

Part II

(i) MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC STUDIES

BY

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BY

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(i) MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC STUDIES.

Section 1. The Farnham Flint Fields.

(a) **Introductory.**

The district selected for survey is contained in a square whose sides measure four and two-thirds of a mile respectively, and whose area totals some twenty-two square miles. The northern boundary of this square runs, east and west, slightly north of Cæsar's Camp and Ewshot village; the southern boundary passes, similarly, just south of Tilford church and Rowledge village. The eastern boundary runs, north and south, slightly west of Seale church and east of Tongham railway bridge, while the western limit passes, similarly, a little to the west of Ewshot village and Willey Mill on the Farnham-Alton road.

More precisely (but not accurately to fractions of minutes), the geographical boundaries may be taken as :

North boundary, lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$,

South boundary, lat. $51^{\circ} 10'$,

East boundary, W. lon. $0^{\circ} 43'$,

West boundary, W. lon. $0^{\circ} 50'$,

and these limiting data may be traced quite easily on Sheet 285, Geological Survey of England and Wales. Our region includes the greater part of the Wey valley adjacent to Farnham, which occupies a position slightly westerly ex-centrally in the area detailed above.

More than twenty flint-implement producing sites, of varying degrees of importance, are distributed over this area of some twenty square miles extent. Were our district to be extended eastwards or westwards, still more "flint fields" would come under consideration. Again, if it were possible for the space at our disposal to be enlarged to include territory northwards or, particularly, southwards, then still more pre-historic material would swell our records. These facts, in

themselves, are eloquent evidence of the wealth of Farnham's unique prehistoric associations. However, the area defined for survey is sufficiently large to enable us to conduct our investigations into these prehistoric associations, and, despite the arbitrary boundaries which are, of necessity, employed to limit the area, extra-regional references will be used without hesitation.

(b) Successional Occupations.

Considering the amount of material recorded from the flint sites, it is clear that we are in possession of ample evidence to prove that, from Mesolithic times onwards, the Wey valley (which must then have presented physical features much as we see them to-day) gave shelter and sustenance to many people. Clearly existence was for them so strenuous and so precarious that, under economic pressure, they dared not stay long in any uncongenial environment or district that was at all sterile. Throughout our region we encounter abundant signs of settlements and evidence of successive occupation. To these, at this juncture, we make a general reference only: undoubtedly, the existence of copious water supplies (obtainable both from stream and spring)—the widely spread floodplains covered with rough herbage (which provided feeding lands and hunting grounds)—the proximity to dry warm soils on the Greensand, and, finally, the accessibility of stores of flint in the chalk outcrops, all combined to render the Farnham valley an ideal district for a succession of prehistoric settlers.

(c) Method of Treatment.

Broadly speaking, in their implemental evidence, our flint sites present a common cultural facies, or, more precisely, a succession of facies. These imply a sequence of occupations commencing with the Mesolithic, passing through the Neolithic and continuing into the Bronze Age and Iron Age which, incidentally, lie outside the province of this section. However, all flint forms, associated with the Bronze Age or with the Iron Age, are shown in the "site records" and are carried forward for discussion with their appropriate period context.

For the purpose of recording particularly noteworthy im-

plements, the sites are described generally with reference to periods. An analysis of the evidence of each industry follows, with the object of stressing such characteristics as appear to be of significance as regards "period."

Minor sites (and even those sites which are, in reality, major ones, but from which, unfortunately, the implement records are meagre) are also included for their evidence of racial distribution as well as on account of their probable importance as "liaison¹ stations" between other sites. These latter sites, actually, may now be masked,² or even have been obliterated, by modern, or comparatively modern, residential development, as in the instance of Snailslynch, or of Farnham town itself. They may, perhaps, be semi-permanently hidden by the extended use of land for pasture,³ which practice (however essential agriculturally) impedes any superficial archæological inspection of the site.

(d) Notes on the Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods.

With the object of defining our terms of reference, and of making clear, or as clear as possible, the prehistoric perspective of this section of the survey, we introduce here some explanatory notes on the Mesolithic and Neolithic Periods.

The Mesolithic.

This period intervenes between the close of Palæolithic and the beginning of Neolithic times. The Upper Palæolithic Age in this country did not extend later than the seventh Millennium B.C.,⁴ and it is generally accepted that Neolithic Culture did not reach this country until the second half of the third Millennium B.C.⁵ The final stage, *viz.*, Phase III, of the Mesolithic alone concerns us, and its relative dating is c. 5000 B.C.—2500 B.C.⁶ Remarkable in the flint industry of this period, which was greatly developed, is the production of microliths by means of the "notch" technique.⁷ Also the

¹ *Vide* Section I, (e), 1.

² *Vide* Section I, (e), 2.

³ *Vide* Section II, Site J.

⁴ J. G. D. Clark, *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, p. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁶ Clark, *The Mesolithic Settlement of Northern Europe*.

⁷ Clark, *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, p. 101.

transversely sharpened tranchet axe (*v.* Fig. 30, etc.) is associated with the flint production of this period.¹

The Neolithic.

This period followed the Mesolithic without cultural overlap and ended in the second Millennium B.C. It is marked by the development of food production through agriculture, and by the domestication of farm animals. Flint mining was also carried out by the Neolithic folk. Polished axes and leaf forms, *viz.*, arrow-heads and knives, or possibly lance-heads, are characteristic of the Neolithic flint work.

(e) Sites and Grouping of Sites. (Plan, No. 1.)

The following sites, with reference letters prefixed, are described individually.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Bourne Mill Spring, | (B) Six Bells, | (C) Alma Nursery, |
| (D) Cemetery Allotment, | (E) Green Lane, | (F) Princess Royal, |
| (G) Badshot, | (H) Seale District, | |
| (J) Moor Park A, | (K) Moor Park B, | (L) Rock House, |
| (M) Snailslynch, | (N) Crooksbury Summit, | |
| (O) Monks' Walk, | (P) Sheep Hatch, | (Q) Chapel Field, |
| (R) The Bluff, | (S) Tilford District, | |
| (T) Heath Brow. | (U) The Ranges, | (V) Jubilee Clump. |

Site Groups.

Grouped topographically, the sites may be classified thus :

(I) Valley sites ; comprising those which are included either in the Wey basin, or in that of the Blackwater, or which are contiguous to both.

(II) River bluff sites ; which are established mainly on the high land bordering the " river cliffs " of the Wey.

(III) Hill-top sites ; a limited group, which are, in reality, outside the Farnham valley, but which are important for their evidence of racial connection with the valley sites.

Group I. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

Group II. J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S.

Group III. T, U, V.

1. Before proceeding to describe the sites in detail, some

¹ Clark, *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, p. xxii.

interesting features of the groups are worth discussing. Broadly, those of the valley group trend east and west and represent a few links in a chain of settlements extending beyond the boundaries of the region. The Seale district (H)—really only a general reference to an area—indicates the eastward liaison with sites still farther to the east, while the Cemetery Allotment site (D) and its connecting site at Green Lane (E) point to the westward extension of the line of settlements which passes into Hampshire.

2. Especially noteworthy among these valley sites is the Bourne Mill Spring site (A)—to be discussed subsequently in detail—with its dwelling-pit system. Its microlithic industry differs in some slight respects from that of the Horsham Tardenoisian and, therefore, also, from the Tardenoisian of the Chapel Field site (Q), and from that of allied sites. Six Bells site (B), also based on the Bourne Mill Spring, and Alma Nursery (C) with its network of settlements, are closely linked with site A. Sites A, B and C, considered as a composite group of approximately contemporary units, must have formed a noble settlement of some fifty acres extent.

Along the sloping ground bordering the south bank of the Wey from Snailslynch (M) to Wrecclesham, there are many minor Meso- and Neo-lithic flint sites of which Green Lane site (E), although somewhat scanty in its evidence, is chosen for inclusion here. Scarcely a field in its vicinity is without its scatter of cut flint and calcined flint pot-boilers. It appears that, as in the periods that followed, a chain of sites existed right along this marginal slope in both Mesolithic and Neolithic times.

Similarly, along the north bank of the river, a chain of occupation sites based on the Wey Lower Terrace (Terrace E)¹ is indicated by the Cemetery Allotment site (D) on the west of Farnham. Just west of Bourne Mill Spring site (A), in the grounds of the Farnham Institution, there has been found a good number of scattered implements, together with débris similar to that occurring at Site A. Between these two points and on the low terrace gravel, other evidence is available. In August 1921, in the course of repairs to the floor of the choir

¹ "Geology of Country around Aldershot and Guildford" (*Geological Survey Memoir*, No. 285, p. 135).

stalls in St. Andrew's church, a group of fourteen small flakes and chips, suggestive of Mesolithic *débris*, was collected and given to the Farnham Institute Museum. In 1925 in a trench opened in the roadway at the junction of South Street and East Street a stone polisher,¹ similar to others found in the pit-dwellings on Site A, was discovered. In 1936 when building operations were proceeding on the Bush Inn property in South Street, a group of flakes² and flake implements were found. In the Hart, the famous old hop lands behind West Street, implements are occasionally picked up. Hence my belief that many flint sites are sealed in below the foundations of Farnham town.

3. The river bluff sites,³ numerically stronger than the valley group, with the exception of Crooksbury Summit site (N), are based on the River Wey or, as in the instance of Monks' Walk site (O), on a tributary of the Wey. Distinctive of these sites is the access-way to the river and flood-plain. Although the evidence of implements from Moor Park A and B (sites J and K) and from the tiny promontory bluff site at Rock House, is meagre, there seems little doubt that these three sites are definitely to be associated with the Tardenoisian as we find it on Sheephatch and Chapel Field. This line of sites, determined by the river route, leads to the Greensand area of the Weald, so famous for its Mesolithic association.

The incidence of arable land along the east bank of the Wey, from High Mill towards Tilford, is very limited and, therefore, in all probability other occupation sites, similar to sites J and K, may perhaps be masked by a long stretch of heathland and conifer woodland.

4. The hill-top sites form a limited group, but the occurrence of a Mesolithic industry at 600 O.D., off the Greensand, away northward from the Farnham valley, qualifies them for inclusion here. These sites were discovered and investigated by Canon F. O'Farrell of Aldershot, and this description is based on his research carried on over many years.

¹ Mr. H. Smither's Collection.

² Mr. C. E. Borelli's Collection.

³ Identical with Dr. Hooper's plateau sites. "The Pigmy Flint Industries of Surrey," *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI, 1933, p. 56.

(f) List of Sites with Tabulated Data.

Site Reference Letter.	Site.	Map Reference 6-inch O. Survey, Surrey Series.		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Sheet Number.	Co-ordinates.							
			x							y
A	Bourne Mill Spring	30 N.W.	15	8.25	a.	sp.	gr.	250	mj.	14
B	Six Bells	30 N.W.	14.5	7.5	a.	sp.	gr.	250	mj.	8
C	Alma Nursery	30 N.W.	16.5	7	a.	r.	gr.	250	mj.	40
D	Cemetery Allotment	30 N.W.	7	1.75	a.	r.	gr.	230	m.	1
E	Green Lane	30 S.W.	8	10	a.	r.	g.s.	340	m.	2
F	Princess Royal	30 N.E.	1.5	6.5	a.	r.	g.s.	270	md.	8
G	Badshot	30 N.E.	2	9	a.	r.	ch.	280	md.	6
H	Seale District	30 N.E.	—	—	a.	—	g.s.	—	—	—
J	Moor Park A	30 N.W.	17.75	5	p.	r.	g.s.	250	md.	8
K	Moor Park B	30 N.E.	0.5	4.5	a.	r.	g.s.	270	m.	3
L	Rock House	30 N.W.	17	6	a.	r.	gr.	250	mj.	1
M	Snailslynch	30 N.W.	15.5	4	a.	r.	g.s.	300	mj.	10
N	Crooksbury Summit	30 N.E.	6.75	0.5	h.	r.	g.s.	534	m.	2
O	Monks' Walk	30 S.W.	17	11	a.	r.	g.s.	280	m.	10
P	Sheepatch	30 S.E.	3.5	7.5	a.	sp.	gr.	220	md.	10
Q	Chapel Field	30 S.E.	5	2	a.	r.	g.s.	200	mj.	12
R	The Bluff	30 S.E.	8.5	1.5	h.	r.	g.s.	210	md.	3
S	Tilford District	30 S.E.	—	—	a.	—	g.s.	—	—	—
T	Heath Brow	22 S.W.	3.5	1.5	h.	sp.	gr.	610	md.	20
U	The Ranges	22 S.W.	10.5	6	h.	sp.	b.s.	375	md.	10
V	Jubilee Clump (Caesar's Camp)	22 S.W.	9.5	5	h.	sp.	gr.	600	m.	1

Key to references: Map references: { x = distance of site focus from left inner margin in inches.
Co-ordinates { y = distance of site focus from bottom inner margin in inches.

1. Present condition of surface (1937): a. = arable land; h. = heathland; p. = pasture.

2. Water supply: sp. = spring; r. = river or stream.

3. Surface geology: gr. = gravel; g.s. = Lower Greensand; ch. = chalk; b.s. = blown sand.

4. Ordnance data.

5. Importance of site: mj. = major; md. = medium; m. = minor.

6. Approximate area in acres.

Section II. Description of Sites.

GROUP I—VALLEY SITES.

Bourne Mill Spring Site.¹ Site reference = A.

(a) Map Reference. Sheet XXX, N.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 15 inches;
8.25 inches.

The site may be reached by—

(1) road leading from Water Lane;

(2) footpath from Six Bells to Aldershot Road.²

¹ Identical with site 507. W. F. Rankine, "A Mesolithic Site at Farnham," *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI. Also W. Hooper, LL.D., "The Pigmy Flint Industries of Surrey," *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI, p. 77.

² A projected by-pass road will almost touch the spring (March 1937).

(b) History.

This site became known to the writer in 1929 as the result of a surface survey of all the arable fields east of Farnham. It was afterwards found that this prolific ground was well known to a few other investigators. From an old inhabitant (whose father worked on these fields when they were under hops about 1880) I learnt that a collector of flint implements cycled regularly from Godalming to search these fields. If this anonymous enthusiast really were the first collector here, and I think he must have been, then his hunting must have been particularly gratifying. From 1911 onwards for some years this site received attention from Canon F. O'Farrell, Dr. J. H. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, to whom the hunting-ground was known as the Plover Field. [To-day the site is still a well-known breeding area for plovers.]

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

Site A is based on the gravels of the Old Blackwater¹ which were deposited prior to the capture² of that river by the Wey. The resultant scarp is to be seen southward of the site. These gravels overlie outcrops of gault, Upper Greensand, chalk and Eocene beds. A fault line,³ running from near Hale church to Rock House, has exposed a spring which emerges from the base of a chalk bluff. This spring,⁴ copious and perennial, was probably the chief inducement for settlement; also, it is of considerable geological interest, being connected with the swallow-holes⁵ which occur nearby along the line of junction of the Reading beds with the northerly dipping strata of the chalk.

The whole of the site is situated on land forming part of the Farnham sewage farm, a flat area of some fifty acres.

¹ Geology of the Country around Aldershot and Guildford" (*Geological Survey Memoir* No. 285, p. 131).

² *Ibid.*, p. 127.

³ Sheet 285, Geological Survey.

⁴ W. F. Rankine, "A Mesolithic Site at Farnham," p. 26 (*Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, Sheet 285, p. 127).

⁵ Geo. Young, *Proc. Geol. Asscn.*, 1909, Vol. XXI, Pt. I, p. 32; *ibid.*, 1908, Vol. XX, Pt. 6, p. 434.

Whitaker, "Water Supply of Surrey" (*Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, 1912, pp. 42, 59-61).

To the north the Hale slope, of Eocene structure, rises gently to an altitude of six hundred feet. North-west lie the clay lands of Farnham Park and westward is the slightly accentuated chalk ridge on which stands Farnham Castle, while, eastward, lies the counterpart of the same ridge, gradually becoming more prominent as it rises to form the Hogs Back. To the south the Wey valley leads into the Greensand areas.

In addition to the possession of a never-failing source of good water the site commanded other advantages, *viz.* :

- (a) a gravel sub-soil ;
- (b) access to the river flood-plain, and to the river itself ;
- (c) access to flint supplies in the adjacent chalk outcrop ;
- (d) access to the chalk ridge-ways east and west of the site ;
- (e) access to the Greensand *via* the Wey valley.

Factors *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* have a special significance relative to the Neolithic association, and *a*, *c* and *e* to the Mesolithic occupation.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Before proceeding to an analysis of noteworthy finds a passing reference to the microlithic industry found in the dwelling-pit system is demanded. A fairly large collection of implements was taken from the pits and, excepting the series of microliths, many of the forms are common to the surface context. However, surface finds only are considered in the following analysis and neither microliths nor micro-burins have been recorded among these.

In the course of surface collecting a great number of flints, amounting to several thousands, have been collected from this site and each ploughing, followed by adequate weathering, brings still more flints to view.

Analysing the finds, as far as possible typologically, we have the following groups :

(1) Cores.

This group is, of course, expected from every flint site ; it is only referred to here on account of the frequency and diversity of its types, including the following :

(a) Fluted, narrow-blade yielding, conical core¹ of Mesolithic type. Found in all stages of "flaking down." Not numerous.

(b) The "two-way" core² of saddle shape, sometimes of narrow-blade and sometimes of broad-blade type. Not numerous.

(c) The "double platform" core³ (very rare on the surface), and

(d) The roughly pyramidal cores which have yielded broad blades coarsely struck. Cores of this class I consider to be Neolithic, chiefly because of their similarity to cores excavated from Badshot Long Barrow.

Altogether some five hundred cores were selected for typing.

The close proximity of flint raw material evidently made the settlers here somewhat lavish with their cores, and they seldom have that "used up" appearance so noticeable in the case of examples from the Greensand sites.

Core trimmings removed in order to secure a fresh striking platform are numerous, and they frequently show signs of having been made into implements.

(2) Flakes.

(a) *Untrimmed flakes* are numerous.

(b) *Dressed Flakes*. These are flakes dressed, or trimmed, for specific functions. Usually the flakes are thin in section and the flake margins are almost entirely retouched. Similar flake implements occurred in the upper level of the pit-dwellings. Their occurrence, in my experience, seems peculiar to this site and to sites B and C; tentatively, I regard them as Neolithic forms.⁴ Nearly three thousand dressed flakes were collected from 1929 to 1935. Definitely this implement type does not occur in the Greensand Mesolithic sites. Thus it appears to be a post-Mesolithic product.

¹ "A Mesolithic Site at Farnham," *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV, 1936, Fig. VI, No. 1.

² *Ibid.*, Fig. VI, No. 2

³ *Ibid.*, Fig. VI, No. 3.

⁴ Similar forms from the Neolithic levels at Holdenhurst Long Barrow are discussed in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, III, Pt. 1, p. 10, Fig. 5 (nos. 1 to 5).

Fig. 27 indicates the chief typological features of these flake implements. Many of them are notched and several have points and some are suggestive of the nosed scraper.

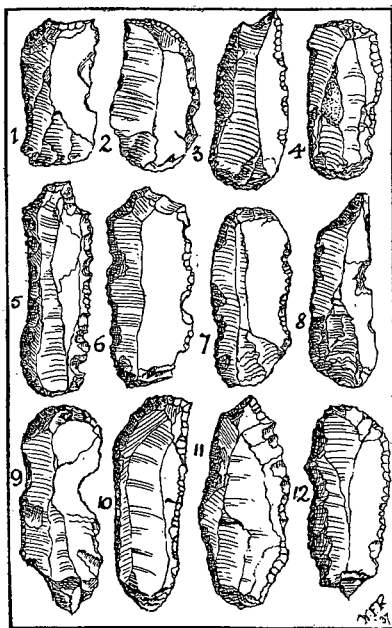


FIG. 27.—DRESSED FLAKES FROM SITE A. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Explanation of Fig. 27.

Dressed Flake Implements or Adapted Flakes.

(Measurements in brackets refer to length in inches.)

No. 1. End-scraper form with developed point (right); edges much used; grey mottled flint. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ")

No. 2. End-scraper form with developed point (left); edges much used; brown flint. ($1\frac{5}{8}$ ")

No. 3. Point (asymmetrical); edges show marks of extensive usage; brownish-grey flint. (2")

No. 4. End-scraper with slightly developed point (left); edges (especially right) much used; nearly white with brownish inclusions. ($1\frac{5}{8}$ ")

No. 5. Nosed form (convex to left and concave to right); edges (especially left) much used; brown flint; inverse cutting on left at end. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ ")

No. 6. Nosed form; edges much used; grey mottled. (2")

No. 7. End-scraper (inversely recut at nose); edges (especially right) much used; brownish-grey; bulb removed. ($1\frac{7}{8}$ ")

No. 8. Nosed form asymmetrical; edges used; right side notched; nearly black. (2")

No. 9. Typical end-scrapers on blade with notched scraper developed on right edge; bluish black. ($2\frac{1}{8}$ ")

No. 10. Nosed scraper steep ended ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick) with point slightly developed (right); edges used; brownish; inversely cut on left edge. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ ")

No. 11. Point (symmetrical) with edges much used; formed from a thick flake ($\frac{3}{8}$ "); bluish-grey. (2")

No. 12. End-scrapers (asymmetrical) with edges much used and notches developed on left side; fawn with ochreous inclusion. (2")

Preservation: Little patina; much lustre.

(c) *Flake Knives*. This obviously essential implement form is well represented.

(d) *Serrated Flakes*. Remarkably scarce, although many were dug from the dwelling-pits.

(e) *Long blades* frequently dressed were fairly numerous; some were used for cutting and also dressed for other functions. Notched blades were not uncommonly found.

(f) *Truncated Blades*. A set of six only.

(3) Burins, or gravers.

These are somewhat scantily represented by three or four rough forms.

(4) Scrapers.

This type of implement was fairly numerous and embraces:

(a) End-scrapers on blades. Few. The specimens collected were not remarkable for good technique.

(b) Convex scrapers. Numerous.

(c) Round scrapers. Fairly numerous.

(d) Concave, or hollow scrapers. Numerous.

Among (d) were many with small notches (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide).

(5) Borers and Allied Forms.

This type is well represented, and from a number of specimens nine are selected for representation in Fig. 28 here described.

No. 1 is in bluish-grey flint ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length). Its form suggests that it is a core trimming adapted as a borer.

No. 2 ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length) is a heavier tool in bluish-grey

flint with some cortex. There are a few marks of usage on the under surface.

No. 3, in brown flint ($2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length), is not pointed (and apparently is not broken) and, in this feature, resembles No. 8.

No. 4, in dark blue flint ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length), shows the

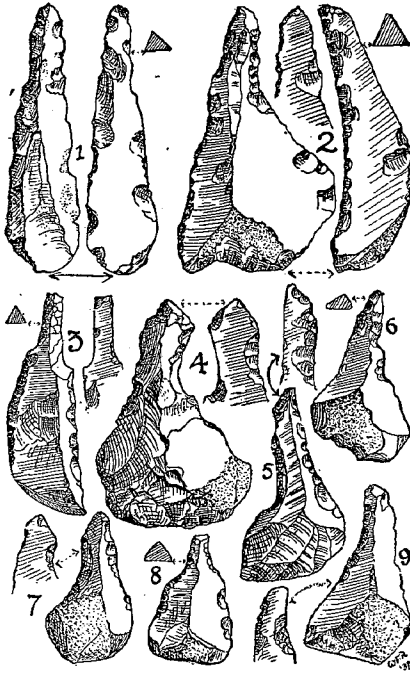


FIG. 28.—BORERS FROM SITE A. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

characteristic marks of boring very clearly; the butt of this implement is very crudely dressed.

No. 5, in dark blue lustrous flint, is well pointed and is a true borer.

No. 6, in greyish flint ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long), seems to have functioned as a piercer.

No. 7, in lustrous bluish-grey flint ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long), shows signs of use as a borer.

No. 8, in brown lustrous flint ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), is a small type of borer.

No. 9, in grey flint (2 inches long), exhibits the alternate wearing of the edges which marks the true borer.¹ All the implements are economically fashioned from strong flakes of triangular section.

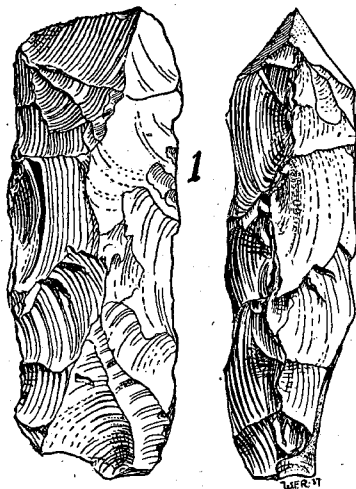


FIG. 29.—TRANCHET AXE FROM SITE A. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(6) Arrow-heads. Rare.

- (a) Leaf arrow-heads. Three (one very crude).
- (b) Barbed and tanged. Six (no beaker form).
- (c) Hollow-based.² One.
- (d) Petit tranchet derivatives. Four.

(7) Fabricators. Two.

(8) Slug forms. Several.

(9) Plano-convex knife. A fragment.

(10) Transversely sharpened axes or tranchets.

A group of fourteen axes are recorded and fourteen fragments of axes. All are of the adze type.

¹ R. A. Smith, *Flints* (British Museum), 1928, p. 30, Fig. 21.

² Canon O'Farrell's Collection; found near the spring.

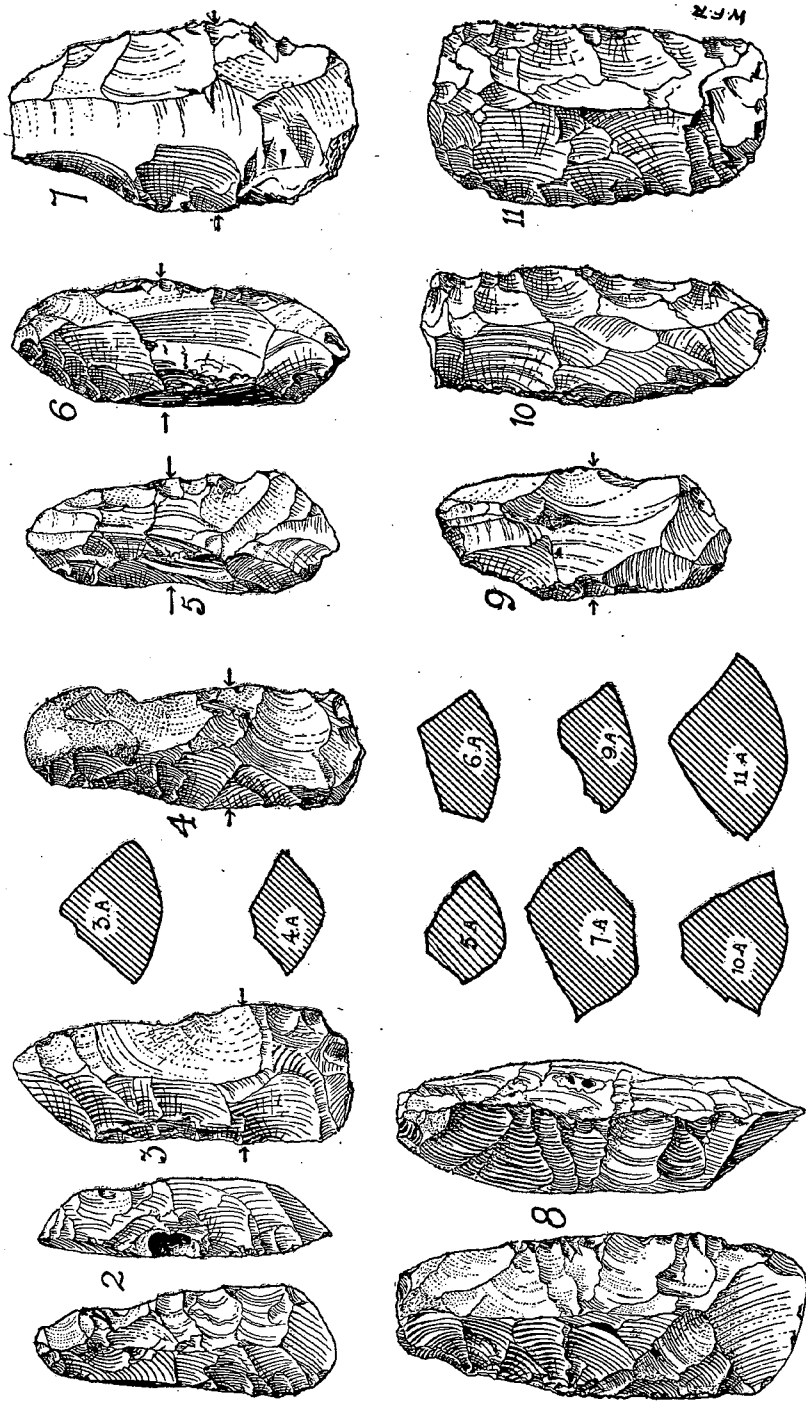


FIG. 30.—TRANCHET AXES FROM SITE A. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Tranquet Axes. Site A. Figs. 29 and 30.

Figure Reference.	Serial * Number.	Dimensions in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
		Length.	Width.	Thick-ness.		
I	2	5	1½	1½	Yellowish-brown flint; faintly lustrous; sharp.	Large type; heavily flaked, crudely made; unfinished.
-	3	3½	1½	¾	Black; fire-cracked; some cortex.	Resembles typical Mesolithic axe of Greensand sites.†
2	6	3½	1½	¾	Mottled grey flint; lustrous.	Small type; in technique and material resembles 17 and 18.
8	14	4½	1½	1½	Greyish-black flint; faintly lustrous.	Remarkably symmetrical with pronounced median ridge.†
3	17	3½	1½	1½	Mottled grey flint; some cortex; lustrous.	Tending to symmetry; crudely flaked.
4	18	3½	1½	¾	Brownish flint; much cortex; lustrous.	Crudely flaked with second period cutting.
6	19	3½	1½	¾	Mottled grey flint; lustrous; iron stained.	Much flaked down; pointed at each end. Cf. with 20.
5	20	3½	1½	I	White; ridges much iron stained.	Asymmetrical. Suggestive of the Greensand type.§ (Vide 3.)
9	22	3	1½	I	Yellowish-brown flint; a little cortex.	Much flaked down; resembles 19.
10	26	3½	1½	I	Greyish-blue flint; mottled; much iron stained.	Longitudinal dressing at butt; much flaked down.
7	27	3½	2	1½	Whitish flint with iron-stained ridges.	Very crude production; refractory flint frustrated attempt to secure a cutting edge at end.
11	48	3½	2	1½	Grey flint; faintly lustrous.	Fairly symmetrical and much flaked down.
-	99	3½	1½	I	Grey and yellowish flint of poor quality; very lustrous.	Asymmetrical; dressed for hafting.
-	101	4	1½	I	Bluish-grey flint; little lustre.	Resembles a prismatic tool in form; butt end bruised.

* *Vide*, reference number in record of tranquet axes of West Surrey provenance. W. F. Rankine, "Tranquet Axes of S.W. Surrey," S.A.C., Vol. XLVI (1938).
† Cf. with Wamham axe: "The Tardenciois of Horsham," J. G. D. Clark, *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XC, 1934, p. 76, Fig. 11. Also Selmeiston axe: *Mesolithic Age Britain*, p. 207, Fig. 57.

‡ Cf. with Hassocks type of axe: *Mesolithic Age in Britain*, p. 191, Fig. 44.
§ *Vide* † and ‡ *supra*.



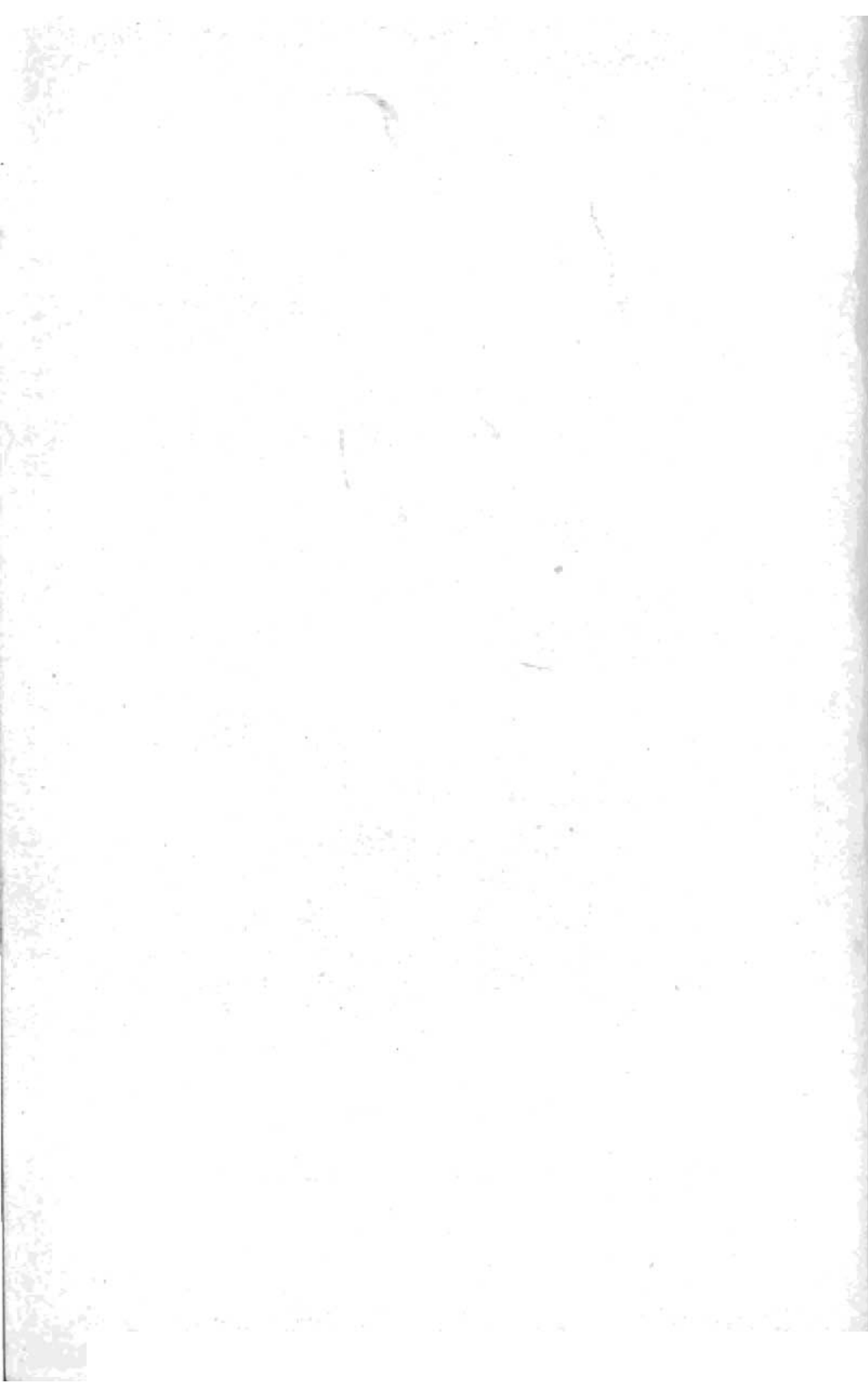
1. Mesolithic dwellings at Site "507." View looking North (showing Hut No. 2 in centre) during the excavations of 1937.

(Photo by C. E. Borelli.)



2. A Neolithic maul of Sarsen stone, from Site "507."

[facing page 76]



(11) Fragment of Polished Axe.

(12) Non-flint Objects.

(a) Segment of a quartzite mace-head, hour-glass perforation.

(b) Polishers, or rubbers, of Eocene Sandstone.

(c) Small sarsen maul (Pl. V, 2). [This is identical with others found at Stonehenge and at Avebury.]

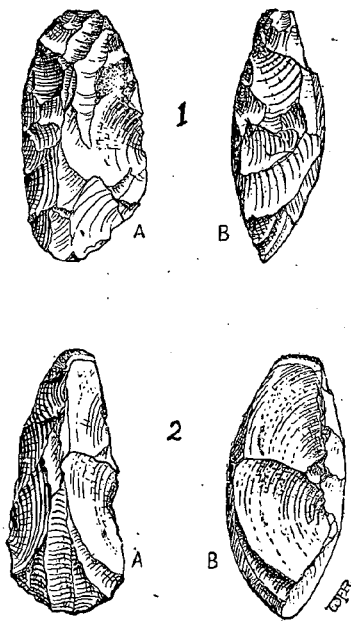


FIG. 31.—SMALL CORE IMPLEMENTS. SITE A. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Fig. 31 illustrates two interesting small-core implements which show signs of tranchet technique in the wide fan-shaped flake beds on the sides; otherwise they do not conform to the tranchet type—the transverse sharpening is not apparent.

No. 1. $2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1''$. Bluish-grey flint with lustre; signs of battering on butt.

No. 2. $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$. Bluish-black flint much mottled with lustre and some cortex.

Preservation.

The majority of the flints show little patination but, generally, they have remarkable lustre. Grey flint occurs and there

is a prominent group of mottled bluish-grey flint which, so far, has not been traced to its origin. Pale blue patination occurs sparingly and also, but very rarely, the porcellaneous white patina, betraying chalk-land derivation, has been noticed.¹ Some local gravel material was used.

(e) **Conclusions.**

Some of the fluted cores, of narrow blade type, the angle graters, and the truncated blades indicate a Mesolithic association which has already been established by the microlithic industry of the pit-dwellings. Also this is further supported by the presence of the transversely sharpened core axe.² Neolithic evidence, of orthodox types, is surprisingly scanty³—three leaf arrow-heads, a fragment of a polished axe and a remnant of a mace-head. Similarly six barbed and tanged arrow-heads, round and convex scrapers crudely pressure-flaked, a fragment of a plano-convex knife represent the sum total of definite Bronze Age evidence.

There is a surplus of surface-collected flints which cannot be assigned to specific cultures; despite this failure, we have, however delicate the evidence, some material to show that Site A was occupied successively by Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint workers. And this broadly may be said of all the Farnham flint fields.

In connection with the foregoing the following notes should be recorded:

(I) In 1935, while searching for a dwelling-pit, we encountered, just below the top soil, a black clay band (about 4 inches thick and lenticular in distribution) from which, in association with two large, dressed sharp flakes we collected a leaf arrow-head.⁴

(II) From the upper level of the pit area 10 a broken but sharp, unpatinated leaf knife was found.⁵

¹ As in the case of the arrow-heads from the "rapid-silt" at the bottom of the ditch of the Badshot Long Barrow (p. 144).

² The absence of microliths and micro-burins from the surface scatter is noteworthy (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 28).

³ This statement has to be modified as a result of the excavations of 1937-38 (J. G. D. C. and W. F. R. Report forthcoming). A level, producing definite Neolithic material (including Neolithic "B" pottery) was found to overlie the Mesolithic levels.

⁴ Near Pit 16. *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 30.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

(III) Badshot Long Bårrow is only half a mile from the Spring.

Note on Mesolithic Pit-Dwellings (Site A).

An investigation of Site A made by the writer in 1926 led to the finding of a series of pit-dwellings from which some 200 microliths and associated flints were dug. Some eighteen pits were excavated, and they proved to be of Mesolithic age. A detailed report will be found in S.A.C., Vol. XLIV.

The Farnham Mesolithic Pit-Dwellings.

A full account of the investigations carried out during 1929-35 on the Bourne Mill Spring site (A), which resulted in the discovery of a cluster of Mesolithic pit-dwellings, is given in a paper ¹ published in Vol. XLIV of the Society's *Collections*.

In that report,² which summarized our reconnaissance work on this site, I stated in a concluding section ³ that :

(I) "This site is by no means exhausted; it offers an opportunity for further investigation which, if carried out on ambitious lines, would undoubtedly shed light on some problems still not solved"; and

(II) "Future investigations here on a scale larger than was possible with us may contribute some useful knowledge of the tranchet's⁴ true position, culturally, on Site 507."⁵

In the light of recent happenings these two excerpts might appear to have been prophetically inspired, for in the summer of 1937 I had the pleasure of being able to arrange for Dr. Grahame Clark to carry out a detailed excavation of the site and, also, the good fortune to direct him to a profitable part. And with regard to excerpt II we, later, had the satisfaction of witnessing the finding of a tranchet axe by Dr. Clark himself, in Pit I, which, incidentally, determined the tranchet's

¹ W. F. Rankine, *A Mesolithic Site at Farnham*.

² Also see W. Hooper, "The Pigmy Flint Industries of Surrey," S.A.C., Vol. XLI.

³ P. 45, Section IV (B).

⁴ *Viz.*, the transversely sharpened core axe of flint.

⁵ Site 507 is identical with Site A of this Survey.

true position, culturally, on Site 507. The financial support of this excavation was derived jointly from the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund and the Surrey Archæological Society. Material help was readily given by the Farnham Urban District Council, the owners of the site, and the work was greatly assisted by Mr. Cecil Choate, Manager of the sewage farm, who, also, was closely associated with our preliminary investigations.

Three pits were located and two of these were excavated by Dr. and Mrs. Grahame Clark in July 1937, and the third pit was cleared by the writer in September with the help of Messrs. C. Choate, H. Smither, Duncan Tovey,¹ Stevens and J. Dean.

The material from Pits I and II has been presented to the British Museum, while that from Pit III is in my possession awaiting the local Council's decision with regard to the founding of a museum.

A brief account of the excavation is published in *Antiquity*,² in which Dr. Clark says:

"What must probably rank as the earliest group of artificial dwellings yet revealed by the spade in Britain has recently been investigated on the Council sewage farm at Farnham, Surrey. The site, which overhangs a permanent spring of great antiquity, has for some years been a resort of collectors of flint implements, but it stands to the credit of Mr. W. F. Rankine, of Badshot Lea, to have recognized that many of the flints derived from a group of loam-filled pits scooped out of the gravel."

In conclusion, Dr. Clark states: "It is hoped to publish a full account of the discovery in the *Proceedings* of the Prehistoric Society."

At the conclusion of Dr. Clark's successful excavation we were fortunate in enlisting the local Council's interest, with the happy result that the area is enclosed and the pits roofed over. (Pl. V, 1, shows a view of the site during the excavations of 1937.)

¹ Who recovered a sherd of Neo B pottery from the high level of Pit III. (Fig. 51A).

² December 1937.

Six Bells Site.

Site reference = B.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, N.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates: 14.5; 7.5.

What remains of this site may be reached by the path leading from the Six Bells Inn to Bourne Mill; the gravel pit, now abandoned, shows a weathered section of soil and subsoil of some interest (1937).

(b) History.

The site is the western counterpart of Site A, and like it is based on the spring arising from the fault line. The greater part of the settlement area has been removed in the course of extensive gravel digging. Part of the site, still rich in flint, remains under allotment and small holding on the western side of the Park stream gully near the Six Bells petrol station. An extension of the site, now under grass, lying north of Bourne Mill, awaits investigation should the land (now owned by the Farnham Urban District Council) become easily accessible.

This site was known in the early phases of gravel digging about 1911 and onwards, to Dr. J. H. Gibson, Canon F. O'Farrell and Mr. A. R. Bliaux, who recovered much flint material from the top soil.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The surface geology of this site is similar to that of Site A, *viz.*, gravel over chalk outcrop, and the topography is very much the same. The western margin of the settlement opens on to the chalk ridge which runs westward through Farnham Park and along which the Avenue is aligned. Site B with Site A formed one large settlement based on the fault spring; they are separated here into units for convenience of description.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

(1) Tranchet Axes. Dr. J. H. Gibson secured from this site the following interesting series of tranchet axes, both adzes and picks.

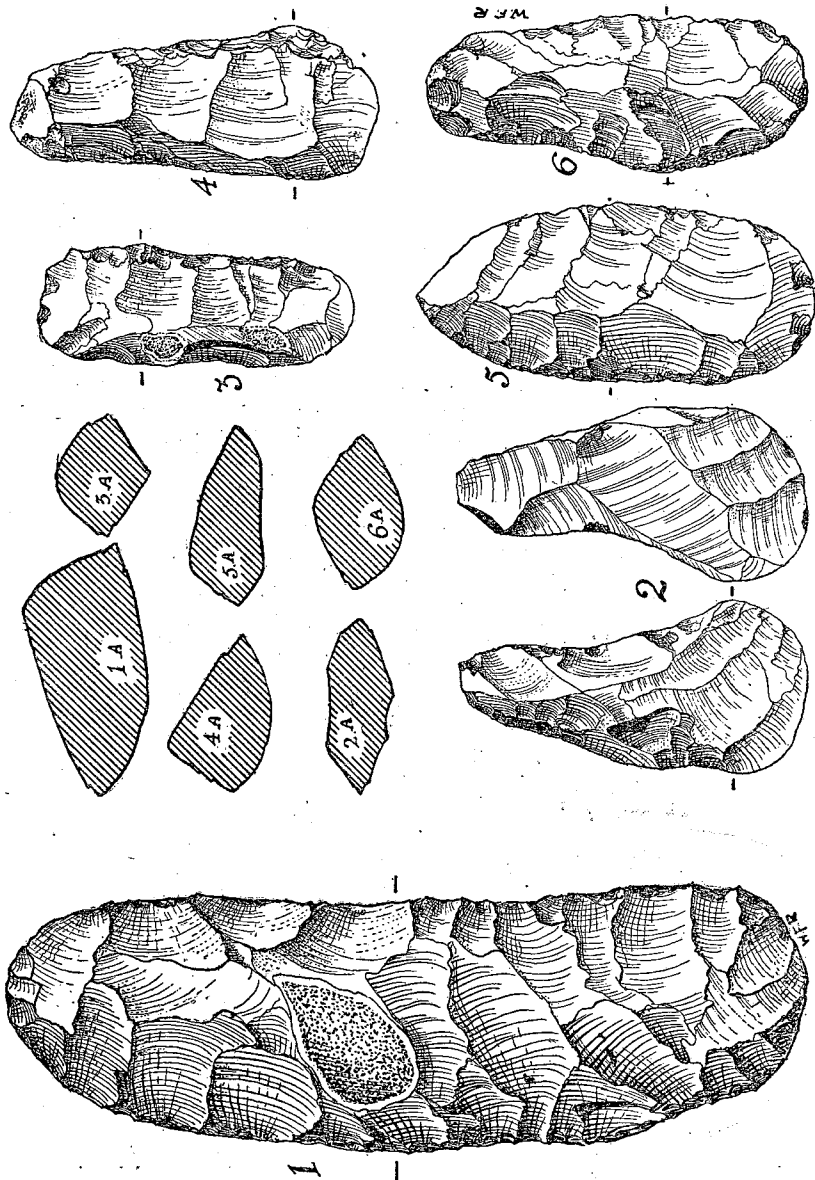


FIG. 32.—FRANCHET AXES FROM SITE B (1/2)

Tranchet Axes. Site B. (Fig. 32).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number*	Maximum Dimensions in inches.			Collection.	Description.	Notes.
		Length.	Width.	Thickness.			
-	96	7½	1½	1½	G†	Grey flint; two degrees of patination; much cortex.	Pick type; half completed with two distinct flaking periods.
-	97	7½	-	-	G	Bluish-grey flint; very lustrous.	Pick type abandoned in first stage of development.
4	103	3½	1½	1	G	Grey flint; lustrous.	Adze type tending to symmetry.
3	104	3½	1½	1	G	Bluish-grey flint; lustrous; some cortex.	Asymmetrical adze; curved in form; longitudinal dressing from butt end.
5	105	4	2	1	G	Grey flint; lustrous; little cortex.	Remarkably ovate in form; adze type; no pronounced median ridge.
6	106	3½	1½	1	G	Bluish-grey flint; lustrous; much inclusion.	Adze type; fairly symmetrical.
2	24	3½	1½	1	G	Black flint; sharp.	A fine adze of Greensand type; Warnham type.
1	44	8½	2½	1½	O'F†	Brown flint; some cortex.	Pick type. A very remarkable implement. Resembles pick in Edge Collection (Fig. 43, No. 1). [Reference in <i>Archæologia</i> , Vol. 72, p. 33 (1918).]

* W. F. Rankine, "Tranchet Axes of S.W. Surrey," S.A.C., Vol. XLVI (1938).

† Dr. J. H. Gibson.

(2) Microliths. Canon O'Farrell has in his large collection an obliquely blunted point (Clark's A) which must be one of the earliest recorded microliths to be collected from a non-greensand site. Recently the writer found a subtriangular form (Clark's D.5) on the eastern margin of the site, near the osier bed, and from the sections in the upper level it may be inferred that the pit-dwelling system already published in respect of Site A extended westward over Site B.

(3) A large series of scrapers, end forms and round type, knife flakes and serrated flakes and various implements common to Site A have been collected, among which is a remarkable side scraper in Canon O'Farrell's collection.

(e) Conclusions.

Unfortunately there is, apart from the tranchet series, very little outstanding material for classification which in consideration of the proximity of this site to Site A, with its wealth of flint work, is not of great importance. The two microliths supported by the tranchets prove the Mesolithic association and the successional cultures outlined in the description of Site A may safely be presumed of this site.

Alma Nursery Site.

Site reference = C.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, N.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 16.5; 7.

The site may be reached from Guildford Road, Junction Road or Water Lane; it is enclosed by these three roads.

(b) History.

Roughly triangular in plan, Site C covers some forty-odd acres over which are distributed several flint sites. There is here a network of sites rather than one settlement and this network forms a link between Site A and Site F. It abuts on Site A and is in close contact with the chalk boss of Badshot, on which a Long Barrow was located in 1935. (v. p. 133 *et seq.*)

It seems that nothing was known about this composite settlement until gravel digging, on a large scale, was commenced about 1920. Since then, the surface over many acres of this site has been dug away, but, fortunately, a fair amount of flint material has been rescued from the over burden, or top soil. Unfortunately for the observer the method of excavation was "mechanical" and consequently the rate of removal was fairly rapid and also the upper section of the pit face was frequently obscured by the material disturbed by the mechanical digger. However, we are indebted to this form of commercial enterprise for what we have learned concerning this important site.

Evidently proximity to the river plain had much influence in deciding a settlement here. Two deep drift ways—one leading from the Guildford Road *via* Moor Park Farm and the other passing through the gap by which the Guildford-Farnham road skirts the Shepherd and Flock Inn—were in all probability cattle ways. Incidentally many such drift ways connecting sites with the river plain occur in the Wey valley.

(c) **Geology and Topography.**

Site C is based on the Old Blackwater Gravels (O.D. 250) which here overlay outcrops of gault, Upper Greensand and chalk. The surface is level and the southern boundary of the site is formed by a scarp of the Lower Greensand which rises some fifty feet above the Wey level.

(d) **Noteworthy Finds.**

There is an extensive scatter of flint over Site C and much raw material in roughly dressed nodular form similar to the trimmed nodules found in the northern ditch of the Badshot Long Barrow during preliminary investigations. Most of the finds have been obtained from the weathered top soil thrown into the gravel-pit bottom in the course of digging; much of the flint material was sharp and unpatinated, suggesting that it had been displaced from stratified levels (possibly dwelling-pits, or an old land surface). Numerous pits were seen in section but the rate of excavating only permitted interrupted observation and investigation of the sections. The pits were

“loam-filled,” and contained quantities of flint—raw material, cores, a few implements and much burnt material.

Notable among the finds are :

(1) Polished axes ; one very fine, unpatinated specimen is shown in Fig. 48 and two cutting-edge portions of axes were secured. Each of the latter has been dressed for hafting (Fig. 47).

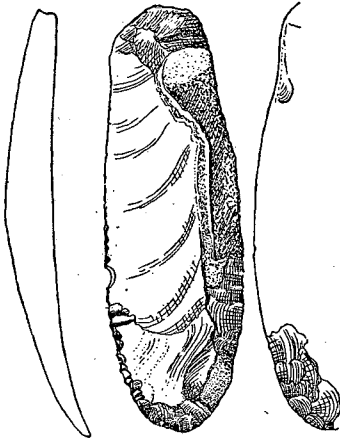


FIG. 33.—END SCRAPER OR KNIFE
BLADE. SITE C. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

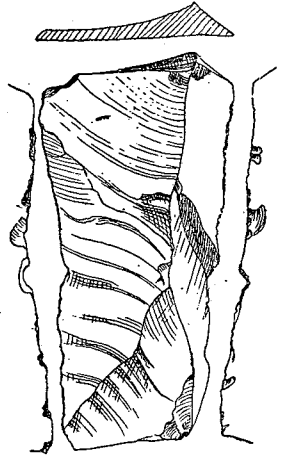


FIG. 34.—KNIFE FLAKE
FROM SITE C. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(2) A large mace-head in quartzite with hour-glass perforation.

(3) A long blade with end dressed as a scraper ; one edge is inversely sharpened and the opposite edge shows signs of use as a knife. See Fig. 33.

(4) Among numerous knife-flakes one outstanding example of grey sharp flint (Fig. 34) shows fine serrations.

(5) Eleven tranchet axes, mostly from Mr. J. A. Patterson's collection ; several of these are sharp and unpatinated—seven of these are of adze type.

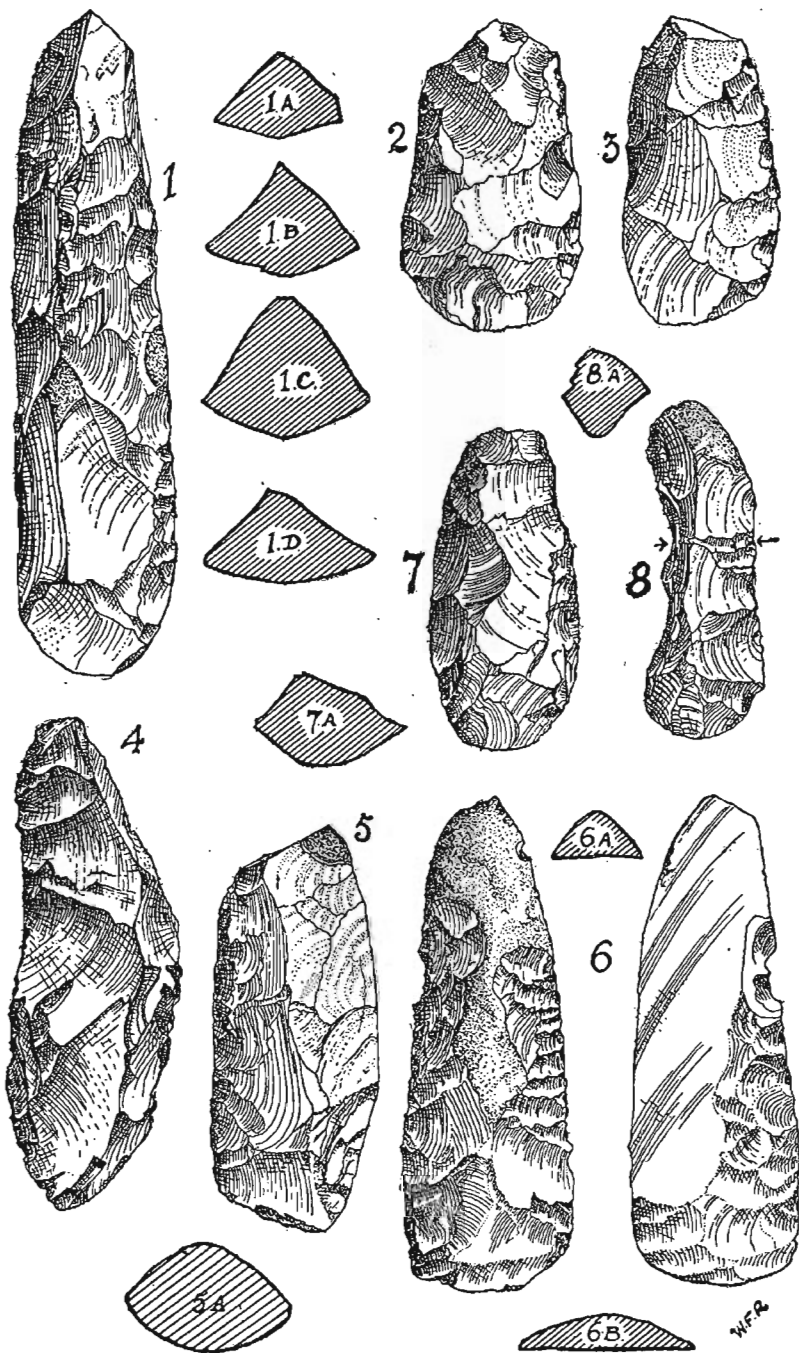


FIG. 35.—TRANCHET AXES FROM SITE C. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

W.F.R.

Tranchet Axes. Site C. (Fig. 35).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.*	Maximum Dimensions in inches.			Collection.	Description.	Notes.
		Length.	Width.	Thickness.			
-	9	6	1½	I	P	Brownish-grey flint; large areas of porous surface; sharp.	A beautiful pick; symmetrical in form; resembles No. 30 in technique and material. Found on surface of gravel.
6	10	5½	1½	I	R	Brownish-grey flint; much cortex; sharp.	A flake axe, crescentic in section; flat surface much sharpened by true tranchet technique.
5	12	4½	1½	I½	R	Grey flint; faintly lustrous; ridges iron stained.	Symmetrical form of adze very carefully flaked.
7	23	3½	1½	¾	O/F	Greyish-mottled flint.	Small adze tending to symmetry and resembles No. 25 in form.
8	28	3½	1½	I	R	Brownish flint with cortex; very lustrous.	Crudely flaked adze; much step flaking. Compare with No. 18.
I	30	7	1½	I½	P	Grey flint with brownish patches; some cortex; porous with inclusions.	A beautiful pick; triangular in section; transversely sharpened at both ends.
4	32	5	1½	I½	P	Almost white flint; little lustre; fairly sharp.	Asymmetrical and crudely flaked; resembles Fig. 23. <i>Neo. Man in N. East Surrey.</i> W. Johnson & W. Wright.
-	95	7½	1½	I½	G	Grey flint; no lustre; sharp.	Halstow type of pick from surface of gravel.
-	98	6	1½	I	G	Greyish flint; some lustre; sharp.	A fine pick comparable with Nos. 9, 30, 32, from same provenance; butt broken.
2	100	3½	1½	I	G	Slaty-grey flint; faintly lustrous; some inclusion and cortex.	Greensand type of adze.
3	102	3	1½	I	G	Brownish-grey, mottled flint; lustrous; some cortex.	Greensand type of adze tending to symmetry. No median ridge.

* W. F. Rankine, *Tranchet Axes of S.W. Surrey.*

Cemetery Allotment Site. Site reference = D.

(a) Map Reference. Sheet XXX, N.W. (Surrey).
Co-ordinates of focus: 7; 1.75.

The site lies on the south side of the Farnham-Portsmouth road, just west of Farnham Cemetery.

(b) History and General Description.

The site was discovered in 1928 by the late Mr. James Dean of Farnham while trenching land for allotment purposes. Much material was collected by the discoverer, but, apparently, the site is not an extensive one. However, it is important as an indication of settlement along the north bank of the Wey.¹

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is on a gravel terrace (O.D. 230) which here covers the gault clay; the terrace is about 30 feet above the level of the river from which the site is 300 yards distant.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

(1) One micro-burin and an intermediate form (*i.e.*, an

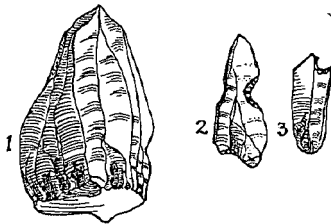


FIG. 36.—MESOLITHIC FLINTS FROM SITE D. (½)

unstruck notched primary flake), a pyramidal fluted core, and two transversely truncated blades were recognized among Mr. Dean's collection. (Fig. 36).

(2) Large end-scraper.

(3) Some dressed flakes resembling those described with Site A finds.

(4) A small re-chipped polished flint axe (Fig. 49). This type

¹ Section I, (e).

of axe is rare in this region. One from Waverley Abbey is now in Haslemere Museum, and a portion of a similar implement was found in the Edge Collection.¹

(5) A barbed and tanged arrow-head of Early Bronze Age (Beaker) type.

(e) Conclusions.

The finds prove a Mesolithic association; the axe is a Neolithic indication and the arrow-head confirms the general Bronze Age association of the region. Exactly the same cultural succession is found on all the sites of the valley group.

Green Lane Site.

Site reference = E.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, S.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 8; 10.

Access from Ridgway Road.

(b) History and General Description.

This is a minor site extending from Ridgway Road to Green Lane Cemetery and is included here as an instance of settlements occurring along the southern margin of the Wey valley.²

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site extends mainly over Greensand and overlaps both the hundred-and-fifty and the hundred-foot gravels.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Mesolithic cores and flakes showing Mesolithic technique; some scrapers; two leaf arrow-heads and, from an adjacent field, a mace head³ in quartzite with hour-glass perforation, (Pl. VI, No. 3) are prominent among material from this site.

A tranchet axe, of adze type, in the Edge Collection (Section II, Site S), labelled Wrecclesham, may be attached to this list.

¹ *Vide* Site S.

² See Section I, (e), Site Groups 2.

³ For exact provenance (Wrecclesham) *vide* Map, No. 2.

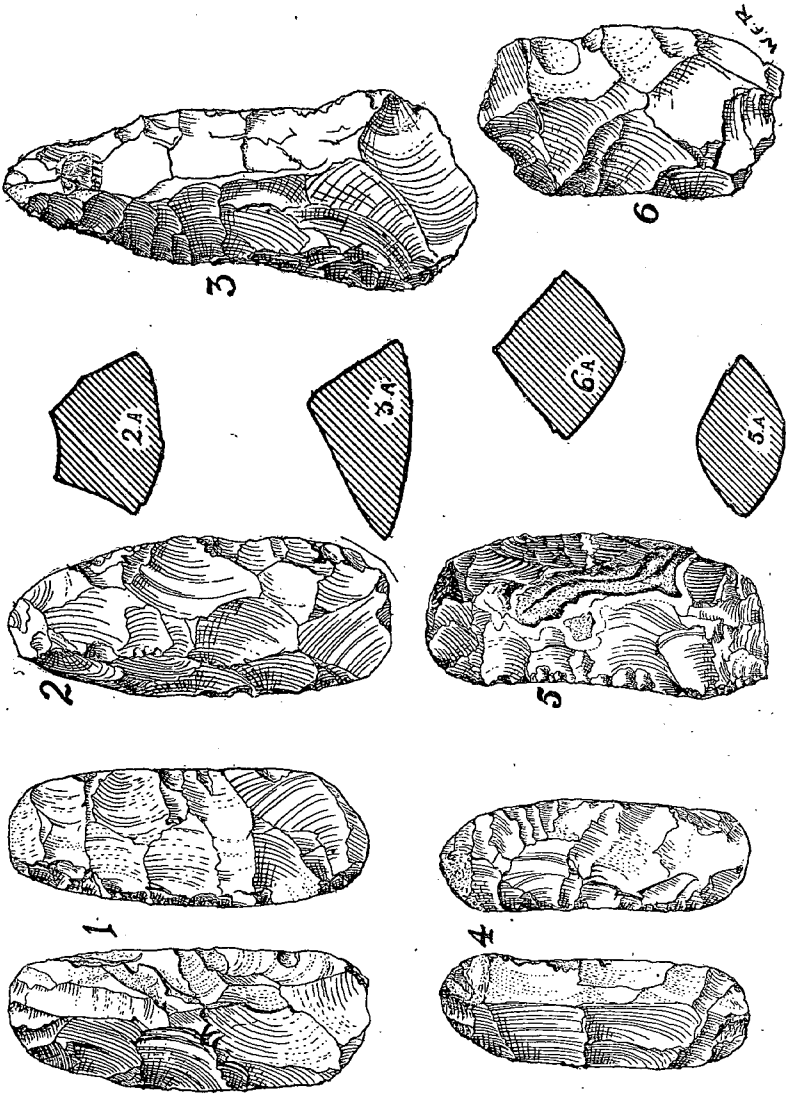


FIG. 37.—TRANCHET AXES. (VARIOUS SITES.) (3)

Detail of Tranchet Axe. (Fig. 37, No. 1).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Collection.	Maximum Measurements in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
			Length.	Width.	Thickness.		
1	4	Edge	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Grey flint with some lustre; porous areas; very sharp.	Small axe tending to symmetrical form; shows transverse sharpening at both ends. (Barnett = finder?) Fig. 37, No. 1.

(e) Conclusions.

The finds, though meagre, prove the usual succession of industries.

Princess Royal Site.

Site reference = F.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, N.E. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 1.5; 6.5.

The site lies on either side of Farnham-Guildford road with the Princess Royal Inn occupying a central position.

(b) History and General Description.

This site came to my notice in 1928 through a schoolboy's chance find of a worked flake; the flake showed treatment characteristic of the Mesolithic technique. (I subsequently learnt from Mr. S. Alden, of Godalming, that the site was known to him many years ago.)

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is established on the Greensand at a height of about 270 feet above sea-level. The focus of the site is one-quarter of a mile from Badshot Long Barrow.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Nothing outstanding is recorded from Site F, though there is a considerable scatter of the usual Mesolithic and Neolithic

débris. Scrapers, cores (some of the narrow blade, fluted type) and a fabricator fragment are among the material recovered from this site.

(e) Conclusions.

The cultural succession common to surrounding sites is presumed to apply to this site as well.

Badshot Site.

Site reference = G.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, N.E. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 2; 9.

Approach by private road leading from Badshot Lea, *via* Badshot Farm, to Guildford Road.

(b) History and General Description.

This site practically surrounds the rising land on which stands Badshot Farm; it spreads eastward to Runfold Farm and northward until it passes into Badshot Lea Recreation Ground.¹ Much of the land is used to grow hops and hence conditions for surface collecting have not been ideal. The recent excavation of Badshot Long Barrow² has attached importance to this site.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The focus of the site is on chalk, and the extensions detailed in the preceding paragraph pass on to Eocene beds. Ordnance datum of Badshot Farm is 280.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

The scatter of flint débris is extensive and contains the usual forms. We may remark the finding of the following:

(1) Three polished axes from the Runfold margin of the site. These were dug up in the course of trenching ground and were sold to a collector in the Bourne district about 1900. Another small axe, in iron-stone, from Runfold farm (1920), is in my possession.

¹ Recent draining of this Recreation Ground has revealed a flint site, apparently Neolithic (1937).

² Report on pp. 133-149.

(2) Three barbed and tanged arrow-heads from the margin of Badshot Lea Recreation Ground; these were found by a ploughman who formerly worked in the Tilford district and had learned about arrow-heads from the late Rev. W. H. F. Edge.

(3) A leaf arrow-head discovered in the replacing of hop poles near Runfold House.

(4) A tranchet axe, in Canon O'Farrell's collection, said to be derived from Runfold Farm, is attached provisionally to this site, chiefly on account of its iron-stained condition, which supports the probability of its having been found here.

Detail of Tranchet Axe. (Fig. 37, No. 2).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Collection.	Maximum Measurements in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
			Length.	Width.	Thickness.		
2	25	O'F	4	1½	1¼	Reddish-brown flint; iron stained.	Tending to symmetrical form; longitudinal cutting from butt for hafting; resembles serial number 23 in form. See Fig. 37, No. 2.

(e) Conclusions.

Beyond the slight evidence of the tranchet axe, no proof of Mesolithic association is available here, although one would be prepared to accept it by analogy of adjacent sites. In spite of the vicinity of a Long Barrow the Neolithic evidence is rather limited.

Seale District.

Reference = H.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, N.E. (Surrey).

(b) History.

This general reference introduces some known sites (and a few implements from them, now in the Guildford Museum) which serve to emphasize the eastward trend of the sites in

the region. Further eastward still, in the direction of Puttenham, more sites exist, and they are associated with the names of the Rev. C. Kerry, Mr. S. Alden and Mr. Mangles, who seem to have been the pioneers of flint collecting in West Surrey. Unfortunately the majority of the material extant is provided with no provenance data, yet, important among a series of flint objects presented to the Guildford Museum by the Rev. H. Huband, are a few microliths which, it may reasonably be presumed, must have been the earliest to be found in West Surrey—earlier perhaps than those mentioned in the description of Site S.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The whole area is on the Greensand and mostly consists of undulating ground; the chalk outcrop lies nearby (to the north) and water supplies, apparently, existed in the form of the stream which rises near Shoelands. [It now connects a series of artificial ponds, as can be seen at Cutt Mill.]

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Generally, as revealed by the Mangles Collection and other exhibits in the Guildford Museum, there is a strong group of leaf arrow-heads (22), many barbed and tanged arrow-heads (22) and some fine specimens of the petit tranchet derivatives. The tranchet adze type of axe is well represented, and a few microliths (a triangle and some blunted points) occur.¹ End scrapers, round scrapers and convex scrapers are all fairly numerous.

(e) Conclusions.

The usual cultural sequence is clearly observable in this district, and from the material just described in outline a strong Neolithic association is obvious. The few microliths and the few tranchets are no criteria whereby to assess the Mesolithic connection—investigation on the heathland in this area might reveal prolific microlithic chipping floors. The

¹ In the Mangles Collection (Guildford Museum) there are three microliths labelled "Pygmy flakes, probably Middle Stone Age"—a truly prophetic description. The microliths are obliquely blunted points (Clark's type A); one is of a pure white and another is a grey-white colour; the third is bluish with brown secondary period blunting!

Tranchet Axes from Seale District.

Serial Number.	Dimensions in inches.			Collection.	Preservation.	Notes.
	Length.	Width.	Thickness.			
38	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	G.M.*	Chocolate-coloured flint; beautifully lustrous.	Butt end bruised; almost cylindrical. From Cutt Mill.
58	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	G.M.	Bluish-grey flint.	A very neat adze. No. 927A, Mangles Collection.
59	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	G.M.	Brownish-grey flint; cortex; iron-stained.	No. 927B, Mangles Collection.
62	4	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G.M.	Brown flint.	A broken adze. No. 927E, Mangles Collection. From Hillbury.
63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	G.M.	Pale yellow flint; iron stained.	Adze type. No. 927F, Mangles Collection. From Putterham.
64	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	G.M.	Bluish-grey flint; much cortex.	A crude adze. No. 927H, Mangles Collection. From Hone Kiln Field.
65	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	G.M.	Bluish flint; patinated and iron-stained.	Very roughly flaked. No. 927J, Mangles Collection. From Hone Kiln Field.

* G.M. = Guildford Museum.

barbed and tanged arrow-heads and the petit tranchet derivatives denote Bronze Age settlement.

There is scope for field work in this district. The following notes may be useful in this respect.

(1) *Cutt Mill.*

Around the banks of the Tarn there is a scatter of flint nodules and occasional flakes, especially concentrated on the west side of the pond. The material, in its nodular form and cutting, is suggestive of that found in connection with Early Iron Age sites.

(2) *Gatwick.*

Much flint débris, resembling that described in the preceding paragraph, is scattered thickly in this area.

(3) *Britty Hill.*

The paths on the triangular shaped common which stretches over this hill, show much flint-work débris. Much of this common consists of marsh-land, now covering the former flint-working levels.

(4) *Fullbrook Lane.*

A trench which was cut along the north side of this road proved the presence of a Mesolithic site here, *viz.*, on the south side of the triangle referred to in the preceding paragraph. General débris of Mesolithic character, including one microlith, proves that the site extends (under marsh and heath) to north and south of this road.

(5) *Rodsall.*

The extensive scatter of cut flint over the red fields of Rodsall, in appearance reminiscent of Devon, offers a problem as to the identity of the industry. The flaking is coarse and the flakes have wide platforms and prominent bulbs. It is, I imagine, contemporary with the material alluded to under sub-headings (1) and (2), *viz.*, of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

(6) *Shoelands.*

Some concentrated scatters of worked flint have been found here, and the quantity of raw material from a field near Shoelands House is remarkable and especially noteworthy with regard to the nearness of the chalk outcrop.

(7) *Seale.*

On the west side of Seale (Littleworth road, and near Seale School) there is a wide scatter of flint débris which resembles that described in preceding paragraphs. On all these sites the Eocene pebble, often dressed, is present.

GROUP II.—RIVER BLUFF SITES.

Moor Park (A) Site.

Site reference = J.

(a) **Map Reference.**

Sheet XXX, N.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 17·75; 5.

(b) **History.**

This site, one of considerable importance, belongs to the "river bluff" group. After having been in pasture for many years it was ploughed in the winter of 1930-31. My attention was then directed to it by the late Mr. Herbert Bide, who had a good knowledge of worked flint. Unfortunately the site was put down to grass again in 1931. During this brief period of accessibility the field proved prolific in finds, amongst which the round scrapers of Bronze Age technique were prominent. No microliths were found, but among the débris and cores we have ample evidence of a microlithic industry.

As on Chapel Field (Site Q), the grouping of the débris on the surface was very striking, revealing as it did the separate units of the settlement.

(c) **Surface Geology and Topography.**

The site is entirely on the Greensand, and is at a height of 250 feet above sea-level. A "driftway" gives access to the Wey flood-plain. Part of the site runs, eastward, under a

chestnut plantation where, frequently, flints may be taken from the rabbit scrapes.

(d) **Noteworthy finds** are :

(1) Cores, including the fluted pyramidal form from which narrow blades have been removed, and, also, two-way cores.

(2) A "backed knife," showing Mesolithic blunting technique.

(3) Two small tranchet axes and two sharpening flakes, one of which has been converted into a boring implement.

(4) Fragment of a tranchet¹ made on a flake.

(5) A chipped axe of crescentic form.

(6) One barbed and tanged arrow-head.

(7) Numerous convex and round scrapers.

Detail of Tranchet Axes. (Fig. 37).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Collection.	Maximum Measurements in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
			Length.	Width.	Thickness.		
5	53	W.F.R.	3½	1½	1	Mottled black flint; some cortex; lustrous.	Curved contour with more secondary dressing than is usual with tranchets; transversal flake not prominent. Fig. 37, No. 5.
4	11	W.F.R.	3¼	1½	¾	Grey flint; faintly lustrous; ridges iron stained.	Small type with pronounced median ridge; butt shows bruising. Fig. 37, No. 4.

(e) **Conclusions.**

Although there are no records of microliths, the Mesolithic association is established by the usual débris and technique. No recognizable Neolithic evidence is present among the finds. The Bronze Age connection is unmistakable in the evidence of the barbed and tanged arrow-head and certain scraper forms.

¹ Cf with flake tranchet (Site C) and Halstow Culture.

Moor Park (B) Site.

Site reference = K.

(a) **Map Reference.**

Sheet XXX, N.E. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 0.5; 4.5.

Access from Moor Park road.

(b) **History.**

This is another typical bluff plateau site. It was located by Mr. Harry Smither of Farnham in 1931.

(c) **Surface Geology and Topography.**

Site K is established on the Greensand at a height of about 270 feet above sea-level. Only a portion of the site is exposed; the remainder extends into a conifer plantation bordering the margin of the plateau. This site lies opposite to Snailslynch Site (Site M), with the Wey flood-plain between them.

(d) **Noteworthy Finds.**

Mr. Smither's earliest finds included numbers of long blades, some of which are dressed and some are notched.¹ Cores of the fluted pyramidal form associated with narrow blade industry are prominent. One microlith, a rod,² is recorded with many flakes showing signs of Mesolithic technique, as well as some points with bulbs yet blunted and also truncated blades. Many convex scrapers have been collected, also a few notched, or hollow, scrapers, one fabricator and a fragment of a barbed and tanged arrow-head. Important among the finds are a set of burins³—one, a typical "bec de flute," double ended, in brown flint and sharp, is a beautiful object (Fig. 41). Three "angle burins" come from here (Fig. 39, Fig. 40, and Fig. 41, no. 3). Similar gravers are recorded from Site M.⁴

(e) **Conclusions.**

The one microlith, the flakes with microlithic technique, the blunted points with bulbs, the fluted pyramidal cores and, in particular, the burins, demonstrate a Mesolithic association. (There is no Neolithic evidence, but there is a strong proof that the site has a Bronze Age connection.)

¹ Cf. Site A, *d*, 2 (*e*). p. 72.

³ L. S. V. Venable's Collection.

² Clark's type B.

⁴ Site M (*d*). p. 103.

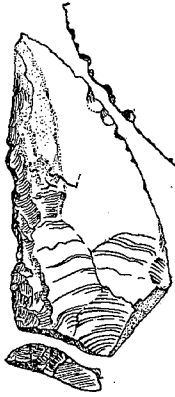


FIG. 38.—KNIFE FLAKE.
SITE L. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

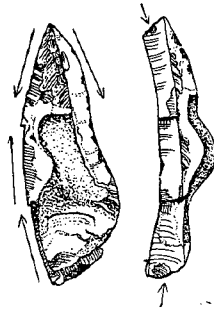


FIG. 39.—ANGLE GRAVER
FROM SITE K. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

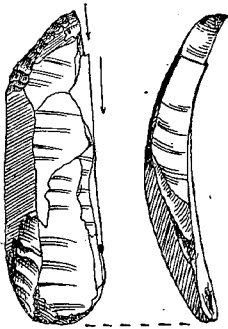


FIG. 40.—GRAVER FROM
SITE K. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

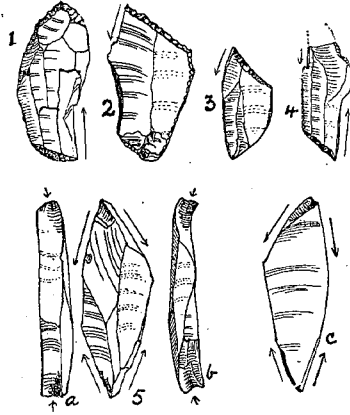


FIG. 41.—GRAVERS. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

1. Site K. Black flint.
2. Site Q. Brown flint.
3. Site K. Brown flint.
4. Site Q. Grey flint.
5. Site K. Brown flint.

Rock House Site.

Site reference = L.

(a) **Map Reference.**

Sheet XXX, N.W. Surrey).

Co-ordinates of site: 17; 6.

(b) **History and General Description.**

There is little to be said of this small site which is introduced here chiefly to stress the former importance of the scarp overlooking the Wey plain, and its relation to Site C. From "Rock House" to "Rock Cottage," along the scarp, a strip of gravel was removed about 1880 and thereby a great part of this site was destroyed.

(c) **Surface Geology and Topography.**

This promontory site is based on gravel at a height of 250 feet above sea-level, the gravel being that of the fifty-foot terrace. The site overlooks the Wey flood-plain.

(d) **Noteworthy Finds.**

The limited number of finds from this site which have been inspected were collected from a kitchen garden of no great extent. The general character of this material agrees with that of the finds from Site C. Convex scrapers, concave scrapers, a borer and a good flake knife (Fig. 38) represent the principal finds.

(e) **Conclusions.**

There is insufficient material for the making of an analysis, but the cultural succession may reasonably be assumed to have been similar to that of the neighbouring Site C.

Snailslynch¹ Site.

Site reference = M.

(a) **Map Reference.**

Sheet XXX, N.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 15.5; 4.

(b) **History.**

This site was found by Mr. H. T. M. Taylor and the writer in the summer of 1901; it was then a prolific site of

¹ *Viz.*, the linch ploughed by Snell or Snell's linch, now Snailslynch.

some extent. Unfortunately most of the material collected from it has disappeared, principally into various anonymous private collections. A small series has, however, been placed by Mr. W. Stroud in the Farnham Institute Museum.¹

The discovery of gravers, or burins—a find of importance—was made here by Major A. G. Wade, F.S.A., some years ago.

[“Excavations carried out at Snailslinch Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Farnham railway station (Surrey), by Major Wade were successful in finding a number of gravers with many flakes and cores (evidently remains of a workshop or settlement) in blown sand 6–18 in. from the surface.” *B.M. Stone Age Guide*, ed. 1926, p. 78.]

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is on gravel, at an average altitude of 300 feet above sea-level, and is bounded on the north and north-east by the scarp cut by the River Wey after the Blackwater capture. A drift-way to the flood-plain is clearly defined.

Details of Tranchet Axe. (Fig. 37).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Collection.	Maximum Measurements in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
			Length.	Width.	Thick-ness.		
3	33	Smither	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Greyish-white flint with incipient lustre; some porous areas; sharp.	Hassocks type with median ridge; finely made. Fig. 37, No. 3.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Unfortunately the record of the material from this large, and evidently important, site is decidedly meagre. From the limited list we are able to adduce it is possible, however, to trace the associations. The gravers, or burins, discovered by Major A. G. Wade referred to in paragraph (b) above are important; likewise, some microliths which he recovered from the surface. A brief investigation in the subsoil of blown sand, carried out by the writer, resulted in the finding of a

¹ No longer in existence.

micro-burin, a crescent form¹ and a calcined blunted point.² Other finds included cores of the Mesolithic, narrow-blade type, also fabricators, a leaf arrow-head, long blades and end-scrapers.

The prevalence of a light blue patina is remarkable on this site. A finely flaked tranchet axe from Stoneyfield (which site is adjacent to Snailslynch) is included in the material from this site.

(e) Conclusions.

The Mesolithic evidence is considerable. Indications of Neolithic association are confined to one leaf arrow-head, but little can be inferred from our limited record of implements. No doubt the usual cultural succession was enjoyed by Site M.

Note.—This site is practically inaccessible to-day, owing to recent building development.

Crooksbury Summit.

Site reference = N.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, N.E.

Co-ordinates of focus: 6.75; 0.5.

(b) History.

The distribution of flint flakes on the Crooksbury slopes first attracted the writer in 1921, but, at that date, they were not properly appreciated as being Mesolithic debris. The site seems to be centred on the hill-top and to spread over its slopes, especially on the western side.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site, at a height of 534 feet above sea-level, rests on a thin capping of gravel³ which is not to be equated with any local deposit. The hill itself consists of Greensand.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

(1) Micro-burins, microliths,⁴ primary flakes (microlithic), one core of narrow-blade (fluted, pyramidal) type.

¹ Clark's D.8.2.b (ii).

² Clark's A.1.a.

³ "The Geology of the Country around Aldershot and Guildford" (*Geological Survey Memoir* No. 285, p. 122).

⁴ Clark's A.1.(a); D.2.b (i); D.8.(b).

(2) Quantities of calcined flint, chips and snapped flakes.

(3) One scraper of Mesolithic type. All are contained in the first 6 inches of turf and are revealed by storm-water.

(e) Conclusions.

The evidence is purely Mesolithic and suggests that some occupation, but not of long duration, existed here during that period.

Monks' Walk Site.

Site reference = O.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, S.W.

Co-ordinates of focus: 17; 11.

Approach by Monks' Walk (or Sandy Lane) connecting the Farnham-Tilford road with Farnham-Waverley Lane.

(b) History.

This minor site is based on the Bourne stream (locally termed the "Lake," and not to be confused with Bourne Mill Stream) which enters the Wey near Waverley Lodge. The Rev. T. F. Griffiths, of the Bourne, seems to have been the pioneer investigator on this site. Mr. Harry Smither also has a collection of material from here.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is on Greensand. The surface in this area is much obscured by woodland, but the existence of sites on arable land near Green Hill (and again on the south side of the road by Waverley Lodge) suggests that Site O is part of a large settlement that clustered around the point where the Bourne Stream debouched onto the Wey flood-plain. Noteworthy here, also, are the sandstone river cliffs, and there is the possibility that they were used as shelters.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Two microliths have been recorded from this site, and several typical conical cores, of narrow blade type, have been collected. Truncated blades, round scrapers, end-scrapers

(convex type) and concave scrapers have been noted. Leaf arrow-heads and derivatives of the petit tranchet also appear in the Rev. T. F. Griffiths' collection.

A very fine chipped axe, or celt, found at Waverley Abbey (and now in Haslemere Museum), may be attached to this provenance; similarly a tranchet axe from the Bourne may be considered as belonging to this region.

Detail of Tranchet Axes. (Fig. 37, No. 6).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Collection.	Maximum Measurements in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
			Length.	Width.	Thick-ness.		
6	40	Smither	3½	2	1½	White flint with much iron staining; little lustre.	Small axe from the Bourne; apparently much reduced by flaking. Fig. 37, No. 6.

(e) Conclusions.

Mesolithic evidence is remarkably scanty; it was never encountered here by the Rev. T. F. Griffiths. Neolithic indications are fairly strong, but the Bronze Age is represented only by convex scrapers and petit tranchet derivatives.

Sheephatch Site.

Site reference = P.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, S.E. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 3·5; 7·5.

Approach by road connecting Farnham-Tilford road and Crooksbury-Tilford road *via* Sheephatch Farm.

(b) History and General Description.

The Rev. T. F. Griffiths was, I believe, the first to investigate this site, and, also, some part of the Edge Collection appears to have been derived from it. The site seems to have

proved itself a profitable hunting-ground for those seeking arrow-heads.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is based on a gravel spread,¹ over a typical plateau of Greensand, at a height of about 220 feet above sea-level. A drift road connects the site with the river flood-plain not far distant. The spring at the base of the sandstone river cliff on the left bank of the river (near Tilford Mill bridge) is worthy of note. This site is clearly linked with Site O through an arable field east of Black Lake.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.²

Cores of the narrow-blade type ; scrapers (round and convex) ; microliths,³ microlithic points (*viz.*, with bulbs) ; saws⁴ ; arrow-heads—leaf, barbed and tanged, and transverse derivatives ; near by a quern ("British") was found in 1895.⁵

(e) Conclusions.

Mesolithic evidence, though slender, is fairly strong. Neolithic evidence is considerable, and the incidence of Bronze Age forms, especially petit tranchet derivatives, is noteworthy. In addition, among the barbed and tanged arrow-heads there are many of "beaker type," and therefore likely to be of Early Bronze Age date.

Chapel Field Site.

Site reference = Q.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, S.E. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus : 5 ; 2.

Approach from Farnham-Hindhead road by lane leading to Elstead *via* Stockbridge Pond.

¹ "Geology of Aldershot and Guildford" (*Geological Survey Memoir* No. 285, pp. 126, 128).

² Collated from material in the possession of Lord Huntly, Rev. T. F. Griffiths, L. and R. Venables, H. Smither.

³ Clark's A.I. ; D.I.a (ii).

⁴ Four of these—16, 22, 12 and 10 teeth to the inch, respectively.

⁵ *Vide* Sheet XXX, S.E. (Surrey).

(b) History and General Description.

When this site came to my notice in 1926 it was already a popular resort for arrow-head collectors. It is, perhaps, an ideal example of the river-side type of settlement, *viz.*, an extensive plateau giving on to the river by means of a steep bluff which commands a fine view, in this case, northwards. The field on which the site is situated consists of broken heathland, a fact which suggests that possibly equally important sites, now masked by heather, may lie along the river margin in this neighbourhood. From this prolific site came much of the material in the Edge Collection, and, also, many of the arrow-heads in the Fullbrook House Collection.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is on Lower Greensand and lies 40 feet above the River Wey, from which it is separated by a very steep bluff. Eastward the site passes under heathland and westward of the main road it extends (through the churchyard) to woodland. The 200-foot contour skirts the edge of the plateau.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

Microliths¹ (47) and fragmentary microliths (20) as well as micro-burins (20) are recorded from Site Q. Quantities of primary microlithic flakes and the usual Mesolithic type of core, occur, as well as truncated blades and the small scraper, economically dressed, so often encountered in the Greensand sites in the course of digging. Also angle burins occur (Fig. 41, nos. 2 and 4, and Fig. 42). Leaf arrow-heads, fragments of polished axes and, also, fragments of chipped axes (apparently not tranchets) have been recorded. Barbed and tanged arrow-heads, including many of beaker type, have proved fairly numerous

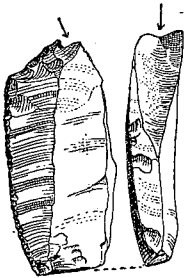


FIG. 42.—ANGLE
GRAVER. SITE
Q. (½)

and petit tranchet derivatives are particularly frequent here.

¹ In Mr. H. Smither's Collection.

Detail of Microliths (Clark's Classification).

Class A (obliquely blunted points)	31
Class B (points blunted down both sides)	6
Class C (pen-knife points)	3
Class D (geometrics = triangle)	6
Class F (points with hollow bases)	1
	—
Total	<u>47</u>

(e) Conclusions.

We have, here, abundant evidence of Mesolithic settlement—evidence significantly stronger than that obtainable from the river-side settlements previously described. Previous to 1926, the Mesolithic culture had not been recognized. Tentatively, one would regard Site Q as a “frontier” Greensand Mesolithic site, while Sites J, K, M and P are; as it were, “advanced outposts” stationed along the river-valley which leads out of the Weald.

The Neolithic association supported by the occurrence of leaf arrow-heads and fragments of polished axe is also strong. The prevalence of barbed-and-tanged arrow-heads and the frequency of the petit tranchet derivatives are also arresting. Incidentally, when we compare this extensive open site, with its liberal admixture of post-Mesolithic industries, with the blown-sand deposits not far away and their homogeneous Mesolithic culture, sealed in by heather peat, we have another significant fact requiring interpretation.¹

The Bluff Site.

Site reference = R.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, S.E. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates of focus: 8.5; 1.5.

Approach by path leading from Tilford to Elstead *via* Stockbridge Pond.

(b) History and General Description.

This site, definitely Mesolithic in character, is introduced here as a settlement of potential archæological importance.

¹ *Vide* Section III, A (d). p. 131.

The scatter of flint débris, apparently purely microlithic, along the sandy track which skirts the bluff, led to its discovery.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is entirely on Greensand and is based on an irregular plateau, giving on to the river by means of a steep bluff similar to that of Site Q.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

To date, this site has only been "sampled," but the preliminary investigations, after digging through a top layer of heather-turf and bracken roots, prove the presence of flint débris at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. The material is purely Mesolithic, comprising micro-burins, blunted points (Clark's Class A), fire-crackled flint and a quantity of primary microlithic blades.

Tilford District.

Area reference = S.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXX, S.E. (Surrey).

(b) History and General Description.

This general area reference is adopted to introduce important material distributed among two local collections, *viz.*, that of the late Rev. W. H. F. Edge, Vicar of Tilford for some fifty years, and the Fullbrook House Collection.

The whole area is on the Lower Greensand.

I. Edge Collection.

This collection contains much material but, unfortunately, the specimens lack provenance data; however, I have it on reliable authority that Mr. Edge was always pleased to say of his collection that it was derived from fields "within a mile of Tilford Church." Therefore we may assume the collection to be really representative of this district.

Outstanding in this extensive collection are the following type groups:

(A) Arrow-heads :

(1) A series of barbed and tanged arrow-heads (84 in number)—many of beaker type. This group contains one serrated specimen.

(2) A series of leaf arrow-heads (33 in number).

(3) A series of petit tranchet derivatives ¹ (25 in number).

(4) A series of triangular arrow-heads ² (8 in number).

(B) A group of microliths and allied forms.

These are of peculiar interest. From the date, 1901, on the card on which the microliths were mounted, they become important as being among the earliest to be collected in this district.³

Among this series are :

(1) Microliths = 11.

These may be classified as Clark's Type A (blunted points). Total, eight, including two fragments.

i. A variant of Clark's A, with both extremities blunted.

ii. A nondescript form (incomplete) with blunted edges, but the blunting has been effected from alternate surfaces which is unusual.

iii. A Clark's B form, *viz.*, a point blunted on both sides.

(2) Two-notched blades (intermediate forms) or unstruck burins—four.

(3) Truncated blades, one of which shows the facet of an angle burin.

(4) Three microlithic points (blunted blades with bulbs).

(5) Quantities of primary microlithic blades. (There is no trace of a micro-burin.)

(C) Numerous scrapers of all types—round, end-scrapers on blades, convex and smaller kinds of true Mesolithic type.

¹ Among these is a good specimen of Class A (Dr. Grahame Clark's classification). The majority belong to Classes G and H (same classification). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XCI, 32.

² Many of these may be "rough-outs," intended to be made into barbed-and-tanged arrowheads.

³ *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey* (1903) records five microliths for Surrey.

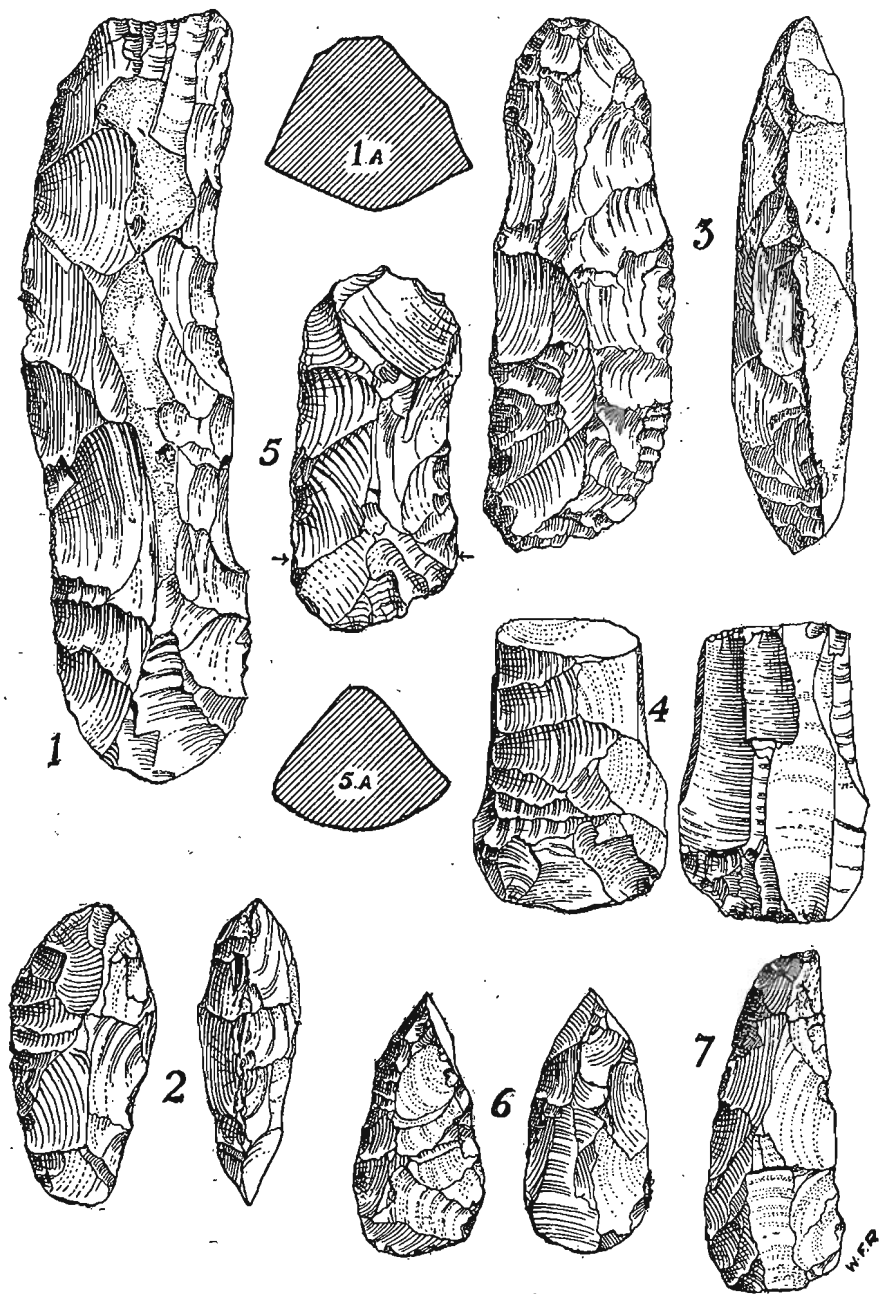


FIG. 43.—TRANCHET AXES FROM SITE S. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Detail of Tranchet Axes from Tilford District. (Fig. 43).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Dimensions in inches.			Collection.	Preservation.	Notes.
		Length.	Width.	Thickness.			
7	1	3	1½	¾	Edge	Grey flint; faintly lustrous; sharp.	<i>Found on Malt House Field.</i> Small adze comparable in size and technique with No. 5; * longitudinal flaking from cutting-edge as in No. 13. Very small adze; resembles No. 1. Small adze resembling No. 1 and No. 5 (Spiers finder?). Imperfect adze; one face used as a core; longitudinal flaking from cutting-edge as in No. 1. <i>Found at Wave Reads.</i> Symmetrical form; remarkably thick. A magnificent pick; note major flake beds from left edge. Crude and partially damaged pick. Crude pick. Crude pick much abraded. A roughly made pick. Crude pick much abraded. Has a twist, or torque; section quadrangular; Guildford Museum.
6	5	2½	1½	⅞	Edge	Grey flint with some lustre; very sharp.	
2	7	3½	1½	1	Edge	Grey flint; lustrous.	
4	13	—	2	1½	Edge	Black flint; lustrous and sharp.	
5	16	3½	1½	1½	Edge	Grey flint; lustrous.	<i>Found at Wave Reads.</i> Symmetrical form; remarkably thick. A magnificent pick; note major flake beds from left edge. Crude and partially damaged pick. Crude pick. Crude pick much abraded. A roughly made pick. Crude pick much abraded. Has a twist, or torque; section quadrangular; Guildford Museum.
1	31	8	2½	1½	Edge	Grey flint; lustrous.	
—	41	6	2	1½	Edge	White patination; iron-stained.	
—	42	6½	2	1½	Edge	Yellowish flint; porous.	
—	43	6	2½	1½	Edge	White patination; iron-stained.	
—	45	6	2	1½	Edge	White patination.	
—	46	6	2	1½	Edge	White patination.	
3	8	5½	2	1½	Mangles	Yellowish-brown flint with brown lustrous patches; cortex.	
—	34	—	—	—	Sturge	Bluish-grey flint.	
—	54	—	—	—	Fullbrook	} Not determined.	
—	55	—	—	—	—		
—	56	—	—	—	—		
—	57	—	—	—	—		

* Numerical references = serial numbers.

(d) Two plano-convex knives of symmetrical type and two, apparently incomplete, knives of asymmetrical type.

(e) A polishing-stone in fine sandstone; this has concave, upper and lower, surfaces apparently developed by the polishing of axes and deep, straight furrowings on the sides which appear to have been caused by the rubbing of axe edges (Fig. 50).

(f) Fragment of a re-chipped polished axe.

(g) Eleven transversely sharpened axes or tranchets. Five of these are of adze type and the remainder are picks. Five of the picks present the well-known porcellaneous white patina of implements derived from chalk-land, and, therefore, if really collected from Tilford district, in all probability originated from the down-lands to the north.

(h) Several fabricators occur in this collection.

II. Fullbrook House Collection.

This remarkable collection is in the possession of the Marquis of Huntly, to whom I am indebted for permission to make notes of the implements.

Outstanding in the collection are the arrow-heads, numbering some two hundred, all of which have been collected in the Tilford area. Barbed-and-tanged arrow-heads, leaf arrow-heads and petit tranchet derivatives (transverse arrow-heads) occur—the first-named group being well in the majority. Among the barbed-and-tanged specimens there are several of the beaker type, and among those with long barbs are two serrated specimens. One noteworthy arrow-head, beautifully worked in jasper, was discovered when the foundations of Fullbrook House were being dug. Among the petit tranchets there is no occurrence of Clark's A form. The collection contains one hollow-based arrow-head.

Scrapers of all forms are numerous and remind one of the series in the Edge Collection; fabricators are well represented. Also there are numerous microliths, mainly blunted points—Clark's A group; points with both sides blunted—Clark's B group—and pen-knife points—Clark's C group. There is a quantity of primary microlithic flakes, but no trace of the micro-burin. There are many fragments of polished axes, and

four transversely-sharpened axes ; some tranchet axes, unfortunately, are of indeterminate provenance. They are, however, known to be from local fields. The collection contains some very fine knives of "slug" type.

(c) Conclusions.

There is strong Mesolithic evidence from both collections and the frequent occurrence of the tranchet axe is noteworthy. Also the frequency of the Neolithic leaf forms is significant. A strong Bronze Age association is indicated by the numbers of barbed-and-tanged arrow-heads and the petit tranchet derivatives. The order of "frequencies" is, numerically, the same in both collections.

GROUP III—HILL TOP SITES.

Heath Brow Site.

Site reference = T.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXII, S.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates : 3.5 ; 1.5.

This site lies in the north-east angle formed by the Hale-Odiham road and the road leading from Warren Corner to Crookham cross-roads. A group of tumuli, presumably Bronze Age, is spread over the site, which is roughly half a mile westward of Lawday House. The county boundary skirts the site.

(b) History.

Canon F. O'Farrell of Aldershot, whose active research along the area north of Hale is well known, discovered this site in 1920. A few sandy paths traverse the heath and the discovery of flint flakes along these tracks led Canon O'Farrell to carry out further investigation by digging.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

In the course of digging Canon O'Farrell found that the chipping-floors, rich in flint, were situated about a foot down in blown sand and gravel rubble. This deposit overlies the Cæsar's Camp gravels which here cover Barton sand. The site lies on the westward side of a heathland plateau at a height of about 610 feet above sea-level ; this part of the plain commands magnificent views northward, westward and to the south. Water supplies are not immediate, but numerous

springs emerge from the junction of the gravels with the Eocene beds some four hundred yards away.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

All the recorded material was dug from the chipping-floors. The main classes of implements embrace :

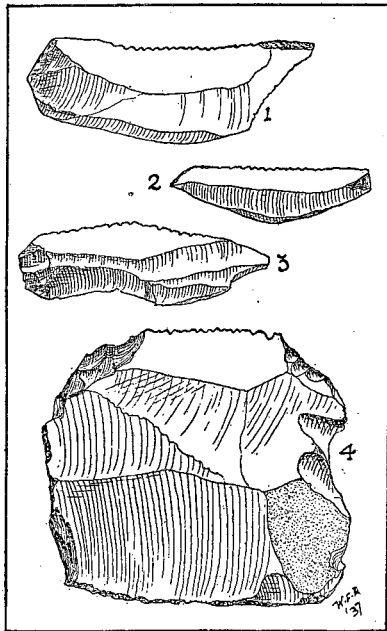


FIG. 44.—CUTTING TOOLS FROM HILL-TOP SITES. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Nos. 1, 2, 3. Saws. Grey flint. Site T.

No. 4. Large flake with serrated upper-edge. Brown flint.

(1) Microliths including 18 complete obliquely blunted points, several fragmentary points and 22 large microlithic forms.

(2) Narrow blade cores of the "saddle" type, with numerous core trimmings.

(3) Quantities of primary Microlithic blades.

(4) One micro-burin. This solitary specimen was secured during a brief dig in 1935 when Canon O'Farrell took me to his site.

(5) Tranchet axe—one magnificent axe of the adze type and of large size (Fig. 46, No. 1) and one rough out.

(6) Long blades in quantities. Some of these are 4 inches in length, and the majority show signs of usage.

(7) Three very fine saws (Fig. 44) similar to those found in the Greensand chipping-floors.

(8) Several end-scrapers on long, narrow blades¹; also truncated blades and squat-shaped scrapers as well as thumb scrapers.

Local gravel material was used freely in the industry.

(e) Conclusions.

The industry recorded from this site is purely Mesolithic and hence the site is unique—Site V, a minor settlement, may be classed with it. From the evidence of the sandy tracts, the site is very widespread and further investigation may throw more light on a very interesting industry. The surface is difficult, the chief obstacles to digging being the well-developed heather and gorse-clumps.

The Ranges Site.

Site reference = U.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXII, S.W. (Surrey).

Co-ordinates: 10.5; 6.

This site lies just under the 400-foot contour between Steep Hill and Cheese Hill, near the Bourley road; the area accommodates the Aldershot Command Rifle ranges, the use of which restricts access to the site.

(b) History.

This is another of Canon O'Farrell's sites. In 1912 a scatter of flints over the exposed areas led to further investigation and the consequent finding of much useful material.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

The site is situated in a rugged, irregularly fan-shaped hollow about half a mile in length and a third of a mile wide, which lies on the north-eastern shoulder of the Cæsar's Camp scarp. The main gully, which is known as Steep Bottom, is undulating heathland sparsely covering blown-sand deposits and down-wash material from the plateau above. Below this composite deposit are Bagshot sands and Bracklesham beds.

¹ This group is especially noteworthy.

This area is ruggedly picturesque. Copious springs issue from the hillside at the base of the Cæsar's Camp gravels.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

All the recorded material has been collected from the surface. It includes :

(1) Microliths, *viz.*, two examples—one obliquely blunted point and one pen-knife point (Clark's A.I.a and C.I.a respectively), and some microlithic points resembling those from Site T.

(2) Narrow-blade cores. There are a few examples only, and among them is a magnificent example of the two-way, saddle type in pure black flint ; it is 5 inches long and from it narrow blades $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length have been struck. Some blades in similar material, 3 inches in length, come from the same locality.

(3) Tranchet axes—four of the adze type and one major fragment.

(4) Scrapers. These are numerous and represent the following classes :

(a) End-scrapers on long blades and truncated blades.

(b) Convex scrapers, some of which display a minimum amount of dressing with much residual cortex. Many are fashioned from local material. In this class is a group of convex scrapers very finely dressed.

(5) One petit tranchet or transverse arrow-head (Clark's A form).

(6) A magnificent polished flint knife.

(7) Leaf arrow-heads—four complete and four fragments.

(8) Petit tranchet derivatives—five (four G forms and one H).

(9) Barbed-and-tanged arrow-heads—six fragmentary specimens).

(10) Plano-convex knife—one complete and one fragment.

(11) Some hammerstones and pot-boilers.

Local material was sometimes used.

(e) Conclusions.

The few microliths and narrow-blade cores suggest that the Mesolithic element, strongly supported by tranchets, is prob-

ably derived from Site V on the plateau above. Neolithic evidence is scanty; it is represented by a few leaf arrow-heads and, probably, some of the numerous scrapers. The association appears to be predominantly Bronze Age.

Jubilee Clump Site.

Site reference = V.

(a) Map Reference.

Sheet XXII, S.W. (Surrey).
Co-ordinates: 9.5; 5.

The site may be reached by footpath from the Bourley road to Cæsar's Camp, or by track leading from Lawday House on the Hale-Odiham road to the same place.

(b) History.

This site was located in 1912 by Canon F. O'Farrell.

(c) Surface Geology and Topography.

This site is situated on the north-eastern margin of the spur of Bricksbury Hill, or Plain, upon which stands an Iron Age earthwork, known locally as Cæsar's Camp. It is roughly one mile from Site T. The subsoil is blown sand covering the Cæsar's Camp gravels which rest on Eocene beds. A never-failing spring of pure water issues from a cleft conglomerated gravel boulder¹ just under the edge of the plateau. At a height of some six hundred feet above sea-level this site commands a magnificent panorama.

(d) Noteworthy Finds.

All recorded material has been collected from the surface.

(1) Microliths. Fourteen examples, including twelve obliquely blunted points (A.1.a) and two triangles—a scalene (D.1.bi) and sub-triangle (D.5).

(2) Quantities of primary microlithic blades.

(3) Several narrow blade cores and core trimmings.

(4) A few scrapers (end-type on narrow blade).

(5) One tranchet axe.

Local material from the gravels was freely used.

¹ "Jock and Jenny Stones." Sheet XXII, S.W. (Surrey).

(e) Conclusions.

The recorded implements and material generally, although limited, indicate a Mesolithic industry free from admixture. The chipping-floors were evidently disturbed when the Iron Age camp was constructed. Up to now the site has only been proved along the edge of the scarp; investigation with the spade would be useful here. The appearance of the triangular microliths is unique among the hill-top sites; we may note that it was predominant in the pit-dwellings on Site A. Site V is clearly inter-linked with Site T.

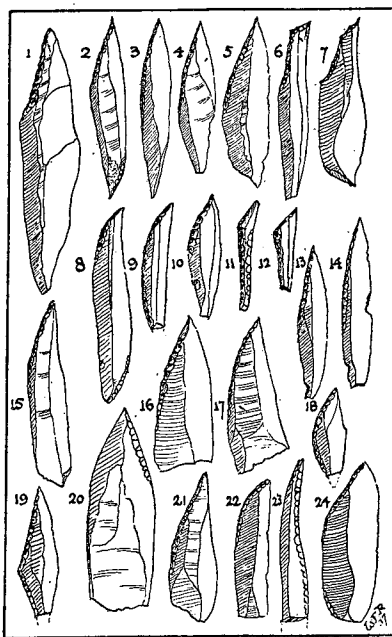


FIG. 45.—MICROLITHIC FORMS FROM SITES T AND V. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(f) Additional Find.

Since the above was written, a chance visit to this site (Oct. 1938) resulted in the finding of a microlith² which is described as follows:

(6) Tanged point, of type G.2.a.¹ Left edge blunted; tang

¹ J. G. D. Clark, "The Tardenoisian of Horsham," *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XC, p. 60.

² By A. W. G. L.

formed by work from below, the notch being on the left. Point of tang missing. Semi-opaque dark-grey flint.

Micro lithic Forms from Sites T and V. (Fig. 45.)

1. Obliquely blunted point ($2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) (A.1.a). Site T.
2. Large pen-knife (C.1.a). Site T.
3. Large obliquely blunted point (A.2.a). Site T.
- 4 and 5. Obliquely blunted points (A.1.a). Site T.
- 6 and 7. Variants of obliquely blunted point form; probably broken and re-blunted. Site V, Site T.
8. C.1.a. (see 2). Site T.
9. Fractured crescent (D.2.a). Site T.
10. A.2.a (see 3). Site T.
11. Scalene triangle (variant of D.1.b.ii). Site V.
12. Sub-triangular form (D.5). Site V.
- 13, 14 and 15. A.2.a. Site V.
- 16 and 17. Large examples of A.2.a. Site T.
18. Fractured crescent (D.2.a). Site V.
19. Fractured isosceles (D.1.a.i). Site T.
20. Very large example of obliquely blunted point (A.1.c). Site T.
21. A.1.a. Site T.
22. A.2.a. Site V.
23. Fragment of pen-knife point (C.1.d). Site V.
24. Large example of obliquely blunted point. Site T.

General Observations.

Distribution of Flint Type-forms.

The tabulated summary on page 124 indicates the frequency of occurrence of selected flint type-forms on the twenty-one sites, arranged in topographical groups. On the line below the site reference letters, the surface geology of each site is indicated by symbols which are explained in a footnote. Degree of frequency is shown by one cross, two crosses or three crosses—the last of these symbols indicate a numerous occurrence. However, in the case of the important heavy types of implement, such as the tranchet axe, chipped axe, or celt, and polished axe, the frequencies are indicated numerically.

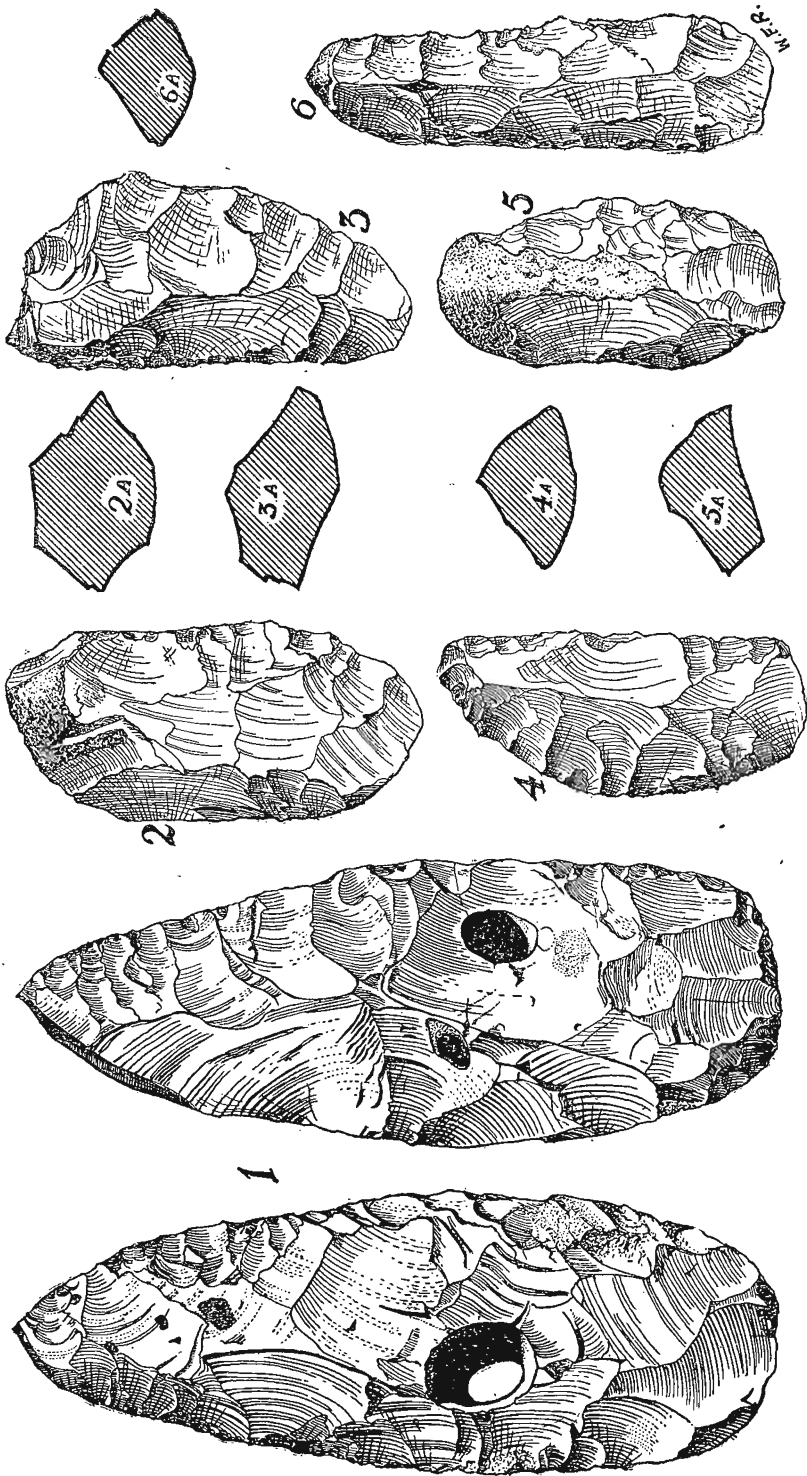


FIG. 46.—TRANCHET AXES FROM HILL-TOP SITES. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
 No. 1. Site T. Nos. 3-6. Site U. No. 2. Site V.

Tranchet Axes from Hill-top Sites (viz., T, U and V). (Fig. 46).

Figure Reference.	Serial Number.	Collection.	Site.	Maximum Measurements in inches.			Preservation.	Notes.
				Length.	Width.	Thickness.		
1	15	O'F	T	8	3	1½	Grey flint; very sharp; natural perforation.	A remarkably large adze; dug from a chipping-floor at Heath Brow. Very crudely flaked.
2	51	O'F	V	4½	2	1½	Greyish flint with porous inclusions; some cortex.	Has a curved contour and shows more secondary dressing than is usual with tranchets; resembles serial number 53 from Site J.
3	52	O'F	U	4	2	1½	Mottled black flint; sharp; some cortex.	Curved contour resembling Fig. 3; lustre on upper surface due to blown sand.
4	49	O'F	U	3½	1½	1	Grey flint without inclusions; much lustre on upper surface.	From Sunny Hill in the vicinity of Steep Bottom. Flaked from a pebble derived from local gravels.
5	47	O'F	U	3½	1½	1½	Greyish-yellow flint with much-pebbled cortex; sharp and slightly lustrous.	A beautiful adze; symmetrical and finely flaked; resembles No. 33 from Stoneyfield; found near Lawday House.
6	37	JHG	—	4½	1½	1½	Grey flint; lustrous.	Very crudely flaked.
—	50	O'F (241)	U	4½	1½	1	Yellowish-brown flint with much cortex.	

Section III.
Summary: Distribution of Flint Type-forms.

Group.	Valley Sites.										River-bluff Sites.						Hill-top Sites.				
	Bourne Mill Spring.	Six Bells.	Alma Nursery.	Cemetery Allotment.	Green Lane.	Princess Royal.	Badshot.	Seale District.	Moor Park A.	Moor Park B.	Rock House.	Snailsynch.	Crooksbury Summit.	Monks Walk.	Sheephatch.	Chapel Field.	The Bluff.	Tilford District.	Heath Brow.	The Ranges.	Jubilee Clump.
Site Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Surface Geology	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gr	Gs	Gs	Ch	Gs	Gs	Gs	Gr	Gs	Gs	Gs	Gr	Gs	Gs	Gs	Gr	Bs	Gr
Type-form.																					
1. Narrow-blade core	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Micro-burin or pygmy graver				+								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Microlith		+	+									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Graver												+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5. Tranchet axe	14	8	11		1	1	1	7	2	1		1		1		1	11	2	1	4	1
5A. " fragment	14	1							1												
6. Chipped axe * or celt				1	1	1	5	2	1				2	1		1	2	1	1	1	
7. Polished axe *			5		1								1			2		1			
8. Mace-head			1																		
9. Leaf arrow-head	+											+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10. Petit tranchet derivatives	+													+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11. Barbed and tanged arrow-heads	+													+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12. Plano-convex knife	+			+			+	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Explanation : (a) Surface Geology : Gr = gravel ; Gs = Greensand ; Ch = chalk ; Bs = Blown-sand deposit.
 + = type-form is represented ;
 ++ = " frequent ;
 +++ = " numerous ;
 +* Major fragments of axes are included.

PERIOD ASSOCIATION.

MESOLITHIC.

NEOLITHIC.

BRONZE AGE.

Distribution of Flint Axes.

Site.	Mesolithic.			Neolithic.			
	Tranchets or Transversely Sharpened Axes.			Chipped Axes or Celts.		Polished Axes.	
	Adze Type.		Pick Type.	Com- plete.	Frag- mentary.	Com- plete.	Frag- mentary.
	Com- plete.	Frag- mentary.					
A	14 *	14					1
B	5 †	1	3		1		2
C	7 ‡		4			3	
D				1		1 §	
E	1					4	1
F	1	1					
G	1	1					
H	7			2			
I	2	1		1			
J							
K							
L	1						
M							
N	1			2 ¶			
O				1			
P		1		1		1	1
Q							
R							
S	11		6	1	1	1	
T	2 **	1					
U	4	1				1 ††	
V	1						
Totals	57	20	13	8	2	11	5
		90		10		16	
				26			

* Includes 3 axes of Hassocks type.

† Includes 1 axe of Warnham type.

‡ Includes 2 axes of Warnham type.

§ Exact provenance = Park Field.

|| Includes 1 axe of Hassocks type.

¶ One of these is from Waverley Abbey (Haslemere Museum).

** One from Lawday House.

†† Exact provenance = Heathend (adjacent to Site U).

With regard to the selected type-forms, numbers 1 to 5 prove a Mesolithic association, forms 6 to 9 are indexes of Neolithic occupation, and forms 10 to 12 are indexes of Bronze Age settlement. The Bronze Age type-forms are deferred for discussion in connection with their appropriate section, pp. 155-160, and 193-199.

An examination of our comparative table shows that :

(1) There is general evidence of successional occupations by Mesolithic and Neolithic settlers throughout the Farnham region.

(2) The Mesolithic type-forms present higher frequencies in the case of the river-bluff group of sites than elsewhere.

(3) The Neolithic occurrences are remarkably sporadic and generally scanty, and also that the leaf arrow-head, a prominent Neolithic type, occurs more frequently on the Greensand surfaces than elsewhere.

(A) *Mesolithic Distribution.*

Pursuing the analysis of the comparative table with special reference to Mesolithic type-forms and paragraph 2 above, we establish that :

(1) The narrow-blade Mesolithic core is fairly well distributed over the entire region.

(2) The micro-burin, or pygmy graver, while consistently well represented on the sites of the river-bluff group, is a rarity on the sites of the valley group—in actual fact, only two specimens are recorded.

(3) The microlith, as a surface find, is generally distributed over the sites of the river-bluff group, but scantily represented on the valley group.

(4) The graver is practically confined to the river-bluff group.

(5) The tranchet axe, or transversely sharpened core axe, is extremely persistent and shows a remarkable intensity of frequency on Sites A, B and C—off the Greensand it should be noted—which three sites form a large composite settlement around Bourne Mill Spring, opposite the entrance to the valley cut by the Wey as it enters and penetrates the Wealden Greensand.

Further discussion will add significance to these points.

(a) The Micro-burin. In the case of the valley group of sites the almost solitary occurrence of the micro-burin compared with the slightly higher frequency of the microlith on the same group of sites seems to indicate that this type-form has been overlooked by collectors. So far as the writer can ascertain after searching many collections and, also, the refuse from collections, the micro-burin was first recorded from the Farnham region in 1926, when the Mesolithic pit system of Site A was being investigated, but, of course, the micro-burin was recorded, prior to that date, in West Surrey at Blackdown. Although this type-form is alluded to here as a "burin" or "graver," the terms are used for uniformity of reference only; the micro-burin is the basal waste from primary flakes consequent upon their conversion to microliths.

(b) The Microlith. Similarly the microlith itself has been overlooked on the valley group of sites mainly, presumably, on account of its comparatively minute size. However, some specimens attracted the attention of the West Surrey pioneer collectors. Three specimens from Seale provenances were included in the Mangles Collection. Mr. S. Alden found others on the red fields around Puttenham and Seale in the 'eighties of last century. Some specimens found their way into the late Rev. W. H. F. Edge's famous collection—mostly from Chapel Field, Tilford, I am informed—and others were collected by the late Mr. Gerald Streatfield from the same hunting-ground. Major A. G. Wade, F.S.A., has in his possession a series of microliths collected from the surface at Snailsynch about 1922.

Other than these, no microliths are recorded from this region prior to 1926. It should, however, be emphasized that although the frequency of the microlith is not high on the sites of the valley group the general evidence of the débris of the industry, such as narrow-blade cores, and primary flakes with blunting technique, is widely distributed.

Despite the readily admitted facts that sandy fields are more attractive to collectors than heavier soils and that microliths are more easily detected on a sandy surface than on others, the higher frequency of the microlith on the sites of the river-bluff group is very significant. These sites range

along the river from the point where it turns southward through Moor Park and Waverley to Tilford, which is on the threshold of the Greensand heathlands. The distribution of the microliths combined with the evidence of the tranchet axes indicate that this section of the Wey valley was much used as a corridor in Mesolithic times.

The microliths recorded from the hill-top sites demand a special note. The series is limited but instructive. The appearance of large microlithic points (*viz.*, blades with bulbs) and large obliquely blunted points¹ is worth noting. Similar forms figure largely in the material recorded from the Horsham sites; others occurred in pit-dwellings on Site A. They are not conspicuous in the Greensand chipping-floors. The appearance of the triangular forms, already alluded to, on Cæsar's Camp (Site V) reminds one of the frequency with which this type occurred in the Site A pit-dwellings.

(c) The Tranchet Axe.² The distinguishing feature of this implement is the transverse flaking whereby it was rejuvenated.

The distribution of the tranchet over the Farnham region is clearly defined on Map No. 1. In all we are able to record seventy axes and twenty major fragments of axes. Incidentally only three sharpening flakes (*i.e.*, the flake removed when the axe was rejuvenated), are known.³

The distribution of the seventy axes over our twenty-one sites is detailed in the tabulated summary showing the disposition of flint axes, both Mesolithic and Neolithic, over the region. From this summary we note a concentration of tranchets on:

- (1) Sites A, B and C;
- (2) Seale district sites, and
- (3) Tilford district sites.

The concentration of thirty-three axes and fifteen major fragments of axes on Sites A, B and C, opposite the entrance to the corridor leading to the Greensand heathlands, is interesting. Also the distribution of seven tranchets on the hill-

¹ J. G. D. Clark, "The Tardenoisian of Horsham," *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XC, Figs. 7, 107, 108, 117.

² The tranchet axe appears in the Neolithic also, but in the absence of definite criteria by which differentiation might be effected, all tranchets are here grouped as Mesolithic.

³ Since this was written, many more have been found.

top sites some two miles northward of Sites A, B and C is significant.

Thus the tranchet axe assumes, in this region, great impor-

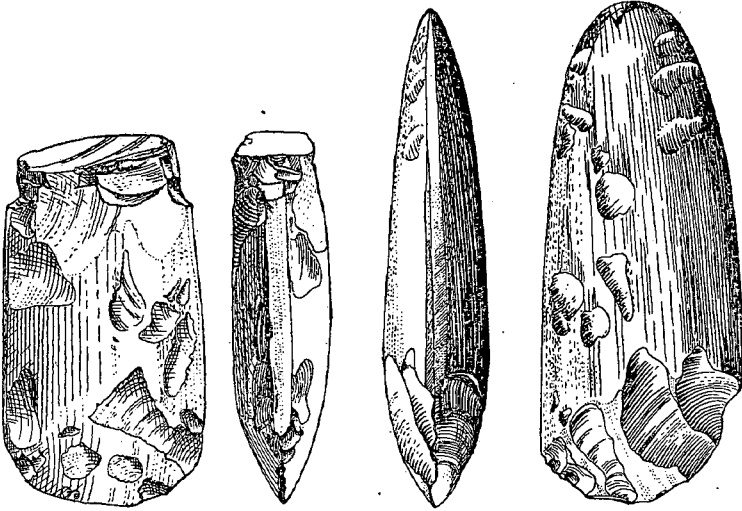


FIG. 47.—BROKEN POLISHED AXE FROM ALMA NURSERY (SITE C). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

FIG. 48.—A. POLISHED AXE WITH RECHIPPED BUTT FROM ALMA NURSERY (SITE C). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

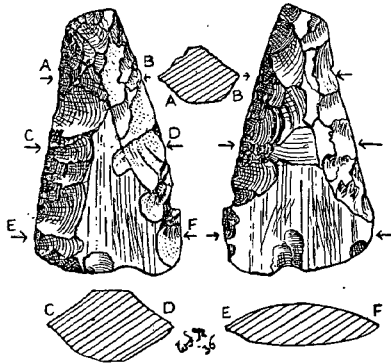


FIG. 49.—RE-CHIPPED POLISHED AXE FROM SITE D. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

tance as a Mesolithic index.¹ Both adze and pick types occur. Of the seventy axes recorded fifty-seven are of the adze type and amongst the adze forms are typical Greensand axes of Warnham and Hassocks type. There is also a more sym-

¹ W.F.R., *Tranchet Axes of S. Western Surrey*, p. 113.

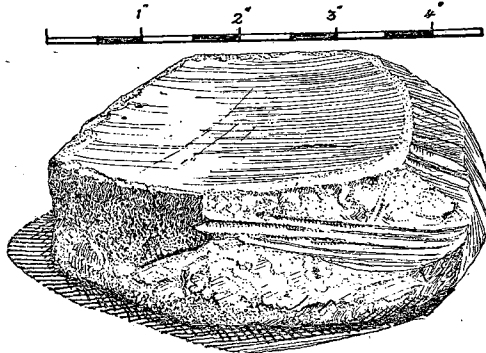


FIG. 50.—POLISHING STONE (PROBABLY NEOLITHIC) FROM TILFORD DISTRICT. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

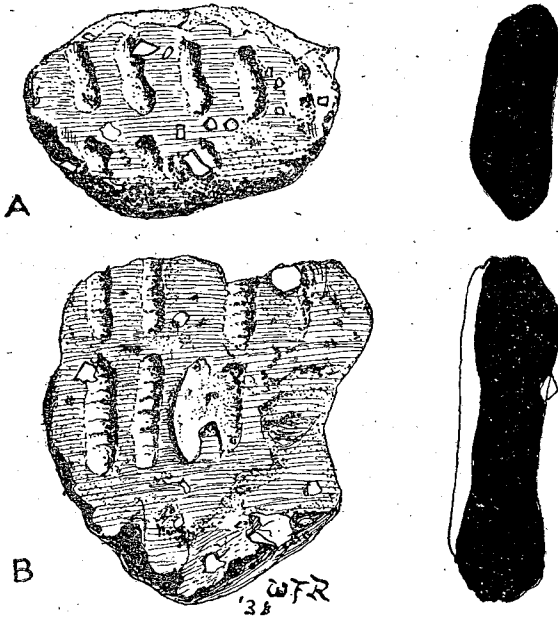


FIG. 51.—NEOLITHIC B POTTERY FROM SITE "507." ($\frac{1}{4}$)
A. Upper level of Pit III. B. Top (+) level.

metrical type of triangular section which, usually, is longer and larger than the true Greensand type.

(d) In conclusion, an important feature of the river-bluff sites, with their strongly established Mesolithic association, calls for some notice. All these sites show, invariably, an



1. Polished and faceted flint object.



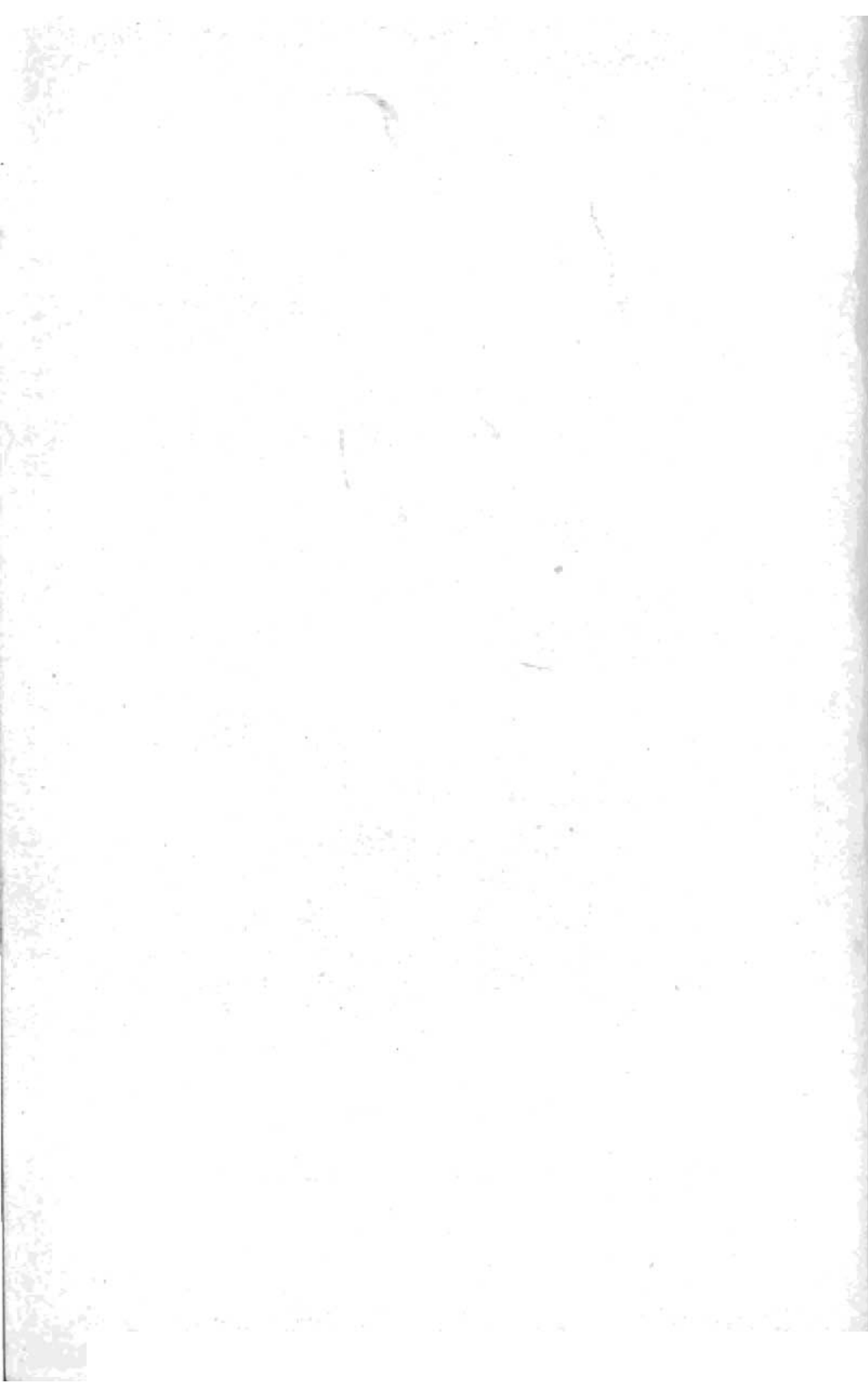
2. Part of a polished flint axe and a scraper. Surface finds at Green Lane Site. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



3. Quartzite mace-head, with hour-glass perforation. Wrecclesham.

(All $\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.)

facing page 130]



admixture of Neolithic and Bronze Age material. On the heathlands, away from the river-side, in the vicinity of Truxford, Hankley, Gold Hill and Frensham Great Pond—provenances outside our region—many Mesolithic sites occur in blown-sand deposits below the heather mat. The implements yielded by those sites are purely Mesolithic with no later admixture, and the industry is identical with that of the river-bluff sites, where later admixture is always encountered.

(B) *Neolithic Distribution.*

Reference to our tabulated summary of type-forms (page 124) and to the summary of Neolithic flint axe-forms, shows that Neolithic data are remarkably limited numerically and, generally, are not very helpful. Remarkable, perhaps, is the fact that a great part of our evidence is derived from Greensand sites. The majority of the leaf arrow-heads, broad and narrow types, are from the Tilford and Seale districts. Six of the eight chipped axes are from Greensand sites, but seven of the ten polished axes are from non-Greensand localities.

A remarkable polished flint found in Farnham and not attachable to any site is worthy of description here. It is outstanding among Neolithic surface finds, and consists of a completely polished and multi-faceted flint about three inches in length. In diameter (it is roughly cylindrical) it is one and a half inches. On one of the major facets are narrow, straight furrows which, apparently, have been produced by the application of pointed flints. Whether the facets were purposely produced or whether they result from the use of the flint as a polisher, one cannot be certain. The flint is bluish grey with iron-stained patches, one of which is prominent in Pl. VI, no. 1.

Finally, the discovery, in our region (*viz.*, at Badshot), of a long barrow, has naturally aroused the hope of encountering other Neolithic features of importance¹; such a hope, how-

¹ Neither causewayed camps, nor flint mines have, as yet, been found in Surrey. As regards the latter, however, there is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that flint mines once existed on the North Downs just as they did in the case of the South Downs (*viz.*, at Cissbury, Findon, Blackpatch, Stoke Down, etc., *vide The Archaeology of Sussex*, by E. Cecil Curwen, p. 103 *et seq.*).

In the cemetery which lies at the foot of the hill bearing the Badshot Long Barrow (on its western side), the digging of graves, particularly

ever, is not supported by the available record of type-forms. Nevertheless, further investigation, especially eastward and westward, more or less along the chalk outcrop and its Green-sand marginal zone, may lead field-workers to ascertain the extent of the Neolithic association of West Surrey in general and of the Farnham region in particular.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In addition to the many landowners who readily gave me permission to go over their land, I am indebted to several local enthusiasts and owners of collections, notably: to Canon F. O'Farrell for the use of his collection and for providing the information which made the description of the hill-top sites possible; to Dr. J. H. Gibson for the loan of his tranchet series herein figured and described; to the Rev. T. F. Griffiths for information about his finds; to the Marquis of Huntly for access to the Fullbrook collection; to the late Mr. J. Dean for information; to Mr. William Stroud for access to the Farnham Institute collection; to Mr. H. Smither for much information about local finds; to Mr. J. A. Patterson whose interest in local prehistory brought many important finds to my notice; finally, to L. S. V. Venables for the loan of certain of the implements figured in this paper.

W. F. R.

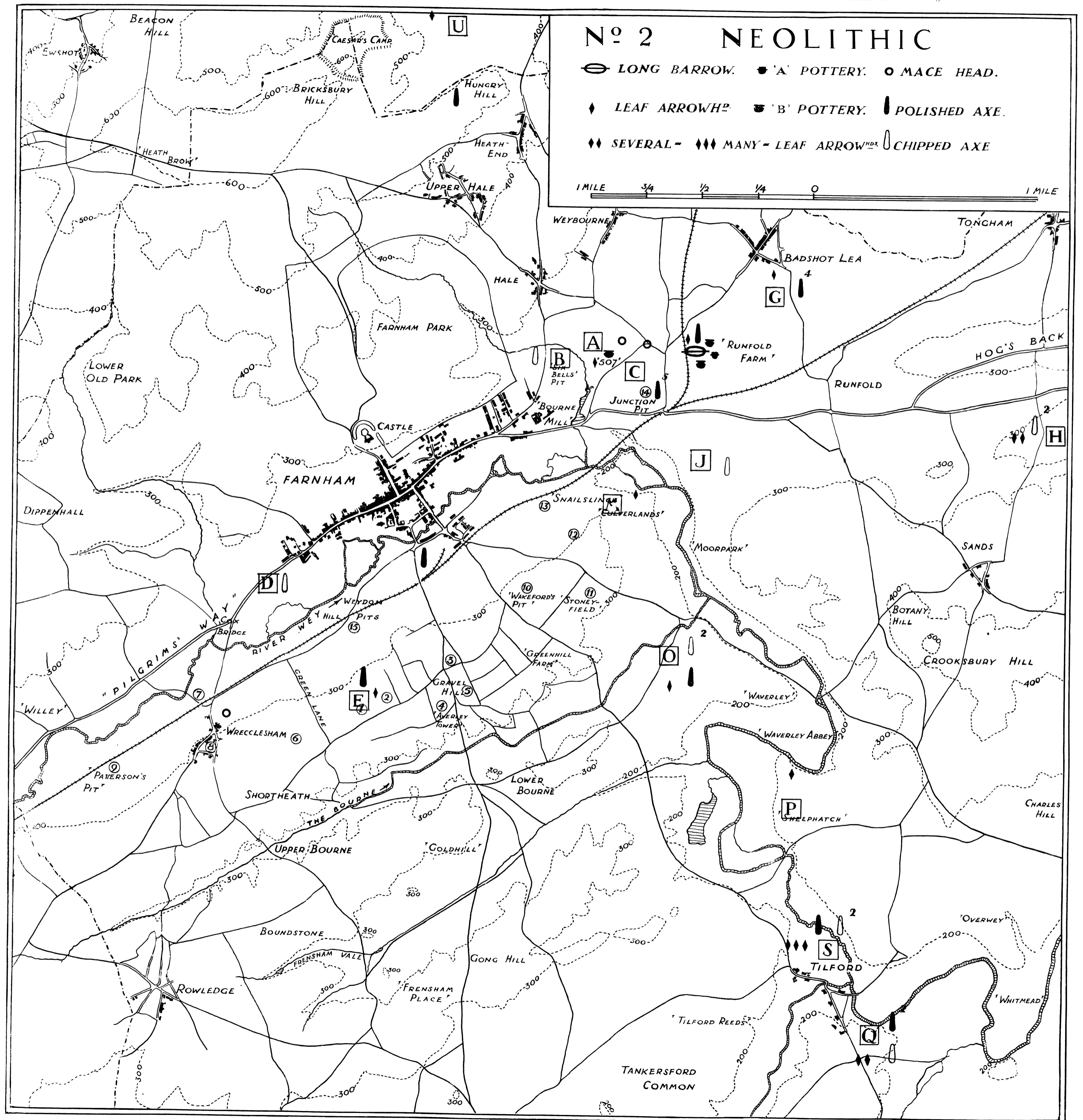
in the part nearest to the road, discloses a considerable amount of cut flintwork, both flakes and large partly dressed flints, which have every appearance of the débris of flint-mining operations. The degree of patination on the flints (a thick porcellaneous white) is akin to that of the primary flintwork at the Long Barrow.

Another site, on the top of the Hog's Back, about a mile from its western end, was investigated by Major Wade, who recovered similar material to that from the cemetery site. [In this case a shaft, in which two skeletons were found, was partially cleared. The only evidence of date, a small fragment of thin gritted ware, found among the filling, and below the skeletons, could easily have been of Neolithic A ware, but was far too small for any certainty.]

Finally, a word must be said regarding the hoard of Neolithic axes from Peaslake, found recently and described by Mr. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford (in *Ant. Journ.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 278), although found some miles east of our area. These were shown clearly to be of the type which was produced at the flint-mine workings of the South Downs, and the author of this account concluded that these implements had originated at one of these mines. However, in view of the presence of the Badshot Neolithic site with its suggestion that flint-mining was carried on in this district (coupled with the greater proximity of Peaslake to the North than to the South Downs), I would suggest that the Peaslake hoard was a product of some flint-mine of this mid-Surrey region.—A. W. G. L.

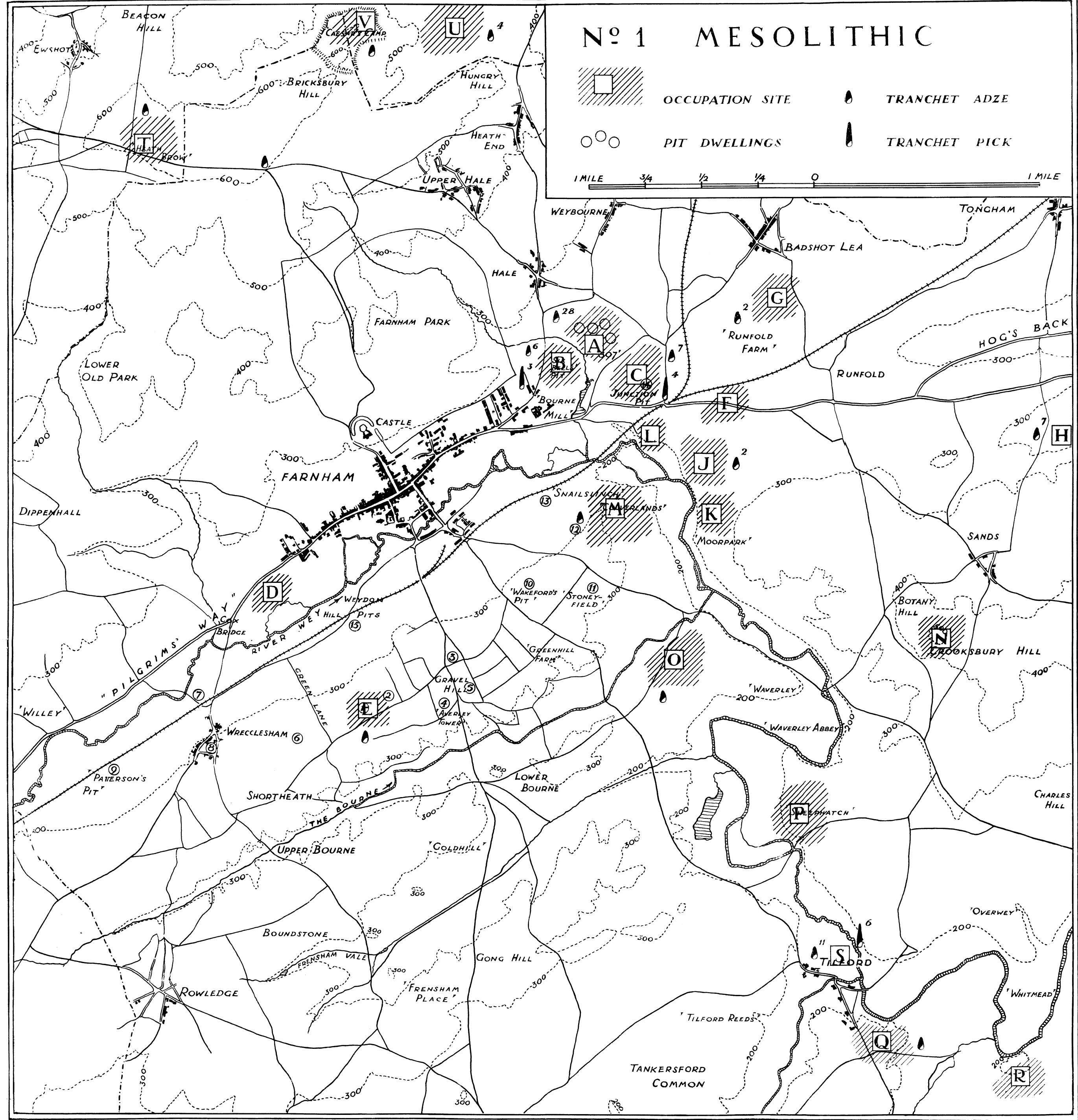
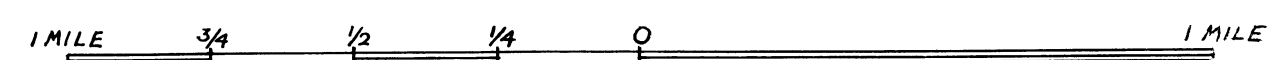
Nº 2 NEOLITHIC

- ⊖ LONG BARROW. ● 'A' POTTERY. ○ MACE HEAD.
- ◆ LEAF ARROWHEAD. ▣ 'B' POTTERY. | POLISHED AXE.
- ◆◆ SEVERAL- ◆◆◆ MANY- LEAF ARROWHEADS. | CHIPPED AXE



Nº 1 MESOLITHIC

	OCCUPATION SITE		TRANCHET ADZE
	PIT DWELLINGS		TRANCHET PICK



Part II (continued)

(ii) BADSHOT LONG BARROW

BY

ALEXANDER KEILLER, F.S.A., F.G.S.,

AND

STUART PIGGOTT, F.S.A.

COUNTY	Surrey.
PARISH	Runfold.
LATITUDE	51° 13' 32".
LONGITUDE	0° 46' 12" W.
HEIGHT ABOVE SEA-LEVEL	280 feet.
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION .	Upper Chalk.
O.S. MAP REFERENCES . .	6" to mile, Sheet XXX, N.W. : N.E. 1" to mile, Sheet 124, B.2. 1" to mile, Geological, Sheet 285.

A mile and three-quarters to the east of Farnham two faults in the well-known ridge of Upper Chalk known as the Hog's Back form an island of chalk through which, near the western side, runs transversely a deep railway-cutting of the Aldershot-Farnham line. Slightly to the east of the cutting, and west of Badshot Farm, chalk has been taken from two quarries. One, the northerly, has been disused for a century, while the other, only some 30 feet to the south, was, in 1936, in progress of extension northwards, and it was considered probable that the intervening strip between the two quarries would have been destroyed within the following twelve months. During the progress of the quarrying operations Mr. W. F. Rankine, of Badshot Lea, observed on the eastern face of the chalk what appeared to be the section of a silted-up ditch, and on the northern face a similar but longitudinal exposure running the whole breadth of the quarry. On closer examination Mr. Rankine discovered a quantity of bones, subsequently identified as ox, and while excavating these he further discovered two leaf-shaped arrow-heads (Fig. 59, nos. 1 and 2). These flints

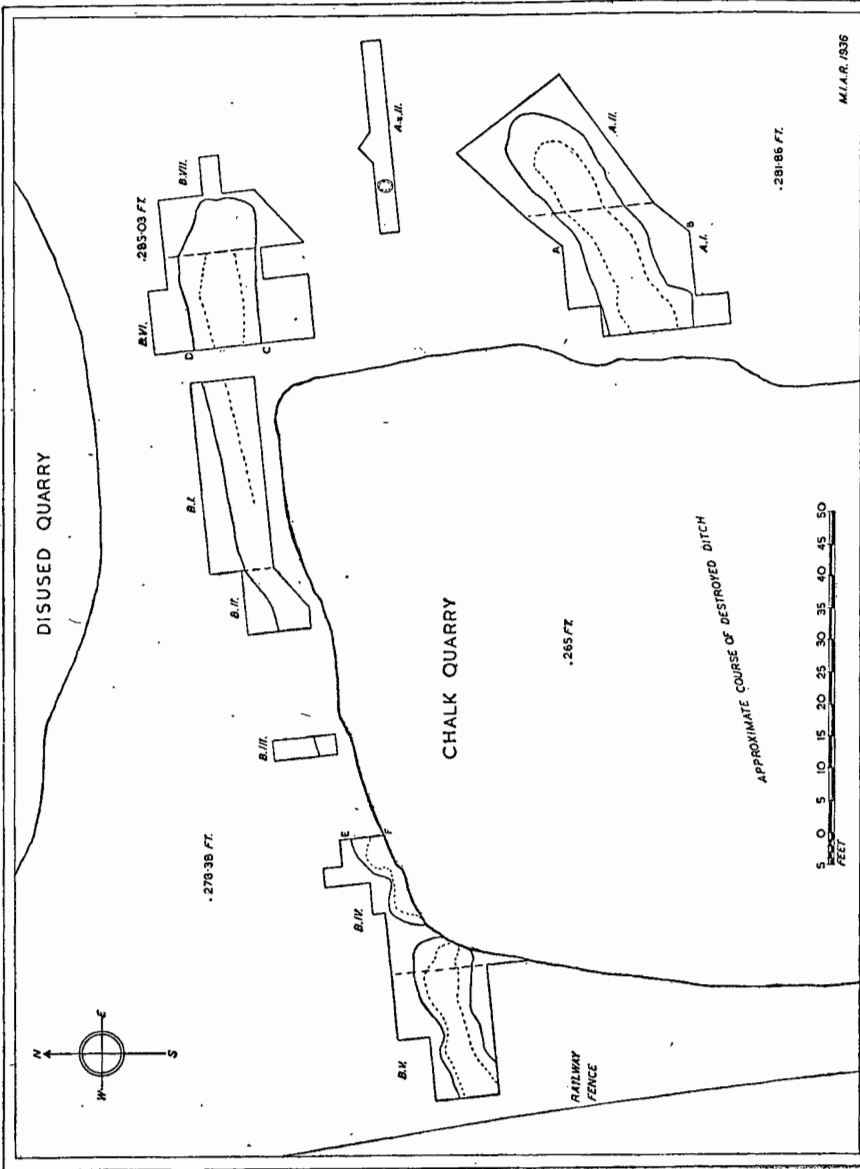


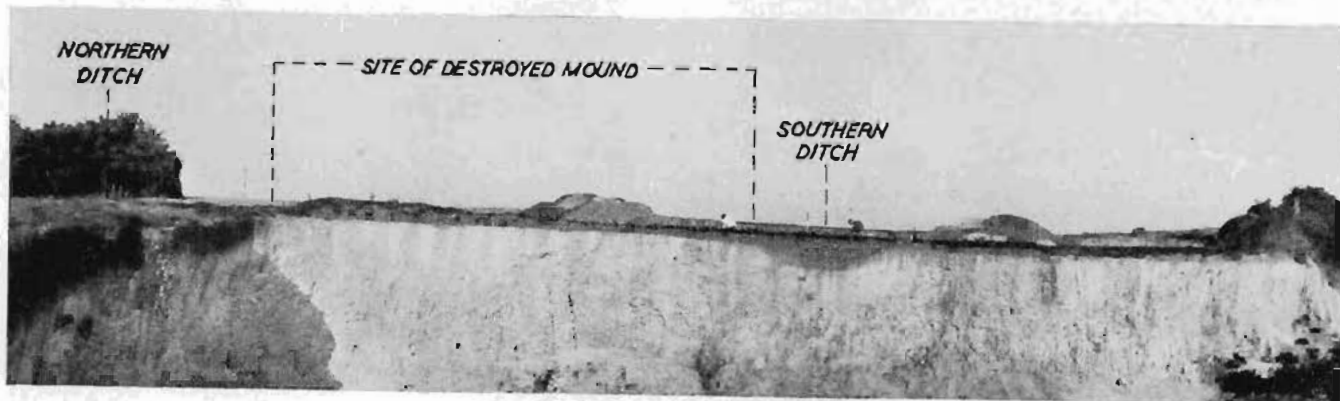
FIG. 52.

BADSHOT LONG BARROW NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY

M.I.A.R. 1936



1. Site, looking North, prior to excavation.



2. Site, looking East, during excavations.
BADSHOT LONG BARROW

(Photos by A. Keller.)



occurred at the point marked F on the main plan (Fig. 52). Mr. Rankine immediately brought his discovery to the notice of Mr. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., who, after visiting the site and realizing its potential importance, approached the Morven Institute of Archæological Research with a view to an excavation being undertaken, which was eventually carried out under the joint direction of the writers. The presence of Mr. Lowther during the first week of the excavations was of great assistance, while the enthusiastic co-operation of Mr. Rankine relieved the writers of much routine duty which would otherwise have fallen upon their shoulders. The finances required for the excavation were provided by the Surrey Archæological Society, which enabled a sufficient quantity of labourers to be employed, who were placed under the control of W. E. V. Young, excavating foreman of the Morven Institute. Mr. J. A. Patterson kindly provided a lock-up shed, and the Farnham Urban District Council a certain amount of necessary equipment. This body likewise made themselves responsible for the greater part of the refilling operations. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Tice of Badshot Farm, the owner of the site, the work of quarrying was temporarily held up and permission given for the excavation to be carried out, this being necessarily so organized as to take as short a time as possible. Air photographs had at an earlier date been taken by Major G. W. Allen, F.S.A., but had revealed nothing.

The presence in the longitudinal section of what appeared to be causeways of unexcavated chalk and the fact that arrow-heads of Neolithic type had been found in the silt, originally raised the presumption that the site represented a causewayed camp having at least two parallel ditches. During the progress of excavation, however, and on completion of the survey showing the plan of ditches exposed by the various cuttings, it was seen that these could only be interpreted as ditches originally flanking a now completely destroyed Long Barrow oriented slightly north of east, lying up the slope of a hill of a gradient of no less than 1 in 15; a point, as will be seen later, of interest as regards the interpretation of the silting of the ditches. Although the greater part of the site of the mound had been removed by quarrying, a sufficiently representative cross-section on the eastern face had

been left to show the complete levelling which had resulted from long ages of agricultural operations.

As will be seen from the plan, the eastern ends of the two ditches terminated leaving a causeway 40 feet wide between the inner edges. Centrally placed on this causeway was a single post-hole 2.5 feet by 1.95 feet, and 1.6 feet below the present surface, of which 0.6 feet was cut into the undisturbed chalk. It must be accepted that the post which originally stood in this shallow depression had no structural significance and that, moreover, from its position it must have been standing almost free of the mound of the barrow, although the shallowness of the excavation in the chalk would suggest that it received additional support from the material of the extreme end of the mound. In spite of the fact that there is no direct evidence of the date of this post-hole it would appear almost inevitable that it is contemporaneous with the barrow; further support for this presumption being available in the precisely similar feature discovered during the excavation of Long Barrow 163A, Thickthorn Down, Dorset.¹ Here, as at Thickthorn, it would appear probable that this carefully placed post fulfilled some ritual purpose.

So far as the southern ditch is concerned any further causeway that there may have been had of course been destroyed by quarrying, and the exact course of the ditch must remain a matter of conjecture. The northern ditch extended westwards for a distance of 116 feet before a barrier of undisturbed chalk was encountered, the breadth of which was only 2.5 feet. On the eastern side of this causeway the ditch attained its greatest depth, 6.3 feet below the present surface, while on the west the section of ditch was exceedingly shallow, attaining a depth of only 3.8 feet below turf-level. The ditches of Long Barrows have been shown merely to represent quarries for obtaining the material for the body of the mound and it is in this regard natural that the ditch should be shallow in the vicinity of what may be safely taken to have been the lower end of the barrow. No trace could be found of the southern ditch on the west face of the quarry, although all vegetation was finally removed from that part not already exposed. Short of the improbable circumstance of the western

¹ Drew and Piggott, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, Vol. II, pp. 77 ff.

edge of the quarry exactly coinciding with an unexcavated chalk ridge similar to that in the northern ditch, one can only conclude that the southern ditch actually terminated before

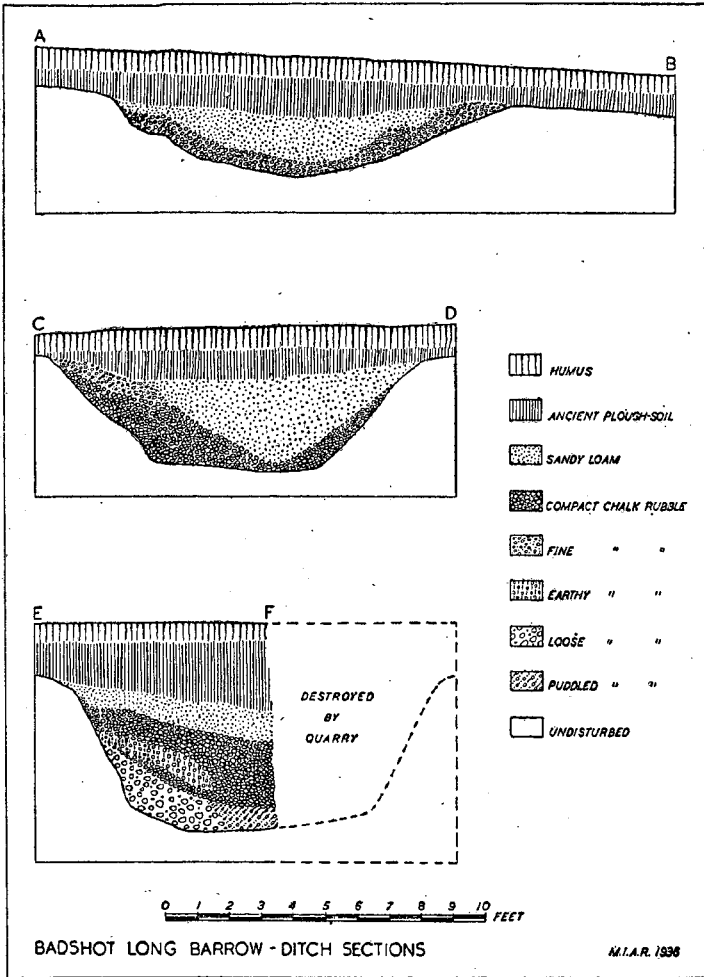


FIG. 53.

this point, in which case the probable length of the barrow would be approximately 140 feet. If such was the case the northern ditch, apparently slightly longer than the southern, would have ended just short of the railway cutting. The

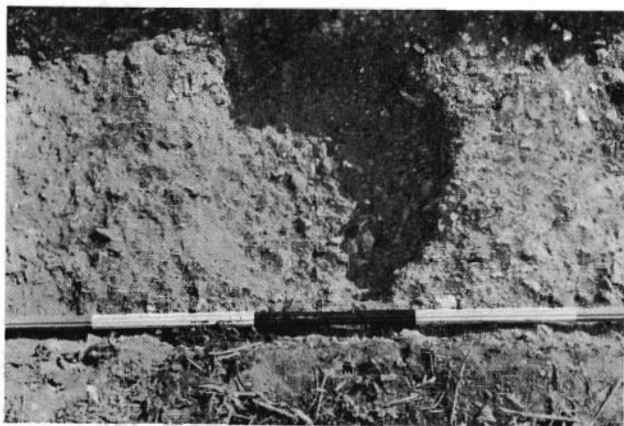
average width between the inner edges of the ditches must have been approximately 50 feet.

The stratification of the ditch filling, although simple and well defined, presented some interesting problems. The sections of both ditches near the eastern end showed a surprisingly small amount of primary silting which was consolidated to a degree of exceptional hardness.

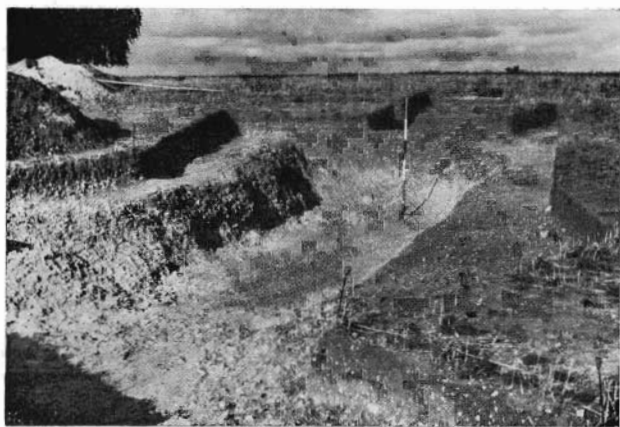
The finds in this silt were extremely scanty, being confined to flint flakes, some at least of which may well have been the result of accidental fracture during the original excavation of the natural flint nodules which were embedded in the floor of the ditch. In the southern ditch, however, three small fragments of unornamented pottery were found, which, while not particularly distinctive of any Neolithic A texture, were certainly not of Neolithic B or Bronze Age type, and as will be seen were actually stratified below characteristic pottery of these periods. Its period therefore must be considered as Neolithic A.

Above this primary silting was a deep layer of sandy red-brown loam, the surface of which reached the upper edges of the ditch, dropping in a slight curve over the centre, while its lower limits were at one point in the northern ditch as low as 0.2 feet from the solid chalk bottom. Throughout this layer was found in both ditches a considerable quantity of characteristic Neolithic B pottery, and towards its upper limits in the southern ditch fragments of vessel allied to a beaker. The Neolithic B sherds from the northern ditch were all of one vessel, were mostly abraded, and were distributed throughout the loam layer from top to bottom. It is thus clear that not only must this deposit be of the Neolithic B period, but its formation must have been exceedingly rapid.

The section EF, where only half the northern ditch remained, just to the east of the small causeway described above, showed a similar stratification, but with the deposits in a somewhat different proportion. At the bottom of the ditch, which here reached the depth of over 6 feet, there was a run of loose chalk rubble against the northern side of the ditch, while the centre of the bottom was occupied by a puddled chalk layer undoubtedly deposited in a semi-liquid condition. Above this was consolidated chalk rubble similar to that found in the



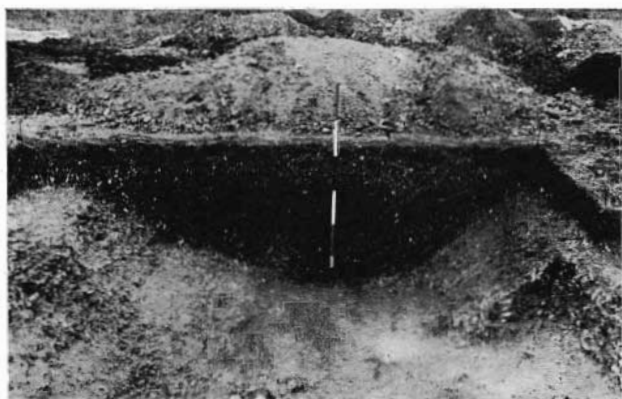
1. Posthole on Main Causeway, Cutting Ax II.



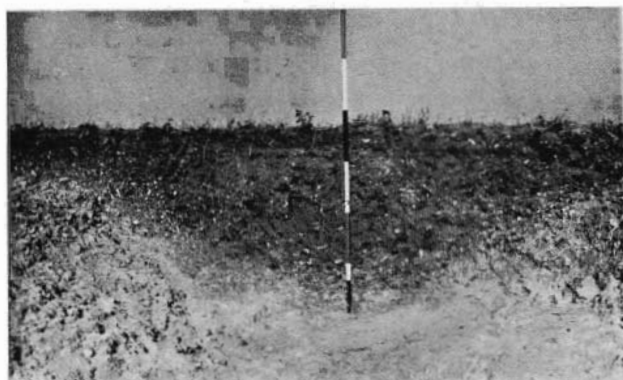
2. East end of the Southern Ditch,
BADSHOT LONG BARROW.

(Photos by A. Keiller.)





1. Section in Cutting B VI, looking East.



2. Section in Cutting A I, looking East.



3. Excavations in progress in Cutting A I.
(Telephoto from opposite side of quarry.)

BADSHOT LONG BARROW.

(Photos by A. Keiller.)



1. Cutting B V, looking West.



2. Cuttings B IV and B V, looking North-West.



3. Section in Cutting B IV, looking East.

BADSHOT LONG BARROW.

(Photos by A. Keiller.)

eastern ends of the ditches described above, but here reaching a thickness of over 2 feet in the centre of the ditch. Above this was the sandy loam of the Neolithic B period, but less than 1 foot in thickness at the centre.

The interpretation of these sections can only be that owing to the slope on which the barrow was situated and the fact that this was accentuated by the progressive deepening of the northern ditch from east to west (concerning the south we have of course no evidence) there must have been a continual scour of water down the bottom of the ditch in wet weather. This would account for the upper ends of the ditches towards the causeway being practically free of any primary silt except against their sides, and the presence of the small causeway towards the western end of the northern ditch would explain the accumulation of puddled chalk rubble in the ditch immediately above it. It was from the bottom of this part of the ditch that Mr. Rankine collected the abundant animal bones on his first visit to the site, and these too must have been washed down with the rubble to form the accumulation at this point. The loam deposit itself must be considered as hillwash of superficial deposits above the chalk from higher up the slope. The curved upper surface of this loam deposit shows that after it had ceased to form, the ditch was still visible on the surface as a slight depression. Above this, however, and below the modern humus was a layer of loamy soil intermixed with chalk fragments which strongly suggested ancient plough soil.¹ In this were found sherds of pottery, some almost certainly Neolithic A, others Iron Age, mediæval and later. No Neolithic B sherds occurred, however, and the mixture presented can only be accounted for by supposing that the Neolithic A sherds were derived from the mound of the barrow during ploughing lasting from the Early Iron Age almost to the present day.

Conclusions.

The chief importance of the discovery of this Long Barrow lies in its geographical position. The nearest known Long

¹ We are indebted to Mr. Lowther for pointing out the strong similarity between this deposit and the ancient plough soil beneath one of the temples at Verulamium.

Barrows are those situated at Freefolk (No. 43 Map of Neolithic Wessex), 22 miles to the west ; Hinton Ampner (No. 44), 20 miles to the west-south-west ; Old Winchester Hill (No. 45), 22 miles to the south-south-west, and Up Marden (not marked on Map of Neolithic Wessex), 21 miles south-south-west ; while, excluding the Sussex group to the south-east, no Long Barrows have been identified to the south or east nearer than the Medway group, 55 miles away.

The presence of a burial mound of this nature presupposes habitation of the culture in the vicinity, and it will come as no surprise to the writers if, in the near future, a site be discovered on the chalk in the Farnham-Guildford district.

In so far as can be judged from the still existing remains, this barrow presents no unusual features. Attention may again be drawn to the centrally placed post-hole on the entrance causeway, but it may well be that the excavation of other Long Barrows will show this to be a customary feature.

Reference has been made in this report to the effect of rain-water and drainage upon the silting of ditches running up a comparatively steep slope, and in this regard the conclusions come to may possibly prove of assistance to excavators of other sites similarly situated.

Finally, one of the most interesting results of this excavation has been to demonstrate the complete disappearance, either on the ground or from the air, of a monument of the size and form of a Long Barrow owing to agricultural operations carried out over a long period. The inevitable conclusion must be drawn that many more such sites may possibly exist than have hitherto been suspected.

POTTERY.

Neolithic A.

The exiguous scraps from the primary silting of the Southern Ditch call for little comment : they are of good undecorated ware with backing of fine flint grits and include a simple rim. A lug probably of this period came from the plough soil in the ditch and may have been derived from the mound (Fig. 54, Nos. 1 and 2).



Restored Neolithic B bowl from secondary silting of the northern ditch. Above, view of decoration inside the rim.

facing page 140

Neolithic B.

The Southern Ditch produced fragments of a fine bowl (Pl. XII, 2, and Fig. 55) with characteristic bevelled rim and

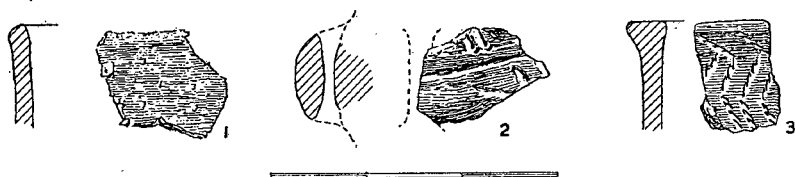


FIG. 54.

1. Neolithic A sherd, primary silting of southern ditch.
2. Lug (? Neolithic A, derived), plough-soil of southern ditch.
3. Cord-ornamented sherd. Neolithic B level of southern ditch.

hollow neck. As the illustrations show, the exterior bevel of the rim is ornamented with a band of slightly oblique twisted cord impressions along its lower edge, above which is a double

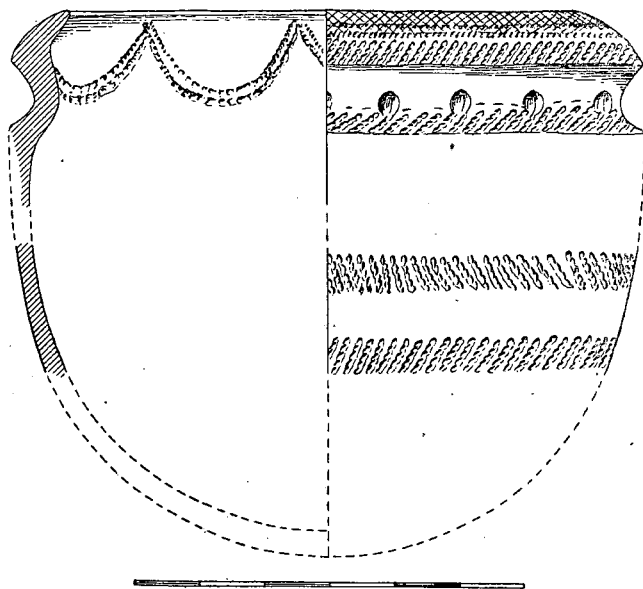


FIG. 55.—RESTORED DRAWING OF NEOLITHIC B BOWL FROM SECONDARY SILTING OF SOUTHERN DITCH.

row of bird-bone impressions recalling those of the digit of a goose identified by Miss Liddell on a sherd from the West Kennet Long Barrow.¹ Above this zone, and cutting into it,

¹ *Antiquity*, 1929, 283 ff., Pl. VII, Figs. 12, 12A.

is a series of criss-cross lines sharply incised, probably with a flint flake. Ornament similar in style and technique has been found on Neolithic B pottery from Iver, Bucks.¹

In the hollow of the neck are small finger-tip impressions, which slightly break into a series of oblique cord impressions just above the shoulder. Fragments suggest that zones of similar cord impressions decorated the body of the vessel.

The most remarkable decoration is, however, that inside the rim where a series of pendant semicircles are arranged like architectural swags below the inner edge of the lip. The semicircles may be made up either of individual bird-bone impressions or, as has been suggested, a string of small vertebræ, the apparent graduation in size of the impressions towards the ends of the loops favouring this suggestion. In any event it is clear that this ornament is allied to the necklace impressions traced by Rosenberg² on cord-ornamented wares from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and discussed by him and by Childe.³ Somewhat similar looped ornament occurs in England on sherds from Barnham, Suffolk (in private hands: unpublished), and Cassington, Oxon (Ashmolean Museum). At the latter site the curved ornament is incised.

From the Southern Ditch came also fragments of another vessel (Pl. XII, 1, and Fig. 56) of black ware with blurred cord impressions, and one or two sherds of a third, of hard pale ware. These latter sherds (Fig. 57) join, showing an unexpected junction of motifs in the zoned design; finger-nail pattern meeting oblique cord impressions. This may more probably be due to careless work rather than to deliberate metopic arrangement.

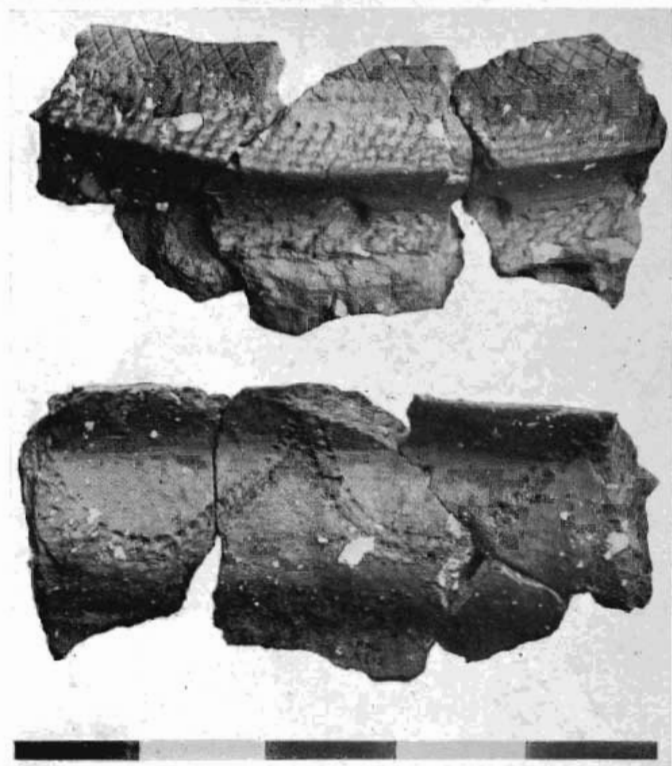
The Northern Ditch yielded many sherds of a large vessel (Pl. XI, and Fig. 58), with bevelled rim, shallow neck-curve, and a somewhat flattened base. The wide hollow below the rim is unusual, but the flattened base may be compared with that of the large Mongewell bowl⁴ and another from Stanton

¹ *Records of Bucks*, XIII, 294; cf. also Ebbsfleet, Kent (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, IV, 336).

² *Kulturströmungen in Europa zur Steinzeit* (Copenhagen, 1931).

³ *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 60-61. For English examples, see Piggott, *ibid.*, pp. 118, 119.

⁴ *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. IV, p. 127.



Neolithic B pottery from the secondary silting of southern ditch.
facing page 142]



Harcourt.¹ The bowl is mainly ornamented in coarse twisted cord impressions, but along the top of the rim is a zone of

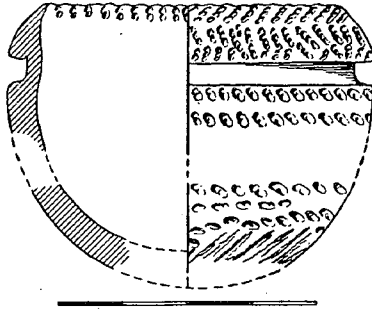


FIG. 56.—RESTORED DRAWING OF NEOLITHIC B BOWL FROM SECONDARY SILTING OF SOUTHERN DITCH.

finger-nail incisions, as on a vessel from Mortlake² and on the body are finger-pinchings recalling the Early Bronze Age

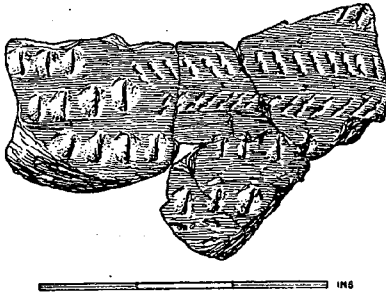


FIG. 57.—SHERDS OF NEOLITHIC B WARE FROM SOUTHERN DITCH.

“Holdenhurst Ware,”³ although satisfactory parallels can be quoted in Neolithic B contexts—*e.g.*, West Kennet Long Barrow.⁴

Early Bronze Age.

Fragments of a vessel with flat-topped rim and imitation cord ornament, actually made up of individual strokes, come

¹ In the Ashmolean Museum (1935-71), unpublished.

² *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXXVI, p. 83, no. 3 (London Mus., A. 13667).

³ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1936, p. 20.

⁴ *The Pottery from West Kennet* (Cunnington), Pl. VI, 40.

from the upper part of the sandy loam in the Southern Ditch. The rim-section suggests comparison with a sherd from Churn, Berks (*Trans. Newbury F.C.*, 1936, 170, No. 73c), while the ornament has a parallel at Chelm's Combe, Cheddar (*Excavations at Chelm's Combe*, Fig. V) (Fig. 54, No. 3).

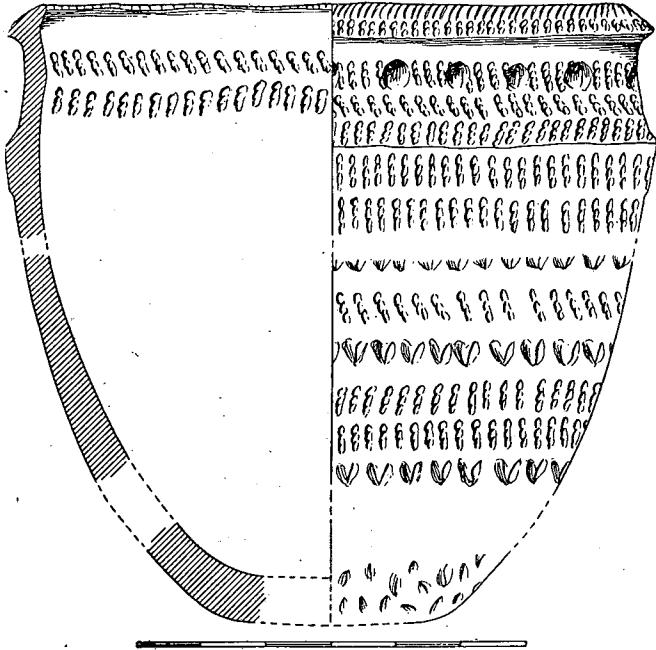


FIG. 58.—RESTORED DRAWING OF NEOLITHIC B BOWL FROM SECONDARY SILTING OF NORTHERN DITCH.

FLINT.

The most interesting finds as regards flints consisted of the two arrow-heads, referred to in the body of the report as having been found by Mr. W. F. Rankine on the bottom of what was later known as Cutting B.4, in association with bones of ox, and subsequently excavated bones and antlers of red deer. The first of these arrow-heads was of leaf-shaped form and unbroken; $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{2}{3}$ inch wide at its broadest point. The upper face shows a main longitudinal facet, and two smaller facets likewise longitudinal. Slight secondary

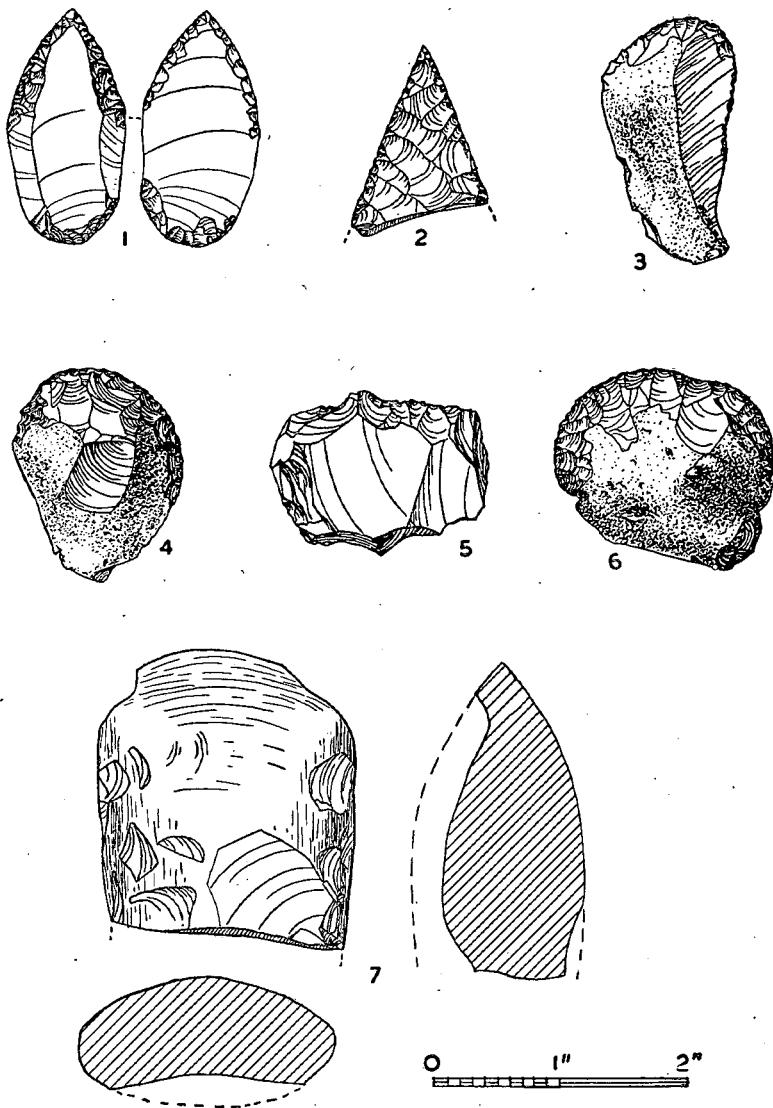


FIG. 59.—FLINTS FROM PRIMARY SILT OF NORTHERN DITCH (1, 2)
AND FROM NEOLITHIC B LAYER OF SOUTHERN DITCH (3, 7).
(*del.* B. Laidler.)

working occurs at the butt on the upper face, while on the lower face the bulb has been removed and more delicate working is here visible. Other than this, secondary working has only been carried out, although on both faces and both sides, near the point.

The second arrow-head is unfortunately transversely broken, only the point remaining, and it is impossible to estimate its original length. The form was probably lozenge-shaped. Over the whole of the fragment remaining the working is exceedingly delicate.

In Cutting A.2, at a depth of between one and two feet, in the layer of fine sandy loam in which the Neolithic B pottery occurred, was found the cutting edge of a broken ground and polished flint axe. This showed on one face the typical hinge fractures which, however, have left a considerable portion of the cutting edge undamaged. The axe at its widest part measures 2 inches.

From the same cutting came the only other finds of worked flint discovered. These, from the same layer as the broken axe, consisted of one crudely worked spurred implement and two scrapers, while at a depth of between the surface and one foot, a third scraper was found. These three implements resemble each other in so far that they are all of thick section with the cortex left on the upper face, while the secondary working is remarkably delicate.

Four cores were found; three from the bottom of Cutting B.4 and one from Cutting B.6. These were all formed of the local much crushed flint, and consequently do not appear to have provided satisfactory flakes. It was noteworthy that the edges were exceedingly sharp and the inference is that these cores had never been exposed on the surface, the same comment applying to the majority of the flakes discovered, a large proportion of which, like the cores, were found on the bottom of the ditches.

BONE.

The finds of animal bone were submitted to Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, to whom the writers are indebted for his examination of the material and his subsequent report. Thanks are also due to Miss Dorothea Bate for reporting on one of the radii.

of a dog. Dr. Jackson's report showed that the following animals were represented :

Red Deer: The remains of red deer consisted of pieces of stag antler, and with the exception of a few fragments from the Neolithic B layer of Cutting VI and some large and small fragments of the beam of stag antler from the primary silt in Cutting B.IV, all had been found during quarrying operations and prior to organized excavation. Three pieces of antler included the burr, showing that these were of shed antlers.

Roe Deer: One basal fragment of antler was found in the Neolithic B layer of Cutting B.I.

Dog: Two radii ($5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long) of a small dog occurred in the primary silt of Cutting B.I.

Pig: Four incisor teeth and part of a humerus of pig were found in the Neolithic B layer of Cuttings A.II and B.VI respectively, while two fragmentary bones had been found during quarrying.

Ox: Teeth and bones of ox, possibly those uncovered during quarrying were found in every cutting and occurred both in Neolithic A and Neolithic B layers. Almost all these were in a badly broken condition and of those from which any information could be obtained concerning the size of the animal concerned are the following :

From Cutting A.II. Distal end of humerus of large size (condyles: 78.5 mm.) which, as Dr. Jackson points out in his report, agrees with examples from Whitehawk Camp and other similar sites, as did various imperfect and fragmentary bones from Cutting B.VI in the Neolithic B layer.

As regards the finds from the primary silt at bottom of ditch of Cutting B.IV, Dr. Jackson reports as follows :

"Many fragments of large ribs; basi-occipital; fragment of robust horn-core (as at Whitehawk and other sites); fragments of scapulæ; two upper molars; two lower premolars; three thoracic vertebræ; two cervical vertebræ; one perfect radius; and part of ulna; also patella.

"All the vertebræ have loose epiphyses, hence not quite adult. The cervicals are the 5th (the processes are much broken and the hinder epiphysis is loose) and the 6th (processes broken and both epiphyses missing). The latter is much smaller than that of a urus from Woodhenge, but it and

the 5th are larger than a 5th of the large ox from Woodhenge, (About intermediate between it and the urus.) The three thoracic vertebræ are about equal to some belonging to the large ox from Woodhenge, but a bit larger than some from Whitehawk Camp. Vertebræ are not often obtained (or saved) in excavations, hence comparative specimens are rare, but one can say of the above that they denote a larger than the Celtic Shorthorn (*Bos brachyceros (longifrons)*). The perfect radius is on the small side and has the following dimensions: Full length, 260; diameter mid-shaft, 37; diameter distal end, 67 mm."

As regards the bones found during quarrying prior to the excavations, Dr. Jackson reports:

"Imperfect ulna of large size; part of pelvis; fragment of large horn-core (as at Whitehawk and similar sites); three upper molars; three lower molars (M₃ of small size); M₂ and M₃ in fragment of mandible (M₃ of small size); fragment of large adult axis vertebra; 5th adult cervical (smaller than B.IV.3, and near one from Woodhenge); five large dorsal vertebræ, not adult, epiphyses missing. The collection is interesting as containing the remains of a large type of ox which I find from experience always turns up at culture levels round about the Neolithic Period and a little later. It is much larger than the ox from Early Iron Age sites. The absence of perfect material renders it difficult to describe it properly."

It is unfortunate that comparison of the above bones with those discovered during the excavations of Windmill Hill near Avebury (1925-29) could not be made, since at the time of writing the latter are unavailable owing to their being in process of transfer from London to the Museum of the Morven Institute at Avebury.

REPORT ON THE CHARCOALS

by

J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

<i>Ditch A, Layer II.</i> (Sandy Loam = Neolithic B.)	
<i>Cratægus oxyacantha</i> (Hawthorn)	Early-formed wood . . . 5
	Mature wood 4
<i>Prunus sp.</i> (Plum or Cherry)	Early-formed wood . . . 4
<i>Quercus sp.</i> (Common oak)	Senile wood, possibly from a branch . . . 4
<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	Mature wood (from branch?) 5
<i>Ulmus campestre</i> (Common elm)	Probably branch wood 2
<i>Ditch A, Layer III.</i> (Primary Silt = Neolithic A.)	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	Mature wood 3
<i>Ditch B, Layer III.</i> (Primary Silt = Neolithic A.)	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	Mature wood 1

Note.—It seems probable that all the specimens came from brushwood and branches of no great size.

In the case of the first lot (above), several fragments of each species may well have been derived from one original specimen; subsequently crumbled up or broken apart.

MOLLUSCA.

Samples of soil from the silting of the ditches were submitted to Mr. A. S. Kennard for examination. He reports that the samples from the earthy silt (Neolithic B layer) in the Northern Ditch were barren of mollusca, but the primary silting in that ditch, and both the primary silt and the Neolithic B layer of the Southern Ditch produced an identical faunule indicating damp scrub conditions with a complete absence of grassland species.

