

Further Excavations on Stanton Moor.

By J. P. HEATHCOTE, M.A.

THE Excavations here recorded have been made by Mr. J. Clee Heathcote and the writer during the period 1930 to 1934 and are a continuation of those recorded in *D.A.J.* vol. 51 (N.S. vol. 4). The barrows on the map are numbered in order of excavation. Before excavation the heights of different parts of each barrow were taken at intervals of one foot along a line from north to south and also along a line from east to west. It is, however, proposed to give the plans only in this paper. Generally it was found that the cremation deposits were placed in pits about 18 inches deep, that is, as low as the rocky subsoil would allow.

The method of excavation followed was to take off the surface layer of turf, heather, etc., and so expose the barrows, which apparently had been in the first place simple cairns of stones. In each barrow the outer stones were left in situ and also all large stones in the barrow itself. There were few cairns which had not a ring of larger stones at their outer edges but this was often accounted for by the fact that the heavier stones would be rolled up to the cairn and not lifted over the others. Often these outer stones were upright but this was not considered important unless their bases were sunk into the ground. In the plans the outer stones only are shown except where flat stones cover or surround a deposit.

T. 6 (Fig. 1).

This was a small barrow 14 feet in diameter, the centre of which had been dug out by previous excavators many

years ago. They had sunk a square shaft to a depth of two feet in the middle and our attention was drawn to the place by finding a few scattered pieces of pottery and cremated bone. Two fragments of the pottery show that

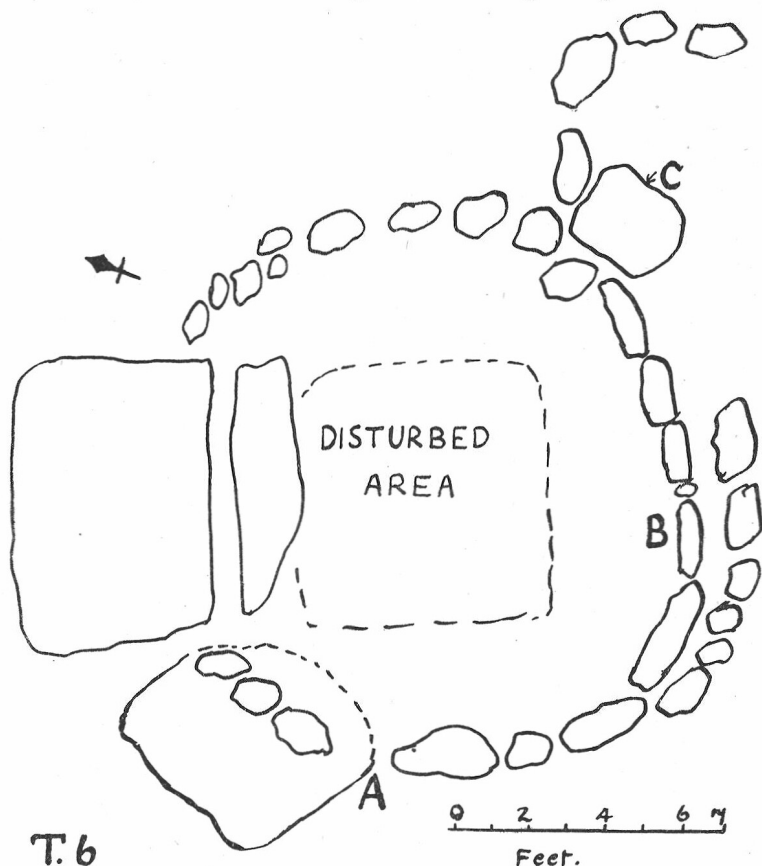


FIG. 1.

they belonged to an urn of the Bronze Age overhanging rim type decorated with slanting incisions made by a piece of stick. Other fragments of the same urn were found in the excavated material which had been thrown over the edges of the mound.

We enlarged the shaft in the centre until we discovered a circle of flattish stones set upright in the form of a wall and generally on their larger edges. Outside this and adjoining it was a ring of larger stones encircling that part of the mound at interment B. At the north-west were two large rocks covered by two inches of turf and heather. These rocks must have been visible in Bronze Age times. At some time subsequent to the excavation part of one rock had been split off by wedges used by quarrymen. It is about six feet by two feet and now lies at the bottom of the shaft.

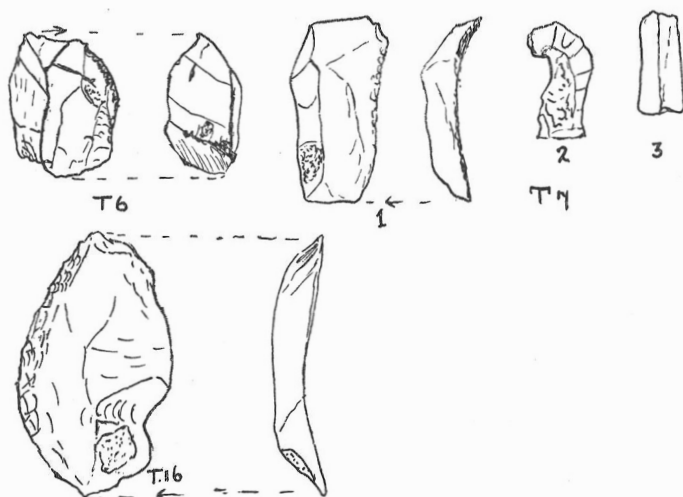


FIG. 2.

Two flints were found, parts of one scraper although one part was found in front of the deposit B and the other part was found outside the ring several feet away. The flint is a white burnt scraper, very thick and steepsided. It is shown in the drawing, Fig. 2, as one flint. Three cremation deposits were found in addition to the disturbed urn burial in the centre.

A. This was a few feet outside the mound, simply a number of pieces of calcined human bone with a good deal of charcoal and black soil. As this was immediately under the turf it is possible that the previous excavators had taken it out of the centre of the mound and placed it there for inspection.

B. This deposit of a few cremated human bones had not been disturbed. It was on the inner side of one of the upright ring stones previously mentioned.

C. An addition had been made to the mound at the south-west and an urn containing a small deposit of cremated bone and ashes was buried under a large flat stone. The urn was lying on its side and being very thin and completely surrounded by insects it collapsed during excavation. After restoration (Plate 1), it measures 5.75 inches in height and 5 inches in diameter. The decoration is made by the twisted cord on the rim and irregular impressions of a circular bone on the neck. The inside of the bevelled rim has two rows of faint impressions of twisted cord.

T. 7 (Fig. 3).

This was a typical small barrow, 14 feet in diameter. The stratification was as follows:—

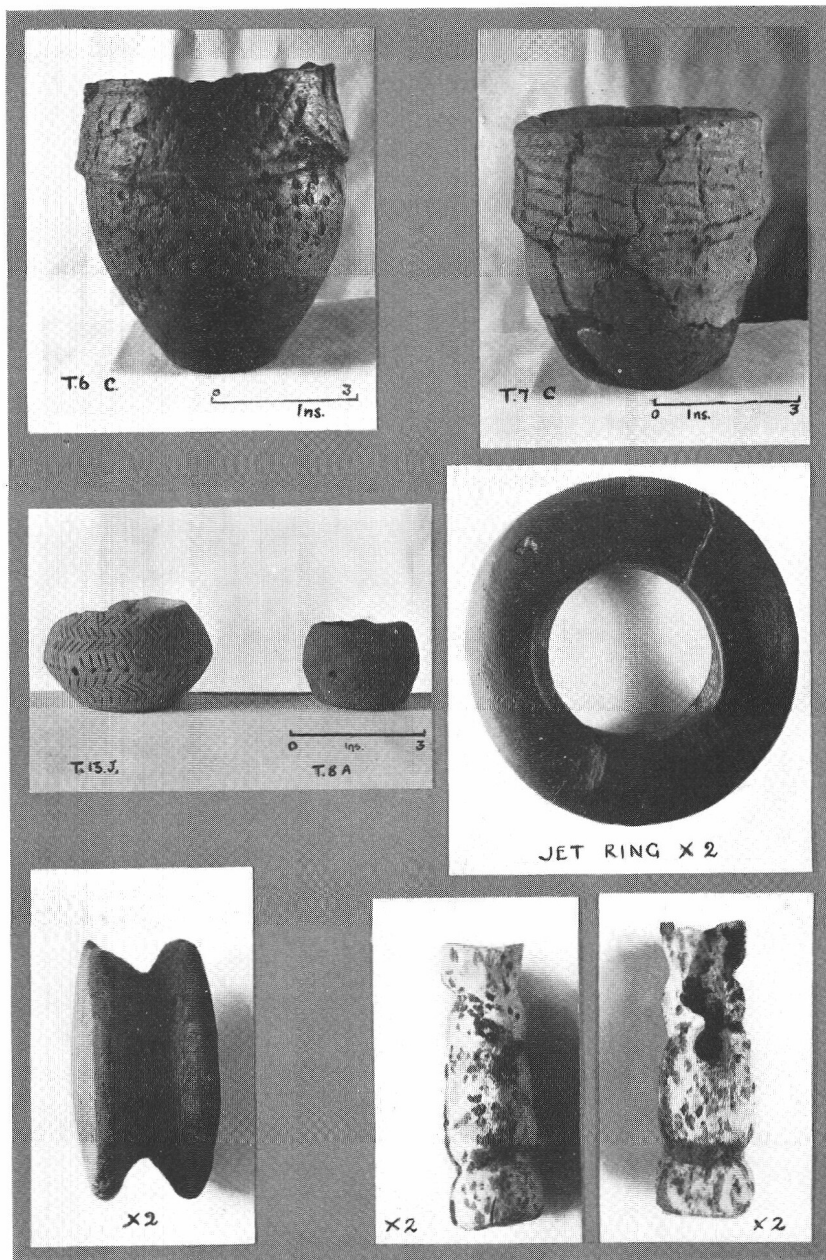
- (1) two inches to four inches of turf, etc.,
- (2) up to two feet of black sandy soil and stones,
- (3) a few inches of white sandy subsoil,
- (4) red sand and rocky subsoil.

The cremation deposits were found in pits in the red sand and about 18 inches below the original surface. Their positions can be seen from the plan.

A. This was a deposit of calcined bones too small to be identified.

B. A deposit of cremated bones with charcoal.

C. This deposit was guarded by two small upright stones besides a covering stone. Charcoal was abundant in this pit and an urn was placed in the middle of it.



Pottery from T.6, T.7 and T.13.
 Jet ring from T.16, clay toggle and bead from T.13, all $1\frac{1}{2}$ times natural size.

Some of the bones were those of a small slender adult possibly a female. The urn, which had been made of extremely poor material has been restored. It is 5 inches in height and 5 inches in diameter. (Plate 1). Inside the lip is a line of twisted cord impressions. Similar

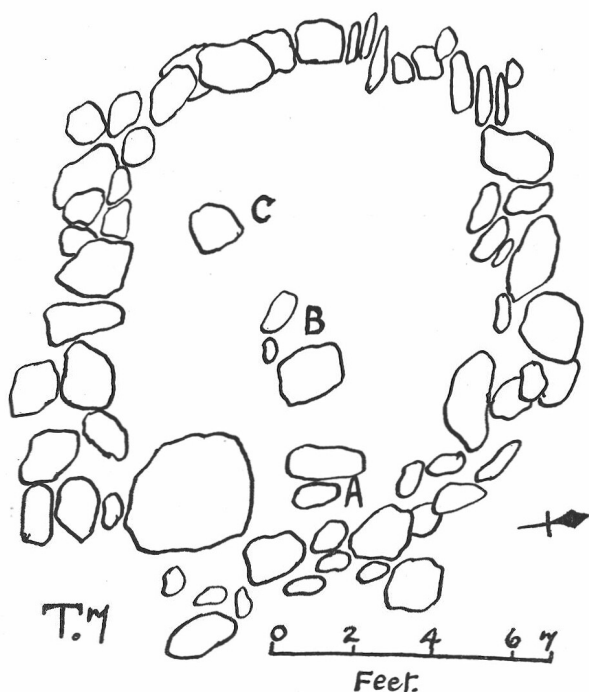


FIG. 3.

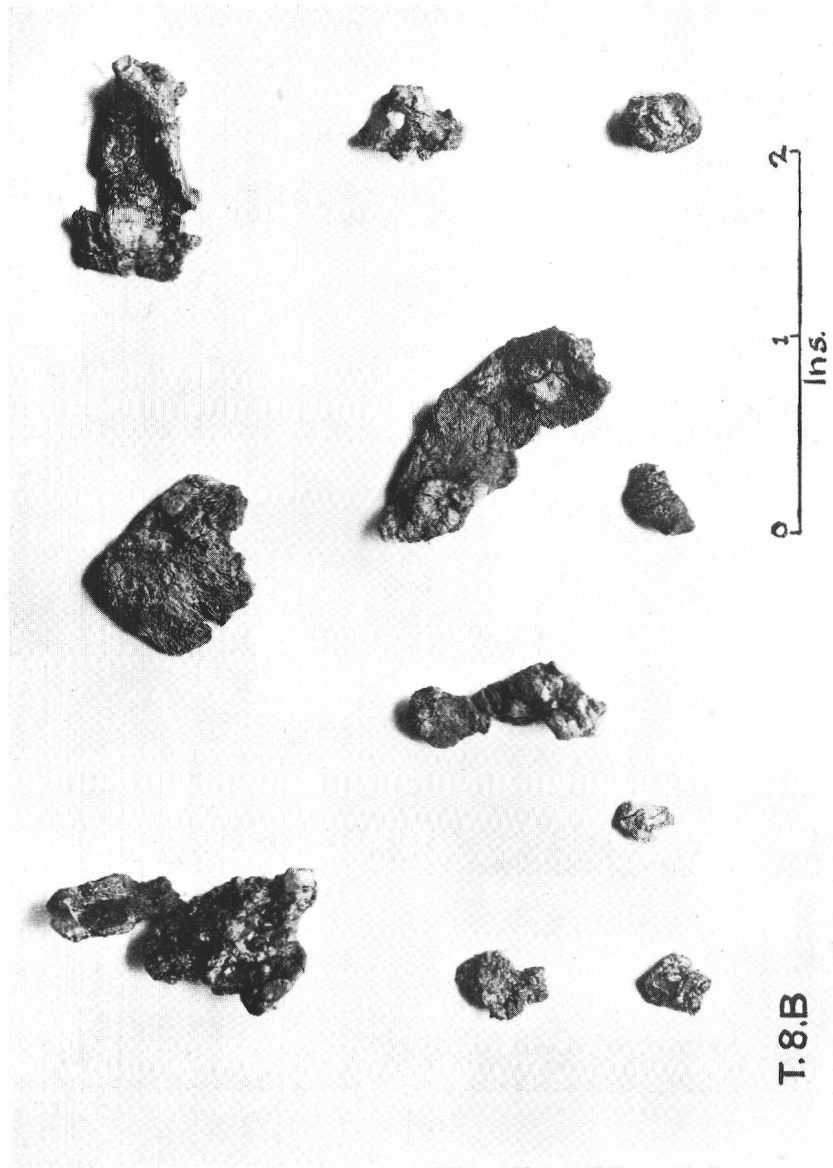
impressions on the rim form nearly horizontal lines except that they slope downwards a little from left to right. There are also three or four upright impressions. The neck has a few vertical incised lines. With this deposit were three flakes and two very small fragments of flint all white and burnt. Two definite artefacts are illustrated, (Fig. 2).

T. 8 (Fig. 4).

This barrow, about 15 feet in diameter, is one of a group of four near the entrance to the moor. It is adjoining the old quarry where two urns were discovered in 1899. The man who made the finds told me that very little work was done after the discovery and it seems likely that they were originally buried in a cairn similar to the present mound. (*Reliquary*, Jan. 1900).

A. The stones in T. 8 were comparatively large and about six of the largest had been fitted into the outer circle. The bedrock under T. 8 is quite close to the surface, and for that reason the primary interment at A was placed a little to the west of the centre so avoiding the flaggy substrata. Evidently the pit was widened to about two feet in diameter in this direction. The interment, consisting of charcoal, powdered cremated bone, was about one foot in height. It was covered by a few inches of sand, then a large flat stone which was itself covered by other flattish stones. Accompanying the deposit were a number of small pieces of burnt bronze, the remains of a pin and a small incense-cup. This cup (Plate 1) is 1.5 inches in height and 2.25 inches across. It is biconical with a slight projection all round the middle. No markings can be seen except two neat perforations on one side near the bottom of the cup. It contained sand, cremated bone and minute fragments of bronze, all probably from the interment itself which surrounded it.

B. A second interment was found under the outer ring stones buried to a depth of two feet. Two individuals were represented in the deposit of bones, which also contained a number of pieces of bronze burnt and twisted by the fire but very much like the remains of two small tanged knives. (Plate 2). Two small black flint flakes not burnt were found in the excavated material. Afterwards this material was thrown into the adjoining quarry and the barrow was left open.



Bronze pieces from T.8.

T. 9.

This was an artificial mound about 18 feet in diameter constructed like the previously excavated barrows but nothing was found in it to indicate its purpose. The

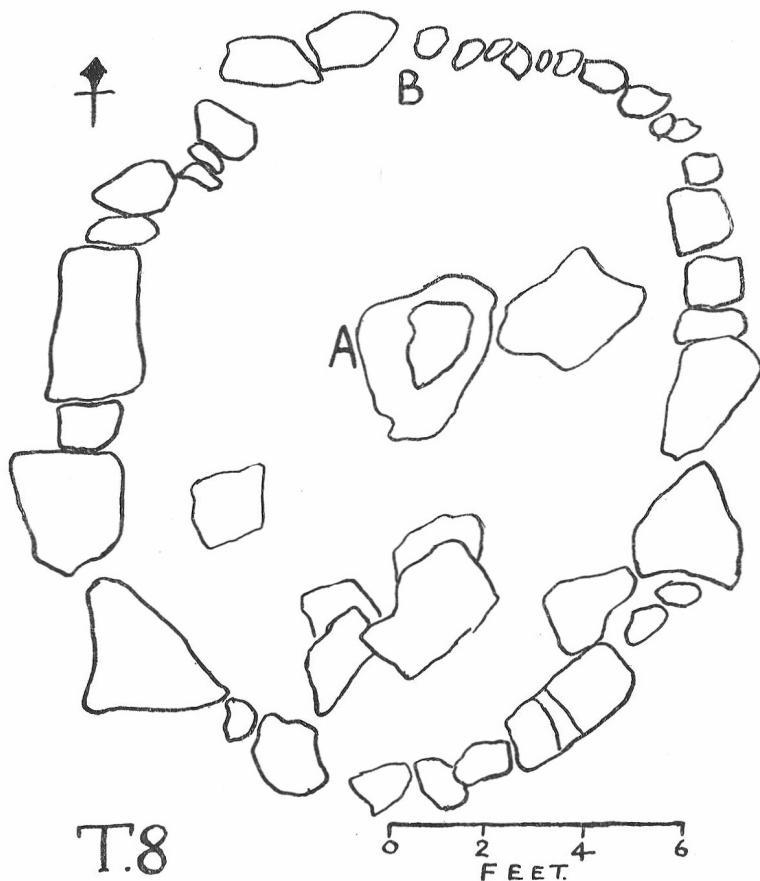


FIG. 4.

whole mound was dug through and the only find was a flint flake picked up in the excavated material. The mound was re-erected.

T. 10.

This was a small isolated mound, 10 feet in diameter, situated in the north-western part of the moor near Black Knowle. Nothing was found except a few minute fragments of cremated bone and one very small flake of flint, slightly burnt. The mound was re-erected. The plan is not reproduced in this paper.

T. 11.

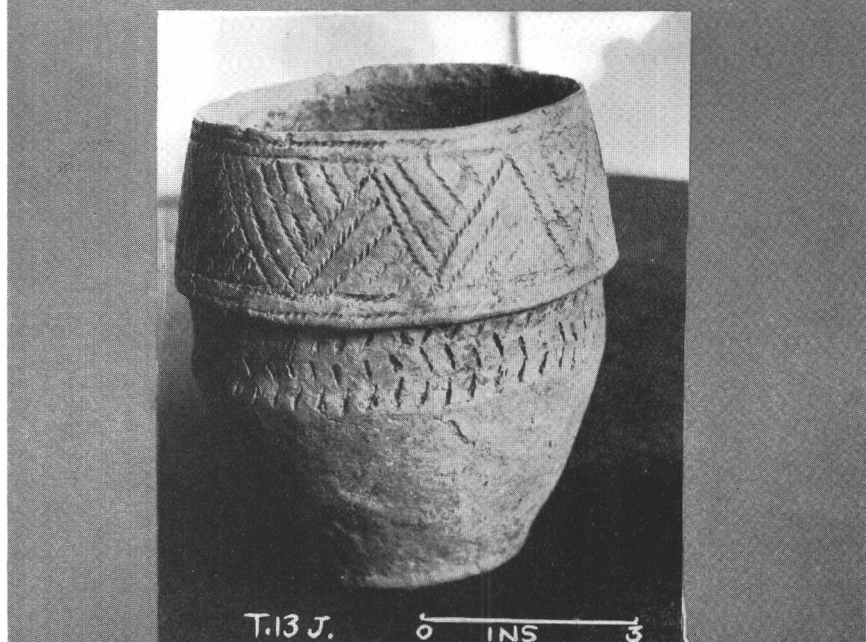
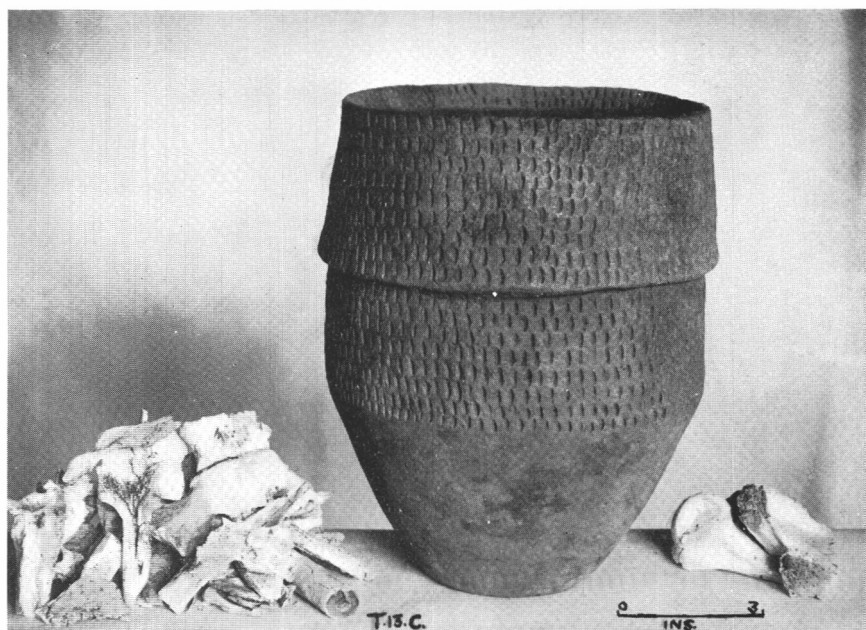
This was natural hilltop which it was thought might have been increased in height by the addition of a mound. Apparently a ring of stones could be discerned round it. However, nothing was found except natural rock and sand and stones. Although the digging took over a month, owing to the hard nature of the subsoil, it was decided to dig straight through the hilltop in order to be sure that no interments had been missed. No disturbances nor additions were noticed.

T. 12.

This was a very small mound about 7 feet in diameter, situated a few yards away from T. 4. One interment was found consisting of a greyish white powder mixed with sand. It is assumed that this was a deposit of human calcined bones. The deposit was partly under a fairly large stone set in the outside ring, nearly upright. This was set up on the east side of the mound, perhaps to mark the place more definitely because the mound was so small. The material of the barrow was re-erected.

T. 12a.

Another small mound, a few yards to the west of T. 12 was exactly similar in construction. In the centre was some greyish sand and a few pieces of charcoal, not recognised at the time as having any significance. An upright stone was also observed at the eastern end of this mound. The mound was re-erected.



Cinerary Urns from T.13.

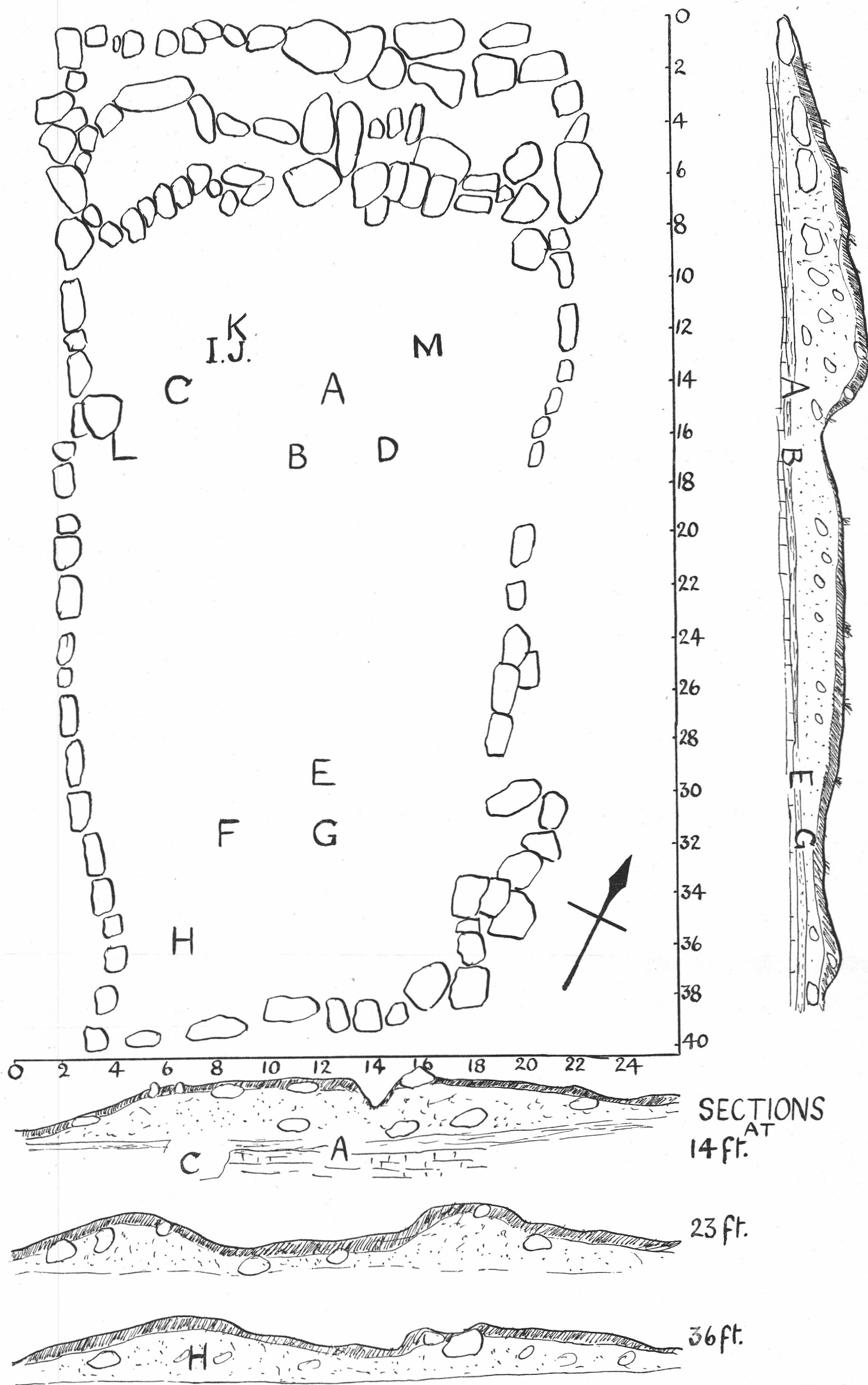


FIG. 5. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF T. 13.

T. 13 (Fig. 5).

The excavations at this mound were spread over a period of four years, chiefly because it presented so many unusual problems. The mound was 40 feet long and 22 feet wide and roughly rectangular. It was about 3 feet 6 inches high. The possibility of its being two adjacent barrows was not overlooked but no trace of a division could be found. The main features of its construction can be seen from the plan, and the sections which were made from levels taken at one foot intervals. The north-western end was higher than the south-western end. It appeared as if a cutting 6 feet wide had been made up the centre from the southern end and for a length of about 24 feet. The stones taken out were then probably thrown over on to the south-western edge, some, no doubt, being taken also to repair the road which adjoins the barrow on its southern edge. The disturbed area, to a maximum depth of about 2 feet 6 inches stretched from letter A on the plan to letter E.

Our attention was first attracted to this mound by a few bones being found in the centre, scratched out by rabbits. We enlarged this depression and so obtained a section across the mound at 14 feet from the northern edge. We continued this section to the end of the mound southwards and then turned our activities to the northern end of the barrow. Thirteen interments, the positions of which can be seen from the plan, were found in the following order.

A. A disturbed deposit of bones (probably small adult female) at a depth of 3 feet about 1 foot below the original surface. Also was found a bone segmented bead (Plate 1) and a thin calcined flint scraper or arrowhead (Plate 6). The bead is described by Mr. H. C. Beck as follows:—

“Diam. .32 in. Length 1.04 in. No. of segments 4.

This is a specimen of the bone segmented beads of the period. They are very rare. The only specimens that

I know in this country come from Warminster, Wilts. They have been found in Spain at El Argar, in France in the Grotte de Saliech, Ariege; in the Dolmen de la Capella Liveron, Tarn et Garonne; in the Dolmen de Taurine, Aveyron; the Dolmen a Grailhe, Gard; and a slightly modified form from Lozere now in the British Museum.

A feature of your bead is that one side is flat and in the centre of this side a carefully drilled perforation has been made. The object of this is rather difficult to explain, it may have been used to thread a string through for attaching a pendant."

A fuller account of segmented bone beads will be found in a paper "Iberian affinities of a Bone Object found in co. Galway," by Miss Chitty (*Galway Arch. and Hist. Soc.* xvi, nos. iii and iv, 1935). Besides giving similar examples of segmented bone beads and pinheads from the Iberian peninsula, the author also summarizes the British specimens, viz.:—Warminster, Honistor, Towthorpe, Pickering and related objects from Scotland.

At A were also picked up two or three pieces of a cinerary urn decorated by a sharply incised herring bone pattern.

B. Another disturbed collection of cremated bones out of which can be identified an adult and a young child over two years of age.

C. This interment will be seen from the section to have been dug into the red soil to a depth of about one foot eight inches close to the rocky substrata. It was 4 feet deep altogether. A cinerary urn in excellent condition was inverted in the middle of the deposit. When this was lifted up its contents fell out, a number of hand-picked cremated bones, very white. The report shows the bones which were in the urn belonged to a small adult female. The bones in the deposit outside the urn were examined separately but they belonged to a small adult, presumably the same individual. The urn (Plate 3) is 11 inches high



Showing section across T.13 from west to east at 12 feet and inverted urns at I.
The urn at I is not visible on this photograph

and 8 inches in diameter. It is decorated by neat vertical impressions of a stick. In the material surrounding the deposit was picked up one fragment of an urn decorated by the twisted cord impression.

D. A small collection of cremated bones. Near here was found a small broken flint scraper, burnt. (Plate 6).

E. A deposit of cremated bones, young adult female.

F. A small interment of cremated bones near two small upright stones.

G. A fairly extensive deposit under a flat stone, identified as the remains of small male under 30 years of age. Accompanying this deposit was a well chipped and slightly calcined white scraper (Plate 6). There was also another small chipping showing secondary working. Near this interment was found a very smooth white pebble which was clearly connected with the interment.

H. This was an inverted urn containing ashes not recognisable as cremated bones. The urn was of friable clay, badly damaged and collapsed into two pieces. It measures 7.5 inches in height and 6 inches in diameter. The rim is decorated by a lattice work of twisted cord impressions and the neck by impressions of short lengths of twisted cord arranged in chevrons. These continue part way down the body below the shoulder angle. (Plate 5).

I. This interment was similar to that at C, three feet away and had two cinerary urns, both inverted. (See Plate 4). The larger urn contained a fairly large number of hand picked bones. It is of similar construction and decoration to that at C and was evidently made by the same person. Moreover the interments of C, I, J and K were all close together and made at the same time. The urn is 10 inches high and 8 inches in diameter. (Plate 5). The smaller urn is 4 inches high and the same in diameter. (Plate 5). The rim and neck are decorated with faintly incised chevrons. The bones can all have belonged to the

one individual, a young male adult. In the deposit was a burnt white flint knife, which had had numerous fragments split off in the fire (Plate 6). As these were not to be found anywhere in the deposit this flint was clearly purposely buried.

J. This was about one foot from I and had a smaller urn placed upright. The urn is 6 inches in height and 5 inches in diameter. (Plate 3). It is neatly decorated on the rim by alternate triangles of twisted cord impressions and enclosed by two lines made similarly above and below. The neck had incised chevrons. On the bottom of the inside of this urn was an incense cup, 2 inches in height and 3 inches in diameter. (Plate 1). It is biconical with a fairly sharp angle. It is decorated by incised herring bone pattern with a row of small punch marks round its centre. At one side is the common pair of perforations about one and a half inches apart. This cup had been worn and chipped along its rim before being buried. It contained sand and bone fragments and also a clay toggle or button (Plate 1). The latter is 1 inch to .92 inches in diameter and .51 inch thick. The material seems to be terra cotta. The British Museum Guide illustrates a similar object in jet and suggests they were used for fastening the dress. In the present case the material seems to be too soft for this. Elgee (Early Man in N.E. Yorks.) gives a list of areas where they have been found and says the original seems to have been the sacred double axe of Crete, used as a charm (quoting Childe). The bones are those of a small slender woman in the twenties.

K. This was a large interment with no urn. The cremated bones of a small woman in the twenties were accompanied by six burnt white flints and pebble. The flints are shown in Plate 6, two of which are good knives and one a good scraper. Large splinters of these are missing and thus showing the major portions were put in deliberately.

L. This was apparently a later interment. It was rather near the surface and was covered by a flat stone. It was accompanied by a flint flake and a small burnt pebble.

M. At this point was a cinerary urn in fragments with no charcoal, bones or other recognisable sign of an interment near. The stones appeared to have been disturbed and this probably accounted for its damaged condition. It would be about 8 inches high (Plate 5). The rim is decorated by neatly incised slanting lines arranged in alternate hanging and upright triangles. The neck is decorated with similar lines slanting downwards from right to left.

It will be seen that nearly all the interments in T. 13 are those of small young adults, with females predominating.

The construction of the mound is interesting. The distribution of the interments seems to suggest two barrows but no division was noticed during excavation. The northern group was more important than the southern and this end was a little wider and contained larger stones. It was also higher.

T. 14.

It was agreed that this was the most regular mound in external appearance to be found. No stones could be seen disturbed and a good many were clearly visible before excavation. A trench was dug round it and this made the mound appear 2 feet 3 inches high, apparently its original height. A large flat rock was uncovered outside the mound, S.E. of the centre. It was about 3 or 4 inches below the surface and so probably visible originally. The plan is not reproduced in this paper.

Generally the stones forming the mound were laid flat and were nearly always fitted together. The following strata could be easily seen:—about 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches of stones and black soil, then a layer of yellowish white sand and then red sand. Some of the stones on the centre

were larger and seemed to slope downwards into the centre, almost as if there had been a depression in which the mound had afterwards been made. Also the white rocky subsoil and sand was lower in the centre than towards the outside of the mound. Nothing to indicate a burial was found despite the most careful search.

A small amount of charcoal was found under a flat stone on the edge of the mound but not sufficient to say there had been a fire or an interment of any size. The number of finds made in the excavated material was comparatively large. A score or more of chipped or split pieces of quartz pebbles were found, many of which have since been fitted together although found some distances apart. All of these had undergone great heat and perhaps had been used as pot boilers. Also a number of other stones had been burnt. Two large pebbles are battered at both ends. Nine of the flints all scrapers are shown in Plate 6. Only two are burnt. Two are much smaller than the average.

T. 15.

This was a small mound with a depression in the centre. It was covered with a thick layer of decayed vegetation which made it appear higher. It was a well constructed mound, and had three or four upright stones in the outer edges. There were three interments found in the following order:—

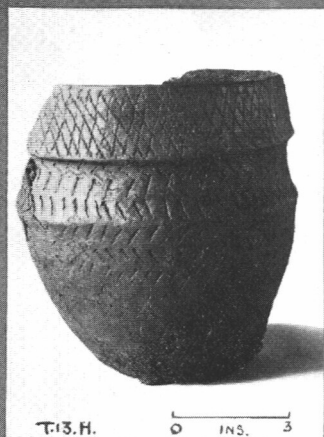
A. An interment under a flat stone, fairly high up. The bones were those of an adult male. The interment was towards the western side of the mound.

B. This interment was in a roughly constructed cist of small stones. The bones were those of a young female.

C. Here were a small number of bones, probably disturbed by previous excavators near the centre of the mound.

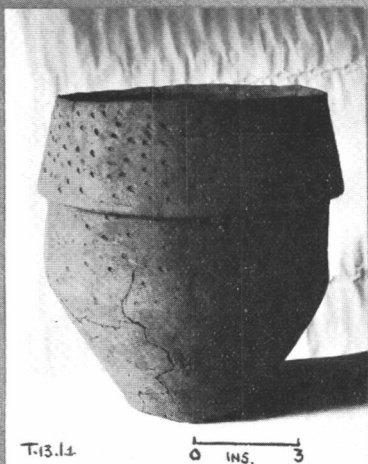
T. 16. (Fig. 6).

Before excavation this barrow appeared as a depression surrounded by stones, which pointed to the fact that it had



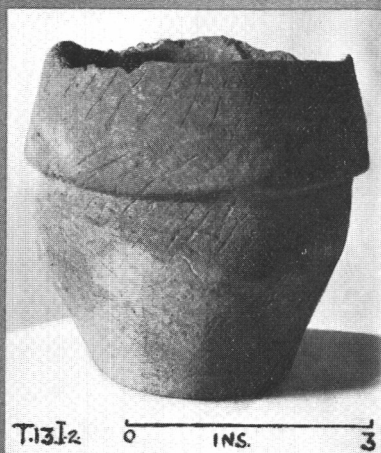
T.13.H.

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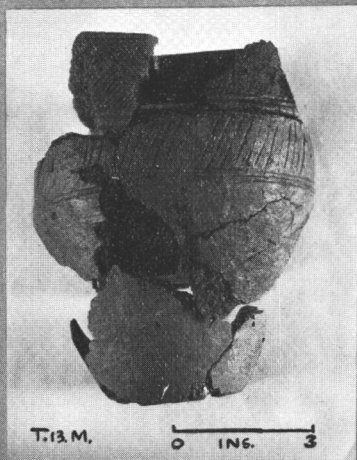
T.13.I.

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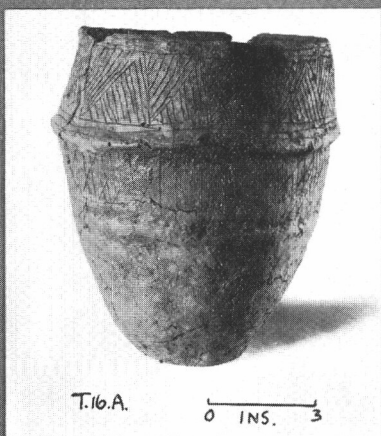
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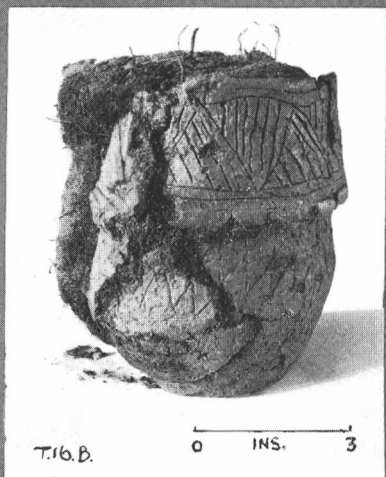
T.13.M.

0 INS. 3



T.16.A.

0 INS. 3



T.16.B.

0 INS. 3

been excavated. It was found that most of the outer stones were inclining to the centre. Round most of the barrow there were two concentric rings of stones touching each other, the inner stones generally upright. On the

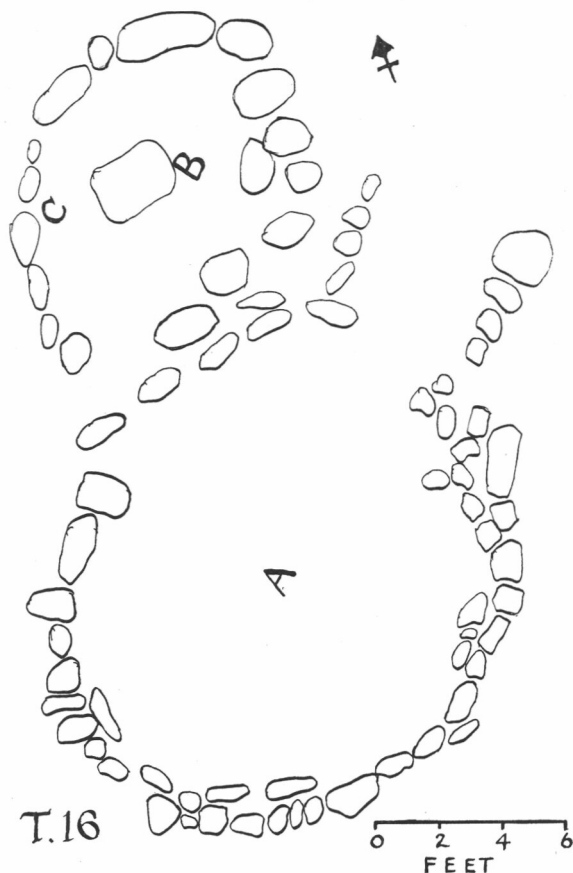


FIG. 6.

surface were picked up several pieces of lead ore. In the centre of the mound and 1 foot 6 inches below the surface was a circular jet ring in two pieces, possibly broken in the excavation. It is 1.23 to 1.16 inches across (elliptical). The diameter of the perforation is .56 in. and the thickness

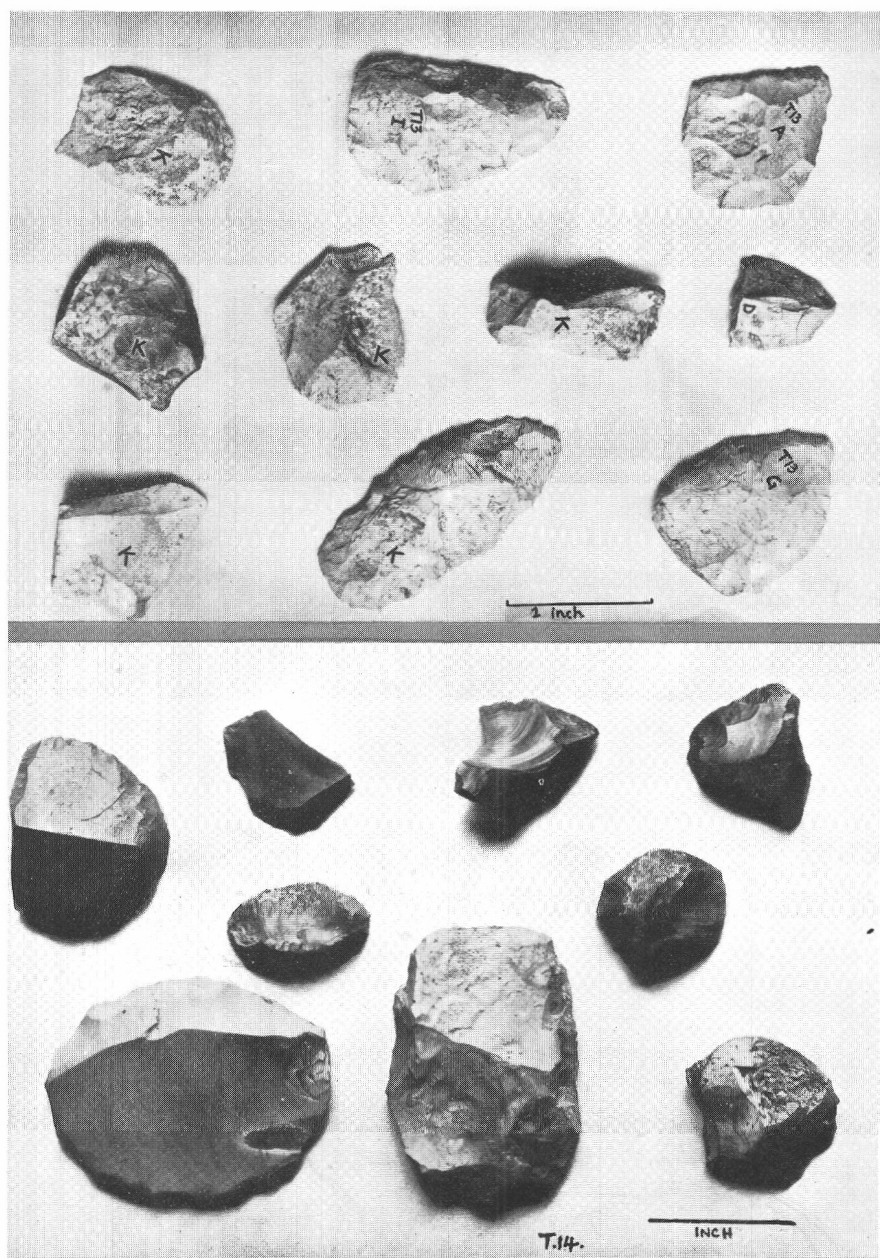
of the ring is .20 in. (Plate 1). It is very similar to others found in barrow burials.

A. The centre of the mound was completely dug out and an interment with one urn was found. This was deeper than the previous excavators had dug, about 18 inches below the original surface and so it was not disturbed. The report on the bones shows they were probably the remains of a woman. The urn (Plate 5) is 9.25 inches high and 7 inches across. It is decorated on the rim by incised alternate upright and hanging triangles and on the neck by incised lattice work.

B. At the northern end of the barrow was found an extension which had been made for two interments. One was under a large flat stone itself covered by another stone. This was accompanied by a small urn. (Plate 5). It was crushed into an oval shape and measures 6 inches in height. The decoration is similar to the urn in the centre. The bones were the very incomplete relics of an adult.

C. In the extension was also another interment from which could be obtained a few fragmentary remains of an adult. A flint scraper was also picked up in the excavated material, (Fig. 2).

Thanks are due to Mrs. McCreagh Thornhill for allowing the excavations to be continued; to the various authorities of the Royal College of Surgeons for reports on bones; to Mr. H. C. Beck, Miss L. F. Chitty, for suggestions and reports on beads; to Mr. T. E. Routh for photographing the flints and bronze; and to Mr. R. T. Wilkins and boys of Tapton House School for the survey of Stanton Moor.



Burnt flints from T.13 and unburnt flints from T.14.

REPORTS ON THE CREMATED BONES.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR JOHN CAMERON, M.D.

T. 7B. Hundreds of fragments of cremated bone mixed with pieces of charcoal. The largest piece is a fragment of the internal condyle of a right femur, showing the impression for the posterior cruciate ligament. A fragment of the head of a humerus. A piece of the head and neck of a typical rib. Fragments of the upper end and shaft of a tibia. Fragment of the great sigmoid notch of an ulna. Piece of cranial bone three quarters of an inch square, possibly parietal, as there is a suggestion of meningeal grooves.

Piece of thin cranial bone with a non-typical suture, probably animal. Another smaller fragment from the same skull. The other fragments are too small for satisfactory study, but many have no medullary cavity, and are probably not human.

T. 7C. Hundreds of fragments of calcined bone, some extremely minute. The largest piece of bone, about two inches square, is the posterior part of a left adult ilium. Pieces of right and left iliac crests showing the anterior superior spines. A piece of a very small left patella. A small piece of the lower end of a very slender sacrum. Fragments of the head of a femur, the head of a humerus, the axis vertebra and of the upper end of the shaft of a left ulna are also recognisable. The other fragments are too minute for study. In this collection the remains of a small slender adult, possibly female can be identified.

T. 8A. Several small pieces of charcoal, and a few tiny fragments of calcined bone among which two minute pieces of cranial bone can be recognised, evidently human. Also half a dozen fragments of limb bones.

T. 8B. One piece of charcoal and hundreds of frag-

ments of cremated bones. As it happened, the portions of two occipital bones in the regions of the internal occipital protuberances have survived, proving that two individuals are represented in this collection. A small fragment of a right temporal bone, showing the internal auditory meatus has also been preserved. Two small fragments of parietal bone showing middle meningeal grooves, are also recognisable. Small fragments of the shafts of right and left ulnae. Many other fragments of cranial and limb bones, including four middle phalanges of the hand.

T. 13A. Fragment of alveolar margin of left superior maxilla from a small adult (female?)

The roots of plants have become entangled in this collection, the bone fragments being much eroded by the action of these. The result is, that much of the smooth outer surfaces of the bones has become eaten away.

One individual can be recognised. The eroded articular surface of the head of a humerus and a fragment of an innominate bone. A fragment of the right ramus of a slender mandible, which may have been female. The head of a first left metatarsal. A fragment of the left upper orbital margin, very sharp in outline, and possible female. The other fragments are two small and too eroded for satisfactory study.

T. 13B. Several pieces of charcoal and a large collection of bone fragments. Fragments of right and left temporal bones, showing the internal auditory meatuses, belonging to an adult. Several other minute fragments of cranial and limb bones of an adult.

Two fragments of cranial bone, either frontal or parietal, belonging to a young child, over two years of age.

T. 13C. (in urn). This contains a fragment of the symphyseal portion of a slender adult mandible. Detached pieces of superior maxilla with alveoli showing absorption of their edges due to pyorrhœa. The second and third pieces of a very small adult sacrum, the body of a lower

lumbar vertebra, a small piece of the spine of a scapula and a few teeth of upper and lower jaws, not much worn. These remains suggest a small sized adult, possibly female.

T. 13C. (Outside urn). Thousands of pieces of calcined bone, reduced to a very fragmentary or even pulverised condition. The only complete bones are a second left metacarpal and six phalanges of the hand, slightly distorted by heat. They are slender, and evidently belonged to an adult of slender build, perhaps female. Pieces of right and left ischia with small tuberosities, and evidently belonging to the same individual, who must have possessed a slender pelvis. A piece of the right pubis with its descending ramus showing marked eversion, thus showing further suggestion of the female sex. The lower end of a slender right fibula. Several parts of bodies of small vertebrae. Middle third of a slender right clavicle. Many fragments of cranial bones, which had separated readily along the sutures, thus indicating a young adult under thirty years of age. Fragment of upper end of right tibia, which exhibits slight retroversion, suggestive of the squatting posture. Pieces of limb bones of animals.

T. 13D. A very small collection of fragments of human bones, cranial and limb. The only ones recognisable are, a right malar, almost complete, and a fragment of the alveolar margin of the superior maxilla, and a fragment of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid.

T. 13E. A small collection of cremated bones mixed with several pieces of charcoal. The roots of plants had invaded the collection, and caused much erosion of the bones. The only complete bone is a slender phalanx of the hand. The body and odontoid process of the axis vertebra of a very small adult. The fragments of the cranial bone are very thin, and had separated readily along the sutures. The bones are those of a young adult of slender physique, possibly female. A fragment of the

alveolar margin of the superior maxilla, showing three alveoli with healthy walls.

T. 13F. A small handful of fragments of cremated bones, mingled with the small pieces of charcoal. All pieces of limb bones, and the fragments are so small, that it is difficult to decide whether they are human or animal.

T. 13G. An extensive collection of cremated bones in a fragmentary condition, mixed with charcoal. The most complete fragment is the glenoid fossa of an adult left scapula. It is rather small individual probably small male. A left ischial tuberosity can also be recognised. The skull bones were evidently rather thin, and had freely separated along the sutures, thus indicating an individual under thirty years of age. Only one individual can be detected in this collection.

REPORT By MISS M. L. TILDESLEY.

T. 13I. (with inverted urn and smaller urn). The remains thus labelled can all have belonged to one individual, adult and male. The large size of the head and neck of a femur, and head of humerus, the heavy zygomatic ridge, etc., all these indicate the sex as male. As to age, a lower limit of not less than about 20 years is given by the presence of lower third molars and the epiphyseal union of the head of the humerus. That the man's age was not more than about 25 years is indicated by the fact that the symphyseal epiphyses are not yet fused on to the rest of the pelvis. The open condition of such fragments of cranial suture as are preserved are quite in agreement with this estimate of age.

T. 13J. (With incense cup and urn). These cremated fragments are all consistent with derivation from one individual, whose age, judging by the presence of wisdom

teeth in upper and lower jaws, and by the epiphyseal union of the head of the humerus and lower end of the ulna was not less than about 20 years. The upper limit of age is suggested by a fragment of parietal showing a perfectly open sagittal suture in the neighbourhood of the parietal foramen. This is usually the first place in which union of the three major cranial sutures occurs and the most usual time is in the late twenties. As to sex, there can be little doubt that it is female. Parts of the frontal bone above the orbit and including the external angles; a maxillary process, the fronto-sphenoidal processes of the malar bones; a zygomatic arch; these and other fragments by their smallness and delicacy, as well as the infantile thinness of the cranium and the smallness of the head and neck of a femur, and of a patella, indicate not only that this was a woman but small and slight at that.

T. 13K. (No urn). Here again we have remains that need be assigned to no more than an adult individual. That this was a small person is suggested by the heads of femora and humeri, of ulna and radius, more likely woman than man therefore. The wisdom teeth had been cut in both jaws, the heads of the humeri were already united with the shafts; therefore presumably not less than about twenty years. There are numerous cranial fragments showing parts of the three major sutures, all open, including part of the sagittal suture in the region of the obelion. The woman was therefore probably not more than in her late twenties at most.

T. 13L. (No urn). We have here the remains of at least two individuals; one an adult, one a child about three years old. Hardly any fragments of the adult skull are present, nor any epiphyses to give a clue to age. The small size of the shaft of a radius, and of a portion of atlas suggest female as more likely than male.

REPORT By E. SMITH and SIR A. KEITH.

T. 15A. An adult, male.

T. 15B. A young female.

T. 16A. Probably remains of a woman. The fragment from the lower end of the arm bone (humerus) has on it trace of a supracondylar process—a bony projection which is constant in certain mammals but occurs in man only as a reversion.

T. 16B. The very incomplete fragmentary relics of an adult.

T. 16C. Little to go on; splinters and chips presumably from one and the same individual (adult).