

THE NEOLITHIC POTTERY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

By STUART PIGGOTT

PART I

INTRODUCTION AND WINDMILL HILL WARE

In 1912 the Hon. John Abercromby published his great corpus of English Bronze Age pottery, and by a systematic cataloguing and classifying of the known material produced an invaluable work which has formed the basis of all subsequent study of the Bronze Age ceramic. When he wrote, Neolithic pottery was scarcely known to exist in England; its main types were unrecognized, and, with the exception of the then recently discovered settlement at Peterborough, seemed to be confined to odd sherds from the Long Barrows. Any discussion of its features at such a stage of knowledge was clearly impossible.

During the last few years, however, the existence of pottery in the British Isles of pre-Beaker date has passed from a conjecture to an insistent fact. Barrows are no longer our only or our main source for information, for dwelling sites of purely Neolithic cultures, both entrenched and open, have been found in Wessex and Sussex and suspected elsewhere. Excavations in no less than six of these settlements in southern England have produced a relatively enormous amount of pottery, and its salient characteristics being once recognized, many sherds in museums, which had been hopefully labelled as 'Probably Bronze Age' or hopelessly as 'Ancient British,' were seen to belong to the same group.

With such a comparative abundance of material to hand the writer felt that an attempt should be made, however tentative and incomplete, to do for British Neolithic pottery the service done by Abercromby for that of the Bronze Age—to draw up as complete a

catalogue as possible of finds of pottery that could be attributed to this period, to make divisions (if necessary) within this main group, to discuss distributions and to attempt a scheme of basic forms and styles of ornament by which the various types of pots could be defined. While such a classification would no doubt require frequent modifications as the result of fresh discoveries, the present range of material should be enough, if properly interpreted, to make it fundamentally sound.

Attention was first called to English Neolithic pottery by Mr. Reginald Smith in his well known paper dealing with the finds at Peterborough in 1911,¹ in which he defined the group of pottery later known by the name of this site. He pointed out its affinity with certain wares of the Baltic area and demonstrated its position as the ancestor of the food vessels.

Before this, in 1892, Prof. Thomas Bryce had published his discoveries in the cairns of Arran and Bute, which yielded important Neolithic pottery.²

It was Mr. T. D. Kendrick, who in 1925 first clearly stated the fundamental division into two classes of our British Neolithic wares.³ At this time no large settlement sites were known except Peterborough, but from the very scanty evidence from the Long Barrows he acutely recognized two classes, of which that represented by the Peterborough pottery appeared to be later than the other, and to be to some extent coeval with the earliest Bronze Age. This division was again insisted on by Prof. Oswald Menghin, who named the two groups 'Grimstonkeramik' (from the bowls from under the Hanging Grimston Long Barrow, E.R. Yorks.), and 'Peterboroughkeramik' from the dwelling-site there.⁴

The latest and most complete study of the subject is by Mr. E. T. Leeds in his first report on the Neolithic dwelling site at Abingdon, Berks.⁵ Here he has gone over the principal features again, and, admitting the

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxii, 352 ff.

² *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, xxxvi, 74 ff.; xxxvii, 44 ff.; xxxviii, 18 ff.

³ *The Axe Age*, London, 1925, 13-15.

⁴ In his edition of Hoernes' *Urgeschichte der Bildenden Kunst*, 3 e. Aufl., 717-18.

⁵ *Ant. Journ.* vii, 438-63.

dual division of the wares, names the first 'Windmill Hill Ware' from the famous site near Avebury, and retains Menghin's nomenclature for the second. Further, he considers them broadly contemporary and but little anterior to the Beaker Invasion. He gives in two footnotes extremely useful lists of finds of the two classes of ware, on which the lists accompanying this paper were inevitably based.

Finally, Mr. J. Graham Callander has laid students under a deep obligation by publishing a very fully illustrated catalogue of Scottish Neolithic pottery.¹ In this paper he has not, however, touched on the wider aspect of dating and correlation with English types.

The aim of this present paper, as has been indicated above, is fully to discuss, on the basis outlined by Leeds, the classification and distribution of our native Neolithic pottery. It will first be considered as a whole, and the reasons for its division into two main groups demonstrated and examined. It will then be studied in detail under these sub-heads, typologically and from the viewpoint of distribution and cultural status. The arrangement will be mainly topographical, the British Isles being considered in provinces for the purpose rather than an artificial division into counties. The well known and adequately published sites will be compared with the lesser known or hitherto unpublished finds, and several important sites will be described and illustrated for the first time. An attempt has been made to re-illustrate some of the inadequately recorded finds by new drawings, and while certain well known pots will necessarily have to be figured once more, so far as is possible illustrations will be chosen from less familiar examples. Finally, annotated catalogues of finds will be given in which the salient features of the pottery are noted and references given to its place of publication and present whereabouts. Every effort has been made to make these catalogues as complete as possible, but there may still be many unpublished finds to be discovered in museums. With a few

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, lxiii, 29-98.

exceptions all the pottery described has been personally examined by the writer.

No attempt will be made to deal with the complicated questions of foreign affinities of the British wares, as the subject is very fully entered into by Prof. V. Gordon Childe in a companion paper to this (above).

THE TWO MAIN DIVISIONS OF BRITISH NEOLITHIC POTTERY

The distinction first made by Kendrick between the two leading classes of ceramic stands to-day with no appreciable modification, although in the light of the recent abundance of specimens his first class is seen to be capable of internal division. But the line between the classes of 'Windmill Hill Ware' and 'Peterborough Ware' can be drawn with reasonable sharpness, and the lack of any true borderline examples shows that the wares can in no sense be considered as a development one from the other, but must have a different ancestry. Prof. Childe has demonstrated that the origin of the Windmill Hill Ware is to be found in the Western Culture of Neolithic Europe, while the Peterborough class has its prototypes in Finland and the Baltic region.

Apart from any question of the differing Continental analogues of the two classes, however, their individual features are so distinct as to make differentiation comparatively easy, and the stratification at Windmill Hill shows that there at all events 'Peterborough Ware' is later than, and distinct from, the more complex group of 'Windmill Hill Ware.' It will be well at this point briefly to examine the salient features of the two groups, to clear the ground before dealing with them separately in detail. In the first group comes the well known series from the southern English causewayed camps (Pl. i), in the second the bowls from the Thames at Mortlake and elsewhere (Pl. iv, B).

A word, however, should first be said as to nomenclature. Leeds' name of 'Windmill Hill Ware' is somewhat unsatisfactory, for although the site is of para-

mount importance, all classes of Neolithic pottery are found there, as well as Beaker and later wares. 'Peterborough' is, on the other hand, more satisfactory, both on account of the large settlement of the culture there, and further, as Leeds indicated, an easterly type station is appropriate for a ware having Baltic analogues. The writer is, however, strongly in favour of the abandonment of cultural adjectives from sites, and the use in their stead of the convention of numerals or letters. When dealing with a class of pottery that, while fundamentally a unit, varies in some degree in different localities, the danger of a type-station name is that the local variation exhibited at the eponymous site may erroneously be considered as typical in detail of the whole. A similar difficulty with regard to the application of Continental type-site names to the British Iron Age recently led Mr. Christopher Hawkes to propose a division into Iron Age A, B, and C.¹ One might well follow this example and call our two native Neolithic cultures Neolithic A and Neolithic B, with subdivisions of A1, A2, etc., where necessary.

In this paper, however, Leeds' nomenclature has been generally adopted, except where subdivisions are necessary, because the cultures are now widely recognized by his names and in an initial attempt at classification such as this it is essential that it should be clear to the reader what types of pottery are being dealt with, without puzzling him straightway with an entirely strange renaming of well known groups. But a strong plea is entered here for a reconsideration of the names of these two classes.

In discussing the distinguishing features of the two classes of pottery it will be convenient to consider them side by side under the headings of Paste, Forms, Decoration and Associations. The only features in common are the great predominance of round bases and possibly the use in both wares of decoration made with the fingernail. Such features are, however, so widely spread as to count for little or nothing.

¹ *Antiquity*, v, 60-97.

WINDMILL HILL WARE

(CLASS A)

Paste generally good, hard and homogeneous, with grit or shell. Surface smoothed or sometimes burnished. The paste is good enough to stand being made into thin walls and the firing is usually thorough.

Forms.—A wide range of at least nine basic forms was employed, varying from very large to very small pots. While the earlier forms are crude, many were of graceful outlines. Rims generally simple thickenings and flat bases virtually unknown. Lugs very frequent and handles appear in the developed forms.

Decoration is restrained or absent. When it does occur it is limited to rim, neck or shoulder, very rarely on the lower part. Consists of simple lines, shallow grooves, finger-tip fluting, punch-marks, and finger-nail marks. Tendency to arrangement in panels. Occasionally pattern goes over the rim into the bowl. Curved lines almost unknown, as is cord ornament, herringbone and zigzag. Comb used rarely.

Associations.—Frequently in deposits of purely Neolithic culture or primary in causewayed camps. More than once stratigraphically earlier than Beaker. Almost invariably on upland sites.

PETERBOROUGH WARE

(CLASS B)

Paste usually soft, with large grits, badly mixed and often with soapy surface. Potting is usually thick and clumsy, and the firing often incomplete.

Forms almost confined to variations on a bowl with hemispherical base, marked shoulder, hollow neck and heavy, usually bevelled rim. Large and small pots were made, but the former were of thick, heavy, clumsy ware. Flat bases occasional. Some bowls of quite good forms but the majority clumsy and rough. Lugs and handles unknown.

Decoration is profuse, undecorated pots almost unknown. Covers rim, neck, shoulder, and upper part or whole of base. Consists of twisted, knotted, or looped cord impressions, stamps from combs, bird bones, or shells; finger-tip or nail, lines of stab-and-drag. Herringbone and zigzag very frequent. Decoration always zonal, in bands right round body. Pattern often goes inside rim, curved lines occasional.

Associations.—Often in Early Bronze Age context, frequently actually with beakers. Never primary in causewayed camps. Almost always in low sites near rivers or on the coast.

The comparisons given above show the dissimilarities of the two wares. In every respect Windmill Hill ware is superior to Peterborough. In its excellence of composition and firing, and the graceful beauty of some of its forms (e.g. the Grimston bowls and others of similar type) it stands far above the rough, heavy

'flower pots' and 'buckets' of the Bronze Age potters, and technically it is not equalled until the Early Iron Age. The thick, clumsy Peterborough bowls, however, badly fired and covered with a lavish mixture of ornament, stand among the obvious ancestors of the succeeding food vessels and cinerary urns of the full Bronze Age. The ceramic tradition of Windmill Hill ware, on the other hand, appears to have died out completely and left no trace on Bronze Age pottery.

It will be more convenient to consider the relation of the two wares one to another when each has been studied fully, but one may anticipate conclusions which are argued in slightly more detail at a later stage by stating here that evidence is consistent in pointing to a late date for Peterborough ware, with constant contacts with the Beakers, while the Windmill Hill ware antedates this. As will be demonstrated, this term is a broad one covering at least two sub-groups, but these are so obviously related that it is convenient, at least in our present state of knowledge, to include them under one heading.

WINDMILL HILL WARE (CLASS A)

I.—TYPOLOGICAL

There is, perhaps, a tendency at the present stage to treat this class as an 'omnibus' heading under which are placed various types of Neolithic pottery which are clearly not of the Peterborough class, but although it is possible, and indeed essential, to subdivide it into two, the intimate relation of one subdivision to another is so apparent that they must be treated under one generic name, and it will be convenient at first to treat the group as a single entity, as regards typical forms and styles of ornament, and afterwards consider the evidence for a two-fold subdivision of the group.

The main features of Windmill Hill ware have been briefly tabulated in contrasting it with Peterborough ware, and can now be discussed more fully.

Paste and Technique

Perhaps one of the most striking features of the pottery is the general excellence of the paste. Although exceptions naturally occur (as for instance at Abingdon, where the standard of the paste is very poor) the majority of the bowls of Windmill Hill ware are made of good clay, carefully mixed with grit, and evenly and well fired. A natural consequence is that thin walls are obtainable to the bowls, and that the surface can be finished by smoothing and burnishing. Some of the ware from the bottom of the ditches at Windmill Hill, or again from Scottish sites, are of a fine, hard, smooth ware, certainly equal and almost superior to the usual run of Early Iron Age fabric.

Flint grit (probably from pounded-up 'pot-boilers,' though these are rare on Neolithic sites) is the usual *dégraissant* or 'backing' to the clay, but, particularly in more advanced forms of the ware, pounded shell was employed. At Windmill Hill a special type of ware containing oolite grains has been distinguished, and in Cumberland and the Isle of Man mica fragments appeared mixed with the other grit. Some of the finer wares have no grit, or if present it is in very finely divided condition.

There is little evidence as to methods of building up the bowls, except that joining was common along the line of the shoulder. Some of the exaggerated shoulders on pottery from the Isle of Man were separately applied as a fillet of clay.

The lugs which form a feature of this class of ware were either pinched out of the body of the pot, or applied as a separate lump, or, as in some cases, as at Windmill Hill and Abingdon, plugged into a hole made in the side of the pot. Thickened rims were frequently made by rolling over the lip.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that all the pottery was made by hand, the potters' wheel being, of course, unknown.

Forms.

The basic forms of Windmill Hill ware are shown in the conventionalized drawings in Fig. 1. The shapes

given are, of course, not representational of any specific pots, but so far as can be seen, all pots of this group in the British Isles are capable of definition as one of these forms or an intermediate. One form merges imperceptibly into another and it is often difficult to distinguish between such allied forms as E and H or F and J, and in such intermediate instances the form would be expressed as EH or FJ. This table of forms enables the rough shape of a pot to be expressed succinctly as a

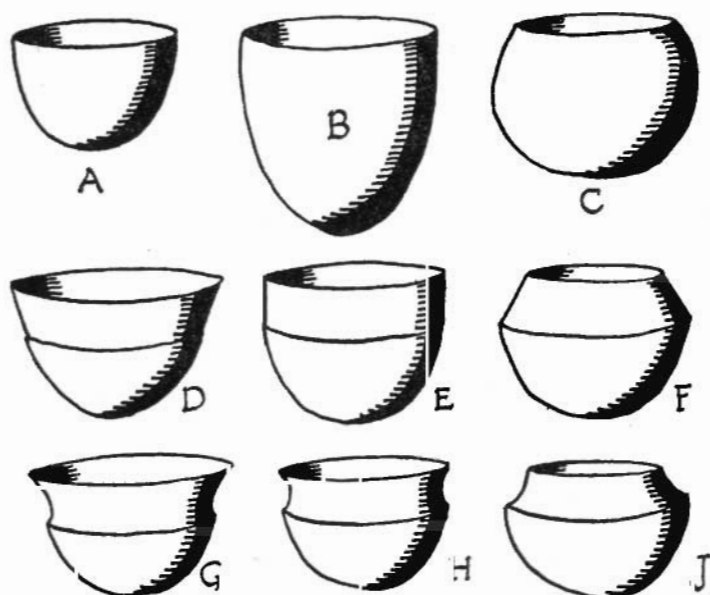


FIG. 1. BASIC FORMS OF WINDMILL HILL WARE

letter or letters, and will be referred to throughout this paper.

They are all round based, and the simplest forms, A, B and C, are distinguished from the remaining six by the absence of any shoulder, and in these the rim is hardly developed. The rim-forms in the other forms are never elaborate, consisting of simple thickenings, rolling over the lip or flattening it down to project inside and out. As will be indicated later, the appearance of developed rims is accompanied by the growth of the shoulder. The nine basic forms

are all widely distributed in the area of the Windmill Hill culture, which is remarkably homogeneous, so that bowls from Sussex offer close comparisons with those from Western Scotland, and pots from Yorkshire find a parallel in Wiltshire. Form G appears to be very characteristic of northern sites, although it does occur south of the Thames, but such detailed examination of the distribution of individual forms is perhaps rather premature.

Flat bases are virtually unknown, and the examples from Abingdon and Playden must be a very late feature.

Lugs.

A highly characteristic feature of Windmill Hill ware is the use of lugs or handles, either solid or perforated. They usually occur an inch or so below the rims on forms A, B and C, and on the shoulder of the other forms, while some of the Scottish bowls of form B or C have lugs projecting directly from the unmoulded rim. They always occur in pairs of either two or four.

The actual form of the lug varies considerably, from a circular blob to a true handle. The scheme of types in Fig. 2 has been devised for convenience in description. The oblong lug, either perforated or unperforated (a2 or b2), is probably the commonest type, and lugs of any kind are curiously absent from Yorkshire and the detached sites in Cumberland and the Isle of Man, although frequent in Scotland and occurring at at least one site in Ireland. At Windmill Hill and Hembury Fort horizontal lugs seem sometimes to be deliberately set slightly askew.

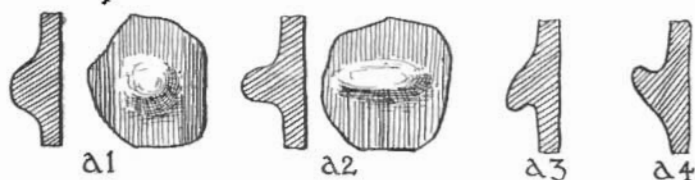
The type a4, with a hollow on the upper side, is curious, but not so rare as might be imagined. It occurs in Sussex, Berks. and Wilts., and in Scotland.

The horizontally perforated lug (c1) exhibits a 'trumpet-ended' variety at Windmill Hill and Hembury, and by the lateral thinning of the lug and enlargement of the perforation becomes a ring-handle, and by flattening the ring, a strap-handle (c2 and c3).

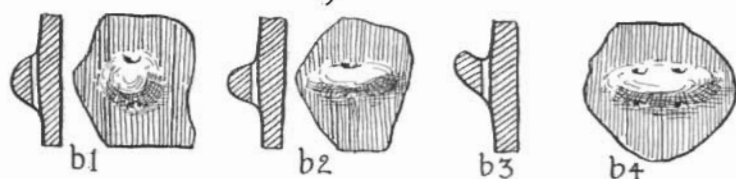
Spoons.

A distinctive ceramic type which is probably to be assigned to this culture is the pottery spoons, of which a few examples have been found in England. Two types are distinguishable, one with the bowl in line with the handle like a modern spoon, and the other with a very slight bowl turned at right angles to the handle, ladle-wise. These forms may conveniently be called 'thumb' and 'finger' types respectively, and at two of the three sites in which they occur the two types were found together. One find in Sussex (Hassocks) had no associations; at Nether Swell in the Cotswolds they were

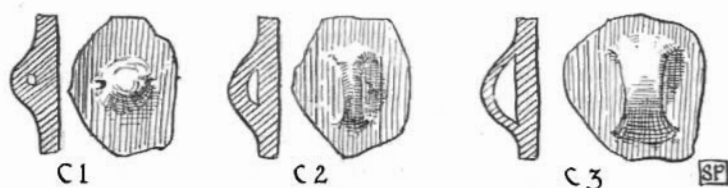
a ~ Unperforated



b ~ Perforated Vertically



c ~ Perforated Horizontally



TYPES of LUGS on WINDMILL HILL WARE

FIG. 2

found in the mound of a Long Barrow, and at Niton, Isle of Wight, a fragment of a large 'thumb' type spoon was found in the mound of a Bronze Age (Beaker) barrow, with various sherds including Peterborough ware. This cannot, however, be used to prove that the spoons belong to the Peterborough culture, as the mixed sherds in the mound of a barrow are not necessarily contemporary. It is probable that they came from an open settlement near, occupied in both periods, and the fact that spoons are characteristic of the Western Culture on the Continent (e.g. at Chassey) and do not occur in the Baltic wares strengthen this dating.¹

Decoration. (Fig. 3)

The decoration of Windmill Hill pottery is restrained or completely absent, and when it does occur is limited to the rim, neck or shoulder of the bowl. Forms A-C are almost invariably undecorated, ornament being a correlative of shouldered pots. A reason for this will be discussed below (p. 81) in the section dealing with the origin of forms and decoration, and at this point it will be sufficient to tabulate the main styles of ornament.

a. *Scored lines*.—Lines scored on the clay with a sharp point are common, either as vertical or horizontal groups of short strokes, or occasionally as encircling bands. Diagonal strokes are frequent across the shoulder or rim of the pot, and straight transverse lines over the rim are common. A distinctive style of ornament on a fairly thick rim is two rows of short strokes, either diagonal or transverse.

b. *Shallow grooves* executed with a blunt point in similar patterns to the above are found, and when ranged closely across a rim form a peculiar corrugation seen in sherds from various sites.

c. *Stab-and-drag* lines—made with a point that is drawn along the clay and pushed in deeper at intervals—occur only on certain Scottish pots, e.g., from Unstan. It is most probably due to Peterborough influence, as it is a feature of the decoration of that ware.

¹ See Prof. Childes' paper, p. 39.

WINDMILL HILL WARE ~ TYPICAL ORNAMENT

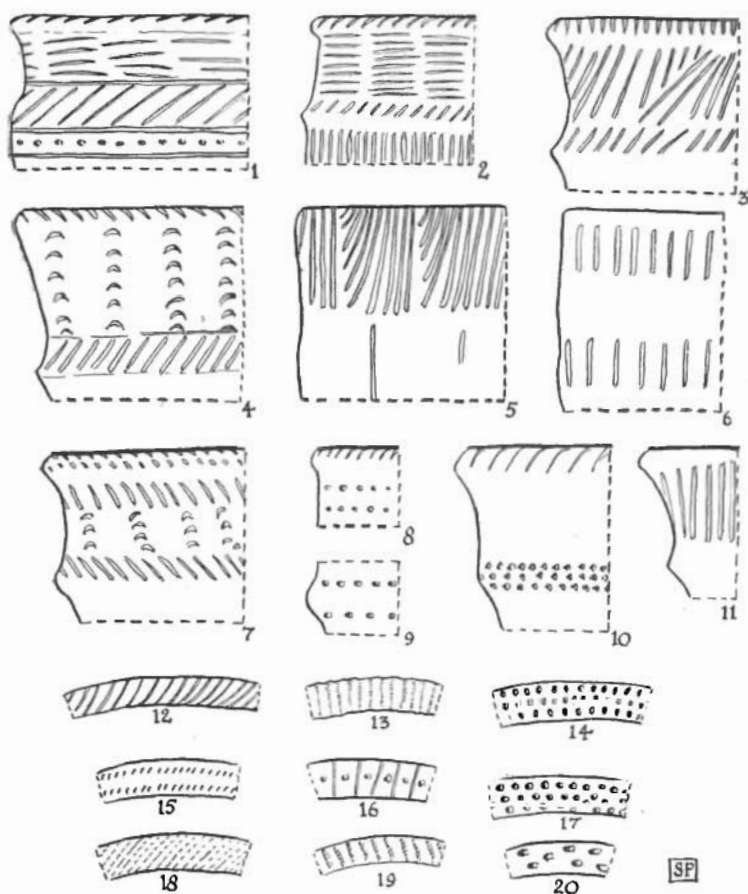


FIG. 3

d. *Finger-tip fluting*.—This is a vertical rippling produced by drawing the fingers over the wet clay: is seen at its best in Scotland, but is found in southern England, as well as in Yorkshire.

e. *Simple punctulations or holes*, made usually with a bone point, are common (Fig. 3, nos. 8 and 9). Lines of 'pin pricks' are an early form of decoration at Windmill Hill, and constantly occur at other sites. A variety of this ornament is the line of holes beneath the

rim of the pot. Sometimes these do not completely pierce the wall of the pot, but often take the form of a continuous row of complete perforations, and examples are known from sites as far apart as Sussex and Skye.

These can be easily distinguished from the fairly common repair holes made on each side of a crack to take a thong as 'rivet' by the fact that they have been made when the clay was soft and not, like repair holes, after it had been baked.

f. *Comb Impressions* are found on some sherds at Abingdon and elsewhere, and parallel lines formed by combing at Playden, near Rye. It seems to be a late feature and may be derived from Peterborough ware.

g. *Finger-nail Impressions* are frequent and call for no special comment.

h. *Impressed marks* from the articular ends of small bones and possibly from other objects such as human teeth appear to have been made at this period. The bone ornament distinctly points to Peterborough origin, and is definitely recognizable at Abingdon.

i. *Curved lines* are of so rare occurrence as to warrant a special heading. With the exception of curved lines of dots at the Trundle, this decoration appears (in the form of semicircles) only on pots from Beacharra, Kintyre, and from Larne, and on both sites is almost certainly due to Peterborough influence, as discussed by Prof. Childe.

Two characteristic features of Bronze Age decoration are absent from Windmill Hill ware—the chevron or zigzag and the cord impression. Both, as we shall see, occur commonly in Peterborough ware.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FORMS AND DECORATION

The main features of the basic forms have been described, but no discussion made of their probable origin. As demonstrated by Childe (p. 39) it was first shown by Schuchhardt that certain features of the pottery of his 'Western Culture' (to which, as Childe has

shown, our native Windmill Hill culture belongs) could be explained by supposing a prototype in some tensile material such as leather. This theory is in every way consistent with the features exhibited by the British pottery. The heavy bag-shaped pots of forms B and C have an extremely 'leathery' appearance, and the lugs are the natural result of pinching out the soft, wet leather to pick it up, which hardens into the shape of a lug on drying. Schuchhardt explained the diagonal strokes on the shoulders of certain bowls as a reminiscence of the stitching which kept a hoop of withy in place in the original leather bag, and one may go further and explain the diagonal strokes on a thickened rim in a similar manner. As has already been noted, the undecorated pots had no thickened rims or shoulders. With the introduction of a withy hoop as a rigid rim to the leather bag comes the decoration of the pots imitating the over-and-over sewing with a thong to hold it in place beneath the turned over leather, and the fact that the thickened rims seem to have been made in the earlier examples by folding or rolling the thin clay points to a prototype in some such material as leather, as it is not a clay technique.

We see then that the appearance of thickened rims and distinct shoulders at the same stage as more abundant decoration on these very parts are mutually explanatory. The same explanation holds good for the prevalence of decoration on the necks of bowls, and its not infrequent panelled or metopic arrangement, for it is probable that while the hemispherical base of the hypothetical leather pot might be beaten out of one piece, the neck would need to be made in strips, the sewing together of which would give the vertical lines of stitching imitated in the pottery.

Another characteristic of Windmill Hill ware is the finger-tip fluting, made by drawing the finger-tips lightly down the clay and producing a pleasing rippling of the surface. This may have had its origin in a leather vessel, where such fluting might be the unintentional result of the pull exerted by heavy contents on the part below the rigid rim.

It is not, of course, to be assumed that every vessel

of forms D-J is decorated either on the rim or shoulder or both. Decoration is on the whole less common in the north, with the exception of finger-tip fluting, which is a frequent feature. The large group of pottery from Yorkshire is almost entirely undecorated, but the south England sites of Abingdon and Whitehawk produced a high percentage of decorated sherds. It would seem that the forms alone reached the more distant regions unaltered, and the decoration, become meaningless, was not transferred.

THE SUBDIVISION OF THE GROUP—THE EVIDENCE FROM WINDMILL HILL

In any discussion of Neolithic pottery, the famous site at Windmill Hill, near Avebury, must be used as a basis for classification, both on account of the abundance of pottery of all classes represented there and the meticulous care with which Mr. Keiller has excavated and recorded it. The published account of the excavations here since 1925 has not yet appeared, but Mr. Keiller has most generously supplied me with all the relevant data and offered every facility for the examination of the finds.

Windmill Hill is a hill fort having three concentric lines of ditches interrupted with frequent causeways, and the Outer Ditch, which averages 8-9 ft. deep, provides a series of stratified deposits in which the whole sequence of Neolithic pottery in this country can be observed. It is, of course, dangerous to insist on a time scale derived from a single site in Wessex as applicable to the whole of the British Isles, but it certainly appears to hold good for southern England, and, with modifications, for sites further north.

The siltings in the ditch may roughly be divided into two—the lower two thirds containing pottery of the Windmill Hill class, the upper third that of Peterborough class, with beaker and later wares. Between these is a definite break, marked by a puddled layer, implying a period of abandonment of the site.

Sequence Dating.

It will be convenient to express this stratification in terms of sequence dates, in which the Beaker Period is represented by 0 and the beginning of the Neolithic pottery series by 100. Our sequence dates for the Neolithic ceramic based on the Windmill Hill stratification may be tabulated thus :—

0—25	Beaker and Peterborough Ware (Class B).
25—33	Interim.
33—50	Class A2
50—100	Class A1
} Windmill Hill Ware.	

It must, of course, be emphasized that the Interim 25-33 is of unknown duration, but it is probably of no very great length and in some sites may be entirely absent. This will be discussed later. For the present we are concerned with a detailed examination of Windmill Hill ware (Classes A1 and A2) covered by sequence dates 33-100.

The features of the group as a whole have already been described. It remains to examine the evidence of the unique stratification at Windmill Hill and from it to demonstrate the reasons for a subdivision into A1 and A2.

The simplest forms, A, B and C, might be expected to be the earliest chronologically as well as typologically. The stratification at Windmill Hill shows this to be the case. The pottery from the lowest levels (Pl. 1), s.d. 50-100, is almost entirely confined within these three types and their variations; the exceptional forms are rare bowls with rudimentary and slight shoulders of form FJ. Above this, s.d. 33-50, occur bowls of forms E, F, H and J, although G, common on other sites, is absent. So on form alone, disregarding all other features, we can distinguish at Windmill Hill two classes of the earlier pottery.

The rims of the pots provide further evidence of evolution within the group. The pots of forms A, B and C in s.d. 50-100 have simple straight rims with very rarely a slight and irregular turn over outside, but in s.d. 33-50 rims become more pronounced, rolled over or

flattened, and finally thick and rounded into the form so characteristic of the pottery from Abingdon, which must date around s.d. 30-40. We have seen that this thickening of the rim has explanation in the imitation of a withy rim to a leather vessel, and the distinguishing feature of the second group on this theory would be the adoption of rigid rims and shoulders on the supposed leather originals, with the consequent alteration of the form of the pots.

As has been pointed out, a characteristic of Windmill Hill ware is the frequent occurrence of lugs or handles, and for convenience of description a classification of types was given. The stratification at Windmill Hill provides a scheme for relative dating of these types, for only types A1, B1 and B2 occur in the lowest levels (s.d. 50-100) while the more developed types, especially C2 and C3, are not found below about s.d. 50.

Decoration on Windmill Hill ware is, as has been shown, slight and restrained, and on the earliest group, A1, at the type site is almost absent, being confined to the rare bowls of form FJ mentioned above, and consisting of vertical lines scored with a sharp point on a nearly dry pot, and continued over the rim (Pl. i, B). The only other motif used is lines of "pin-pricks" often just below the rim.¹ On the later group (A2) decoration becomes more abundant, although confined to the upper part of the bowl. Diagonal lines across the rim or shoulder are frequent, and patterns impressed with a comb or other implement. It should be emphasized that there is no sudden break between A1 and A2 in the Windmill Hill stratification, but the change is gradual.

Evidence from other southern England sites confirms this dichotomy of Windmill Hill ware. The relative dating of the main occupation sites providing evidence may be briefly summarized here; Knap Hill, Wilts., and the Trundle, Sussex, appear to belong exclusively to the earlier phase, producing pottery which at Windmill Hill would fall between s.d. 50-100. The pottery from the causewayed camp at Whitehawk, Brighton, contains nothing characteristic of a sequence

¹ Cf. the ornament at Chassey described by Childe, p. 47.



A. POT FROM LOWEST LEVEL, WINDMILL HILL, WILTS.



B. POT FROM LOWEST LEVEL, WINDMILL HILL



POT FROM CRENDON, BUCKS. $\frac{1}{3}$
(Devizes Museum)

date earlier than about 40-50, and is a homogeneous group of the later phase (A2). Abingdon has some pots which might be dated as early as about 60, but the main group is consistent for a late date around 45, to which the whole series must belong. The occurrence of these sites consistently producing pottery of one sub-group only demonstrates the reality of the division, but apart from the site mentioned above, and a few others, it is not practicable at present to enforce the classification in every instance, particularly in the more northerly sites. This being the case, the distribution of the two sub-groups of the ware on the maps has been shown by a uniform symbol, and they are considered under one head in detailed accounts in the topographical section. Further research may establish the classification on a wider basis.

II.—TOPOGRAPHICAL

The features of Windmill Hill ware having been established, it will be necessary to examine the distribution of the pottery in the British Isles. The map, Fig. 4, shows that it has been found as far south as Devon and as far north as Orkney; widely distributed over many sites in Wessex, the Cotswolds and Sussex, and again appearing abundantly in Yorkshire. Elsewhere its distribution is sporadic in England, and scattered sites are recognizable in Wales. In Scotland sites are abundant on the west coasts between the Firths of Lorne and Clyde, and occur in the Hebrides and again in Orkney and on either side of the Moray Firth. In Ireland its distribution seems to be limited to half a dozen sites in the extreme north east.

This distribution suggests that the makers of the ware may have made their entry into southern England from the Continent at some point or points in the neighbourhood of Southampton Water, and from there spread into Wiltshire and the neighbouring counties. The mature forms of pottery from Whitehawk in Sussex, and probably also Playden in the same county, suggest that some at least of the sites of the culture in this area are due to colonization from Wessex

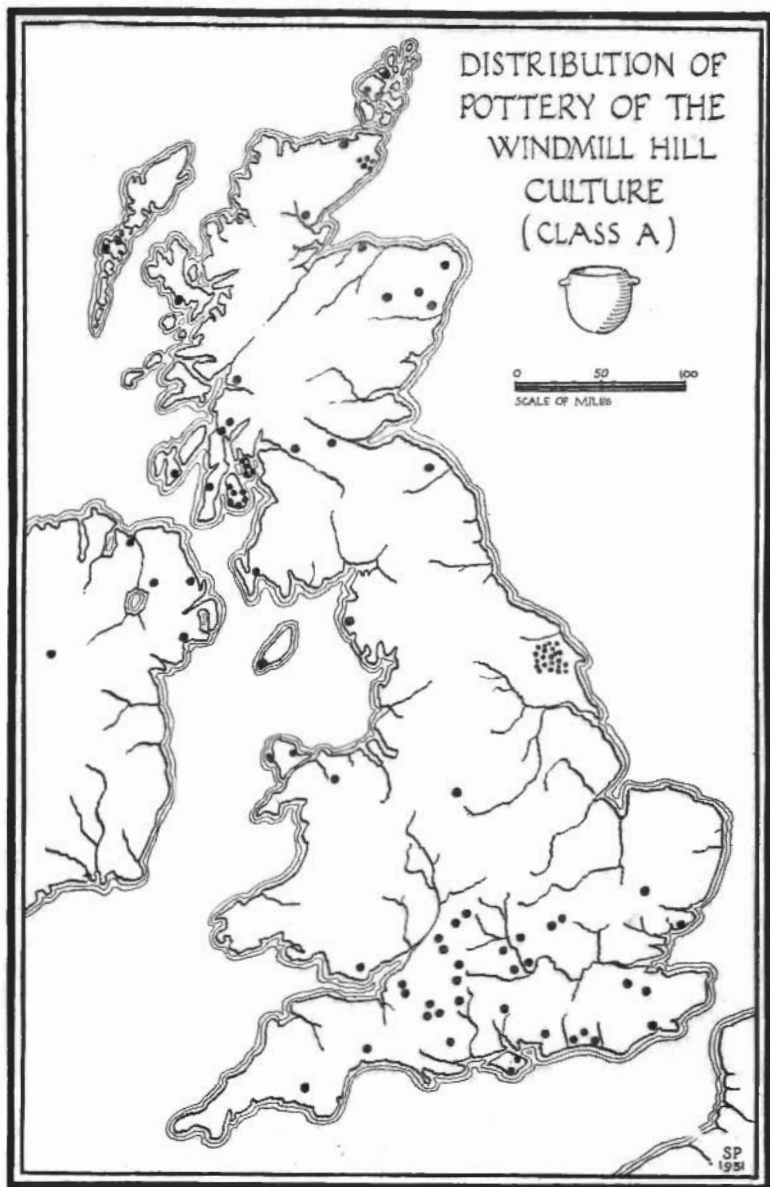


FIG. 4

rather than from direct coastal settlement. The Yorkshire group, which is largely in a Bronze Age context and so must be a tardy arrival there, presumably owes its existence to a movement from Wessex along the line of the Icknield Way and over the Lincolnshire wolds, where the recently discovered long barrows point to Neolithic settlement.

On the other hand the North Wales pottery and that from Cumberland and the Isle of Man, and the abundance of sites at the head of the Irish Sea in western Scotland and north east Ireland must be the result of direct maritime exploration of these rather inhospitable coasts. The sites of the culture in Skye and North Uist are on the northern prolongation of the same route, and those in Orkney and north east Scotland must be attributed to the same impulse. It is, however, possible that the Welsh sites may be attributed to a reflex of the trade in stone axes, for axes of Welsh stones are found at Windmill Hill and as far south as the Isle of Wight.¹

A more detailed examination of the culture as shown by its manifestations in various parts of Great Britain will now be entered into. Full annotated lists of sites, with references to their place of publications, are given under each Province as an appendix, and will be preceded by a general consideration of the districts.

For convenience of treatment, the British Isles will be considered in three provinces; Southern, Midland and Northern. The Southern Province includes all sites south of a line from the Wash to the Severn Estuary; the Midland Province comprises the large Yorkshire group and sites in Derbyshire, North Wales, Cumberland and the Isle of Man; while the Northern Province includes all Scotland and the Irish sites.

The Southern Province.

(a) *Dwelling sites.* It is from this area, including as it does the chalk uplands of Wessex and Sussex, and the open country of the Cotswolds and Mendips, that we

¹ See for instance Poole, H. F., *Proc. Isle of Wight Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc.* ii, 37-38 (1930).

derive the greater part of our knowledge of the culture of the makers of Windmill Hill ware. The distribution of the culture is distinctively upland, and numerous examples of the characteristic dwelling site, the causewayed camp,¹ have been identified on the downs, and four of these have been partially excavated and fully reported on. These sites are so well known and fully published that they need only be referred to briefly here. The material from these and from the low-lying but similar causewayed defences at Abingdon give us a picture of the state of civilization enjoyed by these people.

Life was no longer nomadic, but settled into communities protected by single or multiple defences and probably by stockading, and yet we find the inhabitants allowing these ditches to silt up and using them as rubbish tips and even as dwellings; a predominantly agricultural and pastoral existence. A small, long-horned ox was domesticated, and probably goats as well, while the dogs were by no means wolf-like, but small and fine boned. Corn was presumably grown to be ground in the saddle-querns that have been found, and some specialization of industries is apparent in the well-organized flint mining, while the pottery was probably made in the settlements by the women. Such facts as the occurrence of stone axes from Welsh sources in the south of England, as mentioned above, point to an organized inland trade.

The foregoing brief sketch of the culture may serve as a background against which the various sites can be better considered. The excavated camps at Windmill Hill and Knap Hill in Wiltshire, Abingdon in Berkshire, and The Trundle and Whitehawk in Sussex, while broadly similar, differ in detail. Windmill Hill was occupied continuously through phases A1 and A2 and has been described above; Knap Hill seems to date about s.d. 60, and in addition to the sherds illustrated in the original report the small bowl of gritty brown ware (Fig. 5), confirms this dating. The Trundle is about the same date, both being of phase A1. Whitehawk, on

¹ For a comprehensive review of this type of settlement see Dr. E. C. Curwen's paper on 'Neolithic Camps' in *Antiquity*, iv, 22 ff.

the other hand, produced pottery of class A2, and should date moderately early in that phase, about s.d. 40-50, while Abingdon is later and may be dated about s.d.

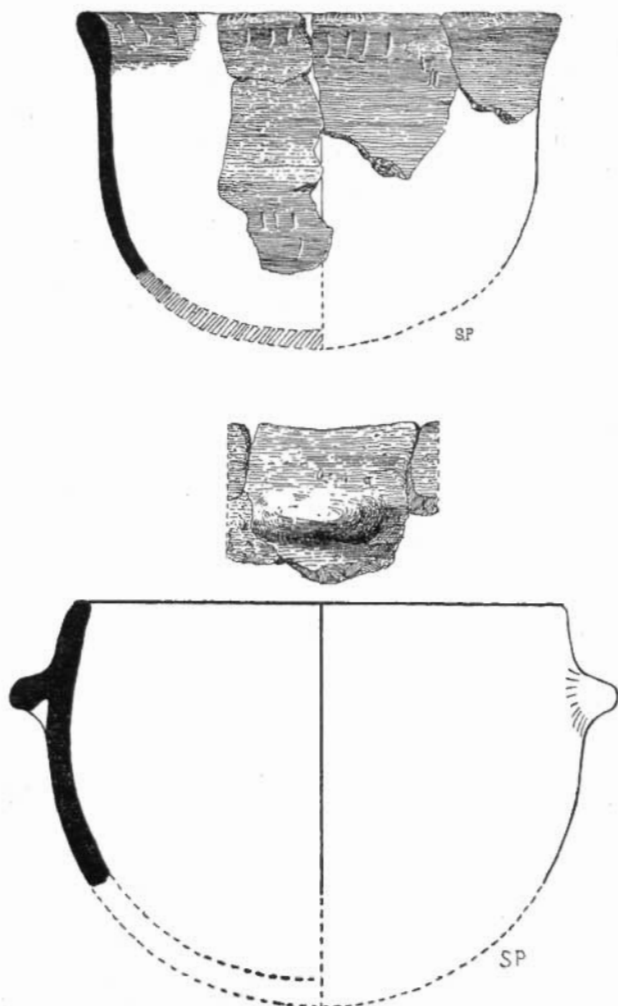


FIG. 5. KNAP HILL (above); NORTON BAVANT (below). $\frac{1}{2}$

45, at the end of A2. At this latter site clear links with the Bronze Age are seen in the flint knife-dagger¹ and sickle, both Early Bronze Age types, while the low-

¹ Of the pointed oval type discussed by Reginald Smith, *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xxxii, pp. 6 ff.

lying situation may also be evidence of late date. Leeds suggested that the Abingdon people may have been driven from their natural habitat on the Downs by pressure of the Beaker-folk. Sickles occur again at the hut sites at Grovehurst, near Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, associated with sherds having perforations below the rim that ought to be of class A1 from type, but the associated flints suggest a later dating in this instance (Fig. 21).

The recently discovered site at Playden, near Rye, has not yet been fully published, but is important in representing a hitherto unrecognized form of settlement. It consists of a continuous circular ditch some 70 ft. in diameter, which possibly held a stockade, with hut sites inside. The pottery appears to be of class A1.

Other forms of settlement in the southern province, excluding open sites inferred from the existence of sherds, include the hut circles on Legis Tor, Devon, which yielded pottery, now unfortunately lost, which appears to be of Windmill Hill ware; and the cave shelters of the Mendips, where Chelm's Combe produced a fine pair of bowls, and sherds came from Sun Hole. The recent excavations at Hembury Fort, Devon, have revealed earlier defences beneath the great Early Iron Age ramparts containing Windmill Hill ware of class A1, but their exact nature cannot be decided at the present stage.

An important settlement is here recorded for the first time, at Maiden Bower, Beds. The area of this earthwork, which is to all appearances a simple hillfort with single slight bank and ditch, is notoriously prolific in flint implements, and a group of sherds from the site, in the Bedford Modern School Museum, is clearly of class A2, while the developed strap-handle and possible bird-bone ornament suggest a sequence date around 40. Its exact relationship to the camp is not known, but the flints and the fragment of characteristic antler comb which have been found go with it to imply a permanent Neolithic settlement on the site. I have to thank Mr. G. C. Dunning for directing my attention to these important sherds, and for enabling me to make drawings of them.

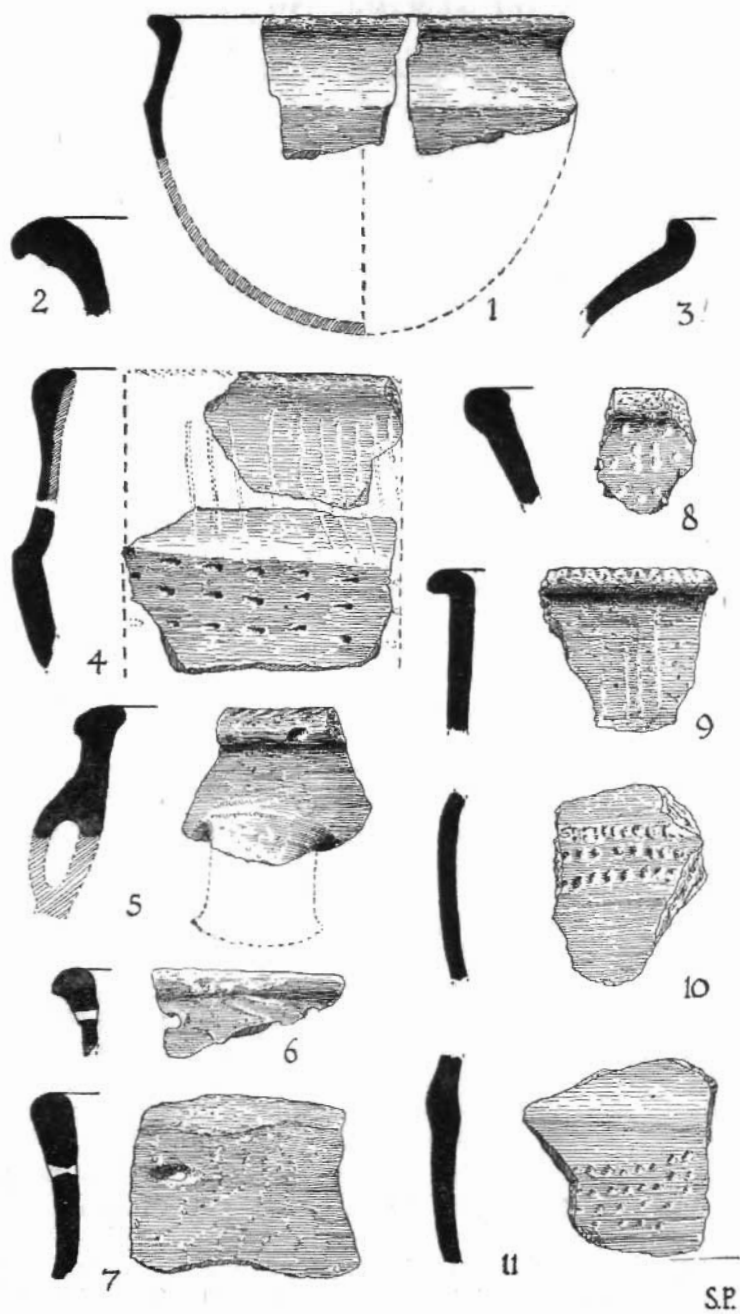


FIG. 6. POTTERY FROM MAIDEN BOWER, BEDS.

Details of the fragments illustrated in Fig. 6 are as follows :—

1. Two sherds of upper part of small bowl of form HJ. Reddish black ware with fine flint grits.
2. Curved rim fragment of black ware, medium grits.
3. Abnormal rim fragment of 'bead-rim' form, reddish buff with coarse flint grits. This is anomalous in Neolithic wares and may be an Early Iron Age intrusion.
4. Fragments, probably of same bowl, of brownish ware with black interior and medium flint grits. The rim has slight transverse incisions and the neck similar vertical strokes. Below the shoulder are three lines of deep punch-marks made with an oblique stab from a point.
5. Fragment of blackish ware with fine grit. The rim has faint diagonal strokes and there is the upper part of a strap-handle.
6. Rim fragment of black ware with medium grit, with two perforations made before baking.
7. Rim fragment of similar ware, with perforation made after baking.
8. Rim fragment of coarse reddish ware, with faint punch-marks made below.
9. Rim fragment of black ware, corrugated on top and with faint vertical strokes below.
10. Fragment of buff ware, with smoothed surface and faint punch-marks, possibly bird-bone.
11. Fragment of similar ware, with slight shoulder and somewhat similar decoration, possibly bird-bone.

(b) *The Flint Mines*.—The earliest period in which flint mining was practised in England is still under discussion, but whatever may be its lowest dating, its *floruit* is clearly to be placed in the Neolithic with a survival into the early Bronze Age. Curwen¹ has outlined the links between the culture of the causewayed camps and that of some of the mines, and two finds of pottery give assistance to dating.

In the large shaft excavated by Pitt-Rivers at Cissbury a fragment of carinated pot of Windmill Hill ware was found at a depth of 13 ft. and has the curious feature of an internal groove corresponding to the shoulder which is repeated at the Trundle and Whitehawk.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, lxx, 75.

At Grimes Graves, a 'masked' pit beneath a workshop floor yielded sherds of Peterborough ware, including a rim fragment with whipped cord zigzags on the edge and inside. Mr. A. L. Armstrong, the excavator of this pit, to whom I am indebted for information, dates it as early Middle Neolithic at the latest, as the celts were of early type and the pointed butt Grimes Graves type not developed. With such an easterly position Peterborough ware may well have arrived at a comparatively early period.

(c) *Burials*.—Windmill Hill ware has been found in eleven Long Barrows in the southern province,¹ but with two exceptions is confined to small fragments of plain ware. The bowl from the Norton Bavant 'unchambered' long barrow is, however, almost complete and of first rate importance. A new drawing, which is more satisfactory than Thurnam's woodcut, is given in Fig. 5. The bowl is of form C, with two lugs, and is of brown ware with crushed shell in the paste. It is altogether typical of the class A1 ware from the settlements, and it may be noted that the Norton Bavant barrow is very near Scratchbury Camp, a presumably Early Iron Age hillfort which supersedes a causewayed earthwork, as yet unexcavated. Attention should particularly be drawn to the close resemblance between this bowl and those from the long cairns of Arran, providing as it does excellent evidence of the homogeneity of the culture in Great Britain.

The second more or less complete bowl is the large fragment from Eyford Long Barrow, in the Cotswolds. The bowl is rather deep and has a turned over rim, and its discoverer, Canon Greenwell, rightly compared it to the pottery from Yorkshire, by him styled 'domestic.' This ware will be dealt with under the Midland Province, and it is sufficient to say that Greenwell's comparison stands and is corroborated by recent research.

¹ At Coldrum, Kent; Lanhill, Norton Bavant, Tinhead and Wexcombe, Wilts; Eyford, Nether

Swell, Notgrove, Rodmarton and West Tump, Glos.; St. Nicholas, Glam.

Fragments of the rare pottery spoons already described were found in the mound of a long barrow at Nether Swell, and are the furthest north-west of the three finds made in England, the others coming from Sussex and the Isle of Wight.

The sherds representing seven bowls from the St. Nicholas long barrow, Glamorgan, are of importance in that they were associated with fragments of beaker—not, as stated in the original publication of the site, of a bowl in beaker technique. Another Bronze Age association from the west is the shale bead found with the sherds in the Notgrove barrow.

The little bowl illustrated in Fig. 7, no. 5, in the Royce Collection at Stow-on-the-Wold probably comes from a long barrow in the Swell district, but nothing definite is known of its provenance. It is of blackish ware with crushed shell in the paste, and the rim is pinched thinner in places. I am indebted to Mr. G. C. Dunning for notes and the drawing of this.

An exceptional burial, apparently under no mound, was found at Pangbourne, Berks, in 1928, and consisted of a single skeleton with a large lugged bowl and an antler pick. The double line of ornament of strokes on the rim suggest comparison with A2 ware, although on other grounds the bowl is more characteristic of class A1.

The remarkable little bowl, with a pair of lugs and a pair of handles, illustrated in Fig. 7, no. 7, came from beneath an abnormal round barrow at Kingston Deverill, Wilts. Colt Hoare's account is tantalizingly brief, but from it it appears that the bowl was found on a knob of chalk with burnt bones in and around it. Whatever may be its actual date, it is clearly allied to Windmill Hill ware.

The bowl is of importance as it goes to confirm the native origin of the extraordinary 'double' pot in the Colt Hoare collection labelled as from Long Crendon, Bucks (Pl. ii). This has often been described and illustrated and was pertinently compared with the Kingston Deverill bowl by Mr. W. Cunnington in 1891.¹ In both, handles alternate with lugs projecting from the rim, an

¹ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xxvi, 317.

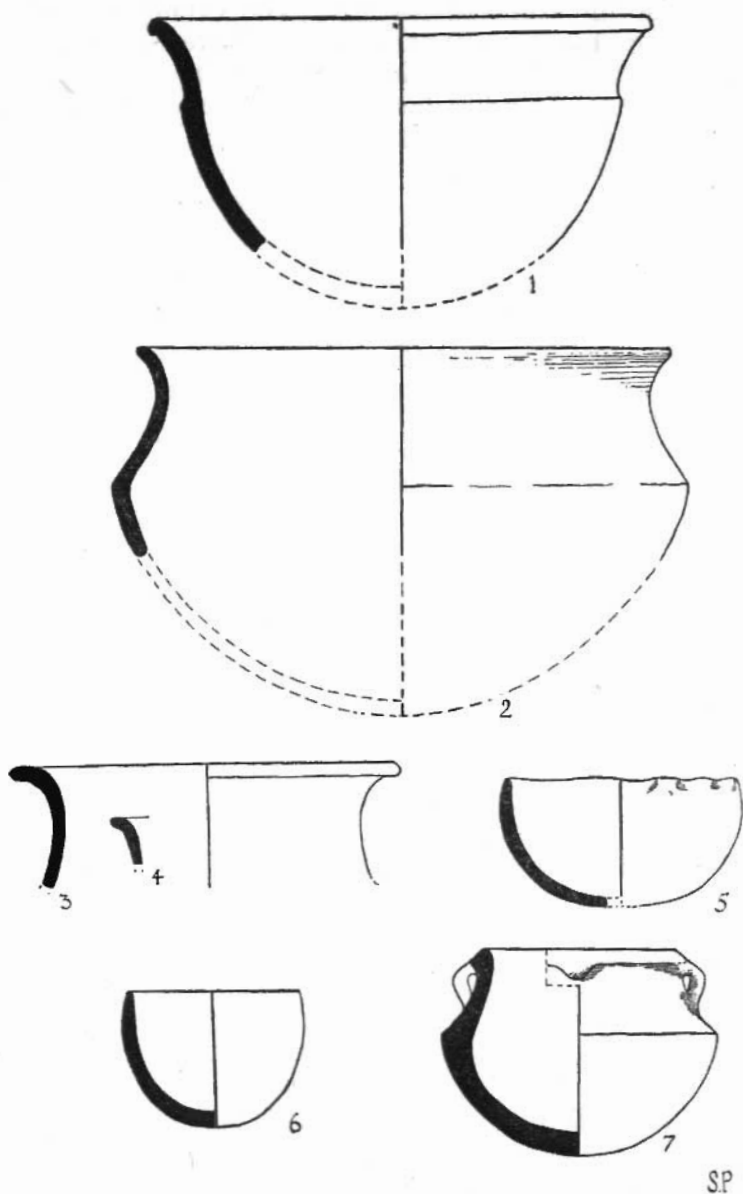


FIG. 7. EHENSIDE TARN, 1-4; SWELL DISTRICT, 5; OLD BEWICK, 6;
KINGSTON DEVERILL, 7. (1)

otherwise unparalleled feature. The Crendon bowl is so bizarre in appearance that doubts have been cast on its antiquity or authenticity as a British specimen. But, as Leeds noted, it bears strong resemblance to A2 ware, and while its form stands alone in England as a tour de force of an eccentric potter, its general characteristics compel one to include it in a review of the native Neolithic ceramic.¹

The Midland Province

Sites are sporadic in this area except for the large and important group in Yorkshire, which will be considered as a unit. Elsewhere, dwelling sites can be recognized in the inhabited cave known as Rains Cave, Derbyshire, which produced a bowl probably of Windmill Hill ware, and most important, at Ehenside or Gibb Tarn, near St. Bees, Cumberland, the famous site which yielded the large group of Neolithic wooden objects comprising axe hafts, paddles, clubs, etc., which had been preserved in the peat. The settlement here was at the edge of the lake, and associated with the stone axes and wooden objects was pottery clearly of Windmill Hill ware. One bowl is of form G, and is of good black ware; others of form J have a burnished black exterior. The only decorated sherd preserved is a heavy shoulder fragment with two lines of bird-bone ornament, of black gritty ware—the decoration is typical of Peterborough ware but the group as a whole must be of the earlier culture, though late in it (Fig. 22). Mica particles occur in the paste, and suggest comparison with the pottery from the Isle of Man mentioned below (Fig. 7, 1-4).

The well-known megalithic structure of the Mull Hill circle, in the Isle of Man, consisting of a circle of cists in pairs with passage approaches, has yielded a considerable amount of pottery representing the local development of the Windmill Hill culture, shortly to be published in detail by the writer. Form G is prevalent, often with greatly exaggerated shoulders,

¹ Abercromby's comparison of this urn with the *Etage*-urns of Bohemia is not very convincing, and in any

case they are of Hallstatt date (Vol. ii, p. 45).

and mica is mixed with the paste. The decoration is sparse, and consists of corrugated rims, fluting and grooving, and what may be impressions from a fern leaf on the wet clay.

Of the three North Wales sites two are from megaliths, one a degenerate long barrow (Capel Garmon), and in each case associated with beaker. The third, from Porth Dafarch, near Holyhead, while strictly a Middle Bronze Age vessel, preserves a Neolithic shape (form GH) and is covered with typically Bronze Age zigzag ornament. It was found in a round barrow with a cinerary urn, and is a very late survival of the form.

The main centre of population in the province was, however, on the Yorkshire Wolds, and it is fortunate that this area has been extensively explored by Canon Greenwell and J. R. Mortimer, even if we to-day wish that their pioneer work was more fully recorded. These excavators between them examined some 470 barrows, mainly round but some long, and in addition to the normal Bronze Age wares discovered a considerable quantity that is purely Neolithic in type, although in many cases its context was Bronze Age. It is evident that the arrival of Windmill Hill ware in Yorkshire was late, either contemporary with or even after that of the Beaker folk, and that a fusion of two or more cultures ensued. It is remarkable that the ware preserved its essential character unaltered, and 'hybrids' do not occur. Hence we find that the Yorkshire long barrows, although of the same family as those of Wessex, present striking dissimilarities (e.g. in the practice of cremation in axial flues—although Prof. Childe has suggested that this may be the result of the accidental ignition of a wooden chamber from ritual purificatory fires)¹; and we further find the typically Neolithic communal ossuaries under round barrows. Finally, in more than one instance a destroyed hut containing typically Neolithic pottery has been found beneath a barrow, while the interment was of the Bronze Age form with associated pottery and artifacts in keeping.

¹ *Dawn of European Civilization*, 2nd ed., 288-89.

Taking the evidence as a whole we can put the Yorkshire Neolithic late in the sequence ; it almost certainly flourished at a time when the south English Bronze Age was fully established, and the sequence dating based on Windmill Hill cannot be applied. Like the generality of northern British Neolithic wares, decoration is very rare, although the forms, especially the very prevalent form G, and the fairly well developed rims compare with the A2 phase of the south. While clearly a member of the Windmill Hill family, it is distinctively local, and while unequivocal parallels link it both to the Scottish and the south England ceramic, its exact relationship in time and culture cannot yet be clearly stated.

The most important Yorkshire find is perhaps the group from beneath the Hanging Grimston long barrow, East Riding. Here, in what was either a pit dwelling or an excavated chamber beneath the mound of the barrow at the east end, were found fragments of four bowls of form G. The two finest are illustrated in Fig. 8, nos. 1 and 2 ; they are of good hard ware, brownish black in colour, with smoothed surface, and their forms are of excellent proportions. Technically they are admirable pieces of potting.

A close parallel to these bowls is the fragmentary example found by Greenwell under the Kilham long barrow, E.R., associated with what appeared to be a primary inhumation. It is of similar size and proportions to the deeper Grimston bowl, and is of good reddish ware with smooth surface (Fig. 8, no. 3). Fragments of another round-based bowl were found by Greenwell under the long barrow at Willerby, E.R., but they cannot now be traced. The occurrence in Yorkshire long barrows of pottery of the Windmill Hill class, with its manifest analogues in the Wessex Neolithic culture, gives further support to Elgee's thesis, based more particularly on the barrow forms themselves rather than on grave goods, of their identity with the great long barrow family of the south-west.¹

No causewayed camps have yet been identified in Yorkshire, but beneath more than one round barrow

¹ *Early Man in North-East Yorkshire*, Gloucester, 1931.

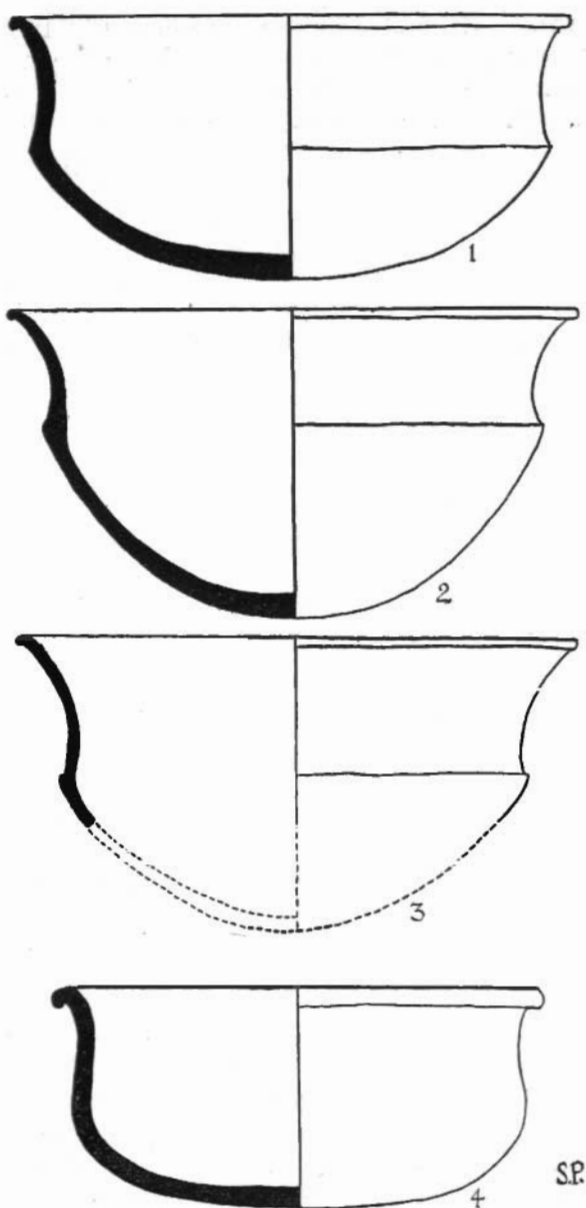


FIG. 8. HANGING GRIMSTON, 1 AND 2; KILHAM, 3;
 HESLERTON WOLD, 4. $\frac{1}{4}$
 (1-2, p. 144; 3, p. 146; 4, p. 145.)

single trench-dwellings, closely resembling individual sections of an interrupted ditch, have been found. These have been studied separately by the writer,¹ and have yielded Neolithic pottery in several cases—e.g., Kemp Howe; Greenwell's Barrow VI, on Heslerton Wold; and Mortimer's Barrow 254, near Huggate. The fragments frequently found by Greenwell in the mounds of barrows, which were by him called 'domestic,' probably came from open settlements of the Windmill Hill culture. It is noteworthy that whenever sherds of Greenwell's 'domestic' ware can be identified, they are of Neolithic type. In the index of sites and on the map only those sites from which the sherds have been identified or specifically compared by Greenwell with known bowls (such as Heslerton) have been shown, but he records this 'domestic' ware in other barrows, which are listed in a footnote here.²

An individual Yorkshire grave type of some importance is the ossuary beneath a round barrow, associated with Neolithic pottery. Two excellent examples may be briefly described.

The great round barrow known as Howe Hill, near Duggleby, E.R., covered two large burial pits dug in the solid chalk, and in these pits were found ten skeletons of various ages, together with various artifacts. Partly in the upper levels of the filling of these pits, but mostly in that part of the mound immediately above them, were eighteen separate cremations. All these were in an inner mound, sealed over with a layer of stiff clay, so that there is no doubt of the contemporaneity of the inhumations and the cremations.

The skulls of the inhumations were all very dolichocephalic, and accompanying the skeletons was a round based bowl with the thickened rim decorated with transverse strokes, a leaf-arrowhead, a polished flint axe, a hammer made from the base of a deer antler, several antler picks, bone pins, boars' tusks, and finally a remarkable thin flint blade of subrectangular

¹ In a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, January, 1932.

² Nos. VII and VIII (Sherburn);

XXVII (Ganton); LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXIX (Rudstone); LXXXIX and CXVIII (Goodmanham).

form, polished on both faces. The assemblage is clearly very unlike any normal Bronze Age interment.

The bowl cannot now be traced, but the drawing makes it clear that it was of Windmill Hill ware. The axe and the arrowhead are in keeping with this, but the antler-hammer is a Bronze Age form. So too is the polished blade—Mr. J. G. D. Clark has recently shown that the similar discoidal flint knives with polished edges are of Beaker date,¹ and the Howe Hill

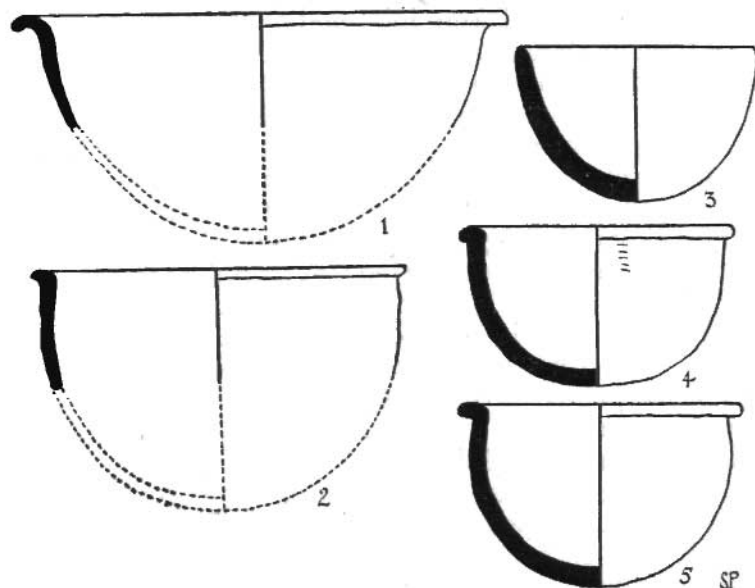


FIG. 9. COWLAM, 1-2; ESH'S BARROW, 3; TOWTHORPE, 4-5. $\frac{1}{4}$
(1-3, p. 144; 4-5, p. 146.)

form with polished faces is found in the Zonenbecher culture of the Rhine and Netherlands.² Another specimen was found by Mortimer in Barrow C75 associated with two crouched skeletons and a heap of flakes, and the type occurs again in the hoard which included polished axes, leaf arrowheads, and a perforated antler axe-haft from the Seamer Moor long barrow, Yorks.

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, vi, 40-54.

² See for instance Stampfuss, *Die*

Jungneolithischen Kulturen in Westdeutschland, Bd. II. (I am indebted to Mr. Clark for this reference.)

Altogether we have in Howe Hill an example of the Neolithic idea of communal interments beneath a barrow of Bronze Age form, and some of the grave goods of Bronze Age types, while the skeletons themselves and other objects are Neolithic. It is possible that the cremations may point to a late date, although Elgee¹ has recently argued convincingly for cremation being the original Neolithic rite in Yorkshire, or they may be considered as accessory burials or sacrifices of the rank and file, while the nobility for whom the barrow was erected were inhumed.²

The second instance of a similar burial in Yorkshire is that beneath Mortimer's Barrow 18, Towthorpe Group. Beneath this barrow, which had a slight (? ritual) ditch around it under the mound, were found six skeletons on the old surface, crowded into a space $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square. With these were the two bowls illustrated in Fig. 9, one having five finger-nail marks in a vertical line below the rim (not fourteen, as stated by Mortimer). Details of these bowls will be found in the topographical list for this province—they are clearly of Neolithic form. The remaining grave goods consisted of six leaf arrowheads, serrated flint flakes and three grit hammerstones. In the mound of the barrow were several dismembered dogs' skeletons.

Two other Yorkshire finds call for special notice, as they both appear to antedate the Beaker period. The round barrow of Hedon Howe, near Langton, E.R., covered five rectangular cists of limestone slabs symmetrically arranged. These yielded skeletons with dolichocephalic skulls and a leaf arrowhead. Scattered through the mound were the fragments of a bowl of Neolithic type, of hard black ware, of which one sherd has been preserved (Fig. 10). There were two secondary interments in the mound, one with a beaker and the other with a food vessel. The sherds of the bowl could hardly have been dispersed through the mound after its construction, so it appears that the bowl and the structure must be of pre-beaker date.

¹ *Op. cit.*

² Compare what may have been a similar practice in the chambered

cairn at Bryn Celli Ddu, Anglesey—*Archaeologia*, lxxx, 189.

A round barrow near Garton Slack (Mortimer's 81) covered a trench with signs of burning and containing burnt human bones, called by Mortimer a 'Crematorium trench,' and an inhumed skeleton. In the mound was a beaker interment which was very clearly secondary. In the 'crematorium' were found sherds of pottery, of which two pieces are preserved, both of wide bowls, and one with the finger-tip fluting so characteristic of Neolithic ware on the inside (Fig. 10). Here again it seems that the mysterious 'crematorium,' and its contents must be pre-beaker, and presumably Neolithic.

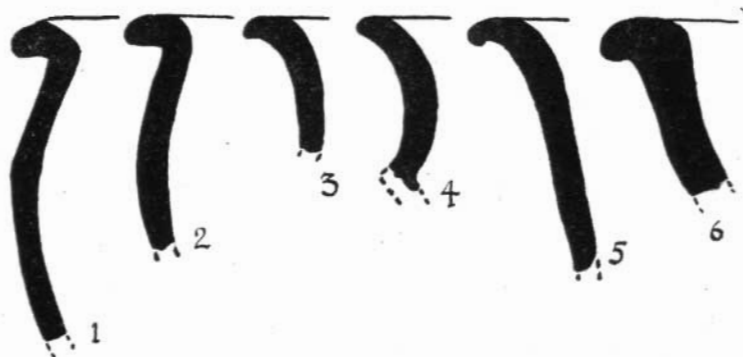


FIG. 10.

BINNINGTON, 1; HUGGATE, 2; GARTON SLACK, 3; HUGGATE, 4;
HEDON HOWE 5; RUDSTONE, 6. $\frac{1}{2}$

The Northern Province.

Thanks to Callander's list we have a very complete picture of the distribution of Neolithic pottery in Scotland. In this catalogue no distinction was made between Windmill Hill and Peterborough wares, but so far as can be seen the certain finds of the Peterborough culture are limited to two coastal habitation sites; at Hedderwick on the east coast and Glenluce on the west. On the other hand the influence of the Peterborough culture appears to have made itself felt in some respect on certain pots otherwise of Windmill Hill type, more particularly as regard decorative motifs.

While most of the Scottish forms of Windmill Hill

ware are either quite typical or obvious local developments from typical shapes, some are entirely unknown in the southern sites. The series of shallow bowls from Unstan and Taversoe Tuick in Orkney, of which Fig. 11, no 2, from Unstan, is typical, are without parallel elsewhere, yet the associated bowls of simple B and C forms bring them into the general group. Other aberrant forms, such as the small pot from Clachaig, Arran, are really exaggerations of typical forms—in the case cited of form FJ. A rim type apparently peculiar to Scotland is the heavy bevelled overhanging form—as, for instance, that from Rothesay (Callander, Fig. 39, no. 9). Generally speaking, however, the affinities of the Scottish pottery with that of the rest of the British Isles are clear, and compel one to include it under the same generic head.

Decoration on the Scottish pottery is relatively scarce, and with the exception of the motifs showing Peterborough affinities is mainly confined to finger-tip fluting of the body or rim.

Neolithic pottery in Ireland is scarce, and its concentration in the north-east corner of the island clearly indicates that it is either an offshoot from, or due to the same maritime origin as, the Scottish west coast group. The finds that have been identified are of Windmill Hill ware, but with some local peculiarities. A group from Larne presents the only known parallel to another group from Beacharra, in Kintyre, and the pottery may actually have come from Scotland.

An outline of the general relation of the Scottish and Irish groups to the rest of the British Isles having been given, they may be considered in more detail. For Scotland, no topographical list is given as for the other provinces, as it already exists in Callander's paper to which the reader is referred for details of any finds. Reference will be made here to the paper by the initial C, followed by the page number on which the pottery is dealt with. A few illustrations redrawn from those given by Callander are included here for comparison with those from English sites.

By far the greatest number of finds of Neolithic pottery in Scotland is from chambered cairns of various

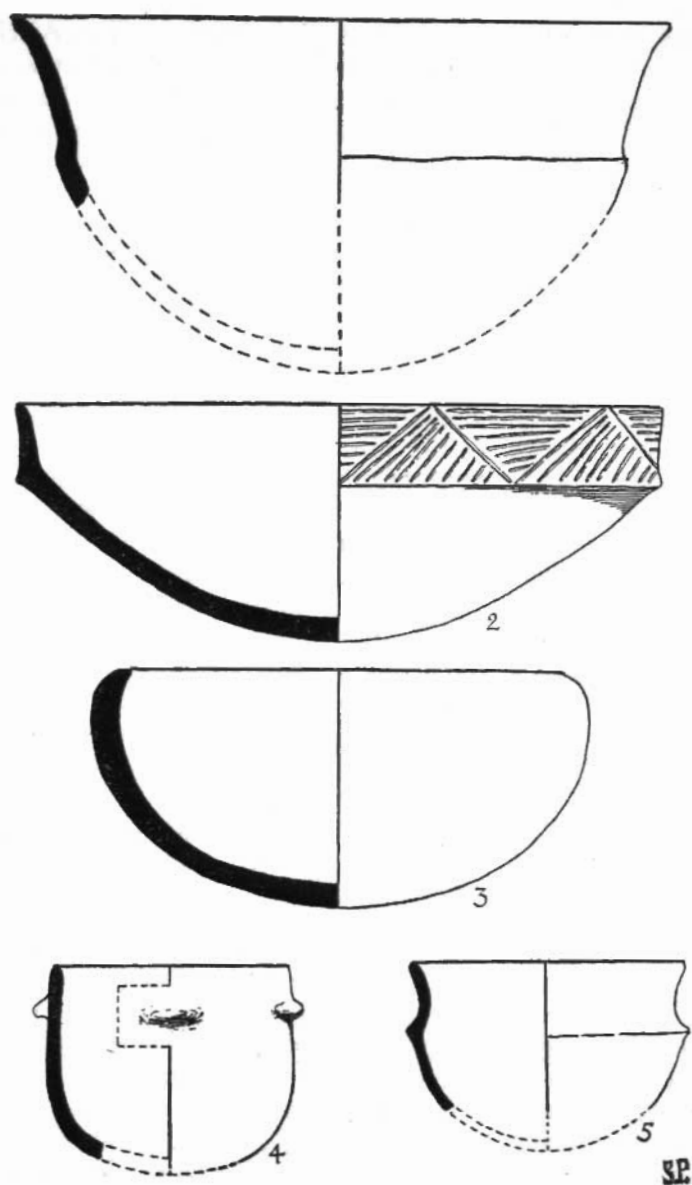


FIG. 11. EASTERTON OF ROSEISLE, 1; UNSTAN, 2-3;
TORLIN, 4; KENNY'S CAIRN, 5. $\frac{1}{4}$
(pp. 106-7.)

forms and other graves, but five dwelling sites of the culture have been recognized. Of these, perhaps the most important is that at Easterton of Roseisle, Morayshire (C.56) from which came the upper part of a fine bowl of form G, with finger-tip fluting inside and out (Fig. II, no. 1).¹

In the instances where the forms of the dwellings could be observed they were simple *fonds de cabanes*. No causewayed camps or other extensive settlements have been yet found in Scotland.

The bulk of the pottery is from the chambered cairns and is of varying types. It is not, of course, to be assumed that the Scottish chambered cairns are all of the same date; while some in the Clyde area and Caithness stand near to Continental prototypes and so should be early, others have Bronze Age links. The Unstan Cairn in Orkney (C. 40-46) yielded pottery which probably shows Peterborough influence in the stab-and-drag hatched triangles on the upper part of the bowl, and the associated finds include, as well as leaf arrowheads, a barbed and tanged example, and a polished flint knife, both indicative of the Early Bronze Age. The similar pottery from Taversoe Tuick cairn in Ronsay island was associated with a piece of a perforated mace head of Bronze Age type.

Stab-and-drag ornament suggesting late date is found on sherds from Old Kilpatrick (C. 59-62), and Kenny's Cairn, Caithness (C. 39-40); the latter site, however, also yielded more typically early sherds and a bone implement with a polished edge resembling one from the lower levels at Windmill Hill, and those from the ditch of the Avebury Circle. A drawing is given (Fig. II, no 5) for the first time of a small bowl from this cairn described, but not illustrated, by Callander (no. 1 of his description of this group).

Two important sites recently excavated should be noticed, although in advance of publication. The writer is greatly indebted to the excavator, Mr. W. Lindsay Scott, for very full information, and for facilities for examining the pottery.

¹ Since this was written Prof. Childe has pointed out to the writer that it has been suggested that the site was that of a long cairn.

The first is in North Uist, where a ruined passage-grave has yielded large quantities of pottery, representing from 30 to 40 vessels. The forms include a large pot of form B, with lugs, other bowls of forms C, F, G, H and J, one with typical panelled decoration, and a small pot with perforated lug and rim with diagonal fluting.

From the other passage-grave excavated, in Skye, comes pottery including fragments of a pot with perforations below the rim, and others with a heavy bevelled rim with diagonal strokes. In an upper layer, quite distinct from that yielding the Neolithic pottery described above, fragments of a beaker were found.

The group of segmented chambered long cairns of the Arran district yielded much interesting pottery, including lugged bowls of form C (Fig. 11, no. 4) closely resembling south English types (e.g. Norton Bavant). With one of these pots from the Clachaig cairn (C. 46-47) came a beautiful little bowl of an exaggerated form of FJ, ornamented on the upper part with panels of horizontal and vertical lines in fine whipped cord, a technique quite foreign to Windmill Hill ware and typical of the Peterborough culture. A polished axe was also found in the chamber.

Confirmation of a relatively late dating for some of these segmented cairns is afforded by the contents of the Tormore cairn, which contained no pottery, but yielded a perforated stone macehead of Bronze Age form and two polished flint knives.¹

The most important group from a segmented cairn is, however, that from the Becharra long cairn, Kintyre. The three compartments of the chamber each contained two almost perfect pots. The sketches illustrating the original account reproduced by Callander on pp. 50-53 of his paper do not do them justice, and a new set of drawings made from the pots themselves in the Campbeltown Museum is given in Fig. 12.

In each compartment was found one comparatively rough unshouldered pot and one finely finished shouldered bowl. As arranged in Fig. 12, nos. 1 and 2 are from the South Compartment, 3 and 4 from the

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, xxxvi, 95.

Middle and 5 and 6 from the Northern. For the sake of completeness details are given here of the ware, from notes made at the same time as the drawings, although slightly repeating Callander's account.

1. Black gritty ware, slightly smoothed inside and out. Irregular lines made with the finger-nail below the rim and occasional finger-nail marks on the lower part.
2. Good reddish ware, darker at base. Decoration made with a fine point. The shape and arrangement of the decoration, though not the technique, compare with the bowl from Clachaig mentioned above.
3. Black gritty ware, smoothed inside and out.
4. Good reddish fine ware with small grits. The shoulder is irregular and varies in its distance from the rim. Decoration in panels made very faintly with a blunt point.
5. Very fine black ware, burnished exterior and lower half of interior. Curved decoration (multiple arches) made with a blunt point. One set of arches is upside down, with the open end upwards. The body below the shoulder is fluted.
6. Heavy red ware with black core and large grits, smoothed inside and out. Decoration on rim for half the circumference with a comb impression (of 13 teeth), half way with rows of circular pits. Four lugs.

In his paper printed with this, Childe has shown how certain elements in these pots might ultimately derive from the Peterborough culture. The curved lines and the use of comb marks point directly to this culture as the origin, and the changing of the rim decoration on the large lugged bowl is paralleled by a similar change on the rim of a large bowl of Peterborough ware from the Thames at Wallingford. On the other hand the actual forms of the pots, their excellent fabric and the arrangement of the design in panels are all typical of Windmill Hill ware.

An exact parallel to these pots comes from Ireland, for there is in the Ashmolean Museum a group of sherds from Larne, which show precisely the same features.

The writer is greatly indebted to Mr. Leeds (who first drew attention to this pottery) for information. It is hoped to publish a separate account of this important group shortly, but its main features may be summarized here. It shows, even more clearly than Beacharra, the fusion of the Windmill Hill and Peter-

borough cultures, for while the forms and the arrangement of some of the ornament are typical of the earlier class, the technique of the decoration is of Peterborough type. Fragments of the upper parts

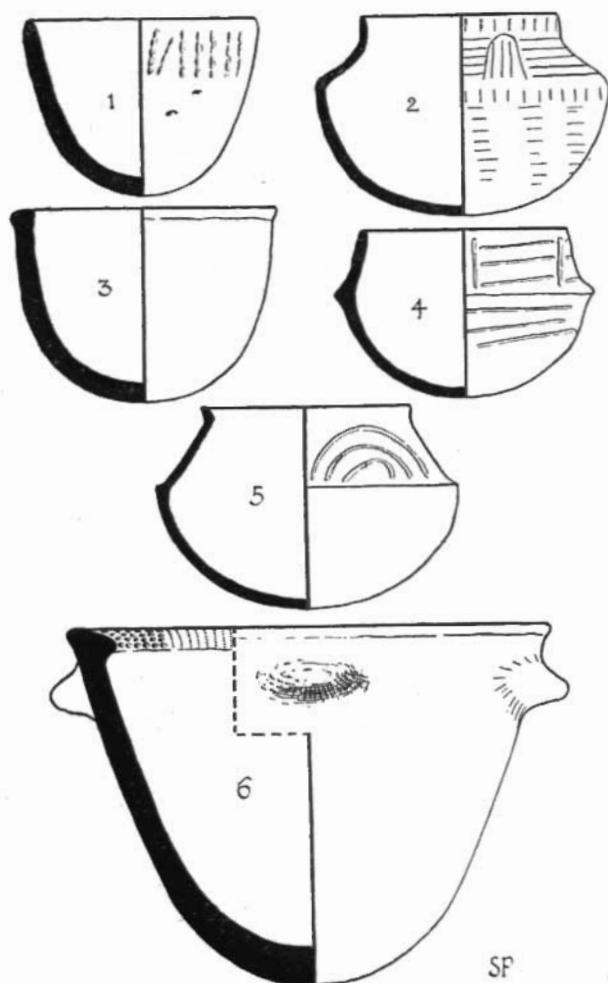


FIG. 12. BEACHARRA. $\frac{1}{4}$

of bowls similar to Beacharra no. 2 occur, with similar panels of alternate horizontal and vertical lines, but the lines are in one example in simple impressed cord pattern, in the other in whipped cord

(as Clachaig). Other sherds are characteristically Windmill Hill, one with a rim and neck with vertical scoring and diagonal strokes on the shoulder. Other Peterborough features include curved lines in impressed cord, and the very characteristic curved cord-maggot.

It is unfortunate that the exact provenance of the pottery is not recorded, but it seems likely that it was a grave group, probably from a segmented cairn of the Scottish type, as it is clearly an importation direct from Scotland.

The remaining Irish Neolithic pots include two of the ubiquitous form G from sandhill habitation sites at Portstewart and Dundrum: from the latter site comes a lugged bowl, probably of form B. The well-known example from Dunagore Moat probably came, as suggested by Abercromby, from a passage-grave. It has long been recognized, since Smith's paper in 1911, that the round-bottomed Irish food vessels must derive from the Neolithic bowl, but much more work remains to be done on Irish prehistoric pottery, both Neolithic and Bronze Age, before this and many other problems can be studied in detail.

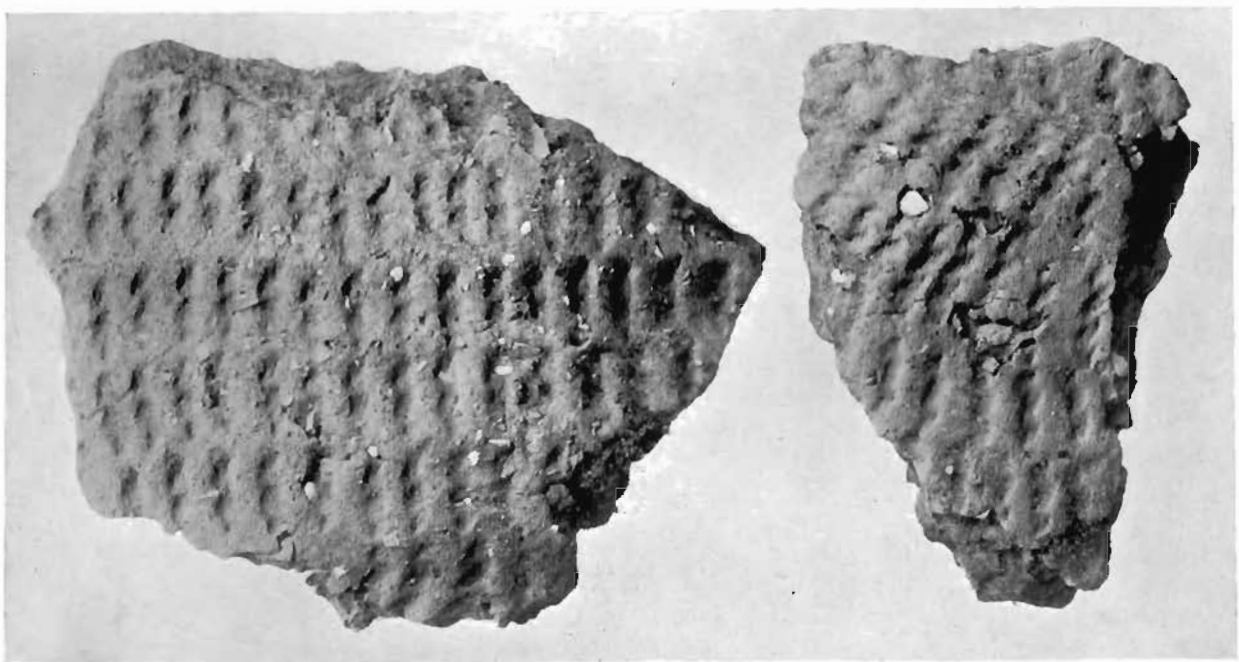
PART II

PETERBOROUGH WARE AND CONCLUSION

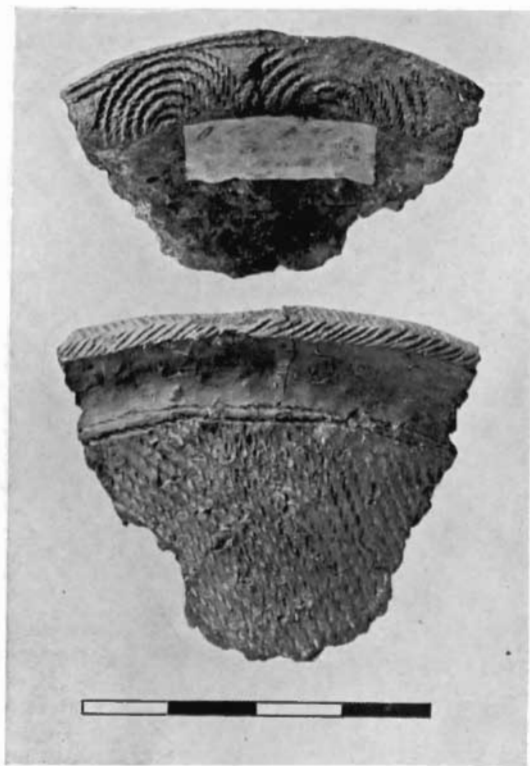
PETERBOROUGH WARE (CLASS B)

PART I—TYPOLOGICAL

Peterborough ware has for many years been recognized as a type of the British Neolithic ceramic, and owing to the lucky chance that preserved more than one typical bowl intact, the general features of the group are widely known. The complete bowl from the river Thames at Mortlake has since 1911 figured often as characteristic, while Thurnam's illustrations of the sherds from the West Kennet Long Barrow have been reproduced almost as frequently. Within recent years the existence of another British Neolithic ware



SHERDS OF "PETERBOROUGH" POTTERY FROM KEMPSTON, BEDS., TO SHOW TEXTURE. †
(Bedford Modern School Museum)



A. POTTERY FROM THE FORD CASTLE DISTRICT,
NORTHUMBERLAND. Scale of inches
(*British Museum*)



B. BOWL FROM THE THAMES AT HEDSOR, BUCKS.
Scale of inches
(*British Museum*)

has been recognized, and evidence from more than one site showed it to be the earlier. With this class of ware we have now dealt, and it remains to examine similarly the later class—Peterborough Ware or Class B.

As has been demonstrated earlier, Peterborough ware is quite distinct from Windmill Hill ware, being in no sense a development from it but of different origin. The evidence of the stratification at Windmill Hill described on pp. 82-5 shows that there was, at this site at all events, a break between the two cultures, although this hiatus may not necessarily exist elsewhere. Unfortunately we have no other stratified site occupied in both periods, for in the other causewayed camps occupation seems to have ceased while the Windmill Hill culture still flourished. At Abingdon, the only evidence of occupation in the later period of the Neolithic rests on the very slight foundation of two worn sherds of Peterborough ware—elsewhere we have no evidence at all. Knap Hill seems to have been re-inhabited, if even for a short time, by beaker users; the Trundle was deserted until the Early Iron Age; Whitehawk was never re-occupied. The only evidence of apparent overlap comes from the shadowy open settlements whose existence is inferred from the sherds in the material of barrows in Dorset and the Isle of Wight, where both wares occur.

But clearly the cultures are to all intents and purposes quite distinct. In south and midland England no hybrid forms occur, although Peterborough influence, as has been shown, is clearly traceable in some of the Scottish Windmill Hill pottery, but on the extreme edges of the distribution of the cultures such fusion is not surprising. The habits of their authors were totally different, the one living on the open hill-tops in defended communities, the other having a predilection for the river valleys, and living in undefended settlements in the low lying country.

It has long been recognized that Peterborough ware is closely allied to the pottery of the 'Wohnplatz' culture of the Baltic region, and this has been demonstrated in detail by Prof. Childe in his paper printed with this.

The typological features of Peterborough have been outlined in contrasting it with Windmill Hill ware on p. 72, and may now be dealt with in detail.

Paste and Technique (cf. Pl. iii).

After the excellently compounded and well fired fabric so common in the class A wares, the general standard of Peterborough ware is depressingly low. The Mortlake and Hedsor bowls, otherwise typical, are above the average of the ware, which is almost always coarse and soft, often with large flint grits and frequently imperfectly baked. The sherds from the type site itself are of exceptionally poor quality, mostly crumbling and disintegrating. Pots were almost invariably thick walled and clumsy as a natural consequence, for in such material the graceful, thin-walled bowls of class A could never be constructed. The surface, is almost invariably smoothed, and frequently has an almost soapy feel, and the majority of the pots have a dark surface, possibly due to smothered firing. Flint grit appears to have been generally used as *dégraissant* or 'backing' to the clay, although shell fragments do occur—e.g., at West Kennet.

One point in potting technique can be observed in sherds from Peterborough, where the bowl has been built up in rings, the upper ring in each case being forced down over the lower both inside and out, with the joint smoothed over. This trick of potting, which as Prof. Childe shows occurs in the Baltic wares, persisted in England into the Bronze Age.

Forms.

The wide range of forms employed by the Windmill Hill potters has no counterpart in Peterborough ware, where little was achieved save variations on one basic form. The well-known Mortlake and Hedsor bowls are excellent type-specimens of the form—a bowl with an approximately hemispherical base joined to a hollow neck by a sharp shoulder (Pl. iv, B). The rim is heavy and often projects inside and out. The lower part tends sometimes to be deeper and more conical, or has a small

flattened base, taking on a food vessel form. But the essentials of hollow neck and shoulder are retained together with the heavy rim, and the variations on the form are neither distinct enough nor sufficiently consistent to warrant classifying them as a rigid series of forms as has been done for Windmill Hill ware.

A scheme of typical rim-types, showing the probable evolution of the overhanging collar from the bevel is given in Fig. 13, but does not presuppose a chronological sequence in accordance with the typological order. Leeds in describing the Peterborough finds attempted a chronological scheme

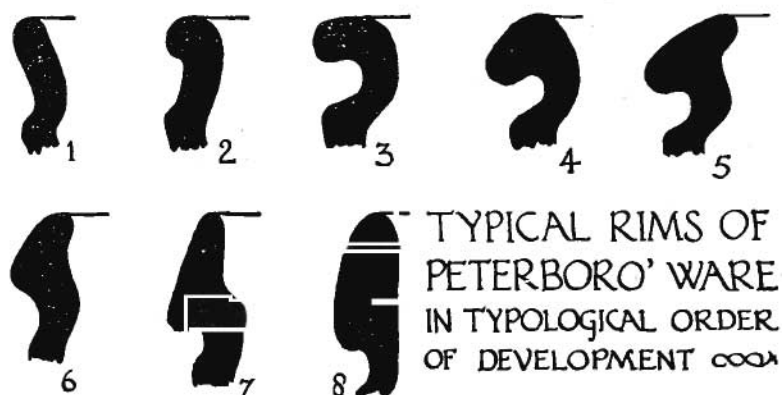


FIG. 13

in which the neck became less pronounced in the later form and was accompanied with decoration spreading all over the body and containing simple linear elements. The bowl from Ford, Northumberland (Fig. 23 and Pl. iv, A), argues against this, however, for its conical shape and its curvilinear patterns bring it very near to Continental prototypes, and it should therefore be early, but it has a very slight neck hollow, the decoration extends very nearly if not quite to the base, and the chevrons on the rim edge are simple linear incisions. Similarly at Peterborough itself curvilinear decoration occurs on rims of overhanging type, which are typologically late. So far as can be judged at present, all forms

of rims flourished together. Further research and new discoveries may enable them to be set into a chronological sequence.

As mentioned above, flat bases are not uncommon in Peterborough ware, occurring at the type site itself associated with the normal round-based forms. It is just possible that the bowl from Ford referred to above may have had a flat base, and the bowl from the Thames at Wandsworth, which Mr. Reginald Smith suggested might be a food vessel with Neolithic survivals in ornament, may well be a normal Peterborough form. The decoration is so entirely and consistently typical of the Peterborough phase that it is difficult to consider it other than a pure Neolithic product.

Apart from the typical shouldered pots, small open bowls with simple slightly flattened rims occur, having been found in the Thames and elsewhere. Another type, hitherto considered unique, is the shallow saucer found in the West Kennet long barrow. This specimen is pierced with circular holes in the base and sides and has a simple straight rim. A sherd of a somewhat similar shallow flat-bottomed saucer, apparently unperforated, from Icklingham, Suffolk, associated with other more normal fragments, suggests that this saucer does not stand alone, but the type is nevertheless extremely rare.

Decoration (Fig. 14).

As has been indicated, decoration on Peterborough ware is considerably more profuse and elaborate than on Windmill Hill ware. While the rim, neck and shoulder are still the main areas ornamented, decoration frequently extends over the lower part as well. The general effect of the decoration is one of confused richness, caused by the crowding together of various elements, almost invariably in horizontal zones, and the panelled technique of Windmill Hill ware is absent. Ornament frequently extends over the rim and inside the pot, the flattened inner bevel of the rim being often highly ornamented.

It will be convenient to consider first the methods

PETERBOROUGH WARE - TYPICAL ORNAMENT

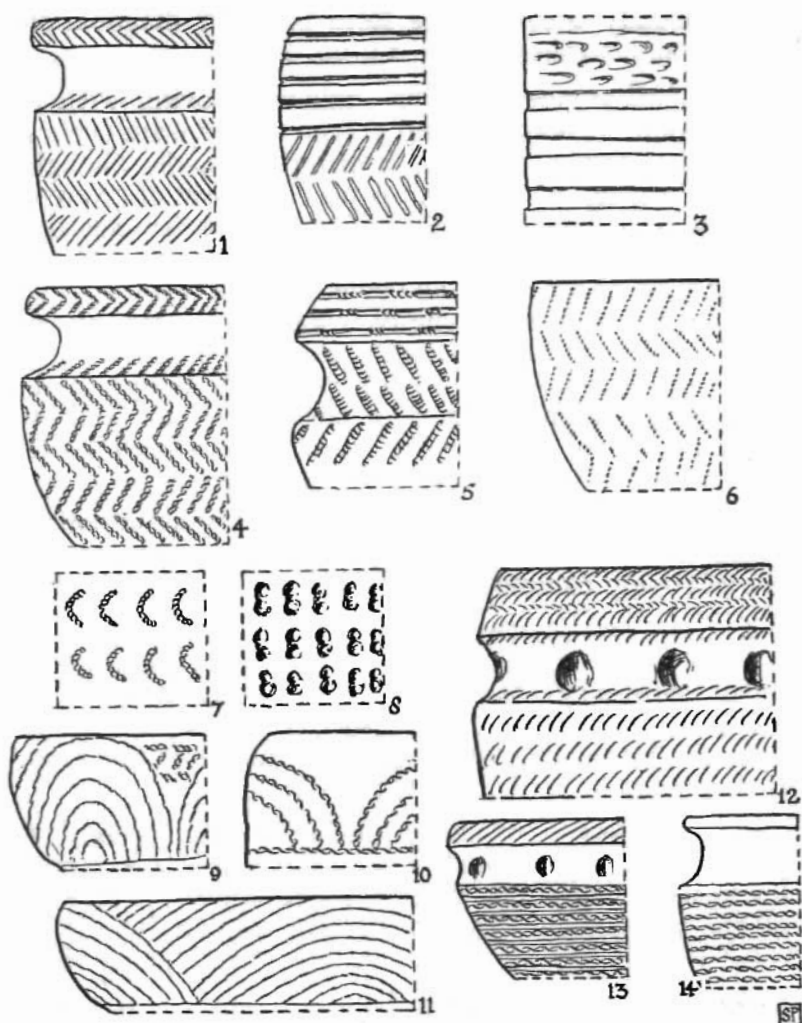


FIG. 14

used in decoration and later the motifs in which they are employed.

a. *Simple Incisions*.—Simple incised lines are used, though not so abundantly as in Windmill Hill ware. They usually occur in the form of short diagonal or herringbone strokes. (Fig. 14, no. 1.)

b. *Shallow grooves*.—The shallow grooving with a blunt point such as is found on the earlier ware occurs sparingly, and usually in horizontal bands, though grooved zigzags also occur. A peculiar form of groove, shallow and flat-bottomed, is found on a few sherds, and as Prof. Childe has demonstrated, has an important bearing on the foreign analogies of the ware. It is particularly well seen in sherds from Orton Longueville, Hunts, and Lion Point, Essex. On the sherds from the latter site striations can be detected along the grooves, suggesting the end grain of a piece of wood. In the foreign examples the grooves seem to have been made with a shaped piece of shell. (Fig. 14, no. 3.)

c. *Stab-and-drag* lines, made by dragging a point along the clay and pressing it in deeper at intervals, are relatively common, especially in the Scottish sites.

d. *Cord Impressions*, whether as straight or curved lines or short dashes, are frequent, and in some cases form 'cord-maggots.' Impressions from a cord or thong tied in a knot occur on sherds from several sites, and it is interesting to note that in all cases the knot tied appears to be definitely a reef-knot.

e. *Whipped Cord* lines, made by 'whipping' a piece of thin string round a stouter piece, is often used for forming lines, and, when in short lengths, a variety of the well-known 'maggot.' (Fig. 14, no. 5.)

f. '*Bird-bone Ornament*,' made by impressing the articulate ends of the leg bones of birds and small mammals, has only been recognized since 1929, when Miss D. M. Liddell published an account of her discovery of this important source of ornament.¹ It exists in endless variety and is a very common motif of de-

¹ 'New Light on an Old Problem,' *Antiquity*, iii, 283-291.

sign, being especially plentiful on the sherds from the West Kennet long barrow. Curiously enough it seems to be completely absent from Peterborough itself. It can be recognized, though sparingly employed, on sherds of analogous pottery from the Baltic region, but seems to have reached the height of its popularity in England, where it even persisted to some small extent into the Bronze Age. (Fig. 14, no. 8.)

g. *Comb* impressions are common abroad and are not infrequent in Britain, especially in the form of maggots or 'pseudo-cord' patterns made with a broad-toothed comb. Parallel lines made with a comb also occur. (Fig. 14, no. 6.)

h. *Cardium shells*.—Very sparing use appears to have been made of impressions from the edge of *Cardium* (cockle) shells, producing a crinkled line of 'maggot' form. This form of decoration is common abroad.

i. *Finger-nail and Finger-tip* impressions were used frequently, as the most convenient form of decorating tool and one that occurs on almost all hand-made pottery from the Neolithic to mediaeval times. A curious use was made of repeated finger-nail incisions making a continuous irregular line. This laborious method was particularly employed at Peterborough in curvilinear designs. (Fig. 14, nos. 9 and 11.)

The foregoing list gives some idea of the variety of methods used in ornamenting Peterborough ware. We may now consider the forms of ornament produced by these means.

1. '*Maggots*.'—Perhaps the most common and easily recognized feature of Peterborough ornament is the well-known maggot pattern. This typically consists of an oval depression of varying proportions of width to length, transversely ribbed by a series of narrow ridges, and resembling a reverse cast of the grub from which it is named. These impressions are usually arranged in rows, either set vertically or diagonally, and may be made in a variety of ways. The short dashes of cord impression are usually easily recogniz-

able as such and may be termed 'cord-maggots.' An interesting variety is the curved cord-maggot, made with a loop of cord on the end of the thumb, and in all cases with its open end to the right, implying a right-handed potter. (Fig. 14, no. 7.)

Maggots not made by simple cord impressions may be made either by whipped cord, a broad-toothed comb, the end of a bird bone (producing a maggot with comparatively few transverse ribs and rather wide intervals), or, finally and most rarely, with the edge of a *Cardium* shell.

2. *Lines* of all forms occur in any of the techniques described. Cord impressed lines are frequent, foreshadowing their Bronze Age popularity, and the herring-bone or zigzag ornament is very common. The individual lines of this may consist of simple incisions, cord, finger-nail, or comb impressions. Rows of impressions of bird bones or maggots of some form are frequently arranged in grooves alternating with plain ridges. Simple incised lines cross-hatched to form a rough, reticulated diamond pattern occur, at West Kennet and Peterborough for instance, but the general tendency is strongly marked for zoned patterns, not all-over designs such as this.

3. *Curved patterns* are comparatively frequent and of great interest, as they are virtually unknown either in the earlier Neolithic pottery or in the succeeding Bronze Age. The multiple arch motif in cord technique on the rim of the bowl from Ford stands near to the Continental forms derived by Rosenberg¹ from the loops on necklaces pressed on to the clay. It occurs again on a sherd from Mortimer's Barrow 211, on Acklam Wold, which, as first pointed out by Leeds, must belong to the Peterborough group. This form is probably the parent of the abnormal arches on the Beacharra bowls described on p. 108. The Scottish east coast site of Hedderwick has yielded sherds with curved lines in cord and finger-nail technique, and at Peterborough itself fine multiple arches made with the finger-nail are found on the rims of pots. The curved lines on the lower

¹ *Kulturstromungen in Europa zur Steinzeit*, Copenhagen, 1931.

part of the flat-based bowl from Wandsworth may also be mentioned, and curved lines occur on one of the two Peterborough sherds from Abingdon.

The small sherds from the hut site near Asthall Barrow, Oxon, have lightly incised curved lines, which, as pointed out by Childe some time ago,¹ recall the ribbon decoration on pots of the Danubian Neolithic culture, but in their other features the sherds are normal Peterborough ware.

Curved designs, as has been said, are almost unknown in the Bronze Age, but the multiple arches on a food vessel from Northumberland may be cited as a probable Peterborough survival.²

4. *Pits below the rim* form a curious feature of Peterborough ware, and are common in its Continental prototypes. They consist of a row of circular depressions made usually by pushing the finger into the clay (sometimes by the top of a shell, as in Denmark), causing it to bulge correspondingly inside. They occur invariably just below the rim, and consequently in the hollow neck moulding where this is present. This common feature of the English ware differs slightly from the earlier Continental examples in that they are often made with no reference to the rest of the pattern, frequently breaking through it, while in the English specimens they are an integral part of it, as in the later comb-ware of the Continent.

It is tempting to connect this rather strange form of decoration with the similar lines of pits or perforations just below the rim on the Windmill Hill ware, and it is possible that both on the Continent and in Britain it may be due to the survival of an earlier tradition.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FORMS AND DECORATION.

Here one treads on very uncertain ground, for no convincing explanation such as Schuchhardt's theory of the origin of the Western Culture forms has been advanced to explain the group as a whole. Rosenberg has explained certain features of the decoration by

¹ *Dawn of European Civilization*, 2nd ed., p. 286.

² Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. xlii, fig. 223.

supposing them to be the result of certain objects such as necklaces being pressed on to the pot. It can only be suggested, with all reserve, that the abundant use of cord and zigzag impressions seems to imply an origin in some woven vessel of basket type, and that the predominantly horizontal disposition of the ornament would support this.

PART II—TOPOGRAPHICAL

The map of the distribution of Peterborough ware (Fig. 15) shows clearly that its occurrence is not so widespread as Windmill Hill ware, and that apart from the concentration in the Thames valley and Wessex, and fairly evenly distributed finds in East Anglia, its occurrence is only sporadic. It is unknown in Ireland, two coastal sites represent the culture in southern Scotland and another two in north Wales—otherwise it has a marked East Coast distribution.

We find that the authors of this culture, accustomed to navigation in their native land, preferred to dwell in the river valleys and low-lying lands, and the rivers seem to be the main channels by which the culture diffused in the British Isles. The string of east coast sites, from Northumberland to Essex, probably represent more or less direct colonization from the sea. The dwelling site at Peterborough owes its existence to the river Nen, on which it is situated, and up the Ouse the culture penetrated to Norfolk and even probably to Bedfordshire. The main waterway into England, however, was then, as now, the Thames, and a whole chain of settlements, from London to the Cotswolds, are evident from the finds, and along the tributaries sites suggest the spread of the culture into Wiltshire *via* the Kennet, and Surrey *via* the Wey. The sites in the Isle of Wight and Dorset are probably to be attributed to direct coast settlement by those who penetrated down the Channel from the North Sea.

Owing to the virtual absence of the culture in Scotland, a slight alteration of the Provinces will be convenient in discussing the sites. The Southern Province will cover the same area as in the discussion of Wind-

mill Hill ware—England south of a line from the Wash to the Severn—but the Midland and Northern Provinces will be considered as one under the heading of the Northern Province.



FIG. 15

The Southern Province.

(a) *Dwelling sites.*—Of the dozen or so dwelling sites of the culture recognizable in this district the most important is that at the type site, Fengate, near Peter-

borough, on the gravel by the river Nen. Unfortunately the site is such that exploration of it has been more or less limited to "rescue work" by Mr. Wyman Abbott from the destructive gravel diggings, and it is further complicated by the fact that the site was continuously occupied from the Neolithic until Saxon times, and stratification is virtually absent.

However, the pottery recovered is of the greatest importance, even if it is impossible to form any scheme of dating from it. The culture appears to have fused to some extent with the AC Beaker folk, although in one rare instance where stratification could be observed in the filling of a hut site, beaker was found only in the higher levels. The outstanding features of the pottery are its poor quality paste, the occurrence of flat bases and the surprising absence of any bird-bone ornament. An interesting point with regard to the site is that burials were found in abandoned huts, which were apparently simple circular excavations in the gravel.

This fusion of Peterborough culture with that of the beakers is paralleled by the predominantly beaker settlement on Easton Down, Winterslow, near Salisbury, where Peterborough ware also occurs, intimately associated with the beakers in the huts.

Other dwelling sites deserving mention in the southern province include an inhabited cave at Rowberrow in the Mendips and the large settlement that evidently existed on the edge of the Thames at Mortlake, from which come many sherds additional to the famous bowl, including the bowl shown in a restored drawing in Fig. 18, no. 2. In the same layer and obviously contemporary was a fine beaker of type A.

Two important dwelling sites are here recorded for the first time. The first is indicated by a series of typical sherds from the Ouse at Kempston, Bedfordshire, and I am deeply grateful to Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, not only for directing my attention to the site but still more for putting at my disposal his drawings and descriptions of the sherds. These drawings are reproduced in Fig. 16, and details are as follows :

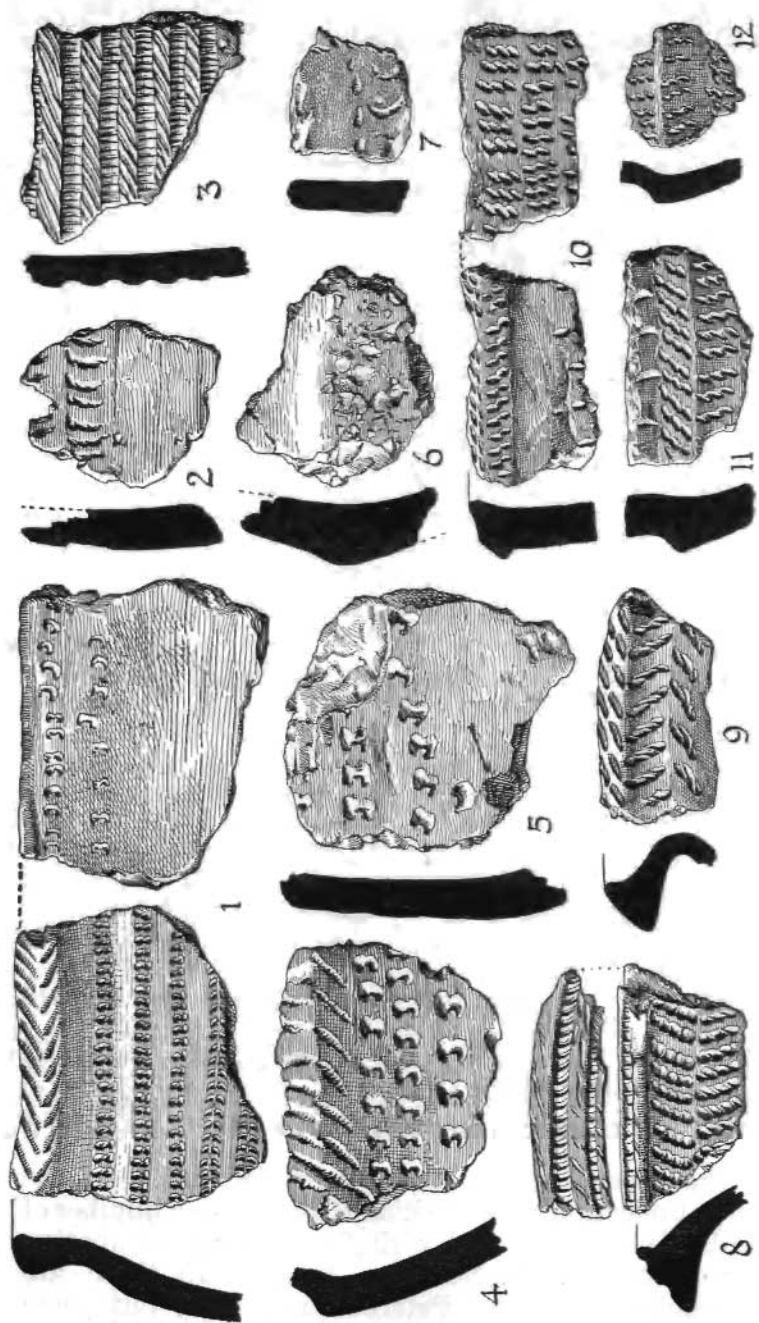


FIG. 16. KEMPSTON, BEDS. $\frac{1}{2}$

1. Fragment of rim and shoulder of bowl with chevron pattern impressed by cords on the top of the rim and remains of five rows of reef-knot pattern below externally. Internally are two rough bands also of reef-knot. The clay is grey-buff.
2. Fragment of side with remains of two rows of curved cord-maggots. The clay is blackish internally and reddish black externally.
3. Fragment of ribbed side of vessel, black internally and reddish buff externally with fragments of flint, especially on the interior. The ribs are decorated with oblique hatching scratched with a pointed implement, while the hollows have vertical grooving produced apparently with a comb.
4. Fragment of shoulder of blackish-buff ware containing large fragments of flint especially on interior. Shoulder decorated by oblique strokes made either with a cord or more probably with a comb and reef-knot pattern below.
5. Fragment of side of vessel, dark grey internally and buff externally, with large fragments of spar in the clay. Exterior decorated with remains of three rows of reef-knot pattern.
6. Fragment of shoulder, of similar clay (containing abundant pieces of spar, etc.) without decoration.
7. Fragment of side of vessel, clay similar to 6, decorated with a row of slashed points, below which are traces of a row of curved cord-maggots.
8. Rim of vessel with flange reeded on upper surface, rough diagonal lines scratched on the projecting mouldings and cord impression in the two hollows. Inside the rim are two lines of curved cord-maggots. Clay similar to rest.
9. Rim with two rows of oblique indentations on top of flange made apparently with a pointed instrument. On the inner side of the rim is a horizontal chevron pattern formed by short lengths of twisted cord. Clay similar to rest.
10. Rim fragment decorated inside and out with cord impressed lines. Clay as rest.
11. Shoulder fragment with a line of finger-nail impressions and two lines of cord. Clay as rest.
12. Shoulder fragment with short lines of cord. Clay as rest.

The second site is less straightforward. In the Sturge Collection at the British Museum are a number of sherds found associated with flints on an occupation floor at Icklingham, Norfolk. As a group these are not wholly typical of Peterborough ware, but some fragments seem certainly to belong to the group, such

as the bevelled rim, the shoulder with diagonal lines below and some very disintegrated sherds, not illustrated, with pits in the hollow neck.

Details of the sherds illustrated in Fig. 17 are as follows :

1. Two sherds of a bowl with incurved lip, with three lines of cord impressions. The top of the rim has transverse cuts and there is a hole made after baking in the wall. Brownish black ware, sandy and with pitted surface.

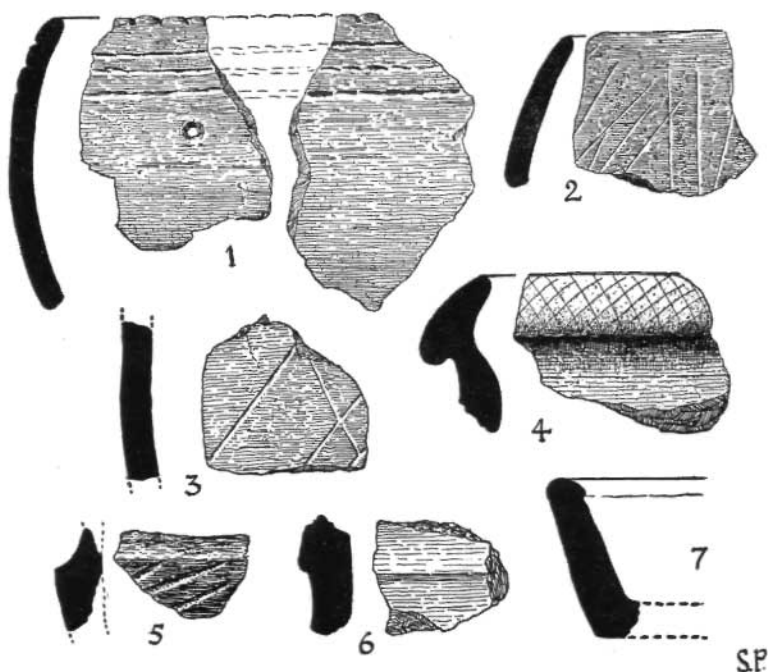


FIG. 17. ICKLINGHAM, NORFOLK. $\frac{1}{2}$

2. Rim fragment of bowl with inturned lip, with sharply incised lines. Sandy reddish ware with slightly pitted surface and few flint grits.
3. Fragment of coarse ware with intersecting scored lines. Red exterior and black interior.
4. Rim fragment of coarse sandy ware, black to red, with finely incised intersecting lines on the bevel.
5. Small fragment of shoulder of black ware with diagonal grooves below.

6. Fragment of coarse ware, red exterior and black interior, with slight shoulder.
7. Fragment of the side of a small flat-bottomed saucer with slightly inturned rim. Coarse black ware.
8. (Not illustrated.) Very disintegrated sherds showing a shoulder with hollow neck above, in which are pits made with a pointed tool. Below the shoulder are faint incised diagonal lines. Coarse black ware.

Perhaps the most interesting fragment is no. 7, providing as it does a possible parallel to the somewhat similar saucer from the West Kennet long barrow.

(b) *Burials*.—The evidence for Peterborough ware occurring 'as a primary deposit in the long barrows is really limited to two sites, at Poles Wood South Barrow, in the Cotswolds, and at the most famous and longest of the long barrows, at West Kennet. The other three possible Cotswolds sites are so vaguely and imperfectly recorded that nothing can be based on them.

At Poles Wood a complete vessel of Peterborough ware was found in the north 'horn' of the barrow, but it might have been a secondary deposit. The barrow was of degenerate form, having no chamber between the horns nor vestigial signs of one, but a detached chamber near the east end, with a passage leading towards the side of the barrow, so if the bowl and barrow be contemporary, the latter is late in the series.

The evidence from West Kennet is, however, unequivocal. Thurnam's account makes it clear that the large deposit of sherds of Peterborough pottery that, with a small admixture of beaker fragments, was found in the chamber of the barrow, was undoubtedly primary. This pottery has recently been exceptionally fully published by Mrs. Cunnington, and is particularly characterized by the abundant use of bird-bone ornament. With the more normal sherds were found the fragments of the shallow saucer already mentioned.

Sherds of Peterborough ware were found in the ditches of Wor Barrow, the long barrow excavated by Pitt-Rivers, but were only in the upper mixed silting. In the primary silting were found sherds of undecorated pottery which may or may not be Windmill Hill ware,

but in any case the sherds of Peterborough ware must be regarded as secondary.

Two noteworthy sites, which are not strictly burials, may conveniently be considered here. The first is the great ditch of the Avebury Circles, where in Mr. St. George Gray's excavations Peterborough ware was found in the mixed silting at about 5 ft. and on the old turf line below the vallum. Beaker was obtained at one point at 6.5 ft.

The second site is connected with the last and is the site known as 'The Sanctuary,' at the end of the Avenue on Overton Hill. The holes of the stone and timber circles excavated here in 1930 yielded fragments of Peterborough ware associated with beaker.

The Northern Province.

(a) *Dwelling sites.*—The two most important dwelling sites in this province are those at Hedderwick and Glenluce on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland respectively. (C. 63-72). They are both sites exposed by drifting sand and in both there is abundant evidence of beaker settlements on the same spot, but no distinction can be made owing to the lack of stratification. The pottery from both sites is consistently of Peterborough type, and includes curved cord-mag-gots and bird-bone ornament in addition to normal cord-impressed lines, finger-tip decoration and the like.

Other dwelling sites in the province include two open settlements in Lincolnshire, at Scunthorpe and West Keal, and an inhabited cave at High Wheeldon, near Buxton, Derbyshire. The sherds from Yorkshire found in the mounds of round barrows probably come from habitation sites, but evidence is very scanty in this district. It is much to be regretted that the two fine bowls (Figs. 18 and 23) represented by fragments formerly in the Ford Castle Museum, Northumberland, have no exact provenance.

(b) *Burials.* The most interesting burial is probably the bowl from a round barrow near Arbor Low, Derbyshire, which is a Neolithic survival into Bronze Age

times. The bowl is very shallow and was probably round-bottomed as shown in Fig. 18, no. 3.

The tomb in the Gop cave, Flintshire, may be of this period. Part of the cave had been built up as an ossuary, and the sherds from this suggest Peterborough ware.

The solitary example of the ware from a chambered cairn in Anglesey is of great interest, not only on account of its extreme westerly position, but also in that it came from the well known cairn with a transverse slab at the entrance with two 'portholes.'¹ Excavations are not yet completed at this site and any discussion is premature.

NOTE I—DATING

The main purpose of this paper was to attempt to give a comprehensive review of the finds of Neolithic pottery in the British Isles, and this attempt has now been made. The relation of the two cultures into which as we have seen the British Neolithic ceramic must be divided may be very shortly considered here, with some attempt to indicate their chronological position in British prehistory.

The evidence from Windmill Hill, supported by that from many other sites, shows the relative lateness of the Peterborough culture. We have seen its manifest links with the Bronze Age ceramic and its frequent association with beakers, contrasting strongly in both these respects with the Windmill Hill culture. We may therefore make use of what may be styled the Beaker Landmark, since the date of the introduction of this culture into Britain is fixed by general consent around 1800 B.C. This, then, is the upper limit for the British Neolithic, and the general mass of Peterborough ware must date around this also, tending to be slightly earlier.

The Windmill Hill Culture, purely Neolithic with no Bronze Age connections, definitely antedates this, at least in southern England, for in Scotland they seem

¹ See, for instance, Wheeler, *Prehist. and Rom. Wales*, p. 79.

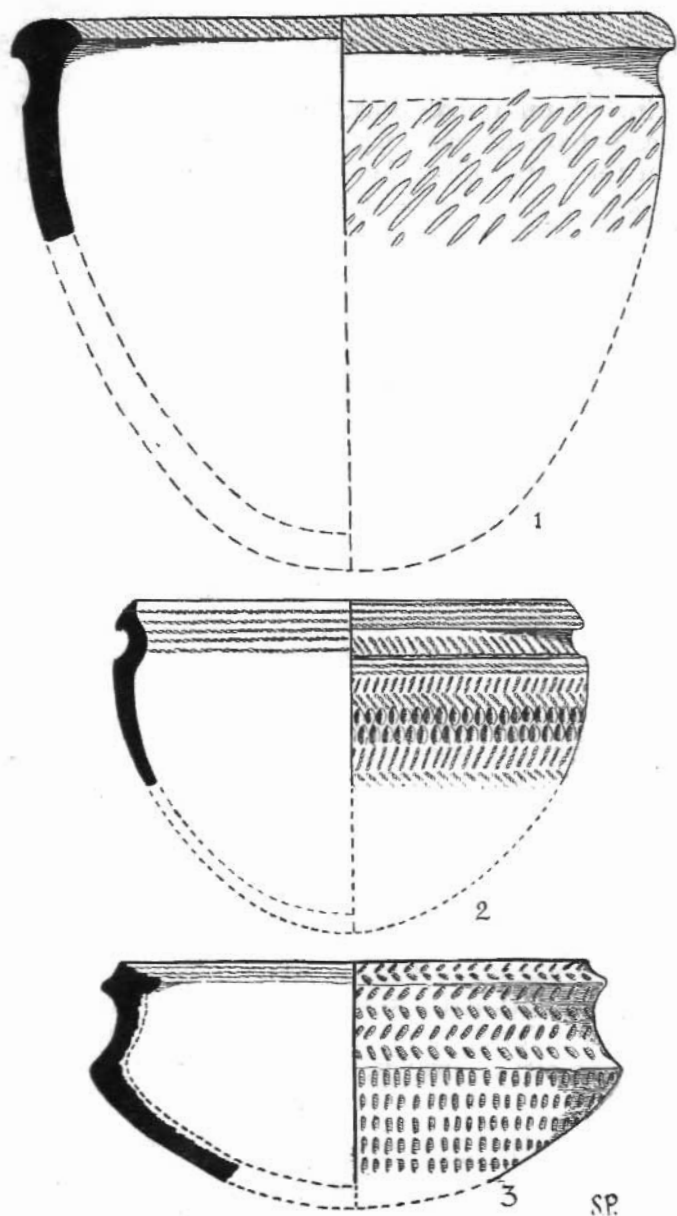


FIG. 18. FORD CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, 1; MORTLAKE, 2;
 ARBOR LOW, 3. $\frac{1}{4}$
 (1, p. 157; 2, pp. 122, 153; 3, p. 127.)

to have fused to a small extent and may there be contemporary. The Windmill Hill evidence suggests an interim of unknown duration, while other evidence suggests that this was not very long. All that can be said is that the Windmill Hill culture must date before about 1800, and may well stretch back into the third or fourth millennium B.C.

NOTE II—THE TWO CULTURES AND THE LONG BARROWS

It is not the intention of the writer to enter into a discussion of the thorny question of the origin of the long barrows and megaliths in this country and their relation to the Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures, even if he were competent to do so. Confining our attention to bare facts and without commenting on them, we may note that Windmill Hill ware has been found in primary deposits in twelve long barrows in England and in the apparently allied long cairns of west Scotland. Peterborough ware has been found in undisputed primary association in one long barrow, and in a slightly doubtful instance in another.

For comparisons with the maps of the pottery of the two cultures a map showing the areas of distribution of Long Barrows in England is given in Fig. 19, based on a more detailed survey by Mr. J. G. D. Clark, who has very kindly allowed the writer to make use of his work for this purpose. As will be seen, the distribution bears some resemblance to that of Windmill Hill ware, but further excavation in long barrows, especially in the south of England, is necessary before even tentative conclusions can be drawn.

NOTE III—AN ABNORMAL VESSEL FROM DERBYSHIRE

This is a convenient place to insert a short note on a rather well known and anomalous vessel found by Bateman in a round barrow called Liff's Low, near Biggin, Derbyshire, and now in the Sheffield Museum.

Bateman illustrated it with a fairly accurate woodcut,¹ and it was again illustrated by Abercromby with a photograph,² which is less satisfactory than the woodcut on account of the thick coating of shellac

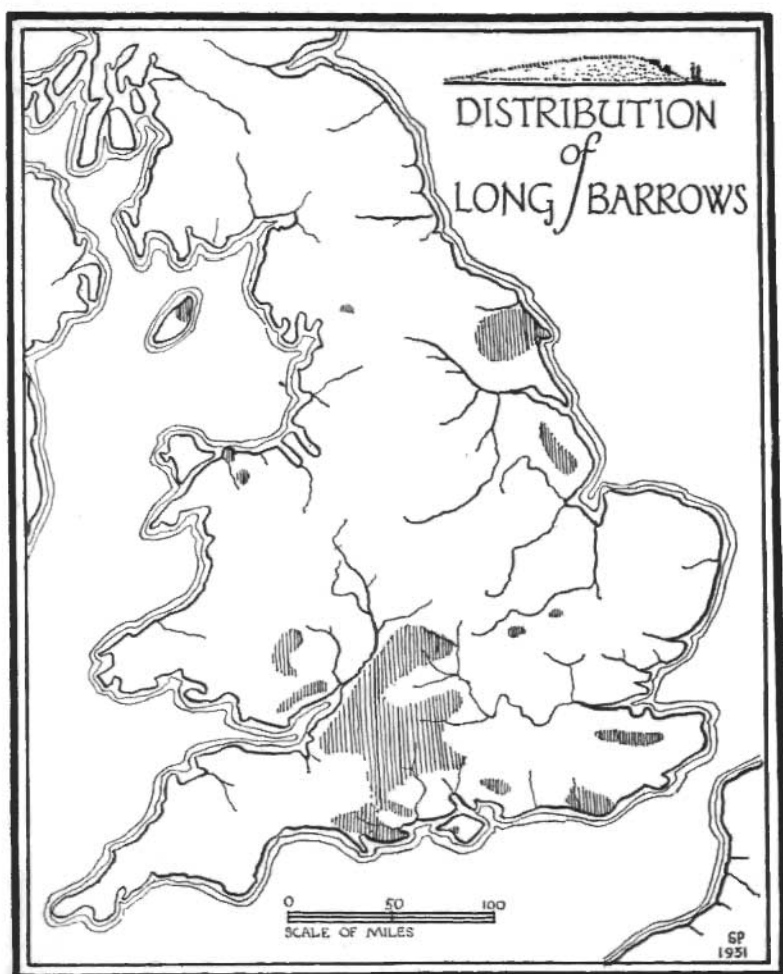


FIG. 19

with which the vessel is covered. A fresh drawing is therefore given in Fig. 20, made from the vessel itself. It is actually fragmentary and crushed out of

¹ *Vestiges*, pp. 41-43.

² *Man*, vi, 44.

shape, being now oval in cross section, but in the drawing has been restored and given its original proportions. As can be seen, its form is remarkable, having a narrow neck swelling into a collar, below which is a deep hollow moulding joined to the rather pointed round base by a sharp shoulder. Decoration consists of bands of herringbone or oblique strokes on the upper part, with three grooves above the collar, and on the lower part lines of sham cord pattern made by a series of small separate diagonal strokes of a sharp point. The ware is thin and smooth, but the shellac coating makes detailed examination impossible.

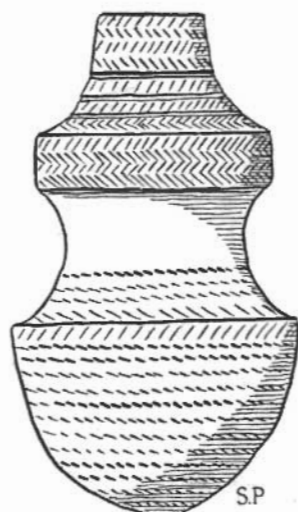


FIG. 20. LIFF'S LOW, DERBYSHIRE. $\frac{1}{2}$

Abercromby considered this vessel to be a collared flask cognate with the Danish examples. Prof. Childe, who examined it with the writer in 1931, states that this comparison cannot possibly stand, and that the vessel must simply be regarded as an abnormal 'sport.' It may be possible, by considering the find and its associated objects, to throw a little light on its period and culture.

It was found in an octagonal cist of limestone slabs with a crouched skeleton, by the knees of which lay an antler hammer with one end carefully faceted.

Abercromby considered that this may have been a *pintadera*, but the facetting is clearly allied to the somewhat similar treatment of certain ceremonial stone maces, as for instance, the well known example from Maesmore, Corwen.

Behind the shoulders of the skeleton lay a pair of large boar's tusks, two arrowheads 'of unusual form,' two polished flint axes, two flint 'spearheads,' two 'flint knives polished on the edge,' and three pieces of red ochre. On the top of this heap lay the vessel under discussion. With the exception of the boar's tusks, the axes and the ochre, these objects are now lost.

The general assemblage suggests comparison with the finds in Howe Hill, Duggleby, E.R. Yorks, described on p. 100. Here again was a polished flint axe, boar's tusks, an antler hammer, and polished flint knives, all associated with a Neolithic bowl, although the whole group was of Early Bronze Age facies.

The Liff's low finds go to support a similar dating. The axes compare with those from Seamer Moor, which were associated with a polished flint knife of Early Bronze Age form, and polished flint knives actually appear to have occurred. The antler hammer is a definitely Bronze Age type.

The vessel is, however, of no known Bronze Age or Neolithic type, but its form does vaguely suggest a very degenerate descendant of the Peterborough tradition. The zoned ornament, the pseudo-cord lines, and the hollow moulding above a sharp shoulder and hemispherical base all point in that direction, and although the family likeness is slight, it is perhaps sufficient to allow us to put this orphan into the Peterborough family, if only as a very distant cousin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In addition to help specifically acknowledged in the text the writer wishes to express his gratitude to all those who have co-operated by giving information or facilities for the examination of pottery both in public and private collections, and in particular to Mr. T. D.

Kendrick, of the British Museum, Mr. Thurlow Leeds, of the Ashmolean Museum, Mr. Graham Callander, of the National Museum of Scottish Antiquities, and Mr. T. Sheppard, of the Hull Museums. To Prof. V. G. Childe he owes a very real debt of gratitude for constant help and invaluable advice.

WINDMILL HILL WARE

ANNOTATED LIST OF SITES

Southern Province

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Dunstable, round barrow on Dunstable Down.

In the mound of the barrow was found a rim fragment with out-turned rim, flattened top with transverse flutings. Hard yellow paste with crushed flint.

Dunstable Museum. Information from Mr. G. C. Dunning.

Maiden Bower Camp, near Dunstable.

The camp has a single bank and ditch, apparently continuous, but the association of the pottery with the camp is not clear. It includes fragments of bowls of form HJ with thickened rims, and another fragment may belong to form C. The rims include a hooked example. Decoration comprises shallow grooves, diagonal and transverse fluting of the rim, lines of stabs, lightly impressed marks, probably of bird bones, and holes under the rim both before and after baking. Part of a strap-handle just below the rim occurs. Surface finds from the site include abundant flints, including leaf arrow heads, and a fragment of an antler comb.

Bedford Modern School Museum. Present paper, pp. 90-2.

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon, dwelling site near.

Site is a form of promontory fort between two streams on low-lying ground and the interrupted ditch was lived in. Forms represented are A, B, C, F, G, J. Bases usually round, but fragments of one flat base found. Rims simple, thickened, rolled, flat, hooked and inbent. Lugs and handles of types a1, a2, a3; b1, b2; c2, c3. Decoration restrained, and mainly on rims and shoulders. On rims it takes the form of transverse or diagonal incisions, transverse fluting, punctured dots and comb impressions; on shoulders diagonal strokes, rows of dot above and below the fillet. Body

decoration also done with comb, finger-nail or stabs, and rarely fluting. Some small 'bird-bone' impressions occur. Associated artifacts include fragments of greenstone and flint celts, part of a lozenge-shaped dagger and a curved sickle, leaf arrowheads and serrated flakes; antler combs; two stray fragments of Peterborough ware.

Ashmolean Museum. *Antiq. Journ.* vii, 438-64; viii, 461-77.

Pangbourne. Burial with no trace of mound.

The pot is a large one of form C, with a thickened rim projecting slightly inside and out. Originally had four lugs of type a4, 2 in. below rim. Decoration confined to two lines of transverse strokes on the top of the rim. Ware brownish red, with flint grits. Associated with skeleton of female having a dolichocephalic skull, animal bones and an antler pick.

Reading Museum. *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vi, 30-3.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Long Crendon.

Pot in Colt Hoare's collection at Devizes is labelled with this provenance: nothing further is known of it. It is an unique double bowl, modelled on one bowl inserted in the mouth of the other, and is of brownish, fine, smooth ware, with small grits. Each element of the vessel has two handles and two lugs of form a3 projecting from the rim; the two sets placed alternately. The true rim has another moulding below it and both these and the 'rim' of the lower member are decorated with diagonal comb stamps. On the shoulders are shallow oval impressions, and the whole body is fluted. (Pl. ii.)

Devizes Museum. *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxvi, 317.

DEVONSHIRE.

Hembury Fort.

The 1931 excavations at this site have revealed traces of earlier fortifications beneath the great Iron Age ramparts, containing pottery of Class A1 associated with leaf arrowheads.

Exeter Museum. Information from Miss D. M. Liddell.

Legis Tor, near Plymouth, Devon.

In hut circles were found numerous fragments of pottery which may be of Windmill Hill type. One definite round-based pot was found *in situ* in a hearth; it lacked the upper part, but may have been of form G, H, or J. Lugs have a tendency to squareness of outline, but represent types a1 and a2. Raised fillets also occur, and decoration consists of roughly incised chevrons, or lines of chevrons made with a comb. One rim has impressions which may be bird bone. Present whereabouts unknown.

Trans. Devon Assoc. xxviii, 174-89.

DORSETSHIRE.

Handley Hill, round barrow on.

In the mound of the barrow, associated with various sherds, including six of Peterborough ware, was a sherd with shoulder and a line of shallow stabs above and below, probably of Windmill Hill type.

Farnham Museum.

Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, iv, 141 ff.

ESSEX.

Lion Point, near Clacton.

From and below the Lyonesse surface come sherds which may possibly be of Windmill Hill ware, although associated with Peterborough and other sherds. One fragment has a row of perforations beneath the rim, another is of a small bowl of form C with thickened rim, undecorated, and there is a shoulder of a small pot of plain ware.

Hazzledine Warren Coll.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

St. Nicholas, chambered long cairn.

Small fragments of black ware with crushed calcite in the paste representing four pots were found in the chamber, and remains of three others on the floor of the entrance. One bowl suggests a sub-form of G. Rims are thickened, out-turned, and in one case rolled over. Associated with beaker fragments, part of a leaf arrowhead and human remains with dolichocephalic skulls.

National Museum of Wales. *Arch. Camb.* 6th S. xv, 253-320 ; xvi, 239-94.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Eyford, long barrow.

In a cist at the SW. end of the barrow was a skeleton with part of a bowl of form A, with a hooked-over rim. It is of dark coarse ware, 9 in. diam. and would have been some 6 in. deep.

British Museum.

O. G. S. Crawford, *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*, 96.

Nether Swell, long barrow.

In the material of the mound at the west end were found fragments of three pottery spoons—one "thumb" and two "fingers," all about 4-5 in. long.

Ashmolean and British Museums.

Antiq. Journ. vii, 61-2.

Notgrove, long barrow.

In chamber D were found two human skeletons, bones of ox and dog, a shale bead, a leaf arrowhead and 32 fragments of plain pottery. The fragments belong to a large pot and are of thinnish ware, red outside and black inside. One rim fragment is preserved and is a flattened bead form. There are no fragments of a flat base.

Cheltenham Museum.

Crawford, *Long Barrows, etc.*, 117.

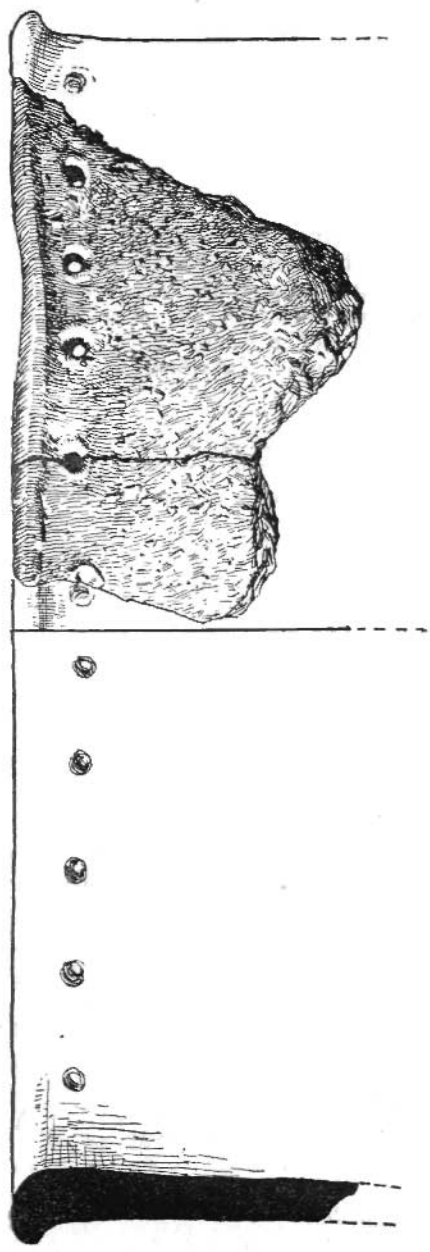


FIG. 21. GROVEHURST, KENT. $\frac{1}{2}$
(pp. 90, 138.)

Rodmarton, long barrow.

In the northern chamber was found a fragment or two of pottery of similar fabric to the Norton Bavant bowl. They were associated with human remains, a polished greenstone fragment, leaf arrow-heads and a hammer stone. There were traces of imperfect cremations.

British Museum.

Crawford, *Long Barrows, etc.*, 144.

Swell district.

In the Royce Collection at Stow-in-the-Wold is an unlabelled fragment probably from the Swell neighbourhood. It is of a shallow bowl of form AC, coarse grey ware with crushed shell, inside smoothed, outside pitted, brown to red. The rim is uneven and pinched thinner in places. (Fig. 7, no. 5).

Stow-in-the-Wold Museum. Crawford, *Long Barrows, etc.*, 16.

West Tump, long barrow.

In a chamber on the south side of the barrow were found human remains (dolichocephalic skulls), a leaf arrowhead and two fragments of pottery. One is preserved and is of exactly similar ware to those from Notgrove.

Cheltenham Museum.

Crawford, *Long Barrows, etc.*, 138.

HAMPSHIRE. (See also Isle of Wight.)

Farley Chamberlayne, near Winchester.

Habitation site yielding pottery of class A.

Information from Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

KENT.

Coldrum, long barrow.

A rim fragment of pottery from the chamber is probably Class A ware.

Maidstone Museum.

Information from Mr. R. F. Jessup
and Dr. E. C. Curwen.

Grovehurst, Milton-next-Sittingbourne.

Habitation sites. Fragments probably all of one pot are preserved, with an original diameter of about 1 ft. The rim is thickened and in some places slightly turned over. Below, at intervals of 1 in., are holes made before the clay was baked. Blackish flint gritted ware. One fragment of reddish ware may be part of a round base. Associated with flint working debris, and rechipped polished axes, flint sickles and leaf arrowheads. (Fig. 21).

British Museum.

Jessup, *Arch. of Kent*, 42-8.
Arch. Cantiana, xiii, 122.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Caversham, hut site.

Fragments of three pots found with flint flakes and scraper and what is possibly a bronze awl. The largest pot is of form F, with a

rim with slight inward bevel, and retains a single lug of type a2. The ware is black and gritty. Another small bowl fragment is of form A with unmoulded rim. One fragment remains of a thick-sided pot with rows of finger-nail impressions, and is of reddish ware.

Reading Museum.

Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia, vi, 33-7.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Chelm's Combe, cave shelter.

Two definitely Neolithic pots were found associated with a beaker fragment and other sherds not easy to match—one slightly caliciform flat-based pot with chevron ornament in cord, another flat-based pot with an inturned bevelled rim, and a pot with finger-tip impressions on the shoulder. The larger Neolithic bowl is of form D, with a slightly out-turned rim, decorated with transverse grooves which continue inside for a depth of 3 in. The other bowl is of form C with a rolled-over rim, and has two lugs of type a1 on the swell of the body. Several rim fragments of similar type to this last and a simple slightly everted one were found.

Bristol Museum. *Excavations at Chelm's Combe, Cheddar*, 1927.

Sun Hole, cave.

Fragments of the base of a round-bottomed bowl were found on the hearth *in situ*, also rim fragments with flattened top and one with faint finger-tip ornament on it. Probably Windmill Hill ware. Associated with beaker fragments.

Bristol Museum.

Proc. Bristol Spelaeo. Soc. iii, 84-97.

SUFFOLK.

Creting St. Mary, near Needham Market.

Casual finds of four rim-fragments probably Neolithic. Two are thickened and two rolled over. One of the thickened rim fragments has a perforation, made after baking, in the wall of the vessel.

Ipswich Museum.

Information from Mr. G. Maynard.

SUSSEX.

Cissbury Flint Mines.

At a depth of 13 ft. in the shaft of a flint mine Pitt-Rivers found a sherd of the upper part of a bowl of form J, of hard buff ware with medium flint grit.

Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford.

Journ. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. v, 381-2.

Hassocks, sand pit near.

Two complete pottery spoons, one 'thumb' type $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at bowl, one 'finger' type 4 in. long by 1 in. wide. Red gritty ware, smoothed.

British Museum.

Proc. Soc. Ant. xxxi, 108-15.

Playden, near Rye.

Pottery of Windmill Hill ware, with lugs of type a2, ornament absent except on two sherds with combed lines. One flat base fragment. Associated with triangular and leaf arrowheads, four pigmy flints and other flints, quern fragments. Habitation site surrounded by continuous trench 70 ft. in diameter, possibly holding a stockade.

Rye Museum.

Sussex County Magazine, v, 206-211, and information from Dr. E. C. Curwen.

Trundle, Goodwood.

Causewayed camp partially excavated. Pottery forms represented are A, B, C, D and F; shoulders rare. All bases round, rims straight, thickened or flattened; all very simple in type. Lugs of types a1, a2, a4. Decoration restrained and includes incised lines, some in panels on upper part of pot, rows of punctured dots (on one fragment in curved lines) and oblique strokes on the rim. Perforations or pits below the rim occur before and after baking. Associated artifacts include saddle-querns, chalk cups and other carvings, leaf arrowhead fragments, serrated flakes and a carved bone phallus. The fauna comprises long-horned ox, pig, sheep and roe deer.

Lewes Museum. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 33-35; lxxii, 100-149.

Whitehawk Camp, Brighton.

Causewayed camp partially excavated, producing large quantities of pottery. Forms represented are A, C, D, EF, G and J, form G predominating. Coarse lugged pots of form B are absent. All bases round, rims thickened or flattened, some hooked over but simple in type. Lugs usually occur on the shoulders and are of types a2, b2, b3 and b4 (one ex.). Decoration is usually above the shoulder and includes incised lines in panels, either vertical or horizontal, some possibly done with a comb, and oblique strokes on rims and shoulders. Finger-tip fluting occurs as do perforations or pits below the rim, made both before and after baking. Finger-nail marks and triangular notches also occur. Associated artifacts include chalk cups, saddle-querns, a *petit tranche* leaf and arrowheads, polished and rechipped thin butted celt fragments, a crescentic implement and serrated flakes. The fauna represented comprised long-horned ox, pig, goat and deer.

Brighton Museum.

Suss. Arch. Coll. lxxi, 57-96.

WIGHT, ISLE OF.

Niton.

In mound of round barrow which covered a primary beaker interment. Fragments of a large spoon of 'thumb' type of hard, heavy reddish ware with smoothed surface. Associated with mixed sherds, including fragments of Peterborough ware, all presumably from an adjacent open settlement.

Private collection.

Information from Mr. G. C. Dunning.

Redcliffe, near Sandown.

Occupation floor. A small fragment with thickened rim projecting slightly outwards and with widely spaced finger-nail impressions on its edge; below are other finger-nail markings. Coarse brownish red ware with flint grits. Associated with flint industry of early Neolithic type.

Private collection.

Proc. Hants. Field Club, x, 33.

WILTSHIRE.

Knap Hill Camp.

Causewayed camp partially excavated. Pottery is very fragmentary and only form A can be recognised. No flat bases, rims simple thickenings or flat-topped. Lugs of types a2, b1. Decoration confined to diagonal strokes on rim and finger-nail marks below, on top and inside rim of one small bowl. Associated artifacts comprise worked flints. Fauna includes long-horned ox. Beaker fragments were found in the upper levels of the ditch, distinct from the Neolithic pottery, which occurred near the bottom.

Devizes Museum.

Wilts. Arch. Mag. xxxvii, 61.

Kingston Deverill.

Primary interment in a round barrow. The pot was found on a knob of chalk left in the centre of the barrow with burnt bones in and around it. It is of form J, with two handles (c2) and two lugs (a3) projecting from the rim $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, of thick, heavy, sooty black ware.

Devizes Museum.

Ancient Wilts South, 45.

Lanhill, long barrow.

Chamber on south side of barrow. Pottery fragments of two types found with human remains. Majority are coarse sherds, all probably from a small pot with round base and diameter of about 6 in. Rim straight or very slightly turned over, ware reddish brown, coarse and mixed with pounded shell. Second type represented by few very small fragments of thin, fine red ware with tooled exterior. The one complete skull found was dolichocephalic and Beddoe considered all the bones to be of "typically Neolithic" people.

Devizes Museum.

Wilts Arch. Mag. xxxvi, 300.

Norton Bavant, long barrow.

Pot found with primary interments in an 'unchambered' barrow. It is of form C, with two lugs of type a3. It is of brownish red ware, with a hard, smooth surface and shell in the paste. It was associated with 18 skeletons and a round flint nodule. Present paper Fig. 5.

British Museum.

Arch. xlii, 195.

Robin Hood's Ball.

Causewayed camp. From a section of the inner ditch cut in making a rifle range fragments of pottery similar to that from the bottom of the Windmill Hill ditches were found, with worked flints.

Private collection. *Earthworks Committee Report*, 1929, 18,
and information from Mr. A. Keiller.

Tinhead, long barrow.

At the east end were found traces of human remains and fragments of plain pottery of similar fabric to the Norton Bavant bowl.

British Museum. *Arch.* xlii, 194-5.

Wexcombe, long barrow.

Fragments of pottery found strewn over the old ground level near the south end of the barrow. Hard reddish sandy ware with large flint grits. One rim fragment has a straight flat-topped lip.

Devizes and Newbury Museums. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxxii, 91.

Windmill Hill, near Avebury.

Causewayed camp partially excavated 1925-9, producing large quantities of pottery of all the Neolithic phases. General description of wares on pp. 82-5, the lower levels yield, in addition to normal form of A1 and A2, a type with a groove made with the thumb just below the rim. Form G is absent. Decoration is restrained and typical of the earlier wares. Associated artifacts include chalk carvings, one a phallus; saddle-querns; leaf and *petit tranchet* arrowheads; polished axes of flint and foreign stones; abundant flint industry with normal scraper, etc., forms. Bone tools include antler combs and a burnisher with polished edge. Fauna includes long-horned ox, goat, dog, etc. (Pl. i.)

Alex. Keiller Museum.

Midland Province and Ireland.

ANGLESEY.

Holyhead, round barrow near.

In a Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn was found a small bowl 3 in. high and 4½ in. diam., of form GH, ornamented all over with zones of incised zigzags, with a similar zone inside the lip. The type is Neolithic although the ornament and associations are Bronze Age.

British Museum. *Arch. Camb.* 3rd S., xiv, 225.

Pant y Saer, chambered cairn near Tyn-y-gongl.

Fragments of pottery representing two pots with out-turned rims. One is possibly of form A. Brownish smooth ware. Associated with human and animal bones and a fragment of beaker.

Information from Mr. Lindsay Scott.

CUMBERLAND.

Ehenside Tarn (or Gibb Tarn), near St. Bees.

Lacustrine dwellings on edge of tarn consisting of hearths, etc., with the well-known series of wooden axe-hafts and other objects. Pottery comprises a large portion of a bowl of form G, of gritty black ware; fragments of at least two bowls of form H or J, of burnished black ware; and a decorated thick shoulder fragment with two lines of stamped ornament, probably bird bone. Present paper p. 96.

British Museum.

Arch. xliv, 273.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Capel Garmon, chambered long cairn.

Everted rim fragment of blackish ware with pitted surface, diam. about 6 in. Associated with beaker fragments. (Type A).

National Museum of Wales.

Arch. Camb. lxxxii, 24-39.

DERBYSHIRE.

Rains Cave, near Brassington. Habitation site.

Of the pottery found, one vessel was restored, and is of form G with a very high shoulder; the rim is thickened and decorated with transverse incisions. It is about 8½ in. diam. and of reddish coarse paste. With it were found fragments with cord-impressed lines, and two fragments of a vessel with a contracted neck and slight bosses on the swell of the body. The present whereabouts of this pottery is unknown.

Journ. Derby Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc. xi, 39.

MAN, ISLE OF.

Mull Hill Circle

From the circle of cists and passages came a large quantity of pottery. One small pot is of form A with flattened rim, but the predominant type is form G, in many instances with greatly exaggerated shoulders. The rims include simple thickening and rolled types. The decoration includes corrugation of the rim, fluting below the shoulder, grooving inside the lip and what is probably the impression of a fern leaf on one pot below the shoulder.

Manx Museum.

Ant. Journ., April 1932.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Old Bewick.

Small bowl of form AC 'found 300 yards NW. of camp under a stone projecting from face of hill.' (Pencilled note inside.) Coarse black ware.

British Museum (Greenwell Coll.) Present paper, Fig. 7, no. 6.

YORKSHIRE.

Binnington, E.R. Round barrow. (Greenwell's xxxi, ?.)

Fragment of pot of form between C and F, with rolled-over rim, black friable ware. Presumably from Barrow XXXI, although not mentioned in 'British Barrows.'

British Museum.

Present paper, Fig. 10, no. 1.

Cowlam, E.R. Round barrow. (Greenwell's lvii.)

Of the 'large quantities' of 'domestic pottery' found in the mound of this barrow three fragments representing two pots are preserved. One is of form AB with a simple out-turned thickened rim, the other a shallow variety of form A with a hooked rim. Both are of black gritty ware. Leaf arrowheads were found in the barrow, which covered primary interments with beakers. Present paper, Figs. 9, nos. 1-2.

British Museum.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 214-21.

Cowlam, round barrows near, E.R. (Greenwell's l, lii, liii.)

In the mound of each of the three Early Iron Age barrows at Cowlam were found fragments of pottery compared by Greenwell to the Heslerton pot. They cannot now be traced.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 208-13.

Esh's Barrow, near Cowlam, E.R.

A bowl in the Mortimer Coll. is thus labelled, and nothing more is known about it. It is of form A with simple straight rim, hard gritty ware, thick and heavy.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Present paper, Fig. 9, no. 3.

Gatton Wold, round barrow on. (Greenwell's xxiii.)

Pottery fragments, compared by Greenwell with those from Cowlam and Rudstone, were found in a hollow on the old ground surface associated with an inhumation, animal bones and burnt sandstone fragments, and flint chips. Pottery not now traceable.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 167-9.

Garton Slack, round barrow near, E.R. (Mortimer's 81.)

The barrow covered a 'crematorium trench' containing burnt human bones and a primary interment of a female with amputated foot. There was a secondary beaker interment. Pottery fragments were found in and near the 'crematorium.' Two pieces are preserved, one is a rim fragment of a wide-mouthed bowl, of good brownish ware, and the other a similar fragment but with finger-tip fluting inside the lip. Present paper, Fig. 10, no. 3.

Mortimer Coll., Hull. Mortimer, *Forty Years Researches*, 238-41.

Hanging Grimston, long barrow, E.R. (Mortimer's 110.)

In what was probably a dwelling or possibly an excavated chamber under the east end of the barrow were found fragments of two bowls: fragments of two others were found further west. All were

associated with animal bones and charcoal, and a single human femur. Two bowls are preserved, both of form G, of fine, smooth ware with brownish black surface. Present paper, Fig. 8, nos. 1-2.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 102-5.

Hedon Howe, round barrow near Langton, E.R. (Mortimer's 281.)

It contained four rectangular cists arranged symmetrically round a similar cist in the centre. All cists contained human remains and one a leaf arrowhead. The skulls were all dolichocephalic. Scattered through the mound of the barrow were fragments of a wide bowl of form A with a hooked-over rim, of fine, black hard ware. One rim fragment is preserved. Two burials in the mound, one with a beaker and the other with a food-vessel, both appear to be secondary. Present paper, Fig. 10, no. 5.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 346-50.

Heslerton Wold, round barrow on, E.R. (Greenwell's vi.)

Bowl found in a trench-dwelling under the mound of the barrow, which covered an inhumation with a beaker. The wide, shallow form is anomalous, and has a rolled rim. It is of reddish ware with pitted surface and is remarkably light and free from grit. Present paper, Fig. 8, no. 4.

British Museum.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 142-5.

Howe Hill, Duggleby, E.R. Round barrow. (Mortimer's 273.)

This large round barrow covered a central pit containing ten skeletons, above which were eighteen cremations, under the same sealing layer of clay and contemporary with the inhumations. With the skeletons was a bowl of form A with a broad rim with transverse ribbing, some 9 in. wide and 6 in. deep. Associated with it were antler picks, a polished flint adze, a lozenge-shaped arrowhead, a very thin polished flint knife, an antler hammer, bone pins and boars' tusks. The skulls were all hyperdolichocephalic, and Garson considered the skeletons to be 'identical with the Long Barrow people.' The bowl is not now traceable.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 23-42.

Huggate, round barrow near, E.R. (Mortimer's 249.)

Pottery fragments found on the old surface. One piece is preserved and is the upper part of a small bowl of form G, of fine dark ware. The barrow covered a primary interment with a bronze awl. Present paper, Fig. 10, no. 4.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 314-5.

Huggate, round barrow near, E.R. (Mortimer's 254.)

The barrow covered a primary interment with beakers and a bronze awl, and a trench, probably a dwelling, 30 ft. long. This contained pottery fragments. One piece is preserved, of a pot of form C with out-turned rim, of brownish ware. Present paper, Fig. 10, no. 2.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 320-1.

Kemp Howe, near Cowlam, E.R. (Mortimer's 209.)

From the trench-dwelling beneath this round barrow Mortimer recovered sherds which 'belonged to vessels of an almost identical type' with those from under the Hanging Grimston Long Barrow. These sherds are not now traceable.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 336-8; *J.R.A.I.*, 1882, 472-8.

Kilham, long barrow, E.R. (Greenwell's ccxxxiv.)

Under the long barrow and apparently associated with primary interments was found a fragmentary bowl of form G, closely resembling in size and proportions the Hanging Grimston bowls. It is of reddish ware, smooth, with fine grits. Present paper, Fig. 8, no. 3.

British Museum.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 553-6.

Rudstone, round barrow near, E.R. (Greenwell's lxi.)

Fragments of a wide shallow bowl of form A with rolled rim. Greenwell mentions that a very large quantity of similar pottery was found on the old ground level beneath the barrow, associated with leaf arrowheads. The fragments preserved are of gritty coarse red ware. Present paper Fig. 10, no. 6.

British Museum.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 229-32.

Towthorpe, barrow near, E.R. (Mortimer's 18.)

This round barrow covered six crouched skeletons heaped together in the middle on the old surface level. With them were two bowls, one of form A with an out-turned thickened rim, the other of form C with an out-turned rim. The first bowl is of dark grey hard ware and has four or five finger-nail impressions in a vertical line under the rim. The other is of brownish light pitted ware, unornamented. With the bowls and skeletons were six fine lozenge and leaf arrowheads, serrated flakes and three hammerstones. Present paper, Fig. 9, nos. 4-5.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 9-11.

Towthorpe, round barrow near, E.R. (Mortimer's 7.)

A fragment of rim, probably of a wide-mouthed bowl, of brownish pitted ware, is in the Mortimer Coll. from this barrow. It is not mentioned in *Forty Years Researches*.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Weaverthorpe, round barrow near, E.R. (Greenwell's xlvii.)

In the mound of this barrow, which covered no burial and was considered a 'cenotaph' by Greenwell, were found sherds of dark pottery, including two perforated lugs. Flint scrapers were also in the mound. The pottery cannot now be traced.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 201-3.

Weaverthorpe, round barrow near, E.R. (Greenwell's xlii.)

Pottery fragments compared by Greenwell to the Heslerton pot

were found on the old surface with flint flakes and bone fragments. Other similar fragments were in the mound. They cannot now be traced.

Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 192-3.

Willie How Plantation, round barrow in, E.R. (Mortimer's 277.)

Pottery fragments were found in a hollow on the old surface with charcoal, animal bones, etc. Two small rim fragments are preserved with flattened slightly out-turned rim, of light brown pitted ware. The primary interment in the barrow was of a female associated with a jet 'pulley-ring.'

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 340-1.

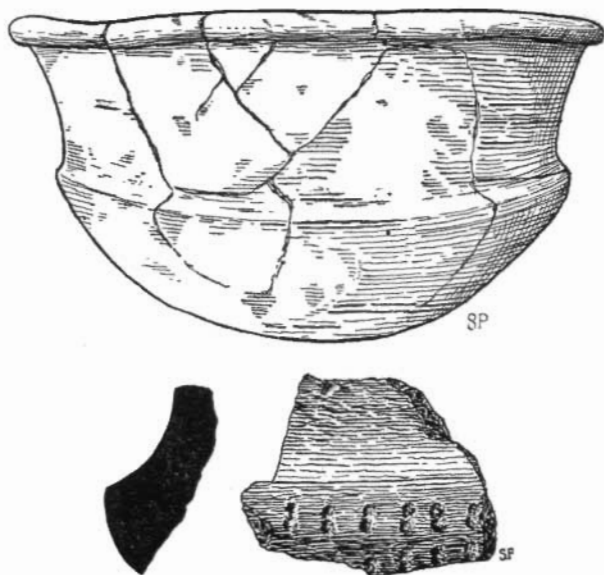


FIG. 22. DUNDNUM (above); EHENSIDE TARN (below) $\frac{1}{2}$
(a, p. 110; b, p. 96.)

SCOTLAND.

For details and references of Scottish sites see J. Graham Callander in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* lxii, 29-98.

IRELAND.

Dunagore Moat, co. Antrim.

In what was probably a chambered cairn with passage was found a small bowl $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, of form A with straight unmoulded lip and covered with triangular stabs in rows. Said to have been associated with flint arrowheads and a stone celt.

National Museum of Ireland.

Abercromby, i, 121-2.

Dundrum, co. Down.

Habitation sites in sandhills. One almost complete bowl is of form G, 7 in. diam. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, of fine, dark brown ware with very small grits. Present paper, Fig. 22. Another pot restored from fragments suggests form B with lugs of type a3.

Journ. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland, xxi, 440; xxiv. 1.

Larne, co. Antrim.

Small pot of form C, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, said to be from Larne.

Belfast Museum.

Abercromby, i, 121.

Larne.

Group of sherds in the Antrim Collection which may have come from a chambered cairn. They include bowls of form J decorated in panels in Peterborough technique of plain and whipped cord and other sherds of more normal Windmill Hill styles. Other Peterborough motifs include straight and curved lines of cord, maggots of plain, whipped and curved cord, and hatched triangles. The sherds show clearly a fusion of the two cultures. Present paper, pp. 108-110. To be published fully.

Ashmolean Museum.

Lislea, Clones, co. Monaghan.

Probably a hut site. Bowl of form C, about 4 in. high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. with simple unmoulded rim slightly inturned, of coarse grey ware. Decorated with horizontal rows of punctures in panels, separated by vertical rows. Associated with two polished greenstone celts, and another pot, now lost. Found 20 ft. below a bog, with burnt material.

National Museum of Ireland. *Journ. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, xxxiv, 271-2.

Portstewart, co. Londonderry.

Sandhill habitation site. Fragments of a bowl of form G about 1 ft. diam. associated with scraper, borer and other flints. Fragment of polished celt found near.

Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. xxv, 197.

PETERBOROUGH WARE

ANNOTATED LIST OF SITES

Southern Province

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Kempston, River Ouse at.

Sherds of typical Peterborough ware, with decoration including curved cord-maggots, comb, reef-knot, and cord chevrons.

Bedford Modern School Museum.

Present paper pp. 122-4
and Fig. 16.

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon, dwelling site near.

In the ditches of the Windmill Hill culture were found two sherds of Peterborough ware. One is an overhanging, steeply-bevelled rim with the outer face decorated with incised zigzags and with a row of strokes on the edge, and the other a worn sherd with curvilinear decoration.

Ashmolean Museum. *Antiq. Journ.* vii, 438-64; viii, 461-77.

Wallingford, River Thames at.

Three bowls of Peterborough ware. The largest is $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. at the mouth. The rim is bevelled, beneath is a hollow neck, and the lower part approaches a conical shape. The rim is decorated for one-third of the circumference with horizontal lines of impressed cord; for two-thirds with zigzags in similar technique. Below the shoulder the body is covered with zones of finger-tip impressions; between the upper zones rough lines have been scored with the finger-nail for one-third of the circumference. The ware is dark brown. The two smaller bowls are both about 6 in. in diam. and 4 in. deep, with bevelled rims, hollow necks and hemispherical bases, and are decorated with zones of pattern of impressed cord, finger-tips and bird-bone markings.

British Museum (large bowl).

Arch. lxii, 352 ff.

Private hands (small bowls).

Antiq. Journ. iv, 127.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Hedsor, River Thames at.

Complete bowl of fine brownish ware, 5 in. high and 7 in. diam., with bevelled rim and hollow neck above the carination. Decoration consists of oblique and zigzag lines of cord impression on the upper part and lines of impressions made with a thong tied in a reef-knot on the lower. (Pl. iv, B.)

British Museum.

Antiq. Journ. i, 316.

DORSET.

Handley Hill, round barrows on.

In the mound of the barrows were found seven fragments of Peterborough ware, associated with other miscellaneous fragments. The rim types are of bevelled and overhanging forms, and one in-bent rim. Decoration comprises maggots made with a comb and with cord, curved maggots in cord, horizontal cord-impressed lines and bird-bone impressions in shallow grooves.

Farnham Museum.

Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations*, iv, 141 ff.

Wor Barrow, long barrow on Handley Down.

In the upper levels of the silting of the ditch were found five fragments of Peterborough ware, including two bevelled rims with hollow necks and shoulders and one inbent rim. Decoration comprised cord impressions in lines and maggots, bird-bone impressions and possibly comb maggots.

Farnham Museum. *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, iv, 99-100.

ESSEX.

Lion Point, near Clacton.

On the Lyonesse surface, associated with beaker and other wares, have been found sherds of typical Peterborough ware. Decoration includes shallow flat-bottomed grooves, cord chevrons, and bird-bone ornament.

Hazzledine Warren Coll.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bown Hill, long barrow, Woodchester.

Miscellaneous fragments from the barrow include a sherd of pottery with two rows of finger-nail markings on the outside and a single row inside. It is probably Peterborough ware.

British Museum. *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*, 85.

Gatcombe Lodge, long barrow.

In a letter from Samuel Lysons to Thurnham is sketched a fragment of pottery with a herringbone ornament on it, from the chamber of this barrow. It may be Peterborough ware.

Long Barrows of the Cotswolds, 16.

Nympsfield, long barrow.

In the chamber were found human skeletons (with dolichocephalic skulls), flint flakes and a fragment of pottery which may have been decorated with maggot pattern.

Long Barrows of the Cotswolds, 120.

Poles Wood South, long barrow.

In the eastern 'horn' of the barrow was found a complete pot, 4 in. high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the mouth, with rounded base, slight shoulder, everted neck and bevelled rim. The decoration consists of oblique incisions on the upper part, and incised herringbones inside the lip, and irregular comb impressions on the lower part. It is of dark ware.

British Museum. *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*, 128.

Salmonsbury Camp, near Bourton-on-the-Water.

Rim fragment of Peterborough ware found in the Main Ditch of the Early Iron Age camp, 1931. It is decorated with chevrons probably made with a finger-nail.

Information from Mr. G. C. Dunning.

HAMPSHIRE. (See also Isle of Wight.)

Christchurch.

Rim fragment of Peterborough ware found in association with beaker.

Herbert Druitt Coll. Information from Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.

Priors Dean.

Casual find. A fragment of Peterborough ware, with rows of triangular bird-bone impressions in furrows. Yellowish brown ware. Private hands.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Orton Longueville, near Peterborough.

From hut sites cut into by gravel digging come sherds of typical Peterborough pottery, including a bevelled rim projecting inside and out, with hollow neck and shoulder below, decorated with incised chevrons and zigzags, also fragments of good black ware with shallow, flat-bottomed grooves and lines of oval impressions, possibly made with a bird bone.

Wyman Abbott Coll.

NORFOLK.

Grimes Graves, flint mines.

Fragments of Peterborough ware ornamented with stabs and whipped cord zigzags found in a 'masked' pit with celts of early forms.

Information from Mr. A. L. Armstrong.

Icklingham.

Pottery from occupation floor with flints, probably Peterborough ware. Forms include two sherds of form similar to form C, Windmill Hill ware, and a bevelled rim, and two fragments showing a hollow neck above a shoulder. One fragment is of a shallow saucer with flat base. Decoration includes pits in the hollow of the neck, lines of cord, sharply incised lines and grooves. The group as a whole is not typically Peterborough ware, but must be classed with it.

British Museum (Sturge Coll.). Present paper, p. 125 and Fig. 17.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Astrop, habitation site at Buston Farm.

The sherds are mainly with overhanging rims, some with pits made with the finger in the slightly hollow neck. Cord lines are frequent, and hatched triangles on one rim recall the Unstan pottery. Finger-nail ornament also occurs.

Ashmolean Museum. *Report Oxford Arch. Soc.*, 1912, 114-8.

Peterborough, site at Fengate.

Large dwelling site. Quantities of pottery of poor quality ware, with abundant decoration in all styles except bird bone. Flat bases not uncommon, and curved designs, often made with fingernail, relatively abundant. Burials found in abandoned huts.

Wyman Abbott Coll. *Arch.* lxii, 358 ff. *Ant. Journ.* ii, 220-35.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Asthall, near barrow at. Hut site.

Two fragments found of very small pot, with corrugated rim with pits in shallow furrow beneath; on lower part lightly incised curved lines and scattered small pits. Another fragment has faint cord-impression lines.

Ashmolean Museum.

Antiq. Journ. ii, 235-6.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Rowberrow Cavern.

Fragment of upper part of bowl of Peterborough type, with everted rim, slight shoulder and hollow neck. Decorated on the edge and inside the rim with maggot chevrons, and also on the shoulder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., about 3 in. high. The soil was disturbed, but beaker fragments were found and a fragment of a polished celt.

Bristol Museum.

Proc. Bristol Spelaeo. Soc. ii, 205.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich, Bramford Road gravel pit.

Casual find of a slightly everted rim decorated inside and out and on the edge with impressed cord design in chevrons.

Ipswich Museum.

Information from Mr. G. Maynard.

SURREY.

Betchworth gravel pit, near Guildford.

Fragment of Peterborough ware with shoulder and hollow neck, decorated below the shoulder with lines of oblique maggots.

Guildford Museum.

Information from Mr. W. J. Hemp.

Croydon, gravel pit near Beddington Lane.

Casual find. Small body fragment with rows of close impressions of a knotted cord.

Antiq. Journ. v, p. 432.

Weybridge, River Thames at.

Fragment of upper part of pot, with rim bevelled outside and inturned inside, decorated with incised zig-zags, internal diameter $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hollow neck below rim with impressed pits, and below on swell of body deep and wide grooves.

Weybridge Museum.

Antiq. Journ. v, 431.

Wisley.

Occupation site with later material. Fragments of at least four pots, two with bevelled rims, one with hollow neck above shoulder. Decoration consists of cord-impressed maggots, simple incised chevrons and probably bird-bone impressions, but all pieces are badly weathered and the pattern blurred.

British Museum.

Antiq. Journ. iv, 40-43.

THAMES NEAR LONDON.

Kew, River Thames at.

Complete bowl 3 in. high and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, flat rim and flattened base. Decorated with zig-zags all over, made with a comb of ten teeth on faint lines previously scored. The decoration continues over the rim and a little way inside. Smooth hard ware with few small flint grits.

British Museum.

Antiq. Journ. iv, 149.

Mortlake, River Thames at.

In addition to the famous bowl, which is decorated with zig-zag cord impressions, there are from this site numerous fragments, including the bowl in Fig. 18, no. 2; with decoration of impressed cord and finger-tip lines, of good black ware, and other sherds representing bowls with zigzags of comb impressions, finger-nail impressions, cord lines and pits below the rim. The finds were associated with beaker.

British and London Museums.

Arch. lxii, 340.
Arch. Journ. lxxxvi.

Putney, River Thames at.

Complete bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, flat rim and flattened base. Decorated with irregular zigzags all over, made with a ten-toothed comb on previously scored lines. The decoration does not continue on or over the rim. Smooth hard ware with a few small flint grits. Closely resembles that from Kew (*v. supra*).

Royal Scottish Museum.

Antiq. Journ. iv, 149.

Wandsworth, River Thames at.

Large fragment of bowl, 7 in. diameter at the mouth and 4 in. high, with small, flat base. The rim is steeply bevelled and is decorated with irregular chevrons of cord maggots inside and out. Below is a slight hollow with a row of impressed pits and a line of diagonal strokes on the shoulder. Below this the body is covered with irregular curves in stab-and-drag technique, retaining traces of white filling.

Brentford Public Library (Layton Coll.).

Arch. lxix, 10.

WIGHT, ISLE OF

Niton.

In mound of round barrow which covered a primary beaker interment. Fragments of pottery including two rim fragments of black soapy ware with grits in the paste. One rim is bevelled with a slight hollow neck below and is decorated with maggot pattern, probably made with a stamp, and 'goose-digit' impressions made with a bird bone. Inside are two lines of cord impressions. The other fragment has cord impressions. Other fragments of probably the same date from the mound have lines of impressed cord and finger-nail impressions, and one has short pseudo-cord strokes, perhaps made with a bird bone. Associated with spoon fragment of Windmill Hill class.

Information from Mr. G. C. Dunning.

Ryde.

Probably casual finds—no details. Three fragments probably all to be assigned to this class. One is of pale reddish ware with two lines of impressions of a bird bone forming a 'figure-of-eight' pattern, another has a raised fillet and is of similar ware, and the last is of dark ware with two deeply incised lines.

Carisbrook Castle Museum.

Information from
Mr. G. C. Dunning.

WILTSHIRE.

Avebury Circle, the ditch of.

Peterborough pottery associated with beaker was found in the sections cut by Mr. H. St. George Gray in 1909-22. Full publication is promised shortly.

Devizes Museum.

Information from Mr. Gray.

Easton Down, Winterslow.

Open settlement with pit-dwellings of beaker culture. A few sherds of Peterborough pottery have been found associated with beaker fragments in the huts, decorated with maggot pattern and with bird-bone impressions. One maggot decorated pot is unique in having possible slight lugs. It has a flattened and slightly in-turned rim. Associated artifacts in addition to beaker fragments include a leaf arrowhead, thumb scrapers and other flints, and a polished flint knife. The fauna comprises a small ox (*B. longifrons*), sheep and pig.

Wilts Arch. Mag. xlv, 366-72, and
information from Dr. J. F. S. Stone.

Overton Hill, stone and wood circles on.

The site near Avebury known as 'The Sanctuary' yielded mixed sherds including Beaker and Peterborough wares. The latter comprise small fragments with impressed cord and maggot ornament and one fragment with bird-bone impressions. Other sherds with rows of punctured dots and possible comb impressions on a flat-

topped rim are not easy to classify, but may be Peterborough. A sherd of plain ware suggests a Windmill Hill type of form C. A burial with a Type B beaker on the site had a dolichocephalic skull.

Devizes Museum.

Wilts. Arch. Mag. xlv, 300-35.

West Kennet long barrow.

In the chamber were found large quantities of pottery. The types represented are mainly shouldered bowls with bevelled rims and hollow neck-moulding. One small flat-bottomed saucer with perforations in the base and side was found. Decoration is abundant and comprises lines, maggots, both straight and slightly curved, in cord impressions; maggots made with a comb and possibly with *cardium* shell; impressions with bird bones (very abundant); oblique and intersecting incised lines; shallow grooving; pointed and circular stabs; finger-nail and finger-tip impressions and pits below the rim. The pottery was associated with beaker fragments and human skeletons (with dolichocephalic skulls). Other artifacts include numerous worked flints—serrated flakes, scrapers with polished edges, etc.—and a shale bead.

Devizes and British Museums.

Arch. xxxvii, 405-21; *The*

Pottery from . . . West Kennet. M. E. Cunningham, 1927.

Windmill Hill, causewayed camp on.

The site of the earlier culture was re-occupied by makers of Peterborough ware after it had been abandoned. All normal forms are found, including abundant bird-bone ornament. The stratification shows that the ware slightly antedates the beaker on this site, but persisted as a contemporary.

Alex. Keiller Museum.

Northern Province

ANGLESEY.

Llanedwen, chambered cairn of Bryn yr hen bobl.

Fragments of smooth black pottery with whipped cord maggot ornament were found in the disturbed material in the chamber associated with undecorated sherds and human bones.

Information from Mr. W. J. Hemp.

DERBYSHIRE.

Arbor Low, round barrow near.

Of two pots found in a cist with cremated human bones one appears to be of degenerate Peterborough type, with a bevelled rim with deep hollow neck moulding below. The base was prob-

ably round, the modern flat plaster base being without warrant. On the inside of the rim are lines made with the finger-nail, and on the outside zigzags of maggots made with impressed whipped cord. Below the shoulder these maggots continue in zones. With this pot was found a cup-shaped vessel with flat base, decorated with haphazard triangular impressions.

Sheffield Museum.

Bateman, *Vestiges*, pp. 64-6.

Five Wells, chambered round barrow, Taddington.

Two fragments of pottery found in the chamber. One is probably the upper part of a round-based bowl, with a slight hollow below the small, steeply-bevelled rim. On the rim are close horizontal lines of comb impressions, zigzags of the same were in the hollow below, and irregular vertical lines continued down the side. The other fragment is a small, simple, unmoulded rim.

Reliq. & Ill. Arch., NS. vii, 229-42.

High Wheeldon Cave, near Buxton.

Inhabited cave. Sherds associated with beaker, and include bird-bone and finger-nail ornament, and zigzag incisions.

Manchester Museum.

To be published fully.

Information from Dr. Wilfrid Jackson.

FLINTSHIRE.

Gop Cave.

Part of the cave had been walled off to serve as a burial chamber and contained 14 skeletons and fragments of pottery which may be of Peterborough type. One bevelled rim has incised herringbone pattern inside and out, another fragment has impressions probably of a bird bone in horizontal grooves, and a third has lines of cord. Associated with two jet 'sliders.'

Manchester Museum (one fragment). *Arch. Journ.* lviii, 322-41.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Scunthorpe

Open habitation site on Risby Warren has yielded sherds of Peterborough ware including a rim decorated inside and out with whipped cord maggots, and other sherds with heavy finger-nail and stab-and-drag decoration.

Information from Mr. A. L. Armstrong.

West Keal, near Spilsby.

A site occupied throughout all periods from the mesolithic onwards, and with Peterborough culture attested by a sherd of rim with finger-nail incisions on edge and on inside.

Information from Mr. C. W. Phillips.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Ford Castle, probably found near.

Large fragment of the upper part of a conical bowl with flattened rim projecting slightly inside and out. The outer edge is flattened and is decorated with herring bone incisions. The top of the rim has concentric semi circles of cord impression. The slight hollow neck is plain, and on the shoulder are two lines of impressed cord, below which diagonal lines of cord run down the side. Good brownish red ware. (Fig. 23 and Pl. iv, A.)

British Museum.

Present paper, p. 113.

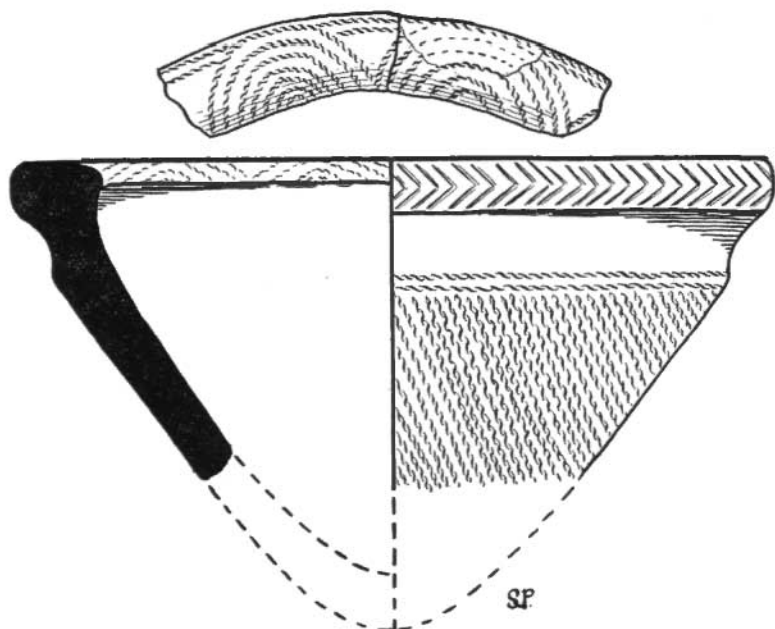


FIG. 23. FORD CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND. $\frac{1}{2}$
(p. 113.)

Ford Castle, probably found near.

Large fragment of the upper part of a large, heavy pot with rounded rim and slight hollow neck below. The rim is decorated with slightly curved oblique lines of cord impressions set close together; the neck is plain, and the body covered with oblique short strokes made with a blunt point and not arranged in any order. Hard red ware.

British Museum.

Present paper, Fig. 18.

YORKSHIRE.

Acklam Wold, barrow on, E.R. (Mortimer's 211.)

In a hollow in the old ground surface near the central grave (containing an inhumation with a food vessel) was found a fragmentary bowl of which one fragment survives. It has an inbent rim decorated on its edge with incised cross lines, and on the outside triple arches of cord pattern above a single line of cord impression. It was associated with animal bones and an antler 'palm,' perhaps used as a rake.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 93.

Aldro, barrow near, E.R. (Mortimer's 30.)

In the old ground surface under a round barrow was found a hollow containing two fragments of pottery of abnormal type and possibly a variety of Peterborough ware. One was the base of a small pot with flat base and finger-nail impressions, the other a rim fragment with flattened top, projecting inside and out, with incised herring bone on the top and haphazard chevrons and horizontal lines on the inside. There are a few diagonal strokes below the rim on the exterior. Burnt wood and hazel-nuts and half a jet bead were found with the sherds, but no bones. Nothing else was found in the barrow.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 68.

Gill's Farm, round barrow near, Thixendale, E.R. (Mortimer's 20.)

In the mound of this barrow which covered an inhumation with a food vessel were found two fragments of rims which may possibly be of Peterborough ware, decorated with blurred impressions of cord and possibly bird-bones.

Mortimer Coll., Hull.

Mortimer, *Forty Years*, 176-7.