

classed as recent, whether we compare them with the archaeological or the historical determinations of antiquity in the Old World. On the other hand, all the traces of philological relation between the native languages of America and those of Asia, Africa, or Polynesia, can be accounted for only on the assumption of migrations of extremely remote date. But language carries us back but a little way when brought into competition with the materials for prehistoric research which archæology has supplied.

The comprehensive aspect which the prehistoric archæology of Europe has now assumed, with its palæolithic and neolithic periods, illustrated not only by abundant examples of primitive arts, but by sepulchral disclosures familiarizing us with the physical form and cerebral capacity of the workmen, enables us to systematize our knowledge of Europe's earliest post-glacial epoch. Much has now been recovered illustrative of the geographical condition of Europe in the later geological periods associated with man. We know the character of the fauna, and the accompanying climatic conditions of successive periods of change. Still more, we are familiar with the rude implements of the river-drift, and with the ingenious arts of man, contemporary with the strange animal life of that prehistoric dawn. Abundant examples have sufficed to illustrate the peculiar workmanship, for example, of the men of the Reindeer period of southern France. We possess their graphic drawing of the living Mammoth, along with carvings and etchings of the fossil horse, the reindeer, and other long-extinct fauna, graven by the cave-dwellers of La Madelaine and other rock-shelters of the Vézère, when the Garonne valley more nearly approximated in climate to that of the Moose or the Abbittbe Rivers of our own

Hudson Bay territory. We have, moreover, the large, well-developed skulls of the men of Mentone, Cro-magnon, and other palæolithic cave-sepultures, with all the accumulated evidence of cave and river-drift, kitchen-middens, lake-dwellings, cranoges, cists, and barrows. Much knowledge remains still to be added before the history of that strange prehistoric dawn assumes coherent verisimilitude. But we have learned enough to no longer doubt that a history lies behind Europe's oldest-written records, compared with which even the chronicles of the Pharaohs are recent. Hitherto, however, the assumed proofs of any corresponding American palæolithic art have been, at best, isolated and indecisive; with, perhaps, the single exception of the "turtle-back celts," reported by Dr. Charles C. Abbot as characteristic of the glacial-drift of the Delaware River, New Jersey. But the age of this geological formation has been questioned. The occurrence of seemingly intrusive flint implements of modern Indian workmanship there, as elsewhere in ancient gravels, has tended still further to suggest a wise caution against accepting as indisputable the evidence which would thus point to the presence of man on this continent in palæolithic times. Yet there is no ground for assuming it as impossible, nor even as necessarily improbable. So striking, indeed, in some respects are the analogies between the ingenious arts of the ancient draftsman and sculptor of Europe's Palæolithic period, and those of our own hyperborean hunter race, that Professor Boyd Dawkins, in his "Early Man of Britain,"—somewhat hastily carrying analogies to an extreme,—arrived at the conclusion that the race of the cave men of Central Europe's Reindeer and Musk-sheep period finds its living representatives in the Esquimaux of our own arctic Canada. To