

colonists with the British women. Such a process of amalgamation is the inevitable result of a colonisation chiefly male, even where the difference is so extreme as between the white and the red or black races of the New World. But the Anglo-Saxon intruder and the native were on a par physically and intellectually; and while the former was pre-eminent in all warlike attributes, the latter excelled in the refinements of a civilisation borrowed both from the pagan Roman and the Christian missionary. There was nothing therefore to prevent a speedy and complete amalgamation. But if this was an admixture of a dolichocephalic with a brachycephalic race, the result should be a hybrid skull of intermediate form; whereas the modern Anglo-Saxon head is essentially longer than the continental Germanic type. This, therefore, seems to me to point to ethnical characteristics of the British Celt according with the indications already suggested by philological evidence; and so to lend some countenance to the idea that the Celtæ intruded on the brachycephalic barrow-builders of Britain, prior to the dawn of history, introduced among them the higher arts of the Aryan races, and themselves underwent the inevitable change consequent on an intermingling of intruding and native races.

The Anglo Saxon is a very modern insular intruder. It is now little more than thirteen centuries since he encroached as a stranger on the home of the native Britons. We may allow the latter an undisturbed occupation for more than double that time, and lengthen the period of their presence in central and north-western Europe, thereby carrying them far back into its prehistoric night; and still ample time will remain for Allophylian precursors. But, so far as the British Islands are concerned, the comparatively recent intrusion of, at least, the Belgæ, probably of the Cantii and Regni, if not also the Durotriges and Damnonii, and even, as some have maintained, of all the tribes to the south of the Brigantes, found in occupation by the first Roman invaders, is more or less clearly indicated. Britain, moreover, had not been so entirely isolated, prior to the era of Roman invasion as to justify any assumption of its undisturbed occupation by a single native race through all previous centuries. To Tacitus, it is obvious no such idea presented itself as the probable theory of British population in the first century, though historical evidence to the contrary was little more available to him than to us.

The revolution recently wrought in the opinions of archæologists and geologists relative to the antiquity of man, renders the idea of