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SUPPOSED EVIDENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF INTER-GLACIAL AMERICAN MAN.

BY DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., FR.S.E.

The determination of a so-called palæolithic period for Europe, with its rude implements of stone and flint, chipped into shape without the aid of any grinding or polishing process, and belonging to an era when the European man was associated with animals either wholly extinct or unknown throughout the historic period, naturally stimulates the curiosity of American archæologists in their own native explorations. But thus far only very slight and uncertain indications have seemed to point to any corresponding evidences of a like antiquity for American man.

Various causes combine to give to the researches of the American archæologist a character essentially distinct from that which marked the earlier stages of antiquarian investigation in Europe, and which stimulated its votaries to ally themselves with the students of geology in a renewed and more strictly scientific inquiry into the earliest traces of primeval man. In Europe the antiquary had long been engaged in the elucidation of ancient historic monuments, and had passed beyond these to a study of the ruder traces of primitive art, and of the physical characteristics of races which appeared to have preceded the historic nations of the Old World. The researches directed to the solution of the problems thus originated were followed up through mediæval, classical, Assyrian, and Egyptian