

## CHAPTER III.

FOSSIL HUMAN REMAINS AND WORKS OF ART OF THE  
RECENT PERIOD,*Continued.*

DELTA AND ALLUVIAL PLAIN OF THE NILE — BURNT BRICKS IN EGYPT BEFORE THE ROMAN ERA — BORINGS IN 1851-54 — ANCIENT MOUNDS OF THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO — THEIR ANTIQUITY — SEPULCHRAL MOUND AT SANTOS IN BRAZIL — DELTA OF THE MISSISSIPPI — ANCIENT HUMAN REMAINS IN CORAL REEFS OF FLORIDA — CHANGES IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY IN THE HUMAN PERIOD — BURIED CANOES IN MARINE STRATA NEAR GLASGOW — UPHEAVAL SINCE THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF THE SHORES OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH — FOSSIL WHALES NEAR STIRLING — UPRAISED MARINE STRATA OF SWEDEN ON SHORES OF THE BALTIC AND THE OCEAN — ATTEMPTS TO COMPUTE THEIR AGE.

*Delta and Alluvial Plain of the Nile.*

SOME new facts of high interest illustrating the geology of the alluvial land of Egypt were brought to light between the years 1851 and 1854, in consequence of investigations suggested to the Royal Society by Mr. Leonard Horner, and which were partly carried out at the expense of the Society. The practical part of the undertaking was entrusted by Mr. Horner to an Armenian officer of engineers, Hekekyan Bey, who had for many years pursued his scientific studies in England, and was in every way highly qualified for the task.

It was soon found that to obtain the required information respecting the nature, depth, and contents of the Nile mud in various parts of the valley, a larger outlay was called for than had been originally contemplated. This expense the late viceroy, Abbas Pacha, munificently undertook to defray