

up by the sea. In refutation of such an hypothesis, we have the fact that flint arrow-heads, stone axes, and fragments of Indian pottery have been detected through the mass. The shell-fish heaped up at Cannon's Point must, from their nature, have been caught at a distance, on one of the outer islands, and it is well known that the Indians were in the habit of returning with what they had taken, from their fishing excursions on the coast, to some good hunting ground, such as St. Simon's afforded." This remarkable "*Monte Testaceo*" of the New World is interesting to us as one of the melancholy memorials of its aboriginal races, already vanished, or hastening to extinction; while in this case the edible treasures of the deep, unlike those of the cleared forests, still remain to supply the means of subsistence, or to furnish coveted luxuries for the tables, of the old Indian's supplanters.

Another interesting class of illustrations of the subject in hand might be derived from tracing in the diverse applications of convenient or graceful univalve and bivalve shells to purposes of ornament or use, affinities in the tastes and ideas of man under the most diverse social conditions, and in ages widely remote from each other. In the mother-of-pearl work, and other applications of shells in modern ornamentation, we have examples of art which find their analogous types in the rudest traces of primitive taste and artistic skill. Still further in the adaptation of many beautiful marine shells as brooches, jewel cases, drinking cups, bowls, and lamps, and even as reliquaries and fonts, we may study the matured development of such applications of these spoils of the ocean to the purposes of personal adornment or of convenient use. But it would tempt us into too wide a field to illustrate all such economic and artistic adaptations of shells from the *fusus antiquus*, still used as a lamp in the humblest cottages of the Zetlanders, to the varieties of the exquisitely graceful and often richly jewelled nautilus cup, or to the *Tridacna gigas* employed in churches for benitiers or holy water stoups, and the still larger bivalve, the *Chama gigas*, which may be seen tastefully adapted, not only as the basin for the ornamental garden fountain, but even as the singularly appropriate and beautiful baptismal font.

Among the charges of medieval heraldry, the scallop shell, *pecten Jacobæus*, plays a prominent part as the ancient badge of pilgrimage. Fuller, in his *Church History*, repeatedly refers to such heraldic bearings; noting, for example, in his own quaint way, in reference to