

convex forehead and elongated occiput. Its dimensions are as follows, column (a).

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Longitudinal diameter.....	6.75 in.	7.50 in.	7.05 inches.
Parietal diameter (1).....	5.25 "	5.75 "	5.50 "
Frontal diameter.....	4.00 "	5.00 "	4.75 "
Vertical diameter.....	5.30 "	5.50 "	5.50 "
Intermastoid arch.....	12.50 "	13.50 "	13.50 "
Occipito-frontal arch.....	13.75 "	14.40 "	14.50 "
Horizontal circumference ...	19.26 "	21.00 "	20.75 "

The bones of the face and jaws are very small and delicate compared with those of the male skulls. This skull is in the Museum of the Natural History Society.

2. *Skull of a man*, perhaps aged 50 years. The vertex in this skull is not pyramidal but rounded, the forehead full and the superciliary ridges by no means prominent. The occiput less elongated than in No 1. The bones of the face are strong with prominent zygoma, and the lower jaw is very massive. The dimensions are as above, column (b).

This specimen also, with the rest of the skeleton, is in the Museum of the Natural History Society.

3. *Skull of an aged man*.—This is in general aspect like No. 2. Its dimensions are as above, column (c).

This skull is in the Museum of McGill College. Its form is illustrated in Figs 1, 2 and 3. (2)



Fig. 1.

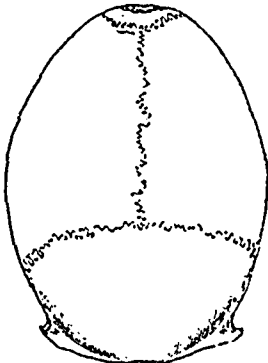


Fig. 2.

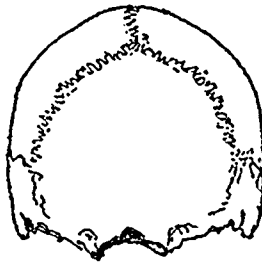


Fig. 3.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, Aboriginal Skull from site of a village at Montreal.

All of the above are dolichocephalic or elongated skulls, a form which Prof. Wilson has shewn to prevail among the Huron tribes, and which Retzius (3) maintains to be general in the Eastern Americans as distinguished from those of the West coast.

They exhibit a very respectable development of brain, especially in the male skulls, and they show the fallacy of the conclusions hastily adopted by some ethnologists as to the supposed distinctness in form of the American skull from that of the populations of the old world, and its supposed general brachycephalic type. Facts to be stated in the sequel show that these skulls must have belonged to an ancient and unmixed American people, and they are markedly characterised by the American type of face; but the brain case in form and dimensions differs little from types prevalent among European races.

(1) Greatest immediately above the squamous suture.  
 (2) The forehead in Fig. 2 is incorrectly shaded.  
 (3) Smithsonian Report 1859.

4. *Remains of articles of food*.—In and near the little hearths or ovens above mentioned, are numerous bones of animals, some in a condition sufficiently perfect to permit their determination. Among them are remains of the Bear, Beaver, Deer, Dog, Fox; of several fishes; especially the Cat-fish, Corvina and Sturgeon; and of birds. Shells of *Unio gibbosa*, the most common fresh water mussel in the St. Lawrence near Montreal, charred grains of Indian Corn and stones of the wild cherry, also occur.

5. *Earthen Vessels*.—These appear to have been of the usual form of those made by the aborigines, rounded below and rising with a graceful double curve toward the mouth, which is either round or square with prominent corners, the latter form giving a very elegant outline. For the general form I may refer to the figure and description of an Indian vase from the Ottawa in this Journal, Vol. 4, p. 188. The sides and bottom of these vessels are usually smooth, but in one or two instances are covered with square indentations giving a sort of netted pattern. (Fig. 4). The



Fig. 4.

mouths and necks are ornamented with depressed lines and notches variously arranged, with circles stamped on the clay, and with prints made by the point of the finger. The patterns are various and often very tasteful. A few of them are represented of half the actual dimensions in figs. 5 to 10. The material is clay mixed with sand, often well smoothed and finished, but without any glazing. Some pieces are well burned, and most of

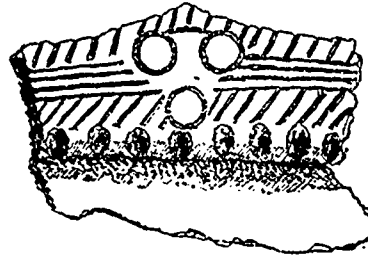


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

the fragments are blackened by long use, though some others seem quite fresh, as if not used at least for culinary purposes.

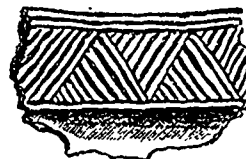


Fig. 7.

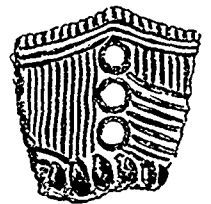


Fig. 8.

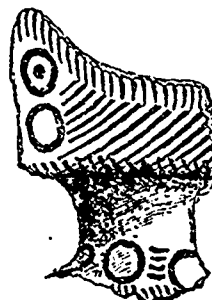


Fig. 9.

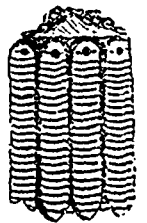


Fig. 10.

6. *Tobacco Pipes*.—Many fragments of these occur, all of clay