

his interpretation of the evidence with the fact of the existence of races, were an archaeology and Egyptian transitional stage, the recent discovery of the characteristic flint fossil elephant on the drift of the recent brought under contemporaneous element in the of the British black Mary's.

unity was long explanations of this that for it the the landing of of historical and the supreme America, and the on a new of the French ards of half a by the discovery of the Hampshire line-6,6, cave-bearing of such dis-

research. A Lund and M. am, under a inhabiting found in the t a fresh in- of prehistoric ees of Euro- ly led to the the hope of posed exam- at knife was

recovered from a depth of upwards of fourteen feet among the rolled gravel and gold-bearing quartz of the Grinnell Leads, in Kansas Territory, and is now in the Museum of the University of Toronto. Other specimens of flint implements, obtained from the auriferous gravels of California, were shown at the Paris Exposition of 1855. In the geological report of Illinois for 1866 stone axes and flint spear-heads are described, obtained from a bed of local drift near Alton, underlying the loess, and at the same depth as bones of the mastodon. Colonel Charles C. Jones, in his "Antiquities of the Southern Indians," notes the discovery in the Nacoochee Valley, in the State of Georgia, of three flint implements found at a depth of nine feet, among the gravel and boulders of the drift, and describes them as "in material, manner of construction, and appearance, so nearly resembling some of the rough so-called flint hatchets belonging to the Drift type, that they might very readily be mistaken the one for the other." * Other more or less trustworthy examples of a like kind have been reported from time to time; among which may be noted a large specimen, now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, said to have been found at Lewiston, in the State of New York, at a great depth, when sinking a well. †

Some of the assumed illustrations of American palaeolithic art are of doubtful antiquity. One implement, for example, from the Californian gravel drift, is a polished stone plummet perforated at one end, and not only modern in character, but as a genuine discovery in the gold-bearing gravels, tending to discredit the palaeolithic origin assigned to ruder implements found under similar circumstances. But the most startling examples of this class are of minor importance, when compared with reported discoveries of human remains in the Californian drift. In 1857, Dr. C. F. Winslow produced a fragment of a human skull found eighteen feet below the surface in the "pay drift" at Table Mountain, associated with remains of the mastodon and fossil elephant. More recently Professor J. D. Whitney exhibited, at the Chicago meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a complete human skull, recovered at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet, in the auriferous gravel of Calaveras County, California, underlying five successive beds of lava and volcanic tufa, and vouched for its geological antiquity. The gravel which adhered to the relic found imbedded in it is referred by him to the Pliocene age; and Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of it, in his "Prehistoric Races of the United States:" ‡ "This skull, admitting its authenticity, carries back the advent of man to the Pliocene epoch, and is therefore older than the stone implements of the drift gravel of Abbeville and Amiens, or the relics furnished by the cave-dirt of Belgium and France." In reality, however, the authenticity of the skull as a pliocene relic is not admitted. Like that of Guadalupe those found by Dr. Lund in the Brazil caves, and other fossil skulls of the American continent, it proved, according to the trustworthy report of Dr. Wyman, to be of the ordinary Indian type; though to some minds that only confirms the genuineness of the discovery. A human skull recovered from the delta of the Mississippi at New Orleans, and estimated by Dr. Dowler—on what, "to avoid all cavil," he claimed to be extremely moderate assumptions,—as not less than 57,000 years old, is grouped with others found by Dr. Lund in one of the Brazil caves, at Logoa Santa, and thus commented on: "Numerous species of animals

* Antiquities of the Southern Indians, p. 293.

† Prehistoric Man, 3rd Ed., vol. 1, p. 59.

‡ Prehistoric Races, p. 54.