Malaya, Polynesia and America". Further on he states that it "does not appear to be derived from any nation now existing".

A Dr. Williamson, who wrote the history of North Carolina, says none the less that "it can hardly be questioned that the Indians of South America [who incontestably belong to the same race] are descended from a class of the Hindoos, in the Southern parts of Asia".

Francis A. Allen declares that "an unbroken chain of antiquities... connects the American and Asiatic continents by way of Polynesia", and my friend, Prof. Charles Hill-Tout is tempted to include the Salish of British Columbia and the northwestern States of the American Union

in what he calls an Oceanic classification of peoples.⁵

As to Josiah Priest, he sees "a strong probability that not only Asiatic nations, very soon after the flood, but that also all along the different eras of time different races of men, such as Polynesians, Malays, Australians, Phœnicians, Egyptians, Romans, Israelites, Tartars, Scandinavians, Danes, Norwegians, Welsh and Scotch, have colonized different parts of the continent".

This is scarcely compromising, and such is the number of countries that author believes to have contributed to the peopling of America that he would be most unlucky, indeed, if he did not hit upon some

that did really have something to do therewith.

The same author is not so prudent when he attempts to show that "America was peopled before the flood, that it was the country of Noah, and the place where the ark was erected".

A friend of mine, Alphonse Gagnon, studied the origins of only part of that continent, and gave the result of his researches in a readable and well documented book, L'Amérique Précolombienne. Therein he is too shrewd to go so far back as the flood, and, after a close inspection of the prehistoric monuments of Central America, he is very much inclined to see in them the work of a Kuschite or Ethiopian people.⁵

I have reserved Cotton Mather's opinion for la bonne bouche. Dr. Mather was a zealous Protestant missionary to the Indians of New

"History of North Carolina", vol. I, p. 216.

^{1 &}quot;American Antiquities and Researches into the Origin and History of the Red Race", p. 431; New York, 1843.

² Ibid., p. 434.

^{*} Compte-Rendu du Congrès Internat. des Américanistes, p. 247; Copenhague, 1884. Dr. Richard King scems of the same opinion ("Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean", Vol. II, p. 33; London, 1836).

⁶ J. Roy, Anthropological Institute, p. 134; London, 1911. ⁶ "American Antiquities", Preface, p. iv; Albany, 1838.

⁷ Ibid.

^{*} L'Amérique Précolombienne; Québec, 1908.