: including the Petuns, Neuters, Hurons, Eries, and other Wyandot tribes, of the same stock as the Iroquois; but to whose implacable enmity their extermination was ultimately due. The native population first met with by Cartier and the French explorers of 1535, is believed to have been of the same Wyandot stock; but before the return of the French under Champlain, in 1603, they had been exterminated, or driven westward to the later country of the Hurons, on the Georgian Bay. There they were first visited by Champlain in 1615, and subsequently by the French Jesuit missionaries who, in 1639, found them occupying thirty-two palisaded villages. Brébœuf reckoned their number in 1635 at thirty thousand, and they are estimated, in the "Relation" of 1660 at thirty-five thousand. Already, at that early date, the whole country westward from the Ottawa to the Huron country around Lake Simcoe, had been depopulated, and reduced to a desert, by the wrath of the Iroquois. Charlevoix assigns the year 1655 as that of the destruction of