

preserving the implements and personal ornaments originally deposited beside them,—had for the most part transferred to the Phrenological Museum the few earlier crania recovered from Scottish barrows. To these phrenological zeal had made some additions; and my own researches enabled me to increase the number. But after setting forth the measurements and most noticeable characteristics of thirty-nine skulls, including some from medieval cemeteries, I was careful to express the conviction that such limited data could, at most, only suffice for the basis of suggestive hypotheses.

The facilities derived from repeated study of the remarkable collection of Crania of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, as well as those in other American museums, have since familiarized me with the varied forms of which the human head is susceptible, under the influence of artificial compression; and while the examination and measurement of some hundred specimens of American crania have satisfied me of the existence of dolichocephalic and brachycephalic heads as tribal or national characteristics of the New World; I have also been no less struck with the exaggerated brachycephalic form, accompanied with the parieto-occipital flattening, or the vertical occiput, the effects, as it appears to me, of undesigned artificial deformation, resulting from the process of nursing still practised among certain Indian tribes. Of this peculiar brachycephalic form the Barrie skull, figured on plate I., is a highly characteristic illustration. Found in an Indian cemetery, on a continent where the craniologist is familiar with examples of the human head flattened and contorted into the extremest abnormal shapes; and where the influence of the Indian cradle-board in producing or increasing the flattened occiput had long since been pointed out by Dr. Morton: the peculiar contour of the Barrie skull excited no more notice than pertained to the recognition of one well-known variety of American cranial forms. But when almost precisely the same form is found in British graves, it is suggestive of ancient customs hitherto undreamt of, on which the familiar source of corresponding American examples is calculated to throw a novel light.

About the year 1852, some labourers engaged in levelling a sepulchral mound in the Parish of Codford, South Wiltshire,—the scene of Sir R. C. Hoare's valuable explorations,—recovered from it a skull which has been preserved by Mr. J. Y. Ackerman, and described in the "*Crania Britannica*." This is the skull represented on plate