

depicting the animals with which they were daily familiar. Some of these drawings are especially valuable, as they represent forms of life long ago extinct, such as the mammoth and cave-bear. The men who in Palæolithic time inhabited the caves of Europe must have had much similarity, if not actual kinship, to the modern Eskimos.

NEOLITHIC.—The deposits whence the history of Neolithic man is compiled must vary widely in age. Some of them were no doubt contemporaneous with parts of the

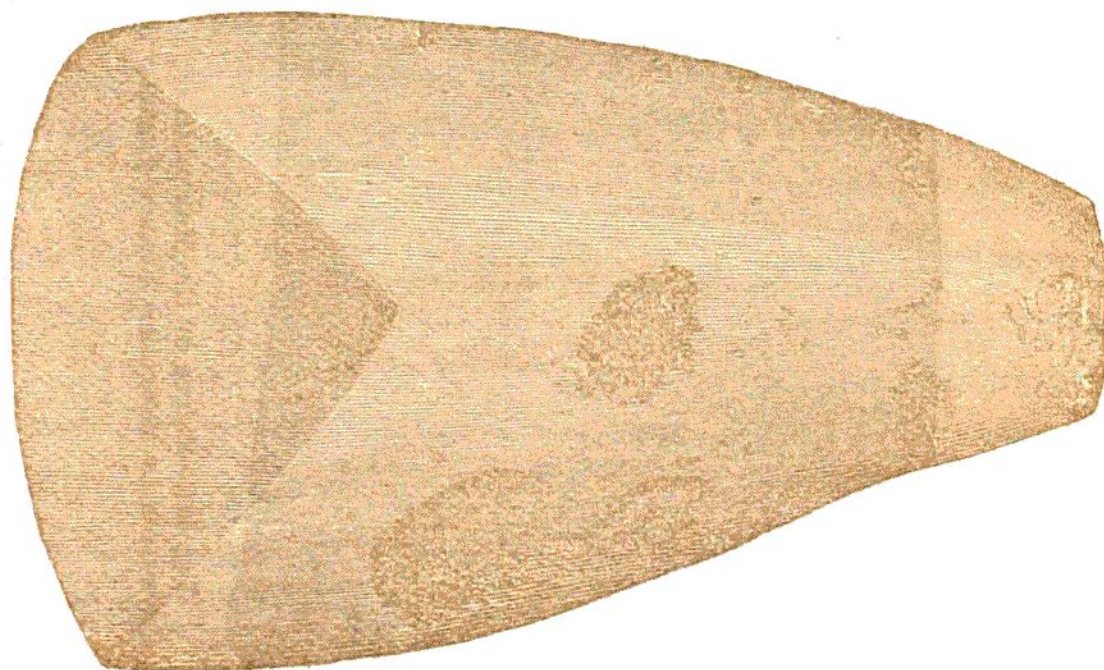


Fig. 462.—Neolithic Stone Implement.

Palæolithic series, others with the Bronze and Iron series. They consist of cavern deposits, alluvial accumulations, peat-mosses, lake-bottoms, pile-dwellings, and shell mounds.

The list of mammals, etc., inhabiting Europe during Neolithic is distinguished from that of Palæolithic time by the absence of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and other extinct types, which appear to have meanwhile died out in Europe. The only form now extinct which appears to have survived into Neolithic time was the Irish elk, which may