

They lay in a bed of ochreous sandy clay, about one foot in thickness, which reposed immediately on the blue London Clay.

On the south side of the Thames, on the Cray, a tributary of the Darent, which enters the Thames at Dartford Marshes, palæolithic implements have been found near Green Street Green; and in other places, in the valley of the Medway near Maidstone, and elsewhere in Kent, worked flints have been found by Professor Hughes, Mr. Whitaker, and others.<sup>1</sup> It is therefore very clear that the bones of *Elephas primigenius* and other mammalia, some of them extinct, occur in many places associated with the works of pre-historic man. As yet, however, the bones of man have never been discovered along with extinct mammals in British river gravels, unless we get a hint on the subject from the discovery of human skulls, fifty-three feet beneath the surface, at the Caron tin stream-works, north of Falmouth, 'mingled with bones of deer and other animals, among wood, moss, leaves, and nuts,' and 'at Pentuan human skulls are stated to have been found under about forty feet of detrital accumulations, also mingled with the remains of deer, oxen, hogs, and whales.'<sup>2</sup>

There is, of course, plenty of evidence that some of the alluvial deposits of the Thames and many other southern rivers are altogether post-glacial, and the history of these alluvia can often be traced down to

<sup>1</sup> For many details see 'Ancient Stone Implements,' by John Evans, F.R.S., chap. xxiii.

<sup>2</sup> 'Geological Report on Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset,' 1839, p. 407: 'The Geological Observer,' 1853, p. 449. Sir H. T. De la Beche. The accounts of these discoveries are scarcely sufficiently definite for an opinion to be formed with respect to their comparative antiquity.