

a racial type that had long since passed away. Virchow further insisted that, even if it were normal, the existence of a single skull was not sufficient evidence upon which to predicate the existence of an entire race, and that conclusions should be withheld until further evidence was secured. It was this cautious utterance, thoroughly characteristic of Virchow, that gave the theologic polemics another opportunity falsely to proclaim that he was an antagonist of the doctrine of descent, as promulgated by Darwin. It seems that the utterance, seized upon for this particular misrepresentation, occurred in an address delivered in 1877 before the German Naturalists and Physicians, and was to the effect that the hypothesis of Darwin ought not hastily to be given the force of law—that it ought not to be placed in the category of law—without first waiting to gather and accumulate all relevant facts. It was just this scientific discrimination between hypothesis and law, and just this conservative tendency in the consideration of demonstrated facts, and in the formulation of conclusions based upon them, that gave to the judgment of Virchow the greatest possible weight in the scientific world. And it was this very weight which he himself, as late as 1900, with true scientific spirit, was disposed to deprecate; for he had spent his life in dethroning the power of personal influence, and in establishing the regnancy of demonstrated truth.

His work in anthropology, however, considered from its positive side, was very great. He was always an organizer—a valuable weakness in a man of brains,—and it was by this means that much of his work was brought to its full fruition. He organized, or at least assisted in the organization of the German Anthropological Society, and the *Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte*; he helped to found the *Museum für Volkstrachten* and the almost invaluable *Archiv für Anthropologie*. He, with his colleagues, gave serious study to the physical characteristics of the early Germans. This was supplemented by statistical investigation of the present distribution of the color of skin, eyes, hair, in Germany, the whole being reduced to cartographic representation. His descriptions of American crania, based upon Morton's great work, opened that mine of information to German thought. He was the friend and promoter of Schliemann, in whose archaeological explorations he was at times a personal participant; he recorded the results of these labors in two books, "Contributions to the Topography of Troy," and "Old Trojan Graves and Skulls," each of which is recognized as a valuable contribution to the subject. Extensive, however, as were the researches, and important as were his recorded observations, it does not appear that he considered either of them sufficiently extensive to warrant him in arriving at important general conclusions. He felt