Report on the Department of Anthropology, at the Bradford Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1873.

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Source: *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 3 (1874), pp. 330-341

Published by: [Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland](#)

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- From the SOCIETY.—Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia. Vol. III, fasc. 3 and 4. 8vo.
- From the AUTHOR.—Tableau des Races de l'Inde Centrale. By M. Louis Rousselet. 8vo.
- From the SOCIETY.—Sitzungsberichte der physikalisch-medizinischen Societät zu Erlangen, 5 heft. 1872-3. 8vo.
- From the EDITOR.—La Revue Scientifique, Nos. 21, 22, and 23 1873. 4to.
- From the EDITOR.—Zeitschrift für Ethnologie; fünfter Jahrgang, 1873. 8vo.
- From the Rev. M. P. CLIFFORD, D.D.—Terra Incognita; or, the Convents of the United Kingdom. By John Nicholas Murphy. 8vo.

The author read the following report :

REPORT on the DEPARTMENT of ANTHROPOLOGY, at the BRADFORD MEETING of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, 1873. By F. W. RUDLER, Secretary of the Department.

FULLY recognised as one of the great Departments of Biological Science, Anthropology has for the last few years taken an undisputed position in the proceedings of the British Association. At the recent meeting, this position was well maintained and the interest of our science ably supported under one of the distinguished Vice-Presidents of this Institute. Whilst the general Section of Biology was placed under the presidency of Dr. Allman, F.R.S., the special Department of Anthropology, was presided over by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.; and it is only fair to state at the beginning of this Report, that the successful issue of the proceedings in our department, was in great measure due to the ability and courtesy with which the duties of the chair were discharged. On the last day of the meeting, when Dr. Beddoe was unavoidably absent, the chair was occupied by Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Section.

Anthropology was further represented at Bradford by the following members of this Institute, many of whom lent their aid, by serving on the committee and by taking an active part in the public discussions; namely:—Mr. H. G. Bohn, F.R.G.S.; Mr. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A.; Mr. Hyde Clarke; Mr. Moncure Conway; Dr. Barnard Davis, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S.; Mr. John Evans, F.R.S.; Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.; Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D.; Mr. J. Heywood, F.R.S.; Dr. J. Hooker, C.B., F.R.S.; Prof. T. McK. Hughes, M.A.; Dr. Richard King; Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., F.R.S.; Mr. M. Moggridge; Dr. Muirhead; Mr. J. S. Phené, F.S.A.; Mr. W.

Spottiswoode, F.R.S.; Dr. Struthers; Mr. R. H. Tiddeman, M.A.; Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S.; Mr. C. Staniland Wake, and Mr. T. Wright, M.A.

The duties of the secretaryship had been deputed to Mr. J. H. Lamprey and to the Reporter; but it unfortunately happened that Mr. Lamprey was unable to attend the meeting.

All the departments of Section D were accommodated in the rooms of the Church Institute, the large lecture-hall being given up to the Anthropological Department. The meetings of this department were held on the Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday of the Association week.

In opening the proceedings, Dr. Beddoe gained for our science much local interest by taking for the subject of his address—the Anthropology of Yorkshire. It appears that the earliest inhabitants, whose remains are to be distinctly recognised at the present day, may be referred to the Neolithic age. To judge from the evidence of certain tumuli, these neolithic folk were a people of moderate or rather short stature, with long and narrow heads, who buried their dead, with sanguinary rites, beneath barrows of long ovoid form. This type of tumulus, however, is much less common than the round barrow of the succeeding bronze age. But it should be remarked, that according to some local authorities, no distinctive race-characters can be established between the builders of the two kinds of barrow. The round barrows, plentifully distributed over the Yorkshire Wolds and the Cleveland Hills, contain either burnt or unburnt bodies, accompanied in many cases by arrow-heads of flint, in rarer cases with weapons and ornaments of bronze. The bronze-using builders of these round barrows seem to have been a tall and stalwart people, with harsh bony features, and a rather short and broad skull, of considerable capacity. Both types of cranium find their representatives in the present population; that of the long barrow being much rarer, however, than that of the round barrow. Dr. Beddoe is disposed to refer the round type to the Brigantes and Parisii—the two tribes of British Kelts known to have occupied Yorkshire prior to the Norman Conquest.

That Conquest seems to have exerted but little ethnological influence on the population. Without denying that vestiges of Roman blood are yet traceable in certain parts of the country, Dr. Beddoe believes that the intensity of Roman colonisation has been over-rated by certain authorities, and that it was not, from its very nature, likely to leave any permanent impress on the people whom it temporarily affected.

Respecting the succeeding Anglian conquest but little is known. Judging from the skulls found at Lamel Hill, near

York, this form of cranium was not remarkably fine, and was certainly not superior to the ancient British type. But the Anglian is hardly known as distinct from the Scandinavian type which ultimately overlaid it.

Great ethnological importance must, of course, be attached to the Danish Invasion. It is well known that Danes and Norwegians came over in considerable numbers and settled in Yorkshire, where their influence may still be traced in the dialect and especially in the local nomenclature. The distribution of place-names seems to show that the Danish element was irregularly distributed; some parts, such as Cleveland, being remarkably rich in Danish names.

Yorkshire, with certain parts of the adjacent counties, was visited with unexampled severity during the Norman Invasion; and ethnological changes, more or less marked, may have been thus brought about in some parts of the country. Subsequently to the Norman Conquest, no ethnological element of importance has at any time been imported into the locality.

In describing the present inhabitants of Yorkshire, Dr. Beddoe followed Prof. Phillips in recognising three distinct types; (1.) Tall, large-boned people, with long faces, fair or florid complexion, blue or grey eyes, and light-brown or reddish hair. (2.) Robust, oval-faced people, with a somewhat embrowned, florid complexion, brown or grey eyes, and brown or reddish hair. (3.) Shorter and smaller folk, with short round faces, embrowned complexion, and very dark eyes and hair. Prof. Phillips ascribes the first and second types to a Scandinavian, and the third to a Romano-British, or perhaps an Iberian origin. Dr. Beddoe is inclined to regard the first type as Norwegian rather than Anglian; the second as Anglian rather than Norse, and Norse rather than British; whilst the third is of more doubtful origin, and may be made up of many different elements—such as Iberian, Brito-Keltic, Roman, Breton, and French.

A wide range of personal observation, supplemented by information derived from his local correspondents, enabled Dr. Beddoe to offer some comparative observations on the physical anthropology of Yorkshire. It appears that the width of the head is rather greater in this county than in other parts of Britain. The hair is, on the average, lighter, but dull shades prevail. In the rural districts the people are remarkably tall and stalwart, but they are rapidly degenerating in the towns. A sketch of the moral and intellectual characters of the typical Yorkshireman brought the address to a conclusion.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted, that the excellent example set by the chairman, of discussing questions of local interest, was not followed by other contributors. To the end of the

meeting, this address remained the sole communication devoted to local anthropology.

Most anthropologists will remember, that at the Brighton meeting, a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing and publishing brief forms of instructions for travellers, ethnologists, and other anthropological observers. On behalf of this committee, Colonel Lane Fox, who had acted as secretary, presented a preliminary Report, accompanied by specimens of the work already executed. Soon after the appointment of this committee, two exploring expeditions were despatched from this country to Africa; and at the instance of the Royal Geographical Society, a body of anthropological instructions was drawn up by certain members of the committee, and issued to the officers in command. But as these instructions were prepared under pressure of only a few days' notice, and had reference solely to African exploration, it was considered that they did not fully meet the objects for which the committee had been appointed. Under these circumstances, the responsibility of their publication was undertaken personally by Colonel Lane Fox.

Ignoring then the small volume of African instructions, the real work of the committee has been that of preparing an elaborate system of notes and queries distributed under one hundred heads, and arranged in three groups, relating, (1) to the constitution of man, (2) to culture, and (3) to miscellaneous questions bearing on anthropology. The preparation of these instructions has been undertaken by some of the most eminent authorities on the respective subjects; and most of these contributors have by this time completed their work, much of which is already in type. But at the date of the meeting, the printing had not sufficiently advanced to justify the withdrawal of the sum placed at the disposal of the committee, and the grant was, therefore, allowed to lapse. It must be a matter of congratulation to all, that this committee has been re-appointed, and that a new grant, extending to £50, instead of £25, has been placed at its disposal. It is estimated that this sum will cover all expenses of publication, and it may now be confidently expected that the work will appear at an early date.

Turning from these official communications to the main body of papers, the first on the Bradford list was the contribution of a lady. Miss A. Buckland, of Bath, presented a paper on "The Serpent in connection with Primitive Metallurgy"; but as this communication has been transferred to the Institute, it is almost needless to reproduce the writer's arguments. It may be sufficient then, to say, that Miss Buckland's object was to trace a connection between the worship of the serpent and a knowledge of metals; to show, in fact, that the serpent-worshipping Tura-

nian races of the East were the earliest workers in metals. Not that they were acquainted with the art of smelting metals from their ores, but they seem to have discovered certain metals which occur more or less abundantly in a native state. These serpent-worshipers are also credited with some knowledge of mining and of agriculture, and appear to have been acquainted with precious stones. From an extensive study of legendary and monumental evidence, the authoress is led to believe that such knowledge was derived in some way through the instrumentality of the serpent, which therefore came to be revered as a benefactor of humanity.

In a paper entitled: "A True Cerebral Theory necessary to Anthropology," by Dr. J. Kaines, M.A., it was argued that anthropology must needs remain incomplete as a science, until phrenology shall have acquired positivity. The writer maintained that phrenology, being based on physiology, was the only *de facto* science of mind, and that other so-called sciences of mind, based on theological and metaphysical data, were essentially unscientific. After reviewing the labours of Gall and his followers, Dr. Kaines showed in what manner the phrenological system had been regarded by many eminent thinkers and physiologists, giving especial prominence to the views of Auguste Comte.

More than twenty years' residence as a missionary in the Island of Mangaia, one of the Hervey group, gave considerable value to some notes on the ethnology of these islands, by the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill. A belt of coral-limestone, surrounding the interior of Mangaia, rises gradually at a distance from the beach, and presents a perpendicular escarpment towards the interior. This coral rock is perforated by numerous caverns, which have been used as habitations, refuges, and cemeteries. The author had explored a great number of these limestone caves, and exhibited examples of the human bones which he had procured from the stalagmite. Mr. Gill expressed his belief that the Hervey Islands, and indeed all the eastern Pacific Isles, had been peopled in comparatively recent times, and some generations later than Tahiti and the neighbouring islands. According to the author, the colonisation of the Hervey group may not date back beyond five or six centuries. After the reading of this paper, Mr. Gill exhibited and described a highly interesting collection of stone implements, and other objects of ethnological significance, collected during his residence in Polynesia.

A profusion of admirably-executed diagrams lent a good deal of attraction to Mr. Phené's paper, on "An Age of Colossi." After calling attention to the inhabitants of what he described as the three great centres of Colossi—the Egyptian, the Malayan,

and the Pre-Mayan or Mexican—the author pointed to certain characters which their works possessed in common. Among the most prominent of these features were the occurrence of the pyramid, the obelisk, the monolith, and the elevated platform, in their architecture; and the delineation of colossal emblems of man, birds, and reptiles. The worship of the sun was also said to be common in these widely-separated centres. The Greeks and Romans were not originators of colossi, but merely elaborated the crude ideas derived from Egypt. In referring to the remains of colossi in Britain, Mr. Phené took occasion to correct the interpretation frequently placed upon Cæsar's description of the way in which the Gauls sacrificed their human victims. From the use of the word *contexta* applied to the large figures in human form, it had been supposed that they were huge wicker images which were filled with victims, and then set a-fire. But Mr. Phené maintained that the figures were merely arenas or spaces marked out in the shape of a man, and fenced round with osiers. The gigantic figure carved in the chalk at Wilmington, in Sussex, is believed to be one of these sacrificial arenas. In consequence of Mr. Phené's exertions, the Wilmington giant is about to be restored; and the Duke of Devonshire, who has kindly consented to this restoration, has aided the work by a liberal donation.

To Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., the department was indebted for a valuable paper, "On the Relation of Morality to Religion in the Early Phases of Civilisation." Most savages possess some amount of theology and some amount of ethics, but the one may be quite independent of the other. The animistic religion of the lowest races at the present day, as that of the Australian, is said to be destitute of any moral element; and Mr. Tylor inferred, that during the earliest phases of culture in prehistoric times, and perhaps for a long period of history, religion and morals were essentially distinct agents, not derived from the same source, not operating in the same way, not enforced by the same authority. The author sought to show how, in the course of civilisation, a coalescence was brought about between morality and religion; how an ethnical theology came to be evolved from an unethical system. In illustration of his argument, the author traced in detail the history of the connection between religious rites and the institution of marriage. There seems to be little doubt that marriage was originally nothing more than a civil compact, the bride being obtained either peacefully or hostilely, by contract or by capture, but without any of the religious ceremonies which are commonly associated with marriage in more advanced stages of civilisation. On the other hand, the history of medicine exemplifies the way in which religion can be sepa-

rated from an institution with which it has long been connected. In the lowest stages of culture, disease is commonly referred to the influence of evil spirits, and priestly exorcism is consequently the only recognised cure; but as civilisation has advanced, the causes of disease have been rationally studied, and the healing craft has therefore been transferred from the sorcerer to the man of science. These examples tend to show how morality might become associated with religion, although the two agencies may have been originally distinct. The present paper was an original attempt to determine in what manner, and at what period in the history of civilisation, such an amalgamation was effected. This communication was certainly one of the most notable on the Bradford list, and it is to be hoped that its author will transfer it to the Institute.

Some "Remarks on Ethnic Psychology" were presented to the department, by Mr. R. Dunn, F.R.C.S. In a paper which the author read at the Cambridge Meeting, in 1862, he insisted on the importance of carefully studying the cerebral organisation of the typical modifications of man, with the view of elucidating their characteristic psychological differences. Believing that psychical peculiarities are correlated with differences in the organisation of the brain, Mr. Dunn again urged the necessity of such comparative studies, and dwelt at length on the labours of Gratiolet. At the same time he regretted that more had not been done by other observers, in carefully comparing and contrasting the structure of the brain in different races. This paper will probably be submitted to the Institute; but it may be remarked that, in the course of the discussion, Dr. Beddoe did not fail to point out the new direction which such studies are likely to take, through the recent investigations of certain German physiologists, and especially through those of Prof. Ferrier on the localisation of the functions of the brain.

Two philological papers, which we may hope to have an opportunity of hearing in this room during the present Session, were read by Mr. Hyde Clarke. One of these was "On the Comparative Chronology of the Migrations of Man in America in relation to Comparative Philology"; and the other was "On the Prehistoric Names of Weapons." In the former communication the author proposed the basis of a chronology of migrations from the old to the new world in prehistoric times. He concluded that America possessed no indigenous or aboriginal language, grammar, mythology, or culture; but that these were derived from the old world. The earliest epoch of migration proposed by the author was that of the Pygmæan races, having languages allied to the Mincopie of the Andaman Islands.

In discussing the names of weapons, Mr. Hyde Clarke cited,

from the languages of India, West Africa, the Americas and Australia, examples of the biliteral roots, *bk*, *bn*, *kn* and *dm*, applied to arrow and dart, knife, axe or hatchet, spear or lance. Passing to the later trilateral epoch, allusion was made to the fanciful resemblance of weapons to the tongue in the act of darting; examples of this are furnished by the words *Degen* and *Tongue*, *Lancea* and *Lingua*, *Gladius* and *Glotta*.

For several years past the Geological Section has regularly received reports from the Kent's Cavern Committee, which was appointed at the Bath Meeting in 1864, and is still carrying on the systematic exploration of this cave. The results of their work, although submitted year by year to the geologists, have always had great interest to the anthropologists. Hence Mr. Pengelly was warmly welcomed in our department, when he came forward with a paper on the "Flint and Chert Implements found in Kent's Cavern, near Torquay." The main object of this communication was to show that the cave offered evidence of occupation by man at two distinct eras. The sequence of the deposits in this cave, and the character of the remains which they respectively contain, are now well known. The layer of "black mould" in the uppermost part of the floor yielded remains which were comparatively modern: the flint implements were merely flakes and strike-a-lights, and the associated organic remains were all of recent species. Mr. Pengelly suggested that the period represented by this black mould might be appropriately called the *ovine* period, since the remains of sheep are restricted to this deposit. Passing over the subjacent layer of "granular stalagmite," and the local deposit called the "black band," another bed, of mechanical origin, is reached; this is a layer of reddish loam with fragments of limestone, known as the "cave-earth." It has yielded ovoid and tongue-shaped implements of flint and chert, fashioned from flakes which have been produced artificially. These stone implements were associated with certain objects of bone, and with the remains of extinct mammals, among which those of the cave-hyæna were the most characteristic; hence the period of the cave-earth has been termed the *hyænine* period. Separated by a floor of "crystalline stalagmite," comes a yet lower cave-deposit, known as the "breccia." This has yielded a number of rude flint implements formed direct from flint nodules and not from flakes; moreover there were no bone objects in this layer. The mammalian remains from this deposit were exclusively those of the bear; and the breccia is consequently taken to represent an *ursine* period, prior to the advent of the hyæna. The greater rarity and the ruder form of the stone implements of the breccia point to an earlier phase of civilisation than that of the cave-

earth ; and as the two deposits are separated by a thick layer of stalagmite, it is inferred that the corresponding periods must have been separated by a wide interval of time. The value of Mr. Pengelly's communication was duly recognised by the committee, who recommended that it should be printed *in extenso* in the Annual Report.

Although this was the only communication on cavern researches made direct to the department, yet it should be mentioned that the caverns in the mountain limestone of Craven received some share of attention. The Victoria Cave, near Settle, which is now being systematically explored by a committee of the British Association, was visited, at the close of the meeting, by a party of members under the guidance of Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S. A select party had previously visited this cave, at the invitation of Mr. Birkbeck, of Settle. Another of the general excursions was made to Ingleborough Cavern, under the conduct of Prof. T. Mc K. Hughes, M.A., and Mr. R. H. Tiddeman, M.A. In this cavern, the visitors had an opportunity of examining the stalagmitic deposit known as the "jockey cap," on which Mr. Dawkins has recently made some observations respecting the rate of the growth of stalagmite.

Returning to the list of papers, we notice a short communication from Dr. J. Sinclair Holden, descriptive of what he believed to be "a hitherto undescribed Neolithic Implement," illustrated by specimens of the implement in question. It is formed from a flat flint flake by chipping a semi-circular piece out of its margin, the edge of which is bevelled and finely serrated. Specimens have been found by the Earl of Antrim and by the author in several dolmens in Antrim. Dr. Holden believed it to have been used as a saw, and suggested that it might have been of service in sawing notches on a round stick, or in notching arrowshafts to aid in securing the barb. Specimens of the implement will probably be submitted to the Institute at an early date.

A horn and certain bones found in a cutting in a street at Maidenhead were exhibited by Dr. Moffat. They were embedded in flint gravel at a depth of about six feet from the surface. The horn exhibited certain cuts, some of which appear to have been made for the purpose of separating the horn from the skull, and Dr. Moffat suggested that these had been made with a metal tool. Mr. Boyd Dawkins expressed his opinion that the horn belonged to an ox intermediate between the *urus* and *Bos longifrons*.

Some stone implements, collected by Mr. C. B. Brown during the geological survey of British Guiana, were exhibited and described by the reporter.

During last year's session of the Italian Anthropological and Ethnological Society, presided over by Prof. Mantegazza, a paper was brought forward by Prof. Gennarelli, with the view of proving the existence of a race of red men in Northern Africa and Southern Europe in pre-historic times. Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael contributed to the Department an analysis of this paper, and of the discussion which it excited. Gennarelli's theory is based partly on legendary and partly on monumental evidence. In Egyptian hieroglyphics and on Etruscan pottery representations of men are invariably coloured red, whilst those of women are of a lighter shade. As a consequence of the discussion of this subject, a committee composed of some of the most eminent Italian anthropologists, archæologists, and philologists, has been appointed for the purpose of studying the primitive races of Italy.

It is not long since Mr. Park Harrison, M.A., read before this Institute a paper "on the Artificial Enlargement of the Ear-lobe," in which he traced this custom from the west of India to the Continent of America. Having extended his observations on such coincidences in widely-separated localities, Mr. Harrison brought to Bradford a general paper, in which he dealt with the wide question of "The Passage of Eastern Civilisation across the Pacific." The object of this communication was to show that not only the practice of distending the ear, but a number of other customs, might be traced from the old world, in an almost direct line across the Pacific to the shores of America. The similarity of customs was, in many cases, too striking to be referred merely to accidental coincidences, and the author maintained that it indicated actual intercourse. Mr. Harrison's observations related chiefly to the islands in the eastern half of the Pacific, especially to Easter Island. According to local tradition, a chief reached Easter Island ages ago from Oparo, an island more than two thousand miles to the west. Now Capt. Powell has shown that there is a drift-current flowing eastwards, caused by winds which at certain seasons blow in a direction contrary to that of the trades, and that this current after sweeping round Easter Island is deflected northwards. The author argued that such a current might carry canoes from the west to Easter Island, and that a boat starting from this island might be carried in a north-easterly direction and landed on the coast of Peru, in the neighbourhood of Truxillo. This migration would well accord with certain South American traditions.

Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., contributed a paper, or rather delivered an address, "on the Northern Range of the Iberians in Europe." After describing the characters of the Iberian, Basque, or Euskarian peoples, he examined their geographical

distribution from the historical point of view. In the Iberic Peninsula, two ethnological elements were recognised—a northern or Iberian, and a southern or Keltic; the fusion between the two being indicated by the term Keltiberi. In France, at the time of its conquest by the Romans, the Iberic element was represented by the Aquitani, who were separated by a broad Keltic band from the allied Ligurians on the borders of the Mediterranean. In Britain, the Iberians were represented by the Silures of Wales, whilst the greater part of the island was occupied by a Keltic population, although the Belgæ had settled in some of the maritime regions. So in Ireland, the dark-haired inhabitants of the south-west were said to be of Iberian descent, whilst most of the island was peopled by Kelts. This distribution of the Iberians in patches scattered through Ireland, Wales, France and Spain—lands of Iberians, isolated by seas of Kelts—went to show that at one time the Iberic peoples were probably distributed over the entire area, and had been driven westward by the Kelts. According to Mr. Dawkins, this conclusion was confirmed by a study of the contents of bone-caverns and tumuli; indeed the evidence from this source tended to prove that in the neolithic age the Iberians extended as far north as Oban and as far east as Belgium, and that the caves of the Iberic peninsula were also occupied by similar people. The author then traced the westward route by which the Iberians probably passed from Asia into Europe; and finally touched on the relation of the Iberians to the Etruscans.

Dr. Beddoe, although unavoidably absent when Mr. Dawkins brought this subject forward, contributed to the discussion by transmitting a written note on the Iberian question.

In view of our political relations with the west coast of Africa, Mr. Hyde Clarke read some notes "On the Ashantee and Fantee Languages." A great variety of languages are concentrated on the coast of Africa, and as they belong chiefly to earlier stocks, they offer evidence of successive migrations into the district. The Ashantee is closely related to the Fantee, and these two languages, with the Dzellana, were classified with the Corean, to the north-west of China, whilst the Chetemacha was assigned as a North American branch.

Mr. Hyde Clarke also took occasion to make some remarks on a valuable Report on "Bushman Researches," by Dr. Bleek. A copy of this report had been received by the Department, but it was decided that, as the document was in the form of printed matter, it could not be read as an original communication. Nevertheless the value of these materials for anthropological investigations was fully recognised, and was well explained to the meeting by Mr. Hyde Clarke.

In the foregoing retrospect of the proceedings at Bradford, the several communications have been noticed precisely in the order in which they were taken at the meeting. It will be observed that in several cases papers of a like character were not grouped together. This arose not from any oversight, but from sheer inability on the part of the officers to classify the subjects. Although the rules of the Association now require that all papers be sent in before a certain date prior to the meeting, this rule was so far neglected that comparatively few of the papers were in the secretary's hands at the commencement of the meeting. To avoid the recurrence of this inconvenience, the reporter ventures to urge on future contributors the desirableness of strictly adhering to the new rules, and of forwarding their communications as early as possible, in order that arrangements may be made for appropriating each day to a special subject, or to a group of kindred subjects. Such an arrangement must obviously react to the benefit of those who contribute memoirs, since it would tend to draw together an appreciative audience specially interested in the subjects under notice, whilst the discussions would thus become more systematised and less discursive than when they range over a desultory list of papers.

On the motion of Mr. Brabrook, seconded by Mr. Hyde Clarke, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Rudler for his Report, and for his services to Anthropology, as sole Secretary to the Department at the Bradford Meeting.

DR. G. W. LEITNER, Principal of the Government College of Lahore, gave an account of the SIAH POSH KAFIRS, a race inhabiting Kafirstan, in the Hindu Kush, and supposed to be a Macedonian Colony.

DR. G. W. Leitner spoke as follows : Before I come to the subject which interests us this evening, I think it necessary to refer to the action which the Society took four years ago in a matter which indirectly bears upon it.

In 1869, it will be remembered several societies, especially the Anthropological, the Ethnological, and Philological, addressed the Secretary of State for India on the subject of prolonging my leave in this country,* with a view of elaborating the material

* The following is the Copy of a Memorial by the Philological Society of London to the Secretary of State for India, sent November, 1869.

MY LORD DUKE,—The Philological Society having been informed that Dr. G. W. Leitner, the Principal of the College at Lahore, is at present on leave in England, and being aware that it is his intention to complete his