

to have furnished the chief elements of the population elsewhere.'

Mr. Skene is of opinion that 'an examination of the ancient sepulchral remains in Britain gives us reason to suppose, that a people possessing certain physical characteristics (those of the Silures), had once spread over the whole of both the British Isles.' Quoting from Professor Dawkins' 'Cave Hunting,' that author states, on the authority of Dr. Thurnham, that in the 'long barrows and chambered-gallery graves of our island' the 'crania belong, with scarcely an exception,' to 'the Dolichocephali or long-skulls' of the neolithic age, as shown by 'the invariable absence of bronze and the frequent presence of polished stone implements.' 'In the round barrows, on the other hand, in which bronze articles are found, they belong mainly to the Brachycephali or broad-skulls.' These belonged to Celtic people.

On the evidence of skulls and flint implements, it has been reasonably surmised that an Iberian population once spread over the whole of Britain and Ireland. But from the dawn of definite European history, the dark populations of Iberian type have constantly been losing ground in the world. In Spain their language remains, but their blood is now far from pure, but in Britain if any trace of their ancient tongue is left, it has been so largely overlapped and worn away by succeeding waves of Celtic invasion, that probably its existence is scarcely recognisable, though the influence of their blood is perpetuated in the black hair and dark eyes of many of the inhabitants of Wales, both South and North.

At what time the first appearance of a Celtic people in Britain took place no one knows, but however this