

type, no man knows. Possibly the cave men of Dordogne in France, who carved daggers out of Reindeer horns, and cut the figure of the Mammoth on his own tusk, may now be represented in Europe by the Laplanders (Mongolian), gradually driven north by the encroachment of later and more powerful nations. Or they may have been dark-complexioned, black-haired and black-eyed *Melanochroi*, of whom the Basques of Spain are the least obliterated representatives, and traces of whom, according to Professor Huxley, are still among us in the black-haired portion of our Celtic population, and in the swarthy sons of Italy and Spain.¹

‘Early Greek writers,’ says Mr. William F. Skene in his ‘History of Celtic Scotland’ (1876), ‘seem to have had a persuasion that the portion of the inhabitants of Britain who were more particularly connected with the working of tin, possessed peculiarities which distinguished them from the rest.’ These people—the Silures—inhabited the Cassiterides, now called the Scilly Islands, and as quoted from Diodorus, were ‘singularly fond of strangers, and, from their intercourse with foreign merchants, civilised in their habits.’ This intercourse arose from traffic in tin. In ‘Critiques and Addresses’ (1873), Professor Huxley states that, ‘Eighteen hundred years ago the population of Britain comprised people of two types of complexion—the one fair and the other dark. The dark people resembled the Aquitani and the Iberians, the fair people were like the Belgic Gauls,’ and the Silures who had ‘curly hair and dark complexions,’ within historical times ‘were predominant in certain parts of the west of the southern half of Britain, while the fair stock appears

¹ ‘Journal of the Ethnological Society,’ vol. ii. 1871, pp. 382, 404.