

PREHISTORIC BRITAIN IN 1934

A REVIEW OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

By CHRISTOPHER AND JACQUETTA HAWKES

Since the appearance of our review of 'Prehistoric Britain in 1933' in the last volume of this *Journal*, the *Reports of the Research Committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies* for 1932 and 1933 have appeared as a single pamphlet, under the new editorship of Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, and this valuable series, with its concise information and bibliography of each year's work in British archaeology, will soon once more be up to date. At the same time, the *Proceedings* of the Prehistoric Society (hereafter no longer to be 'of East Anglia') have had their annual 'Notes on Excavations' enlarged in the 1934 number to the stature of a full survey of the season's excavations on prehistoric sites. The fifteen pages (*P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 402-416) comprise sections on work in England by the Editor, Dr. J. G. D. Clark, in the Irish Free State by Mr. H. G. Leask, in Northern Ireland by Mr. Estyn Evans, and in Wales by Mr. W. F. Grimes, and these 'Notes' will clearly henceforward be to prehistorians what Miss Taylor's and Professor Collingwood's annual survey of discoveries on Roman sites is to students of Roman Britain. The Review which we are once more essaying here is an attempt to supplement the excavation-news and tabulated bibliographies provided in these two publications by collecting, classifying and discussing the large amount of work in British prehistory annually published in all relevant periodicals. While 'Notes on Excavations' must inevitably be summaries written in advance of full publication of excavators' results, and while the bibliographies given in the *Reports of the Research Committee* record but cannot discuss, we hope that the different method that we have adopted, that of a genuine review, classified according to periods and subjects, will continue to meet what we feel to be a real want. Many of the periodicals concerned are sent for review or for exchange for this *Journal*, and our work may serve also as some acknowledgment for this kindness. We shall be very glad indeed to be informed of any omissions or inaccuracies, and we take this opportunity of apologizing to the Editor of *Nature* for the error by which we stated last year that the leading article on the Ancient Monuments of England in that journal for February 25, 1933, 253-5, was written by Sir Charles Peers: though referring to a discourse given by him at the Royal Institution, this article was actually unsigned.

The abbreviations in the following pages are those in common

use, and a table of equivalents was given at the beginning of the 1931-2 Review (*Arch. Journ.* LXXXIX, 275). *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII has not appeared as a complete volume up to the time of our going to press, and we have only been able to notice those papers of which we have seen advance offprints, through the kindness of the several authors.

General and Regional Surveys.—A Presidential Address entitled 'Fossils and Men,' by Prof. H. L. Hawkins, reviewing human progress against the world background seen by the geologist, is published in *S.E. Naturalist and Antiquary*, xxxix, 1-13. Prof. H. J. Fleure continues his records of anthropometric measurements for Wales in *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* VII, ii, 193-7, with commentary, *ibid.*, III, 319-24. Mr. C. W. Phillips' completion of his Archaeological Survey of Lincolnshire in this *Journ.* (xc, pt. i, 106-149) has followed in January of this year (*ibid.* xci, pt. i, 97-187), with a full gazetteer of the county, and there are two smaller regional surveys requiring notice. Mr. W. Pollitt's 'Archaeology of the Rochford Hundred and S.E. Essex' forms the whole of *Trans. Southend Antiq. and Hist. Soc.*, III, no. 1; of the full sequence of periods dealt with, the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Ages are of special note for their important hoards and Belgic cemeteries respectively. Mr. W. A. Seaby contributes to *S.E. Naturalist and Antiquary*, xxxix, 91-7, a shorter illustrated survey of early human distributions in the Middle Thames basin. The light thrown by natural science on early human environments is becoming brighter, and oscillations of land and sea levels play an important part in the story of the Hampshire coast, discussed by Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman in *Proc. Hants. Field Club* XII, 3, 215-20, as they do pre-eminently in the Fens. Major Fowler's paper on the extinct Fen waterways in *Geographical Journal* LXXXIII, 30-9, was noted by anticipation in our last Review, and in *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* xxxiv, 17-33, he continues his series of detailed studies on this subject for the area Little Thetford—Wimblington—Southery: since these began, the archaeological importance of 'roddons' has come to require no advertisement. In *Ant. Journ.* XIV, 167, G. Hasse's notes on land sinkage in Belgium will be of interest to students of the subject here. But the outstanding contribution in this sphere comes from Ireland, where the formation of a strong Committee for Quaternary Research has issued in a special number of the *Irish Naturalists' Journal* (v, no. 6 (Nov.), 125-144). In this the Committee is introduced by Dr. R. Ll. Praeger, who has elsewhere (*Proc. R. Irish Ac.* XLI, 3, 125-45) discussed the Tertiary and Quaternary problem of the Irish flora and fauna, with its implications of vanished land-surfaces and survivals through glaciation; Prof. Knud Jessen of Copenhagen follows with a preliminary report on his renewal of Erdtman's work on Irish bogs by pollen-statistical methods, and their great importance for the fixing of archaeological horizons in climate-history is stressed by Mr. Blake Whelan and especially by Dr. Mahr. Finally, Dr. J. G. D. Clark summarizes the similar work prosecuted in England by the Fen Research Committee.

A. PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC PERIODS

Palaeolithic times and Pleistocene Geology.—Leading writers have recently given strong support to the view that the beginning of the Pleistocene should be accepted as marked by the spread of the horse, elephant, and bovine genera, which forms the best synchronism for the Old World generally. The East Anglian ‘crag’ will thus be Early Pleistocene in age, though the Pliocene age of genuine Kent plateau eoliths should be indisputable. Analogous eoliths from the clay-with-flints on the Eastbourne Downs are published in *P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 419–20. Further implements from the pre-crag ‘stone-bed’ of the Runton-Sheringham Norfolk coast are described by Mr. J. E. Sainty, *ibid.* 323–6; the British Museum’s special exhibition of Mr. J. Reid Moir’s pre-crag series of implements is noticed in *Nature*, no. 3349 (Jan. 6), and in no. 3357 (March 3) appears a letter from Prof. P. G. H. Boswell affirming that the ‘Diestian sandstone’ incrustation there shown on one of the rostrocarinates (which would actually make it Miocene in age!) is more probably simply of the ‘crag’ itself. In a finely-illustrated paper in *P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 327–332, Mr. Moir discusses the Cromer Forest Bed, illustrating a giant hand-axe from Sheringham and other peat-blackened ‘rostrid’ forms. Some will hesitate to believe with him that the Forest Bed is probably no later than the ‘stone-bed,’ especially if the name ‘Chellean’ be used to describe these implements.

The Pleistocene climate-sequence is discussed in *Man*, 1934, 145, by Mr. R. U. Sayce, who criticizes the theory of alternating warm wet and cold dry interglacial phases based on the solar-radiation theory by Dr. Simpson in a paper to the Meteorological Society reviewed in *Nature* for May 26. On the geological side, the significance of the Quaternary oscillations of the British coast-line, on which something has been said above, is studied by Mr. Cosmo Johns in *Geol. Mag.* LXXI, 66–75 (with comparative evidence from Pacific coral islands, *ibid.* 176–182). Land-subsidence in Europe generally is Mr. R. G. Lewis’s subject, *ibid.* 76–85, and our knowledge of the Raised Beaches which attest these oscillations is greatly advanced by Mr. J. B. Calkin’s paper in *P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 333–347, on implements from the higher Beaches of West Sussex. The 80–90 ft. Beach contains rolled Clactonian implements, and its surface beneath the overlying Coombe Rock is disturbed; the 135 ft. Beach in Slindon Park contains rolled early hand-axes in addition, and on its undisturbed surface under the Coombe Rock was found a Late Acheulean ‘floor,’ where as well as fresh hand-axes were flake-implements foreshadowing Middle Palaeolithic types. The two beaches belong to the same oscillation-period, and are equated with the Thames 100 ft. Terrace. This important result brings us to notice new work on the Thames and Wey, but first a paper by Mr. D. F. W. Baden-Powell requires mention on the marine gravels at March, Cambs. (*Geol. Mag.* LXXI, 193–219). Geological, botanical, fossil, and archaeological evidence is combined to assign them to a submergence later than the Chalky Jurassic Boulder-clay and

contemporary with a Levallois industry—a spread of later brick-earth follows. The Wey gravels at Farnham are considered afresh, after an interim note in *Ant. Journ.* xiv, 422, mentioning the recent special exhibition in the British Museum, by Major A. G. Wade and Mr. Reginald Smith in *P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 348–353. Major Wade argues for a revision of Mr. Bury's well-known interpretation, and explains his 'Terrace A' as contorted plateau-gravel, distinguished from the stratified gravels of a 100 ft. Terrace (Bury's 'B'), and a 50 ft. Terrace. Mr. Smith notes fresh as well as rolled Acheulean hand-axes in the plateau-gravel, and while the 50 ft. Terrace contains Levallois and Late Acheulean pieces, the 100 ft. Terrace is especially illuminated by the discovery in a vertical line in Elsmore's Pit of a fine Acheulean ovate on the underlying Greensand surface, a 'ficron' of Hoxne type higher up, and a 'High Lodge' or 'evolved Clactonian' flake-implement in the upper clay. Mr. Smith's conclusions are provisional only at present, but a correlation with the Thames sequence is evidently on the way.

Much active work on that sequence itself stands to the credit of Mr. J. P. T. Burchell. The working-out of the Barrack Pit ballast at Swanscombe gives him the opportunity for recording the evidence there supplied for the composition of the 100 ft. or Boyn Hill Terrace (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 163–6). The 'Fresh Facts' announced in the title confirm rather than augment our knowledge: the Clactonian of the Lower Gravel is famous, and the Acheulean of the Middle Gravel and sand is known, though accompanying flake-implements were less so, and the study of the Upper Gravel as a glacial slurry is interesting. But Mr. Burchell's terminology is most misleading. We pleaded last year (318) against the continued use of the word 'Mousterian' for the whole string of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic flake-cultures, and this paper's use of 'Early Mousterian' for the Lower-gravel Clactonian is particularly confusing, since in those next to be noticed it is also applied to the later and quite different Levallois industry of Baker's Hole, Northfleet. Mr. Burchell's main new thesis is too important to deserve clouding by such anomalies. In *Archaeologia* LXXXIII, 67–92, he brings out a strong case for assigning the 50 ft. Terrace of the Lower Thames to the interglacial period following the Coombe Rock that seals the Baker's Hole industry. That is, the glaciation (taken as the Riss) responsible for that Coombe Rock will make the dividing-line between the 100 ft. and 50 ft. Terrace periods. The 'official view' of the Geological Survey puts these both together before it, but so far from overlying the 50 ft. Terrace as thus alleged, the Rock is shown at Northfleet to be cut by it, and in tributary valleys near by the 50 ft. series overlies the Rock. If there is a valid reply to these contentions, it should be quickly produced, for the argument will appeal to all those archaeologists who want (in our view rightly) full room for the Middle and Later Levallois and the Micoque industries in a Riss-Würm interglacial. Mr. Burchell next attends to the 50 ft. or Taplow Terrace on the north bank, in a paper based mainly on work between Acton and Yiewsley (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 33–9), whose cumbrous

title, like that of its *Archaeologia* fellow, should surely condemn the 'Mousterian' terminology we have complained of. It is, however, a compelling argument for dissociating the Trail that overlies this Terrace from the Northfleet Coombe Rock with which the 'official view' equates it. The lower gravels of the Terrace contain only rolled earlier implements: only in the Brick-earth above does a fresh flake-industry appear. The contorted gravel running through the middle must then mark a break, and it is this 'fluvio-glacial' drift, and not the overlying Trail, that should be equated with the Coombe Rock. A new Middle-Lower Thames correlation-table follows, and the *Archaeologia* paper completes the story by adducing in the Crayford Trail and the Northfleet 'Stony Loam' the true equivalent of the Taplow Trail instead of the old Coombe Rock: here in fact should be the real horizon of the Würm I glaciation. This new setting of the stage for the evolving industries of Middle Palaeolithic times will if finally acceptable make an immense difference to our interpretation of the human story at this important period of change and innovation. Its value should be much more than merely geological, and the full series of implements figured (especially the heralds of a blade-and-burin industry) will be welcomed by all archaeologists rightly anxious to see these Middle and Late Pleistocene questions in due time settled for good. However, a letter in *Man*, 1934, 226, from Mr. M. C. Burkitt should be noted, demanding time for testing the essential equation of Trail and Stony Loam.

Other regions are represented by a flake-implement from near Kidderminster (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 63-4 and 195), by a new Yorkshire palaeolith, from Irton, of Micoque type, probably (like the famous Hunlow piece) from the glacial debris bounding the Pickering lake (*Man*, 1934, 110); by an Acheulean hand-axe from near Chichester (*P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 420-1); by a Broom chert ovate from Halberton, Devon (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 177); and by chert implements of Clacton and Levallois types from S.E. Devon (*Proc. Devon Arch. Exploration Soc.* ii, i, 40-1). Excavations in a dry valley at Beer, S.E. Devon (*ibid.*, 28-39 and *P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 355-65) have disclosed a deposit and a possibly Upper Palaeolithic industry new to the county, distinct from the neighbouring plateau-surface Neolithic. The implements are patinated and accompanied by cooking-stones and scraps of pottery. Mr. Burchell's *Archaeologia* paper noticed above continues to record Upper Palaeolithic stratified material, especially from a brick-earth in Ingress Vale, where a test cutting also produced pottery scraps. These, as Mr. Piggott observes in *Man*, 1934, 196, are without datable features, but Mr. Burchell has another scrap from near by, not found under test conditions, which is decorated and, as Mr. Piggott more than hints, surely a stray piece of Early Bronze Age beaker. An ambitious paper by Messrs. Burchell and Moir (*ibid.* 195) urges Palaeolithic age for all these alike, as for the Ipswich finds of 1917 and 1927, and the formation of a committee for their study is announced. Reserve is meanwhile desirable (*ibid.* 226, and *P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 362).

Mesolithic.—While our knowledge of this period is at last becom-

ing firmly established, its name has been subjected to severe criticism from Mr. Reid Moir, writing in *Nature*, Dec. 30, 1933. Mr. Peake replying in a later number (Jan. 20, 1934) staunchly upholds 'Mesolithic' as a term dictated by the history of archaeological nomenclature: palaeolithic and neolithic having received their labels before this intervening period was recognized, it was inevitable and right that it should be given a name of its own. Mr. Moir, now supported by Mr. Henry Bury, in *Nature*, Feb. 17, shows himself still unconvinced; for him the palaeolithic is too long, and the neolithic too short, for the mesolithic to form a just fulcrum.

Last year we reviewed in these pages Dr. Raistrick's paper in the *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxxi, pt. 2, in which he claimed a pre-Atlantic age for the Tardenoisian microliths of the upland Pennine sites, a claim based on the results of a pollen-analysis made on the overlying peats at Warcock, near Marsden by Woodhead and Erdtman in 1926. But in *Man*, 1934, 68 and 69, Drs. Godwin and Grahame Clark suggest that this early dating may be due to a misinterpretation. Dr. Godwin points out that as the basal peat at Warcock on analysis did not show the typical well-marked Boreal-Atlantic transition, there is no foundation for Woodhead's and Erdtman's opinion that it dates from the early Atlantic period. Archaeological evidence strongly supports this criticism, for undoubted Early Bronze Age arrowheads were found by Francis Buckley at the very base of the peat at Warcock, and if in Britain, as on the continent, the Early Bronze Age falls within Sub-boreal times (which would seem to be proved by recent Fenland discoveries at Plantation Farm and elsewhere), then the lowest upland Pennine peats must belong to that climatic period and not to the early Atlantic. If this be admitted all reason for calling the underlying microlithic industries pre-Atlantic is automatically removed. The evidence for the Lowland sites is less clear and it is quite possible that the peats are there of Boreal-Atlantic age.

Moving south, further information on the correlation of mesolithic phases with climatic periods has been gained from Broxbourne in the Lea valley (*J.R.A.I.* LXIV, 101-128). Here Mr. Hazzledine Warren, Drs. Godwin and Grahame Clark, with others, have reported on two small sites both near the bank of a buried channel, probably marking an old course of the river Lea. In the best of these we are dealing with the entire flint remains of a single squatting site, closely sealed by datable peat deposits, facts which make Broxbourne of the first importance. The industry represented is of the axe, burin, and non-geometric microlith class, that is to say it belongs to the pure A phase of the Forest Culture series of Prof. Childe (*J.R.A.I.* LXI, pt. 2) and not, like Halstow, to the later British B phase. While Halstow is assigned by pollen-analysis to an Atlantic date, Broxbourne is undoubtedly late Boreal and therefore contemporary with the Skipsea and North Sea harpoons. The industries of the British A culture show close affinities with continental equivalents, especially with certain Danish sites, but there is some typological simplification due either to slight difference of date or to their peripheral position.

The first known group of Mesolithic pit-dwellings in this country has been excavated at Selmeston, Sussex (Dr. Grahame Clark, *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 134-58). The three pits have yielded an industry with geometric microliths and developed axe-forms which typologically, and from the occurrence of oak charcoal near the pit bottoms, cannot be earlier than late Boreal. The developed hollow-based point of Horsham is here absent, but whether this distinction is chronological or geographical cannot as yet be known.

In *P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 421-3, Dr. Grahame Clark gives a list of unrecorded microlith finds: these come from Gloucester; from below the submerged forest of the North Devon coast; from Bedfordshire on the lower greensand at Sandy; Woolsbarrow Camp, Dorset; Udimore, near Rye; from a rock-shelter near Balcombe in Sussex, and from three Lincolnshire localities—Grantham, Woodhall Spa (in the Sturge collection, catalogued as neolithic), and Burgh le Marsh.

We noticed last year Dr. Grahame Clark's paper on the Tardenoisian of Horsham in vol. xc, pt. i (52-77) of this *Journal*; we now add only a hope that his classification of all microliths into standard types may be universally adopted.

The interesting Romsey (Hants.) horn, engraved with zigzags, has been republished by Mr. R. A. Smith in *B.M. Quarterly* viii, 144-5. It came from a depth of 20 feet in muddy sand and gravel, and has a parallel at the Danish Boreal site of Svaedborg. For comparison he also publishes a bone adze-head from the Thames with a similar design, which in form resembles some Holderness (Ulrome) specimens. Does this mean that the Ulrome site has been wrongly assigned to the Neolithic?

In Ireland some progress has been made in Mesolithic studies. Mr. Burchell has an article in *P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 366-72, on some early post-glacial sites of the northern littoral. At the most important station, Islandmagee, Antrim, the following lengthy sequence has been established. Pre-boreal and Boreal horizons are geologically fixed although as yet without artifacts; then a heavy flint industry of early Atlantic type appears in gravel below the Lower Estuarine clay; in this clay the Middle Atlantic is represented with a blade industry (already found overlying Boreal peat at Cushendun, where it is succeeded above the clay by a small-to-microlithic industry). Late Atlantic times equate with the Upper Estuarine clay and gravels, where a new element in the form of the 'Larne axe' appears in the old setting. In the final, Sub-boreal, phase there is no more submergence; with land elevation, gravels and sands are deposited containing 'Neolithic' blades, scrapers, and celts. In *Proc. R. Irish Ac.* xlii, C, 121-43, the 'Campignian Question' and its Irish significance is discussed by Mr. Blake Whelan. This important paper sets the Antrim series in a wider context: full criticism must wait, but 'pre-Windmill' heavy industry in N.W. Europe, parallel to the Baltic Forest series and finally subsumed in the true Neolithic, must now be seriously reckoned with anew.

B. NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGES

Neolithic Pottery and Settlements.—During the year much has been done to improve our understanding of the British Windmill Hill and Peterborough cultures, especially of their mutual relations and foreign affinities; we are even learning gradually to call them Neolithic 'A' and 'B' and to drop the old type-station names. With regard to possible continental correlations, Mrs. Hawkes (*Antiquity* VIII, 24-42) suggested that a close connection exists between Neolithic A₁ and the earliest culture, *neolithique ancien*, of the Swiss lake dwellings, which she believes may be traced via the Rhone to the South of France. This view Mr. Piggott has supplemented in *P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 373-381, where while provisionally accepting the Swiss Lake affinities of the primitive A₁, he sees within the 'A' culture another quite distinct strain. This element is represented by bowls of his forms G and D, with the shoulder-girth less than the rim, and Mr. Piggott derives them from the low, slightly shouldered tulip-beakers that occur in the more northerly extensions of the continental Michelsberg culture. The distinctly eastern and coastal distribution of the D and G bowls suggests that the two strains arrived separately in Britain rather than mingling on the continent. The problems raised by absolute dating, which would place Michelsberg very much later than the Swiss *neolithique ancien*, Mr. Piggott does not touch upon. In the same paper he deals more particularly with the mutual relations within this country of the two main Neolithic cultures. He revises his old opinion that B is very little pre-beaker and absolutely younger than A, reverting to Mr. Leeds' view that the two are broadly contemporary although geographically complementary, and he now holds that certain essential elements of A₂ pottery, notably the ornament, are due to contacts with the B culture. He has been converted to this view largely by the evidence from the Whitehawk causewayed-camp, Brighton, published by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen in *Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 99-133. Here, in association with A flint forms and an antler comb, the bulk of the pottery is of A₂ type, but a few vessels while still A₂ in paste and general form show B influence in their decoration, and this hybrid neolithic is stratified well below the beaker horizon. Most A₂ sites are in Wessex and Sussex, where the A and B territories would be expected to overlap, or at flint-mines (Easton Down and Grimes Graves) where a common need brought the two peoples together. In the extreme south-west (Hembury and Windmill Hill) A₂ is practically absent, as it is also in Yorkshire, and in these areas remote from B influence Mr. Piggott supposes that an A₁ culture persisted into the Bronze Age. A very considerable overlap in time for the A and B cultures can hardly be doubted, but it still remains to be proved that the beginnings of Neolithic A₁ do not antedate the arrival of the first B people from the North.

At Whitehawk Dr. Curwen found signs of a predecessor of the third ring-ditch, and the first definite proof of timberwork at the entrance of a British neolithic camp. The mollusca showed that during the neolithic occupation woodland and scrub conditions were

prevalent, indicating a climate much damper than that of the present day. Another Sussex dwelling-site of this period is described by Dr. Curwen in *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXV, 153-156 and 162-66, a neolithic pit-dwelling on New Barn Down, near Worthing. An oval pit with circular annex yielded pottery generally resembling the A2 wares of Whitehawk, and a flint industry which both from its material and typology appears to be contemporary with that of the neighbouring Harrow Hill flint mines.

From Hampshire comes the report of another A2 settlement, an unfortified hilltop site at Broom Hill, Michelmersh (Rev. S. T. Percival in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 246-53). The most noteworthy find is a lugged bowl decorated round the neck by the impression of a bead necklace, an example of the exercise of a potter's individual whim probably unique for the period in this country.

We can pass on now to a number of Neolithic B (Peterborough) stations. At Winterbourne Dauntsey Dr. J. F. S. Stone (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 445-50) has excavated three circular pit-dwellings containing B pottery unmixed—a fact which may help to prove the reality of a distinct pre-beaker period at the Easton Down flint mines nearby. Further, the association in the pits of a triangular-sectioned 'flint-mine' pick with thumb-scrapers confirms the belief that the hut-floors and mines at Easton Down form one complex, although the scrapers are found only in the domestic sites. As at Whitehawk the mollusca indicate a very damp climate, while quantities of slug remains suggest horrifying living conditions. A second Wiltshire site showing a clear gap between Neolithic B and beaker periods is a part of the Kennet Avenue at Avebury excavated by Mr. A. Keiller and briefly noted in *Antiquity* xiv, 344-46, where beaker burials contemporary with the monoliths of the Avenue cut through a Peterborough occupation level.

In contrast a Peterborough sherd was found by Mr. E. T. Leeds (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 272) in one of his beaker graves at Cassington, Oxon (see p. 313), but even here there was a possibility of an earlier occupation-site to which the sherd may have belonged.

Mr. Leslie Armstrong during his excavation of pit 12 at Grimes Graves found Neolithic B pottery under a thick chipping-floor sealing the mouth of the shaft. This pit proved to belong to the early part of the excavator's 'late' (3rd) class: it is 18 ft. deep, with numerous galleries. A number of Grimes Graves celts and antler picks (mostly from red-deer) were obtained, and this is the third neolithic site to be recorded during the year (see Whitehawk and Winterbourne Dauntsey above) with mollusca indicating damp climatic conditions.

At Selmeston, Sussex, just below the lip of no. 1 of the mesolithic pits noted above, towards the top of the filling, Dr. Grahame Clark discovered a Neolithic B hearth with typical pottery (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 134-58), and a sickle-blade came from the surface soil nearby (see under stone implements below); the Mesolithic-Neolithic interval here may well have been a short one.

In *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 41, Miss G. M. White notes frag-

ments of a degenerate Peterborough vessel among latter material from a gravel pit on Selsey Bill (see below, p. 324). In conjunction with the scarcity of material earlier than the Late Bronze Age in the district, this find suggests that the Selsey peninsula may have been a neolithic backwater during Early and Middle Bronze Age times.

In Ireland Mr. Liam Price has made a general study of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Co. Wicklow (*Proc. R. Irish Acad.* XLII, Sect. C, 31-64): there is much important material.

Neolithic Burials.—Of the five new long barrows recorded during the year two are in Hants, one in Whitchurch and the other in Overton parish (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, XII, pt. 3, 314-5), and three in Lincs., described by Mr. C. W. Phillips in *P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 423. A sixth, Jackbarrow, now buried beneath a farmyard near Duntisbourne Abbots, Glos., although its existence has long been known, has been newly recognised as a long barrow. Mr. C. I. Gardiner describes in *Proc. Cotteswold Nats. F.C.* xxv, pt. i, 69-76, his rediscovery of the Jackbarrow human remains at Nailsworth, where they were labelled as coming from a long barrow, not, as Witts said, from a round one. Miss Tildesley adds a report in which she confirmed the verdict given by Prof. Rolleston in 1874 that the bones are of 'long-barrow' type.

Two skeletons contemporary with the neolithic occupation were found by Dr. Curwen in the third ditch at Whitehawk camp (*Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 107-8); both were loosely flexed, but one appeared to have been deposited unburied in the ditch, while the other had been placed in a grave roughly demarcated with chalk boulders. An interesting note on the 'Hassocks spoons' is contributed by Mr. G. C. Dunning to the *Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 422-3; Mr. Couchman, their discoverer, tells him that they were not found loose but were contained in a small rectangular grave roofed with a baked clay slab.

From Ireland Mr. O'Riordain reports a skull, probably from a contracted burial, found in a cliff at Ringabella, Co. Cork (*J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 86-7).

Megaliths.—During 1934 activity in this popular and controversial subject has been less than usual. For England there is a brief note in *Antiquity* VIII, 344-6, on Mr. A. Keiller's extensive work at the Kennet Avenue, Avebury; it records the discovery and re-erection of a number of buried monoliths, some of which were engraved with cup and ring markings. All uprights examined were found to have been dressed; contemporary beaker-burials were found at the foot of two of them (see below). And in the same journal (VIII, 328-9) Mr. O. G. S. Crawford tells how he was able to locate the sister circle to Long Meg, now destroyed, at Little Salkeld, Cumberland, by using a drawing of Stukeley's in conjunction with a map: he strongly recommends this as a useful method of approach for field-workers.

From Wales, too, comes news of a vanished megalith, the 'Cromlech' (dolmen) on Breiddin Mt., Montgomery, published in *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, pt. i, 179-80, from a sketch-book of Godfrey Higgins, made before 1827. A most remarkable Scottish monument

has been excavated and published by Mr. Graham Callander and W. G. Grant, the chambered cairn near Midhowe, Rousay, Orkney (*P.S.A.Scot.* LXVIII, 320-50). The long chamber is divided by pairs of slabs into twelve distinct compartments, and it may once have been made still more impressive by the presence of a second story like that at Taiverso Tuick. The tomb contained twenty-seven skeletons of which two were later than the rest, accompanied by a plano-convex knife and a considerable amount of pottery of Unstan type. The second season's excavations at the Rudh' an Dunain chambered cairn, Skye, are published by Mr. Lindsay Scott in *P.S.A.Scot.* LXVIII, 194-99; they have discovered some interesting external features. The finds are very scanty, but include two sherds that are probably of beaker date and therefore later than those found during the first season which were thought to be neolithic. The stone circle of Old Keig, Aberdeenshire, having proved to be of Late Bronze Age date will be referred to under that head below. Mr. W. J. Hemp, in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 404-13, published a redrawn plan of the passage-grave of Maeshowe, Orkney, which he likens to the Cueva de Romeral, one of that extraordinarily diverse tomb-group at Antequera, S. Spain. He also (*ibid.* 277-81) describes a group of megaliths near St. Cezaire, E. Provence, showing the custom of burying the chamber under either a short or long mound that is paralleled in Scotland and Ireland. Perhaps the most important Irish publication is that of the horned cairn at Ballyallton, Co. Down, by Messrs. Estyn Evans and O. Davies in *Man*, 1934, 111. This monument, with paved forecourt and detached orthostat, yielded polished black pottery, especially a form with a high shoulder and flat, splayed rim, together with a very different, coarser ware showing cord and comb ornament: the flint finds include a lozenge-shaped arrowhead. A second interesting monument reported upon by Mr. O. Davies and clearly related with this Ballyallton type (*J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 146-50) is a rock-cut grave in an enlarged natural tunnel behind a paved forecourt, at Largalinny, Co. Fermanagh. In the *Journ. Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc.* xxxix, 21-4. Mr. T. M. O'Driscóil gives a description of the megalithic remains in the parish of Nohavaldaly, Cos. Cork and Kerry.

Channel Island archaeology is chiefly notable for the publication at very great length of Miss V. C. C. Collum's re-excavation and restoration of the Dehus passage-grave, Guernsey (*Trans. Soc. Guernesiaise* xii, pt. 1, 104 pp., or as a separate pamphlet, 189 pp.), lavishly illustrated with plans and photographs. The restoration was necessary but has perhaps been excessively thorough; it includes the construction of two additional side-chambers whose ancient existence is probable without being proven. Miss Collum's redating of the monument to the 'Gaulish period' is difficult to accept in face of the tanged bronze dagger, numerous beakers, and other known 'chalcolithic' pot-forms, found during the previous Lukis excavations. The *Bull. Soc. Jersiaise*, 1934, 337-46, provides a useful account by Major N. V. L. Rybot of the eight surviving Jersey menhirs, the majority of which he has himself investigated;

he finds that geological evidence from the post-glacial subsidence suggests that in date they extend well into the Bronze Age.

Rock Carvings.—The Abbe Breuil's presidential address to the Prehistoric Society heads a very considerable list of publications on this subject. This important piece of interpretation deals with Great Britain and Ireland, Brittany, Scandinavia and, above all, with Iberia; it summarizes and follows up earlier papers of which the best known English version is that by Breuil and Macalister in *P.R.I.A.* 1921. The Abbe builds his classification on megalith types, superposition, technique and style, and from it he concludes that the main relationship was Ibero-Irish, whence influence spread more thinly to the British Isles, and Scandinavia where it mixed with quite distinct Asiatic elements. This comprehensive and thoroughly illustrated publication must form the starting point for future studies.

Dr. Raistrick also has an important paper in the *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxxii, pt. i, 33-42, on the cup-and-ring marked rocks of West Yorkshire. He divides them into three geographically distinct groups, West, North-east and South-east, which become progressively more decadent. In this he refutes older views that the elaborate designs, such as that on the famous Panorama Stone, are the latest developments, believing that they were on the contrary the first to reach the region from a centre of diffusion which he places in Scotland. An example of an altogether different type of Yorkshire carving is noted by Mrs. Hawkes in *Man*, 1934, 212, a boulder with 'entail pattern' found in a stream at Arncliffe, Littondale, West Riding.

Cup-and-ring inscribed rocks belonging to the northern area are recorded for Northumberland, at Fowberry Park, Chatton, by Mr. W. B. Davison, writing in *P.S.A. Newcastle* vi, no. 7, 292-4. Another has been dug up in the same county (*ibid.* no. 5, 204-5) on North Doddington Farm, Doddington.

We have already mentioned the cup-and-ring engravings found by Mr. Keiller on the monoliths of the Kennet Avenue at Avebury and noted in *Antiquity* viii, 31, 344-5. In the next number (32, 463) Mr. Crawford gives sage warning against such misleading occurrences as natural hollows and coulter-marks on stones which can so easily be mistaken for cup-marks and engravings.

Some new inscribed stones have been found in Ireland in the Dowth Tumulus, one of the famous Brugh na Boinne group in Co. Meath that includes New Grange. They come from the surrounding stone curbing where they were found during conservation work by the Office of Works (H. G. Leask in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* xli, section C, 162-7). The only other Irish carving is a cup-marked stone at Tinnacarrig, Ullard, Co. Carlow, mentioned in *J.R.S.A.I.* lxiv, 263.

Beakers: Settlements, Burials, etc.—Three settlement sites of this period have been published during the year that add material evidence for the little understood element in the Early Bronze Age of this country represented by pottery of the Woodhenge-Plantation

Farm-Essex Coast type, still without a name of its own. One of these is at Whitehawk Camp, Sussex (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, pt. 2, 99-121), where Dr. Curwen found the scatter from a pit of beaker date stratified just above the post-neolithic turf line in the third ditch. Among a number of ordinary beaker sherds Mr. Piggott has identified some much coarser fragments with rusticated finger-nail ornament agreeing closely with specimens from Plantation Farm and Woodhenge. The second, very important, site is that at Sutton Courtenay, Berks., discussed by Mr. E. T. Leeds in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, pt. 3, 264-8 and 275, where seven pits and a ditch of this period have been excavated in the course of gravel digging. The material is scanty but it includes some undoubted fragments of the coarse ribbed ware, while one of the pits contained no less than ten thick-walled, dolichocephalic skulls. At the same site an inhumed burial of a brachycephalic woman accompanied by a clumsy B beaker has been found; Mr. Leeds suggests that the settlement marks a pocket of natives, of Abingdon stock influenced by neighbouring Beaker-folk invaders—but surely there must be more in it than this? The third is a minor site, that at East Tuddenham, Norfolk, where two beakers, published by Mr. W. F. Grimes in *P.S.E.A.* vii, pt. 3, 424, seem to be domestic rather than funerary. One is of ordinary A-C type, but the other, of form B, with rusticated ornament of applied strips, pinched up and marked with finger-nail impressions, is the first known vessel of this kind in the county.

Other beaker occupation sites are few: a standard example of Type B was found beyond the limits of the neolithic settlement at Broom Hill, Michelmersh, Hants., described above (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 3, 251), while Mr. H. J. E. Peake notes the discovery of another of the same type at Barham, Kent, in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 2, 103-4.

Burials are as usual much more abundant. The most interesting must be those at Cassington, where in addition to a hut-circle and two late Type B beakers (one associated with a curious Kimmeridge shale ring) probably from graves, Mr. Leeds is able to report a 'beaker-field' (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 268-76). The 'field' contained twelve graves with contracted inhumations, six of them accompanied by beakers, including a handled example. One of the graves was made up of two pits adjoining a flat bench, on which lay six skeletons accompanied by the Peterborough sherd already mentioned. The skulls show extreme brachycephaly side by side with extreme dolichocephaly, indicating the mingling of natives with the beaker folk, which is also suggested at Sutton Courtenay.

Mrs. Dobson has a note in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, pt. 1, 54-5, on two beaker sites excavated by the Bristol Spelaeological Society in Somerset: one belongs to the Tynings Farm group, a small cairn, bounded by a kerb and ditch, covers a stone ring with a single entrance. Under the centre is a sunk cist containing an inhumation burial and a hybrid B-beaker-cum-food-vessel with vestigial lugs. The second, at Gorsey Bigbury, Mendip, is a penannular ring ditch cut in the solid limestone, with external bank; a burial accompanied by a beaker sherd and a number of flints, some of them

microlithic, was found on the bottom, and part of the ditch had been occupied, but the central area was blank. We look forward to a fuller report in the Society's *Proceedings*.

A barrow at Ellsnook near Rock, Alnwick, dug in 1921, covered a rectangular stone cist containing a local variant of A-C beaker and a supposed inhumation of a child, now disappeared (the late Prof. R. C. Bosanquet in *P.S.A. Newcastle* vi, no. 4, 146-9).

A remarkable case of cephalotaphy comes from Easton Down, Wilts. (*Man*, 1934, 51 and 52, and the *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 563-67). An isolated skull of beaker type was found in a cist under a low barrow, and against it lay a flint rough-out bar of flint-mine type. On analysis the associated mollusca proved to be identical with that of the beaker dwellings and flint mines on the Down and indicate very damp weather conditions. The contemporary beaker burials placed at the foot of two of the monoliths of the Kennet Avenue at Avebury, have already been referred to above; they are noted in *Antiquity* VIII, 31, 344-6.

A much needed descriptive list of Isle of Wight beakers, with illustrations, has been published by Mr. G. C. Dunning in *Proc. I. Wight Arch. Soc.* for 1933, 292-8: it reveals that all specimens without exception are of Type A, and that the distribution is mainly eastern and coastal.

Wales has only one beaker to report, from a tumulus at Plas Heaton, described in the *Proc. Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, and Dist. F.C.* xvii, 65-8.

A heavy task has been performed by Miss Crichton Mitchell in *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, 132-88, where she makes an exhaustive analysis and catalogue of Scottish beakers, their forms, decoration, distribution, and external relationships. Some minor arguments concerning lines of diffusion based on local geography seem to be questionable, and the classificatory numbering of individual vessels on the basis of the alphabetical order of counties means that groups of real archaeological significance are cut across by meaningless modern boundaries. But Miss Mitchell's main conclusions, that the western beakers look southward to Wales and perhaps ultimately to Brittany or Portugal for their inspiration, in contrast to the eastern, whose connections are with N.E. and S.E. Britain, Holland, and the Rhineland, is of great interest and importance.

An Early Bronze Age cave dwelling, Rudh' an Dunain in the Isle of Skye, has been excavated by Mr. Lindsay Scott (*P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, 200-23): the few beaker sherds show the occupation to be contemporary with the latest burials in the adjacent chambered grave described by Mr. Scott in earlier numbers of the *Proceedings* and noticed here under *Megaliths*.

Other Burials : Barrows, Cists, etc.

Mr. L. V. Grinsell has followed up his survey of southern bell-barrows noticed here last year with an exhaustive analysis of the barrows of two counties, Sussex and Surrey (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*

XLII, 26-60; and *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXV, 217-75), covering the entire range from Neolithic to Anglo-Saxon. Both have full notes on distribution, excavation results, folklore, local names, mollusca, etc., and the complete lists of sites include many recently discovered by Mr. Grinsell himself. Sussex has a total of over eight hundred, while Surrey can show only about two hundred, of which the great majority are on the greensand heaths and not on the chalk. It is a pity that in his classification Mr. Grinsell has not used standardized headings for both counties to make comparison easier—the ring-mound of Sussex, for example, has become a circular ring work, or earth circle, in Surrey. A possible addition to the Sussex list is suggested by the finding of Bronze Age pottery and calcined bones on Crapham Down.

The 'earth circle' explored by Mr. O'Neil on Titterstone Clee Hill, Shropshire, in the middle of the camp whose excavation is noticed below, proved to consist of a ring of stones retaining the remains of a barrow. Chemical action of the local soil had destroyed the burial contained in a central pit (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, pt. 1, 106-110). Among several Iron Age and Roman barrows dug by the Newbury and District Field Club and published in their *Transactions* VII, no. 2, 90-3, one at East Lockinge which contained unaccompanied cremated bones may be of Middle Bronze Age date.

In *Trans. Cumb. and Westmd. Arch. Soc.* XXIV, 107-112, Dr. Mabel Barker gives an account of the tumuli on Carrock Fell; one of the ordinary bowl type which has been excavated yielded a cremation, but an example of the ring type seemed to be no more than a pit dwelling site. A section cut through a barrow called Toot Hill, at Hollington, Staffs., discovered a layer of charcoal lying above the old ground surface, some flint tools, and a small, unaccompanied deposit of human bones, whose exact level is not described (*Proc. N. Staffs. F.C.* LXVIII, 163-5). Dr. J. E. Spence describes a group of barrows on Moor Divock, North Lancs., in *Trans. Cumb. & Westmd. Arch. Soc.* n.s. XXXIV, 45-9: the adjacent hut-circles are unlikely to be as early, but one barrow contained a Middle Bronze Age urn-cremation, and another an Early Bronze Age inhumation in a stone cist.

The only other English stone cists that we have to record are a group newly found in the Plym Valley and a single example at Outcombe Newtake, Meavy Valley, published by Mr. R. Hansford Worth in *Trans. Devon Assoc.* LXV, 83-5. But for Ireland Mr. H. L. Movius gives an account of a double cist with three burials at Carrownacon, Burriscara, Co. Mayo (*J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 73-85). The smaller cist contained a cremation with a slender, flat stone pendant accompanying it, the larger had an inhumation disturbed by a secondary cremation burial. There is a note on another cist burial in the same *Journal*, 259-60, at Ballyknockan, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow; it has been robbed, but previously held a cremation and a pot which may have been a food-vessel. Also in *J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 141-2, Mr. S. P. O'Riordain publishes a different type of Bronze Age burial at Ballyhackett, Co. Carlow. A primary inhumation and secondary cremation were contained in a dry-stone grave with a

capstone. The primary interment was associated with a decorated food-vessel having a row of pierced bosses round its shoulder.

Antiquity VIII, 32, 459, contains an interesting suggestion about the pond barrows that are commonly found in association with ordinary burial mounds. Mr. G. M. Young, quoting analogies from Homer and modern Greek custom, believes that they may have been ritual pits for the summoning of the dead from the Underworld.

Bronze Age Circles and Enclosures.—One of the several Bronze Age ditch-circles revealed by air-photography in the Upper Thames valley has been excavated on Mount Farm near Dorchester (note in *Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 55): it was silted up and forgotten when the Iron Age occupation noticed below (p. 324) began. Some very remarkable long, narrow, rectangular enclosures have also been photographed from the air in the same district, and Mr. E. T. Leeds (*ibid.* 414-6) describes examples at Benson, near Dorchester, and near Drayton: there is apparently another at North Stoke. The hearth with flint scrapers found well up in the filling of the ditch of the Drayton enclosure attests a probable Bronze Age date (*Arch.* 76, 61), and where, as here and with the Dorchester enclosure, there are circles in contact with or within them, those seem to be later intrusions. Excavation at selected points would soon decide this. Many of the circles have yielded Middle Bronze Age cremation-burials, but while the rectangular enclosures should thus belong to an earlier phase of that Age, their purpose is still quite unknown.

Flint, Stone and Bronze Implements, etc.—The usual large number of stray finds must now be chronicled as briefly as possible.

An oblique, convex angle-graver has been found in a field near Wroxeter (note error in fig. caption), which Mr. M. C. Burkitt dates to the late Mesolithic, or even to the Bronze Age (*Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 64). Drs. Eliot and Cecil Curwen publish a glossed sickle-blade which comes from the surface soil near the mesolithic pit at Selmeaton, Sussex, found by Dr. Grahame Clark to contain a secondary Peterborough hearth. The authors believe it to have been hafted at right angles to the handle in the Scandinavian fashion, but Dr. Clark favours the Mediterranean grooved method (*Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 389-92).

A flint leaf-blade, pick, celt and scraper from Barnham Nurseries are figured in *Sussex Notes and Queries*, v, pt. ii, 57-60, and the same volume, pt. i, 21-2, contains a note on some Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints from Kirdford in West Sussex. There is a long list of axes, picks, etc. Drs. Eliot and Cecil Curwen have noted in *Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 426-8, a chert adze from South Hill Farm, Thakeham, Sussex, which although of mesolithic form is polished and therefore presumably Neolithic. A partly polished axe has been found in the same county at Mayfield (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXIV, 244). A polished flint axe rechipped into the form of a waisted adze is reported from Brook in the Isle of Wight (*Proc. I. Wight Arch. Soc.* II, pt. iv, 325). A flint dagger of A-beaker type from Upchurch, Kent, is noted in *Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 298-9, and a barbed and tanged arrow-head was discovered in the vicarage garden at Leatherhead,

associated with some fragments of Bronze Age pottery (*Surrey Arch. Colls.* XLII, 109). In the north Mr. H. S. Cowper has published his collection of stone implements from the Troutbeck district of Cumberland; it includes among perforated hammers and adze, a fine polished stone axe, and a unique stone pestle from Coniston (*Trans. Cumb. and Westmd. Arch. Soc.* XXIV, 91-100). In the same journal (113-115) Col. O. H. North describes recent finds of stone tools in the Lake District, including a perforated adze and some of those amazingly widely diffused grooved mauls. A blunt-butted stone axe of thick oval section comes from Longhoughton, Northumberland, as recorded in *P.S.A. Newcastle* VI, no. 5, 202-3.

There are a few English museum acquisitions and publications to record. The Museum of Arch. and Ethnology at Cambridge has acquired the Westley Collection from the Soham district and published a selection from it, picks, chipped axes, waisted chisel, interesting hammer-stone, tanged arrowheads, etc., in *Proc. Camb. Arch. Soc.* XXXIV, 88. Devizes Museum has added three stone axes to its collection, one of them rechipped after polishing: they come from Tidecombe, Red Hore Hill, Salisbury Plain, and Nurstead Farm, Devizes (*Wilts. Mag.* XLVI, no. 160). Also a bone bodkin from the bell barrow at Bishops Cannings, Easton Down (*ibid.* p. 659). Among the 'Vestiges of Pre-Roman London' in the Guildhall Museum, Mr. Q. Waddington figures in *J.B.A.A.* n.s. XXXIX, pt. ii, 382-401, two polished stone axes, a stone axe-hammer, a circular macehead and a Bronze Age whetstone.

Wales has yielded a considerable crop. In *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studs.* VII, iii, 331-2, Mr. H. Noel Jerman publishes two pointed-butt stone axes from Oakley Park, Llanidloes, Mont., and from near Carno in the same county; also a fine straight-sided, square-butt flint axe and other flints from Llanbister, Rads., various flints from Crug Farm, Llangunllo, Rads., and finally a perforated stone axe from Llandinam, Mont. From Nantmel, Rads., come a grooved stone maul similar to the Lake district examples quoted above, and a perforated stone hammer, both published in the same *Bulletin*, p. 33, and also in *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, pt. ii, 339-40.

In *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, pt. i, 116-119, Mr. Jerman publishes a note on an axe-hammer from Kerry parish, Mont., together with some general remarks on the archaeology of the Kerry Hills. In the same number, 114-5, a flat stone axe resembling the copper or bronze unflanged form is published with some odd flints from Llangadfan, Mont. A holed-stone comes from S.W. Salop, near Knighton (*ibid.* 119-20), a stone axe from Pontdolgoch, Mont. (*ibid.* 121-3), an axe-hammer from Oakley Park, Llanidloes (*ibid.* 122-3), and a flint axe from Tylwch, Mont. (*ibid.* 181-2). We must also mention a tanged and barbed flint arrowhead found on the dump at Mr. Lindsay Scott's dig at the chambered tomb of Pant-y-saer, Anglesey, and an account by Mr. Stanley Davies of the distribution of this type of arrow-head on the Plynlymon Moorland in *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies*, VII, ii, 219-20.

For Ireland we have nothing to note except some Bronze Age

beads, now in the Salisbury Museum, which are published, and a centrally perforated triangular example figured, in *J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 268.

Bronze Age gold.—Mr. L. S. Gogan has published an article on lunulae in *Journ. Cork. Hist. and Arch. Soc.* XXXIX, 1-14; he enquires into the identity and history of the two (or three) found in 1867 near Midleton, Co. Cork, of which one and perhaps two are in the Ashmolean, while another candidate is in the Farnham Museum. The decorated Oxford one is of Craw's Class I, and the author assails his lunula-jet-necklace correlation, adducing the quantity of plain lunulae and the analogous Iberian crescents, which the El Argar and Minoan diadems should show to be head and not neck ornaments. Further, lunula ornament is said to be partly of Iberian bell-beaker type, and partly analogous to the flat-axe ornament whose beaker derivation must be traced through S. England: Irish lunulae would thus be diadems of Iberian inspiration, partly earlier and partly later, according to their ornament, than the arrival in Ireland of flat axes from the S. English beaker culture. An initial date of 1900-1800 B.C. follows. A full critical list of associated lunula finds is appended.

A new gold gorget from Burren, Co. Clare, with big disk terminals, is figured in *J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 138-9 and frontispiece.

The decorated gold vessels of the Germanic Bronze Age of northern Europe are discussed by Prof. O. Menghin in *Altschlesien* v (Seger Festschrift), 179-193; he assigns them a western derivation from the hemispherical decorated 'food-vessel' bowls of Ireland.

Bronze Implements and Weapons.—Another study of influence from the British Isles on the 'Nordic' Bronze Age is provided by Dr. Jansen's study of the so-called 'Fasenbeil' type of palstave, which is simply a British Middle Bronze type exported across the North Sea (*Mannus*, 1934, heft 1-2). It reminds us that our bronze industry is of importance for all northern and western Europe. The essential equipment for its study is the Catalogue of Bronze Implements started some years ago by the British Association; this has now been transferred to the Dept. of British Antiquities at the British Museum (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 178), where it is now advancing towards eventual completeness, and may be consulted on application.

The following finds have been published in 1934: loopless palstave, Flimwell, E. Sussex (*Sussex Notes and Queries*, v, 2, 51-2); looped palstave, Stowell, Wilts. (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 522); two palstaves, Llanegryn parish, Merioneth., and another (loopless), Crickhowell, Brecon (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* VII, iii, 332-3); a palstave each from Llangadfan, Mont., and Trewythen Fawr, Llandinam, Mont. (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, i, 112-4 and 123-5); palstave fragment and chisel found 1872 near Buttington Hall, Mont. (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies*, VII, iii, 334); broad-bladed tanged chisel, near Princes Risborough, Bucks. (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 56); another from Ham Hill, a plain one from Camerton, Somerset, and a socketed gouge from St. Keverne parish, Cornwall (*ibid.* 424-4); numerous palstaves (one ripple-ornamented) and socketed axes from the

Soham district (*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* xxxiv, 88-9); a socketed axe each from Rockley, Wilts. (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 522), Kentisbeare, Devon (*Proc. Devon. Arch. Exploration Soc.* II, i, 41), Nantmel, Rads. (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, i, 123-5 and next ref.), and Pytin-dû, Llanddew, Brecon (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies*, VII, iii, 332-4); large ogival mid-ribbed dagger, Bwlch y Ddau Fen, Brecon (*ibid.*). Older finds from the Kerry Hills, Mont., are noted in *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, i, 116-9. A Breton socketed axe, the first from the island, found in Jerbourg Road, Guernsey, appears in *Soc. Guernesiaise, Bull. Annuel* 1933, 20. British origin is suggested for a bronze hammer copying an antler form, and for the horns of a bronze helmet, from the Konkel on the Scheldt below Ghent (*Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 167-9). A spearhead of protected-loop type from Hay, Brecon, is published in *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies*, VII, iii, 332, and particular interest attaches to a basal-loop spearhead from Methwold Fen, Norfolk, published in *P.S.E.A.* VII, iii, 395-8, for its almost certain horizon in the peat was ascertained, and pollen and micro-fossil analysis (which incidentally records beech in the Sub-boreal period) has produced useful diagrams nearly up to the spearhead's presumed Late Sub-boreal horizon.

We are thus brought to Mr. Estyn Evans's study of 'The Bronze Spearhead in Great Britain and Ireland,' in *Archaeologia* LXXXIII, 187-202. His main contention is that, as Coffey saw, the advent in the later Bronze Age of the loopless but rivet-holed leaf-shaped socketed spearhead breaks the continuous evolution of the native weapon, which was the thesis of Greenwell and Brewis' famous paper of 1909. The type ('Class v') has an intrinsically good continental origin, and the basal-loop ('III A') and protected-loop ('IV B') types do not herald its emergence here but show the response by the native looped-spearhead tradition to the loopless new arrival: the moving of the loops up to the blade from their old place on the socket is made not gradually but *per saltum*. The later emergence of the lunate-opening type is dated by the Huelva hoard to IX B.C., and the arrival here of Class v is attributed to the same movement that brought in the socketed axe and the slashing sword, about 1000 B.C. The only possible criticism here seems to be the chronology; Dr. Sprockhoff has this year also shown (*Mainzer Zeitschrift* XXIX, 56 ff.) that basal and protected-loop spearheads exported hence abroad appear in associations datable about 1200 and 1400 B.C., so that Class v should have been reaching Britain several centuries earlier than Mr. Evans suggests. (He also shows that the 'rivet'-holes were used for thong or wire attachment.) The conclusion would appear to be that Class v *began* to arrive by trade during our Middle Bronze Age, and this surely accords better with the wide Lowland-Zone distribution of the 'responsive' looped forms. The same cannot, of course, be said of swords: the Worlabay sword from Lincs., re-discovered and published by Mr. Phillips (*Ant. Journ.* XIV, 300-1), must be quite late, and the Garstang (Lancs.) sword published by Dr. Jackson, *ibid.* 178-180, with its bold flanges and U-butt, cannot be earlier than 1000, though it certainly resembles

the earlier Scandinavian weapon. Sword-fragments from habitation-sites are rare, and a fragment from the Iron Age settlement at Charleston Brow (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXIV, 168, see p. 324 below) should indicate the overlap between that period and its predecessor.

Bronze hoards.—Dr. Sprockhoff has made another contribution to our archaeology by detecting in the hoard from Wickham Park, Croydon, in the British Museum, part of the hilt of a sword of the West Alpine Auvernier type, which his continental dating-evidence shows to fall after about 800 B.C. Thus Mr. Evans's West Alpine invaders ('carp's tongue' swords, winged axes, etc.) may be dated almost as long after 1000 B.C. as may the first Class v spearheads before it. Dr. Sprockhoff's monograph is all-important for Late Bronze Age research: it forms bd. ix of the series 'Röm.-germanische Forschungen,' and is entitled *Die Germanischen Vollgriffschwerter der jüngeren Bronzezeit* (Croydon hoard: 62, 136, with taf. 35, 5-9; Witham antenna sword: 113). The numerous hoards of the Southend district duly appear in Mr. Pollitt's monograph noticed above (p. 302), and the Tanyglannau hoard of palstaves found in 1902 is re-published, after a concise note in *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* VII, iii, 334, in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, XLIII, ii, in the course of part II (110-165) of Mr. J. Ward's 'Bronze Age in Montgomeryshire.'

The Bronze Age in Wales.—This writer goes on to publish and figure all the bronzes from the county (the Guilsfield hoard appeared in part I, *ibid.* XLI, i), as well as the rare pottery and burials, and a distribution-map is given, with commentary. Mr. H. Noel Jerman (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, i, 125-134) also studies the distributions of the period for East Central Wales, and shows them to be confined between the 600 and 1000 ft. contours. He argues that this indicates the wet Sub-atlantic (rather than the preceding dry Sub-boreal) climate-phase, when the valleys would be too wet, the high uplands too storm-swept for habitation; so despite the predominance of implements typologically earlier than 1000 B.C., he would virtually confine the Bronze Age in this very secluded region to the inclement centuries following that date. The similar conclusion suggested on general grounds last year for Cumberland by Mr. Collingwood will be recalled (see our last Review (*Arch. Journ.* xc, 316). Mr. Jerman also (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies*, VII, iii, 329-30) draws attention to a find of oak stakes on Trallwm Farm, Abergwelyn, Brecon, in peat, at a definite level, which he suggests may be dated stratigraphically about 1000 B.C.: these are taken as the bottoms of hut-poles, and the incident gives a strong cue for pollen-statistical examination of Welsh peats. A firmer basis could thus be obtained for the climate-chronology on which such extensive calls are now being made.

The Late Bronze Age in the South: cemeteries, settlements and pottery.—An article in *Ant. Journ.* XIII (414-454) was noticed in our last Review, in which the intrusive 'Deverel-Rimbury' pottery of the S. English Late Bronze Age was discussed and a primary origin maintained for it in the Lower Rhine area. Dr. F. C. Bursch has now excavated certain barrows at the Soesterberg near Amersfoort in Holland, with 'Deverel' urns such as should on that view be

prototypes of those in our country (*Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit's Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden*, n.r. xv, 54-65). His examination of them leads to a contrary conclusion. The Dutch 'Deverel' urns are for him not degenerate forms of the biconical urns of the 'north-western urnfield-culture' of the Lower Rhine, as on the other view (originally Doppelfeld's) they should be, but a separate class of their own, grouped exclusively in the Amersfoort district. So far from believing in a migration from Holland to England, he explains them by invoking one from England to Holland! It is hard to combat this view effectively, and though the low barrows and urnfields in which the English urns are found, certainly not British, are exactly like the Dutch and must come somehow from the continental 'urnfield-culture,' the controversy can hardly be resolved until we know more of N. France. The importance of that little-known region was in fact pointed out in the article criticized as well as by Dr. Bursch, and some new light on it may shortly be expected. A 'Deverel' bucket-urn from Hawling in the Cotswolds is published in *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.* LV, 381-2, and some similar from the Roman villa site at Hucclecote, near Gloucester, is noticed, *ibid.* 332-3; the chief event to be noticed is Dr. E. C. Curwen's publication in *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXV, 137-153, 156-7, 160-2, 167-170 (along with the Neolithic remains noted above) of a Late Bronze Age farm on New Barn Down near Worthing. The place is an oblong palisaded compound, with oval huts and cooking-places, definitely associated with 'Celtic field' lynchets and a field-way. The pottery is typical of the 'Deverel-Rimbury' family, recalling Pitt-Rivers' Cranborne Chase material, and as well as pot-boilers and saddle-querns a bronze knife and spearhead-tip were also found. Perhaps of the same date, though possibly lasting into or following in Early Iron Age A, is another farm-compound with 'Celtic field' lynchets round it in Kingley Vale near Chichester, at which Dr. Curwen records his excavations, *ibid.* 209-215. Here are again small saddle-querns, and flints as well as the pottery on which the dating is based. Another hint of the Bronze-Iron Age overlap is provided by a couple of sherds suggesting the former rather than the latter period from the Highfield site, to be recorded below, p. 324 (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 596).

The Late Bronze Age in the North and in Scotland.—The 'classic' site for this overlap in the North has since 1927 been that on Castle Hill, Scarborough, where the occupation must fall within the continental Hallstatt period; now Mr. Reginald Smith has published a penannular bronze armlet of the 'astragalus' or 'nut'-moulded cast type which characterizes that culture abroad (*Ant. Journ.* XIV, 301-2). It was found $\frac{1}{4}$ m. west of the Castle Hill site, and doubtless came straight from the continent, in about VI B.C. More habitations of this age are desirable, but a note on the misleading resemblance between stone hut-circles and modern sow-kilns for lime should be noted (*P.S.A. Newcastle*, VI, 7, 307). On the Scottish mainland the chief site is actually not a habitation but the stone circle of the 'recumbent-stone' type at Old Keig, Aberdeenshire, on which

Prof. Childe presents his final excavation-report in *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, 372-393. His 1932 conclusions are confirmed: the circle belongs to the Scottish Late Bronze Age, its type being a modified megalithic survival; there had been a cremation with urns probably under the central ring-cairn. The surrounding ditchless bank is probably contemporary. The pottery, Late Bronze Age though one may call it, most strongly recalls the English Iron Age A, and it is very fortunate that Mr. A. O. Curle has found so much evidence for the sequence-dating of this sort of ware in his further excavations at the Jarlshof prehistoric site in Shetland (*ibid.*, 224-319). The stone-built round huts, with their recessed wall-chambers, recall the Chrysauster dwellings (p. 325 below): the sequence of occupations is most clearly interpreted, and the insertion of an 'earth-house' and a 'souterrain' into the complex deserves special notice. Several middens were also found, and the relics include quartz-knapping material, polished steatite ornaments, many bone tools and objects, and slate and other stone implements; with the fragments of bronze, casting-moulds, most notably for swords, are described, conforming with the previous year's discoveries. The pottery-sequence cannot be described at length here, but broadly speaking the period-succession shows plain bucket-pots, in mica-gritted ware, undergoing changes which bring them out of the Bronze into the Early Iron Age repertory of forms: rim-flattening increases, finger-printing may appear, an angular shoulder emerges, to become rounded in the last phase, and steatite grit replaces mica. Periods I and II have associations with bronze-moulds, but with Period III that industry ceases, and an Iron culture may be regarded as beginning. Here, in fact, is an outline of a standard Bronze-Iron Age sequence in the far North.

The Late Bronze Age in Ireland.—The Ballintoy caves on the Antrim coast yield valuable evidence for correlating Scottish with Irish material, and Dr. Wilfrid Jackson has not only published the remarkable 'mother-goddess' clay figurine found by him there with pottery of Old Keig-Jarlshof affinities (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 180-2), but has issued another excavation-report (*Irish Naturalists' Journal* v, no. 5, 104-9). His fresh finds include not only more pottery but a potter's kiln, and a preliminary note on the Ballintoy pottery as a whole is contributed (*ibid.*, 109-114) by Miss M. Gaffikin, who emphasizes its affinities with Scotland as well as with the wares from the Ulster souterrains, and derives it from the Late Bronze Age bucket-pot class under incoming Early Iron Age influences. Two bucket pots, apparently cinerary urns, found by the ditch of the fort of Knockaholet, Loughguile, Antrim, are published *ibid.* 113 and in *J.R.S.A.I.* LXIV, 264-5. The most interesting piece of this year's work on this period in Ireland is the publication by Dr. Hencken and Mr. Movius of the Harvard excavation of the cemetery-cairn of Knockast, Co. Westmeath (*Proc. R. Irish Ac.*, XLII, sect. C, 232-284). The cairn is low and flat, a circle of some 60 ft. diameter: the cemetery for which it was made contained 4 inhumed and 39 cremated burials. Two of the former were among the primary

deposits, but there was no one single primary burial. The sepulchral methods shown by the cremations are exactly those of the 'urnfield-culture' as modified in the 'Deverel-Rimbury' barrow/urnfield series in S. England. The finds included a bronze dagger and knives, a 'slug' flint knife, etc., and pottery ranging from late representatives of the Irish food-vessel family to encrusted-urn fragments and a vessel carinated in the Iron Age 'Hallstatt' manner. Many of the cremations were urnless, and some were inside stone cists. Mr. Movius has been able to discover something about the physical type of the cremated as well as the inhumed people, and to demonstrate that there are decided differences between the two groups. Here then are urnfield invaders, doubtless in some sense Celtic, penetrating the west; such discoveries (a list of known similar cairns in Ireland is given) are of the greatest value for the study of the complex folk-movements of this crucial period.

C. EARLY IRON AGE

Hill-forts of Iron Age A.—Trial excavations in Oxenton Hill Camp, in the Cotswolds, are reported in *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.* LV, 383-4: the pottery must ante-date the B culture of Late La Tène times noticed below. A note on Mr. R. F. Jessup's 1933 digging at Bigberry Camp, near Canterbury, is printed in *Ant. Journ.* XIV, 295-7; stratified material indicates the survival of A potting tradition, with partial Middle La Tène improvement only, into Belgic times (see below). Mr. E. S. Applebaum, whose publication of previous finds at Willbury Hill Camp, near Letchworth, Herts., we noticed last year, has now published a summary report of his 1933 excavations there (*J.B.A.A.* n.s. XXXIX, ii, 352-361): the ditch silt contained A pottery of early type only, and the Camp is dated IV B.C., being preceded by a palisaded kraal assigned to the same culture in the previous century. The post-hole evidence definitely attests timber revetting of the front and back of the single rampart, with a ramp sloping away behind, and the south gate shows a sequence of plans: the ambitious original scheme was spoilt by a swallow-hole, and the consequent smaller-scale timber defences, narrow and set askew, included an oval guard-hut, with roof-post; the last phase shows a blocking barricade. Five pit-dwellings, one entered by steps from an area of flint paving, were explored within, and a girl's crouched skeleton was found in the guard-hut, a man's on the ditch bottom. The finds included two tooled sandstone blocks, slingstones, a bronze swan-necked and an iron ring-headed pin, and the carefully studied pottery reveals two strains in the A culture, one East Anglian and perhaps in part Germanic, the other from the Thames and Lea, acceptable as un-Germanized Celtic.

Settlements of Iron Age A, England.—This suggestive beginning of a distinction between different groups of our Late Hallstatt invaders from the Low Countries appears again in Mr. Applebaum's paper in *Ant. Journ.* XIV, 383-8, on a settlement not far away at Holwell, Herts. The pottery here, on which incision after baking is

notable, belongs to the Celtic group using the Thames entry. A carinated vessel and other A pottery is reported from a settlement site at Houghton, Hunts. (*Tr. Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc.* v, pt. iv, 248-50), and more of such ware is published (fig. 1) from Danbury, near Chelmsford (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 186-190); one wonders whether it lasted unchanged until the Belgic invasions (see below). A small circular entrenchment on Mill Hill, Walmer, Kent, with traces of a timbered entrance, yields analogous pottery of which the same may be guessed, especially in view of the Bigberry evidence noticed above (Mr. Stebbing in *Arch. Cant.* xlvI, 207 ff.). The Wessex Iron Age sequence is illumined by Mr. Frank Stevens's publication in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlvI, 579-624, of the Highfield pit-dwellings, Fisherton, Salisbury, excavated in 1866-9 by E. T. Stevens and Dr. Blackmore, whose notes, plans, and material have been carefully preserved. The 16-acre settlement is enclosed by a circular ditch, with a smaller circle adjoining: bee-hive and bottle-neck forms predominate among the pits, whose most interesting relics are the remains of removable covers, made of sunbaked clay over interlaced sticks, in two varieties of inverted-saucer form with a central chimney-hole. Stone objects including saddle and rotary querns, loom-weights, clay and chalk sling-bullets, and bone implements abounded, as did animal remains, especially dog. Human remains also occurred. The pottery is a fine series comparable to All Cannings Cross, Swallowcliffe, and Fifield Bavant: finger-printed and plain coarse ware accompanies fine haematited fabric, and the Middle La Tène shallow-tooled and 'incipient bead-rim' forms show the influence of Iron Age B. The clear continuity here argues against the notion of a direct B invasion of all the chalk lands of the south, noticed in this Review last year, and the same may still be maintained for Sussex, whence pottery is published from Kirdford (*Sussex Notes and Queries*, v, i, 21-2), and stray sherds from Dr. I. C. Hannah's trenching across the defences of Roman Chichester (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* 107-127: see 113, 127). Continuity is clearly arguable from the pottery from a site on Selsey Bill published by Miss M. White in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 40-52: the coarse series is uninterrupted, and the finer 'Middle La Tène' wares do not desert the A tradition. The contrast with the break effected by the Belgic invasion (see below) is pointed. The latter invasion seems directly to have affected the west of Sussex: in the east of the county, the A culture has a continuous history into Roman times. By a regrettable oversight, an important site of this culture published in 1933 was overlooked in our last Review, that on Charleston Brow, near Firle Beacon (Parsons and Curwen, *Sussex Arch. Colls.* lxxiv, 164-180). There is actually a pair of sites, surrounded by field-lynchets of the normal Celtic agricultural system; the occupation on both begins early in Iron Age A, as the pottery shows, but maximum intensity was only attained in the century before the Roman conquest, and the material of this period will be noticed below. The Upper Thames district, where further evidence comes from a site near Dorchester (preliminary note in

Ant. Journ. xiv, 55), seems to tell the same tale of A continuity, though B and C (Belgic) influences are perceptible, the latter here well-marked. That Iron Age B supervened on an A culture in Gloucestershire is confirmed anew by Mr. G. C. Dunning's report on a site found at the Crypt Grammar School in Gloucester itself, where the earlier pottery is sharply distinct from the decorated B ware noticed below (*Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.* LV, 277-8).

Iron Age A Barrow.—The famous Cuckhamsley or Scutchamer Knob barrow on the Berkshire Downs has been excavated and shown rather unexpectedly to be a work of Iron Age A (*Trans. Newbury and Dist. Field Club* VII, 2, 93-102). The pottery evidence is unmistakable, and the mound is steep and ditched, but there was no burial, and (unless a cenotaph) it may mark a Celtic gathering-centre, perpetuated in the traditional fair which has survived into quite recent times.

Iron Age B in the South-West.—A stone cist washed out by the sea from a sunk land-surface on Old Man Island in Scilly, contained parts of two brooches of early Gallo-Roman types (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 302-4); that some such 1 A.D. objects, more familiar on sites like Colchester, reached the far west will be recalled from the Lambay Island finds on Dublin Bay. The Cornish Iron Age is being further revealed by Lt.-Col. Hirst's excavations on the village site at Porthmeor Farm, Zennor (interim note, *Ant. Journ.* xiv, 193-5): the pottery, etc., from the round dry-stone hut examined shows a long survival of the native culture into Roman times. The Office of Works' excavations at the better-known village at Chysauster have been fully published by Dr. H. O'N. Hencken in *Archaeologia* LXXXIII, 237-284; the dry-built oval houses with their recessed wall-chambers are described and figured, and their typological connection with the Welsh and Scottish structures culminating in the brochs is suggestively examined. The well-known stone 'basins' are explained as most probably roof-post sockets. The pottery comprises a native series datable either side of B.C. 1, and a series showing Romanization during 1 and II A.D. and perhaps later. Mr. Raleigh Radford adds his view that none of it is earlier than 1 A.D., save for a few stray sherds of 'pre-Glastonbury' date (i.e. not after II B.C.); it remains to test the postulate that 'Glastonbury' types are universal in 1 B.C. A very brief note on the work of 1933 at the Meare lake-village is given in *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.* LXXIX, 112-3. Dr. Bulleid records an ancient timber trackway of uncertain age excavated on Meare Heath, *ibid.* 19-29. The decorated ware from the Gloucester site mentioned above (*Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.* LV, 277-8) is definitely of the 'Glastonbury' or developed phase of the Iron Age B culture, and the same seems represented by fragments, a spear-head, etc., from the site later occupied by the Roman villa at Hucclecote near by (*ibid.*, 333-4).

The Iron Age in Wales and the Marches: Hill-forts.—Mr. Bryan O'Neil has published his 1932 excavations at Titterstone Cleve in *Ant. Journ.* xiv, 13-32, and *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, i, 83-111. This large (71 ac.) and commanding fortress has a single dry stone rampart

which perhaps had a clay rampart-walk: the sections and the clearing of the main entrance reveal four periods. In the first the entrance was earth-and-timber built: the timbering is carefully studied, and as at Hembury Fort there was probably a bridge over the gate, which had three big posts in a trench. After total neglect in period 2 the rampart was enlarged in period 3 and the gate rebuilt in dry stone with new timbering, the bridged double gateway being flanked by quadrangular guard-houses. These measures were possibly taken against the Roman invaders, and in the last phase the entrance was dismantled and metalled over, doubtless by Roman command. The period plans of the entrance are very clear, but the rampart-sections are unkindly reduced in scale. Preliminary notices of Mr. O'Neil's ensuing work at the Breiddin hill-fort, Montgomeryshire (1933) appear in *Ant. Journ.* xiv, 56-7, and *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* vii, iii, 327-9; here there are three periods and another timber-built entrance with a guard-hut behind. Prof. Daryll Forde has interim reports on his excavations at Pen Dinas hill-fort, near Aberystwyth, in *Ant. Journ.* xiv, 57-9, and *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* vii, iii, 324-7; here a small oval southern fort was enlarged by a connected oval covering the northern plateau, and this two-period chronology is reflected in the entrance-works, which are akin to those at Titterstone. Rampart-sections and some hearths were excavated: the finds are scanty, but include a La Tène glass bead. Two articles on the hill-forts of Cardiganshire should have been noticed by us last year (*Cards. Antiq. Soc. Trans.* ix, 12-18 and 19-25): this year the single-ramparted defensive enclosures of Wales are reviewed in *Proc. Llandudno and Colwyn Bay and Dist. Field Club*, xvii, 107-117, and the fort of Dinas Dinorwic is described *ibid.* 75-6. Dr. Willoughby Gardner describes the fort of Caer y Twr on Holyhead Mountain, with its incurved entrance and dry stone defences with rampart-walk, in *Arch. Camb.* lxxxix, i, 156-173.

North of England and Scotland.—The beginnings of the northern Iron Age in the culture introduced by the Late Bronze Age invasions have been discussed above; here it remains to notice the trial excavations by Mr. John Charlton at the twin hill-fort of Old Bewick, Northumberland, not yet datable (*P.S.A. Newcastle* vi, 6, 252-6), and the Iron Age occupation, with pottery of the Jarlshof-Old Keig family, found by Mr. Lindsay Scott above the beaker level described already in the Rudh' an Dunain cave in Skye (*P.S.A. Scot.* lxviii, 200-223). Here an iron-smelting furnace, rich in slag though devoid of actual iron objects, gives a rare interest to the occupation, which is shown to have ended before the building of the adjoining broch. Lastly, Miss Nina Layard publishes in *P.S.E.A.* vii, iii, 399-401, the evidence discovered by her in 1905 in the Seacliff cave in East Lothian for human infant sacrifice round an impressive 'altar,' where as well as the infants' skeletons and much animal bone, Iron Age pottery was present to date the horrid rites which may plausibly be inferred.

The Iron Age in Ireland.—The Drumasail and Killonahan forts in Co. Limerick are described in *J.R.S.A.I.* lxiv, 139-41, and forts

near Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, *ibid.* 260-1. Glass beads of this period from Ireland, now in the Salisbury Museum, are published *ibid.* 268. But far the most important paper of the year is Dr. Mahr's study, published in *Proc. R. Irish Ac.* XLII, C, 11-29, of the decorated wooden cauldron found in a peat-bog at Altartate, Co. Monaghan, now skilfully restored by Prof. J. Bayley Butler. Its handles are a translation into wood of the bronze type of the Late Bronze Age metal cauldrons from which it descends, and its concentric and tangential incised ornament is shown to be a rendering of a La Tène motive. And by pollen-analysis of the containing peat Dr. Knud Jessen is able to fix definitely its Early Iron Age date. The value of the method could not be more happily shown.

Isolated finds of weapons, artifacts, etc.—It may be doubted whether the Greek hydria (VI B.C.), the Italic rhyton (II B.C.), and the gold fragment found respectively in Barking Creek, Billingsgate, and Fetter Lane are really ancient imports, and yet another Italian 'leech' brooch, from Queen Victoria Street, is perhaps also open to question. But the case is fairly stated by Mr. Q. Waddington in *J.B.A.A.* n.s. XXXIX, ii, 386-9, and he has an indisputable Hallstatt short iron sword, with bronze hilt, from Fenchurch Street, and an iron anthropoid-hilted La Tène sword from Southwark, as well as several Iron Age spearheads to mention in the same paper (385-9), as well as an iron 'involute' La Tène brooch from Princes Street, a La Tène I and two La Tène II bronze brooches also from the City, and a fine La Tène III brooch from Albert Dock (386-8, 391). An ornamental bronze mount from a La Tène tankard is published from Braich y Dinas, Penmaenmawr, in *Arch. Camb.* LXXXIX, i, 174-6, and Mr. John Cowan identifies the cheek-ring of a Celtic bit of late date found near Chesterholm, Northumberland (*P.S.A. Newcastle* VI, 5, 223-4). An interesting conical stone, engraved with a half angular, half curvilinear, hatched La Tène triskele design, is published in *Antiq. Journ.* XIV, 59-61; it comes from Barnwood, Glos., and seems to be a baetyl analogous to the contemporary Breton sepulchral 'lechs.'

Currency-bars and coins.—Last year's currency-bar controversy has prompted a note supporting Mr. Reginald Smith's view by recalling the Wayland's Smithy finds (*Antiquity* VIII, 210), and another (*ibid.* 336) pointing out that the bars may be currency but none the less truly half-finished swords (in origin at least). A gold coin of the 'Morini' type from Rochester is published in *Arch. Cant.* XLVI, 206, and specimens from the Armorican Gaulish coin-hoards from Rozel, Jersey, are fully described and illustrated in *Soc. Jersiaise, Bull. Annuel*, 1934, 321-5.

Iron Age C: fortifications, settlements, and graves in the South-East.—The Belgic occupation supervening on that noted above at Bigberry Camp is attested by pedestal, furrowed, and other wheel-made pottery (*Ant. Journ.* XIV, 295-7). At Willbury Hill, Letchworth, on the other hand, a gap separates the Belgae from their predecessors (see above), and they did not utilize the defences, but made cooking-holes and a sloping flint causeway over the silted-up Iron Age A

ditch, as well as re-occupying several pits within (*J.B.A.A.* n.s. xxxix, ii, 352-361). A baked clay brick with scratched animal-figures is unhappily not figured, but the pottery is of late 1 B.C., later than that at Wheathampstead. A brief summary of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler's whole work in the Verulamium district is given in *St. Albans and Herts. Arch. Soc. Trans.* for 1933, 15-19. Dykes like that at Beech Bottom there are argued in *Antiquity* VIII, 429-436, to be no obstacle to cattle raiders unless fitted with a timber fence; a list (by no means complete) of such palisades in Iron Age earthworks is given, but the practice probably varied. The season's work on the Sheepen Dyke at Colchester is as yet unreported, but Miss D. Bate has announced her identification, among the bones found in its lower silt in 1930, of remains of the domestic fowl (*The Ibis*, April 1934, 390-5); this is apparently the first discovery of *gallus* earlier than the Roman conquest—no doubt the birds were imported from the Roman continent. The Belgic settlement at Danbury, Essex, succeeding that noticed above, has yielded more pottery, including pedestal-bases, a loom-weight, and part of a flat brick like those from Prae Wood, Verulamium (*Ant. Journ.* xiv, 186-190). Belgic influence is clear in the pottery of early 1 A.D. from a site near Merle Common, Limpsfield (*Surrey Arch. Colls.* XLII, 110-1). Mr. Pollitt's publication of the Belgic cemeteries in the Southend district has been noticed in our first section (p. 302): the main sites are Prittlewell, Wakering, Rayleigh, Shoebury, and Canewdon, whence the decorated ware is of special interest (see *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII, 256, n. 2). The Belgic pots published by Mr. Waddington from Fetter Lane (*J.B.A.A.* n.s. xxxix, ii, 390-2) must be a grave-group, dating from shortly before the Roman conquest.

Iron Age C and the Belgae in Sussex and Wessex.—As noticed above, the Iron Age of East Sussex shows no palpable break with the traditions of the A culture, though in Middle La Tène times B influence from the west is clear, and in Late La Tène times C or Belgic influence is considerable. The evidence from Caburn is strengthened by the material from the Charleston Brow sites omitted from our 1933 Review (see p. 324): the pottery shows improvement on A tradition maintained from Middle into late La Tène and combining with borrowings from Belgic technique in rim and base forms, and in the beginnings of the use of the wheel. An imitation butt-beaker and an imported Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra* plate also occurred, and among the bronzes there is not only a native belt-link, but an imported continental thistle-brooch. The occupation went on into Roman times. Similar pottery is now recorded from inside Rancombe camp near Caburn (*Sussex Notes and Queries* v, 4, 124). The West Sussex contrast is clear at the Selsey Bill site published in *Ant. Journ.* xiv, 40-52: the wheel-made bead-rim and other Belgic pottery, including a pedestal-base, makes a clean break with A tradition, though some survival in coarse ware is perceptible, and the series ends in the early Roman period. Chichester itself has yielded a piece of imported Gallo-Belgic girth-beaker from beneath the Roman walls (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXV, 117-8, 127), and more of

this ware from the town is soon to be published. But the most remarkable feature of early Chichester is the complex system of Dykes surrounding it, and Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman's new survey (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXV, 65-106) must be the starting-point of the future work to which many will look forward. The Dykes defend the city site against the downs to the north, and consist of three parallel east-west lines joined by five north-south lines; there are complexities, especially at the N.W. corner, but the author's field survey is exhaustive, and its results suggestive. Like the Lexden-Colchester Dykes, the works look like the successive stages of a single defensive idea, and though no excavation has been done the Belgic invaders seem surely the likeliest candidates for responsibility.

But for the works round Belgic Silchester, Wessex can show nothing similar, and it is from study of the date, type and distribution of its hill-forts that the historian has most to hope. Mr. A. D. Passmore has essayed a correlation between distribution and tribal boundaries in a pamphlet *The Earthen Hill Top Camps of Wessex* (Swindon, 1934); no hill-fort excavations have been published this year, but settlements are represented by a bead-rim vessel from the cliff-edge at Lake, Sandown, I. of Wight (*Proc. I. Wight Arch. Soc.* II, iv, 324-5), and pre-eminently by the Highfield publication (see above) in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 579-624. The developed Iron Age A occupation is abruptly succeeded by a period of intensive Belgic settlement characterized by abundant necked and bead-rim pottery, mostly wheel-made but not untouched by native A tradition. This must be accounted the type-site of the period 50 B.C.-A.D. 50 for South Wilts., and a few pieces of imported ware, paralleled at Colchester, are worthy of note. Belgic influence on the Upper Thames has been noticed (Dorchester: *Ant. Journ.* XIV, 55), and here and more emphatically in the south-western counties the overlap and fusion of our whole series of Iron Age cultures is now the centre of interest, which has found its focus in the excavations at Maiden Castle.