

"James Terry has just published descriptions and photographs of some of the most remarkable works of prehistoric man yet discovered on the American continent. They represent three rude, yet bold, characteristic, and even life-like sculptures of simian heads, executed in basalt." One of these belongs to Prof. O. C. Marsh, who referred to it, in his address "On Vertebrate Life in America," in the following terms: 'On the Columbia river I have found evidences of the former existence of inhabitants much superior to the Indians at present there, and of which no tradition remains. Among many stone carvings which I saw there were a number of heads which so strongly resembled those of apes that the likeness at once suggests itself. Whence came these sculptures and by whom were they made?' Unfortunately we have no detailed information as to the conditions under which these specimens were found, except that "they would be classed as 'surface finds,' from the fact that the shifting sand dunes, which were largely utilized for burial purposes, are continually bringing them to the surface." This gives no indication of their antiquity, but it is quite compatible with any age which their other characteristics may suggest.

The size of the heads varies from eight to ten inches in total height, and from five and three quarters to six and a half inches in width. The three are so different from each other that they appear to represent three distinct animals; and they all differ considerably from the heads of any known anthropoid apes. In particular, the nostrils are much farther from the eyes and much nearer to the mouth than in any of the apes. In this respect they are more human; yet the general form of the head and face, the low and strongly-ridged forehead, and the ridges on the head and cheeks seem to point to a very low type of anthropoid. In a letter to Mr. Terry Mr. Condon suggests "that they were copied from the figure head of some Malay proa that may have been wrecked on the coast;" but