

at the Cape, tolerably well; knew a little English, and was beginning to speak a few words of French.' Gratiolet also observed of her, 'Loin d'être idiote elle n'était point imbécile.'*

The paper of Cuvier above referred to was reproduced seven years later in his *Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères* (1824), with two coloured drawings of the female in question, in which the expression of her countenance by no means favours the idea of her having been an idiot. I myself saw this Bushwoman when she was exhibited in London, and heard her speak a few sentences in English and Dutch, in reply to several questions which I put to her through an interpreter. The idea of her being an idiot never crossed my mind, nor do I remember to have heard any suspicion of it thrown out by others.

In June last, Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., brought before the Royal Society a paper upon 'the brain of a Bushwoman, and upon the brains of two idiots,' in which the following passage occurs, bearing directly on the question at issue:—'Whilst, then, the difference between the Bushwoman's brain and the European brain, not merely as to size but as to convolitional development, is very marked, that between the Bushwoman and the Hottentot Venus is very small, and, indeed, if we regard the relative general development of the convolutions as a gauge of proximity or separation, it is turned into a near resemblance, and since no suspicion either of idiocy or other defect exists as concerns the Bushwoman, this would go far towards proving that the inferiority in the cerebrum of the Hottentot Venus is not due, as has been suggested, to an arrest of development of a personal or individual kind, but that, whilst undoubtedly both brains show an infantile or foetal leaning, this is to be attributed partly, perhaps, to sex, but in the main to the characterisation of the race itself.'

In the same paper the author compares the brain of the Bushwoman with that of a European, and both with the brains of the higher apes, and thinks that the general results of his investigations 'justify the expectation that characteristic differences of degree of cerebral development may hereafter be found in the several leading races of mankind.'—Marshall, *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, June 1863, p. 710.

* Rolleston, *Athenæum*, Feb. 28, 1863, p. 297.