

England, fighting as hard against the paganism they owed to the devil as against the forces of the Pope, whom he firmly believed to be His Satanic Majesty's eldest son. The learned doctor wrote concerning his charge: "The natives of the country now possessed by the New-Englanders had been forlorn and wretched heathen ever since their first herding here; and though we know not when or how these Indians first became inhabitants of this mighty continent, yet we may guess that probably the Devil decoyed those miserable salvages hither, in hopes that the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them".¹

I shall now close my little review, which is far from complete, by mentioning three authors whom I should have quoted in the beginning, had I followed anything like a chronological order. Their conclusions should carry all the more weight as they resulted from an exhaustive treatment of the question. The first is Hugo Grotius, who wrote as early as 1542; then there are Peter Albinus, whose tract was published in 1598, and George Hornius, whose book appeared in 1669. All of them wrote in Latin, but only my copy of Hornius is in the original idiom, both of the others being represented in my library by modern English translations.

Grotius' little work is entitled "On the Origin of the Native Races of America",² and is a plea for the Chinese origin of the Peruvians. The author unhesitatingly ascribes to that race Manco Capac, whom he quaintly calls Mancacapus.³ As to the North American Indians, he sees in them mere Norsemen,⁴ while the people south of Panama originated, according to him, in Java or Gilotus,⁵ whatever the latter country may be.

Albinus is less discriminating. In his treatise on foreign languages and unknown islands, he practically identifies most of the American nations with the Ethiopians.

As to Hornius, his treatment of the subject is considerably fuller. Instead of a mere dissertation in the shape of a tract, he wrote a book of 503 pages, *De Originibus americanis*, in which he evidently shows himself in favour of the Phœnicians as the ancestors of the American tribes.

Lastly, sick at heart, as it were, of so many conflicting opinions held by their predecessors in the field of science, many of the modern

¹ *Magnalia Christ. Amer.*, book I.

² Edinburgh, 1884.

³ P. 19. Another makes the same personage the son of Kublai Khan, the Mongol emperor (Wiseman, "Twelve Lectures", p. 86).

⁴ P. 10.

⁵ P. 18.