

cance as tending to show that the religious consciousness, universal in our day, was also an endowment of the earliest and most uninstructed type of man.

The man of the Stone Age was not, therefore, as some have asserted, a sort of perfected monkey. He had the structure of a man; without doubt, he was capable of speech; he supplied his wants with a kind of skill which became improved and educated by experience—a characteristic only of intelligence; he admired beauty; he manifested a perception of the ideal; his thoughts strayed forward into another world, and, with his other religious sentiments, he undoubtedly felt a vague, strange sense of a superintending Intelligence and a moral Governor.

Does the unwritten history of this race reach back to an antiquity incompatible with prevalent views upon the age of man? Here, as elsewhere, the enemies of Revelation have sought materials for the use of unbelievers. They have sought in vain. There is more in the history of primeval man that confirms our Scriptures than there is of conflict with them. We have popularly held the race to be about six thousand years old; but our researches show that man lived with the bear, hyena, mammoth, and other animals now extinct, and some of which became extinct on the decline of the glacial epoch. It is not claimed that man lived before the glacial epoch, and the evidences of his contemporaneous existence with the reign of ice have been shown to be fallacious. The remains of man reputed to have been found in glacial drift of the valley of the Somme are in truth buried in deposits of much later date, as has been shown by Dr. Andrews, of Chicago, as well as by others.* Man had no place till after the reign of ice.

* For an elaborate and accessible paper on the "Amiens gravel," by Alfred Tyler, see *Amer. Journ. of Science and Art* [2], Nov., 1868, cited from the *Quart. Jour. of the Geolog. Society of London* for May, 1867.