



Explorations in Patagonia by F. P. Moreno

Review by: J. L. M.

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relied on. If man existed in pre-glacial times in Britain, it is, I think, probable that his tools would have been of larger proportions." Mr. W. J. Lewis-Abbott, after a detailed discussion of each fracture, sums up in favour of an artificial origin. The photographic plate gives two views of No. 7, above quoted, two of No. 2, and one each of No. 3 and No. 1.

J. L. M.

EXPLORATIONS IN PATAGONIA. By Dr. F. P. Moreno. 8vo. pp. 54: map and photographic views, reprinted from the *Geographical Journal*, September-October, 1899. (Presented by the Author.)

A detailed sketch of the physical geography of Patagonia by a pre-eminent authority. Pages 46-47 (= *G. J.*, XIV, 370-2) contain notes on the population. "The whole of this vast region is very thinly peopled: even the Indians, never very numerous, are dying out, and colonization has not progressed as it should have done. . . . Here and there the traveller finds a Tehuelchian, or Gennahen encampment, but natives of pure race are now very scarce. It would be difficult to gather together fifty-five Tehuelches, and the number of Gennahens cannot be much greater. The remaining native population is composed of the ancient Araucanian race, or a mixture of the three races. But these do not represent the only type of human beings which have dwelt in Patagonia. In ancient burial-places I have collected the remains of other—now totally disappeared—races, which were quite distinct from the present ones, but which greatly resembled the primitive types met with more to the north, in the Chaco and in Brazil, while others strongly resemble some Pacific races, possessing ethnic characteristics which have not been observed in South America. Among these remains, every type of artificial deformity of the skull hitherto known is found; while to-day the natives only preserve the occipital deformation. This variety of extinct human types should of itself form the subject of a serious investigation. Patagonia is the extremity of the American continent, and has been the last refuge of more than one people in their forced exodus." May we perhaps hope that Dr. Moreno, who is an Honorary Fellow of this Institute, may find the opportunity of continuing and publishing the valuable observations which he has thus briefly summarized.

J. L. M.

A PRELIMINARY REVISION OF THE EVIDENCE RELATING TO AURIFEROUS GRAVEL MAN IN CALIFORNIA. By W. H. Holmes. 8vo. Reprinted from the *American Anthropologist*, N.S. L. pp. 108-121 and 614-645, with plates and diagrams.

These two papers review critically and in great detail the evidence now available (1) for the reported discovery, at various times, of implements, etc., of advanced workmanship in the auriferous gravels of Tertiary Age in California, (2) for the discovery and subsequent history of the well-known "Calavera skull" from the same district. The case *against* the view that the objects in question were really found in the auriferous gravels is put with great skill and apparent cogency; and we shall await with interest the reply of those who hold the other opinion.

J. L. M.

VINLAND AND ITS RUINS. Some of the evidences that Northmen were in Massachusetts in pre-Columbian days. By Cornelia Horsford (reprint from *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, Dec. 1899. Presented by the Author.)

Miss Horsford considers that Vinland, the Wineland of the first European discoverers of North America, was round the harbour on which Boston now stands, and prefers this site to Rafn's chosen position of Mount Hope Bay, and to others that might be suggested by the texts of the two versions of the discovery that Icelandic