

possess. When a man died it was necessary, according to the religious belief of the time, to bury his property with him, in order that he might make a respectable appearance in the next world, and with that object in view, nothing was considered by the deceased's relatives as too valuable to be placed in the grave, hence it is that so many really beautiful and valuable articles have been found in the various burying places which have been opened.

The evidences are very numerous, much more so than space will permit, we will therefore confine ourselves to a few of the leading cases.

#### I.—EVIDENCES IN EUROPE.

We have seen that among the Lacustrians, in Switzerland, the trade consisted largely of amber, nephrite, flint, coral, and grain. These articles had to be brought from widely different directions. The amber from the Baltic, the nephrite from Central Asia, while the coral and grain came from the Mediterranean, and probably Egypt.

Now no geological change that we know of can be credited with the carriage of these articles from their original localities to where found. If it were possible for such to be the case, then we might expect similar articles to be found in other parts of western Europe; but we have no record of any such discoveries except in dolmens.

In many parts of Scotland urns containing flint arrow heads have been found placed within ancient cists, showing that the natives must have attached a considerable value to them.

In the caves of France and Belgium, numerous evidences have also been found, denoting the value placed upon various articles, and the great care exhibited in placing them in such positions that the dead man should not want anything when he arrived in the next world.

Ancient man in Europe built his tombs in a substantial manner. The cromlechs or dolmens were constructed of heavy upright stones, with others placed horizontally to cover them, so as to form a sort of rude vault or chamber, which was in most cases enclosed by a tumulus or mound of earth, and reached from without by a passage formed of stone. These chambers are sometimes of large dimensions, and the