

On the motion of Dr. SEEMANN, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the Earl of Zetland, and to those who had assisted Dr. Hunt and Mr. Tate in their explorations.

The PRESIDENT, having resumed the chair, announced that the Council had found that the finances of the Society, in consequence principally of the heavy expenses incurred in the publication of their works, were not in so satisfactory a state as at the last anniversary meeting; and he begged to state that, unless they elected a considerable number of Fellows before the next anniversary, there would not be that favourable balance to present as on the last occasion. He felt assured it was only necessary to mention that fact, to induce every one to exert himself to increase their numbers.

The meeting then adjourned.

DECEMBER 5TH, 1865.

JAMES HUNT, ESQ., PH.D., F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

THE minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The names of the following newly-elected members were announced:—James Bain, Esq., 3, Park-terrace, Glasgow; Henry Jules Blanc, Esq., M.D. Paris, M.R.C.S.E., Abyssinia; Sydney L. Blanchard, Esq., Arundel Club, W.C.; S. Phillips Day, Esq., M.A., 1, New Millman-street, Guildford-street, W.C.; Frederick Green, Esq., 17, Stratford-place, W.; Captain H. G. Gridley, Esq., M.P., 26, Wilton-crescent, W.; Thomas Moreton Johnson, Esq., Mostyn-cottage, Merton, Surrey; William Lawson, Esq., Brayton, Cumberland; the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot., 19, Coleshill-street, Eaton-square; Joseph Stevens, Esq., Belford-lodge, Clapham-road; Thomas Wade, Esq., H.M. Secretary of Legation, Peking.

The following presents were announced, and thanks were voted to the respective donors:—

Psychoneurology, by R. T. Stothard, Esq. (the author). Merlin the Enchanter and Merlin the Bard, by D. W. Nash, Esq. (the author). Cast of head of native Australian (H. Brookes, Esq., F.A.S.L.) Eichthal; De l'usage pratique de la langue Grecque; Maltebrun, Anniversary address to the Paris Geographical Society; Mortillet, Les Terramares de Reggianais (by Dr. Hunt). Belzoni, Travels in Egypt; Bowring, Siam (by S. Edwin Collingwood, Esq., F.A.S.L.)

Dr. BEDDOE read a paper "On the Evidence of Phenomena in the West of England to the Permanence of Anthropological Types," of which the following is an abstract. The entire paper will be inserted in the second volume of the Society's Memoirs:—

"The paper was based mainly on certain tables, shewing the birth-places, and the colours of the hair and eyes, in upwards of 4,000 persons, whom he had had opportunities of observing in the course of his hospital practice at Bristol. These tables shewed a great prevalence of dark hair and eyes among the Welsh, and of dark hair, often coupled

with light eyes, among the Irish and the Keltic people of the west of England. The natives of portions of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire were more frequently light-haired; and those of Bristol occupied an intermediate position. These facts might, the author thought, be pretty easily accounted for on the theory of permanence of chromatic type; but would hardly lend themselves to any other doctrine; though he allowed that the eyes were rather more frequently dark in the natives of the towns, than they should have been according to his theory. He reserved the evidence derived from the skull-forms for a subsequent paper."

THE PRESIDENT, after having proposed the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Beddoe for his interesting paper, proceeded to observe that it was a paper of great value to those who study man as a science without limiting their consideration to race. It was an interesting question connected with the progress of civilisation and its effects, whatever they might be, to determine the difference of the type between those who live in large towns and those who dwell in the country. Dr. Beddoe was one of the most careful observers of the present day, and the results of his extended observations were placed in a tabular form at the end of the paper; they were most important, but they had not been read, as it would have been impossible to understand them on mere perusal, for they required attentive examination. They extended over a large area in the course of his hospital practice, and would be found of great value. It would be impossible on that occasion to go into all the questions that had been raised in the paper, and he (the President) hardly thought that Dr. Beddoe had put forth the opinion he advocated—that the Teutonic tribes were fairer than the Britons—as more than a speculation. There had been little evidence adduced to support such an assertion. It might, on further examination, prove to be true, but such a conclusion could only be arrived at by extended observations made in the same manner as those of Dr. Beddoe, and he hoped that that gentleman's good example would be followed by other anthropologists in this country.

MR. WALKER said he had taken great interest in the paper, but he considered further information was required before they could decide what had been the influence of the Teutonic invaders, especially in the west of England. In South Wales, it had been observed, the hair of the people was darker and more curly than in other parts of the country, and that they resembled somewhat the natives of Spain; from which country it had been supposed they derived their origin. He had been much struck with the number of dark complexions he had seen in that part of the country, for it was known that the aboriginal natives of Britain were fair. There would be little doubt of distinctive differences; the only doubt in his mind was, how far the cause of the difference could be traced, and whether it was attributable to difference of race. The effect of the Teutonic invasion was far from general, as an indication of which he mentioned that the people of Wiltshire spoke Welsh for four hundred or five hundred years after that period. Admitting the fact that the distinctions noted in the paper exist, it still

would remain an open question whether the difference was attributable to difference of race or to local causes.

Mr. CARTER BLAKE said he would only advert to one little point in the very able paper of Dr. Beddoe, touching on comparative anthropology, on which he begged to ask a question ; though it was, perhaps deviating from the exact topic of the paper. He hoped Dr. Beddoe would be able to tell something about the introduction of Flemish blood into Wales within the historic period of Milford Haven ; and whether there is any real difference between the complexions of the people in that part of Wales and the coloured boundary line in Berghaus's atlas ; whether, in short, there is a marked apparent distinction between the supposed Flemings and the ancient Silures. He should further wish to know whether in the differences of the complexions of the people in the districts named in the paper Dr. Beddoe could correlate that distinction with the distribution of the British tribes who inhabited that district.

Dr. SEEMANN observed that the author of the paper might have added to the inhabitants of towns who have darker complexions than those of the surrounding country the city of Hanover, where the contrast between the two is very remarkable. As it appeared doubtful what were the complexions and colour of the hair of the invading Saxons, he thought some information on the subject might be derived from existing proverbs and prejudices. It was a curious fact that among the Germans there is a great prejudice against red hair, while in Spain the contrary sentiment prevails ; and he thought that if the majority of the Saxons had had red hair those who inhabit the country they came from would not taunt those who had hair of that colour.

Dr. CAPLIN felt indebted to Dr. Beddoe for his interesting communication, but he should like to see some useful deductions drawn from the distinctions of colour that he had noticed. It had been asserted by some authors that people who have different complexions possess different mental and physical characteristics, and are liable to different diseases, and he should be glad to hear whether there be any truth in such opinions.

Mr. NAPIER considered the kind of hair highly important as an indication of general character ; but, in considering that question, it would be requisite to take into consideration the texture of the hair as well as the colour. Black hair, if coarse, was very different in its anthropological indication from fine black hair. Those persons who have coarse black hair have generally a vigorous temperament, but those who have thin black hair are the reverse. With respect to the alleged difficulty of rearing fair children, he differed from Dr. Beddoe ; for, if not too fair—approaching to the albino—a fair complexion he considered was generally accompanied with strength and vigour. The most vigorous men and children had light strong hair. They might not be so fit to contend with a tropical climate, but they get on better in our country. It must be observed, however, that persons with very coarse black hair have generally much physical power. He had noticed that different texture of the hair is accompanied with different styles of features. Those who have strongly marked features generally have

black coarse hair. The reverse is the case when the hair is fine ; for then the features are mostly small and delicate. With regard to the term melancholic temperament, which had been used by Dr. Beddoe, he should like to know its meaning. If it signified melancholy disposition, Lavater had given a figure of such a person in which the features had a marked melancholy expression and such a disposition was generally accompanied with black hair. He objected to the term melancholic temperament, because it conveyed no definite meaning. A bilious temperament, which partly includes melancholic, but not exactly, he considered a preferable term. With respect to the influence of town life on the complexion and colour of the hair, he thought that it had not much to do with the change of colour, and that the colour of the hair had not much to do with the temperament, which was more associated with the texture than with the colour of the hair. Colours, he thought, were somewhat significant of character in other parts of living creation, in which black hair generally indicated power. That observation applied to all animals, and even to fruit, the dark coloured having most strength and flavour ; and even among the black races of men there was much physical power.

MR. RICHARD LEE dissented from the opinion that persons with black hair are better calculated to bear change of climate, than those who have light hair, and asserted that persons with light hair can adapt themselves to the change better than those whose hair is black. He took exception also to Mr. Napier's assertion that the difference in the colour of the hair, indicates difference in energy. All nations who have shown the greatest energy he contended were fair-haired people. He adduced the Chinese as contradicting the opinion that dark and coarse haired people are more energetic than those with fair and fine hair ; for the Chinese have generally dark and coarse hair, yet are most torpid. The American tribes of Indians and the aboriginal Australians were also adduced as contradicting Mr. Napier's opinion. The latter people were of one origin, yet the hair of the different tribes was of all descriptions, excepting as to colour, and was of all kinds of texture. He should be glad if data could be found whereon to place this question on a more satisfactory basis.

MR. J. MEYER HARRIS said his experience was completely opposed to the assertion of Mr. Napier, that persons with dark hair could bear a hot climate better than those who had fair complexions and light hair. He spoke particularly as to red hair, for he knew that persons with hair of that colour stand a hot climate better than those who have dark hair, and in making his selection of men to go to Africa, he always preferred those with red hair.

MR. S. EDWIN COLLINGWOOD corroborated Mr. Harris's opinion by mentioning one instance of a gentlemen with fair complexion who had resided in good health for twenty years on the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, while all his friends there died.

DR. BEDDOE replied to the remarks on his paper. With regard to Mr. Watkins's observations about the people of Wiltshire he did not mean in his paper to say that they were pure Saxons, but merely that the Teutonic race preponderated in some parts, and that there was

considerable difference in the appearance of the people in different districts. At Calne, gray eyes and dark hair are prevalent; about Wilton, the people are fair, and have the Teutonic form of head; at Southampton, the type is fairer than among the majority of the people of Wiltshire, and on approaching the focus of the Saxon invasion, Teutonic resemblances become stronger. Mr. Blake had asked whether the differences he had observed had any relation to the differences that might have existed between the Belgæ and the Dobuni. He was not prepared to say he had found such differences. Both north and south of the Belgic frontier there was a mingling of dark and fair. Mr. Rowland Williams had said of the people of S.W. Wiltshire, that neither Saxons nor Celts, but pre-Celtic he thought them; and if there were any relics of the Belgæ, they would be found there. With respect to the characteristics of the people of Milford Haven, he had seen few of them: the Teutonic type did occur there, and the natives all testified to the distinction of race: but judging from the family names he did not think the prior Welsh population had been completely expelled. As to the prevalence of diseases among people of distinct complexions, he had paid some attention to that subject, but he considered it was one that belonged rather to medical science than to anthropology. In an article in the *British Medical Journal*, two years ago, he had expressed the opinion that consumption is not more prevalent among fair-haired persons than among those with black hair. Those who were least liable to that disease he thought were persons whose hair is of an intermediate colour. Cancer generally attacks persons with black hair, while light haired individuals are most liable to skin diseases. With regard to the term melancholic temperament, he meant by it to express something answering to the description given of it by the ancients, and it was generally accompanied with black or dark hair and a dark complexion, hypochondriacs being often found in that class. Sanguine people (who are often red-haired), on the contrary, often go on suffering, even to the point of death, without making any complaint; and it is difficult to make them comprehend that they are in danger. Whether fair-haired people adapt themselves to change of climate better than those who have dark hair, is a question of extreme importance and should be carefully investigated. He must confess he had heard the opinions that had been expressed on the subject with some surprise; for the impression on his mind was that most of the recent African travellers have dark complexions.

A paper contributed by Dr. Charnock, "On Cannibalism in Europe," was, in his absence, read by Mr. C. Carter Blake.

*Cannibalism in Europe.* By RICHARD STEPHEN CHARNOCK, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., F. and Treas. A.S.L.

THE discussion last year at the Anthropological Society of London upon certain remains at Caithness, has opened up the question whether cannibalism has ever been practised in Europe? The subject is, of course,