

energy in the nutritive system, in consequence of a scrofulous affection.*

33. HUMAN BONES, AND WORKS OF ART, IN CAVERNS.—Bones of man, and fragments of ancient pottery, have been found in caves, both in France and Germany; a circumstance perfectly natural, since we are well aware that mankind, in a rude state, have been in the habit of living in caves, and traces of their having inhabited recesses, which had previously been the retreat of wild animals, were therefore to be expected. But as bones of extinct animals occurred with them, it was rashly assumed that they were coeval with each other; more accurate observations have, however, shown that the human remains were introduced at a subsequent period. We have historical proof that the early inhabitants of Europe often resided, or sought shelter in caves. Thus Florus records, that Cæsar ordered the inhabitants of Aquitania to be inclosed in the caverns to which they had retired. Many tribes of the Celtic race occupied these subterranean retreats, not only as a refuge in time of war, but also for shelter from cold; as magazines for their corn, and for the produce of the chase; and as places of concealment for the animals which they had domesticated. The bones of such of these people as perished, or were buried in these caverns,

* Professor Walther, on the antiquity of diseases of bones; see Professor Jameson's Cuvier's Theory of the Earth. Edin. 1827.