the hand of man; and I say this with authority, since, for more than thirty years, I have been daily in the habit of handling stones, and no man who knows how chalk flints are fractured by nature, would doubt the artificial character of these ancient tools or weapons.

The same kind of observations have been made in our own country. In the neighbourhood of Bedford, on the Ouse, there are beds of river gravel of this kind which rise about twenty-five feet above the level of the river, in broad terraces; and in one of these, far above the river, there have been found a considerable number of flint hatchets, associated with river shells, the bones of the Mammoth, old varieties of oxen, and various other mammalia. By the river Waveney also, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, at Hoxne near Diss, the same phenomena have been observed in old gravel pits, made for the extraction of road materials; and it has been proved that near the mouth of the estuary of the Thames, between the Reculvers and Herne Bay, flint hatchets of Palæolithic type have fallen from the top of a cliff of Eocene sand, which is capped with high-level river-gravel of the ancient river. These were first found by Mr. T. Leech (see fig. 112). Later I found one on the beach partly water-worn by the waves, and at the same time, Prof. T. McKenny Hughes found another, fresh and unworn, and both are of palæolithic type. No bones have as yet been observed in that precise locality along with the implements, but in many places further up the Thames, the remains have been found of extinct mammalia. For example, at Acton, a few miles west of London, at a height of about twenty feet above high-river mark, Colonel Lane Fox found *Elephas primigenius*, *Rhinoceros hemitœchus*, *Hippopotamus major*, *Bos primi-*