

previously omitted.

It was the reg.
when I recd your
letter, & the cups
were already packed,
but I told Prof.
Petrie that I had
hoped he would
have been able to
choose for you, but
I have picked the
best series I could
for you only
W. U. Seton-Karr.

Ans. by
telegram
July 10/97.

L1820

ATHERTON GRANGE,
WIMBLEDON.

July 2. 97.

Dear Sir,

I have just
sent off to you a
can containing
25 picked examples
& one hammer stone.
The rest of the box
is filled up with
red clay impurities &
flakes. The

EDWARD ARTHUR
WIMBORNE

25. are contained
in 3 wood boxes
in the other, &
are made of
different sorts of
stone. I think
you will be
astonished at the
weathering of some.

The plates all
come without exception

from Marodizeh
a place 20 miles
south of the
palaeolithic city.
All my perfect
specimens were found
at this settlement,
which lies between
the wells of
Jalelo, Dago, Bolgashan
& Hambabeina, 85
m. from Barbara.
& 75 from Bulhar.
I ~~can~~ endorse
some collections

1819

Copy.

Rushmore,
Salisbury.

July 2nd, 1897.

Dear Sir,

I have just sent off to you a case containing 25 picked examples, and one hammer-stone. The rest of the box is filled up with 2nd class implements and flakes. The 25 are contained in 3 wood boxes in the other, and are made of different sorts of stone. I think you will be astonished at the weathering of some.

The flakes all come without exception from Marodizeh, a place 20 miles south of the palaeolithic city. All my perfect implements were found at this settlement, which lies between the wells of ~~Jalelo~~ Jalelo, Dago, Bolgashan and Hambabeina, 35 miles from Berbera, and 75 from Bulhar.

I enclose some cuttings, previously omitted. It was Thur. morning when I received your letter, and the implements were already packed, but I told Prof. Petrie that I had hoped he would have been able to choose for you, but I have picked the best series I could.

Yours truly,

H.W. Seton-Karr.

Copy.

Rushmore,
Salisbury.

July 2nd, 1897.

Dear Sir,

I have just sent off to you a case containing 25 picked examples, and one hammer-stone. The rest of the box is filled up with 2nd class implements and flakes. The 25 are contained in 3 wood boxes in the other, and are made of different sorts of stone. I think you will be astonished at the weathering of some.

The flakes all come without exception from Marodizeh, a place 20 miles south of the palæolithic city. All my perfect implements were found at this settlement, which lies between the wells of ~~Jalelo~~ Jalelo, Dago, Bolgashan and Hambabeina, 85 miles from Berbera, and 75 from Bulhar.

I enclose some cuttings, previously omitted. It was Thursday morning when I received your letter, and the implements were already packed, but I told Prof. Petrie that I had hoped he would have been able to choose for you, but I have picked the best series I could.

Yours truly,

H.W. Seton-Karr.

L1830



MR. SETON-KARR

the coast has not been killed in the "How," I asked, "did you discover Somaliland, of which I have heard a good deal of late?"

"I was tracking lions one day when I observed an immense number of palæolithic stone implements scattered over a low hill, some examples of which are given in the accompanying photographs. We can only speculate as to the use of these implements; but when I showed them last week to Sir John Evans, this year's President of the British Association and the greatest living authority on the subject, he said it was possible they had been manufactured by a people who existed three hundred thousand years ago. The difference between these palæolithic implements and all others that have been hitherto discovered is that, except for an extraordinarily weather-beaten appearance, they are as perfect as the day they were made, not having been worn by river action."

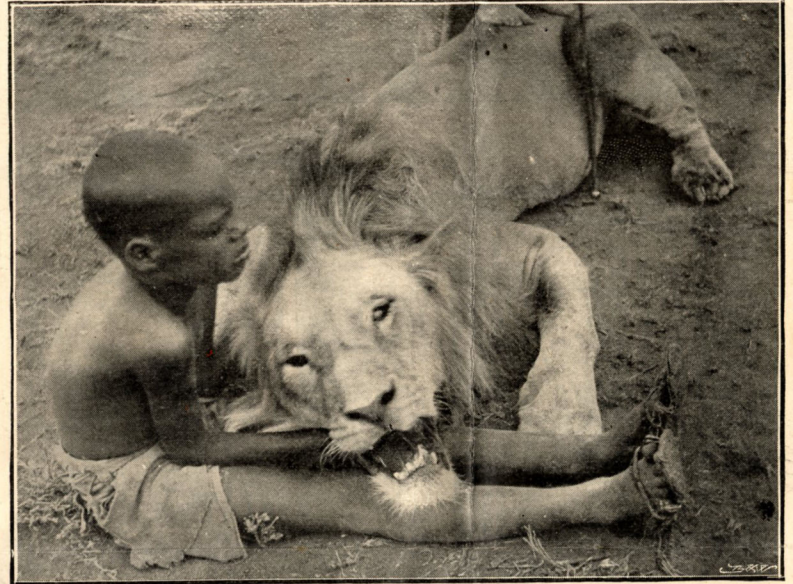
RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

WILD BEASTS AND PREHISTORIC MAN

LAST year Sir William Flower, Mr. E. N. Buxton and Mr. Seton-Karr wrote a series of letters to *The Times*, in which they suggested that the Indian Government should institute a close-time for elephants in Somaliland. The Indian Government adopted this suggestion, with the result that the whole scheme has proved a dead failure. I asked Mr. Seton-Karr the reason for this.

"Well," he replied, "it is a very simple one. To carry out our scheme requires the aid of a body of native police stationed in the interior, whereas at present they are only stationed on the coast. Consequently the native hunting tribes poach to such an extent that one man lately killed seventeen elephants in one day. And it should also be certified by the native chiefs that the ivory killed by their tribes and brought for sale to protected district."

over the primeval city in the centre of



MR. SETON-KARR'S LAST KILL IN SOMALILAND



PALAEOLITHIC STONE IMPLEMENTS

THE CRADLE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

TOOLS PROBABLY USED BY ADAM.

MR. H. W. SETON-KARR'S DISCOVERIES.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr showed, at the Royal Institution conversazione, a large number of very interesting prehistoric stone implements from the lost flint mines of Egypt, lately discovered by him. He also, at the same time, showed a number of stone implements from the palæolithic city he has newly discovered in East Africa. Mr Seton-Karr's discoveries in Egypt and in Somaliland lead him to the idea that man's original home, or the place where he was gradually evolved, must have been in Africa, or at least in a tropical land, where clothes were unnecessary, and food plentiful to hand.

The palæoliths, which he found during his last five expeditions into Somaliland, are identical in form with those from France and England, thus showing the unity of race throughout the world during the age of stone. During one of his expeditions in East Africa Mr Seton-Karr came on what he regarded as the headquarters or stronghold of primæval man. Here, he thinks, the Garden of Eden may have been, and the very tools which he discovered may have been made and used by Adam and his numerous descendants.

With regard to the discovery of the long-lost flint mines of Egypt, Mr. Seton-Karr came across one day, on the hidden cliff plateaus of the Wady Sheik, what appeared to be ruined cities of vast extent. He felt convinced that he had at last found the lost mines. Each of the mines was characterised by its own special implements, which Professor Flinders Petrie declared to be of the greatest possible interest, and hitherto unknown to science. They consisted of axes, wedges, spearheads, rings, discs, sickle-shaped knives, and stone truncheons, many of which lay as the workmen had last left them, when they went home to dinner one day perhaps, thousands of years before Thebes or Memphis was ever dreamed of. Mr Seton-Karr's discoveries lead him to think that Somaliland and Egypt were both inhabited by ancient man, at least two hundred thousand or three hundred thousand years ago. The objects from the flint mines are rather later, and quite distinct from the palæoliths, discovered in Somaliland. Mr Seton-Karr thinks that the similarity in form in these stone implements wherever discovered imply definite intercourse and communication between Europe, Asia, and Africa for the purpose of trade in flint, spear-heads, and arrow-heads, with those countries where no flint existed. Parts of the North Sea and Mediterranean were, it is now known, in those times dry land.

Mr Seton-Karr's discoveries take one back to a rude civilisation which makes Menes and the early Assyrian Empire quite modern by comparison. He is of opinion that he has now run palæolithic man to earth in tropical Africa, so far as he knows, for the first time. This implementiferous place is in the western face of a low hill, forming the right bank of the Issutugan, distant eighty-five miles southwest from Berbera. No traveller has ever found a single large palæolithic implement in Somaliland except in this one spot, to which Mr Seton-Karr has hitherto alone had access.

PREHISTORIC MAN-HUNTING IN AFRICA.

CHAT WITH MR. H. W. SETON-KARR

In a paper which he recently read before the Royal Society, Sir John Evans, the President for this year of the British Association, stated that, in his opinion, Mr. Seton-Karr's recent Palæolithic discoveries in Egypt and Somaliland assisted in bridging over the interval between Palæolithic man in Britain and in India, and added another link to the chain of evidence by which the original cradle of the human family may eventually be identified, and he considered also that it tended to prove the unity of race between the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and Europe in Palæolithic times.

Hearing that Mr. Seton-Karr who, besides being the first explorer in 1885 of the Mount St. Elias Alps in Alaska, which are now being exploited by the Duke of Abruzzi, is also one of the best-known big-game hunters in the world, was about to exhibit his palæolithic implements before the great Scientific Societies of London, I thought that a preliminary chat with him would be of interest to the general public.

So one hot morning in the Red Sea Mr. Seton-Karr told me of his recent finds.

"We will deal first," began my friend, "with my discovery of the lost Flint Mines last November in Egypt. I had previously discovered stray flints in Thebes, but I was anxious to prove that there was no connection between the comparatively modern temples and pyramids of Egypt and the vastly more ancient palæolithic remains which I felt certain were to be discovered throughout the whole of the Nile Valley. I had heard rumours from the Arabs of the existence of large flint mines in the Eastern Desert. So I went to Johnson Pasha, of the Egyptian Criminal Investigation Department, and my questions recalled some half-forgotten information about mines which the Bedouins had given him. So I proceeded on my travels and one day on the hidden cliff-plateaus of the Wady Sheik, the district in question, accompanied by my caravan of Bedouins and camels, I came across what appeared to be ruined cities of vast extent stretching eastward for twenty miles across the treeless and waterless desert. I felt convinced that I had at last found the lost mines, and I at once began to look around me. To cut a long story short, what I discovered was briefly as follows:—Each of the mines was characterised by its own special types of implements, which Professor Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, has declared to be of the greatest possible interest, and hitherto unknown to science. They consisted of axes, wedges, spear-heads, rings, dirks, sickle-shaped knives, and hundreds of stone truncheons, resembling in shape a policeman's *bâton*, with which the articles were

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probably shaped. Many of these *bâtons* lay as the workmen had last left them, when they went home to dinner one day, perhaps, thousands of years before Thebes or Memphis were even dreamed of. It was curious to note how the different excavations and re-excavations marked the varied periods at which the mines had been worked, the earliest excavated material being bleached the whitest by æons of sunshine."

"Can you trace any connection between your Egyptian and Somaliland discoveries?" I asked Mr. Seton-Karr, as my gaze wandered over the pink-hued range of Sinai in the far distance.

"Certainly," he replied, "Somaliland and Egypt were both inhabited by ancient man at least 200,000 or 300,000 years ago, but the objects from the flint-mines are rather later and quite distinct. The palæoliths which I found during my last five expeditions into Somaliland are identical in form with those from France and England, thus showing the unity of race throughout the world during the Age of Stone. On a long, low hill, in the central and most favoured part of Somaliland, and when I was tracking a lion, I came upon the headquarters or stronghold of primæval man. This was shown by the numbers of stone implements, once buried deep for concealment, but now each one raised on a little pyramid of solidified gravel like boulders on a glacier. Being on a long, low, isolated hill, they had not been exposed to river action like all those found elsewhere. On certain spots of limited extent there were no stones which did not bear some trace of work by prehistoric human hands. Certain landmarks as to the four rivers mentioned in Genesis, led me to think that the Garden of Eden, if it ever existed, may have been here, and that these very tools had been made and used by Adam and his numerous descendants. At any rate, my discoveries in Egypt and in Somaliland lead me to the idea that man's original home, or the place where he was gradually evolved, must have been in Africa, or at least in a tropical land where clothes were unnecessary and food plentiful to hand.

"How do you account," I asked Mr. Seton-Karr, "for the universal similarity of form in the oldest implements of all?"

"Well," he replied, "it implies, to my mind, definite intercourse and communication, then as now, between Europe, Asia, and Africa, for purposes of trade in flint spearheads and arrowheads with those countries where no flint existed; you must remember that parts of the North Sea and the Mediterranean were in those times dry land, and so travel would be comparatively easy. These discoveries lead us back to a rude civilisation which makes Menes and the early Assyrian Empire quite modern by comparison; and thus a new interest is afforded travellers in the East."