

that skulls of different widths may be accommodated. On each vertical bar is a short horizontal, obtusely pointed bar, which fits into the auditory meatus, and moves freely on the vertical bar. These moveable parts are provided with binding screws. The horizontal bars are attached to a plate which slides on a frame; this arrangement secures the antero-posterior adjustment necessary to insure coincidence of the selected horizontal plane with the lateral vertical wires.

To operate: The skull is placed in the desired attachment; the latter is secured by the pin at its base to the ball in the joint. The joint is tightened by its screw to such a degree that it will move by gentle force, but not by the mere weight of the ill-poised skull. The frames are raised and maintained in their upright position by hooks fastened into eyes on the top of the table. The skull is adjusted on the four sets of cross wires. Then the anterior frame and the lateral frame next to the window are lowered; a black velvet background is hung on the posterior frame; a large white cardboard is hung on the frame further from the window; the brass-work is occluded with small velvet screens, and the picture is taken. When the work of the day is done all the frames are folded down, fastened by buttons to the legs of the table, to secure them from injury, and the craniophore is covered.

Explanation of Plate II.

- Fig. 1. Object stand for the craniophore of Dr. Billings and Dr. Matthews.
 „ 2. Craniophore on stand with the folding frames raised.
 „ 3. Arrangement for supporting skull when photographs of the facial, lateral and occipital views are taken.
 „ 4. Arrangement for supporting skull when photographs of the basal and vertical views are taken.

ON AMERICAN FAMILY PECULIARITIES *in the 18th Century.* By the
 Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

The following extract from the unpublished autobiography of an observant and well informed settler in America upwards of a century ago, has been communicated to me by Mrs. Arthur Evans, of Oxford. It deserves publication on account of its intrinsic interest, and because it may induce American anthropologists to inquire how far those family peculiarities that were so evident to Jonathan Boucher, may through prepotency or perhaps in some rare cases through a continuance of family intermarriages show persistent traces down to the present day.

FRANCIS GALTON.

Extract from the AUTOBIOGRAPHY of the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.
(Unpublished.)

“Americans, in general, I have thought eminently endowed with a knack of talking. They seem to be born orators. I remember a whole family (of the name of Winslow, in Hanover county) who were all distinguished as speakers; and so were the Lees, and many others. And there is this further peculiarity observable in those countries, that the first settlers having usually taken up large tracts of lands, these have since, from time to time, been divided among and allotted to their descendants in smaller portions; so that by this means, and by intermarrying, as is very much their custom, with one another, certain districts come to be settled by certain families and different places are there known and spoken of not as here, by any difference of dialect (for there is no dialect in all North America) but by their being inhabited by the Fitzhughs, the Randolphs, Washingtons, Careys, Grimes, or Thorntons. This circumstance used to furnish me with a scope for many remarks, such as do not so often occur here. The family character, both of body and mind may be traced through many generations, as for instance—every Fitzhugh has bad eyes, every Thornton hears badly, Winslows and Lees talk well, Carters are proud and imperious, and Taliaferros mean and avaricious, and Fowkes cruel.”

Jonathan Boucher was born at Blencogo in Cumberland, March 1, 1738.

In 1759 he went to Port Royal, Virginia, where, as well as in Maryland, he held various livings until in the year 1775 he was forced to fly from America. He then held a curacy at Paddington, and finally the living of Epsom, where (I believe) he died.

See also *Gent. Mag.* June, 1804, and Chalmers *Biog. Dict.*, also “An American Loyalist,” *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, ix., 75, 282; 5th Series, i., 102, v., 501, vi., 81, 141, 161.

ROMANO-BRITISH MOSAIC PAVEMENTS.

Those anthropologists who include archaeology within the range of their studies may be glad to have their attention directed to a work on “Romano-British Mosaic Pavements,” by Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., recently published by Messrs. Whiting and Co., of Sardinia Street, W.C. The author has not only collected within moderate compass the scattered notices of these interesting relics of ancient art, but has introduced into his work much original matter. The numerous tessellated pavements of Britain are described in topographical groups, county by county, beginning with the well-known example at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, and ending with the fine pavements unearthened by Mr. J. E. Price