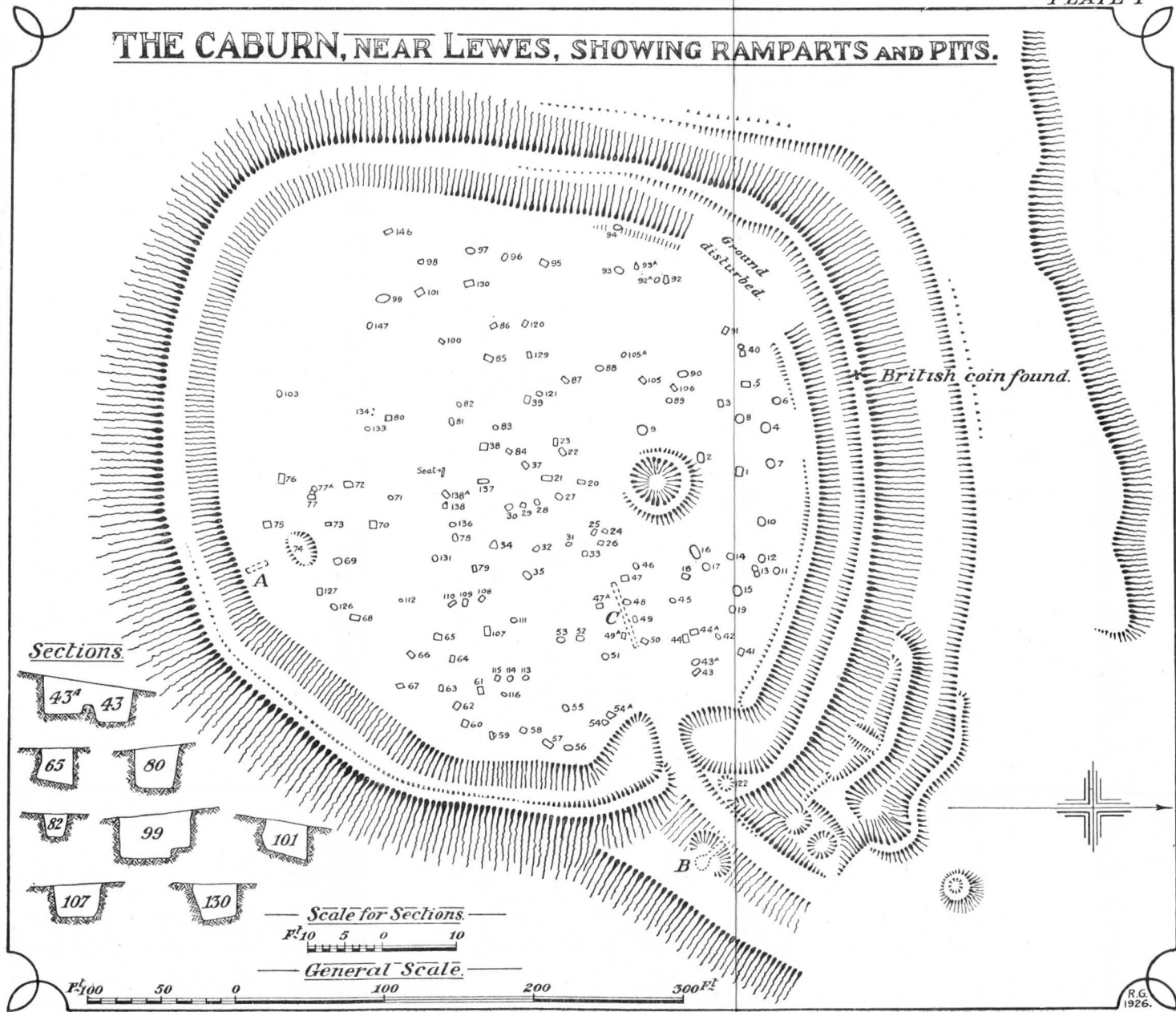
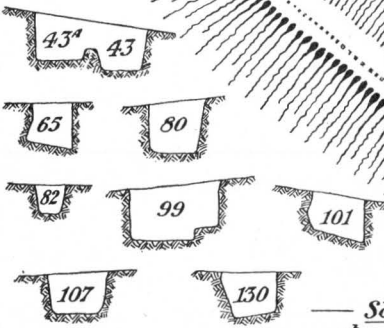


THE CABURN, NEAR LEWES, SHOWING RAMPARTS AND PITS.



Sections



Scale for Sections
 Feet 10 5 0 10

General Scale
 Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300

Sussex Archæological Society.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE CABURN, NEAR LEWES.

BY ELIOT CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.S.A.
AND
E. CECIL CURWEN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

Two miles south-east of the town of Lewes the prominent hill known as Mount Caburn rears its stately head, crowned by an encircling rampart. To the locality this earthwork, if not the hill itself, is known as The Caburn, or The Carburn,¹ and this name is undoubtedly to be preferred to the fanciful appellation "Mount" Caburn, which is probably of no great antiquity.² With regard to the significance of the name nothing can, of course, be said in the absence of old forms. As these are not forthcoming, guesses are idle, but at the same time it may be said that the late Rev. W. de St. Croix's suggestion³ that "Caburn" represents the Celtic *Caer Bryn* is reasonable, at least in so far as the second element is concerned. That the first element represents *caer* is less probable, as, according to Prof. Ekwall, names of this form, in which the defining element is put last, are comparatively late compounds.⁴

¹ Cf. the earthwork known as The Trundle, on St. Roche's Hill, Goodwood. "Trundle," of course, means "hoop," and is applied to the ground-plan of the earthwork, where it is used synonymously with the common "Ring."

² "Mount" Harry, west of Lewes, probably represents Harry (or Harrow) Hill, and has no connection with King Henry III.

³ Quoted by Lane Fox (Pitt Rivers) in *Arch.*, XLVI., 425.

⁴ English Place-name Soc., I., pt. i., p. 27.

The plan of the earthwork (Plate I.) is a rough circle enclosing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The hill falls steeply to east, south, and west, and here the fosse is accompanied by scarp and counterscarp, much reduced. On the north and north-west of the camp are ridges of approach separated by the valley known as Caburn Bottom. On this side the ramparts are reduplicated, the only entrance being on the north-east, with an oblique approach exposing the sword-arm to the defenders. The dome-shaped interior of the camp is pocked with numerous small and shallow depressions, and in the northern part of the area is a large pit nearly surrounded by a level bank.

In 1877-8 the late Major-General Pitt Rivers (then Colonel Lane Fox) cut sections through the ramparts of the camp, cleared out the large pit, and excavated 40 of the small depressions. His results he published in *Archæologia*,⁵ in a paper characterised by his usual meticulous attention to detail. The material obtained by Pitt Rivers in his excavation of The Caburn was unfortunately lost to Sussex collections; moreover, the period represented by his finds, viz., the Early Iron Age, is practically unrepresented in the Society's Museum at Barbican House. In view of this we approached Mr. Humphrey Brand, of Glynde, who owns the property, and obtained his kind and ready permission to carry out further excavations in the camp and to place any finds in the Society's Museum at Lewes. Permission was also very kindly granted by General Holdsworth, who is tenant. We feel that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to these gentlemen, and also to the Estate Agent, Mr. T. W. Pickard, who has helped us in various unobtrusive ways.

Work was begun in October, 1925, and lasted about 4 months. It was carried on very largely by our excellent assistant, Mr. Reginald P. R. Williamson, with one labourer,⁶ the former superintending the work

⁵ *Arch.*, XLVI., pp. 423-495.

⁶ Mr. H. A. Gordon, of Lewes, whose reliability and care were beyond praise.

when we were not able to be there ourselves. Valuable assistance was also rendered by Admiral and Miss Currey, of Glynde, and by Mrs. Cecil Curwen.

The work done consisted—(1) in making a survey of the Camp (Plate I.); (2) in excavating the 99 depressions which were left untouched by Pitt Rivers; and (3) in digging three trial trenches. That this undertaking was possible at all is largely due to Pitt Rivers' care and forethought in making a plan of the pits which he opened, for without this plan we should not have known which had already been excavated. This is a practical point which is worth bearing in mind.

THE SURVEY (Plate I.).

In the survey we have shown the positions both of the pits opened by Pitt Rivers and of those which we ourselves examined. Of the former (Nos. 1–40) we are able to identify from his own plan the positions of all except No. 36, which is accordingly omitted on our plan. A pit which had been taken for No. 36 was inadvertently opened, but proving never to have been excavated was renumbered 137. Our own pits we have numbered from 41 onwards. Several apparent depressions were plotted, but proved on excavation not to be pits at all; these, therefore, were removed from the plan, without renumbering the remainder lest confusion should be caused in the labelling of the objects found. This will account for the gaps in their numerical sequence.

THE PITS.

The shallow depressions which cover the area of the camp proved on excavation to be pits of varying size and shape. The majority are more or less rectangular, often with rounded corners and convex sides; others are oval, circular, triangular, or of irregular shapes. The dimensions vary greatly, but most of the pits are fairly small, say, on an average about 4 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep; a few, however, are a good deal larger, No. 99, for instance, being as

much as 10 ft. long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. Generally the dimensions of the bottoms of the pits are smaller than those taken at the top, thus the walls are rarely quite vertical. The longer axes of the pits are orientated to all points of the compass. Their contents usually consisted of a mixture of mould and chalk, rarely stratified, but often mingled with burnt chalk and charcoal. In some the filling consisted of clean broken chalk without mould, while several had a layer of sticky clay-like substance, or else pure mould, at the bottom. Calcined flints, or "pot-boilers," were distinctly uncommon. Large lumps of chalk and nodules of flint occurred in some of the pits. The pottery and other finds occurred at all levels indiscriminately, and not more frequently on the bottom than elsewhere. For details of individual pits the reader is referred to the table (pp. 47-56).

Nothing was found in the nature of steps leading down into the pits, with the exception of two possible footholds in the wall of No. 81. This pit is 70 in. deep, and in the south-west and north-west angles are two recesses, respectively 13 and 27 in. from the floor, and 44 in. apart, and of such a size and shape as to suggest that they may have been intended to afford foot-hold for ingress and egress.

Some of the pits occur in pairs, often presenting only one apparent depression on the surface. In such cases the two pits forming a pair are generally not of the same shape or orientation.

With regard to the purpose of the pits, it seems clear that the majority, at any rate, are too small ever to have been intended for habitation. Probably they served as store-pits and refuse-pits under, or between, the dwellings, which latter must have been built on the surface of the ground. On the other hand, a trial trench which we dug in the neighbourhood of Pits 47-50 yielded no evidence of surface habitation, such as post-holes, and scarcely any pottery. To settle this question it would be necessary to clear a large part of the area of the camp down to the

solid chalk—a task which we were not able to undertake.

No. 134 represents two post-holes a few feet south of Pit 80.

No. 74 is not a pit, but a platform, or terrace, roughly levelled out on the hillside. The whole of its surface was cleared, but yielded only a little pottery, and no sign of pits or post-holes.

No. 22 has the appearance of a pit dug in the rampart beside the gate. We accordingly opened it and found a few miscellaneous shards, etc., but as it had been dug in the made soil of the rampart it was impossible to determine its original limits and dimensions.

Outside the gate is a small mound resembling a barrow. Excavation yielded nothing at all. It may, therefore, have merely formed part of the defences of the camp.

THE TRIAL TRENCHES.

Three trial trenches were dug in connection with the excavation.

(A) Inside the scarp of the southern rampart there is the appearance as of a silted-up inner ditch. A trial trench here disproved this, and yielded only one or two shards.

(B) Immediately outside the gate of the camp, and between the road of approach and the brow of the hill, is a crescent-shaped declivity suggestive of a form of circus. A trial trench down the slope and through the centre revealed nothing at all but the bare chalk covered with some 10 in. of mould and turf. Solid chalk had been removed to form this hollow. It is impossible to say whether this structure was intended as a circus or not, for the absence of finds is no argument against this supposition. The position outside the gate is correct according to theory, and the existence of a settled community, as seems to be indicated by the finds, demands, according to the same theory, the presence of a circus.⁷

⁷ A. Hadrian Allcroft, *The Circle and the Cross*, appearing seriatim in *Arch. Journ.*, beginning in Vol. LXXVII., esp. Chap. IX. in Vol. LXXIX.

(C) The third trial trench is that which is referred to in the previous section as having been dug in the neighbourhood of Pits 47-50 in order to discover signs of surface habitation. This needs no further description here.

BRITISH COINS (Plate II.).

Six British coins, similar to those found by Pitt Rivers, occurred in our excavations (see Figs. 1-6). All are of the same type. The provenance and weight of each is as follows:—

<i>Coin.</i>	<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
Fig. 1	43	18 in.	22½ grains
„ 2	48	36 „	21 „
„ 3	106	27 „	21½ „
„ 4	133	24 „	21½ „
„ 5	58	10 „	9½ „
„ 6	N. rampart	Surface	21 „

No. 6 was picked up in a fresh mole-cast on the north rampart at the spot indicated on the plan (Plate I.). When complete this coin must have weighed about 30 grains, and No. 5 probably weighed about 20 grains, judging from the weight of the fragment that has survived. The weight of the remainder is fairly constant, being a little less than a pennyweight each (24 grains). According to Evans,⁸ 22¼ grains is the average weight of sixteen specimens in his possession, the extremes being 17 and 35 grains.

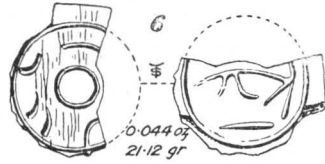
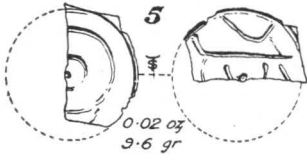
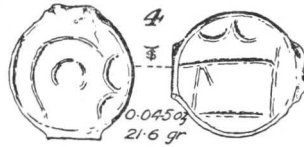
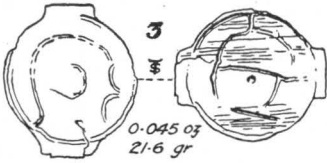
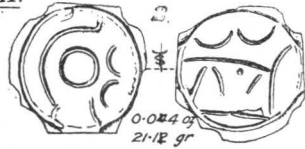
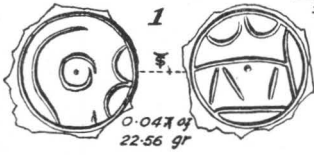
The devices on these coins are extremely rude, and represent, on the obverse, a human head, and, on the reverse, an animal, whether a horse or a bull. These coins, which are made of an alloy of copper (73 per cent.) and tin (27 per cent.),⁹ are copies of Gaulish bronze coins which are found in north-west France, and these in turn are copies of Greek bronze coins belonging to the Greek colony of Massilia (Marseilles).¹⁰ In the prototype the head on the obverse is that of Apollo.

⁸ Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons* (1864), p. 124.

⁹ *Numism. Chron.*, 1917, p. 316.

¹⁰ Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

-Plate II-



0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Inch.
1 0 1 2 Centimetres.

St. Paul 1911

These coins have been cast in strings in a wooden mould, for the remains of the runlets are visible in most of the specimens, and two of them bear the impression of the grain of the wood. This alloy is extremely hard, and too brittle to be hammered.

This type of coin is well known, and is found chiefly in the south-east corner of England, though specimens have been found as far north as Bury St. Edmunds and as far west as Hod Hill Camp, Dorset,¹¹ and even in the Glastonbury lake-village in Somerset.¹²

As regards date, these coins precede the Roman conquest, and are possibly earlier than the inscribed British coins, which latter began to appear about 20 B.C. At the same time they are later than the uninscribed gold coins which first appeared about 150 B.C., according to Evans. Probably, therefore, there will be no great error in ascribing these coins to about the first century B.C.,¹³ or possibly the first half of the first century A.D.

The discovery of a Carthaginian coin of *circa* 200 B.C. on this site, as described by Dr. Spokes on pp. 57-59, is particularly interesting, as it may afford evidence of Phœnician trade in the second century B.C. One is naturally led to wonder whether there is any connection between this coin and the British specimens described above.

Mr. G. F. Hill, Director of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, informs us that similar specimens of Carthaginian coins are recorded as having been found in Britain at St. Albans (one), Chichester (? one), and Colchester (one). In addition to these a bronze coin of Micipsa, king of Numidia (a Carthaginian colony), B.C. 148-115, was found among the hut-circles in the fortified hill-top settlement on Carn Brea, near Redruth, Cornwall,¹⁴ and a

¹¹ Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 125, and Supplement (1890), p. 485.

¹² Bulleid and St. George Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, pp. 393-5, and Fig. 143.

¹³ Evans, *op. cit.*, pp. 42, 126, etc.

¹⁴ *Journ. Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, XIII., p. 103.

Cyprian coin of Ptolemy (B.C. 80) was discovered near Truro.¹⁵

ROMAN COINS (Plate II.).

Five Roman coins were found, of which four occurred in one pit (No. 82), situated on the highest part of the hill. The fifth came from the top-soil of a neighbouring pit (No. 80). The coins have been identified by Mr. J. H. Daniels as follows:—

Fig. 7. Second brass of Julia Mamaea, A.D. 235, found in Pit 82 at 30 in.

Obv. Head of woman to right. Legend: IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.

Rev. Figure representing Fertility as a woman standing, extending right arm over standing infant, and left hand holding cornucopia. Legend: FECVNDITAS AVGVSTII.—S.C. in the field.

Fig. 8. Denarius (base metal) of M. Julius Philippus the Younger, A.D. 247–9, found in Pit 82 at 24 in.

Obv. Head of man to right. Legend: IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG.

Rev. Winged Victory standing. Legend: VICTORIA AVG.—S.C. in the field.

Fig. 9. Third brass of Constantine the Great, A.D. 306–337, found in Pit 82 at 38 in. Struck in London.

Obv. Laureate head of Constantine to right. Legend: IMP. CONSTANTINVS F (?P). AVG.

Rev. Figure representing the Sun standing with right hand uplifted, a globe in the left, and a star in front. Legend: SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Exergue: PLN (*pecunia Londinensis*, i.e. London money).

Fig. 10. Third brass of Constantine the Great, A.D. 306–337, found in Pit 82 at 30 in. Struck in London.

Obv. Head of man to left. Legend: [Const]ANTINVS IVNN(?).

Rev. A celestial globe placed on a cippus, inscribed VOTIS XX. Three stars above. Legend: [Beata Tra]NQLITAS. Beneath the cippus the letters PLON (*pecunia Londinensis*).

The fifth Roman coin was found in Pit 80 at 11 in., and is undecipherable.

These five coins are the only definitely Roman objects found on the hill, with the exception of a few small fragments of Castor and Upchurch ware from Pits 57, 80, 86 and 133. They range in date from A.D. 235–337, and the fact that four of them came from one pit may indicate that that particular pit was open

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 105.

Plate III.

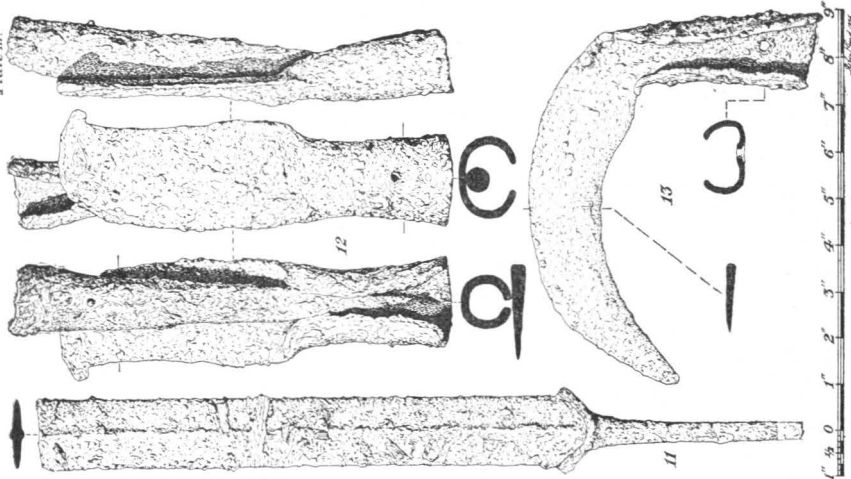
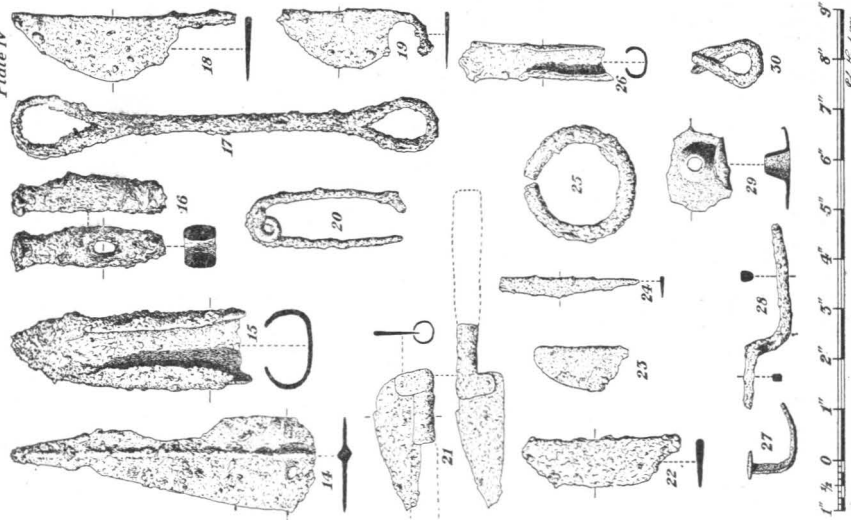


Plate IV



at that period; on the other hand, coins are notoriously unreliable evidence of date of the deposit in which they are found, for they have a way of slipping down into crevices. A striking example of this is recorded by Alderman Griffith, who found a farthing of Charles I. in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Alfriston.¹⁶

IRON OBJECTS (Plates III. and IV.).

Besides a quantity of nondescript fragments of iron such as pieces of plate-iron, rods and other odds and ends, the following iron objects, illustrated in Figs. 11-30, deserve individual mention. The dimensions of each can be read off on the annexed scales.

Fig. 11. Part of sword of La Tène II. type (*circa* B.C. 250-100), including the tang of the handle, the hilt, and the greater part of the blade. It must have been left lying on sticks or shavings, for the whole of one surface of the blade is covered with fragments of wood, preserved by impregnation with iron salts. Found in Pit 129 at 30 in.

Fig. 12. Bill-hook with socket formed by beating flanges round the wooden haft. Between the two flanges thus formed a long pointed iron tool, itself possessing a similar socket, has been driven and jammed, possibly with the object of driving the stump of a broken wooden haft out of the socket of the bill-hook.¹⁷ Provision has been made in both tools for securing the wooden handle by means of a rivet which passes through the metal only once in each case, and does so on the side opposite the gap between the flanges. The long pointed tool is perhaps the ferrule from the hinder end of a spear. Like the sword, these tools have been left lying on sticks or shavings, for the corresponding surfaces of both are covered with fragments of wood impregnated with iron. Found in Pit 58 at 18 in.

The bill-hook resembles those found in the Glastonbury lake-village.¹⁸

Fig. 13. Sickle, with flange-socket similar to the tools in Fig. 12. There is also a rivet-hole in a similar position. Found in Pit 138A at 20 in.

Fig. 14. Part of dagger-blade, leaf-shaped, with mid-rib. No

¹⁶ S.A.C., LVI., p. 24.

¹⁷ Since the drawing was made these two implements have been skilfully separated by Messrs. W. H. Young & Son (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford), to whom they were sent, along with the rest of the iron objects, to undergo a special process to prevent corrosion.

¹⁸ *Glastonbury L.V.*, pp. 366-8, and Plate LX. (I. 49), and Fig. 138.

trace survives of the method by which it was attached to the handle. Found in Pit 80 at 47 in.

Fig. 15. Plough-share, formed from a roughly triangular piece of flat iron, of which the apex goes to form the point of the share, while the two basal angles are beaten round to form a flange-socket similar to those of the bill-hook and sickle. There is no trace of a rivet. Found in Pit 77 at 18 in. This plough-share closely resembles that used on the primitive *caschrom*, or foot-plough, still employed in parts of the Hebrides, especially in regard to the flanged socket. The Scottish type is, however, rather larger and, instead of being pointed, ends squarely like a hoe.

Fig. 16. Small hammer-head, perforated in the middle for hafting. One end appears to have been burred out by use. Found in Pit 101.

Fig. 17. Straight piece of iron, round in section, and terminating in a loop at each end. Its purpose is unknown, unless it was a bit for a horse. Found at the bottom of Pit 70.

Fig. 18. Blade with tang, either a knife or part of a pair of spring shears. Found in Pit 112 at 9 in.

A similar blade was found at Glastonbury.¹⁹

Fig. 19. Razor with curved tang providing a notch for the finger. Found at the bottom of Pit 87.

Fig. 20. Part of iron fibula, probably of La Tène III. type, but too incomplete for certainty. Found in Pit 138A at 24 in.

Fig. 21. Blade, socket and hinge of a clasp-knife, found under the turf covering Pit 105. *Probably not earlier than sixteenth century.* The socket is funnel-shaped, and split down one side to receive the edge of the blade when the knife is closed. The wooden handle which fitted into the socket must have had a corresponding groove. This specimen has been submitted to Mr. E. Howarth, Curator of the Mappin Gallery, Sheffield, and his report is as follows:

“This form of knife is not at all common, though it dates back to the Romans, who also made it in iron, but not with an iron socket for a wooden handle, and I do not think this knife is earlier than the sixteenth century, nor am I quite sure that it is of English manufacture, though probably that may be so.”

Fig. 22. Blade, with stump of tang, belonging either to a knife or to a pair of spring shears. From Pit 77A at 31 in.

Fig. 23. Small blade, probably of a razor. From Pit 97.

Fig. 24. Narrow blade of small knife, lacking point, but with tang for hafting. From Pit 97.

Fig. 25. Ring made from a piece of rod beaten into a circle, the ends not welded. Found in Pit 136 at 33 in.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 365, Fig. 137.

Fig. 26. Small tool with flange-socket, resembling the plough-share (Fig. 15) in general shape, but smaller. Distal to the flanges the sides of the tool are parallel, but terminate in an abrupt point, as in figure. There is a small rivet-hole in a position corresponding to that in the other socketed tools (Figs. 12, 13). From Pit 82.

Fig. 27. Bent nail, square in section, with relatively large head, irregular in outline. From Pit 51. This was the only definite nail found, apart from obviously modern ones found on the surface.

Fig. 28. Handle of Celtic door-key or latch-lifter, from Pit 105A. This resembles a specimen from Glastonbury,²⁰ but differs from two found by Pitt Rivers in the Caburn, which are peculiar in having loops for handles.²¹

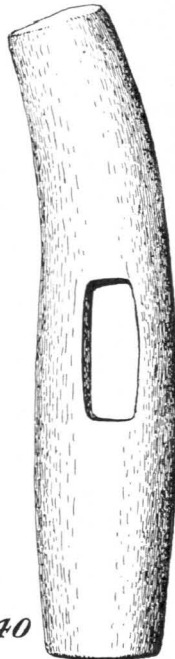
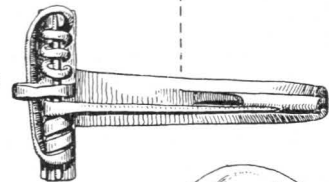
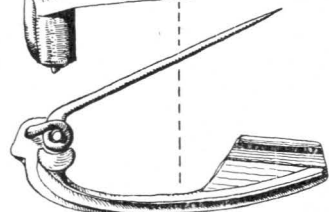
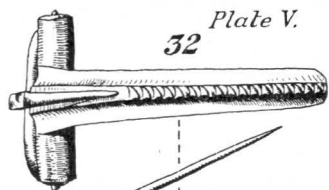
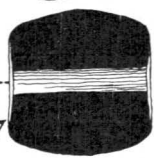
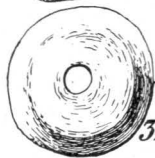
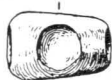
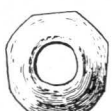
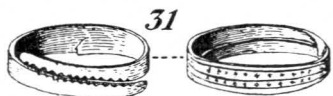
Fig. 29. Piece of roughly circular flat iron, having near its middle a boss which has a central perforation $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Purpose unknown. From Pit 80 at 30 in.

Fig. 30. Small piece of bar, square in section, having its two ends bent round to cross one another at an acute angle; one of the ends is split. Apparently waste product from a forge. From Pit 79 at 21 in.

In addition to the foregoing objects of iron, pieces of iron-slag were found in pits in various parts of the camp, but no great quantity occurred in any one place. Indeed, there was no evidence by which it might be possible to indicate any one pit as being on the site of a forge or iron foundry, unless it be Pit 97, where nodules of iron pyrites were found, some of which had been partially burnt into slag. Embedded in one piece of slag is a section of the shaft of a bone, 1.3 in. long. This pit also yielded several fragments of crucibles, some of which were stained green with copper, but one piece was stained red with iron. An amorphous mass of metal found in Pit 41 was very kindly analysed by Mr. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., who reports that it consists chiefly of iron and oxide of iron with much silica and small proportions of manganese, aluminium and calcium. This specimen, which is grey in colour, and has a smooth metallic surface, shows no "rust" except in two or three small patches. Mr. Cripps also reports that a piece of porous slag from the same pit is similar in composition to the foregoing

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 375-8, 389, and Plate LXII. (I. 56).

²¹ *Arch.*, XLVI., Plate XXIV., Figs. 16, 17.



specimen, but contains a very large proportion of sand.

Seven small fragments of crucibles were also found in Pits 90, 108A and 109.

The presence of slag seems to point to iron having been smelted locally, though we have probably not yet found the furnace, nor any ore except the local iron pyrites from the chalk.

To find out whether the smelting of iron pyrites is a feasible operation, Mr. J. H. Every, of Lewes, has very kindly conducted experiments, and finds that this ore certainly can be melted down, but the yield of metal is small.

BRONZE OBJECTS (Plate V.).

Besides the coins the following objects of bronze were found in the course of the excavation (Figs. 31-34).

Fig. 31. Split finger-ring of adjustable size. The contiguous edges of the overlapping tangs are faintly serrated on the outer side. The front of the ring is ornamented with 3 parallel longitudinal lines, between which are two rows of faint dots. The ring is not quite a true circle, but is slightly oval, the size (in its present form) approximating to that of M or $M\frac{1}{2}$ of a modern jeweller's scale. Found in Pit 49A at 16 in.

Fig. 32. Bronze fibula of form ascribed to the latter half of the first century A.D. The specimen is complete and in a perfect state of preservation. Found in Pit 107 at 9 in.

Fig. 33. Piece of sheet bronze bent into the shape of a trough. One end has been broken off by bending alternately backwards and forwards. The lateral edges have been either sawn or filed, for they are very even and show fine oblique striæ. The metal is hard, shiny and brittle. Found in Pit 53 at 48 in.

Fig. 34. Probably a T-stop for attaching the end of a chain to a ring (cf. the common method of attaching a watch-chain to a button-hole). It consists of a slightly curved pin, in the middle of the concave side of which is a loop. Found in Pit 95 at 15 in. Mr. Bushe-Fox figures a similar, but larger, object from Richborough, which he regards as a lunar pendant.²²

That bronze (or, at any rate, copper) was smelted in the settlement is evident from the occurrence in Pits 97 and 108A of fragments of crucibles, some of which

²² *First Report on Excavation at Richborough* (Soc. Antiq., 1926), p. 47, and Plate XV., Fig. 32.

are stained green on the inner side from the presence of copper.

LEAD WEIGHT (Plate V.).

Fig. 35 shows a lead weight in the form of a round, flat disc weighing 277·4 grains. There is no inscription. Found in Pit 79 at 26 in.

It naturally becomes a matter of interest to discover, if possible, what is the relation of such a weight to the weight-standards of the period. Unfortunately our knowledge of the latter depends on very scanty evidence,²³ but it is now sufficiently established that the Celtic unit, or "pound," weighed 4770 grains, or somewhat less than the Roman *libra*. Some twenty-five years ago a number of smaller weights, evidently sub-divisions of this Celtic pound, were discovered at Melandra Castle, a Roman fort of the first century, near Glossop. Some difficulty was experienced in correlating their values, until Prof. Conway suggested²⁴ that they may represent a Roman duodecimal system, in which the pound contains 12 ounces, superimposed upon an earlier Celtic quadratic system in which the pound was divided into 16 parts. If this is so, then, while the former has survived in our Apothecaries' weight-table, the Celtic system may prove to have been the forerunner of our avoirdupois pound, divided, as it is, into 16 ounces of 16 drams apiece. The inference, therefore, is that in the Early Iron Age the unit weight, or "pound," was divided into quarters, and these again into sixteenths, and so on. After all, this quadratic system is only what one would expect of a

²³ The following bibliography may be of value to those interested:—

(a) Currency-bars: Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XXVII., 75.

(b) Melandra weights: Prof. R. S. Conway, "Melandra Castle," appended to *Journ. Derbys. Arch. and N. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. XXIX. (1907), p. 106; *Report Brit. Assoc.* at York, 1906, pp. 696-7; T. May, F.S.A. (Scot.), in *Journ. Derbys. Arch. and N. Hist. Soc.*, XXV., 165; XXVIII., 166.

(c) Other information: *Journ. Chester Archit., Archæol., and N. Hist. Soc.*, N.S. IX., 129; *Arch. Journ.*, XLIX., 186; *V.C.H. Somerset*, I., 344 and Fig. 91; *Glastonbury L.V.*, I., 247; *Proc. Inst. Civil Engineers*, 1912-3, Pt. 1, p. 258 (information valuable, but some inferences unconvincing); *Antiq. Journ.*, III., 122.

²⁴ Prof. Conway, *Melandra Castle*, pp. 106 ff.

primitive people, for bisection of a weight is easier than the trisection involved in a duodecimal system.

Now the sixteenth part of the Celtic "pound" is 298 grains, and the Caburn weight weighs $277\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is, thus, tempting to regard this specimen as intended to belong to this standard, though the divergence, which amounts to 6·7 per cent., is rather large, but perhaps not too large for an age in which light weight and short measure were easier forms of fraud than they are now. Some loss of weight may also be accounted for by the fact that the specimen is a good deal worn and smoothed by handling. If this identification prove to be correct, then perhaps the Caburn weight may be regarded as one of the ancestors of the avoirdupois ounce.

Corroborative evidence, however, comes from the Glastonbury lake-village, where three lead objects were discovered, and described according to their shapes as "whorl," "spindle-whorl," and "ovoid object,"²⁵ respectively. Their weights are (in the same order) 567·5 grains, 288·7 grains, and 145·4 grains, and these figures will be seen to be very nearly in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1, while the weight of the second comes intermediate between that of the Caburn weight and the sixteenth part of the Celtic unit, thus suggesting that these three objects are not really whorls, etc., but the eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second parts, respectively, of the "pound." Thus, from the standard of these Glastonbury specimens the divergence of the Caburn weight is only about 3·3 per cent.

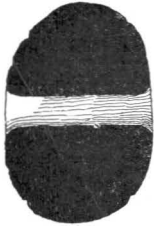
Another point worth noting is that the shape of the Caburn specimen tallies with that of the corresponding weight (No. 20, 298·1 grains) of the Melandra series.

It is also worth remarking that according to one authority the Sicilian and Etruscan *uncia* weighed only 282 grains.²⁶

²⁵ *Glastonbury L.V.*, I., p. 247:—L 19, L 28 and L 25.

²⁶ Smith's *Dict. Class Ant.*, s.v. "Mensura."

Plate VI.



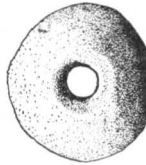
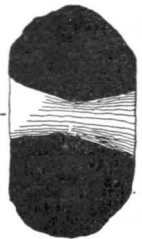
41



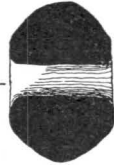
— *Extended Elevation.* —



42



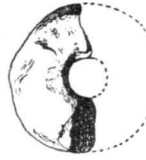
43



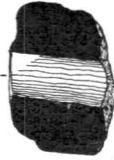
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44



45



Albert G. S. 1908

BEADS (Plate V.).

Fig. 36. Blue glass bead, with four shallow depressions on its circumference, two of them retaining traces of a white cement-like substance. Weight, 37 grains. Found in Pit 41 at 42 in.

We have submitted this specimen to Mr. Horace C. Beck, F.S.A., who has very kindly examined it and reports as follows:—

“It is a stratified eye bead which originally had eyes consisting of white rings and probably a centre of the same glass as the matrix. These beads are not very common, and in this country are found in the Iron Age Barrows of Yorkshire in larger numbers than elsewhere. Your bead is of the same type as Dr. Clay’s F.I.,²⁷ the only difference being in the number of spots. Since writing Dr. Clay’s report I have found that the same type of bead was used in Italy as early as the ninth century B.C., but in this country there is no evidence of its appearance before the La Tène period.”

Pitt Rivers found a similar specimen, but without the depressions, in Pit 22.²⁸

Glass beads, always blue, are still worn by Arabs in Palestine and Arabia as a protection from the evil eye.²⁹

Fig. 37. Barrel-shaped bead of baked clay. Possibly a small spindle-whorl, but if so, it must have been intended for spinning some very delicate thread such as fine linen.

SPINDLE-WHORLS.

Only three complete spindle-whorls, and two broken specimens, were found in all the 99 pits opened. Three materials were used in their construction—chalk, sandstone, and clay.

Fig. 41. Spindle-whorl, in the form of a slightly flattened globe, made of hard, grey, mould-stained chalk,³⁰ and ornamented with a simple pattern of incised lines. The pattern is shown in the extended elevation, which, like the map of the world on Mercator’s Projection, tends to distort that portion which lies nearest the axis. Found in Pit 50 at 9 in.

Fig. 42. Spindle-whorl of chalk, in the form of a flattened globe, crudely worked and asymmetrical. The marks of the tool

²⁷ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLIII., pp. 88, 89, and Plate VII.

²⁸ *Arch.*, XLVI., Plate XXV., Fig. 49, and p. 494.

²⁹ Rev. G. Robinson Lees, *Village Life in Palestine* (1905), pp. 214, 215.

³⁰ This specimen, and that shown in Fig. 43, have been submitted to Mr. C. T. A. Gaster, who has very kindly examined them and reports that the chalk from which the former is made contains fragments of fossils which indicate that it was probably obtained from the upper part of Mount Caburn. Its hard, grey quality is due to its having lain in the mould for a long period. He says that the specimen in Fig. 43 is of sandstone probably obtained from the Weald.

used in shaping it are plainly visible. The perforation tapers from both faces, so that it is narrowest in the middle. Found in Pit 93 at 24 in.

Fig. 43. Slightly flattened globular spindle-whorl of sandstone, found in Pit 77 at 12 in.

Fig. 44. Fragment of bi-conical spindle-whorl of baked clay, reddish-brown in colour. Found in Pit 87.

Fig. 45. About half of a cylindrical spindle-whorl of chalk, crudely shaped, and asymmetrical. The perforation is of uniform bore. Found in Pit 47 at 48 inches.

SLING-BULLETS.

Only one artificially made sling-bullet of baked clay was found (Fig. 46), and this was similar to those found in the Glastonbury lake-dwellings.³¹ In shape it is elongated and slightly pointed; it has a smooth, hard surface, buff-coloured on one side, and blackened by fire on the other; it displaces $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of water, and weighs 505 grains; its specific gravity, therefore, is 2.3. Found in Pit 131.

Another piece of clay of similar form, but rudely shaped and scarcely, if at all, baked, may possibly have been intended for a sling-bullet, but never completed. It comes from Pit 63.

If clay sling-bullets were scarce, there was a greater supply of beach pebbles, 570 in all, and for the most part of very much the same general size and shape as the clay bullet, but, of course, of greater specific gravity. Most of these came from five pits, viz.,

Pit 44	..	..	42	specimens.
„ 48	..	..	169	„
„ 49	..	..	66	„
„ 49A	..	..	137	„
„ 77A	..	..	55	„
Total			469	„

The remaining 101 specimens were gathered from no fewer than 30 pits. It is interesting to note that of the five pits in which stones were plentiful, four are situated close to the gate of the camp.

³¹ *Glastonbury L.V.*, pp. 562-7. In the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford are similar specimens from Carthage, Malta, Greece and New Caledonia.

Forty of these stones, taken at random, weighed exactly 4 lb. (avoirdupois), which works out at an average weight of 1.6 oz. (700 grains) per stone. Most of the stones were very much the same size, and one selected as representative of the majority, weighed 1.75 oz. (av.). The largest weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and the smallest $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., but these were exceptional.

The specific gravity of one of these stones, worked out by the same method as that used in the case of the clay bullet, is 2.7—a result which shows that the flint has not, after all, such a very great superiority over the clay as a missile.

These stones have been brought up to the site from some place on the sea-shore. The shortest distance from the Caburn to the sea is about 6 miles.

The reason for making clay sling-bullets in a region where suitable stones are not far to seek, is not easy to see. It must have been at least as much labour to fetch the clay, mould and bake it, as to fetch the ready-made pebbles. The specific heat of the clay may conceivably make them more suitable than stone for incendiary purposes, for we learn from Caesar³² that the Nervii in Gaul threw clay sling-bullets, made red-hot in the fire, in order to set fire to the thatch of the enemy's huts. A superstitious element may possibly enter, for in the ancient literature of Ireland we learn that bullets made of a composition containing the brain of one's enemies, or other potent ingredients, were considered to be specially deadly and less liable to miss their mark.³³ Clay bullets are common in Wilts. and Somerset, but rare elsewhere³⁴; it is possible, therefore, that the few found in other parts of Britain have been brought from these two counties.

³² Caesar, *B.G.*, V., 43—"ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes."

³³ See the poem on the *Tathlum* in O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, II., p. 252; also his *Lectures on the Manuscript Material of Ancient Irish History*, p. 275; Kuno Meyer, Royal Irish Academy, Todd Lecture series, Vol. XIV. (1906), p. 5 (*Book of Leinster*, p. 123 b).

³⁴ *Glastonbury L.V.*, p. 566.

Plate VIII

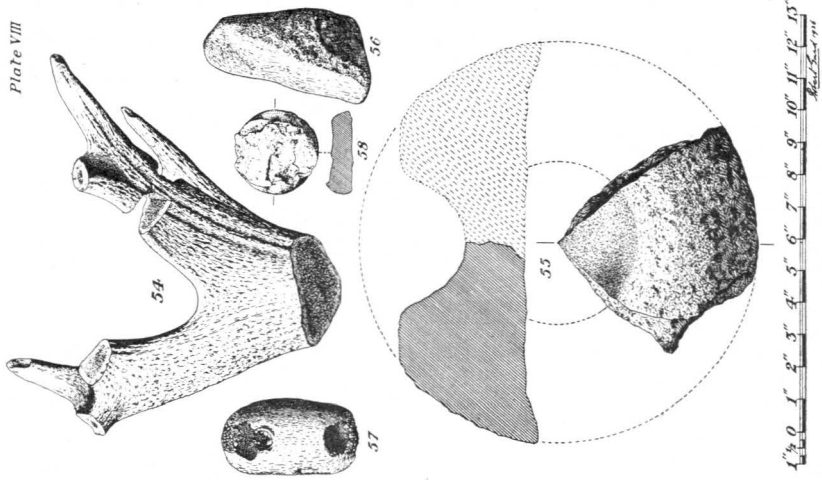
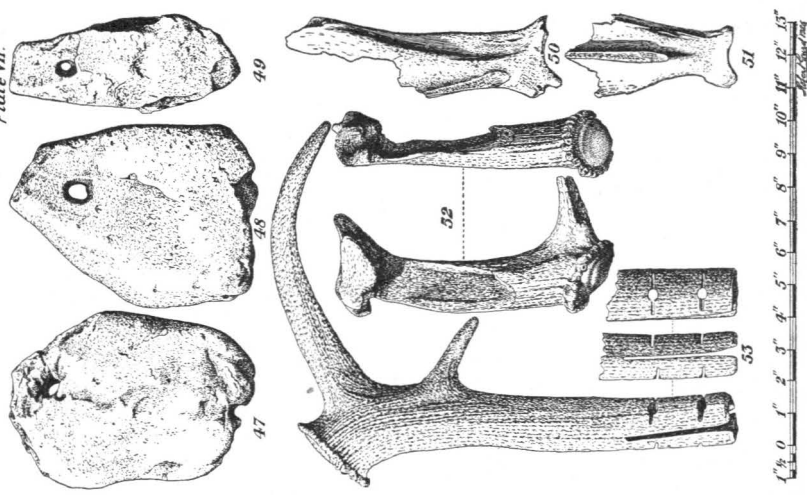


Plate VII.



LOOM-WEIGHTS (Figs. 47-49).

The total number of loom-weights discovered amounts to forty-three, including ten specimens of which only the perforated end has survived. Of the remaining 33 all but seven have intact perforations. All are of the same general type, consisting of a pear-shaped, pyramidal, or discoidal lump of chalk, perforated at the smaller end for suspension. Few, if any, show distinct grooves such as might be made by the warp-threads whereby they were suspended. In some cases the corners have been rubbed off and rounded, as if by long continued use; others have sharp edges, as if newly made. None of them appear to have been burnt. These loom-weights appear to be of the same type as those found by Dr. Clay at Fifield Bavant and Swallowcliffe Down.³⁵

The weight of individual specimens varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (av.). The specimen from Pit 106 had been broken through the perforation during use, but was re-utilised by having a fresh perforation drilled at the other end (Fig. 47).

All the specimens came from 22 pits, distributed as follows:—

<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>
44	5	68	2	89	1	106	1
47	7	79	3	91	2	109	2
51	1	80	1	95	1	120	4
54	2	81	1	98	2	131	1
62	2	86	1	105A	1	136	1
63	1					138	1

In addition to these certain pits yielded quite a number of lumps of chalk, many of which resemble loom-weights, except that they are unperforated. Pit 50 yielded 25 such, Pits 52 and 63 yielded 45 each, and several other pits held considerable numbers.

WEAVING-COMB.

Fig. 38 shows the attenuated remains of a weaving-comb—the only specimen that fell to our lot. All the teeth are missing, so that its purpose can only be inferred by analogy. It is formed from a piece of red deer's antler, the back of the comb being concave, and showing the cancellous tissue of the marrow. It

³⁵ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLII., pp. 484-6; XLIII., p. 84.

is ornamented with two transverse sets of grooves, and is perforated near the hinder end for suspension. Found at the bottom of Pit 131.

CHEEK-PIECE OF BRIDLE.

Fig. 40 illustrates what may have been the ornamental cheek-piece of a horse's bridle, or else the handle of a rotating tool, such as a gimlet. It is made from the tine of a red deer's antler, beautifully finished, and perforated by a rectangular hole, cleanly and neatly cut. Found in Pit 41 at 42 in.

Pieces of tine resembling this, but perforated by more than one hole, are described as cheek-pieces in the Glastonbury report,³⁶ while those with one rectangular hole are called "toggle-like fasteners," of which four specimens were found in the lake-village.³⁷

SCAPULÆ WITH TRIMMED SPINES.

Figs. 50 and 51 illustrate two fragmentary shoulder-blades of small ox and pig, each having had the spine removed by sawing. Unfortunately in neither case is enough of the bone preserved to be able to determine whether they have actually been used as shovels.³⁸ The smaller specimen comes from Pit 48, and the larger from the bottom of Pit 80.

SUPPOSED WRENCH.

Fig. 52 shows a curious piece of red deer's antler which, from its shape, seems to have been a definite tool, though its purpose is not easy to determine.

The crown and the stumps of the frontal and bez tines are present, also the stump of the beam distal to the bez tine. Part of the beam between the two tines has been shaved down on one side so that just proximal to the bez tine it is less than half its original thickness. The marks of a metal tool are clearly visible here. At the bifurcation of the bez tine the full thickness of the antler is abruptly regained, but the stump of the beam projecting beyond the bez tine has been hollowed out into a kind of penannular ring. The work of preparing this tool (if tool it is) must have been difficult

³⁶ *Glastonbury L.V.*, pp. 440-454, and Plate LXIV.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 460-3, and Plate LXVI.

³⁸ For a discussion of the use of the scapulæ of animals as shovels, see *S.A.C.*, LXVII., pp. 139-145.

and laborious, for antler is a very tough material for carpentry; moreover, the nature of the working suggests that what we have is the tool aimed at, rather than the waste product of the manufacture of some other object. This is borne out by the signs of wear and tear which cover the specimen, for all its corners and edges are well rubbed and rounded—quite unlike those of the sawn fragments of antler next to be described.

In the absence of any better theory we would suggest that, judging from its shape, this specimen may have served as some sort of wrench. It bears some slight resemblance to a curious implement from Glastonbury.³⁹

SAWN ANTLERS OF RED DEER.

In eight pits⁴⁰ sawn fragments of red deer's antler were discovered. These ranged from a whole antler, from which the tines had been sawn, down to odds and ends of sawn fragments, and chips which seem to have been in some cases taken off with a chopper. In every case the tool used must have been of metal, for the saw-marks exactly resemble those made by a modern saw. It seems clear that these specimens are the refuse material of the manufacture of such objects as handles for knives or other tools, weaving-combs, cheek-pieces for horses, etc.

Fig. 53 represents part of an antler which at first sight resembles a neolithic miner's pick. But the frontal tine shows no signs of wear; on the other hand, the distal end of the beam has been sawn up the middle for a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and through each of the two "flanges" thus made two holes have been cut. Across the outer side of each of these four holes, saw-cuts about $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, have been made transversely to the beam. The only suggestion we can make as to the object of all this is that we have here the handle for a large knife or saw in course of manufacture. We suggest that the longitudinal saw-cut was intended to receive the blade of the knife or saw, the holes were for two rivets to secure it, and the small transverse saw-cuts were for pins to secure the rivets. If this were the case the handle was destined to be severed from the rest of the antler when completed. Found at the bottom of Pit 66. Pieces of antler somewhat similarly treated were found at Glastonbury.⁴¹

Fig. 54 illustrates the branching points of a massive antler, sawn off from the beam. There were originally eight points, but three

³⁹ *Glastonbury L.V.*, p. 467, and Plate LXVI. (H 83).

⁴⁰ *Viz.*, Pits 51, 56, 62, 66, 68, 97, 101, 107.

⁴¹ *Glastonbury L.V.*, Plate LXVI.

of these have been sawn off. One of the three main divisions into which the beam divides has had two pieces sawn out of it, one on each side, so as to leave only a narrow isthmus between. Found at the bottom of Pit 62.

It is a curious fact that those pits which contained large pieces of sawn antler yielded no small chips, and, conversely, Pit 97, which contained no large fragments, disclosed quite a number of sawn tines and minute chips.

The complete antler of a roe-deer was found in Pit 107.

In Pit 101 a section of a long bone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, was found, sawn off at both ends.

Six cores of cow's horns, which had been detached by sawing or chopping, were found respectively in Pits 41, 72, 77, 80, 97 and 109. Fragments of a seventh came from Pit 146.

Fig. 39 shows a splinter of bone along one edge of which rough serrations have been made by means of some sort of chopper. From Pit 97.

QUERNS, POUNDERS, POLISHING-STONES, ETC.

Fig. 55 shows a fragment of a stone basin, or mortar, found in Pit 81. Similar basins formed the most primitive type of corn-grinding apparatus,⁴² but their use—probably for pounding other materials—continued to survive the introduction of saddle and rotary querns. There is nothing in this specimen to afford a clue as to its precise period.

Fragments of querns were found in ten pits,⁴³ each fragment showing some portion of the smooth grinding-surface of the instrument. Four other pits⁴⁴ yielded chips of similar material, but without any part of the smooth surface. With the exception of Pits 49 and 90, which yielded two fragments apiece, no single pit yielded more than one fragment. A piece from Pit 49 was found to fit another from Pit 49A. Nothing approaching a complete quern was found, the largest piece measuring $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. As far as can be judged from such fragmentary material, the querns were of the saddle variety. Dr. Clay's specimens from Swallowcliffe Down (La Tène I.) were all saddle querns; those from Fifield Bavant (Hallstatt-La Tène I.) were of both varieties.⁴⁵ Those from All Cannings Cross (La Tène I.) were solely saddle querns.⁴⁶

Fig. 56 illustrates a pyramidal piece of stone with a flat base, from Pit 103. Its shape suggests that it was used as a pounder or muller.

⁴² Bennett and Elton, *History of Corn-milling* (1898), Vol. I., Chap. I.

⁴³ Viz., Pits 49, 49A, 50, 66, 76, 80, 90, 97, 122 and 131.

⁴⁴ Viz., Pits 52, 61, 92 and 109.

⁴⁵ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLIII., p. 88.

⁴⁶ Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, p. 28.

Only one hammerstone was found; this consists of an elongated beach-pebble of flint, with abrasions and accidental flaking at both ends (Fig. 57). Found in Pit 54.

In Pit 92 was found a large, roughly spherical, water-rolled nodule of flint, which must have been brought up from the sea-shore. It weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., but shows no signs of attrition or abrasion.

Thirteen discoidal waterworn pebbles, and eight pieces of stone of tabular shape, were found scattered in twenty-one pits.⁴⁷ Many, or all, of these may have been picked up on the beach, though in no case is the material flint. The pebbles show no evidence of attrition or battering, but the tabular pieces appear to have been used for rubbing or polishing.

COOKING-STONES.

The paucity of calcined flints, or "pot-boilers"—less than 400 have been noted in the 99 pits opened—is striking, and requires an explanation. The only suggestion we have to offer is that either (1) cooking was not commonly done by means of heated stones, or (2) there was a communal cooking-place which has not yet been found.

CARVED CHALK (Fig. 58).

Apart from spindle-whorls and loom-weights the only piece of chalk which seems to show any sign of having been shaped is a rough disc from Pit 60, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. It may, or may not, be an artefact, but, if it is, its purpose is problematical. It may perhaps represent an early stage in the making of a spindle-whorl.

CLAY DAUB.

Clay daub, bearing the marks of wattles, was found only in two pits. Quite a considerable quantity lay at the bottom of Pit 51, and seven pieces were found in Pit 98. One piece from the former bears the imprint of a small leaf which had been lying in contact with one of the wattles when the daub was applied. Single pieces of similar material, but not grooved, occurred in several other pits.

⁴⁷ Viz., Pits 41, 42, 44, 45, 49, 54, 54A, 55, 58, 66, 74, 81, 82, 84, 85, 88, 90, 101, 111, 131 and 133.

A ball of soft clay, 3-3½ in. in diameter, was found at the bottom of Pit 103.

HUMAN REMAINS.

The only human remains found consist of an adult male mandible, found at the bottom of Pit 80. The bone is in good condition except that both condyles and the right coronoid process are missing. The angle measures about 122°, and the bigonial diameter is 96 mm. Three molar teeth are present on each side, also the two left bicuspids, and part of the first right bicuspid. The sockets of the remaining teeth (which have been lost since death) are present and healthy. The teeth show no decay or evidence of pyorrhœa. The cusps are slightly ground down.

MARINE AND FRESH-WATER MOLLUSCA.

(1) *Ostrea edulis*.—Seventeen oyster-shells were found scattered in thirteen pits in various parts of the Camp. In diameter they vary from 1·4 to 4·3 in., and in thickness from 0·1 to 0·5 in.

(2) *Mytilus edulis*.—Twenty-three whole or fragmentary valves of mussel-shells occurred in twelve pits.

(3) *Patella vulgata*.—Eight water-worn limpets were found in five pits.

(4) *Buccinum undatum*.—One whelk comes from Pit 146.

(5) *Cardium edule*.—One cockle comes from Pit 43A.

With five exceptions no two different kinds of shell occurred together in the same pit; these exceptions were: oyster and mussel together in Pits 54 and 58; oyster, mussel and whelk in Pit 146; oyster and limpet in Pit 87; mussel and limpet in Pit 97. The total number of pits, therefore, in which marine mollusca were found is twenty-five.

The paucity of these shells is very striking, and this, combined with the fact that the limpets were water-worn and not fresh, shows that they can scarcely have been brought there, at any rate primarily, as an article of diet.

In addition to the above the following fossil mollusca from the chalk were found:—

(1) *Spondylus sp.*—Three specimens from Pits 52 (two) and 60 (one).

(2) *Terebratula sp.*—One specimen from Pit 77.

For many of the above identifications we are indebted to Mr. J. Gordon Dalgliesh.

DOGS' DROPPINGS.

In seven pits⁴⁸ occurred the ovoid fæces of dogs, containing fragments of bone embedded in them. The preservation of their form is due to the high content of calcium salts, resulting from a diet of gnawed bones, for while the more perishable elements have disappeared the calcium salts have formed a reticular structure which preserves the shape of the scybala. An analysis of some fragments kindly undertaken by Mr. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., shows that they consist chiefly of calcium phosphate with a fair quantity of calcium carbonate and a small amount of siliceous matter. The depth at which these relics occurred in the pits leaves no room for doubt that they belong to the period during which the site was inhabited.

WOOD.

Fragments of wood, apparently preserved owing to impregnation with iron salts, occurred in Pits 72 and 83. The former is a small piece, rather fragmentary, but about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The piece found in Pit 83 is 4 in. long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, and is probably the point of a stake or post, for it was found in a small hollow in the floor of the pit.

A third specimen was found while inadvertently reopening one of Pitt Rivers' pits—No. 24. It appears to have been squared, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, has a cross-section 0.9×0.7 in., and is charred at one end. It exactly resembles in character the piece found in Pit 72, and may well have been part of an upright for wattle-work.

THE POTTERY (Plates IX.—XVII.).

Most of the pottery found on the site has been submitted to Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington, to whom are due many of the suggestions here put forward. Our thanks are due to them for the great pains they have taken to render assistance in this matter.

⁴⁸ Viz., Pits 41, 48, 62, 114, 115, 131 and 147.

In the accompanying illustrations (Plates IX.-XVII.) is shown all the pottery bearing distinctive character. As far as possible it has been our aim to make the drawings self-explanatory, thus relieving the letter-press of much wearisome description of dimensions, paste, and other characteristics. In this, Mr. Robert Gurd's excellent draughtsmanship is of invaluable assistance, so that the reader can almost appreciate from the sketches even the quality of the ware of each specimen. With this in view a system of references has been devised, to indicate the quality and colour of the paste, etc., by means of letters, the explanation of which will be found at the foot of each plate. Thus "P^ALRU" (Fig. 69) is found to signify "Paste is grey; red-brown surface; containing fine flint-grits; soapy." "P^{AB}" means "greyish-red paste," while "P^{A+B}" stands for paste that is grey in one place and red in another.

Most of the pottery seems to belong to the La Tène III. and IV. periods ("Late Celtic"), and to resemble the types found at Glastonbury. A certain proportion seems to be early Romano-British, first century A.D. Scarcely any distinctively Roman ware occurred; a few small shards of Castor ware come from Pits 57, 80 and 86, and of Upchurch ware from Pits 80 and 133. No *terra sigillata* was found.

On the other hand, probably none of the specimens can be regarded as definitely Hallstatt. Mrs. Cunnington regards the fragment of a hæmatite-coated cordoned bowl (Plate X., Fig. 72) as the earliest piece, and calls it early La Tène. Besides this there are other small fragments which would be hard to date, but which may very possibly also go back to the same period.

For the most part it has not been possible to date individual pits by the pottery found in them, but Mrs. Cunnington regards all the dateable shards from Pit 80 as Romano-British, and all from Pits 54A and 70 as first century A.D.

Seeing that the various features of the different

specimens can be seen at a glance from the illustrations, it remains only to add a few notes of a general character.

PLATE IX.

Fig. 61. This carinated pot is rather curious. The interior surface, which has been burnished a light brown colour, is indistinguishable from the corresponding surface of the early La Tène bowl (fragment) referred to above (Plate X., Fig. 72). This, together with the cordoned form of the vessel, might suggest an early date, but, on the other hand, as far as can be judged from the remaining fragments, this pot seems to have been wheel-turned; moreover, from the same pit are fragments of another vessel of exactly the same size and shape, but of very inferior reddish ware, which seems to be definitely Romano-British. Cordoned vessels of any sort were the exception on this site, so that it is singular that from the same pit are two small shards of grey sandy paste, both bearing cordons and both apparently Romano-British (Figs. 64, 65). Some shards of the pot (Fig. 61) show grey mottling, and Mrs. Cunnington suggests that it may be an imported ware of the first century A.D.

From the same pit, again, come the shards shown in Fig. 73 (Plate X.), which belonged to a vessel of a shape bearing a strange general resemblance to that in Fig. 61, but hand-made, and of inferior gritty paste, and lacking cordons.

Fig. 69. The furrowed rim of this vessel resembles that of some of the Aylesford urns (*Arch.*, LII., Plate VII., 5, and VIII., 2, 6, 7), but not so the base.

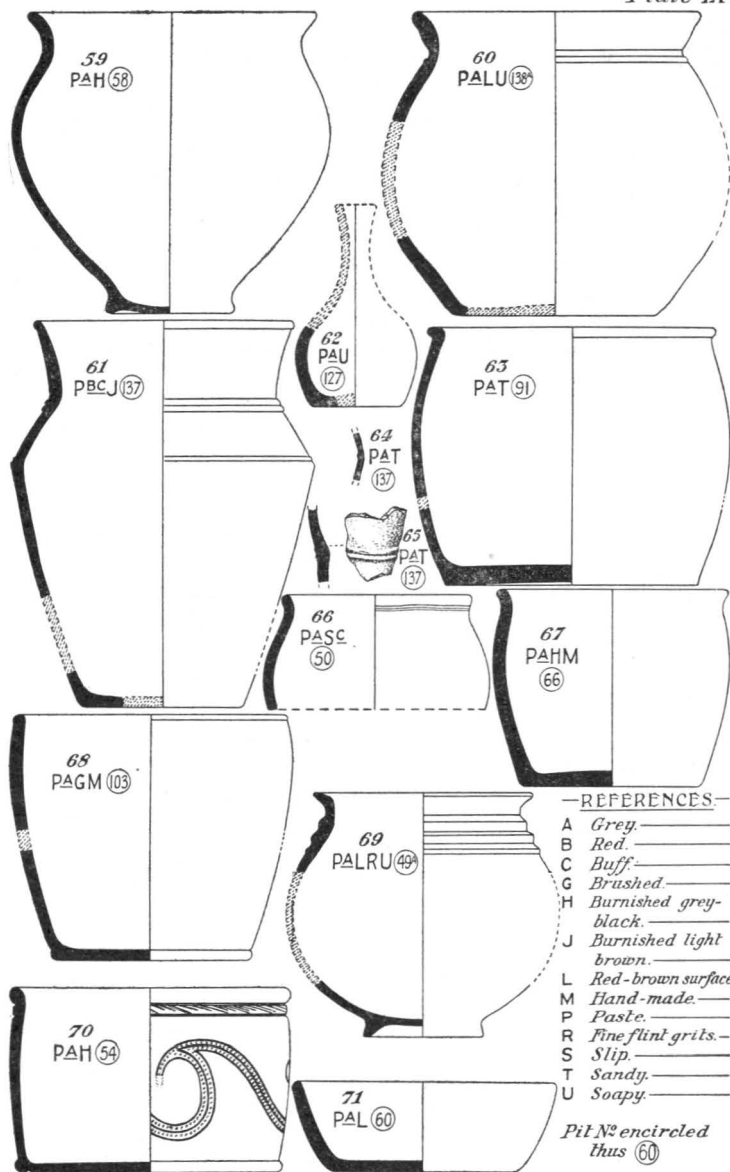
Fig. 70. Saucepan-shaped bowl of Belgic *terra nigra*, imported, first century A.D. This shape corresponds to that in *Glastonbury*, Plate LXXVI., 15, and to the two vessels found by Pitt Rivers in the Caburn (*Arch.*, XLVI., Plate XXV., 44, 56). Fig. 76 (Plate XI.) shows a fragment of a bowl of similar shape, but of different ware and ornament.

PLATE X.

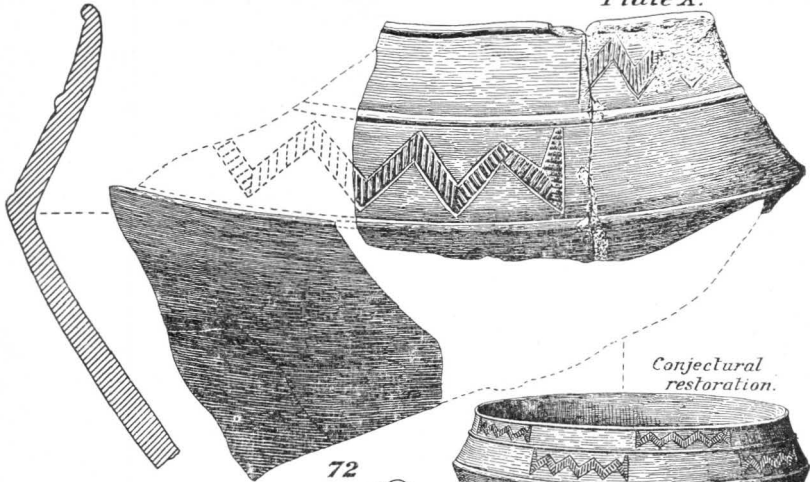
Fig. 72. Fragment of hæmatite-coated, cordoned bowl, probably the earliest of our pieces, and referable to early La Tène times. The chevron ornament has been sharply incised *after* baking. The appended sketch of the upper part of the restored vessel is conjectural in that there is no means of knowing the length of each panel of chevron ornament.

Fig. 73 has been referred to in connection with Fig. 61.

Fig. 74. Fragment of grey Romano-British vessel bearing a striking general resemblance in shape to the La Tène bowl figured above (Fig. 72).

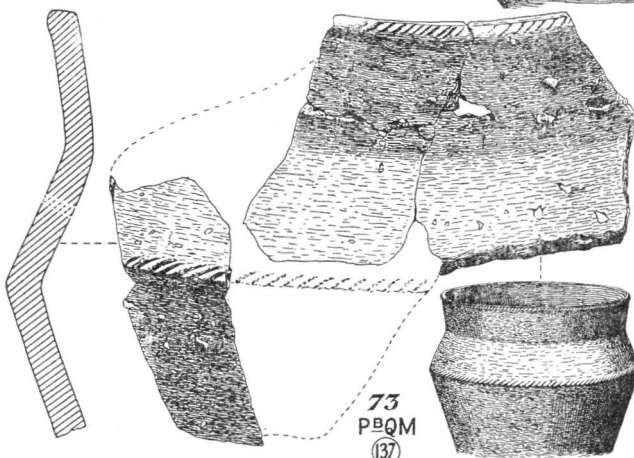


Eden Fund 1927



72
PAJK (106)

Conjectural
restoration.

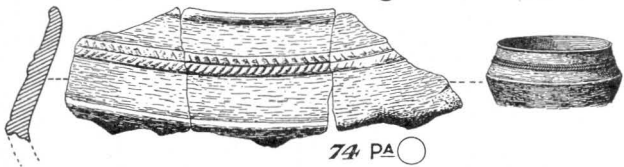


73
PBQM
(137)

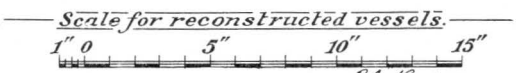
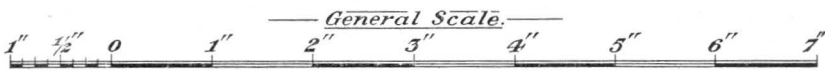
REFERENCES.

- A Grey. ———
- B Red. ———
- J Burnished—
light brown.
- K Hæmatite-
coated outside.
- M Hand-made.
- P Paste. ———
- Q Coarse flint
grits. ———

Pit No encircled
— thus (106) —



74 PA ○



Robert Ford 1927

PLATES XI. AND XII.

These illustrate the ornamented fragments, and show the close general resemblance that exists with the Glastonbury types. Fig. 98 shows the only handle found.

PLATE XIII.—TWISTED CORD PATTERNS.

In all case except one (Fig. 110) the twist is clockwise.

PLATE XIV.

Fig. 113 shows the base of a vessel in diagrammatic elevation, and also a sketch of some shards forming part of the side of the same vessel. The ornamentation has been produced by combing the wet clay.

Fig. 114 shows part of a vessel of coarse, gritty ware, badly, if at all, baked, and much warped. It shows an "incipient bead-rim," and is covered with low bosses, apparently in imitation of studs or rivets in a metal bowl. In spite, therefore, of the coarseness of the ware, which at one time might have suggested a Bronze Age date, this vessel probably comes fairly late in the early Iron Age. Its badly baked and warped condition probably indicates that it was a "waster," and affords a suggestion—the only one, so far—that pottery may have been made on the spot.

The remaining figures on this plate (Figs. 115–125) illustrate a number of different shards that were remarkable in having all been found together in the same pit (No. 90), while shards of similar types were distinctly rare elsewhere. Though from different vessels of many and diverse wares, these shards nearly all show, in one way or another, a tendency to the formation of a "shoulder." Can this be merely a coincidence?

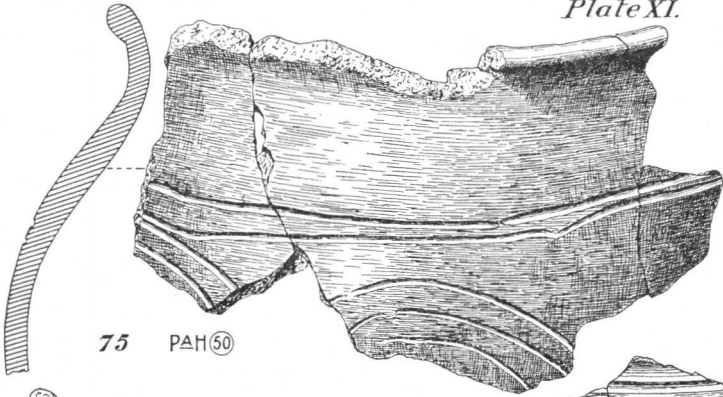
PLATE XV.—RIMS.

This plate shows a fairly comprehensive collection of typical rims. In every case it is to be understood that the inner surface of the shard is to the right, while the inclination at which each shard is drawn represents as far as can be ascertained its original inclination to the horizontal in the complete vessel.

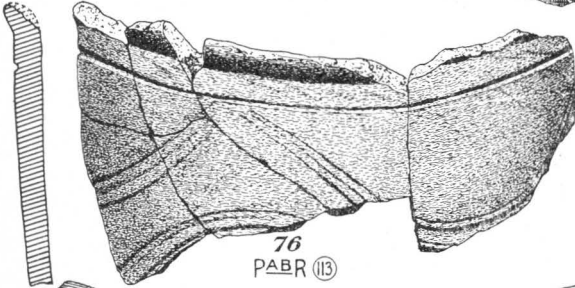
The absence of bead-rims is worthy of notice; that shown in Fig. 99 (Plate XII.) was the only specimen found.

PLATE XVI.—ORNAMENTED BASES.

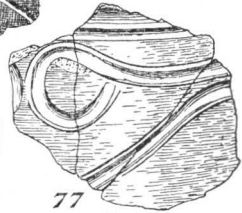
Of 31 bases, of which enough remains to form a judgment, 9 exhibit some cruciform design on the under surface. In the case of seven of these the design has been scratched on, probably with a stick, *after* baking. In one case (Fig. 169) the clay was still soft when a cross was rudely scored on it, and in the remaining specimen



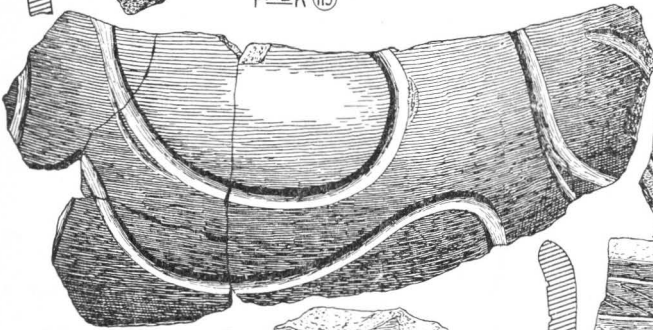
75 PAH(50)



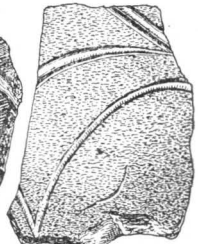
76 PABR (113)



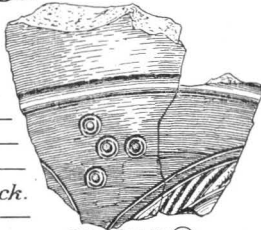
77 PAHT (97)



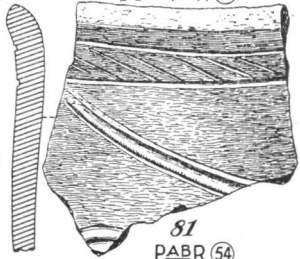
78 PAEAD(50)



79 PAR (113)



80 PAHR (107)



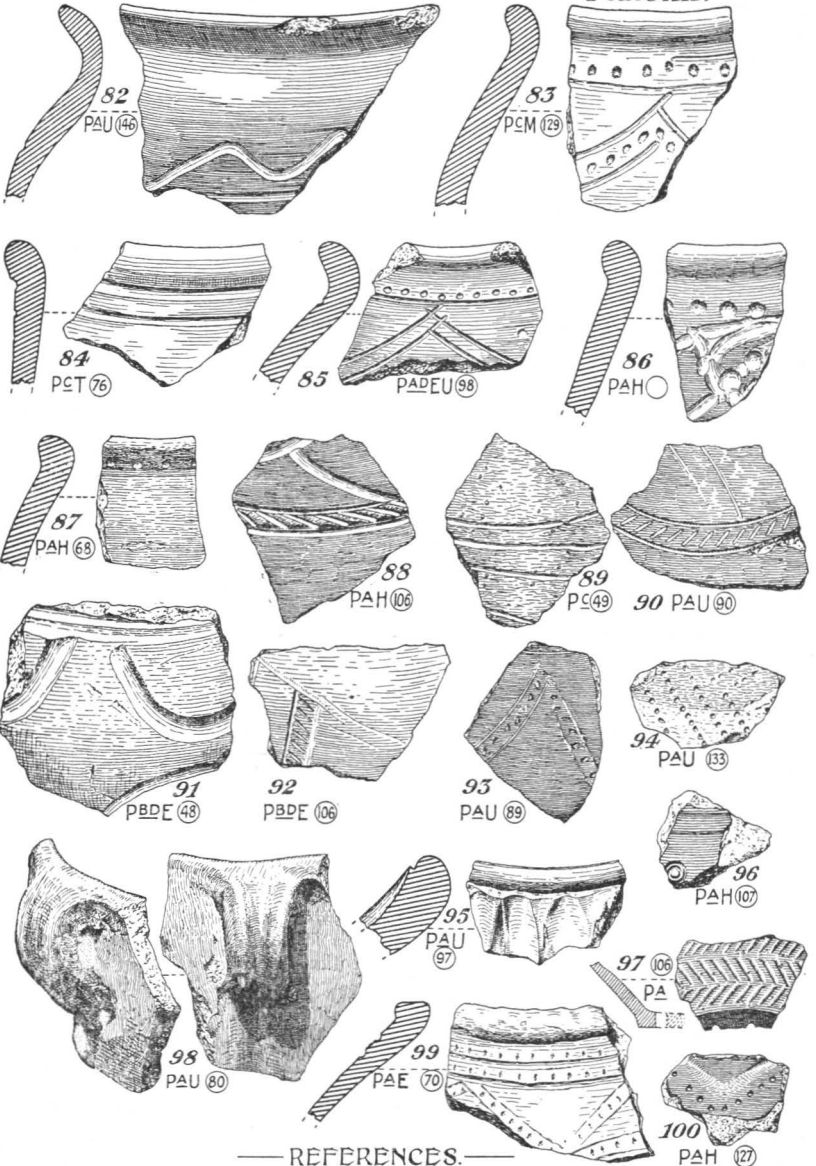
81 PABR (54)

—REFERENCES—

- A Grey. _____
- B Red. _____
- D Brown. _____
- E Burnished. _____
- H " grey-black. _____
- P Paste. _____
- R Fine flint-grits. _____
- T Sandy. _____

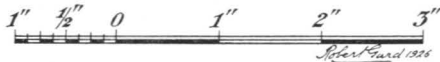
Pit No encircled thus (50) _____

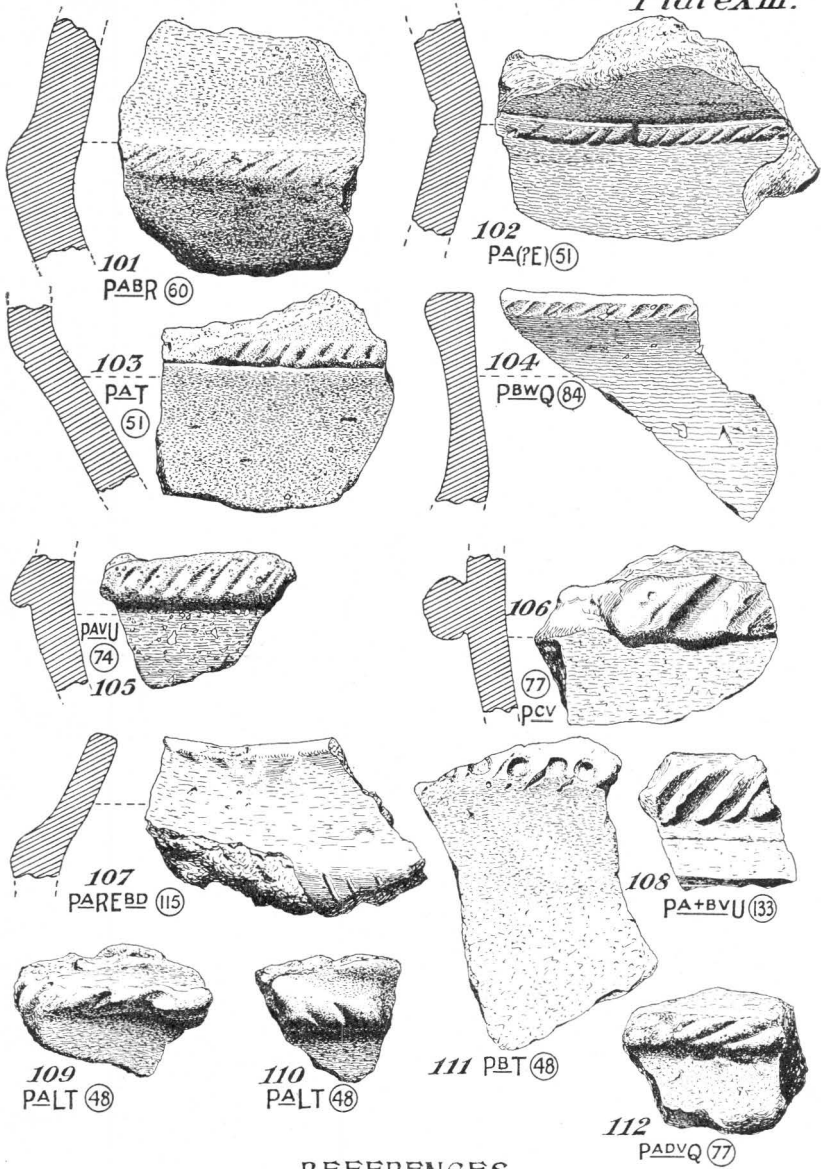




REFERENCES.

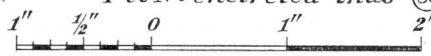
- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|--|
| A Grey. | E Burnished. | P Paste. |
| B Red. | H " grey-black. | T Sandy. |
| C Buff. | M Hand-made. | U Soapy. |
| D Brown. | | Pit N ^o encircled thus (70) |

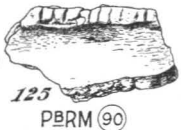
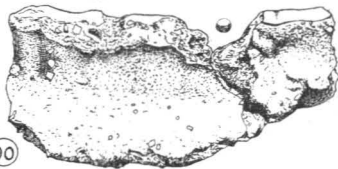
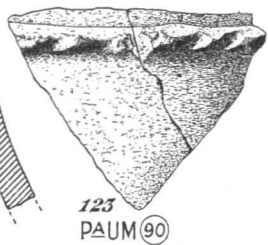
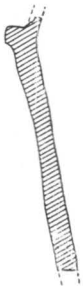
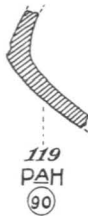
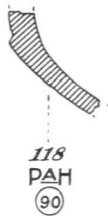
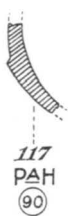
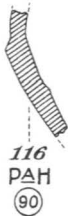
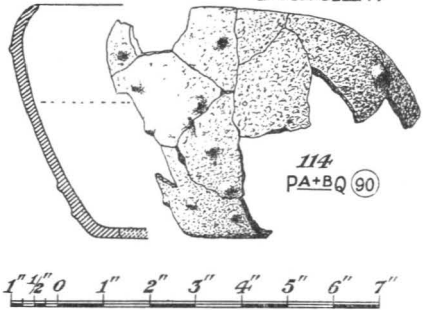
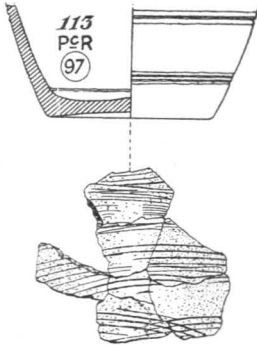




— REFERENCES. —

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|-----------|---|
| A Grey | — | L Red-brown surface. | T Sandy. | — |
| B Red | — | P Paste. | U Soapy. | — |
| C Buff. | — | Q Coarse flint-grits. | V Coarse. | — |
| D Brown | — | R Fine " " | W Fine. | — |
| E Burnished. | — | Pit N ^o encircled thus (60) | | — |

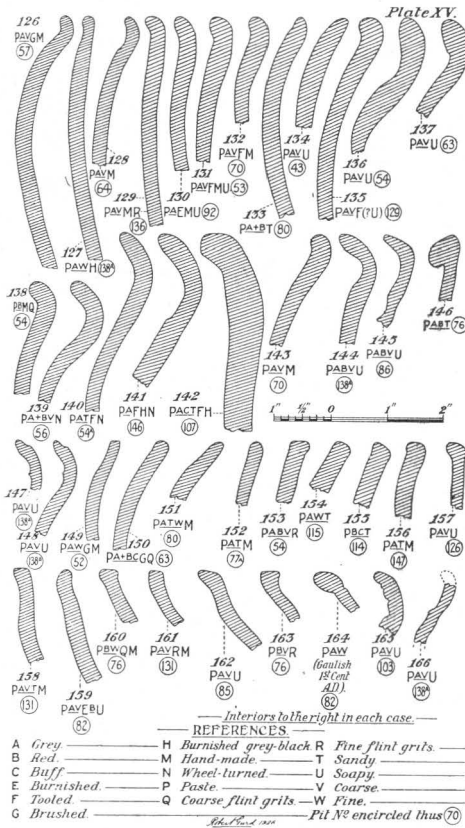




REFERENCES.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A Grey. | H Burnished grey-black. | Q Coarse flint grits. |
| B Red. | J " light brown. | R Fine " " |
| C Buff. | M Hand-made. | S Slip. |
| D Brown. | P Paste | U Soapy |
| G Brushed. | Pit N circled thus (90) | |





(Fig. 173) it was almost, if not quite, hard—at any rate, not so hard as in the first-mentioned examples.

The designs, therefore, are for the most part very faint, and can sometimes be detected only when examined closely in a strong oblique light. They are all cruciform, consisting of either—

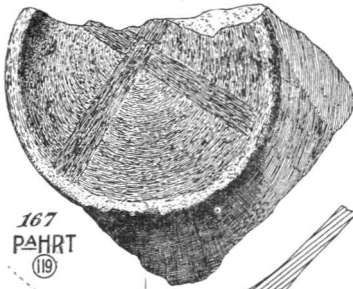
(a) a pair of straight lines crossing one another (6 examples, in two of which there is also a circle running round the edge of the base, thus forming a wheel-cross); or

(b) a cross formed by four loops or arcs of circles whose centres are on or near the edge of the base⁴⁹ (2 fragmentary examples, Figs. 170 and 173); or

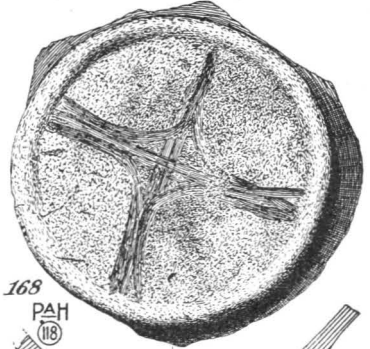
(c) a combination of (a) and (b), as in Fig. 168.

In addition to the seven specimens illustrated in Plate XVI. the bases of two vessels whose profiles appear in Plate IX. (Figs.

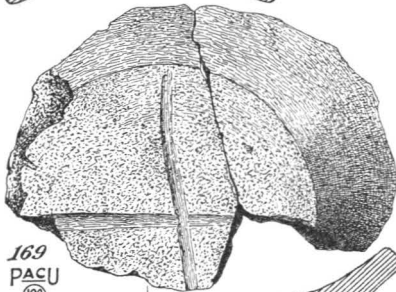
⁴⁹ Cf. *Glastonbury L.V.*, Plate LXXVIII. (p. 156).



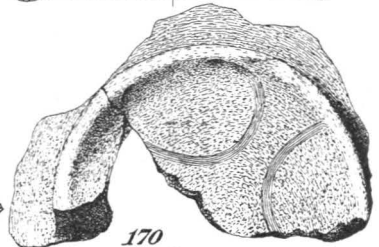
167
PAHRT
(119)



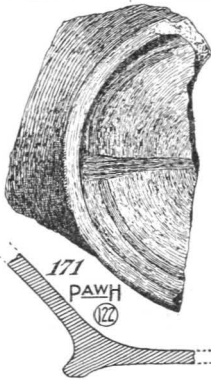
168
PAH
(118)



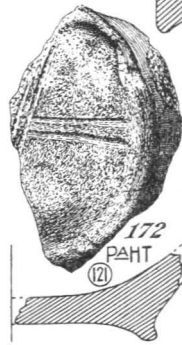
169
PACU
(120)



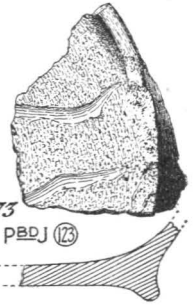
170
PBT (112)



171
PAWH
(117)



172
PAHT
(121)



173
PBDJ (123)

— REFERENCES —

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A Grey. | H Burnished grey-black. | R Fine flint grits. |
| B Red. | J " light brown. | T Sandy. |
| C Buff. | P Paste. | U Soapy. |
| D Brown. | W Fine. | |

Pit No encircled thus (120)



59 and 71) also bear crosses scratched on them. That on the jar (Fig. 59) is a wheel-cross similar to the one in Fig. 171, while that on the bottom of the dish (Fig. 71) resembles the cross in Fig. 169, but is so extremely faint that it can only be detected with the utmost care as it has apparently been made with two single strokes of a stick across the already baked clay. The design on the bases in Figs. 59, 167, 168 and 171 has been done by repeated strokes, thus resulting in a burnishing which is very difficult to represent faithfully in the drawings.

It is pertinent here to consider the probable purpose of such designs. The occurrence of ornamented bases is fully discussed by the authors of the Glastonbury report,⁵⁰ whence it appears that they occur most frequently on the vessels of the Bronze Age, and are rare on those of the Roman period. While the designs are various, some form of cruciform arrangement is one of the commonest, the remainder being generally formed by arcs of circles variously arranged. The cruciform pattern is the commonest in the Bronze Age.

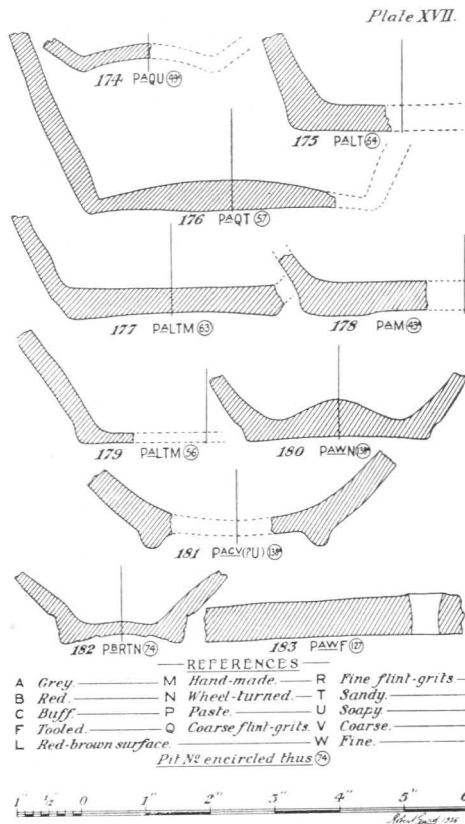
Several examples occurred at Glastonbury, but of a kind more definitely ornamental than those from the Caburn. It is difficult to see how the latter can have been in any sense *ornament*. Quite apart from the fact that the design occurs on a part of the vessel that is always hidden from sight (which, of course, applies equally to all other examples), the faintness and, especially in some cases, perfunctory character of the pattern seems to preclude all idea of ornament, and rather to suggest that its motive was superstitious. It is well known that the cross as a symbol and superstitious emblem goes back to a great antiquity, but it is not always remembered that it was only in the fourth century that it was introduced *as such* into the Christian religion, the reason for such introduction being its resemblance, on the one hand to the initial Greek letter (X) of the name of Christ, and on the other hand to the Roman instrument of crucifixion.

A favourite form of ancient cross was that which is contained within a circle—the so-called wheel-cross, because it resembles a wheel with four spokes. The circle is held to have represented the solar disc. This form of ornament survives in the well-known early Christian crosses of Iona, Clonmacnoise, and Monasterboice, and is copied at the present day in countless War-memorials and grave-stones.

Primitive man is prone to see his favourite symbol in natural and everyday objects. He hung up a pair of stag's antlers because he saw in them the crescent, the symbol of the moon-god, and expected it to bring him luck, and his superstitious descendant, though he has forgotten the origin of the emblem, hangs up a horse-shoe for a similar end. In the common "Shepherd's Crown,"

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, II., pp. 512-516.

or sea-urchin (*Echinococcus*), he probably saw a roughly circular object upon which was marked a cross, albeit with five arms instead of four. Mr. H. S. Toms⁵¹ has recently drawn attention to the superstitious uses to which these fossils have been put, from the Bronze Age right down to the present day. They are, for instance,



supposed to protect buildings and persons from lightning and from witchcraft. They are placed in dairies to make the milk give good cream, and they have even been found furnished with metal loops for suspension as amulets. This superstitious veneration of a particular fossil seems most likely to have been originally due to its shape, representing, as it does, a kind of cross within a circle. If so, it may throw light on the cross so rudely scratched within the circle formed by the bases of so many of the Caburn pots. Like

⁵¹ *Downland Post*, Sept. 1926, pp. 264, 265.

the "Shepherd's Crown," it may have been put there in order to induce the milk in the vessel to give good cream, or to protect the contents from witchcraft and the evil eye. It may be difficult to prove these points, but they provide food for thought, and give us pause when we imagine that we are being good Christians when we make the "sign of the cross."

PLATE XVII.—PROFILES OF BASES.

The bases here shown, together with those illustrated in Plates IX. and XVI., are representative of those found in the Caburn.

Fig. 174. The only omphaloid base found.

Fig. 183. The only perforated base found, with the exception of the fragment of a colander shown in Fig. 97 (Plate XII.).

PITS ON GLYNDE HILL.

On the western slope of Glynde Hill, as it falls into Caburn Bottom, are to be seen a number of slight depressions in which the grass grows greener than elsewhere, and over which the earth sounds more hollow to the tread. Being desirous of discovering whether these pits might bear any relation to the habitation site in the Caburn, we examined four of them on the lower part of the slope. Owing, however, to the loose and crumbling nature of the undisturbed chalk, and to the dense and compact condition of the filling, it was found impossible to distinguish the original sides of the pits. The first three opened yielded nothing whatever; in the fourth was found a piece of red deer's antler consisting of crown, frontal tine and 9 inches of the beam, the latter split or sawn longitudinally, and the whole much decayed. This site yet requires surveying and further exploration.

CONCLUSIONS.

Our finds in the Caburn have revealed no evidence materially to modify Pitt Rivers' conclusion that this settlement flourished in the Late Celtic period, or the latter part of the Early Iron Age preceding the Roman occupation. The numerous references in our report to the Glastonbury lake-village, and the similarity of

many of our finds to those discovered there, is sufficient in itself to indicate this conclusion.

As has been said above, most of the pottery seems to be referable to the first two centuries B.C. and the first century A.D. One fragment goes back to the fourth century B.C. (Fig. 72), and some of the other fragments are certainly compatible with a like date. With the exception of a very few small shards, no Roman pottery has been found.

The evidence of other dateable objects agrees with that of the pottery. The iron sword is La Tène II. (B.C. 250–100). The Carthaginian coin discovered in a mole-hill just outside the camp (if it can be admitted as evidence) dates from about 200 B.C. The British coins probably belong to the period B.C. 100–A.D. 50. The bronze fibula is dateable to the half-century A.D. 50–100. Apart from the Roman coins, which belong to the third and fourth centuries A.D., nothing has been found later than the fibula. These Roman coins were all found in two neighbouring pits, four in Pit 82, and one in the surface soil covering Pit 80, and in the absence of other corroborating evidence they must be regarded as intrusions belonging to a later date.

No trace has been found of any occupation of the site during the Bronze or earlier ages.

We have, therefore, evidence that this “camp” was inhabited certainly from 200 B.C.—probably from 400 B.C.—until about 100 A.D., or soon after.

From the nature of the occupations and industries carried on, such as iron-smelting, weaving, agriculture, etc., it is to be inferred that the site was one of permanent habitation—a fortified hill-top village—and not merely a camp of refuge in troublous times. Of analogous sites in Palestine, Prof. Macalister says: “For purposes of defence the cities were as a rule constructed on the hill-tops. Not until the period of Roman domination made internal hostility impossible, and held foreign enemies at bay, did the inhabitants venture to leave the cramped areas within their city

walls, and to build more open dwelling-places, close to the local source of water."⁵² These words might well have been written of the Caburn. Not only does the chronological sequence of the finds cease abruptly at the threshold of the Roman period, just when Roman influence is beginning to appear in native pottery, but the absence of signs of destruction, and, above all, the scarcity of all but the refuse of human habitation, seem to proclaim that the site was peacefully deserted at a time when the Pax Romana began to render it unnecessary to live in such a bleak situation for the sake of the protection afforded by encircling ramparts and precipitous hillsides. Perhaps we shall yet discover their new Romanised homes on the sunny slopes of Caburn Bottom or Saxon Down, or among the pits that dot the western face of Glynde Hill.

If we are right in our interpretation of the evidence regarding the date of the abandonment of the site as a place of permanent habitation, then perhaps in the pottery we may have interesting indications of Roman influence upon native ware prior to the wholesale introduction of purely Roman types. Did this influence arise through trade with Gaul before the Claudian invasion?

No evidence has been met with relative to the source of the water supply of the village, nor regarding the relation of the Caburn to the neighbouring Ranscombe Camp.

THE CABURN—A RECONSTRUCTION.

The evidence so far obtained by General Pitt Rivers and ourselves enables us to form a very fair idea of what the site must have been like, say, in the first century before Christ. We must picture the ramparts as crowned with a stockade, while the space enclosed by them was filled with little thatched huts, huddled together, and made of wood or hurdle-work daubed

⁵² R. A. S. Macalister, *A Century of Excavation in Palestine* (R.T.S., 1925), pp. 39, 40.

with clay. The doors were fitted with some form of latch requiring a key to unfasten them.

The people who lived in these huts, probably of Belgic race, wore woven woollen garments, shaved their beards, and adorned their persons with glass beads and artistic brooches and rings of bronze. They possessed dogs, horses and pigs, farmed sheep and cattle on the Downs, and hunted red deer and boars in the great forest of the Weald. Corn was grown in the neighbourhood, probably in the contemporary fields which are still visible on Cliffe Hill and Saxon Down, and their agricultural implements included ploughs, sickles and bill-hooks. They bought and sold with money, and weighed their goods according to the accepted standards of the time.

Within their huts they practised spinning and weaving, smelting and smithcraft, using knives, saws, hammers and other tools closely resembling our own. They were well provided with pottery vessels, and did at any rate some of their cooking by means of heated stones.

While the fear of war evidently existed, we do not learn that the place was ever besieged or sacked.

TABLE OF PITS.

Abbreviations—In the column indicating "Shape" Rect. stands for Rectangular, and Circ. stands for Circular.

In the column indicating "Filling" M. stands for Mould, and C. stands for Chalk.

PIT	DEPTH		LENGTH		WIDTH		SHAPE	ORIENTN.	FILLING	POT BOILERS	BEACH PEBBLES	OTHER FINDS AND REMARKS
	Max.	Min.	Top	Btm.	Top	Btm.						
41.	44"		66"	50"	45"	36"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C. burnt)			Charcoal and bones + +. Pig's tusk. 2 oysters at 1 ft. Blue glass bead at 3½ ft. Dogs' fæces. (?) Cheek- piece for horse at 3½ ft. Twin shallow depressions.
42.	{	East pit	50"		30"		Oval	N.E.	} M. and C.			
		24"										
43.	{	West pit	45"	48"	42"	30"	Oval	N.E.			4	British coin at 18 in. Pottery zone at 18 in. Fragment of antler at 3 ft. (sawn). Pottery zone at 12-18 in.
		27"										
43A.	58"		72"	64"	60"	39"	Oval	N.N.W.	Clean chalk			
44.	73"		64"	56"	55"	40"	Rect.	E.	M. and C. (patchy)	33	42	Small recess in middle of south side at bottom only (9" × 9"). 2 loom- weights and 3 fragments. 47 un- perforated blocks of chalk. 9 porosphæra. 1 large round flint. Fragment of polishing stone. Very few shards and bones.
44A.	46"		66"	48"	45"	26"	Rect.	N.	Dirty chalk	10	1	Partition between 44 and 44A 16 in. thick at top. 7 shards only. 1 piece unburnt clay. 15 porosphæra globu- laris.
45.	47"		43"	32"	38"	30"	Sub-circ.	N.	M. and C.	Few		Few bones, shards and pieces of daub and burnt clay. Rubbing-stone. Mussel.
46.	18"		53"		46"		Oval		Clean chalk			1 bone only found.
47.	51"		69"	51"	56"	36"	Rect.	N.	M. and C. Charcoal bones		4	7 loom-weights at 4-4½ ft. Half a chalk spindle-whorl at 4 ft. Very few shards.

PIT	DEPTH		LENGTH		WIDTH		SHAPE	ORIENTN.	FILLING	POT BOILERS	BEACH PEBBLES	OTHER FINDS AND REMARKS
	Max.	Min.	Top	Btm.	Top	Btm.						
47A.	40"		58"	39"	42"	31"	Rect.	N.	M. and C. (burnt)	22		Very few bones and shards. 2 porosphaera. 2 unperforated lumps of chalk, one triangular.
48.	45"		59"	44"	53"	40"	Sub-circ.	N.	M. and C. Charcoal bones		169	2 iron nails at 12 in. 1 iron nail at 27 in. British coin and small piece of iron at 36 in. Fragment of scapula with trimmed spine. Iron-slag, daub, dogs' faeces. Very few shards.
49.	40"		50"	38"	38"	31"	Ovo- rect.	E.	M. and C. (burnt)		66	Fragment of quern fits fragment from 49A. Rubbing-stone.
49A.	48"		59"	36"	50"	30"	Rect.	E.S.E.	M. and C.	10	137	Bronze finger-ring at 16 in. 1 small piece iron. 4 unperforated lumps of chalk. Fragment of quern fits fragment from 49.
50.	54"		56"	39"	46"	35"	Sub-rect.	N.N.E.	M. and C. (burnt)			Ornamented spindle whorl (chalk) at 9 in. Charcoal and bones. 25 pieces of chalk.
51.	54"		60"		60"		Circ.		M. and C.	5		Daub ++ at bottom (grooved by wattles). Oyster at 2 ft. Bent iron nail. Collection of mollusca at 3 ft. 2 large pieces of antler (sawn). 1 loom-weight. Iron-slag.
52.	48"		58"		44"		Rect. (N. end round)	N.N.E.	M. and C. (sticky at bottom)	3		45 lumps of chalk at 3 ft. 1 mussel-shell. 2 limpet-shells (<i>Patella vulgata</i>). 3 porosphaera.
53.	59"		66"	60"	49"	49"	Oval	N.N.W.	M. and C. (sticky M. at bottom)	3		Piece of bronze at 4 ft. 6 porosphaera. Bottom of pot marked with cross.
54.	56"	50"	56"		52"		Triang.		M. and C.	16	3	60-80 large nodules of flint under turf. 2 loom-weights (40 and 50 in.). Vessel of Belgic <i>terra nigra</i> (first century A.D.). Pair of boar's tusks. Shards and bones ++. Iron pyrites. Hammer-stone. Fragment of rubbing-stone. Oyster. 2 mussels.

54A.	40"	30"	78"	74"		Quad.	W.S.W.	M. and C.	2	2	1 shard bearing concentric circles (Fig. 80). 2 shards fit others from No. 54. Pottery of first century A.D. 60-80 large nodules of flint under turf. 5 porosphæra. Flat round pebble.	
55.	24"		60"	60"	40"	Oval	N.N.E.	Chalk	8	4	5 oysters at 15 in. Piece of iron at 2 ft. Fragment of rubbing-stone, polished on both faces.	
56.	60"		72"	54"	47"	31"	Irreg.	N.		1	Antler with brow and trez tines sawn off (4 ft.). 1 mussel-shell.	
57.	61"		95"	72"	50"	30"	Sub-rect.	N.E.	M. and C.		1	Seam of flint encountered at 4 ft. 5 fragments of Castor ware. Shards +. 9 unperforated lumps of chalk. Fragments of burnt chalk.
58.	44"	40"	53"	44"	53"	42"	Square	N.N.E.	M. and C. Dirty chalk. Charcoal.	8	1	Half a British coin at 10 in. Bill-hook and iron point (jammed) at 18 in. Zone of pottery at 1-1½ ft. Large pot in fragments (Fig. 59) at bottom. 1 iron pyrites. Few bones. Small piece of iron. Fragment of rubbing-stone. Oyster and mussel.
59.	44"	36"	64"	54"	37"	30"	Rect.	E.	M. and C.	8		Very few shards and bones.
60.	60"	48"	57"		56"		Square	W.N.W.	M. and C. Black mould on bottom			Disc of chalk. Shards. Very many mollusca. Layer of mollusca at 27 in.
61.	60"	45"	66"	52"	52"	40"	Rect.	E.	M. and C.	8	2	Very few shards.
62.	60"	51"	68"	55"	44"	44"	Rect.	N.W.	M. and C.		2	Sawn antlers, 2 loom-weights, and 1 oyster at 54 in. 1 piece of unbaked clay (? daub). Bones. Very few shards. Dogs' faeces.
63.	68"	56"	56"	60"	42"	36"	Rect. (W. end round)	W.N.W.	M. and C. Black mould and charcoal		3	Cavity 12" × 12" cut out of floor and west wall, filled with grit, clayey mould and yellow sand. Rough clay sling-bullet (?). Broken loom-weight at 50 in. 45 chalk blocks.

PIT	DEPTH		LENGTH		WIDTH		SHAPE	ORIENTN.	FILLING	POT BOILERS	BEACH PEBBLES	OTHER FINDS AND REMARKS
	Max.	Min.	Top	Btm.	Top	Btm.						
64.	48"	43"	60"	48"	35"	35"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C. Black mould		1	Very few shards and bones.
65.	60"	51"	66"	57"	57"	53"	Rect.	N.N.E.			1	Undercut on west wall, 12 in. deep. 38 large chalk blocks (bottom). Very few shards and bones.
66.	73"	60"	60"	60"	46"	34"	Sub-rect.	N.E.	M. and C. (C +)	2		Antler with beam split and pierced with two rivet-holes (bottom). Small piece of sheet iron (bottom). Fragment of quern. 1 daub. Nearly half of a pot. Few other shards and bones. Rubbing-stone.
67.	55"	45"	60"	45"	46"	30"	Parallelo-gram	N.	M. and C.			Very few shards and bones. 20 unperforated lumps of chalk at bottom.
68.	65"	55"	82"	61"	42"	37"	Rect.	N.N.E.	M. and C.	18	5	2 loom-weights (51 and 60 in.). 3 pieces of antler, one a tool (?). 2 limpets (waterworn). Piece of sheet-iron.
69.	60"		59"		49"		Segment	N.W.	C. and black mould			
70.	70"	60"	63"	60"	56"	50"	Sub-rect.	E.	M. and C. Lower 2 ft. black mould	30	9	Bead-rim bowl of first century A.D. (Fig. 99). Many shards. Iron bit (?) at bottom. Bones. Charcoal. 6 porosphaera. Iron staple.
71.	12"		36"		36"		Circ.					Very few shards.
72.	54"	45"	70"	70"	52"	44"	Rect.	N.	M. and C. (burnt) charcoal	33	1	1 iron nail (?). 2 unperforated lumps of chalk. Mussel. Shards and many bones. Sawn cow's horn. Fragments of wood.

73.	41"	31"	58"	50"	31"	22"	Rect.	N.	M. and C.	6		Shards and bones. Penny of George III. under turf.
74.			25 ft.		21 ft.		Oval	W.S.W.				Platform, not pit. Few shards only. No post-holes. Fragment of bone. Finds, nil.
75.	62"	48"	64"	48"	54"	40"	Rect.	N.	Chalk, very solid			
76.	75"	60"	82"	72"	?	49"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C.			Romano-British pottery. Piece of iron. Fragment of quern.
77.	60"	50"	60"	56"	48"	42"	Rect. (S. end round)	N.N.W.	M. and C. Blk. M. and charcoal on bottom	4	3	Stone spindle-whorl at 12 in. Iron plough-share at 18 in. Piece of glass at 44 in. Oyster. Sawn cow's horn.
77A.	40"	30"	50"	40"		33"	Oval	N.E.	M. and C. (No black mould)	1	55	Blade of iron knife at 31 in.
78.	56"	53"	60"	50"	52"	46"	Sub-rect.	E.	M. and C. above. Clean chalk below			Shard of medieval green glazed ware at 11 in.
79.	42"	37"	48"	40"	30"	24"	Rect.	E.	M. and C.	4	3	Piece of iron at 21 in. Lead weight at 26 in. 3 loom-weights at 34 in.
80.	75"	65"	72"	60"	65"	60"	Irreg. square	Diag. N.W.	M. and C.	4		Illegible Roman coin at 11 in. Romano-British pottery and Castor and Upchurch ware. Piece of iron at 30 in. Loom-weight at 44 in. Iron dagger-blade at 47 in. Human mandible at bottom. Scapula with resected spine at bottom. Fragment of quern. Jar-handle. Shards +. Oyster.
81.	70"	60"	75"	48"	53"	45"	Ovo-rect.	E.	M. and C. (burnt)			Half a loom-weight and fragment of quern on bottom. 2 (?) foot-holes in west wall. Polishing pebble (?). Fragment of stone basin.

PIT	DEPTH		LENGTH		WIDTH		SHAPE	ORIENTN.	FILLING	POT BOILERS	BEACH PEBBLES	OTHER FINDS AND REMARKS
	Max.	Min.	Top	Btm.	Top	Btm.						
82.	38"		34"	24"	34"	24"	Circ.		Grey M. 60 flint nodules			Coin of M. Jul. Philippus at 24 in. Coin of Julia Mamaea at 30 in. Coin of Constantine at 30 in. Coin of Constantine at bottom. Fragment of first century A.D. Gaulish ware. 5 pieces of iron. 1 oyster. Frag- ment of polishing-stone.
83.	16"		40"		20"		Oval	N.E.	M. and C.			Depression at N.E. end containing largish piece of wood.
84.	39"	36"	60"	44"	40"	22"	Rect.	N.E.	Blk. M. and charcoal in upper half. 12 blocks of chalk below			Pit on site of Coronation bonfire, therefore large iron nails and bolts and charcoal in upper 18 in. Glass at 24 in., warped by heat. Shards in lower half. Rubbing-stone (?).
85.	60"	54"	72"	45"	48"	35"	Rect.	N.N.E.	M. and C.			Rubbing-stone. Daub.
86.	48"	35"	58"	45"	40"	32"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C.			1 loom-weight. Castor ware.
87.	44"	40"	72"	60"	37"	27"	Sub-rect.	N.E.	M. and C. (burnt)		2	Razor at bottom. Daub at 31 in. 1 oyster; 1 limpet. Shards. Part of clay spindle-whorl.
88.	53"	45"	76"	60"	56"	46"	Oval	N.	M. and C. (burnt)		3	Lumps of chalk on bottom. Shards. Polishing-stone (?).
89.	48"		42"		42"		Circ.		Mostly chalk		4	Loom-weight at 43 in. Skull of <i>Bos longifrons</i> . Large nodule iron py- rites, partly burnt.
90.	60"	48"	84"	62"	55"	44"	Ovo- rect.	N.	M. and C.			Nearly half of embossed pot, much warped. Sawn cow's horn. Piece of friable sand-stone. Polishing pebble (?). Shards + +. Frag- ment of quern. Fragments of bone tool of unknown use. Burnt clay. 2 mussels.

91.	56"	48"	68"	60"	45"	Rect.	N.W.	M. and C. (burnt); clay on bottom	4	Part of barrel-pot at 45 in. (Fig. 63). 2 loom-weights on bottom. Burnt clay.	
92.	47"	40"	77"		56"	Pent.	W.N.W.	Very black mould ++	1	Large, smooth flint nodule (weight, 8½ lbs.). Shards. Iron-slag.	
92A.	34"	28"	60"	54"	38"	32"	Oval	N.W.	M. and C.	2	1 oyster. Shards.
93.	51"	40"	77"	66"	65"	50"	Ovo- rect.	N.E.	M. and C. Charcoal	2	Chalk spindle-whorl at 24 in.
93A.	51"	46"	60"		51"	47"	Pyri- form	E.	Blk. mould and char- coal above; chalk below		Shards. Oyster.
94.	40"	35"	70"	66"	48"	44"	Lozenge	N.	Dirty chalk		Very few shards and bones. 30 lumps of chalk.
95.	50"	37"	72"	60"	50"	47"	Rect.	N.W.	M. and C. Black mould at bottom		Bronze T-stop at 15 in. Loom-weight at bottom. Shards.
96.	47"	37"	60"	50"	45"	35"	Ovo- rect.	N.W.	M. and C.		
97.	80"	70"	80"		62"		Irreg.	N.N.E.	Dirty C. above; black mould be- low	20	Sawn fragments and chips of antler. Fragments of crucible. Much iron- slag. Small pieces of iron. Shards. Fragment of quern. 3 mussels; 2 limpets. Burnt clay. Sawn cow's horn.
98.	37"	27"	48"		41"		Trapez.	N.			2 broken loom-weights. Shards. 7 pieces of daub grooved by wattles.
99.	76"	64"	120"	108"	72"		Pointed oval	N.N.W.	M. and C. and clean chalk		Nil found. Shelf 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 15 in. high across north end, and con- tinued round east side a little.
100.	30"		47"	32"	27"	20"	Rect.	N.E.	M. and C. (burnt)		Shards.

PIT	DEPTH		LENGTH		WIDTH		SHAPE	ORIENTN.	FILLING	POT BOILERS	BEACH PEBBLES	OTHER FINDS AND REMARKS
	Max.	Min.	Top	Btm.	Top	Btm.						
101.	58"	50"	70"	62"	52"	54"	Rect.	N.N.W.	M. and C.			Irregular undercutting on west wall. Flat pebble. Long bone sawn across at each end. Crown of antler sawn off. Iron hammer-head.
103.	76"	66"	60"	78"	56"	56"	Irreg. oval	E.	M. and C. (burnt)	+	4	3 pieces of iron at 49 in. Fragment of quern (?) at 32 in. Ball of soft clay at bottom. Shards ++. Bones. Charcoal ++. Mussel.
105.	38"	34"	52"	44"	40"	30"	Rect. (N.E. end round)	N.E.	M. and C. (much grey mould)			Ancient clasp-knife under turf. Shards.
105A.	35"	32"	54"	30"	32"	25"	Oval	N.W.	M. and C.	1	3	1 broken loom-weight. Shards. Piece of iron tool.
106.	44"	41"	54"	47"	39"	35"	Rect.	N.E.	M. and C.	6	15	British coin at 27 in. Loom-weight at 23 in. 4 pieces of burnt antler. 1 fragment of quern. Bones +. Shards.
107.	60"	52"	80"	62"	52"	35"	Rect.	E.	Dirty chalk			Bronze fibula (50-100 A.D.) at 9 in. Large antler at bottom (sawn). Sawn fragment of antler. Antler of roe-deer, cut off.
108A.	40"	35"	60"	40"	35"	32"	Rect.	N.W.	Black mould in upper half	1	1	Handle of Celtic door-key at 31 in. Fragments of crucible.
109.	50"	44"	62"	42"	42"	31"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C.	2		2 loom-weights on bottom. Fragment of quern (?). Few shards and bones. Sawn cow's horn.
110.	40"		65"	60"	30"	25"	Rect. (clean cut)	N.N.W.	M. and C.			1 piece of iron-slag.

111.	33"	48"	43"	43"	24"	Oval	N.N.E.	M. and C. (burnt)	10	1 round stone, diam. 4 in. 1 ball of clay. 2 fragments of quern. Polishing pebble (?).	
112.	33"	24"	22"	24"	22"	Circ.		M. and C. 60 flint nodules Chalk	9	Half of a pair of iron shears at 9 in. 1 limpet-shell.	
113.	38"	32"	56"		52"	Pyri- form	N.E.	Chalk	2	Shards and bones.	
114.	45"	35"	54"		45"	Oval	N.W.	M. and C. Charcoal	40	Clay bead at 12 in. Sheet iron at 12 in. Dogs' faeces. Strong odour as of cheap scent at 2 ft. Shards and bones.	
115.	50"	43"	54"		45"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C.	1	Very few shards and bones. Dogs' faeces. Daub.	
116.	20"	48"		30"		Oval	N.N.E.	M. and C.		No finds.	
120.	40"	35"	54"	40"	41"	34"	Rect.	N.W.	M. and C.	2	4 loom-weights on bottom. Very few shards.
121.	30"	47"	34"	42"	28"	Pyri- form	N.N.E.	M. and C. (burnt)	4	Piece of wood at 18 in.	
122.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	M. and C.	2	Fragment of quern. Iron-slag. 4 shards. Daub. Bones. Pit is dug in made soil of rampart.	
126.	30"	23"	60"	54"	47"	42"	Oval	N.E.	M. and C.	5	Few flint flakes. Piece of iron.
127.	55"	45"	56"	50"	38"	33"	Rect.	E.	M. and C. (No black mould)		
129.	37"	34"	53"	43"	35"	25"	Rect.	E.	M. and C. Black mould below		Part of iron sword. Shards.
130.	60"	50"	72"	54"	47"	38"	Rect.	N.	M. and C.		Irregular undercutting on west wall.
131.	60"	52"	58"	43"	48"	40"	Clean oval	E.	M. and C. in upper 30 in. clean chalk below	6	2 Zone of burnt soil and charcoal 8 in. thick separating upper and lower layers of filling. Loom-weight at 24 in. Dogs' faeces at 28 in. Weaving-comb at bottom. Clay sling-bullet.

PIT	DEPTH		LENGTH		WIDTH		SHAPE	ORIENTN.	FILLING	POT BOILERS	BEACH PEBBLES	OTHER FINDS AND REMARKS
	Max.	Min.	Top	Btm.	Top	Btm.						
133.	48"	45"	53"	37"	40"		Trapez.	N.N.E.	Chalk and black mould	1	5	British coin at 24 in. Upchurch ware. Shards ++. Piece of rubbing-stone.
134.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			2 post-holes: western, 11 in. deep in chalk, and 10-18 in. wide; eastern, 7 in. deep in chalk, and 11-18 in. wide.
136.	43"	35"	56"		42"		Oval	N.	M. and C.	2		Iron ring at 33 in. Very few shards and bones. 1 loom-weight.
137.	40"	31"	96"		48"	39"	Sub-rect.	N. by N.N.E.	M. and C.			Romano-British pottery. Neck of flask (Fig. 65). Carinated pot (Fig. 61). Many shards.
138.	64"	58"	68"	68"	60"	55"	Rect.	W.N.W.	M. and C.			1 loom-weight.
138A.	56"	53"	64"	60"	42"	44"	Sub-rect.	N.E.	M. and C.	6		Iron sickle at 20 in. Iron fibula at 24 in. 2 iron nails at 24 in. Very many shards, all above 24 in. Bones +. Mussel.
146.	74"	59"	58"	40"	33"	24"	Rect.	N.N.W.	M. and C.			4 pieces of sawn antler at 30 in. 1 oyster, 1 mussel, 1 whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>), together at 34 in., with cluster of land-shells. Shards. 2 bones.
147.	39"	32"	56"	32"	42"	32"	Oval	W.N.W.	M. and C.			Piece of iron at 23 in. Shards +. 1 bone. Dogs' faces.