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unufactured cy, the ung such as to exclude any theory of the carriage being effected by floods or other geological changes.

Third: In addition to implements of war or agriculture, or the material for their manufacture, we frequently find many articles of a tender nature, such as shells and mica, which would from their composition be destroyed by the rough usage they would naturally be subjected to if transported by any other means than by man, and even then the owner must have considered them of such value as to induce him to carry them in as careful a manner as he possibly could.

Fourth: We frequently find metallic specimens in localities far removed from their native rocks. These metals are often in pieces, just as they had been dug out of the mine. Very frequently they shew traces of having been hammered or subjected to fire, and often worked into the shape of articles of jewelry cr ornaments, some showing in a high degree the artistic skill of the ancient workmen.

Fifth: In addition to specimens of simple metals, we frequently find what may be considered the strongest proofs of commercial relations between prehistoric peoples:—these are specimens of their handiwork in compound metals or alloys. These articles are chiefly of bronze.

There are few traces of a Bronze Age in North America. metal is confined almost exclusively to Europe. The absence of bronze among the North American tribes, or peoples, may be ac. counted for by the scarcity of tin, none being then known on this continent outside of Mexico and Peru, and an analysis of the bronzes of these peoples shews them to have been more sparing of their tin than were the Europeans. Although articles of copper are trequent in the mounds of the Mississippi Valley I have been unable to find in any of the authorities consulted any reference to the finding of a single article of bronze. Mr. Tylor, in his address to Section H (the Authropological section) of the British Association, at Montreal, in 1884, says: "In connection with ideas borrowed from Asia there arises the question, How did the Mexicans and Peruvians become possessed of bronze?" and answers it thus: "Seeing how imperfectly it had established itself, not even dispossessing the stone implements, I have long believed it to be an