



Anatomico-Anthropological Observations upon the Body of a Negro

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THE
JOURNAL OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

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ART. I.—ANATOMICO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE BODY OF A NEGRO.*

“ALI MARDJAN”, whose body served for these observations, was a fine robust Negro, aged thirty-five years. His origin was unknown; yet it is probable that he was a native of Darfour, or of Kordofan. Being still a child, he was bought, more than twenty years before, at Constantinople, by the Hospodar AL Ghica, and brought up at his court, where he was a slave for more than a dozen years. Lastly, being emancipated, he entered into the service of different boyards in the capital; and, latterly, he was often seen lounging in the streets and the cabarets, till May 1866, when he was taken seriously ill, and being admitted into the Colza Hospital, at Bucharest, he died at the end of twelve hours.

His body was placed in my hands for dissection. Unfortunately, it was during a time of frightful heat, the thermometer indicating 113 deg. to 118 deg. Fahr.; and, besides, all the first day was lost in moulding the casts of his bust, his hand, and his foot. It was only on the second day, in the midst of excessive heat, that I was able to make the autopsy, in a miserable barrack made of planks.

The *structure of the body*, the stature being only 5 feet 3·2 inches, was slight yet robust. The prominences of the muscles and bones proper to his sex were but little pronounced, so that his external form was rather round and smooth, almost feminine.

The *skin*, very smooth and unctuous to the touch, was per-

* *Anatomiczno-Antropologiczne Postrzezenia nad Murzynem opisał Dr. Izydor Kopernicki. Krakowie, 1870. From the *Annals* of the Society of Sciences of Cracow. Tom. xli.*

factly black (Nos. 41-48 of the Chromatic Scale of the Society of Anthropology of Paris). In certain regions, as the abdominal, lumbar, and sacral, the colour was deeper (No. 48, Chromatic Scale); and upon the scrotum and the penis it was quite black. On the contrary, the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet had a much less intense colour (Nos. 43-37), an ash-brown tint. This colour extended from the palms of the hands upwards to the fold of the hand with the forearm, as well as downwards upon the palmar and lateral faces of the fingers. The dorsal surface of the hand and fingers was very deep (No. 27). A similar colouration was observed upon the soles and dorsa of the feet. There were two corns upon the great and little toes, the colour of which was much deeper than that of the surrounding skin (Nos. 41-48).

Upon the thorax and extremities, there were very small cicatrices, which did not penetrate through the skin. Among these cicatrices, the oldest were as black as the surrounding skin, whilst the more recent ones were relatively paler (Nos. 30 and 30-39).

The *hair*, everywhere black (No. 48), varied, as to abundance and aspect, in different regions. Thus, as to its abundance. Upon the hairy scalp it sprung up in a very sudden and marked manner from the perfectly smooth surface of the surrounding skin, quite devoid of hair. The hair of the head terminated, before, very high up on the forehead; behind, it ended just upon the semicircular line of the occiput. On the temples, on the contrary, it descended much lower, and ended in thin striæ of hairs, which fringed the border of the jaw, coming down to the beard. Abundant hair covered all the chin, with the region below the chin, and extended to the angles of the jaw. Lastly, the pubis was poorly provided; and in the arm-pits there were some small tufts of crisp hair scattered about.

As to what concerns the aspect and character of the hair. That of the head was composed of little thin tufts of very crisp twisted hairs, disseminated in flocks scattered over all the surface of the scalp. These flocks were only from four to seven millimètres in thickness, and from six to twelve in length.

The whiskers were represented by a very narrow band of little scattered flocks. The beard, on the contrary, was composed of very abundant hair; the entire sub-mental region being covered

with very dense crisp hair, twice as thick and long as that of the head. The chin, up to the lower lip and all along the jaw, was richly provided with hair from thirty to sixty millimètres in length (one inch to two inches and a half), which was very elastic, and less crisp than that upon the head. The tufts of pubic hair were quite similar to those of the crisp moustachios, a little longer and more dense towards the root of the penis.

The *cellular tissue* was everywhere very abundant, dry, and, in those parts devoid of fat, presented a distinct white colour.

The *adipose tissue*, very abundant everywhere, even between the muscles, was of a lively deep yellow colour, quite similar to the colour of pure yellow wax. This colour was of a much deeper shade in the subcutaneous layers, than in the deeper ones between the muscles.

The *muscles*, of an icteric colour, light yellow, were moderately developed, but consistent and hard. As far as it was possible for me to determine in so precipitate a review, they did not present any remarkable anomalies. Neither were the masseters larger and more round, nor were the stylo-hyoid muscles less developed, as Soemmerring* and Serres† observed. No more did I meet with the least trace of the particular muscle between the cartilages of the third to the sixth ribs, which, according to Soemmerring,‡ was twice observed in Negroes, by Bonn and Sandifort. The fleshy portion of the gastrocnemii muscles was, nevertheless, more prominent in my Negro, and the tendinous portion began higher up, than ordinary.

The *blood* found in the heart and large vessels was dense and coagulated, and its serosity was of a vivid yellow colour, like saffron. The clots were black, viscous, semifluid. The fibrinous clots were yellow, as in jaundice, soft and friable. The heart itself was dilated and fatty. The position, the calibre, and the ramification of the principal blood-vessels did not present any deviations. The arteries and the veins of secondary order, as far as could be observed without artificial injection, did not present anything particular.

The *lymphatic glands* were everywhere very little developed.

As to the *membranes of the brain*, the dura mater did not offer

* *Ueber die Körperliche Verschiedenheit des Negers von Europäer* 1785.

† *Bull. de la Soc. d'Anthropol. de Paris.* Tom. ii, 1861. P. 65.

‡ *Op. cit*, p. 32.

anything remarkable, nor did the pia mater, upon which an attentive search did not produce a single spot deeper than the rest of its surface. The arachnoid equally, save its inflammatory thickening, did not present anything particular.

The *brain*, deprived of its pia mater, and attentively compared with the encephalon recently extracted from the skull of an adult Wallachian woman, did not present the least difference in the colour of its white and grey substances. The cerebral folds, excepting those which are found at the bottom of the fossa Sylvii, and which were less developed in the brain of our Negro, were as numerous, perhaps even more numerous and varied, than in the brain of the Valaque woman. Nevertheless, the sinuosities of these folds were evidently less deep in our Negro than in brains of Europeans. The two cerebral hemispheres, a little depressed above, extended backwards to the border of the cerebellum. The pons Varolii and the pedunculi cerebri had the common volume and form. The cerebellum, of the usual volume, was considerably flattened. Its laminae were broader and more prominent than ordinary. The medulla oblongata a little more slender. The corpora olivaria, small, but very prominent, presented, on being cut, the indentations of their grey substance much deeper than usual.

The *weight of the brain*, deprived of its membranes, was 955 grammes, of which 480 grammes belonged to the right hemisphere and 475 to the left. The cerebellum, with the annular protuberance, and the medulla oblongata not deprived of its membrane, weighed 150 grammes. The entire encephalon weighed 1105 grammes.*

The spinal marrow was not explored because I wished to preserve the skeleton.

The comparison of the *thickness of the nerves* of the peripheral, cerebral, and spinal nerves in the Negro, and in a Valaque of the same stature and constitution, measured at points perfectly analogous, is represented in the following table.

	VALAQUE. Millimètre.	NEGRO. Millimètre.
Nervus olfactorius	3-3½	4-4½
„ opticus.....	5	5
„ oculomotorius	2	2

* 1105 grammes are equal to thirty-nine ounces avoirdupois. This is a low weight, the average weight in African races in general being 1244 grammes.

	VALAQUE. Millimètre.	NEGRO. Millimètre.
Nervus trochlearis	1	1
„ trigeminus, totalis	5½	6½
„ „ portio min.	1½	2
„ facialis.....	2½	1½
„ acusticus.....	3½	3½
„ abducens.....	1½	1½
„ optic. chiasma, length	6	5
„ „ breadth	13	15
Tractus optici	5	6½
Nervus hypoglossus	2½	2½
„ vagus	2½	2½
„ acces. Willisii	2	2
„ medianus	4½	5
„ ulnaris.....	3	3
„ radialis	4	4½
„ musc. cutan.	2	2½
„ femoralis.....	5½	6½
„ ischiadicus	8	9
„ saphenus.....	1½	1½
„ popliteus.....	6	7½
„ peroneus	4½	4½

From this table, it is apparent that, excepting the cerebral nerves of the second, fourth, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth pairs, and the cubital, saphenus, and peroneus, which have the same thickness in the Negro as in the Valaque; and, excepting the facial nerve, which was half a millimètre finer in the first, all the other nerves were from a quarter to half a millimètre larger in the Negro than in the Valaque. It consequently follows that, contrary to the testimony of Tiedemann, who, perhaps, was not entirely impartial, our observation agrees perfectly with the anatomical preparation of M. Jacquart in the Galerie Anthropologique of the Jardin des Plantes, in proving the justice of the observation of Soemmerring, that the *nerves of Negroes are larger than those of whites, relatively to the mass of the brain.**

The *larynx*, relatively larger than ordinary, was less prominent than in Europeans, and consequently resembled a feminine larynx.† Its cartilages were thicker and more voluminous than in us. The trachea was wide and flat from before backwards.

* *Op. cit.*, p. 58.

† I greatly regret not having been able to verify the very important fact observed and described by Sir Duncan Gibb, which came to my knowledge a year too late. "Essential Points of Difference between the Larynx of the Negro and that of the White Man", in the *Memoirs* read before the Anthropological Society, vol. ii, 1866.

The bronchial lymphatic glands very small. The thyroid gland, of ordinary volume, was trilobular; the lungs emphysematous, and very pigmentous—the left adherent, the right quite free.

The umbilicus, situated lower than ordinary, eighteen centimètres from the xiphoid process and thirteen from the pubis, formed a projection in the middle of a rather deep oval depression.

The subcutaneous cellular tissue of the walls of the abdomen was filled with fat of a yellow wax colour. The omentum, likewise, was composed of a smooth layer of fat two centimètres in thickness, and descended to the hypogastric region. The parietal and visceral portions of the peritoneum presented over all their extent a brilliant pearly colour, without offering the least spot of pigment anywhere, not even in the mesentery, where it is so frequent in whites.

The stomach and intestinal canal presented nothing remarkable. The mucous membrane of the entire canal was not pigmented. It was only upon the sides of the tongue, and upon the palate, as well as upon some places of the buccal membrane, that there were remarked striæ, of a deep violet colour, or blackish.

The liver, hypertrophied and fatty, the spleen, small and flaccid, and the kidneys, which were perfectly normal, did not present anything singular.

The left suprarenal capsule was completely atrophied, and reduced to a small mass of fat, the primitive glandular structure of which was only indicated by a semi-atrophied suprarenal artery, which penetrated into its interior. The right suprarenal capsule was very small, thirty-two millimètres long and eighteen broad; pale and flaccid.

The two ureters and the urinary bladder were considerably dilated.

Genital Organs.—The pendent scrotum was completely black. The circumcised penis was of an extraordinary volume. In a relaxed state it measured fourteen centimètres, or five and a half inches, in length, and three and a half to four and a half cent. in thickness. In imperfect erection, produced by the injection of melted suet, it attained a thickness of four to five and a half centimètres—*i.e.*, one and a half to two and a quarter inches—and a length of seventeen centimètres, or six inches and three-

quarters, measured from the upper edge of the pubis. The glans penis was broad, conical, and of a deeper colour than its neck (No. 43). Its edge was scattered all along with a row of hard and prominent glandules. The neck of the glans had a much lighter colour (No. 44-43); was richly provided with much developed smegmaceous glandules, especially near the frenulum.* The muscles of the penis were greatly developed; the bulb of the urethra very large (two and a half centimètres, without erection). The glands of Cowper and the prostate were of ordinary size, as well as the vesiculæ seminales, which contained a dirty fluid of a greenish grey colour.

The *nose* was fat, broad, and short, as usual in Negroes; the nostrils, wide and oval, were placed transversely in the plane parallel to the surface of the face. *Tongue* large and fleshy, with much developed *fungiform* papillæ. *Ears*, of medium size and but little prominency, longer than wide, with the inferior lobule only slightly detached. Muscles of the outer ear much developed.

Eyes.—Palpebral fissures narrow; eyelashes not long, but dense; conjunctiva of the globe of a dirty brown-yellow colour. Lachrymal caruncle small, but prominent. No trace of membrana nictitans. Lachrymal gland hard, and a little larger than common. The ocular bulb, also, a little larger (twenty-seven millimètres in longitudinal diameter, twenty-six millimètres in transverse diameter). The cornea (one centimètre in diameter) appeared to be rather small. Iris of a deep brown colour (No. 1), uniform, without radiated striæ. Pupil regularly round, neither dilated nor contracted. Upon the sclerotic there was a blackish streak, about one millimètre and a half in diameter, near and round the cornea. The choroid was carpeted with a very dense layer of pigment. The retina was thicker and less friable than ordinary.

The *hand* was rather small in proportion to the stature; the fingers a little longer relatively to the palm. The interdigital fold, as observed by Van der Hoeven, descended a little lower than in Europeans; that is to say, its termination corresponded to two-thirds of the length of the first phalanx. The thenar and hypothenar eminences were less developed, and, consequently, the palm of the hand was less hollow than in Europeans.

The *foot*, proportionally broad, was not flattened as it habi-

* This organ has been presented to the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.

tually is in Negroes. The heel made no remarkable projection behind. The great toe was evidently shorter than its neighbour.

This investigation offers us many points of sufficient importance, in an anthropological point of view, to arrest attention upon their signification.

First of all, in resuming the principal anatomical data of our examination, we see that the greater part constitute the *tout ensemble* of the constant and invariable characters which are proper to the Negro race. Such are: the feminine form of the body, the black colouration of the integuments with its different shades in the different regions; the character of the hair; the abundance of the cellular tissue and the colour of the adipose tissue proper to Negroes; the smallness of the encephalic mass and the great relative thickness of the nerves; the low position of the umbilicus; the great volume of the liver; the greatly developed external genital organs; the form and colour of the eyes; the form of the ears and of the nose; lastly, the characteristic conformation of the hand, and the shortness of the great toe.

Finally, it imports us to dwell upon a subject still very unsettled in the anatomy of Negroes, that is, *the colour of cicatrices*.

Camper, Bichat, and Cruveilhier maintained that cicatrices are always white, whatsoever the colour of the skin may be. On the other hand, Cooper, Hunter, Virey, and others affirm, on the contrary, that cicatrices have the same colour as the skin, and even that they become deeper in colour. Uncertainty upon this point has not at present been removed, and diverse opinions *pro* and *con* upon the colouration of cicatrices have been many times uttered in the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, especially on the occasion of the long and interesting debates on the action and influence of media, and on the causes of the different colour of the skin in different peoples.

As proofs of the non-colouration of cicatrices the following facts were cited. In Peru in the valleys of the Rio Huara, the Negroes are subject to a cutaneous disease called *Caracha*, which manifests itself in large pustules upon the thorax and the thoracic extremities. The indelible cicatrices which remain after these pustules are, it is said, white in Negroes and black in whites. The Society urged the need that this fact should be verified on the spot.*

* *Bull. de la Soc. d'Anth.*, 1861, t. ii, p. 133.

In the same Society, M. Broca, its General Secretary, demonstrated about three years ago a morsel of integuments of a Negress who died at the Hospital of Salpêtrière. This skin, completely black, was scattered over with little spots much lighter, cicatrices following the small-pox. This fact does not appear to be a sufficient proof against the colouration of cicatrices in Negroes; for, firstly, we do not know what time had passed between the attack of small-pox and the death of the Negress; besides, the difference between the colour of the skin and these cicatrices could not be very great during life, if it had escaped the attention of the physicians who treated her in her last sickness.*

On the contrary, M. Simonot, who studied Negroes closely during his somewhat long residence in Senegal, expressly affirmed that in them all sorts of cicatrices became black after a certain time, and that this effect it produced more promptly if these cicatrices are more exposed to the action of the sun.†

M. Pruner-Bey not having pronounced anything decisive upon this matter in his eminent monograph *Sur les Nègres*, nevertheless notifies that the colour of cicatrices in Negroes differs according to the colour of the skin itself, and according to the period of the cicatrisation. As to our particular case it appears to us to be an unequivocal proof supporting this opinion, which is certainly incontestable in a physiological point of view *that cicatrices among Negroes become as deeply coloured as their skin, and this independently of the influence of media.*

In favour of this opinion we might also cite the small detail observed in our case, that the *corns* on the feet were much more deeply coloured than the skin of the toes. This circumstance, which has not yet been mentioned, as it appears to us, by anyone, tends to prove that the secretion of pigment in Negroes is as active and abundant in tissues newly formed as in the skin itself.

In what precisely concerns this immense production of pigment, which characterises the organism of Negroes, our case offers us upon this point two considerable deviations from what it generally observed in this race.

According to our manner of understanding it, in this immense quantity of pigment which is produced physiologically in Negroes

* *Bull. de la Société*, 2me série, t. ii, p. 509.

† *Id.*, 1862, t. iii, p. 144.

there may be distinguished two varieties: the yellow pigment (icterique) and the black (melanotique).

The first, the vehicle of which is the serum of the blood, gives the yellow colour to the conjunctive tissues and the fibrous tissues, as well as to the medullary substance of the brain. And it is the cause of the colour so particular of their adipose tissues, of their conjunctivæ, and of the fibrous membranes, for example, of the periosteum. It is this pigment with which the *sarcolème* is impregnated, which gives that icteric colour to their muscles; and, lastly, it is from it that the dirty-yellow colour of the conjunctiva of the eyes is derived, where the black pigment must assuredly mix in a trifling quantity.

The black pigment which has its principal seat in *the solid parts of the blood*, is secreted and in the most considerable quantity under the epidermis, where it forms a continuous coat over all the surface of the dermis. Then we see it disposed in a thin and interrupted coat under the epithelium of the mucous and serous membranes. It is in consequence of this that the black colour of the skin is produced, as well as its different shades which depend upon the thickness of the layer of this pigment and of that of the epidermis. It is this pigment disposed in a fine scattered layer under the epithelium which occasions the deep cherry-colour of the labial, buccal, and lingual mucous membranes, and those brownish and black spots dispersed over the whole course of the intestinal mucous membrane, as well as over the surface of the peritoneum, of the pleuræ, and of the cerebral pia mater. It is to this abundance of black pigment in the blood, which circulates in the precapillary vessels of the brain, that is to be attributed the deep, nearly brown, colour of the cortical substance which is observed not only in Negroes, but also in dark individuals of other races. So much for the pigment in Negroes in general. It is in this, so to speak, that the physiological peculiarity of this race consists.

Our individual Negro, on the contrary, offered us an exceptional impoverishment of both the one and the other variety of his physiological pigment. The presence of the yellow pigment only manifested itself in him in the blood, in the adipose tissue, in the muscles and upon the conjunctiva of the eyes, whilst all the fibrous tissues both subcutaneous and deep were perfectly white and, at the same time, dry. Likewise the black pigment

was entirely expended upon the supply of the organ privileged in this respect—the skin; so that for the epithelial teguments there only remained a very slender quantity to tinge here and there the mucous membrane of the cavity of the mouth, the pulmonary pleura, and the conjunctiva of the eyes. All the other mucous and serous membranes were in him as clear and white as in the whitest of Europeans.

This exceptional insufficiency of pigment in our Negro is easily and sufficiently explicated by the equally exceptional conditions in the midst of which he found himself and was developed from his infancy. These conditions were—aliments assuredly much less carbonised than in his own country; and our moderate climate is less active and less prolific in the production of pigment in animals in general than under the tropical heaven of Africa.*

Is there any relation of dependence between the relative impoverishment of pigment in our individual and the almost complete atrophy of his supra-renal glands? It is certainly difficult for us to reply with any probability, since even the rôle of these rarely visited organs, notwithstanding the theory formerly announced on the occasion of the famous Addison's disease, still remains a mystery in physiology. And, on the other hand, the anatomical observations of anthropologists concerning these organs in Negroes are sufficiently contradictory. Thus, Pruner-Bey in Egypt and Brown-Séquard in America have often found these capsules of a considerable size in Negroes. On the other hand, there are observations contrary to these and analogous to ours, as, for example, that of Professor Broca, who found in a Negro of fifty years of age the supra-renal capsules much atrophied.

Before concluding, it seems to us important to dwell upon a point worthy of observation in this case; that is, the quite exceptional state, as it appears, of the brain noticed in our Negro.

Without speaking of the colour of the brain, which in no way differed from that generally observed among Europeans, the cause of which we should explain by means of the relative in-

* According to this view of the writer, the proverbially indelible blackness of the Ethiopian may be modified and blanched by food and climate. This is contrary to all anthropological data, and to universal experience in all parts of the globe.—*Ed. Journ. of Anth.*

sufficiency of the pigment, what is to be remarked first is the very small quantity of the encephalic mass found in our Negro.

What is the mean normal quantity of the cerebral mass in this race? In our opinion, science is still unable to reply to this question in a perfectly exact manner. For it is a fact truly strange in anthropology, that, notwithstanding all that is within its domain, and, still more, without it, which has been discussed and published upon the intellectual inferiority of Negroes, the measure and the weight of their brain is only known in a very small number of direct observations. According to our knowledge, there are only sixteen cases of such observations,* and, among this number, scarcely one half are sufficiently exact to be utilised as scientific facts of unquestionable value. To this latter category belong the observations made lately at London and Paris, which, having added ours, we represent in the following table, stating the weights in grammes.

	Encephalon.		Brain.	Cerebellum with pons Varolii and medulla oblongata.
Peacock.....No. 1♂, aged 21.....	1233		—	 —
No. 2♂, aged 23.....	1289		1096	 198
No. 3♂, aged 24.....	1246		1090	 168
No. 4♂, aged 40.....	1315		1143	 168
No. 5♂, aged 30 ? ...	1200		1060	 140
Broca.....	♂ ? 925	Long preserved in spirit.		
Edm. Simon	♂, aged 50	1226 With its membranes.		
Kopernicki. .	♂, aged 35.	1105	 955	 150

The comparison of these figures teaches us that our Negro possessed a quantity of brain which was a hundred grammes below the most degraded Negro of Central Africa in Dr. Peacock's series (No. 5). This degradation will become still more evident from the valuable results which the most recent anthropological researches made by the author of the *Crania Britannica*, Dr. Barnard Davis, afford. In his memoir upon the "Weight of the Brain in Different Races of Man," actually based upon indirect data, yet tolerably precise and accurate, by means of the calcu-

* These cases are the following: *a.*, two of Mascagni, cited by Pruner Bey; one of them weighed 738, the other 1587 grammes! *b.*, one of Astley Cooper, weighed 49 ounces, cited by Peacock. *c.*, two of Soemmerring (*op. cit.*, p. 57). *d.*, one of Tiedemann, long preserved at Liege (J. Barnard Davis), weighed 2 lbs. 3 oz. 2 dr. (Peacock). *e.*, seven of Peacock, five of which were male and two female. *f.*, three of Broca, Edm. Simon, and ours at Bucharest.

lation of the internal capacity of different skulls, Dr. J. B. Davis has arrived at important results, which are expressed in the following table, the weights being stated in grammes—

Races.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Differences.	Total of male and female.	Means
	No. of Skulls.	Average.	No. of Skulls.	Average.			
European..	299.....	1367.....	94.....	1204.....	163.....	393.....	1296
Asiatic.....	124.....	1304.....	86.....	1194.....	110.....	210.....	1245
African ...	53.....	1293.....	60.....	1211.....	82.....	113.....	1237
American..	52.....	1308.....	31.....	1187.....	121.....	83.....	1273
Australian.	24.....	1214.....	11.....	1111.....	103.....	35.....	1162
Oceanic ...	210.....	1319.....	95.....	1219.....	100.....	305.....	1272
Totals ...	762.....	1301.....	377.....	1188.....	113.....	1139.....	1246

As to what concerns Negroes in particular, we find in this *Memoir* of Dr. Davis that there are only two in his series, those from Congo, the most degraded, the entire encephalic mass of which would weigh in the mean one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven grammes. It is therefore scarcely to these that our Negro approached, on account of the small quantity of his brain.

Notwithstanding all this exiguity as to its mass, the conformation of the brain in our Negro did not present any of those characters which one generally considered as signs of inferiority. Over all the surface his brain, as we have already said, was covered with folds, although less profound, but as abundant, and even more abundant, than in the brain of a Wallachian woman.

In a word, it seems to us that the phrenologist of the present day, judging from his point of view, which is quite modest, and, in fact, moderate, but strictly physiological, might pronounce, not without foundation, that Nature had wronged our Negro in giving him a too limited quantity of cerebral mass; but that his cerebral organs, in consequence of his ulterior education, have acquired a certain degree of maturity and perfection, to which he could not have attained in the midst of his own people.

TABLE I.—*Measurements of the Body of the Negro, Ali Mardjan.*

	Metre.
Stature (63·2 inches English, or 5 feet 3·2 inches).....	1,610
Head—Longitudinal diameter, maximum	190
“inial” (Broca).....	188
Transverse, biparietal	145
bitemporal.....	123
biauricular.....	135
inferior frontal, minimum	110

	Metre.
Fronto-occipital arch, total	380
Transverse arch	335
Horizontal circumference.....	550
Interzygomatic diameter	116
Distance from the extremity of the middle finger to the soil	620
from the umbilicus to ditto	950
from the upper edge of pubis to ditto	820
from the raphe of perineum to ditto	760
Length of the thumb.....	70
the middle finger	105
Circumference of the thorax under axillæ.....	790
at the waist.....	830
Length of the foot	250

TABLE II.—*Measurements of the Skeleton of Ali Mardjan, compared with Analogous Measurements of the Twenty-one Skeletons of Negroes made by M. Pruner-Bey.*

	All Mardjan.	21 Negroes.
Cranium—Longitudinal diameter	181 ...	186
Height	132 ...	124
Transverse diameters :		
Inferior frontal	103 ...	100
Superior „	120 ...	113
Bitemporal	117 ...	125
Biauricular	113 ...	112
Biparietal	134 ...	134
Bimastoidal	117 ...	117
Horizontal circumference.....	510 ...	511
Transverse arch	310 ...	305
Longitudinal arch	360 ...	355
Frontal portion	125 ...	105
Parietal portion	120 ...	136
Occipital portion.....	115 ...	114
Face: Total length	147 ...	123
Length of the bones of the limbs :		
Femur	427 ...	447
Tibia	369 ...	380
Humerus	310 ...	312
Radius	251 ...	246