

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE desired information in regard to the flint knives, called cave knives, exhibited in the museum. Were they found in the same caves with the remains of the extinct animals, and could the date of them be determined in any way?

The Rev. F. WARRE said that these knives were found mixed among the rubble of the hut circles on Worle-hill. He had found similar ones on the Quantock hills. At the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Warre gave an account of the remains he had found in the hut circles. There were at the top six to eight inches of surface mould, after which he came to rubble from the hill, then to skeletons, bearing marks of extreme violence, and apparently of two different races—one a gigantic race, with skull presenting the most uncivilized appearance, the other smaller and more advanced. With them were found iron weapons.

Under these skeletons and weapons was another deposit, from four to six feet, then a layer of black earth, with burnt sticks, and little stores of grain of different kinds, curious glass beads, and fragments of pottery of an exceedingly early period. He conceived that the burnt remains were to be attributed to the time of Ostorius, who probably destroyed the place, but did not occupy it. A deposit of rubble then took place, and when Ceaulin overran the country, a fierce conflict most probably took place, in which the Britons were defeated, and some of the killed were left in the places where he had found the skeletons. He had also found the bones of animals now extinct.

The Rev. F. BROWN enquired whether Mr. Warre thought the flint knives were of the same date as the extinct animals?

The Rev. F. WARRE said he thought they were not. He had no doubt they were used by the early inhabitants of the country, but he had seen so much of the power of water in carrying things down from the surface by drift, that he was inclined to think they were washed down in that way.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said he had a very curious flint knife in his possession which was found in the bed of a river in Ireland, and there was a piece of moss wrapped around it as a handle. It was remarkable that it should have been so perfectly preserved, but he saw no reason to suppose it was of so early a date as had been ascribed to these implements. He had also two flint arrow-heads which were found on the field of Marathon, and were probably used on the side of the Persians at the battle of Marathon.

In the course of some further conversation, the Rev. F. Warre expressed the opinion that the fortifications at

Worle were probably constructed with the aid of Phœnician engineers, and remarked that the works surrounding the city of Carthage were on a precisely similar plan. He did not suppose that the flint knives belonged to the people resident in the camp, for he found them mixed up with the earth, and not with the other remains in the huts. Probably they belonged to a ruder race.

Extracts were then read from a paper by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, on the subject of ancient sculptured stones, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey at Glastonbury. The paper suggested the desirability of bringing together all the engravings of sculptured stones that had been published, and issuing them in a well edited volume. This paper is printed in the present volume, Part II.

A paper on the "Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire," by the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A., was presented at the meeting, and will be found printed in Part II.