

Fuegian, the Indian, the tribes to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and those which skirt the Esquimaux on the north. "All possess alike the long, lank, black hair, the brown or cinnamon-coloured skin, the heavy brow, the dull and sleepy eye, the full and compressed lips, and the salient but dilated nose. The same conformity of organization is not less obvious in the osteological structure of these people, as seen in the square or rounded head, the flattened or vertical occiput, the large quadrangular orbits, and the low receding forehead;" and he goes on to reiterate the opinion that, in spite of any "mere exceptions to a general rule," the Indian of every variety "is an Indian still, and cannot be mistaken for a being of any other race." Still more, in the same final embodiment of his matured opinions, Dr Morton affirms the American race to be *essentially separate and peculiar*, and with no obvious links, such as he could discern, between them and the people of the Old World, but *a race distinct from all others*.

It is obvious that the tendency of Dr Morton's views, as based on the results of his extended observations, was to regard the most marked distinctions in American crania as mere variations within narrow limits, embraced by the common and peculiar type, which he recognised as characteristic of the whole continent, both north and south. In this opinion his successors have not only concurred, but they even attach less importance to the variations noted by his careful eye. Dr Nott, for example, remarks on the peculiarities of the very remarkable brachycephalic skull taken from a mound in the Scioto Valley, and figured the natural size in Messrs Squier and Davis's *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*.* "Identical characters pervade all the American race, ancient and modern, over the whole continent. We have compared many heads of living tribes, Cherokees, Choctaws, Mexicans, &c., as well as crania from mounds of all ages, and the same general organization characterizes each one."†

One more authority may be quoted to show that the conclusions thus early adopted by Dr Morton, and maintained and confirmed by his subsequent writings, are still regarded

* Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. i. pl. 47.

† Types of Mankind, p. 291.