runic characters, containing the name of Anlaf, king of Northumbria, the last of the Danish kings, who was a Christian at the close of his life, and who would appear from this inscription to have died and been buried here, soon after the middle of the tenth century, probably in 952. I will only add that Mr. Haigh, who is an experienced numismatist, especially in the history of the Northumbrians, appears to have found traces of a mint at Leeds.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, the people of Leeds and its neighbourhood probably distinguished themselves by their resistance to the invaders, and thus merited their full share of the vengeance of the conqueror, for much of the country around is set down in Domesday as then waste.

Mr. Denny read the next Paper:—

ON AN ANCIENT BARROW OR TUMULUS, AND FLINT IMPLEMENTS, FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BRIDLINGTON, BY MR. EDWARD TINDALL, OF BRIDLINGTON.

At a Meeting of the Geological and Polytechnic Society, held at Barnsley, on the 16th January, 1857, a paper by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., was read "On some Ancient Barrows opened by me in East Yorkshire." In this paper the particular locality of five Barrows was pointed out and their contents enumerated; as a supplement to that communication, it is my object on the present occasion to describe another barrow or tumulus I have since had the privilege to examine, which presented some peculiarities I have never before observed, and which I believe have not been noticed by any previous writer on these ancient receptacles of the dead. I trust, therefore, a brief description of the above will not prove devoid of interest to the members of this Society, from the increasing importance of placing on record every isolated fact which may serve to illustrate
the manners, customs, and funeral rites of the primitive inhabitants of this part of Britain.

Having previously made arrangements for opening this sixth tumulus, Captain George Collinson and myself commenced our operations on the 13th of October, 1857, in a field adjoining that in which was situated the last tumulus recorded in a former communication, and from which it is one hundred and fifty yards distant, that is to say, about three miles north of Bridlington, to the right of the old coach road from the latter place to Scarborough, where two conical hills in close proximity are still to be seen. The one on the extreme east is that to which I have now to call attention and with which my operations were connected. From the elevated position of this mound, an extensive view is obtained of Bridlington Bay and Holderness to the south-west, and on the north-east, a more extensive view of the German Ocean, Flambro' Head, Buckton and Speeton cliffs. It is about 100 yards in circumference and about nine feet in depth. After removing the surface earth, and by means of a trench about five feet wide and six feet deep, we approached the centre of the tumulus. A quantity of flint chippings were here discovered, the fractures of which were remarkably fresh in appearance, looking in fact as if they had been broken the same day, the edges were so sharp, but they were all bright, and, therefore, unlike recently broken flints, which are invariably dull on the fractured surfaces. Amongst these, occurred one very fine example of flint implement, and a second not unlike a leaf-shaped arrow-head. On resuming our labours on the second day, the 14th, we came down to a human skeleton, and upon carefully removing the surrounding soil to prevent any derangement of the bones, and especially the skull, a fine flint spear head of the leaf-shape pattern, well made and remarkably sharp at the edges, was observed in an
oblique direction between the jaws. This weapon appeared to have entered the neck of the individual immediately under the left ear and passed up into the interior of the mouth, in the right corner of which, within the teeth, the point of the spear was lodged. The skeleton was laid upon its back and deposited in a trench dug in the chalk rock, about two feet wide, eighteen inches deep, and rather more than five-and-a-half feet in length. The legs were crossed and the head lay to the south-east. On the natural surface of the chalk surrounding the space containing the skeleton, were twelve circular holes about nine inches in diameter and twelve inches deep, in which were deposited calcined bones and earth with particles of charcoal. These holes in the solid chalk rock were a peculiar feature, which in all my experience I had never observed before, and for what precise purpose they may have been made it is difficult to conjecture, though from the contents just enumerated it is not improbable they might have been to receive the ashes of some relatives, or those of sacrifice or food offerings, which the friends of the deceased wished to deposit in his last resting-place, a custom by no means uncommon in primæval sepulture; but, in such instances, the materials for this purpose are generally deposited in earthen vessels made expressly for that purpose, and which frequently occur in early British and Roman graves. An urn of this description was also found with the skeleton. It was, however, broken, but had contained ashes, charcoal, and a small quantity of burned earth. The materials of which the urn was made appeared to be a mixture of clay, oxide of iron, mica, and pounded quartz. It had evidently been turned on a wheel, and afterwards, while moist, rudely finished by hand. In shape it resembled in many respects the larger British urn, figured in Philips's Mountains, Rivers, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire. (Plate, 33.) In the Journal of the Archaeological Institute,
however, I have since seen an instance recorded of the occurrence of two hundred primitive graves on the Isle of Portland, discovered while removing materials for the formation of the Portland breakwater, at a spot three hundred feet above the sea. The graves appeared to be of Romano-British times. Near to many of them, deep holes had been made and filled up with pieces of stone mixed with bones of animals and birds, conjectured to have been the remains of sacrifice, or the relics of the funeral feast.* The similarity of some of these interments with that I have already described, affords strong evidence that one and the same object was sought to be obtained in each instance by the persons whose office it was to perform the last ceremonies for the dead.

Upon examining, with some degree of minuteness, the numerous flint implements found by me in tumuli or in the gravel during twenty years explorations, I have invariably observed that those from the interior of Tumuli are of a much more modern form and elaborate workmanship than those discovered deeper in the soil overlying the chalk, which are of a rude and primitive character, and so closely resembling the celebrated flint implements from Amiens and Abbeville, as to be indistinguishable from them by an ordinary observer. This will be evident from an inspection of a series of sixteen specimens herewith sent, consisting of examples from the Valley of the Somme and the neighbourhood of Bridlington. The latter of which I may remark, as a general rule, occur at from four to six feet in depth from the surface, unless they are in the drift deposits, when they exceed the above depth, the rudest in manufacture being the lowest, and those of more careful make nearest the surface.

* Journal of the Archaeological Institute, vol. X., p. 61.
The specimen numbered in the series 16, and much stained with oxide of iron, has been ground at one end to a fine edge, and chipped at the other, in order to produce the required form. This was found in deepening a drain from ten to twelve feet, in a bed of drift gravel, beneath layers of Lacustrine deposit, brick earth, and alluvium.

In this particular instance, however, I do not consider the depth at which it occurred as indicative of extreme antiquity, but, on the contrary, that it may be more modern than any of those numbered from one to nine, and yet more ancient than the flint implements generally found in tumuli. In fact, from all that I have observed during my long experience, I feel convinced that, however conclusive the evidence may appear to be on the Continent, that there have been two long divided or distant epochs, during both of which the manufacture of stone implements was carried on by primitive races of men—the first being distinguished by their rude, and the second by their skilful finish—no such indications occur in Yorkshire, though there is sufficient collateral evidence that man has been a dweller on the earth “that now is” during periods long anterior to the usually received one, and, therefore, that he was coeval with the larger extinct Pachyderms and Herbivora, whose periods of active life have been supposed to date ages prior to man’s advent.

Of the great antiquity of man, however, we have now the united testimony of the most eminent philosophers of modern times, both at home and abroad, whose convictions have been arrived at by a careful and patient consideration of all the various and well-authenticated instances in which man and his works have occurred with the remains of extinct animals.

That the human race were contemporaneous with the Irish Elk I think no one can doubt who has read Mr. Denny’s
paper on that subject in the proceedings of this Society; and if with that animal, why not with other extinct species? Whether, however, they have lived down to a later date, or man existed at an earlier than is generally ascribed to the "Beginning," it matters not, as either case may have been the fact, and equally refers to a remote antiquity. But, as yet, we have not in Yorkshire, or any county that I am aware of, positive evidence that there was a very ancient time when man lived and made rude implements of flint, and that, subsequently, this race was either swept away, or emigrated on icebergs to another country, and then, after thousands of years, another perfectly distinct race sprang up, and manufactured more artistic implements of flint found in the same locality where formerly resided the ruder manufacturers of the same material.

The evidence, however, which our Yorkshire and the foreign flint implements alike adduce to me is, that since the first flints were chipped into shape by the human race, up to the present moment, there has never been any interruptions to their occupancy of this, or any other, country whatever. For, as Hugh Miller justly observes, "The geologist in the tablets of stone, which form his records, finds no examples of dynasties, once passed away, again returning. There has been no repetition of the dynasty of the fish, of the reptile, of the mammal." That is to say, of the peculiar dynasties of each class which characterized different and distant formations. The classes have been continued through countless ages, but the species have changed or been replaced by widely differing forms. As, for instance, the Cephalaspi, Coccostei, and Pterichthi, of the old red sandstone, made way for the Ganiods of the Carboniferous era, which in like manner disappeared, and were represented by other Ganiods, Placoids, and Lepidotes of the lias, wealden, and chalk. In the same way, the small saurian reptiles of the sandstones of
Scotland, and coal formation of Germany, were but the progenitors of the huge Dinosaurian and Enaliosaurian reptiles of the lias, Oxford clay, and wealden, which have passed away for ever, but are now represented by the gavials, and crocodiles, and alligators of the present day. The mammals of the tertiary system were only the precursors of the modern forms; in many instances the genera being the same, but the species perfectly distinct, as in Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Elephant, Horse, Giraffe, Bear, Hyæna, Tiger, Ox, Deer; and in numerous cases both genera and species are both alike extinct, as Dinotherium, Megatheriun, Mylodon, Mastodon, Palæotherium, Anaplotherium, Diproctodon, Hyracotherium, Trogontherium, Coryphodon, Megaceros.

In man, however, but one genus and one species has been created, which has continued to exist from the beginning, and only varied in character by circumstances, the result of climatal changes, or the varied conditions which savage or civilized life may have brought to bear on him. Islands may have been submerged or continents upheaved, but they have all been tenanted in succession by one and the same human family which was first called into being. Races of men, like kingdoms and dynasties, may have had their rise and passed away, but the one species has never become extinct. Consequently, though the last created, man is the oldest inhabitant of our planet, and whose dynasty has never been replaced by a succession of higher forms, each better fitted for the changing scenes surrounding him or the destiny which awaited him, but perfectly organized in the beginning for all the changes of time and eternity.

Upon the termination of this paper, the Rev. W. C. Lukis stated that with regard to the circular holes around the trench, where the skeleton was deposited as mentioned by Mr. Tindall, though he had had a great deal of experience, he had never found a similar arrangement.