

of the Cave. This applies alike to the upper and the lower deposits. The bed lying above and the bed lying beneath the laminated clay were alike in nature and in origin. They were made up of similar material, and were, without doubt, deposited under similar conditions.

Laminated Clay. And now as to the intermediate bed. We have said that it consisted of fine laminated clay. A mass of this clay may still be seen at the corner between the two inner chambers of the Cave. The laminæ are very thin. The clay is of remarkably fine and even quality. If scraped with a knife-blade it becomes a fine powder. Taking it that this clay is of glacial origin, it shows us that if a glacier

"grinds slowly,  
It grinds exceeding small."

The important fact as to the laminated clay is that it is quite free from all traces of organic matter. Specimens were submitted to careful microscopical examination, but no traces of animal or of vegetable life were found. Mr. Tiddeman gives clear and cogent reasons for his belief in the glacial origin of this clay, and he adds,

"There is only one way in which I can conceive of its having been formed. Let us imagine a glacier, or an ice-sheet, passing by the mouth of the Cave, and partly blocking the entrance with its rubbish. The former existence of one or both is proved by the glacial scratches and till on the rocks hard by, and by numberless other ice phenomena in the neighbourhood. The glacier melts by day, and usually (though not always) freezes by night. The moraine-rubbish hinders the coarser debris from entering the Cave, but gives passage to glacier-water charged with fine mud. The glacier by its grinding keeps the water charged with mud; and the frequent change from daily flow to nightly inaction gives rise to that close lamination which is the characteristic feature of this clay."\*

\* Geological Magazine, January, 1873.



Schoolboys Tower, Giggleswick Scar. Pilay Series



Wharfedale Tarn. Pilay Series

The laminated clay was like a wedge reaching far within the Cave; so that, whilst at one point its thickness was 12 feet, it thinned off until, in the inner chamber, the cave-earth of the upper and that of the lower bed touched and almost coalesced. Thus there were two beds made up of cave-earth, but divided from each other, through nearly the whole area of the Cave, by the bed or wedge of laminated clay.

The Cave as a History. Now if we look at the Cave as a great book of history, which indeed and of a truth it is, then the volume divides itself into these three main chapters,—the pre-glacial, the glacial, and the post-glacial.

*Chapter First* is the most wonderful of the three. Its witness is sure and clear to the existence in Craven of a Fauna now and long since extinct. At a depth, near the Cave-mouth, of 16 feet below the laminated clay, and also in the inner chamber of the Cave, were found remains of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Bison, Brown Bear, Hyæna, Red Deer, Grisly Bear and Fox. The Cave must have been a Hyæna-den, as there were large quantities of the bones and of the petrified dung of this animal. To what a far-off period do these animal remains bear our thought,—a time when Britain was a part of the Continent, and when beside the swamps and marshes that have since become the German Ocean and the Irish Sea herds of Elephant, Rhinoceros, Wild Oxen, &c., browsed.

*Chapter Second* speaks of the reign not of life, but of death. The time came when the greater part of England was covered with snow and ice. The



See also  
p 44.

Bears' Skulls from Victoria Cave.  
now in Giggleswick School Museum.

# EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY NIGHTS.

The Members of the Settle Tradesmen's Association make an earnest appeal to the Public to assist them to carry out their intention of

## CLOSING THEIR SHOPS

AT

9 o'clock on Saturday Nights,  
Commencing February 26th.

It is not unreasonable to assume that most of, if not all, the necessary trade in this town can be done without hardship to anyone, between the hours of

8 A.M. AND 9 P.M. (13 hours).

### PLEASE SHOP EARLY

AND

Avoid SHOPPING after 9 p.m.

RICHARD CLARK,

HON. SEC.

Edmondson & Wilson, Printers, Station Road, Settle.

of as hospital... highly appreciated by the wounded... or its ministrations in these various ways... describing a visit to China and Japan (via the great Trans-Siberian Railway) Commissioner... signs concluded by drawing a lesson from... the sacrifices made by the Japanese in the... of Port Arthur, remarking that it is... (Aplause).

## VICTORIA CAVE,

Discovered by Mr. Jackson, 1837.

Explored and excavated between 1869 and 1876 by the Settle Cave Exploration Committee, under the direction of Professor BOYD DAWKINS, 1869-1873, and MR. TIDDEMAN, 1873-1876.

### Deposits at the Entrance.

(1450 feet above sea level.)

- |  |    |    |        |
|--|----|----|--------|
| 7. Recent talus  | .. | .. | 2 feet |
| 6. Romano—Celtic layer   | .. | .. | 2 "    |
| 5. Ancient talus   | .. | .. | 6 "    |
| 4. Neolithic layer   | .. | .. | 1 foot |
| 3. Grey laminated clay, 12 feet, with gravel and boulders below  |    |    |        |
| 2. Bones (probably washed out of the cave earth within the cave) resting on Great Scar Limestone which forms the floor of the cave, water worn |    |    |        |
| 1. floor of the cave, water worn   |    |    |        |

### Romano—Celtic Layer.

At various times, before the exploration and during its progress, articles have been found, lying on the surface, such as Roman pottery, red and black, with some specimens of Samian, British pottery, very coarse. Bronze fibulae, &c.

Ivory, Glass, and Amber articles.  
Iron spear heads, nails and daggers.  
Bone spoons, pins, spindle whorls.  
Broken bones of food animals.

### Coins of

Silver—Trajan, two  
Tetricus Senior, four  
Bronze—Tetricus Junior, one  
Constantians, one  
Gallienus, one  
Constantine ii, one  
and three barbarous imitations, of the time of the 30 Tyrants.

### Neolithic Layer.

Under 6 feet of debris.  
Three rude flint flakes.  
bone bead, bone harpoon.  
broken bones of Brown Bear,  
Red Deer, Horse, Bos Longifrons.

### Boulders at the Entrance.

The greater number are of the Black Limestone of the Yoredale series, from the Penygvent district, probably.

Silurian slates are frequent, from the country about Stainforth and Horton.

Carboniferous Sandstones from the Penygvent district, not so common as the others.

One large boulder of the Conglomerate from the junction of the Great Scar Limestone with the Silurians, probably from Moughton Fell above Horton on the right bank of the Ribble

### Deposits within the Cave.

Section in the Main Chamber (chamber D of the reports)

- Upper Cave Earth, containing
  - bones hacked and cut by man.
  - bones of Fox, Grizzly Bear, Brown Bear, Badger, Horse, Pig, Reindeer, Red Deer, Goat or Sheep.
- Laminated Clay. Reindeer horns. Some sand and gravel.

1. Lower Cave Earth, containing bones of Hyæna, Bison, Elephas Antiquus, Rhinoceros Leptorhinus, Hippopotamus, Bos Primitivus, and also of Fox, Grizzly Bear, Brown Bear, and Red Deer, as in the Upper Cave Earth.

The Antlers of Reindeer were found in the uppermost layers of the laminated clay, they may have been trodden in, from the Upper Cave Earth, by animals.

### Stalactites & Stalagmites.

There were formerly many to be seen, when first the Cave was discovered. Now there are none in situ, but specimens are easily obtained among the stones of the rubbish tip of the excavators. Some of the Stalagmites are of a fine amber tint, others of a delicate sea-green, others white.

### Conchological Note.

Helix Nemoralis var Major occurs in and near the Cave.  
Ancylus Fluviatilis in the Stockdale beck, Attermire.

### Botanical Note.

Here may be found, on the Scars, Hieracium Gibsoni and other rare varieties with beautifully spotted leaves.

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**EARLY CLOSING AT SETTLE ON SATURDAY NIGHTS.**

To THE EDITOR OF THE CRAVEN HERALD.  
Dear Sir,—As an employee I welcomed the alteration in the hours of closing. In the past shop hours have been, and are to-day, much too long, and it is high time they were altered. I should respectfully like to ask your correspondent if it has never occurred to him that a shop assistant can feel tired (occasionally) and especially after standing thirteen hours. Judging from the general tone of your correspondent's letter we might almost infer that it was inspired by a retailer who objects to early closing.

Yours faithfully,  
ASSISTANT.  
Settle, March 13th, 1916.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CRAVEN HERALD.  
Dear Sir,—In reply to the letter in your last week's issue, your correspondent states that it was decided by a very small majority to close at nine o'clock on Saturday nights. The facts are as follow:—A short time ago a canvass was taken on this matter, when about 90 per cent. of the members stated that they were quite willing to adopt earlier closing on Saturdays. Shortly afterwards, the lighting restrictions came into

operation, when it was thought desirable to hold a meeting. This meeting was well attended, and after considerable discussion it was resolved nem. con. that the shops close at 9 p.m. on Saturdays. The members of the Association who have adopted early closing, have, I am sure, no wish to inconvenience the public, but strictly adhere to the printed circular issued a short time ago, which stated that all the business in this small town can be done between the hours of 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. (13 hours), without inconvenience to anyone.

Yours truly,  
RICHARD CLARKE,  
Hon. Secretary to the Settle Tradesmen's Association.  
March 14th, 1916.

**Avoid SHOPPING after 9 p.m.**

**RICHARD CLARK,  
HON. SEC.**

Edmondson & Wilson, Printers, Station Road, Settle.

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**Deposits at the Entrance.**

- (1450 feet above sea level.)
- 7. Recent talus .. .. 2 feet
  - 6. Romano—Celtic layer .. 2 "
  - 5. Ancient talus .. .. 6 "
  - 4. Neolithic layer .. .. 1 foot
  - 3. Grey laminated clay, 12 feet, with gravel and boulders below
  - 2. Bones (probably washed out of the cave earth within the cave) resting on Great Scar Limestone which forms the floor of the cave, water worn

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At various times, before the exploration and during its progress, articles have been found, lying on the surface, such as Roman pottery, red and black, with some specimens of Samian, British pottery, very coarse. Bronze fibulae, &c.

Ivory, Glass, and Amber articles.  
Iron spear heads, nails and daggers.  
Bone spoons, pins, spindle whorls.  
Broken bones of food animals.

**Coins of**

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- Tetricus Senior, four
- Bronze—Tetricus Junior, one
- Constantians, one
- Gallienus, one
- Constantine ii, one
- and three barbarous imitations, of the time of the 30 Tyrants.

**Neolithic Layer.**

Under 6 feet of debris.  
Three rude flint flakes.  
bone bead, bone harpoon.  
broken bones of Brown Bear,  
Red Deer, Horse, Bos Longifrons.

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The greater number are of the Black Limestone of the Yoredale series, from the Penyghent district, probably, Silurian slates are frequent, from the country about Stainforth and Horton.  
Carboniferous Sandstones from the Penyghent district, not so common as the others.

One large boulder of the Conglomerate from the junction of the Great Scar Limestone with the Silurians, probably from Moughton Fell above Horton on the right bank of the Ribblesdale.

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- Section in the Main Chamber (chamber D of the reports)
- 3. **Upper Cave Earth,** containing
  - 1. bones hacked and cut by man.
  - 2. bones of Fox, Grizzly Bear, Brown Bear, Badger, Horse, Pig, Reindeer, Red Deer, Goat or Sheep.
- 2. **Laminated Clay.** Reindeer horns. Some sand and gravel.

1. **Lower Cave Earth,** containing bones of Hyæna, Bison, Elephas Antiquus, Rhinoceros Leptorhinus, Hippopotamus, Bos Primgenius, and also of Fox, Grizzly Bear, Brown Bear, and Red Deer, as in the Upper Cave Earth.  
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**Conchological Note.**

Helix Nemoralis var Major occurs in and near the Cave.  
Ancylus Fluvialis in the Stockdale beck, Attermitre.

**Botanical Note.**

Here may be found, on the Scars, Hieracium Gibsoni and other rare varieties with beautifully spotted leaves.



THE CAVE MOUTH—FROM THE INSIDE.



VICTORIA CAVE  
BETTER, N°3

Victoria Cave, No. 1. This gives a general view of the Cave and the cliffs above. Above the workmen is a cave boarded up and used as a tool-house. To the right of that is a niche in the Cliff, the old entrance to the Cave first discovered by Mr. Jackson. The present entrance, before the excavations, was completely covered up with screens. Mr. Jackson, the figure on the right, is sitting close to the arched niches mentioned at p. 167. The flat in the fore ground is not a natural feature, but produced by the levelling of the tip and talus. The bottom of the valley is at a far lower level. A level cutting through the flat is seen going from the left-hand lower corner up to the boulders.



Joseph Jackson and workmen excavating Cave.



Arctic Circle stretched out its arms until it held the larger half of Europe in its hard, tight grasp. Ingleboro' and Penyghent were wrapped in "eternal" snow. Ice-sheets covered the lower hills and the plains, and down the valleys glaciers forced their inexorable way. "The whole Northern Hemisphere became enveloped in a shroud of ice and snow to an enormous depth. The surface of Europe,—adorned before by a tropical vegetation, and inhabited by troops of gigantic carnivora,—was buried under a vast mantle of ice, covering alike plains, lakes, seas and plateaux. Upon the life and movement of a powerful creation fell the silence of death."\* During that long silence there was being built up within the Cave, and leaf by leaf, the bed of laminated clay.

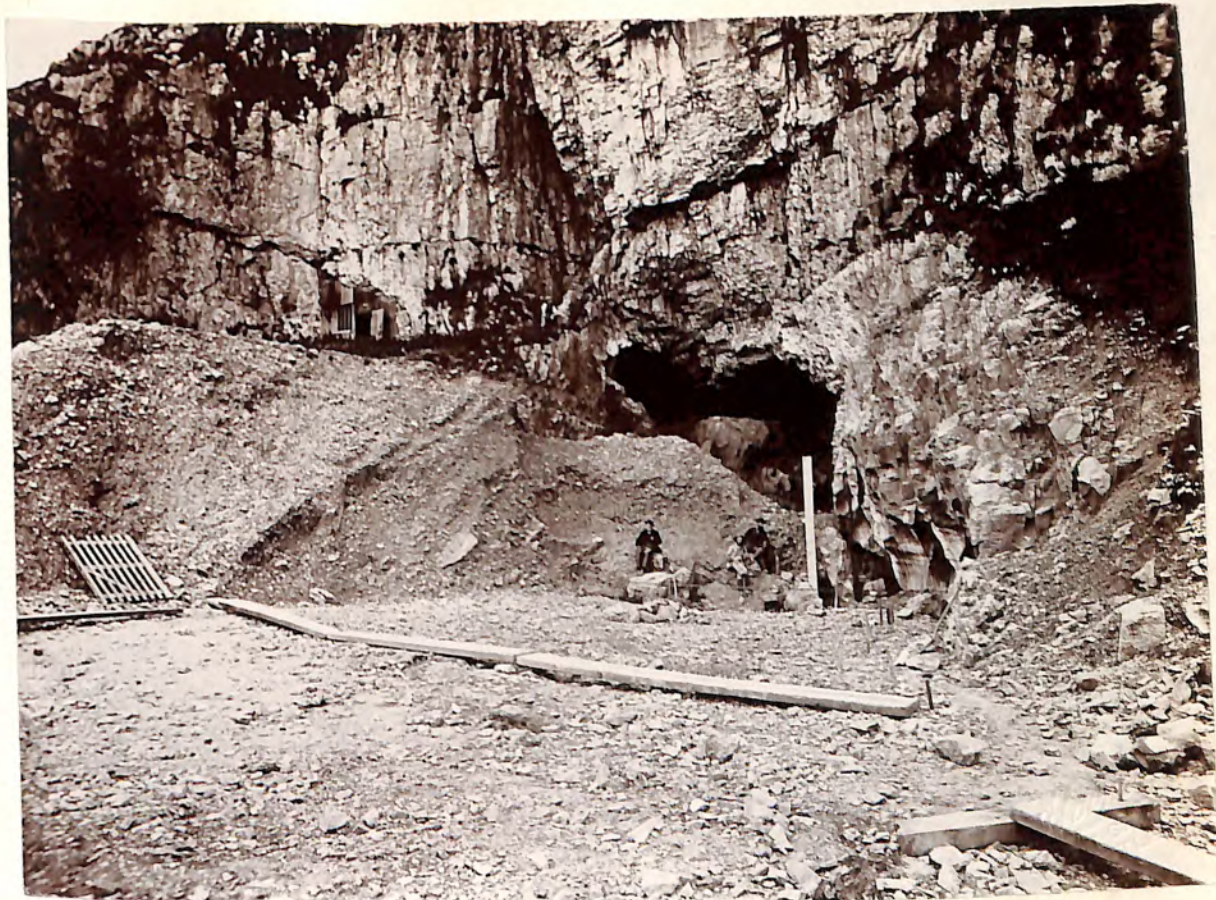
*Chapter Third* speaks again of life,—and of life ranging from the period of the Reindeer and the Arctic Hare to periods coming within a few centuries of our own day. The long rule of winter ended; a milder climate followed; the ice-sheets beat a retreat; ice-locked seas, lakes and springs were loosened; "flowers appeared upon the earth, and the time of the singing of birds was come."

This chapter falls into two sections;—the one covering the period during which the Cave was again a wild-beasts' den; the other covering the period of its tenancy by Man. The Ice Age had wrought a vast change in the Fauna of Craven. Bones of the great carnivora were not found *above* the glacial clay. The upper bed of cave-earth held remains of Grisly Bear, Red Deer, Reindeer, Badger, Fox, Horse, Pig, Goat, Sheep, &c.

\* Louis Agassiz.

The Cave during Man's Tenancy. In the upper deposits the "finds" were so abundant that we cannot here attempt a list of them. They are an extremely interesting series, giving us a record, as if written in a book, of Man's slow but sure advance towards civilization. There were proofs of Man's presence in the Cave at a time whose distance is represented by the growth at the Cave-mouth of eight feet of screes. We may form a rough estimate as to the length of time which this means. Two feet out of the eight take us back to the British occupation of the Cave; the remaining six feet would carry us, say, three or four thousand years beyond that. Beside the bones of Horse, Stag and Grisly Bear, were found pieces of charcoal, flint knives, and a double-headed harpoon. These are the earliest evidences of Man's tenancy of the Cave. He *may* have been in it long ages before that, but we have no proof that he was. These evidences, however, take us back to the time when Man in Craven stood no higher in life than the Australian Savage of to-day; when he had reached the merest rudiments of art, and lived by fishing and the chase.

But coming nearer to the *surface* of the upper deposits we find proofs in plenty of Man's growth in mind and skill. There are implements made of the bone and antlers of the Deer,—spoons, rods, pins; grooved slates on which the bone pins were rubbed and sharpened; bone links; bronze rings and enamelled brooches, finely worked; fragments of Samian ware;—then the series of Roman coins, and coins made by the Britons in which they copied Roman art.



*Work during exploration of cave.*

Table *T.F.*

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL *21*

Ceremony of the Dedication of the School Chapel

*Admit* *Ed & Mrs. D. Brayshaw*

TO THE  
LUNCHEON at the School on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1901,  
at 2 p.m.

Guests are particularly requested to assemble in Big School  
immediately after the Dedication Service.

THIS CARD MUST BE PRESENTED AND IS NOT TRANSFERABLE.  
[P.T.O.]

# SETTLE CAVE-EXPLORATION.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir J. P. KAYE SHUTTLEWORTH, Bart., (Chairman)  
Sir CHAS. LYELL, Bart., M.A., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S.  
† Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., &c.  
† Prof. PHILLIPS, M.A., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., &c.  
† Prof. T. Mc K. HUGHES, M.A., F.G.S., F.S.A.  
Col. A. H. LANE FOX, F.G.S., F.S.A.  
† W. BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.  
W. MORRISON, Esq., M.P.  
JAMES FARRER, Esq., F.S.A., &c.  
JOHN BIRKBECK, Esq.  
JOHN BIRKBECK, Jun., Esq., (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.)  
R. S. BIRKBECK, Esq.  
Rev. H. I. SWALE, M.A.  
HECTOR CHRISTIE, Esq.  
C. DEIGHTON, Esq., M.D.  
JOHN PRESTON, Esq.  
† L. C. MIALI, Esq., F.G.S.  
Rev. W. H. COULTHURST, M.A.  
Rev. W. F. PIERSON, M.A.  
Rev. E. H. WOODALL, M.A.  
Rev. G. STYLE, M.A.  
W. M. WATTS, Esq., D.Sc., F.C.S.  
Rev. THOS. LEACH, M.A.  
† R. H. TIDDEMAN, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.

† On the British Association Committee for assisting in the Explorations.

[P.T.O.]

# Settle Cave-Exploration.

(VICTORIA CAVE.)

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., (Chairman,) Mr. John Evans, (President of the Anthropological Institute), Mr. H. C. Sorby, (President of the Geological Society), Gen. Lane Fox, Professors Busk, Dawkins, Hughes, Miall, and Prestwich, Messrs. J. Birkbeck, sen., James Farrer, Walter Morrison, Rev. W. H. Crosskey, and others are engaged in the above exploration. The results already achieved are before the public in the Reports of the British Association, in Professor Boyd-Dawkins work on "Cave Hunting," in the Geological portion of a new edition of "Whitaker's History of Craven," by Professor L. C. Miall, and in other works.

The great interest of the Victoria Cave lies in the long succession of events represented by its contents, which are of the greatest importance to the historian, the antiquary, and the geologist. The bearing of some of the facts elicited is still under discussion, but briefly the general results may be described as follows—The fine collections made here and deposited in the Museum of Giggleswick School illustrate the occupation of the country and of the cave at intervals, by the early English, Roman, and Celtic populations. Then further back by many ages are found the remains of people who used the newer type of stone implements.

In beds of earlier age we have evidence of the occupation of Yorkshire by the reindeer and the grisly bear in times immediately succeeding and probably preceding the development of a great ice-sheet in the North of England.

Still further back we are enabled to decipher the record of a remotely distant age when man was living on the same ground with the great cave-bear, the hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bison and other animals. The cave is unique in possessing data showing the existence of man in the North of England *before* those cold conditions came on which covered the Northern Counties with a thick mantle of ice.

The work during the last year has revealed the existence of wolf in the country at an apparently much earlier period than any yet mentioned, and although a great thickness of barren but interesting deposits has lately been encountered by the Committee they are in hopes that an exhaustive exploration will lead to still further important results. The great thickness of deposits already removed and the consequent high antiquity of those which remain will confer unusual value on any future discoveries, and much light may be thrown on the succession of the surface deposits over the whole of Britain in some of the most obscure ages of its later geological history.

The Committee are now urgently in need of funds to carry on the work and hope that this appeal may meet with a ready response.

Signed, JOHN BIRKBECK, JUN., *General Secretary and Treasurer.*

R. H. TIDDEMAN, *Secretary to the British Association Committee.*

1st of May, 1878.



## OLD SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. H. G. Day .....	1	1	0
" C. H. Jeaffreson ...	1	1	0
Sir Charles Lyell .....	5	0	0
Mr. E. Akroyd, M.P. ...	1	1	0
" R. H. Tiddeman .....	5	5	0
Miss Sutcliffe .....	1	1	0
Mr. J. Birkbeck, jun. ...	14	1	0
Rev. J. Stansfeld .....	5	1	0
" W. H. Coulthurst ...	2	0	0
Mr. W. A. F. Saunders ...	1	1	0
" T. Stackhouse, (the late) .....	2	2	0
" W. Boyd Dawkins ...	8	3	0
" J. Hargreaves .....	1	1	0
Rev. T. Leach .....	1	1	0
Mr. W. Robinson (the late) .....	1	1	0
Mrs. Geo. Hartley .....	1	1	0
Mr. H. Christie .....	12	2	0
" A. B. Foster .....	1	0	0
" Eccles .....	3	1	0
" John Birkbeck .....	27	2	0
" R. S. Birkbeck .....	2	2	0
" Dixon Robinson ...	1	1	0
" Ralph Assheton, M.P. ...	1	1	0
" J. H. Burrow .....	0	10	0
Visitors to Cave .....	0	7	6
Mr. C. H. Charlesworth ..	3	3	0
" Thomas Brooke .....	2	2	0
" Sharland .....	1	1	0
" R. H. Sidgwick .....	0	10	6
Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson ...	0	10	6
Mr. Jon. Peel .....	5	0	0
" James Farrer .....	20	0	0
Dr. Deighton .....	2	1	0
Mr. W. Robinson .....	10	0	0
Rev. G. Style .....	11	0	0
" H. J. Swale .....	2	2	0
Miss Clayton .....	1	0	0
Mr. Morrison, M.P. ....	70	0	0
Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth ..	20	0	0
Prof. Hughes .....	6	1	0
Mr. W. Hartley .....	1	1	0
Rev. W. F. Pierson .....	2	2	0
Mr. E. S. Green (the late) .....	1	1	0
Prof. Sedgwick (the late) ..	2	2	0
Mr. A. W. Franks .....	5	0	0
" Eddy .....	1	1	0
" Darwin .....	5	0	0
Professor Phillips .....	1	1	0
Mr. W. Flower .....	1	1	0
" H. N. Winnow .....	1	1	0
" James W. Davies ...	0	10	6
Rev. A. S. Porter .....	1	0	0
" M. Wood .....	1	0	0
Mr. K. A. Stansfeld .....	0	10	0
" B. R. Stansfeld .....	0	10	0
Rev. E. Woodall .....	0	10	0
" J. Bulkeley .....	0	10	0
Mr. J. T. Rice (the late) ..	1	1	0
Sir John Lubbock .....	10	0	0
British Association .....	50	0	0
Mr. Brockbank .....	5	0	0
Rev. Canon Greenwell .....	1	1	0
Prof. Rolleston .....	2	2	0
Mr. A. C. Walker .....	2	0	0
" Evans .....	3	0	0
" J. Birkbeck (additional subscription) .....	37	11	1
<b>£390 14 1</b>			

£390 14s. 1d. is the exact amount which had been expended when it was found necessary to suspend the working.

The VICTORIA CAVE at SETTLE, in Yorkshire, has been long known and worked as a mine of great interest to the antiquary. The latest discoveries will give it much greater importance as bearing on the antiquity of the human race. Its more recent deposits contain coins and pottery, objects of bronze, bone, and ivory, many of them unique in design and manufacture, which are chiefly of Roman or Romano-Celtic age. They have many of them been described and figured by Mr. ROACH SMITH, Mr. BOYD DAWKINS, and others. The enamelled brooches discovered are remarkable for the elegance of their form and the brilliancy of their colours. At a greater depth evidence was found of the occupation of the cave by man in pre-historic times. A layer of charcoal was associated with rude flint flakes, a bone bead, a fish-harpoon of a type hitherto unknown in Britain, also of bone, remains of brown bear, stag and horse. These are thought to belong to the period of the later stone age. Below this again, beneath a considerable thickness of barren deposits, free from any evidence of life, a bone bed was discovered, full of remains of animals of which the following were determined by Mr. Busk;

Man,	Cave-Bear,
Mammoth,	Cave-Hyæna,
Tichorine Rhinoceros,	Bison,
Ursus priscus,	Stag.

To this list Mr. Dawkins has added Horse.

The human bone found is described by Mr. Busk as being of an unusually clumsy form, and in that respect not unlike the same bone in the Mentone skeleton.

The great interest of the discovery of man with these animals lies chiefly in the fact that there is evidence at the Cave itself and in the surrounding country, showing strong probability that they occupied the district at a time previous to that excessively cold period when Scotland and the greater part of the North of England including this district lay under a great sheet of snow and ice similar to that of Greenland in the present day. This is the only cave in Europe which has presented to its explorers any evidence on this point and its elucidation will have an important bearing on the early history and origin of mankind.

The expense of working this cave is considerable owing to the great thickness of material which has to be removed. The work has been carried on for four years chiefly by money raised in the immediate neighbourhood. Last year the British Association marked its interest in the proceedings by a grant of £50, and this year that body showed its continued appreciation of the value of the researches by a further grant of the same amount.

The Committee have opened a new Subscription to meet the expenses of the exploration about to be recommenced with the sanction and aid of the British Association.

The following donations have already been received, viz..

Mr. R. H. Tiddeman .....	5	0	0
" A. A. Harland .....	1	1	0
Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth .....	20	0	0
Rev. G. Style .....	5	0	0
Mr. H. Christie .....	5	0	0
Rev. E. Woodall .....	0	10	0
Mr. Wm. Robinson .....	5	0	0
Rev. W. H. Coulthurst .....	1	1	0
Mr. James Farrer .....	20	0	0
" Jonathan Peel .....	5	0	0
" W. Morrison, M.P. ....	10	0	0
Mrs. Hartley .....	5	0	0

But as the expenses likely to be incurred in an exhaustive exploration must greatly exceed this amount, and as the questions raised by the results already obtained are of singular interest and importance, contributions to the Exploration Fund are earnestly requested.

Messrs. BIRKBECK, ROBINSON, & Co., Craven Bank, Settle, have consented to receive donations. The money will be spent entirely in the necessary expenses of labour, tools &c.

JOHN BIRKBECK Jun.,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer to the Local Committee.  
R. H. TIDDEMAN,  
Hon. Sec. to the British Association Committee.

# SETTLE CAVE-

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† On the British Association Com

### Statement of Account from 1st July, 1873, to 1st of May, 1878.

SECOND HALF-YEAR, 1873.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	21	5	8	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	144	7	4	
" Balance	...	165	13	0	
		£165	13	0	
By Subscriptions		...	165	13	0

FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1874.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	101	14	8	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	6	12	3	
" Balance	...	113	2	5	
		£221	9	4	
By Balance		...	144	7	4
" Subscriptions		...	27	2	0
" British Association Grant*		...	50	0	0

SECOND HALF-YEAR, 1874.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	112	1	1	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	4	5	10	
" Balance	...	52	0	0	
		£168	6	11	
By Balance		...	113	2	5
" Subscriptions		...	5	4	6
" British Association Grant*		...	50	0	0

FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1875.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	69	5	10	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	5	2	10	
" Balance	...	60	17	4	
		£135	6	0	
By Balance		...	52	0	0
" Subscriptions		...	83	6	0

SECOND HALF-YEAR, 1875.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	95	5	1	
" A large box	...	2	8	9	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	4	1	8	
" Balance	...	10	14	4	
		£114	9	10	
By Balance		...	60	17	4
" Subscriptions		...	53	12	6

FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1876.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	83	13	0	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	3	10	6	
" Compensation to Tenant for disturbance	...	0	15	0	
" Balance	...	33	5	10	
		£121	4	4	
By Balance		...	10	14	4
" Subscriptions		...	10	10	0
" British Association Grant		...	100	0	0

SECOND HALF-YEAR, 1876.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	86	17	4	
" Printing, Tools, Powder, Candles, &c.	...	2	17	7	
" Balance	...	74	11	11	
		£164	6	10	
By Balance		...	33	5	10
" Subscriptions		...	31	1	0
" British Association Grant		...	100	0	0

\* The British Association Grants are credited in the half-years in which they were received by the Local Secretary.

FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1877.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	84	14	8	
" Printing, Tools, &c.	...	3	5	5	
" Balance	...	18	17	4	
		£106	17	5	
By Balance		...	74	11	11
" Sale of Publications		...	3	0	0
" Subscriptions		...	29	5	6

SECOND HALF YEAR, 1877.		£	s.	d.	
To Wages	...	60	13	1	
" Printing, Tools, &c.	...	2	0	9	
		£62	13	10	
By Balance		...	18	17	4
" Subscriptions		...	29	7	6
" Balance		...	14	9	0

FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1878, (so far.)		£	s.	d.	
To Balance	...	14	9	0	
" Wages	...	64	17	9	
" Tools, &c.	...	2	14	9	
" Printing and Photographs	...	11	15	6	
		£102	17	10	
By British Association Grant		...	100	0	0
" Subscriptions		...	2	13	0

## LIST OF DONATIONS

From 1st March, 1877, to present time, May 1st.

£		s.	d.	
† J. W. Davis, Esq.	...	2	2	0
† W. Stott, Esq.	...	0	10	6
W. C. Slingsby, Esq.	...	0	10	6
W. Robinson, Esq.	...	2	0	0
Charles Darwin, Esq.	...	5	5	0
J. Shaw, Esq.	...	0	1	6
Capt. Stansfeld	...	1	0	0
C. A. Martineau, Esq.	...	1	0	0
An Officer's daughter	...	0	5	0
F. F. Tuckett, Esq.	...	1	0	0
James Farrer, Esq.	...	10	0	0
T. E. Yorke, Esq.	...	1	0	0
J. R. Dakyns, Esq.	...	5	0	0
† John Brigg, Esq.	...	1	1	0
C. Semon, Esq. (the late)	...	1	1	0
† M. Bottomley, Esq.	...	1	1	0
		£156	15	0

† Annual Donors.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to JOHN BIRKBECK, Jun., Esq., Honorary Treasurer of the "Settle Cave-Exploration Fund," at the Craven Bank, Settle, Yorkshire.

ZION SCHOOL-ROOM, SETTLE.

Mr. Brown's Lecture  
On 'VICTORIA CAVE,'

THIS EVENING (Friday, April 11th, 1902)

AT A QUARTER TO EIGHT.

ADMISSION - 6d. and 3d.

Antiquity of Man. There is one more question and it is one of deep interest. We have already hinted at it,—the question as to the witness borne by the Victoria Cave to the pre-glacial Antiquity of Man. We have said that there was no evidence from the Cave of Man's existence in Craven *before* the Great Ice Age. In saying this we do not, of course, lose sight of the famous fibula. It *was*, but no longer is "the bone of contention." For a few years it made no small stir in the world, and the animal—whatever it was—that this bone belonged to did not live for nought. In one report after another the Cave Committee spoke of this bone as a human fibula; and as the bone was found in the lowest deposits of the Cave, the proof of its being human would have been the proof of Man's existence as a contemporary of the Mammoth. But proof was the one thing lacking. In 1877, during a discussion at the Geological Society, Dr. Murie said, "I have examined a certain bone from the Cave, hitherto supposed to be a human fibula, and in my opinion it might be almost any bone, and all ideas of the habits of the Cave-dwellers founded upon it are mere fictions." In 1878 the Cave Committee "gave up" the bone, Professor Boyd Dawkins remarking, somewhat cruelly, that the fibula had become a fabula. This unfortunate bone may now be allowed to rest. It has fallen from its high estate. It has now "no speech, nor language, and its voice is not heard." Let it sleep. *Requiescat in pace.*

But there is another bone in question. An eminent geologist has said that "objects marked by man are as good proofs of his presence as his own bones."