

wise acquainted with agriculture, for several kinds of grain, as well as seeds of fruits, have been found in their lake-dwellings; and the deduction has been drawn from these remains that the plants must have been brought from southern Europe or Asia. The arts of spinning, weaving, and pottery-making were also known to these people. Human skeletons and bones belonging to this age have been met with abundantly in barrows and peat-mosses, and indicate that Neolithic man was of small stature, with a long or oval skull.

The history of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Europe is told in great fulness, but belongs more fittingly to the domain of the archæologist, who claims as his proper field of research the history of man upon the globe. The remains from which the record of these ages is compiled are objects of human manufacture, graves, cairns, sculptured stones, etc., and their relative dates have in most cases to be decided, not upon geological, but upon archæological grounds. When the sequence of human relics can be shown by the order in which they have been successively entombed, the inquiry is strictly geological, and the reasoning is as logical and trustworthy as in the case of any other kind of fossils. Where, on the other hand, as so often happens, the question of antiquity has to be decided solely by relative finish and artistic character of workmanship, it must be left to the experienced antiquary.

## § 2. Local Development

A few examples of the nature of the deposits of the Palæolithic and Neolithic series will suffice to show the general character of the evidence which they supply.

**Britain.**—Palæolithic deposits are absent from the north of England and from Scotland. They occur in the south of