

Hohlefels in Swabia remains of elephants, rhinoceroses, reindeer, antelopes, horses, cave-bears and other animals have been found, together with interesting proofs of the contemporaneity of man, in the form of rude flint implements, axes of bone, or teeth and bones which he had bored through, or split open for their marrow. At Schussenried in the Swabian Saalgau, not far from the Lake of Constance, beneath a deposit of calcareous tufa inclosing land-shells, there is a peaty bed containing Arctic and Alpine mosses, together with abundant remains of reindeer, also bones of the glutton, Arctic fox, brown fox, polar bear, horse, etc. While this truly Arctic assemblage of animals lived near the foot of the Alps, man also was their contemporary, as is shown by the presence, in the same deposit, of his flint implements, stones that have been blackened by fire, bones of the reindeer and horse that have been broken open for their marrow, needles of wood and bone, and balls of red pigment probably used for painting his body.⁷⁴

Switzerland.—The lakes of Switzerland, as well as those of most other countries in Europe, have yielded in considerable numbers the relics of Neolithic man. Dwellings constructed of piles were built in the water out of arrow-shot from the shore. Partly from destruction by fire, partly from successive reconstruction, the bottom of the water at these places is strewn with a thick accumulation of *débris*, from which vast numbers of relics of the old population have been recovered, revealing much of their mode of life.⁷⁵ Some of these settlements probably date far back beyond the beginning of the historic period. Others belong to the Bronze, and to the Iron Age. But the same site would no doubt be used for many generations, so that successive layers of relics of progressively later age would be deposited on the lake-bottom. It is believed that in some cases the lacustrine dwellings were still used in the first century of our era.

Denmark.—The shell-mounds (*Kjökken-mödding*), from 3 to 10 feet high, and sometimes 1000 feet long, heaped up on various parts of the Danish coast-line, mark settlements of the Neolithic age. They are made up of refuse, chiefly shells of mussels, cockles, oysters, and periwinkles, mingled with bones of the herring, cod, eel, flounder, great auk,

⁷⁴ O. Fraas, *Archiv für Anthropologie*, Brunswick, 1867.

⁷⁵ Keller's "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland."