

This is true, if the marks are, beyond doubt, his. In the Dordogne Cave, in France, a piece of Mammoth's tusk was found on which there was an engraved outline-picture of the animal itself. Only Man could make that picture; and the fact that he did make it shows how much greater he was, even then, than the Mammoth,—that there was an immeasurable distance between him and it. And if the Victoria Cave had yielded from its lowest depths one bone or a piece of bone that had on it a picture, however rude,—something that expressed thought, however elementary—it would have proved the pre-glacial presence of Man. There was one bone found in the Hyæna-bed that had upon it marks supposed to be Man's. This was a piece, less than three inches long, of the rib of a Goat. There were nine transverse and some oblique nicks upon it. Mr. Tiddeman says that it is quite unlikely that these marks were made by the teeth of rodents or of the carnivora. But is it quite impossible? Can anyone be sure that these nicks were cut by man? that they could have been cut by him only? We are afraid that this bone, also, must take a more lowly place. The fibula was not dethroned that its place might be filled by this dorsal end of a Goats' rib.

Save for these two morsels of bone, we know of nothing from the lower Cave-deposits that speaks in any way of Man. And the voice of these is so weak and uncertain that they too must be put aside.

Of course, the fact that no memorials of Man were found in the lowest bed in the Cave is no proof that he did not live in pre-glacial times amongst these hills and dales. He may have done so, and all traces

Victoria Cave, No. 2, gives a nearer view of the boulders near the entrance, of the rock-pinnacles forming the floor, and of the arched niches described at p. 167. The human relics were found near the crowbar, which is seen in the background beyond the workmen, but at a lower level. Mr. Jackson is standing between the boulders and the talus, and the marked difference between the two deposits is well seen. The boulders before being photographed were marked S for Silurian, L for Carboniferous Limestone, and G for Carboniferous Gritstone. The marks C^{on} and S^{tl} should have been C^o and S^t for Conglomerate and Stalactite, and denote respectively a piece of the conglomerate from the base of the Carboniferous Limestone, and two large pieces of Stalactite, which have apparently fallen on the boulders from the roof of the Cave before it had been worn as far back as it now is.



Joseph
 Mr. James Jackson, and workmen at Victoria Cave.
 Boulders marked S for Silurian, L for
 Carboniferous Limestone, and G for Carboniferous
 Gritstone. "Con" = Conglomerate, and
 "Stl" = Stalactite.