

statement that "there is not, indeed, any such positive similarity in words or grammar as would prove a direct affiliation. The likeness is merely in the general cast and mould of speech, but this likeness is so marked as to have awakened much attention." (*)

Assuming the affinity thus based on a general likeness in cast and mould of speech to be well founded, there need be no surprise at the lack of any positive similarity in words or grammar; for, used only as a test of the intervening time since Basque and Red Indian parted, it points to representatives of a prehistoric race that occupied Europe before the advent of Keltic or other Aryan pioneer, long prior to the historic dawn. And if the intervening centuries between that undetermined date and the close of the fifteenth century, when its course was once more renewed between the Iberian peninsula and the transatlantic continent, sufficed for the evolution of all the successive classic, mediæval and renaissance phases of civilisation in Europe: what was man doing through all those centuries in this New World? A period of time would appear to have transpired ample enough for the development of a native American civilisation; but neither the languages nor the arts of the Indian nations found in occupation of the northern continent reveal traces of it, nor does archaeology disclose to us evidence of any precursors. Whatever their origin may have been, the Red Indians of this continent appear to have remained for unnumbered centuries excluded by ocean barriers from all influence of the historic races. But on this very account an inquiry into their history, in so far as this may be recoverable from archaeological or other evidence, may simplify important ethnical problems, and contribute results of some value in reference to the condition and progress of primeval man elsewhere.

In Europe man can be studied only as he has been moulded by a thousand external influences, and by the intermixture of many dissimilar races. The most recent terms of ethnological classification, the Xanthroï and Melanochoï are based on the assumed inter-blending of widely dissimilar races in times long anterior to any definite chronology. There was a time, as is assumed, when the sparsely peopled areas of ancient Europe were occupied exclusively by a population, still imperfectly represented by the Finns, the Lapps, and the Basques. Those are supposed to be surviving fragments of a once homogeneous population of Europe in prehistoric centuries. On this the great Aryan migration intruded in successive waves of Celtic, Slavic, Hellenic and Teutonic invaders, not without considerable intermixture of blood, to which is still traced the Melanochoï of Britain and western Europe. Such is the great ethnical revolution by which it is assumed that that continent was recolonised from the same Asiatic cradleland from whence India and Persia derived their ancient civilized and lettered races.

In the year 1493 began another ethnical revolution by which the Aryan, or Indo-European stock intruded, in ever increasing numbers, on a like aboriginal population of the New World. The disparity between the first Celtic or other Aryan immigrants into Europe, and the aborigines whom they encountered there was probably less than that which separated the first American colonists from the Red Indian savages whom they displaced. In both cases it was the meeting of civilised and cultured races with rude nomads whom they were prone to regard with an aversion or contempt very different from the repellent elements between conquering and subject nations in near equality to each other.

(*) Indian Migrations, p. 24.

The disparity, the later Anglo-admit of ready elements have most cultured of the sexes it takes place for of extensive is the same result race of half-breed less interesting alone, the descendants the remnants many of these a century the United States recognized. On September 24th, established the period, are, a form a permanent genes have been as among the or where the old Hudson endurance. of the community under favorable prairies, and common by mixed race. rude Aryan the territory the status of accordingly chiefly with two distinct the other the pers in the hybrid offspring powers of more than one land and this is nearly all when referred