

PREHISTORIC BRITAIN IN 1935

A REVIEW OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

By JACQUETTA HAWKES AND CHRISTOPHER HAWKES

In offering yet again a review of the periodical literature of the year dealing with Prehistoric Britain, we should perhaps again emphasize the object which we have had in mind. It is to combine notices of all the papers published into a connected review, classified according to period and subject, which may go some way towards making the abundant and varied material contained in them intelligible as a whole. While the 'Notes on Excavations' published in the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* give advance news of excavators' results from all over the British Isles, and while the *Reports of the Research Committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies* continue to record both discoveries and publications topographically and bibliographically, we continue to feel that there may be need of something in addition with this rather wider scope. For the many periodicals which are sent for review or in exchange for this *Journal* we express grateful acknowledgment.

The abbreviations used are those in common use; a table of equivalents was given at the beginning of the 1931-2 Review (*Arch. Journ.* LXXXIX, 275). We have only to add that *P.S.A. Scot.* LXIX will not appear until too late for inclusion, and we have therefore only been able to review those papers in vol. LXVIII which we were not able, from advance offprints, to notice last year. Vol. LXIX will, in fact, count as for 1936, not 1935.

General and Regional Surveys.—The first presidential address delivered to the Prehistoric Society since it has dropped 'of East Anglia' from its title, and with it all implications of limited scope, was fittingly dedicated by Professor Gordon Childe to a broad survey of the principal developments and tendencies in prehistoric studies to-day, with suggestions for their future guidance (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 1-15). He lays stress on prehistory's recent escape from the naturalist's purely evolutionary approach, the cause of much misapprehension in the past, and its advance to a cultural and historic outlook which can take into consideration the time-lags in human material development. Such lags make it essential to modify our terminology: many names, such as the familiar 'Neolithic,' which were once used to denote exact periods of time are now better used to imply states of cultural development, and should in the future be employed in this sense alone. Professor Childe also suggests that

too much attention is at present being devoted to the tracing of migrational movements at the expense of economic and social aspects ; by providing a functional conception of culture archaeology can enrich as well as prolong history.

Among English regional surveys Mr. J. B. Calkin's account of the Bournemouth Region in the Bronze Age should not be overlooked (*Trans. Bournemouth Nat. Sc. Soc.*, 1935) ; of particular interest is the motley group of beakers, all from flat graves, and the rich Deverel-Rimbury material. Messrs. A. Raistrick and G. Bennett Gibbs have contributed a study of the prehistoric settlement of Northumberland and Durham to *Trans. Northern Naturalists' Union* 1, 3, pp. 187-99 ; the Tardenoisian first-comers are most thoroughly treated, but the whole prehistoric period is roughly sketched in against its geographical background.

The Committee for Prehistoric Studies of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society has made considerable progress ; Miss M. C. Fair in *P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 149-50, describes a survey of west Cumberland, a region which she believes to appear archaeologically poor largely through lack of investigation, while in the Society's *Transactions* xxxv, pp. 170-81, Dr. Spence has been responsible for compiling the Committee's first Report ; it contains notes on a very large number of past finds, classified under parishes, and can best be regarded as a first supplement to the inventories of the late Mr. Collingwood, published in vols. xxiii and xxv of the *Transactions*. In *Norfolk Arch.* 25, pp. 354-67, Mr. Rainbird Clarke gives a general survey of Markshall, Norfolk, from Lower Palaeolithic to medieval times. For Wales Mr. H. Noel Jerman discusses Bronze Age conditions in Montgomeryshire (*Montgom. Colls.* xlv, pp. 57-76), his arguments being based on material published by John Ward in an article reviewed in these pages last year. Mr. Jerman is able to make additions and emendations to the barrows shown by the Ordnance Survey, but his main concern is with prehistoric routes of communication ; he includes a useful if somewhat unpleasant looking distribution map.

A small island provides a tempting field for a regional survey, and it is not surprising that Dr. Grahame Clark has turned his attention to so interesting a subject as the Isle of Man (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 70-92). Owing to its geographical position Man has been influenced alike from England, Scotland and Ireland, and this fact forms the basis of its archaeology ; at one period, between the end of the Late Bronze Age and the appearance of the first ogham stones, the island seems to have lost external contacts and to have developed a peculiar local culture to which Dr. Clark has given the excellent name of Ultimate Bronze Age. A list of English and Scottish food vessels showing the false relief technique in their decoration is added to this survey.

Finishing the passage of the Irish Sea, Mr. Estyn Evans' summary of recent work in Northern Ireland demands attention (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 2, 165-73) ; it presents a most encouraging picture of the progress being made in the region, particularly of the revolutionary

development in the understanding of the megalithic period. Professor R. A. S. Macalister reports *ibid.* 205-8, on recent excavations in the Irish Free State, especially on the further activities of the Committee for Quaternary Research; the extent and importance of the present excavation programme in the Free State require no further emphasis.

In his 'Notes on Irish Sandhills' (*J.R.S.A.I.* LXV, 2, pp. 231 ff.) the Rev. L. M. Hewson describes and illustrates a wide variety of finds from several sites in Derry and Antrim.

A. PALAEOLOGIC AND MESOLITHIC PERIODS

Lower and Middle Palaeolithic.—Dr. A. Tindell Hopwood in 'Fossil Elephants and Man' (*Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XLVI, 1, pp. 46-60) accepts the faunal definition of the Pleistocene, recently revived by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey but of much older conception, which allows the opening of the period to be marked by the first appearance of *Bos*, *Elephas* and *Equus*. He goes on to apply this criterion to the dating of all the major early human fossils from Europe and Asia; in the particular case of Piltdown he believes the human material to be contemporary with the earlier Group A fauna contained in the gravel, but this Group A he refers to the early Pleistocene not as hitherto to the Pliocene, for it includes, as well as hippopotamus and mastodon, remains of a species of elephant very near to *E. planifrons* which is known from the lower Pleistocene of the Pinjor horizon of India and also from East Anglia. This Group A fauna of Piltdown he correlates with the Suffolk Bone Bed at the base of the Red Crag, and hence the subsequent Cromer Forest Bed series falls into beginning of the *middle* Pleistocene. Mr. Reid Moir (letter, *Man*, Dec. 1935, no. 211) protests against thus calling the Cromer Forest Bed series middle Pleistocene and refuses to admit that the adjustment is in fact only a question of nomenclature; he emphasizes the divisions within the Forest series and suggests that nobody knows what fauna is characteristic of these subdivisions individually.

A kind of end-scraper made on a heavy flake and coming from below the Cromer Forest Bed is noted by Mr. J. E. Sainty in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, pp. 56-7. In *Man*, March 1935, no. 43, Mr. Reid Moir briefly describes his classification of the pre-Crag industries of the Suffolk Bone Bed into five chronological groups of which the earliest must be very much more ancient than the Red Crag. He also (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 93-7) republishes the Darmsden flint series, to which a much wider range of types can now be assigned, including both rostro-carinates and rough hand-axes; their date remains very uncertain but Reid Moir favours correlation with a period of change-over from rostro-carinates to hand-axes in pre-Crag times. The gravels in which the Darmsden implements occur may be 'Middle Glacial': they contain a few early Levallois tools.

Messrs. Reid Moir and Burchell (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 2, pp. 119-33) record diminutive flint forms ranging from pre-Crag to late Pleisto-

cene times from horizons in East Anglia, Lincs. and the Thames terraces; they particularly note the Solutrean appearance of one example probably made by 'Acheulean Man' from the 'Middle Glacial' gravels of the first area. This possibility of a connection between the Acheulean and Solutrean is again raised in Reid Moir's description of two Acheulean flake tools from the Thames 100 foot terrace and from the Cogdean Pit, Corfe Mullen, Dorset (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, pp. 74-6).

Those interested in wider Pleistocene correlations should read Dr. F. E. Zeuner's paper in *Geol. Mag.* LXXII, Aug. 1935, pp. 350-376, in which he brings together in a single picture recent work in the Alps, Baltic, and Ukraine, and at the same time they should notice Dr. K. S. Sandford's admonitions against too easy acceptance of world wide correlations, particularly of glacials and pluvials. He points out that whereas in high latitudes pluvials are of interglacial occurrence, in tropical lands glaciations coincide with pluvials in the plains (*Antiquity*, Sept. 1935, pp. 343-7).

Though itself purely geological, palaeolithic workers will appreciate Dr. J. D. Solomon's paper in *Q.J.G.S.* xci, pp. 216-32, dealing with the ill-defined Glacial or Mid-glacial gravels of East Anglia, for which he rehabilitates Prestwich's old name of Westleton. This series he equates with the pebbly high-level gravels of the London area and with the plateau gravels of Berks and Surrey, and he includes within it the Norwich Brickearth, once held to mark a glacial horizon, while the Upper and Arctic Freshwater Beds are distinguished as stratified below the *Leda Myalis* Bed. This sort of work could prove invaluable in providing an independent and un-biassed geological setting for the problems of palaeolithic man in East Anglia.

The sequence of the Farnham terrace gravels has been the subject of some controversy. As a sequel to the note on these gravels published in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv and noticed by us last year, Major Wade describes (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, p. 57) finds from the terrace north of St. Peter's, Wrecclesham and 112 feet above the Wey—an Acheul ovate from the base on the Lower Greensand, a Micoquian hand-axe from the middle, and a High Lodge scraper from the 'boulder clay' 2 feet below the surface. Mr. H. Bury (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 60-9) replying to the general opinions expressed by Major Wade and Mr. Reginald Smith in these notes in the *Journal*, cannot agree with their view that the two upper Farnham terraces are not river terraces but 'contorted drift.' He shows that both these terraces are really stratified although affected by frost action near the surface, and furthermore that a distinction of date can be proved for them: although both yield Acheul III the uppermost terrace alone has large early Acheulean hand-axes, the second containing only the smaller forms of Acheul III and IV and High Lodge flakes.

A find from the 50 foot Farnham terrace, Weydon Pit, which should be mentioned here, is a fine unrolled Clacton III implement with the bulb of percussion removed by chipping from both faces,

published by Mr. W. F. Rankine in *P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 148-9. He also records Pleistocene mollusca from the same terrace in the Junction Pit that indicates cold boreal conditions and is evidently to be equated with the Ponders End deposits.

Several hand-axes and a Levallois flake from the Test gravels on Luzborough Hill, Romsey, Hants., are noted in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 2, pp. 193-4, and *ibid.*, 3, pp. 343-4, two others from the surface at Mr. Mark Britton's farm, Rowridge, Halberton, Devon, and a third of cherty flint from the river drift gravels at Pixham Mill House, Dorking, Surrey. Mr. J. E. Sainty has found an Acheulean hand-axe on the beach at Overstrand, near Cromer, Norfolk (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, pp. 73-4), and three Combe Capelle hand-axes in the same county, from Mousehold Heath, Great Melton, and South Acre (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 98-100).

A Levalloisian faceted-butt flake comes from a gravel pit at Enborne Gate, Newbury (*Newbury Dist. F.C.* vii, 3, p. 185), and Miss Mary Nicol records the first representatives of the culture from west of Southampton and the Test valley gravels: three flakes from the Broom Pit, Chard, Devon, two of which are probably Levallois III, and the third Levallois I-II, much rolled and presumably derived from an older level than its find-place just above the Acheulean horizon (*Proc. Devon Arch. Expl. Soc.* II, 2, pp. 120-3).

For the Thames terraces Mr. R. H. Chandler in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XLVI, 1, pp. 43-4, gives a general account of progress in Clactonian researches and notes the collection of hundreds of Clacton I and II implements from Barnfield and Rickson's Pits, Swanscombe; another loam has been recognised above the Upper Gravel in Barnfield, making the third and uppermost loam. Mr. Burchell (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 345-6) publishes two rostrate Acheulean hand-axes from the 100-foot terrace from the Barnfield and Barrack Pits, but of greater importance is his contribution on later deposits. Beginning (*Geol. Mag.* LXXII, July, pp. 327-331) in Lincolnshire he shows that the Kirmington Estuarine series, banked against the Cannon-Shot Gravel, should be the equivalent of the Crayford Brickearth, which, however, is essentially different from the Crayford Gravel Terrace. These two Crayford deposits are indeed separated by a glacial episode, pursued in a further paper (*ibid.* pp. 90-1) where he claims the existence of a new Coombe Rock. This is found among the deposits in the Channel which cuts through the old Coombe Rock sealing Baker's Hole at Northfleet, and it contains Levallois ('Middle Mousterian') material derived from the floor at the bottom of the Channel. This new Coombe Rock in fact may supply a need recently felt by archaeologists—a glacial deposit between the old Coombe Rock and the Trail to represent the Wurm I glaciation. Further evidence is cited from the Portsmouth and Bristol districts.

Upper Palaeolithic.—In *Man*, Feb., 1935, no. 25, Messrs. Reid Moir and Burchell demonstrate with 25 comparable pairs of motifs that simple ornamental designs are common to the upper palaeolithic and bronze age; the palaeolithic motifs are chosen from various

cultures and materials, the bronze age examples all from British ceramics. In a subsequent part (June, no. 92) Mr. L. H. Wells is able to supply further equally relevant parallels from the decoration of modern Bantu pottery, while in the same part (no. 89) Mr. Reid Moir once more states his evidence in favour of the recognition of palaeolithic pottery.

An ivory point resembling Magdalenian forms was recovered in 1875 from a railway cutting near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, and is now published by Reid Moir in *Antiq. Journ.*, 2, p. 196.

Two cave excavation reports deserve attention. In Wales, Messrs. W. F. Grimes and L. F. Cowley for the National Museum give an account of early and recent investigations in Coygan Cave, Llansadurnin, Carmarthenshire (*Arch. Camb.* xc, 1, pp. 95-111). Primarily a hyaena den, traces of human occupation in it are very rare; a few rough chert tools are described as Mousterian and found to be similar to the 'Mousterian' of Kent's Cavern, Torquay, and there is a slightly shouldered point of Upper Palaeolithic appearance. In Ireland Mr. H. L. Movius' excavations in Kilgreany Cave, co. Waterford, have suggested that the skeleton of 'Kilgreany Man' is probably of neolithic date (see p. 342, below), and shown that the interesting late Pleistocene fauna is unstratified, occurring side by side with much later material (*J.R.S.A.I.* lxxv, 2, pp. 254-96).

Mesolithic.—Very much less attention has been devoted to this one-time Cinderella of prehistoric periods during 1935 than we were able to record for the previous year; possibly this may be regarded as an anticipatory lull before the publication of Dr. Grahame Clark's comprehensive book early in 1936.

In the Fenland Research Committee's excavations at Peacock's Farm, Cambs., to be more fully described in the Neolithic section below, a Tardenoisian industry was detected on the roddon with a scatter in a conspicuous black band of high sand content running through the centre of the lower peat. Pollen analysis proved beyond question that this level coincided with the Boreal-Atlantic transition period marked by a sharp decline in pine and increase in alder—further useful evidence for the work of cultural and climatic correlation which of late has made such great progress (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 284-319). Another fenland site which seems to have had a very similar history to that at Peacock's farm has been explored by Mr. C. S. Leaf (*Proc. Cambridge Ant. Soc.*, 1935, pp. 106-27) at Haylands' House, Mildenhall Fen; a single geometric microlith suggests Tardenoisian occupation (see also below, p. 341).

Two minor Sussex sites have been recorded. One, a rock shelter formed by an exposure of Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand in Tilgate Wood, Balcombe parish, yielded to Mr. M. Holland (*Sussex Notes & Queries* v, 6, p. 185), a microlithic industry assignable to the Mid-Sussex Tardenoisian; this shelter has been wrongly recorded by Dr. Clark in *P.P.S.* vii as falling within the parish of Ardingly. The second site is at Playden, near Rye, where a few microliths and an end-of-celt flake almost certainly antedate the Bronze Age settlement to be noticed below (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 2, pp. 152-164). There

are several Mesolithic notes for northern areas. In Durham, F. and G. Coupland (*P.P.S.*, 1935, p. 154) report Tardenoisian microliths from a cliff site near Whitburn, some of which show signs of re-chipping, perhaps in the Bronze Age, while inland near Stanhope in Weardale, somewhat indeterminate flints have been found which may be related to this Durham Coast Mesolithic (A. H. Shorter in *P.S.A. Newcastle*, 4th series, VII, 1, pp. 27-31). A Tardenoisian blade from Holy Island and an Early Tardenoisian point from Scrog Hill, Dunstanburgh, Northumberland, are noted in the same *Proceedings* VII, 3, pp. 89-90. In the *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* CXXVI, pp. 170-1, there are some very poor sketches of flints discovered by Mr. J. W. Walker from the Calder valley between Sardal Castle and Portobello House, and recognised as Mesolithic by R. G. Smith and Francis Buckley.

Finally, in Wales a pick showing the tranchet technique has been found at Burton, Pembrokeshire (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* VIII, 1, pp. 95-6); this is the third of its kind from the county, one of the others coming from the well-known Mesolithic site of Nab Head, St. Bride's.

B. NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

Neolithic Settlements and Pottery.—The excavations carried out on behalf of the Fenland Research Committee under the direction of Dr. Grahame Clark at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, Cambs., had results of exceptional importance for the study of this period (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 284-319). A series of pits was sunk down the slope of the same roddon of the Little Ouse bordering the previously investigated site nearby at Plantation Farm (*Antiq. Journ.* XIII, 3); the lowest, extending the edge of the roddon, reached a depth of 17 feet and gave a clear section through the upper peat, 7 feet of buttery clay and 6 feet of lower peat. The detection of a Tardenoisian industry extending into the lower peat at a level corresponding to the Boreal-Atlantic transition period has just been mentioned above; an occupation distinguished by Neolithic A1 pottery spread out from the roddon into the lower peat at a level about two feet below its surface and about the same height above the Tardenoisian horizon. This is not only the first find of Neolithic A in the fenland area and the first in a post-glacial peat bed: its stratigraphical position is of the greatest chronological significance; an Early Bronze Age level (see p. 347, below) lay at the base of the upper peat and was therefore separated from the Neolithic A by no less than 7 feet of buttery clay and two of lower peat. The exact implications of this cannot be understood until the rate of deposition of the clay is better known, but it is certainly suggestive of a very early date for Neolithic A in the Fens. A second fenland discovery of Neolithic A pottery has followed upon this first. In trenching across the top of a peat-covered sandhill near Hayland House, Mildenhall Fen, Mr. C. S. Leaf had the good luck to recover a very fine Neolithic A2 decorated bowl in a position

in the sand which is not very clear. Subsequent exploration discovered several more plain neolithic sherds and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. This sandhill was also occupied in Mesolithic (see above) and Early Bronze Age times, but as no excavation has been carried through the surrounding peat and clay, no climatic or other correlations have been obtained, and stratigraphy is inevitably almost non-existent, although Mr. Leaf thought that the neolithic finds tended to be at a level which he took to be an old land surface, while the Bronze Age material was mostly in the upper six inches of sand (*Proc. Cambridge Ant. Soc.*, 1935, pp. 106-27).

Another record of Neolithic A in an area where it was hitherto unknown is made by Miss N. Newbigin in *P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 155-6 (also *Arch. Aeliana*⁴ XII, pp. 148-157); she has detected large quantities of A pottery, mostly carinated bowls of Piggott's forms F, FJ, and G, among the material excavated by Greenwell in his barrow CXXXVIII at Broom Ridge, Ford, Northumberland, a site 120 miles from the nearest recorded eastern finds of Neolithic A in the Yorkshire Wolds and 100 miles from Ehen-side to the south-west.

An unexpected discovery during the excavations at Maiden Castle, Dorchester (see pps. 356, 357, 359 below), has been the existence of a neolithic camp of the usual interrupted ditch type (Dr. Wheeler in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 266-7) occupying the eastern end of the hilltop. The pits opened have yielded Neolithic A1 pottery comparable with that from Hembury, and a representative group of flints including an adze, axes, and a *petit-tranchet* derivative, form F.

A good bowl of this ware, reported by Mr. C. W. Phillips in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, p. 347, was found during gravel digging at Great Ponton, Grantham, Lincs., where it was associated with a serrated flint flake; it has affinities with Abingdon forms.

A clay spoon which falls halfway between the Hassocks and Nether Swell types of Neolithic A spoon is noted by Stuart Piggott from Ightham, Kent; it has recently been acquired by Maidstone Museum (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 150-1). Two barrows, Iron Age to Roman in date, excavated by Mr. H. J. Peake and others on Churn Plain, Blewbury, Berks., contained and covered earlier pottery, including sherds both of Neolithic A and B ware (*Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, pp. 168-9), while a probably Iron Age mound known as Totney Hill, Kingsdown, Box, Wilts., similarly contained neolithic admixture; here all the sherds were Neolithic B with maggot ornament (A. Shaw Mellor in *Wilts Arch. & N. H. Mag.* XLVII, 163, pp. 169-76).

Prof. Childe has contributed an important note on neolithic ceramics in Ireland and their Scottish relationships to the *J.R.S.A.I.* LXV, 2, pp. 320-24. In reporting on some sherds from Carn R2, Slieve Na Caillighe, he emphasizes the distinction between the pure Orkney Unstan-type Neolithic A pottery and the Hebridean variant (e.g. Eilean an Tighe, N. Uist) which has slight leanings towards the Beacharra group; the Slieve na Caillighe sherds he finds to be intermediate between the two, but definitely of Unstan type. In Scotland Beacharra ware is typical of the segmented cists and Unstan

of the passage graves ; as proof of the wider significance of Scottish correlations, it is therefore satisfactory that these sherds should come from a passage grave while Mr. Estyn Evans has found Becharra in Irish segmented cists. Prof. Childe suggests that in south-west Scotland and Ireland it is these Unstan and Becharra wares rather than Neolithic B that are ancestral to later Bronze Age forms ; he considers that the moment of their transformation is marked by ' the impact upon native styles of the art of Palmella and La Halliade.'

Mr. Blake Whelan has two notes on Irish neolithic flint types. In *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 4, pp. 465-6, he describes a curved adze from Curran Point, Larne, which is a representative of the Larne Raised Beach industry ; he considers its closest relationship is with a curved tool found on the ' Thames Pick' floor at Lower Halstow, Kent, which like the north-east Irish raised beaches can be assigned to the Mid-Atlantic period. He still refers to early neolithic industries including Larne by the troublesome name ' Campignian,' and in the second note (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 2, pp. 194-5) on a ' cordate hand-axe' from his recently published chalcolithic industry of Rathlin Island, Mr. Whelan reaffirms his belief in a strong ' Mousterian' tradition persisting in the ' Campignian' and particularly conspicuous in this County Antrim culture.

The thorough excavations carried out by Mr. H. L. Movius at Kilgreany Cave Co. Waterford (*J.R.S.A.I.* LXV, 2, pp. 254-296), have been valuable chiefly for removing previous misconceptions. They conclusively proved that the cave deposit has to be regarded as wholly unstratified, pleistocene fauna being inextricably mixed with neolithic and Bronze Age material ; Movius therefore considers it certain that the skeleton, ' Kilgreany Man,' found there by the Bristol Spelaeological Society in 1928, need not be regarded as pleistocene because of apparent association with an early fauna. The earliest human occupation would seem to be one indicated by Neolithic A pottery, and it is to this period that Movius assigns ' Kilgreany Man.'

In *Arch. Camb.*, xc, 2, pp. 189-218, is a study by Mr. T. A. Glenn of the Graig Lwyd axe, its distribution and associated cultures. In his opinion the use of Penmaenmawr stone began locally with people of Neolithic A culture, but its exploitation on a commercial scale was started by Neolithic B people who had pushed into Wales by the Severn Valley route and occupied the coastal region of the north-west ; Graig Lwyd axes in England, particularly Gloucestershire, marking a reflex trade back along their own line of immigration. Whatever view is taken of Mr. Glenn's conclusions his inventory and distribution map should prove very useful to future workers.

Mr. T. W. Parry and Miss Tildesley give an account in *Man*, 1935, nos. 55 and 56, of a remarkable trephined skull dredged up from the sea off the coast at Ovingdean, Sussex. Although the physical type of the skull provides no adequate evidence of date, Mr. Parry argues from analogy that the trephination suggests the neolithic period.

Turning to more general subjects, Mrs. Hawkes, in a brief con-

tribution to a discussion on the neolithic period held by the Prehistoric Society (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 127-29), expressed her disbelief in a direct relationship between one element in the British Neolithic A and the Michelsberg culture of the Rhine; she also emphasized the difference of date between the Cortaillod and Michelsberg cultures which had been suggested as joint ancestors of the Neolithic A.

A comprehensive consideration of neolithic culture as a whole by M. Vayson de Pradenne is included in *Antiquity*, Sept., 1935, pp. 305-10; he envisages such a culture being diffused over the world by a sudden impetus comparable to that which is spreading industrialism throughout the world to-day; modern primitive peoples have failed to progress beyond the initial stage thus inaugurated. It is a stimulating thesis which could provide an extensive field for research carried out on a chronological basis.

Long Barrows and Megaliths.—It is convenient this year to include these two categories under one head as the true nature of their mutual relationship has been the subject of considerable speculation, the most important embodied in two papers by Mr. W. J. Hemp and Mr. Stuart Piggott which were contributed to the Prehistoric Society's discussion-meeting on neolithic problems. Mr. Hemp (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 108-14) is mainly concerned with tracing the pedigree of long barrows and chambered cairns back to a common ancestor in the elongated rock-cut tombs of the Mediterranean; he believes that the long mound began with material excavated from the artificial caves being piled above them, but did not become important until the desire to construct similar tombs in areas where no suitable soft rock was available, necessitated the use of megalithic or drystone building above ground, and hence a protective mound. Concerning megalithic round cairns he is less explicit: while their pedigree is similar to that of the long mounds their form is due to a different funerary ritual derived either from 'a different, but linked, origin,' or from a distinction in the status of the buried persons. Similarly all variations of plan in the megalithic structures themselves are attributed to differentiation in funerary custom as the devotees became widely separated in time and space. Piggott, in his interesting paper (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 115-26) on the relative chronology of English chambered and unchambered (or 'earthen') long barrows, points out that all long barrows are noticeably lacking along the west coast of England and Wales where many megalithic types abound; instead they are concentrated in Glos., Wilts., Somerset-cum-Glamorgan, Sussex, and the Lincolnshire Wolds, their distribution suggesting radiation from a Salisbury Plain centre. It seems therefore that long barrows must be separated from other English megaliths, and if this be allowed, and also that their centre of diffusion was from the Plain rather than from the Cotswold region, it is no longer necessary to accept the old derivation of the earthen from the chambered form. Turning to chronological evidence Piggott finds, inadequate though it is, that it points to the earthen barrows falling early within the Neolithic A culture-period, while the chambered examples of the Cotswolds and north Wiltshire seem to be

rather late within the neolithic period, lasting into beaker times. He tentatively concludes that long-barrows are an integral part of the Neolithic A culture, and that the earthen type is probably earlier than the chambered, the stone chamber being due to contact with megalithic culture in overlap areas. The chief counter arguments to Mr. Piggott's conclusions are perhaps to be found in the Scottish long cairns, and also in the difficulty of finding a convincing independent origin for the long mound idea, but there is much in his favour and it is to be hoped that this paper will be followed up with more detailed work.

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes joining in the debate following this paper (*P.P.S.*, 1935, p. 163) suggested that two main classes of earthen barrows should be distinguished, (a) copies of the chambered megalithic forms and therefore late, Giants Hills, Lincs., being a good example, and (b) the really early (and mainly southern) group, sometimes parallel-sided like Wor Barrow and Thickthorne, Dorset: possibly due to peoples copying the externalities of segmented cists or *allees couvertes*.

Great interest attaches to Mr. C. W. Phillip's re-excavation of the Therfield Heath long barrow, Royston, Herts (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 101-107) as it is the only example within the confines of East Anglia to have been investigated. It was first opened 80 years ago, when two ritual pits and a scarnified interment were discovered; Mr. Phillips made no further finds of note but was able to establish the construction—small continuous surrounding ditch, wide berm, and substantial core of turves.

A new long barrow has been detected at Twinley Farm, Whitchurch, Hants., by means of one of Major Allen's brilliant air photographs; a second photograph of Ram's Hill, Berks., shows inside the Iron Age camp the faint outline of a ring work which may perhaps be a neolithic camp, although there is no sign of interrupted ditches (*Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, pp. 192-4). Another new long barrow, this time of the chambered variety, is reported by Mr. L. V. Grinsell (*Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, p. 191) at the south end of the wood on Westcot Down, near Lambourne, Berks; this adds to his survey of the country's long barrows published in the *Berks. Arch. Journ.* 39, 2, 171-191, as a continuation of his previous valuable work in Sussex and Surrey.

Diverging from the long barrow proper is the oval chambered cairn, a northern outlier of the group centred on Talgarth, known as King Arthur's Stone, Dorstone, Hereford, described by Mr. Hemp in *Arch. Camb.* XC, 2, pp. 288-92; its most remarkable feature is a passage set almost at right angles to the ante- and main chambers.

For Wales Mr. Hemp notes the progress of work at Bryn yr Hen Bobl, Anglesey, confirming the contemporaneity of the terrace and cairn; the finds included Graig Lwyd axes, leaf arrowheads, and Neolithic A pottery (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* VIII, 1, p. 90). In the same *Bulletin*, 4, p. 420, Sir Cyril Fox records a large standing block with associated stones at Brwyno, Glandyfi, Cardiganshire.

Mr. Estyn Evans' general survey of recent archaeological work

in Northern Ireland has already been noticed above, but the megalithic remains are treated in greater detail in his important joint paper with Miss Gaffikin in the *Irish Naturalists' Journ.* v, 10, 'Megaliths and Raths.' This account, a product of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club Survey, immensely increases the number of recognized megalithic monuments, and knowledge of their types and distribution. Satisfactory evidence is found to prove that horned cairns, the predominant form in this area in contrast with the passage-graves under round cairns of the south, antedate the various types of 'dolmen,' all the outcome of degeneration. In conjunction with this paper should be read Mr. H. J. Tempest's notes on cairns recently discovered in Co. Louth (*Co. Louth Arch. Journ.* VIII, 2, pp. 191-2) where the commonest type is still naturally the horned cairn with segmented cist. The importance of this work on the megaliths of north-western Ireland cannot be over emphasized—it completes the picture begun by Professor Childe and others in south-west Scotland.

Shifting to the south an interesting monument, Labbacallee, Co. Cork, is described by Messrs. H. G. Leask and Liam Price in *P.R.I.A.* 43, C, 4; excavation helped to reveal a massively built double-walled long cist of slightly wedge-shaped plan, apparently with a small forecourt and sham entrance; inside the chamber is a septal slab with a rough semicircular bite out of one edge. The authors would derive this tomb from the SOM *allées couvertes* of Northern France, but if this strain is present the wedge form and horned forecourt show it to have been well diluted.

'Henge' Monuments and Stone Circles.—In sumptuous form the publication of Mr. St. George Gray's past excavations at Avebury has appeared in *Archaeologia* 84, pp. 92-162; covering the seasons 1908-14, and 1922, it is illustrated by an immense general plan and numerous fine sections and photographs. Dating evidence depends largely on the rather scanty pottery finds (report by Stuart Piggott); Neolithic B sherds were found under the vallum and in the lowest, rapid, silt of the big ditch, while the only beaker came from the third, mixed, silt. Strictly it seems that this evidence could be used to date the ditch earlier than the Kennett Avenue, but general knowledge of the region supported particularly by such monuments as Windmill Hill camp and the West Kennett long barrow, have swayed the verdict in favour of the Neolithic-Beaker overlap period. It must be added that plano-convex knives (flint report by Dr. Grahame Clark) were found in both the second and third ditch silt.

An account of still earlier excavations at Avebury should not be missed in *Wilts. Arch. and N. H. Mag.*, XLVII, pp. 288-89, where Mr. A. D. Passmore recalls the nineteenth-century activities of Sir Henry Meux; they resulted in the discovery of a cache of deer-horn picks and a few flints—it must be noticed that a broken ripple-flaked object is wrongly described as a *petit tranchet*.

There is always something to be said about Stonehenge: now it is a useful summary and interpretation of the non-marine mollusca and animal remains recovered during the 1920-6 excavations (*Antiq.*

Journ. xv, 4, pp. 432-40). A. S. Kennard reports on the mollusca; he finds that they suggest a climate rather damper than to-day, but still not nearly as damp as that of the Early Bronze Age; the period cannot be earlier than the Middle Bronze, is certainly pre-Roman, and very probably pre-Iron Age. Dr. Jackson is able to make certain distinctions between the fauna contained in the humus and the silt levels of the ditch.

A preliminary report by Dr. Grahame Clark on his excavations at the 'henge' of wood construction just outside Norwich, detected from the air as long ago as 1929, is included in *Antiquity* ix, 36, pp. 465-69. Digging confirmed everything that the air photograph had suggested: a circular outer ditch surrounding an inner horse-shoe ditch, its causeway leading into a second horse-shoe formed of timber uprights. Pottery from the bottom of the inner ditch was of the Essex Coast 'grooved' type, dating the monument roughly to the beaker period. Another famous wood circle of later, Middle Bronze Age, date is recalled by Mr. W. J. Varley's account in *Trans. Lancs. & Cheshire Ant. Soc.* for 1933, pp. 159-162 of the Bleasdale circle; he outlines the vicissitudes which it has suffered since its original discovery thirty-five years ago, and gives a résumé of his previous publications on the subject.

Is it possible that the large horseshoe ditch with an external bank noted by Miss K. S. Hodgson in *Trans. Cumb. & Westmd. Arch. Soc.* xxxv, pp. 77-9, at Broomrigg Plantations, near Ainstable, might prove to be another 'henge'? It seems to deserve further investigation. In this article Miss Hodgson also describes a partially destroyed megalithic circle and several smaller burial circles in the same area, and adds some notes on the neighbouring 'Grey Yaulds' of King Harry's Common. Yet another stone circle is mentioned in these *Transactions*, p. 69; 60 feet in diameter it is apparently, associated with a hollow way in Shap Rural Parish, Westmoreland.

Mr. Kilbride Jones has contributed a highly mathematical paper to *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, pp. 81-96, in which he scorns previous attempts to explain the method by which megalith builders raised large standing stones. His own explanation, based on observations at the Old Keig circle, Aberdeenshire, supposes a simple but ingenious arrangement of the centre of gravity by which half (or rather some much more complicated fraction) of the work is done by the weight of the stone itself. When applied to the uprights of Stonehenge it appears that the builders found the correct formula only after the waste of much labour, for no more than one stone has the necessary form, all the rest suggesting experimental failures.

Rock Carvings.—Incised rocks at Gledlaw, near Doddington, Northumberland, have been studied by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davison (*P.S.A. Newcastle*, 4th series, VII, 3, pp. 85-88); specially noteworthy are the parallel lines, almost always avoiding the cup-and-ring markings, which recall very similar motifs at Traprain. This supplements Mr. Davison's previous work in the area noticed by us last year.

Mr. Estyn Evan's survey of recent archaeological research in

Northern Ireland, already reviewed on p. 325, records and illustrates a carved stone from Ballyaughian, co. Down, recently acquired by the Belfast Municipal Museum; decorated with cup-and-ring markings with the addition of radial lines, it belongs to the same general class as the carving of the Boyne and Lough Crew chambered cairns.

Beakers, and other Early Bronze Age Pottery: Settlements, Burials, etc.—It is essential to consider together with beakers the frequently associated and roughly contemporary rusticated Woodhenge-Essex Coast 'grooved' pottery, and also another Early Bronze Age ceramic which, while still ill-defined, is beginning to emerge as a distinct type. This last seems first to have been recognized at Plantation Farm (*Antiq. Journ.* XIII, 3) in the Cambridgeshire fens, and has now been obtained from three other Fenland sites and from as far away as the Berkshire Downs; Mr. Piggott, in describing pottery from this Berkshire site (*Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, pp. 169-71), the barrows on Churn Plain already mentioned above, expresses the opinion that the type as a whole is a southern derivative of the food vessel culture, and there seems to be much already to support this view.

Of the Fenland sites the most important is Peacock's Farm, Cambs. (see pps. 339 and 340), where the third and last period of occupation on the roddon falls within the Early Bronze Age, and was contemporary with the formation of the base of the upper peat. The pottery included one sherd of true beaker, but the bulk resembled the new Plantation Farm type, showing the typical cord ornament and internally bevelled rim; flint forms comprised plano-convex knives and tanged-and-barbed arrowheads (Dr. Grahame Clark in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 284-319). A closely similar Early Bronze Age pottery series was found by Mr. C. S. Leaf at his Hayland House, Mildenhall Fen, site (see pp. 339 and 340), and at a neighbouring locality on a line of sandhills at Fifty Farm (*Proc. Cambridge Ant. Soc.*, 1935, pp. 106-27). At Hayland House there were beaker sherds, some of the Plantation Farm ware with cord ornament and flattened rim, and a few scraps of 'grooved' ware (also found at Plantation Farm); the same three groups recur at Fifty Farm, but there the beaker and 'grooved' pottery was more abundant, a type A beaker being complete enough for restoration. Mr. Leaf notes that the beaker ware at this latter site is divisible into two chronological groups, an earlier, much weathered, in which comb ornament is usual, and a later in which incised decoration prevails; the restored A beaker appears to belong to the second phase.

The only other new record of 'grooved' ware is made by Mrs. Cunnington in *Wilts. Arch. & N. H. Mag.*, XLVII, p. 267, where she notes some sherds very similar to that from Woodhenge accompanying a crouched burial at Totterdown, Amesbury, only a quarter of a mile south from the timber circle itself.

There are, as usual, a large number of beaker interments to report. One of the most interesting comes from Cambridgeshire, at Little Downham, Ely, where a grave contained a comb-decorated

A beaker, a typical flint knife, together with a button and ring of Kimmeridge shale which are the first of their kind to be found in the Cambridge region (T. C. Lethbridge and M. O'Reilly in *Proc. Cambridge Ant. Soc.*, 1935, pp. 144-6). Another Cambridgeshire site, published by Mr. Leaf in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, pp. 61-2, is a barrow at Chippenham where a crouched burial was associated with a riveted ogival dagger and a holed stone axe-hammer, but only a few scraps of beaker. In the same part of the *Journal*, pp. 60-1, the Duke of Rutland describes a burial pit at Knipton, Lincs., which yielded a strip bracelet of bronze and a fine A beaker bearing a pronounced likeness to the Little Downham example just noted, and also comparable with a vessel from the barrow at Normanton, Wilts. Two type A beakers found with a double crouched burial at Church Hill, Brighton, Sussex, as long ago as 1830, should not be overlooked as only one other representative of this form is known from this predominantly B beaker county (E. and C. Curwen in *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, 76, pp. 1-3). A handled beaker of degenerate A type but with some B admixture has been found in a gravel pit at Draycott, Kempsey, Worcs., where it probably accompanied an interment, although none was observed (C. F. C. Hawkes in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 276-83). This very poorly executed pot is remarkable chiefly for its comb ornament, the upper part being covered simply with a rough lattice design, but the lower body entwined with a spiral band terminating at the base of the handle. Mr. Hawkes points out that the spiral idea is alien to A beakers, but is well known on some western bell beakers and also on Dutch and Rhenish beakers, while in Britain it has as yet only been noted on a few B beakers from Scotland; thus this decoration, as well as a certain weakness of profile, suggests a B influence in the Kempsey vessel. A complete list of handled beakers found since Fox's 1925 inventory is added to this account.

Another beaker which may be said to be of AB form was discovered with a contracted burial in a short cist at Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Inverness-shire (Prof. Alex Low in *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, p. 128), and a beaker was among the pottery from the Rothbury district described by Miss Newbigin in *P.S.A. Newcastle*, 4th series, VII, 1, pp. 32-3 (see below, p. 349).

No less than four beaker finds in Berkshire remain to be recorded. B beakers were contained in graves at Radley (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, p. 38) and Slade End (*Berks. Arch. Journ.* 39, 1, p. 99), while a poor and degenerate example with lattice ornament executed in comb technique, unfortunately not illustrated, has been obtained from the Ballast Hole, Theale, near Reading; it is uncertain whether this beaker was associated with a grave, but two crouched burials were found at the same site (Stuart Piggott in *Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, pp. 146-7). The last of these Berkshire finds is of outstanding interest: Mr. G. J. E. Peake (*ibid.* pp. 186-9) describes the discovery in a sand-pit on the east side of the Hungerford-Inkpen road, opposite Colnbrook Copse, of a large beaker standing inside a four-footed bowl. The beaker, published as form B, but with a convex neck

and other features suggestive of form C, is as much as 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in height and has zonal ornamentation in stab-and-drag technique; the bowl has five stab-and-drag lines running below the rim and in general appearance at once recalls the footed bowls found in beaker contexts in Sardinia and Central Europe; it seems to be the first of its kind to have been found in this country.

Another remarkable bowl with beaker association is that published by Mr. Piggott (*P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 147-8) from Mr. Keiller's excavations in the Kennett Avenue, Avebury, Wilts.; it was found in a grave against the socket of a destroyed upright, B beaker burials having been discovered in identical circumstances against two other stone-holes. The bowl is flat-bottomed and carinated with zones of incised lines enclosing similarly incised triangles on the body, and a double row of punctuations on the neck; the two nearest comparisons for bowls with this type of ornament are the handled examples from Frome Whitwell and Langton Matravers, Dorset.

Other Burials: Barrows, Cists, etc.—The round barrows of Berkshire, their distribution, forms, folk lore, and excavation are surveyed with his customary thoroughness by L. V. Grinsell in *Berks. Arch. Journ.* 39, 2, 171-191. In the fifty-fourth report on Devon barrows (*Trans. Devon Assoc.* LXVII, pp. 77-80) Mr. Hansford Worth notes the discovery of two new 'kistvaens,' one on Hameldown and the second on Lether Tor, as well as describing and illustrating a number of others previously known. What are probably the remains of a round barrow with central slab cist have been observed near Kingscote Hill Farm on the Nailsworth Bath road, Gloucestershire (*Proc. Cotteswold Nats. Field Club* xxv, 2, pp. 205-6). Dr. J. E. Spence reports on the digging of three low mounds on Threepow Raise, Moor Divock, Askham (*Trans. Cumb. & Westmd. Arch. Soc.* xxxv, pp. 66-68); one of them covered what was considered to be a cremation pit, but no trace of a burial or artifacts was forthcoming. It seems most likely that the pottery labelled 'Rothbury, 1883,' found by Miss Newbigin in the Mechanics' Institute at Alnwick and proved to form one group with other sherds in Alnwick Castle, came from a barrow or barrows in the Rothbury region; as well as the beaker noted above it comprised a food vessel, an incense cup, and portions of three overhanging-rim cinerary urns (*P.S.A. Newcastle*, 4th series, VII, 1, pp. 32-3).

Reports of cist-burials from Scotland are less plethoric than usual: one, at Rigfoot Farm, Longformacus, Berwickshire, yielded nothing but unburnt bones (*History of Berwick Naturalists' Club* xxviii, for 1934); a group of three short cists at Little Kilmory, Bute, all contained the inhumed remains of children, and one of them a food vessel with unpierced lugs set in a girth groove (*P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, 423-7).

In Ireland Dr. H. O'N. Hencken has completely excavated a cairn at Poulawack, co. Clare, and proved it to contain ten graves, mostly slab-built cists, two of them clearly of secondary date. The skeletal material, very fully described by Mr. H. L. Movius, represented no less than sixteen individuals, all of them unburnt with the

exception of one primary and one secondary cremation (*J.R.S.A.I.* LXV, 2, pp. 191-222).

Two other cist-burials are noted in the same number and part of this *Journal*: one (pp. 325-7) near Enniskerry, co. Wicklow, contained a cremation, the other (p. 329), built on the raised beach at Kinnegar Strand, Lough Swilly, Donegal, and originally covered by a cairn, is rapidly being demolished by the sea. Messrs. O. Davies and Estyn Evans have dug open the smaller of two cairns at Clonlum, co. Armagh, and found it to cover a cist of more than usual structural interest, for it has two slabs forming a kind of dwarf portal which is strongly suggestive of a survival of megalithic tradition (*Co. Louth Arch. Journ.* VIII, 2, pp. 165-8).

There are a number of Middle Bronze Age cremations accompanied by overhanging-rim urns still to review. A barrow at Chippenham, Cambs., was found by Mr. C. S. Leaf to contain a fine early type of urn inverted over burnt bones (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, p. 61, and 2, p. 213), while a contrastingly late and degenerate urn was found, with fragments of two others, accompanying three secondary interments at the edge of a round barrow on Aislaby Moors, near Whitby (H. P. Kendall in *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* 127, pp. 243-4). In the *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* VIII, 1, pp. 94-5, Mr. W. F. Grimes publishes a burial with urn inverted over the cremation, on the Knighton-Penybont road, Radnorshire, and Scotland is represented by a similar interment found on Monklaw Farm, Jedburgh (A. J. H. Edwards in *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, pp. 79, 80).

Two burials which cannot be accurately dated may perhaps be mentioned here: a crouched skeleton without associated finds of any kind has been discovered at Tilshead, Wilts. (*Wilts. Arch. & N. H. Mag.* XLVII, pp. 267-8), and unburnt skeletal remains at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, were accompanied only by sherds of indeterminate Bronze Age pottery (*Proc. Somerset Arch. & N. H. Soc.*, 80, pp. 67-8).

Bronze Age Circles, Enclosures and Hut-Circles, etc.—Last year (p. 316) we noticed the discovery by air photography of several Bronze Age enclosures on the Upper Thames gravels in the Oxford-Dorchester region; by the same means very similar sites, including both circular and rectangular forms, have been detected in Barnack Parish (Northants), in the valley of the Welland (C. W. Phillips in *P.P.S.*, 1935, pp. 156-7). Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in a note in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, pp. 77-78, suggests the two 'cursuses' north of Stonehenge may belong to the same class as the rectangular enclosures, and quotes a similar earthwork in Dorset. Another air observation, due to Major Allen, is a huge earthen circle enclosing a space 348 feet in diameter with a mound at the centre, at Sudden Farm, Burbage, Wilts. (*Wilts. Arch. & N. H. Mag.*, XLVII, p. 288). A trial trench dug through the central tump produced only pot-boilers and flint flakes.

The 12th Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee (*Trans. Devon Assoc.* LXVII, pp. 115-127) contains an account of an interesting double 'pound' enclosing some three dozen hut-circles,

known as Riders' Rings, at Shipley Bridge, Avon Valley; three other hut-circles at Metherell, South Teign, on excavation have yielded Bronze Age pottery and a good example of plano-convex knife (published as 'javelin head').

The circular enclosure excavated at Playden, Rye (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 2, pp. 152-64) and published as 'Aeneolithic' has since been judged to be Late Bronze Age in date and is therefore mentioned below.

Among the pottery included in the make-up of the Churn Plain barrows on the Berkshire Downs (see above under *Neolithic* and *Beaker*) Mr. Piggott notes the occurrence of some sherds of overhanging-rim urn and also some novel forms made in the same ware which may represent domestic Middle Bronze Age pottery of which so little is known; none of these pieces is figured (*Newbury Dist. F. C.* vii, 3, pp. 171-2).

Gold.—A note on the find-spot of the 'Llanllyfni' lunula (Brit. Mus.) is given by the Rev. Ellis Davies in *Arch. Camb.* xc, ii, 309-11: it was found in Dolbenmaen parish, 300 yards NW of Brynkir Station, in peaty soil, about 1869.

Flint, Stone, and Bronze Implements.—In *Arch. Camb.* xc, 2, pp. 267-78 Mr. W. F. Grimes has a paper on perforated axe-hammers in Wales, going over old material and adding some new and hitherto unpublished finds; he distinguishes particularly between the light form often associated with beakers, and a heavy form with a flattened facet at the butt end which he believes to have a highland distribution in Britain. This paper seems rather marred by a division of axe-hammers into three classes: (a) with two cutting edges, (b) one cutting edge and one hammer end, (c) with two hammer ends: surely of these only (b) is a true axe-hammer and the double axe and double hammer should not be included under this name? Another axe-hammer of Grimes' heavy 'highland' variety is published in the same part of *Arch. Camb.*, p. 311; it was found, apparently in a hut circle, at Penarth, Clynog.

A type of perforated implement which Grimes mentions as falling within his class (c) is the cushion axe, or mace, which is recognised to be a ceremonial object and probably a northern invention with a centre of diffusion in the Orkneys and Shetlands; two of these interesting implements have been published, one from near Threckingham, Lincs. (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 1, p. 59) and another which was found under 7 feet of peat at Knock, Stornaway, and is now in the Nicholson Institute Museum there (W. J. Gibson in *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, p. 428); both are typical in being shaped from ornamental stone and in having blunt edges. Other objects from the Nicholson Institute mentioned by Mr. Gibson are a jet pendant and a tanged-and-barbed arrowhead.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Glenn's article on the distribution of Graig Lwyd axes in Britain (p. 342 above); a few stray finds of axes of North Welsh origin can now be mentioned. The most interesting, because the furthest afield, are two found near Kingsclere, Hants., which analysis has proved to come

from northern Wales, probably from the Arenig region (*P.P.S.*, 1935, p. 154); an unpolished example from Castellior, Menai Bridge (*Arch. Camb.* xc, 1, p. 151) is of a stone which seems to belong to the margin of the Penmaenmawr rocks, and a dolerite axe of oval section and pointed butt from Lindale-in-Cartnel, Cumberland, is said to be of north Welsh origin although no more exact area is specified. Too strict adherence to Scandinavian axe-typology has led to some startling conclusions concerning this last find (J. C. Dickinson in *Trans. Cumb. & Westmd. Arch. Soc.* xxxv, pp. 70-72). Other Cumberland axes are described by Miss M. C. Fair in the same *Transactions*, pp. 259-61, four now in the Gosforth School Museum and two in the private Gatehouse Museum, Eskdale; the majority are of the square-sided form.

Returning to Wales three polished axes are reported from Rhayader and Builth, Brecknockshire, and Whitchurch, Glamorgan, also a leaf-shaped arrowhead from Gorseinon, Glamorgan (*Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* viii, 1, p. 96); a perforated stone axe from Marchgwyn Farm, Cilymaenllwyd and a polished specimen from Bishops court Fawr Farm, both Carmarthenshire, have been added to the Carmarthen Museum (*ibid.* pp. 97-8); finally a stone axe and a holed 'mace-head' have been recovered from the bog on Tafarn Faig Farm, Dolbenmaen, Caernarvonshire (*Arch. Camb.* xc, 2, p. 306).

A curious flat axiform tool of slate or shale is a surface find from near Thorverton village, Devon (C. T. Shaw in *Proc. Devon Arch. Expl. Soc.* II, 2, p. 124), and a polished chert axe comes from Carr Farm, Cubley, Derbyshire (*Trans. N. Staffs. F. C.* lxi p. 78).

Among stray flint finds a collection of axes, chisels, and other types including a fine tanged-and-barbed arrowhead, from Castle Hill Farm, Wood Walton, Hunts, is noteworthy (*Cambs. & Hunts. Arch. Soc.* v, 5, pp. 274-5); while in Wales Mr. A. S. Davies in *Arch. Camb.* xc, 1, pp. 153-6, publishes a number of flints from the Plylmon Moorland, of which the chief are tanged-and-barbed arrowheads. Another Welsh find is a plano-convex knife from a field on the slope of Garth Fawr, near Dolgelly, Merioneth (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 3, pp. 346-7, and *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* vii, 4, p. 417).

Bronze Implements and Weapons.—A riveted dagger has been recovered from gravel at Wraysbury, Bucks. (*Berks. Arch. Journ.* 39, 1, 99), and a short rapier comes from Castle Hill Farm, Wood Walton, Hunts, which also produced the collection of flints just mentioned (J. R. Garrod in *Trans. Hunts & Cambs. Arch. Soc.* v, 5, p. 27). A double looped spearhead from Tregavon, Cardiganshire, found a hundred years ago, is among the recent additions to Carmarthen Museum published in *Bull. Bd. Celtic Studies* viii, 1, p. 97. Two others (Deerhurst and Gloucester) and a palstave (Coleford) newly added to Gloucester Museum are published in *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 196-8. A palstave found under 3 feet of peat on Pant-yr-Einiog Farm, Mynydd Cennin (Dolbenmaen, Carn.) is noted in *Arch. Camb.* xc, 2, 309, and two socketed axes from Dinas Bran, Llangollen, *ibid.* 296-7. In *Surrey Arch. Colls.* xliii, 130,

the provenance of an axe noted in vol. XLII is corrected from Cranleigh to Coombe Rough, Munstead Heath, near Godalming. A 'trumpet'-ended spear-ferrule dredged from the Little Ouse near Wilton Bridge, Norfolk, is published in *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* xxxv, 146.

A leaf-shaped sword (a form of the native type), with poorly-cast and damaged butt, has been published by Mr. C. W. Phillips from Billingham, Lincs. (*Antiq. Journ.* xv, 349); foreign invaders' swords are absent this year, but the occurrence of the carps-tongue type as far away as Catlenburg in N. Germany may be noticed (*Nachrichten aus Niedersachsens Urgeschichte* 6, 71-3). The chief sword paper of the year is that by Messrs. J. D. Cowen and H. Maryon in *Arch. Ael.*⁴ XII, 280-309, on the well-known weapon from Whittingham, Northumberland, with socketed hilt and socketed 'antenna' pommel. The 'antennae' are shown to be really a hollow penannular bronze bracelet, with cup-shaped terminals recalling 'Nordic' pins of c. 650-550 B.C., adapted for the purpose by being perforated and then soldered on to the tube (itself patched) forming the upper socket of the grip; the lower socket, on the hilt, must be inspired by contemporary socketed knives. With this most interesting evidence for prehistoric hard-soldering Mr. Maryon contrasts the casting-on method by which he finds a broken grip-tongue hilt was mended on a sword found in the Tyne at Elswick (*P.S.A. Newcastle*⁴, VII, 1, 41-2).

The curious socketed bronze 'standards' of which three are now known in the country are discussed in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 466-7; one in Hastings Museum was found with a chisel and palstaves at St. Leonards (Marina); another, flat-horned type (Canterbury) is perhaps later. Finally, the other half of the cast bronze torc found with two plain bracelets at Haselbury Bryan, Dorset, has been identified by Col. Drew in the Dorchester Museum (*Proc. Dorset N. H. & Arch. Soc.*, 56, 131-2); the Committee has permitted it to rejoin the first half in the British Museum, in return for electrotypes of the whole group.

Bronze Hoards.—The only new hoard published comes also from Dorset (Lulworth: Col. Drew in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 449-451); it comprises socketed axe gouge, pins, wire, a wire armlet, spiral ring, flat loop, pieces of plate, 'bugle'-object, sword-point, two spear-heads, and a fine flesh-hook (also a casting-jet); a list of our known flesh-hooks is appended. An eighth socketed axe from the Bourton-on-the-Water hoard recently published by Mr. Dunning is added in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 196-8, and there are two notes from Wales: in *Bull. Bd. Celt. Studs.* VII, 4, 416-7, Mr. Jerman shows that the hoard recorded (*ibid.* I, 190) from between Llangurig and Rhayader is the same as that correctly listed from Caban Coch, Elan Valley, Rads., and that two socketed axes and a palstave have to be added to its contents, and Mr. Grimes (*ibid.* VIII, 1, 96) gives a final note on the detail and identity of the Tanyglannau (Mallwyd) hoard of palstaves (Montgomeryshire).

Late Bronze Age Settlements and Pottery.—The two settlement-

sites on Plumpton Plain, on the Sussex Downs near Lewes, excavated for the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club by Mr. G. A. Holleyman and Dr. Cecil Curwen, have been published in *P.P.S.*, 1935, 16-38, with an independent study of the pottery, *ibid.*, 39-59. Site A is a group of four squarish embanked enclosures, linked by roadways with each other and with surrounding lynched fields; within them were circular hut-sites marked by post-holes, etc.; Site B is a larger embanked area dotted with hut-sites, not certainly associated with the near-by lyncheds, but on ground perhaps already cultivated by the inhabitants of Site A, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away. The huts had store-holes, and loomweights and whorls (absent in A) were found; flint-work, common in A, was here scarce, but while A had only a small bronze ferrule, B had a knife and part of a winged axe. The pottery confirms the belief that A is the earlier, B the later; coarse bucket- and bag-shaped pots, 'Deverel-Rimbury' in general type, were common to both, but while A had four handled bowls with incised ornament, like those from Park Brow, with counterparts in the N. French 'Bronze Age III' (ends c. 1000 B.C.), B had finer incised 'Hallstatt A' bowls recalling N. French 'Bronze IV' and contemporary W. Alpine lake-dwellings, and thus with the winged axe suggesting the known immigration from (ultimately) W. Alpine sources about 750 B.C. Overlap with the local Early Iron Age A is indicated by characteristic shouldered pots, and though iron itself was absent, 6 whetstones from B (and 2 from A) affirmed its traces under chemical tests. But it is B, and not the wholly exotic A, which shows evidence of contact with 'Middle Bronze Age' native tradition, in the shape of hybrid overhanging-rim pots; this must then have survived side by side with the immigrant culture of A. The following provisional scheme for the region is therefore offered:—

About B.C. ?1300 to 1000 *Middle Bronze Age Proper* (tripartite overhanging-rim urns).

1000 to 750 *Late Bronze Age I*: a few immigrants (Site A) with N. French 'Bronze III' traditions and 'Celtic' agriculture, but native culture continues (bipartite overhanging-rim urns), while Late Bronze Age metal types (socketed axes, swords) appear.

750 to 500 *Late Bronze Age II*: large-scale immigration begins, with 'Hallstatt A/Bronze IV' culture, but fusing with natives (Site B, and probably bulk of 'Deverel-Rimbury' urn-fields and barrows); exotic W. Alpine bronze types (winged axes, etc.) supplement the existing equipment; iron coming into use.

500 Further immigration leads into *Early Iron Age A* (shouldered pots, etc.).

The most relevant Continental site quoted is Fort-Harrouard

(Eure, N. France); for the Lower Rhine area, also of such importance for immigration in this period, O. Doppelfeld's paper on the Hallstatt Period there should be studied (*Prahist. Zeitschrift*, 1934, 1-51). Beyond the Downs in E. Sussex, the circular ring-ditch site at Playden, near Rye, at first published as 'Aeneolithic' (*Ant. Journ.* xv, 152-164), should surely be assigned to the same period (*ibid.*, 467-471) on the strength of the bucket pottery, and perhaps of the ring-ditch itself. A date in the Bronze-Iron Age transition may be suggested for the pottery from a kiln site, walled round with truncated-pyramid loomweights, found at Badwell Ash, Suffolk (*ibid.*, 474-5). Part of a Late Bronze Age knobbed bucket pot, with a bronze ring, was found in investigating the staked Fen causeway (itself still of doubtful age) near Fordy, Cambs. (*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* xxxv, 86-9). In Wales, the oak stakes or piles found in peat on Trallwm Farm, Abergwelyn, Brecon, noticed by us last year (p. 320), have been re-published with section-diagram in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 68-9.

Late Bronze Age Burials.—Notes on the Welsh cairn-cemeteries (or 'grave-mound clusters'), as yet undated but perhaps of this age or (from their proximity to hill-forts) of the next, appear in *Bull. Bd. Celt. Studs.* VII, 4, 419-20 and VIII, 1, 92-3 (Glamorgan) and *ibid.* 93-4 (N. and W. Wales). A Late Bronze Age contrast is given by the 'grave-alignment' (cf. the Easton Down 'linear urn-field' noticed here for 1933: *Arch. J.* xc, 325) found at Llandegla, Denbigh, consisting of four cremations (*Bull. Bd. Celt. St.* VIII, 1, 95); the survivor of the two urns shows the bipartite type degenerated to bucket form. A Late Bronze Age bipartite hybrid urn from a seemingly secondary burial in a barrow at Lower Swell, Glos., is published in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 471-3, and a real 'Deverel' barrel-urn, with raised ribs and a 'star' of them inside the base, from the hill just on the S. of Newbury, Berks., in *Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, 180-1.

The Late Bronze Age in Scotland and Ireland.—Cremations in short cists with steatite urn-fragments of this period have been found at Rousay, Orkney (*P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, 68-70). Mr. A. O. Curle has summarised his recent season's work at Jarlshof, Shetland, noticed in our previous Reviews, in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 26-9; as *P.S.A. Scot.* LXIX will appear too late in 1936 for inclusion here of notices of its 1935 papers, there is at present nothing to add for this period. For Ireland, however, the important site at Cush, co. Limerick, where Mr. Sean O'Riordain has been excavating a unique conjunction of ring-forts and angular embanked enclosures, associated with embanked 'Celtic' fields, has not only been noticed briefly in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 207 ('Temair Erann') and *P.P.S.*, 139, but has received an illustrated summary in the *Illustrated London News* (Dec. 14, 1934-5); the ring-forts contain the post-holes of houses, some rectangular, and traces of others in stone, and each also contains a souterrain. There are barrow and other cremations also, some in Late Bronze Age urns, but the series begins with food-vessels and goes on to include evidence (La Tène-like ornament on

a bone plaque) of continuance well into the 'Iron Age.' The Carrowjames tumuli, Mayo, are also thought to be Late Bronze Age (*P.P.S.*, 138), the Kilgreany Cave (see p. 342 above) was occupied in this period, and in Northern Ireland two bucket-urns found at Knockahollet, co. Antrim, may be as early too (*Irish Nats. Journ.* v, 9, 171-2; *Ant. Journ.* xv, 172), though Prof. Childe's discovery at Larriban Doon (*P.P.S.*, 141) of very similar pottery, hitherto dated to this or the succeeding period, associated with a glass bead no earlier than the eighth century A.D., enjoins caution; it seems at least to carry with it the occupation in the Ballintoy caves alluded to in our previous Reviews, which was further explored this year (*ibid.*, 142). The full reports on these and all the other current Irish excavations will be awaited with interest; meanwhile we must notice Mr. Evans' and Miss Gaffikin's survey of the raths or ring-forts of Northern Ireland (*Irish Nat's. Journ.* v, 10, 1-11), which may range from the Late Bronze Age into the Christian period, and show a population living in the lowlands, unlike the upland-dwelling megalith folk.

C. EARLY IRON AGE

Hill-forts and Settlements of Iron Age A.—Dr. Wheeler's First Interim Report on the Maiden Castle excavations (*Ant. Journ.* xv, 265-275) marks the opening of a new phase in the study of the Iron Age in 'Wessex.' The Neolithic occupation has been already noticed (p. 341). The first Iron Age earthwork, with palisaded bank and 50-foot ditch, was explored by a section across it in the western stretch which became obsolete with the subsequent enlargement of the fortification, and a portion of the occupied area within it, under and round the later Romano-British temple, was also excavated. From the stratified material, mainly pottery, from both these sites, Dr. Wheeler has put forward a provisional basis of classification for the successive phases of the occupation. The A culture is subdivided into A1, with haematite-coated fine and finger-tip coarse ware (practically absent at Maiden Castle); A2, with plain round-shouldered pots and haematite-coating surviving but not on the carinated bowls of A1; and AB, in which survival of A2 types is accompanied and influenced by the B culture to be noticed below. His provisional datings are:—

A1	about	600 to 400 B.C.
A2	„	400 to 100 B.C.
AB	„	100 B.C. to early 1 A.D.

Miss Dorothy Liddell's Report on her 1933 season at Meon Hill, near Stockbridge, Hants., may be compared (*Proc. Hants. F. C.* xiii, 1, 7-54); the complicated area cleared contained 24 pits and 29 post-holes, with other hollows, divisible into deep pit-dwellings, beehive pits, and shallow hut-sites of Iron Age A1, the pottery being closely similar to that of All Cannings Cross; and remains of ground level dwellings of AB, or 'La Tène II.' The early pottery is

magnificent, and among the metal finds may be noticed a bronze bracelet and an iron brooch typologically exactly between the fiat-bowed final form of the local La Tène I development and the attached-foot version representing La Tène II (date, in AB, or probably II B.C.).

In the Oxford district Mr. E. T. Leeds has five sites to record (*Ant. Journ.* xv, 30-41), all attesting the long life here of the A culture: Chadlington, with deep pits and coarse pots, two sites at Cassington, with A2 and AB pots to which he gives comparative specimens from Standlake and Wytham; Radley, a big site with pits and ditches, pottery beginning in A1, and a La Tène I bronze brooch, and Dorchester, where the A tradition lasts long enough to receive influence from the Belgic culture of Iron Age C (cf. our last Review, p. 329). A settlement at Theale, Berks, has an equally long life (*Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.* vii, 3, 147-9), from A1 to AB, with a true C occupation to be noticed below. The loomweights here are oddly cylindrical: the usual triangular type was found in the structure of a flued oven on St. Martha's Hill near Guildford (*Surrey Arch. Colls.* xliii, 113-5), with A1 pottery. A possible A pot-rim occurred among the later material excavated at Ewell (*ibid.* 23).

Hill-forts and Settlements of Iron Age B.—The B culture has been identified primarily with that of the Glastonbury Lake-village, but as Dr. Wheeler in his Maiden Castle Report points out (273-5) it is probably really complex, and outside its true focus in the previously tenantless Somerset plain it seems, in Wessex at least, to occur typically as the culture of conquering minorities imposed upon pre-existing A populations. At Maiden Castle, where this is certainly so, 'Glastonbury' ornament is rare, and the characteristics of the resulting 'AB' pottery are the counter-sunk handle (a new, imported device) and the bead-rim in its simple, hand-made, pre-Belgic form (sometimes previously called 'incipient'). The 1934 summary on the Meare Lake-village excavations (*Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.* lxxx, 68-9) is too brief for useful comparison, but a survival of B tradition, influenced by the Belgic practice of C (see below), is attested among the earliest pottery from the site of Roman Exeter (*Proc. Devon Arch. Explor. Soc.* ii, 2, 84-109), which includes a ribbed bowl like that found by Miss Liddell at Hembury (*ibid.*, i, 44).

Hill-forts in Wales and the Marches.—The B culture crossed the Severn Sea into the coastal plain of South Wales, and at Sudbrooke, Mon., Mr. Nash-Williams is excavating a hill-fort with marked affinities to Maiden Castle (*Arch. Camb.* xc, 159-161); Dr. Willoughby Gardner describes, *ibid.* 135-140, the fine coastal promontory-fort of The Bulwarks, Porthkerry, Glam., with its multiple ramparts. Mr. O'Neil's excavations at the Breiddin fort in Montgomeryshire are yielding evidence of a sequence of periods (hut-site with pottery, etc., below the rampart: fortified entrance (with another hut) levelled apparently by the Romans: occupation in Roman period transferred to adjacent hill-side: re-occupation of fort after c. A.D. 350) which will be of the greatest interest (*ibid.*,

161-2; *Bull. Bd. Celt. St.* VIII, 1, 90-2; *Ant. Journ.* xv, 71-3), while Prof. Forde's comparable work at Pen Dinas, Aberystwyth, is noted *ibid.* 63-6.

Scottish Brochs.—Prof. Childe's report on the vitrified fort of Finavon falls under 1936, but his list of unrecorded brochs should be noticed in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 204-5, and Dr. Callander has given in *P.S.A. Scot.* LXVIII, 444-516 a very full report on his work at the broch of Midhowe, Rousay, Orkney. The pottery shows a prehistoric Iron Age tradition, but the date is revealed by scraps of Samian and a broken Roman bronze patella.

Iron Age Burials.—An Iron Age A tumulus, with multiple cremations, though disturbed by a late Roman refuse-pit (perhaps belonging to a signal-station) has been attested by Mr. R. Clarke on Warborough Hill, Stiffkey, Norfolk (*Trans. Norfolk & Norwich Arch. Soc.* xxv, 408-428); the date of the pottery seems early, and he compares the barrows on King's Weston Hill, near Bristol, and at Oliver's Battery, near Winchester. Three peculiar barrows on Churn Plain, Berks. (*Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.* VII, 3, 160-174) have been excavated, but cannot be pronounced pre-Roman; there was actually no evidence from A: B had Roman as well as Iron Age sherds in its mound: C had previously yielded a cremation, but not only had Roman sherds in its mound but overlay pits containing Iron Age sherds (also Neolithic ware derived from older surface: p. 341); the barrows thus seem to be of Roman date. On Totney Hill, Kingsdown, Box, Wilts., an interesting barrow, with a possibly older central stone, yielded human bone fragments and potsherds mainly (p. 341) of the Iron Age to Mr. A. Shaw Mellor (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVII, 169-176), and can hardly fail to belong to this period.

Isolated Finds of Weapons, Artifacts, etc.—Interesting parallels with Iron Age objects will have been noticed in Mr. Peate's paper in this *Journal* (xci, 211-220) on Archaeology and Welsh Folk Culture; Mr. Dunning's paper, *ibid.* 269-275, on our swan-neck and ring-headed pins needs no recommendation in these pages. Two unexplained exotic finds are noticed in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 354: a Corinthian jug of c. 550 B.C. found in the Medway at Chatham, and a Ptolemaic Egyptian basalt statue found at Hayes, Middlesex, in apparently undisturbed gravel under clay. A La Tene I brooch (a peculiar version of the Phase B form) has been found at Salisbury (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XLVII, 285), and the La Tene triskele is of interest on a stone spindle-whorl from a site at Camerton, Somerset (*Ant. Journ.* xv, 199). An important series of bronzes, now in Scunthorpe Museum, is published by the Curator in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 457-60, comprising a bucket-handle and binding-strips, a carinated bowl, a cruciform handle-mount with central human mask, a skillet, and two bowl-escutcheons of bull-head form with beaked bird-head tops. They were found at Thealby, Lincs., in ironstone mining, on a site also rich in Roman remains. Another bull-head escutcheon, degenerate and probably of II A.D., from a 'hut-circle' village site near Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, is published *ibid.* 79-80.

An ornamental bronze handle with red enamel bosses exists in Hertford Museum, having been separated from the main series of objects from the famous Belgic vault-burials at Welwyn, Herts; it has now been published (*Ant. Journ.* xv, 351-4): the attachment-technique of the bosses seems anterior to the discovery of true champlévé, consistently with the accepted date of the burials in the latter part of I B.C., and the vessel so mounted was perhaps a wooden prototype of the necked cylindrical lead 'canister' of early Roman times.

Iron Age C: the Belgae in the South-East.—The Welwyn burials were those of Belgic princes, and on Tasciovanus, the prince of the Catuvellaunian dynasty who reigned at Verulamium and was the father of Cunobeline, Mr. P. P. Graves has a most attractive paper in *Trans. St. Albans & Herts Arch. Soc.* for 1934, 173-183. His suggested chronology is especially interesting as a piece of historical reconstruction. On Camulodunum, Cunobeline's capital at Colchester, Mr. M. R. Hull writes in *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, n.s. xxi, 2, 300-305, briefly describing the excavations of 1933 and 1934, which besides discovering a notable group of Roman pottery-kilns have finally demonstrated the unity of the town site over a dyke-defended frontage of fully half a mile. Mr. J. G. Covernton writes, *ibid.* 225-9, on pottery of the same period, perhaps including traces of a pre-Belgic traditions, from pits in an otherwise Romano-British village site on the Common, Finchingfield, close to the Villa on the Brickstead field (*ibid.*, 219-225) which perhaps housed the Romanized descendant or successor of a minor Belgic chieftain. A cremation-burial of about the time of the Roman conquest is published from Bluntisham, Hunts., in *Trans. Cambs. & Hunts. Arch. Soc.* v, 5, 278.

Iron Age C: the Belgae in Wessex and Sussex.—In *J.B.A.A.* n.s. XL, 1, 62-75, Col. Karslake considers 'The Former Liberties of our Cities and Boroughs,' and argues for the origin of their *bannum leugae* in the boundary-belt of such Belgic cities as Atrebatia Silchester. At Maiden Castle the arrival of Belgic culture was late, no more than just pre-Roman (Dr. Wheeler's Report, 273, 275), 'manifested by a hesitant introduction of normal Belgic wares,'—such as wheel-made, high-shouldered bead-rim pots—and, more especially, by the reproduction of modified 'B' types with the aid of the potter's wheel. The composite culture might indeed more aptly be described as 'BC.' The Berkshire site at Theale, on the other hand (p. 348) yielded normal Belgic wares of Silchester types for this period, including late pedestal forms. In the Isle of Wight, a Belgic hut revealed on the cliff edge at Sud Moor, near Brook, had been of oval shape, cut into the ground with a stone seat opposite the hearth (Mr. Dunning in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 355-8); there was necked and bead-rim pottery and a scrap of pedestal. One of two small adjacent barrows was dug and contained no burial, but similar pottery lay on the old surface beneath. The roughly contemporary West Sussex site of 'Shepherd's Garden' in Arundel Park has yielded a bead-rim pot and other things, including a late pre-Roman ornamental bronze (*Proc. Littlehampton Nat. Sc. &*

Arch. Soc., 1934, 11-12: cf. *Ant. Journ.* xvi, 103-5), while Chichester itself has produced native pottery of about the time of the Roman conquest, and a saddle-quern, as well as (like 'Shepherd's Garden') imported Gallo-Belgic ware (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXVI, 138-145, 156-9). But Belgic influence is feeble in East Sussex where 'AB' tradition remained strong: to this region belong a site with kitchen-midden not far inshore at Seaford (*Sussex N. & Q.*, v, 8, 251-2), and perhaps an urn with ornamented belt from a lost provenance in the county (*Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXVI, 3-5).

Agriculture.—The importance of the Late Bronze Age dated lynchets at Plumpton Plain has been touched on above; Mr. Holleyman has reviewed 'The Celtic Field-system in South Britain' as a whole in *Antiquity* ix, 443-454, with special attention to the Brighton downland area, of which he gives a large map; he describes field-groups related to settlements of the Late Bronze, Early Iron, and Romano-British periods successively, with plans by Mr. R. Gurd. Such 'Celtic' fields with strip-lynchets superimposed on them, on Thornham Down, Wilts., are published by Mr. Crawford in *Antiquity* ix, 89-90. The latter type is often assumed to be purely Saxon and Medieval, but something of the kind is implied by the heavy coulter-fitted plough introduced by the Belgae, and the identification of such a coulter from the Roman villa at Great Witcombe, Glos. (*Antiquity* ix, 339-342) has a retrospective value for prehistoric studies, in which indeed some believe strip-fields to have a much higher antiquity. The whole present state of British agriculture-archaeology has been summarised for French readers by M. L. Aufrere in *Annales de Géographie*, XLIV, 385-409, with a timely appeal to his countrymen for emulation.

Dykes and Trackways.—A summary of Mr. Jerman's survey of Dykes in Central Wales appears in *Ant. Journ.* xv, 67. The old trackway along the chalk ridge from Basingstoke by Seven Barrows, Wallbury, Coombe Gibbet, Tidcombe, Collingbourne, Everleigh, by Chisenbury to the Avon and so to Casterley Camp is described by Mr. H. H. Coghlan in *Trans. Newbury Dist. F. C.*, VII, 3, 151-9. To all readers of this *Journal*, Dr. Grundy's two papers on the trackways of Worcestershire and the mid-Severn basin (xc, 1, 66-98; 2, 241-268) will be already familiar.