

CHAPTER IV.

POST-PLIOCENE PERIOD — BONES OF MAN AND EXTINCT
MAMMALIA IN BELGIAN CAVERNS.

EARLIEST DISCOVERIES IN CAVES OF LANGUEDOC OF HUMAN REMAINS WITH BONES OF EXTINCT MAMMALIA — RESEARCHES IN 1833 OF DR. SCHMERLING IN THE LIÉGE CAVERNS — SCATTERED PORTIONS OF HUMAN SKELETONS ASSOCIATED WITH BONES OF ELEPHANT AND RHINOCEROS — DISTRIBUTION AND PROBABLE MODE OF INTRODUCTION OF THE BONES — IMPLEMENTS OF FLINT AND BONE — SCHMERLING'S CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IGNORED — PRESENT STATE OF THE BELGIAN CAVES — HUMAN BONES RECENTLY FOUND IN CAVE OF ENGIHOUL — ENGULFED RIVERS — STALAGMITIC CRUST — ANTIQUITY OF THE HUMAN REMAINS IN BELGIUM HOW PROVED.

HAVING hitherto considered those formations in which both the fossil shells and the mammalia are of living species, we may now turn our attention to those of older date, in which the shells being all recent, some of the accompanying mammalia are extinct, or belong to species not known to have lived within the times of history or tradition.

*Discoveries of MM. Tournal and Christol in 1828, in the
South of France.*

In the Principles of Geology, when treating of the fossil remains found in alluvium, and the mud of caverns, I gave an account in 1832 of the investigations made by MM. Tournal and Christol in the South of France.*

M. Tournal stated in his memoir, that in the cavern of Bize, in the department of the Aude, he had found human bones and teeth, together with fragments of rude pottery, in

* 1st ed. vol. ii. ch. xiv., 1832; and 9th ed. p. 738, 1853.