

2. *Man, according to the inspired account, was placed at the head of all creatures on earth.*

tive, particularly in the sense which we give to the word fossil. (See text, p. 196.) Now, since we admit man to be in a fossil condition, we may inquire to what epoch his remains belong. The last geological stages — the Subapennine and Fahlunien — which preceded the existing epoch, do they show any where traces of human remains either in marine or terrestrial deposits? We think we can reply in the negative; for no well-established fact will sustain the opinion that they do occur therein. Human remains are peculiar to caverns, or osseous breccias, or alluvions. It follows from thence that fossil human remains, whenever they have been carefully observed, are met with, in all cases, along with other beings of the existing epoch, and are fossil in contemporaneous deposits. Human bones are wanting entirely in the two last stages (geological) which have preceded our own." — *Cours Elementaire de Paleontologie et de Geologie, &c., par M. Alcide D'Orbigny. Premier volume, p. 162. Paris, 1849.*

"Have human fossils been found? Did man appear on the globe before the present epoch?" inquires Professor Pictet. "Such is the important question to which modern science seems to give a negative answer, although at various times it has been judged otherwise. The true question appears to me to be the following: What animals peopled Europe when man first appeared, and, by consequent, at what geological period can his origin be placed? All paleontologists, at this day, are agreed that there is no proof of his existence during the tertiary epoch or the anterior epochs. All who admit the view, which I have elsewhere exhibited, of the relations of the diluvial and modern epochs, will know also that this question may be treated without prejudice, and according to facts alone. I have shown, in fact, that we may probably regard these two periods as forming together a single series, during which life has been neither entirely interrupted nor renewed, at least in Europe; and during which partial, local, and successive inundations have deposited several formations, destroying only some species." After reviewing the facts, Professor Pictet concludes, "1. That man was not established in Europe at the commencement of the diluvial epoch; 2. That some migrations probably took place in the course of the diluvial period; 3. That the definite establishment of man in Europe, and the occupation of that continent by a numerous population, probably took place after the great inundation which deposited the rolled fragments in the caverns and on the plains of the continent." — *Pictet's Traite de Paleontologie, &c., Tome Premier, p. 145 et seq. Seconde edition. Paris, 1853.*