

very simple matter that the archæologist should dig into a Celtic or Saxon barrow, and find there the implements and pottery of its builder. But English geologists, having determined the character of the tool-bearing gravel of the French drift, have sought for flint implements in corresponding English strata, as they would seek for the fossil shells of the same period, and with like success. Palæolithic implements have now been recovered in this manner in Suffolk, Bedford, Hartford, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and other districts in the south of England. So entirely indeed has the man of the drift passed beyond the province of the archæologist, that in 1861 Professor Prestwich followed up his *Notes on Further Discoveries of Flint Implements in Beds of Post-Pleiocene Gravel and Clay*, with a list of forty-one localities where gravel and clay pits or gravel beds occur, as some of the places in the south of England where he thought flint implements might also by diligent search possibly be found; and subsequent discoveries have confirmed his anticipations.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott has applied the same principle on this continent, and selecting the glacial drift of the valley of the Delaware River, New Jersey, for his investigations, has as he believes, been rewarded with a like success. The character of these tool-bearing gravel-beds of New Jersey are thus described by Professor N. S. Shaler: "The general structure of the mass is neither that of ordinary boulder clay, nor of stratified gravels, such as are formed by the complete re-arrangement by water of the elements of simple drift deposits. It is made up of boulders, pebbles and sand, varying in size from masses containing one hundred cubic feet or more, to the finest sand of the ordinary sea beaches. There is little trace of true clay in the deposit. There is rarely enough to give the least trace of cementation to the masses. The various elements are rather confusedly arranged; the large boulders not being grouped on any particular level, and their major axes not always distinctly coinciding with the horizon. All the pebbles and boulders, so far as observed, are smooth and water-worn; a careful search having failed to show evidence of a distinct glacial scratching or polishing on their surfaces. The type of pebble is the sub-ovate or discoidal, and though many depart from this form, yet nearly all observed by me had been worn so as to show that their shape had been determined by running water. The materials comprising the deposit are very varied, but all I observed could apparently with reason be supposed to have