

and implements," says Vogt, "consisting of simple, straight, angular, or crossed lines, exhibit a certain sense of beauty; but the drawings of animals, as discovered by MM. Lartet and Garrigou, are still more surprising. They are mostly engraved on bones, but also on slate. Those found by M. Garrigou represent heads and tails of fishes; those in possession of M. Lartet represent large mammals, among which the reindeer is easily recognized by the antlers. \* \* The masterpiece in Lartet's collection is a handle carved from the antlers of a reindeer, a real sculptured work, the body of the animal being so turned and twisted that it forms a handle for a boy's hand. All other drawings are in sharp and firm outlines, graved upon the surface of the bone, and it may be seen that the artist, in working it, turned the bone in various directions." The most interesting of all these relics of primeval art is the delineation upon ivory of the outlines of the hairy mammoth in a style which, though rudely and carelessly executed, leaves no doubt of the identity of the original of the picture. These people evidently possessed a marked predisposition to art. The rude hunter, wearied in the chase, amused himself in reproducing upon ivory and stone the forms that had excited his interest, and upon which undoubtedly he depended for subsistence and perhaps for service.

Lastly, primeval man was endowed with a religious nature. He formed numerous utensils consecrated to the ceremonies of religion. He buried his dead in grottoes closed with slabs, as the Jews continued to do at a later day. The recumbent position of many of the skeletons shows that, like the dead of the ancient Peruvians, they were entombed with an observance of religious rites. Like the American Indian, he provided his deceased friend with food and arms to supply his necessities while on the journey to another world. These are facts of extreme signifi-