

caves in the south of France. In 1841, M. Boucher de Perthes published to the world an account of human remains found buried in the valley of the Somme, near Abbéville, in company with the bones of extinct species of quadrupeds. In 1842 M. Melleville reaffirmed these discoveries, and in 1844 M. Aymard presented new facts disclosed by explorations upon the slope of the mountain of La Denise, near Puy. In 1853 Dr. Rigollot announced the discovery at St. Acheul, near Amiens, of hatchets and articles in cut stone, found imbedded in the same gravel deposit with the fossil remains of the hairy elephant, rhinoceros, and extinct ox. Similar discoveries have been reported from Spain, Italy, Greece, Syria, and England. In the United States we detect also some evidences of the coexistence of man and extinct species of quadrupeds. Dr. Koch, the reconstructor of the Tertiary Zeuglodon, insisted long ago that he had found in Missouri such an association of mastodon and Indian remains as to prove that the two had lived contemporaneously. I have myself observed the bones of the mastodon and elephant imbedded in peat at depths so shallow that I could readily believe the animals to have occupied the country during its possession by the Indian; and gave publication to this conviction in 1862. More recently, Professor Holmes, of Charleston, has informed the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia that he finds upon the banks of the Ashley River a remarkable conglomeration of fossil remains in deposits of post-tertiary age. Remains of the hog, the horse, and other animals of recent date, together with human bones, stone arrow-heads, hatchets, and fragments of pottery, are there lying mingled with the bones of the mastodon and extinct gigantic lizards.

Contemporary with these American animals, but not yet found associated in their remains with the relics of the hu-