

Squirrel), Rabbits, Mice, and some other small animals. With the extinct Mammals mentioned above, the works of man in the state of flint weapons, &c. have of late years become familiar to English geologists. For long they shrunk from the idea with excessive caution, and the full proof first came before them from France.

In the year 1847, a French *savant*, Mons. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, published an account, in the first volume of his 'Antiquités celtiques,' of flint implements, the work of man, found in association with the teeth of the Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) in the old river gravels of the Somme. The strata consisted of surface soil, below which were nearly five feet of brown clay, then loam, then a little gravel containing land shells, and along with these shells the teeth of the Mammoth. Below that level there occurred white sand and fresh-water shells, and again the bones and teeth of the Mammoth and other extinct species; and along with these bones and teeth, a number of well-formed flint hatchets of what we now call the palæolithic type.

Geologists were for long asleep on this subject. M. de Perthes had printed it many years, but none of them paid much attention to him. At length, Mr. Prestwich having his attention drawn to the subject, began to examine the question. He visited M. de Perthes, who distinctly proved to him, and afterwards to other English geologists, that what he had stated was incontestably the fact. These implements are somewhat rude in form, but when I say 'rude,' I do not mean that there is any doubt of their having been formed artificially. They are not polished and finished, like those of later date in our own islands, or the modern ones brought from the South Sea Islands; but there can be no doubt whatever that they were formed by