

Part III

EARLY BRONZE AGE—PAGAN SAXON
PERIOD

(c. 1800 B.C.—A.D. 600)

BY

A. W. G. LOWTHER, F.S.A.



(i) BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE.

I. *Early Bronze Age.*

(c. 1800-1000 B.C.)

COMPARATIVELY little material that can be assigned to the Early Bronze Age has been found in the Farnham district, or, if found, has been preserved. There is no site in this area which can, with certainty, be termed an "occupation site" belonging to this period. There are, however, several sites at which flint industries have been found containing a considerable proportion of implements of types which are assignable to the Early Bronze Age. Chief of these types are : 1. Arrow-heads of the so-called "beaker" and "petit-tranchet derivative" types (Fig. 62). 2. Plano-convex knives (Fig. 64). 3. Discoidal polished knife (Fig. 60). 4. Crescentic sickle (Fig. 61).

Beakers.—As is now well known, the first indications of the introduction of the Bronze Age to this country are to be associated with a race of people termed the "Beaker-folk" from the distinctive pottery "beakers" which they introduced to this country.¹ These vessels are found most frequently when accompanying inhumation burials, in the "barrows" or burial-mounds of the period, and of which there still is a large number to be seen throughout the country. In Surrey, however, beakers, or references to their being found, are almost non-existent (one, from Titsey, is in Guildford Museum), although there are (or have been) many barrows in the county and it is likely that some of them enclosed beaker burials.

¹ The beaker folk were users mainly of stone implements (arrow-heads, knives, axes, daggers, etc.), though bronze implements (tanged knives, flat axes, etc.) are occasionally found associated with beaker burials. Their culture is now generally regarded as being more closely allied to the end of the Neolithic than to the Bronze Age proper, and, in this region at all events, such bronze objects as they had must have been obtained, probably by trade, from elsewhere.

A few pieces of a beaker were found, as already described (p. 143, Fig. 54, no. 3), during excavation of the Badshot Long Barrow, in the upper part of the material filling its ditch.

There was not sufficient of it for making any distinction as to whether the vessel belonged to the "A" or "B" type, as differentiated by Abercromby.

These few fragments are the only pieces of Early Bronze Age ware from this district which can be recorded here.

Round Barrows.—Burial mounds of the "Round Barrow" type are most frequently of Early or Middle Bronze Age date, though their use extended down to the Roman period and some are of Saxon date (*vide The Ancient Burial Mounds of England*, by L. V. Grinsell). For this reason, though none of them have been dated by being explored scientifically (though all of them appear to have been dug into in the past), the few Round Barrows in, or bordering upon, this region, are mentioned here and are inserted on the distribution map for this period.

It can be taken as being certain that there were, formerly, very many more barrows within this area, and that cultivation (particularly that of the hop) has, within the last two hundred years or so, obliterated all trace of many of them. The few surviving barrows in this region form two small groups. The one (consisting of four barrows) is at the Ranges site (Site U), close to Bricksbury Hill, to the north of Farnham; the other (number uncertain, but at least four, of which two are contained by the one ditch) is on the high ground east of Crooksbury Hill, to the south-east of Farnham (L. V. Grinsell, *op. cit.*). Though there is no evidence as to date from any "contents" of these barrows, both groups are close to sites where Early Bronze Age occupation may be presumed on the strength of the flint implements found at them.

The discoidal polished knife and the sickle flint from the Ranges site (Figs. 60 and 61) were found within a short distance of the first group, together with arrow-heads and scrapers, some of which possibly (though less definitely) are of Early Bronze Age date. At Tilford, to the south-west of the second group, a very large amount of Bronze Age material has been found (Rev. W. H. F. Edge's Collection), and of the hundred

"barbed and tanged" arrow-heads which it includes, the greater number are of the so-called "beaker type."

It is equally likely that some of these barrows may be of Middle Bronze Age date, and that the burials in them may be, or have been, accompanied by "food-vessels" of the type of those from Dippenhall and Seale. As is described (p. 161) both these vessels were found under circumstances which suggest that they had accompanied burials, and that, formerly, they were enclosed in burial-mounds.

A Late Bronze Age date is probably less likely as, at this period burial in "urnfields" (of the type of that in the Snailslynch-Stoneyfield area) seems, normally, to have taken the place of barrow burial. There is, however, the "inverted-urn cist burial," found at the Junction gravel pit, for which there was considerable evidence of its having been covered by a barrow and of its having had an encircling ditch. (Described, page 165, from information provided by W. F. Rankine.)

Bronze Implements.—No metal objects of this period, either the characteristic "flat axes" or "bronze daggers," appear to have been found within the region covered by this survey, or, if found, can now be traced.

Flint Implements and their Distribution.—The distribution of the sites at which flint work attributable to the Bronze Age has been found, is shown on the map for this period. While, for most of this material, it is not possible to assign it to a specific "Early," "Middle," or "Late" period (and, for this reason, the table on page 159 includes particulars for flint-work of the whole of the Bronze Age), a certain proportion of it can be so assigned and is described here:

1. Polished Flint Knife, Discoidal Type. (Fig. 60.)

Found at The Ranges Site (U). Collection—Canon O'Farrell.

Description (by W. F. Rankine).

"Smoke-brown flint, $3\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$.

"Extremely lustrous upper surface of convex form developed by the removal of five large flakes and general dressing; edges bevelled by polishing, by which process the flake-bed ridges have been abraded. One end of the knife is steeply retouched; evidently this end was fractured after the polishing had been effected.

“ Under surface, smoothly polished ; a narrow peripheral bevelling (indicated by a dotted line in the figure) is interrupted by the scraper-like edge at the broken end. A series of scratches run, diagonally, across the under surface.”

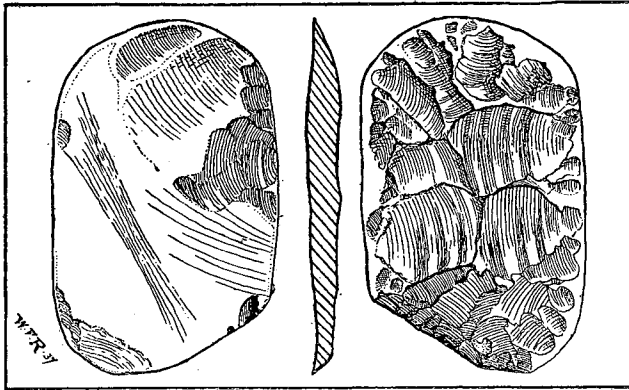


FIG. 60.—DISCOIDAL POLISHED KNIFE FROM THE RANGES
(SITE U). ($\frac{1}{2}$)
(Coll. Canon O'Farrell.)

Another discoidal polished knife (Lasham Collection), in Guildford Museum, probably was found in the Farnham district, but, unfortunately, there is no record of its exact provenance.

2. Crescentic Sickle-flint. (Fig. 61.)

Found at The Ranges Site (U). Collection—Canon O'Farrell.

Crescentic sickle-flints, it has been shown (by J. G. D. Clark, *Proceedings P.S.E.A.*, Vol. VII, p. 67), were introduced to this country in the latter part of the Neolithic Period, and continued in use in the Early Bronze Age, to which period this example probably belonged.

It is described as follows by E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., F.S.A. :

“ This implement appears to be of pale grey flint without any change of surface colour due to patination. It is of more or less crescentic form, 3·8 inches long, 1·8 inches wide, and 1·0 inch maximum thickness. In section it is roughly triangular, the dorsal surface being divided into two roughly equal parts by a central longitudinal ridge, while the ventral surface is slightly convex. One edge is nearly straight and appears to have formed the cutting-edge of the implement ; the other edge is boldly convex, sweeping round to meet the

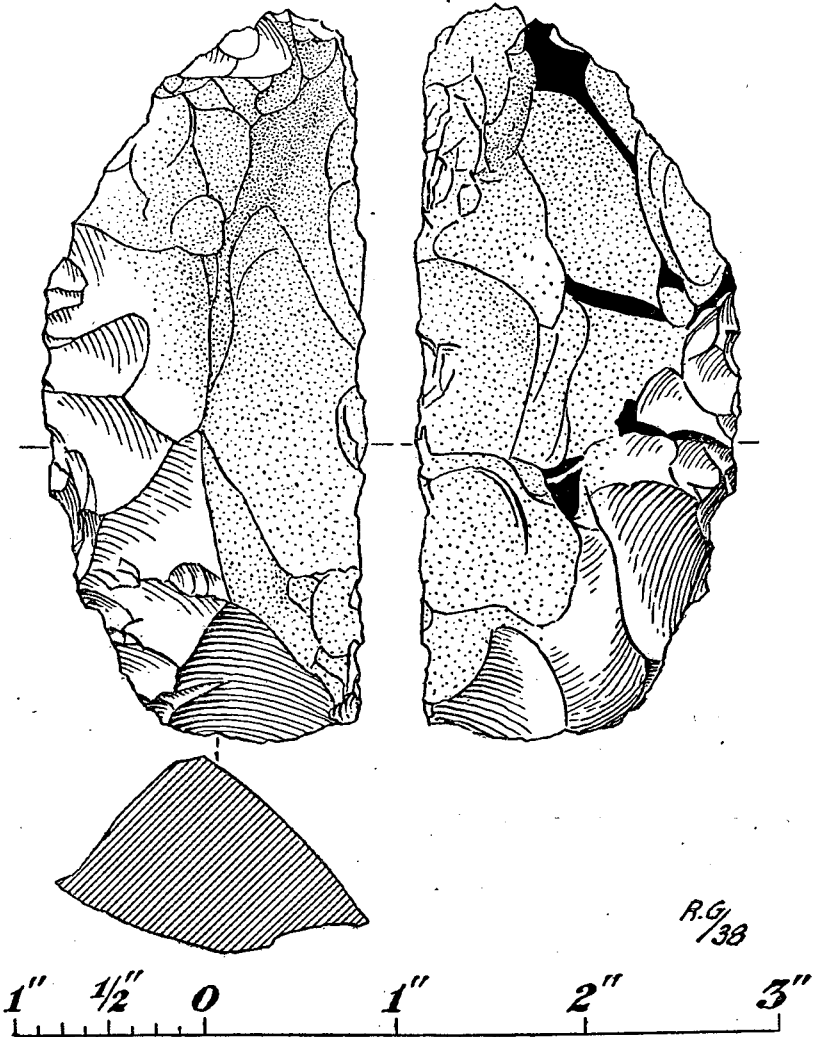


FIG. 61.—CRESCENTIC SICKLE-FLINT. THE RANGES (SITE U).
 (" CORN LUSTRE " SHOWN STIPPLED; " GROUND " SURFACE IS SHOWN
 BLACK.) (†)
 (Coll. Canon O'Farrell.)

cutting edge at either end, *viz.*, at the point and at the butt, the former being the more acute. All surfaces are covered with the scars of secondary working, and the cutting edge has been given a jagged form by the detachment of at least three small semicircular flakes from the ventral surface adjoining it.

“Part of the ventral surface adjoining the convex edge has been subjected to grinding after chipping, especially near the point. A close examination, especially of the relative levels of the ground portions, and of the way the grinding tends to dip over the edges of the flake-scars, shows that the appearance is not the result of re-chipping a ground flint axe.

“In addition to this a very striking degree of diffuse lustre is visible, especially on that part of the dorsal surface which slopes down to the cutting edge, and most markedly near the point on both parts of the dorsal surface as well as on the ventral. There seems no reason to doubt that this is a result of the prolonged use of the implement for cutting corn, its distribution being just what one would expect if the flint were hafted by the butt half of the convex edge.”

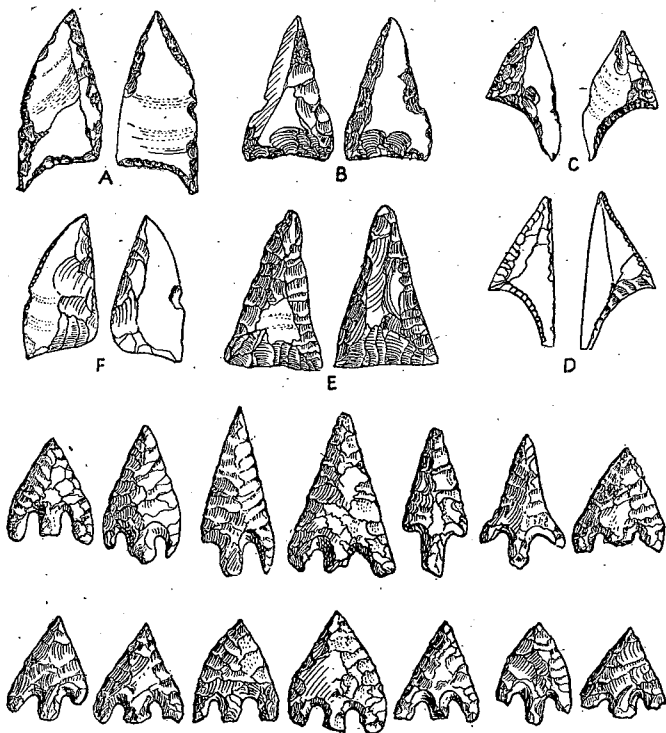


FIG. 62.—ARROW-HEADS FROM TILFORD DISTRICT (SITE S). ($\frac{1}{2}$)
A-D, triangular and p.t. deriv.; bottom row, beaker type.

3. Arrow-heads. (Fig. 62.)

Tilford district, etc. Edge Collection and others.

A selection of the arrow-heads from this district, of types assignable to an Early or Middle Bronze Age date, are illus-

trated on Fig. 62. All are surface finds, and therefore, except where a number have been found at one site, they are of little archæological importance. They are given, in tabular form, for the different sites in this area. (Where possible, the actual number is stated, but, otherwise, their frequency is indicated by a symbol.)

The three main types are (a) "barbed and tanged," (b) "petit-tranchet derivative" and (c) "triangular." (b and c are classed together in the table.)

The material has been obtained by Mr. Rankine, who has examined several local collections, apart from that from such sites as he has himself investigated. The table appended has been prepared by him.

Table of Bronze Age Flint Implements.

++ denotes "many."
+ "some."
— "none."

Where possible, actual numbers are given.

Index Letter.	Name of Site.	Arrow-heads of Beaker Type.	Total No. of Barbed and Tanged.	Petit-tranchet Derivative Arrow-heads.	Scrapers.	Plano-Convex Knives.
A	Bourne Mill Spring . .	—	6	4	+	1
D	Cemetery Al- lotment . .	1	1	—	—	—
E	Green Lane .	1	1	—	+	—
G	Badshot . .	2	3	—	—	—
H	Seale district.	10	22	++	—	—
J	Moor Park, A	1	1	—	++	—
K	Moor Park, B	—	1	—	++	—
O	Monks Walk	+	++	+	+	—
P	Sheephatch .	+	5	++	++	—
Q	Chapel Field.	+	+	++	++	—
S	Tilford district	++	100	50	—	2
U	The Ranges .	—	6	5	+	1

Figs. 63 and 64 illustrate some of the implements which are likely to have belonged to this period. They are described as follows by Mr. Rankine.

Fig. 63, 1. "Fabricator" type in greyish flint with faint lustre. From Tilford district (site S).

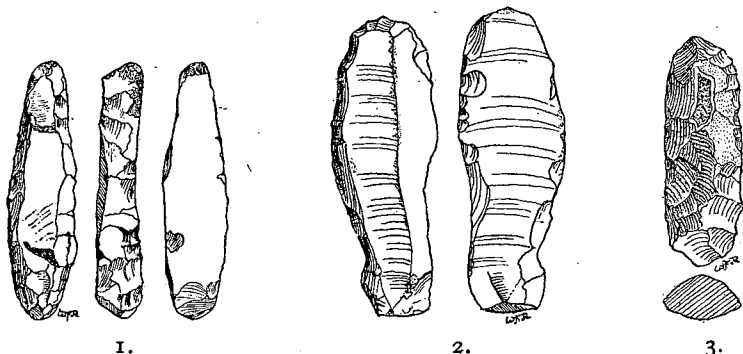


FIG. 63.

1.—"Fabricator" of Late Bronze Age type (*cf.* Fig. 83, nos. 1-3) from Tilford district. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(*Edge Coll.*)

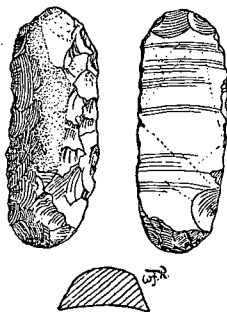
2.—Tilford district. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(*Edge Coll.*)

3.—Site "507." ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(*Rankine Coll.*)

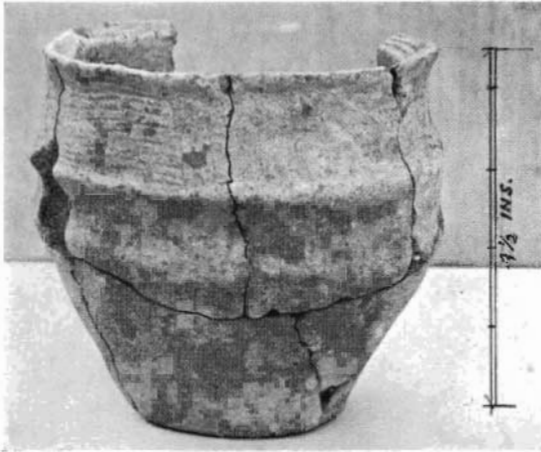
2. Implement of grey flint with much iron-staining (indicated by stippling); the edges of the under surface shows signs of

FIG. 64.—"SLUG" KNIFE FROM SITE "507." ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(*Rankine Coll.*)

considerable sharpening. Tilford district. "Edge" collection.

3. And Fig. 64. "Slug" types from site A ("507").



1. Middle Bronze Age food-vessel from W. end of the Hog's Back.



2. Middle Bronze Age food-vessel from Dippenhall.

facing page 160]

2. *Middle and Late Bronze Age.*

(c. 1000-700 B.C.)

Food-vessels.—Characteristic pottery of Middle Bronze Age type has been found at two places in this district. Both, though of different character, consist of the so-called "food-vessel" which, in certain parts of the country, was a normal accompaniment of burials of early Middle Bronze Age (M.B.1) date.

The one (Pl. XIII, 2) is from Dippenhall on the west, the other (Pl. XIII, 1) from near Seale on the east side of Farnham. As both appear to have been intact when found (or were broken during finding), it is likely that they accompanied burials and, quite possibly, were once covered by barrows, but of this there is no evidence. Both were casual finds, and were discovered during the execution of certain building and drainage works.

The Dippenhall Food-Vessel (measuring 5" ht. × 6" rim) appears to be, typologically, the earlier of the two. The rim is broad, flattened and slightly in-bent, and is ornamented with a band of cord impressions. Cord impressions appear again on the outside, below the rim, as well as a band of impressed circular pits, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. A double row of pits occurs at the shoulder, below which is another band of cord impressions, and, just above the foot, yet another band of pits, this time forming a spiral round the vessel and encircling it twice. It tapers rapidly to a small, heavy base, the lower third of the vessel being solid. The paste of the vessel, a fine reddish clay, is identical with that of the Neolithic B pottery from the nearby Badshot Long Barrow, and it may be that it would more justly be assigned to an "Early" than "Middle" Bronze Age date. Some food-vessels from the East Riding of Yorkshire (Folkton and Ganton, Greenwell Collection, B.B. LXX and XXI), in the British Museum, are close parallels to the Farnham example, which (like the Badshot Long Barrow) is an intruder in this district.

The other food-vessel, from the western end of the Hog's Back, and at the foot of its southern slope, not far from Seale, is here described from information kindly supplied by the

Rev. H. R. Huband, F.S.A., the owner of the vessel, who has also provided the illustration (Pl. XIII, 1).

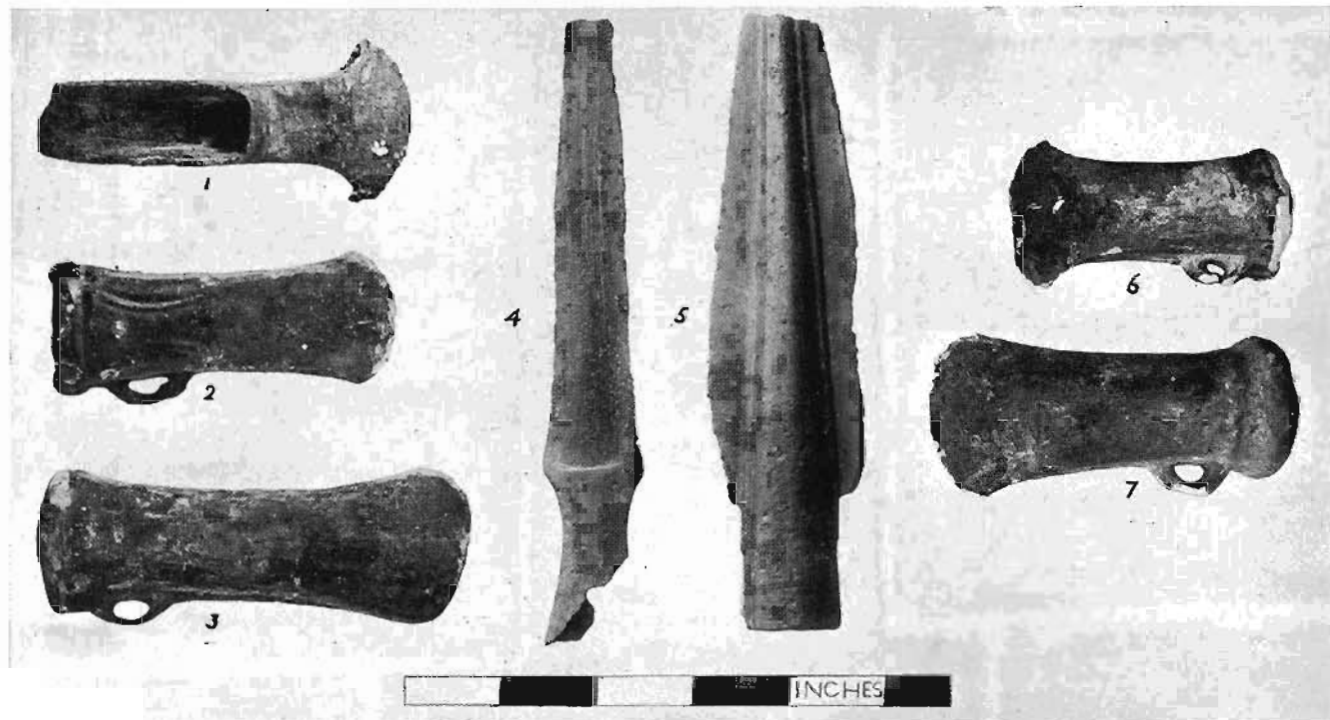
The Seale Food-Vessel (measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ht. \times $4\frac{1}{2}$ " rim \times $2\frac{3}{8}$ " base) is of a somewhat bi-conical form, and is divided into three horizontal zones by a broad, shallow groove round the girth. The upper zone, just below the rim, has cord-impressed ornament in alternating panels of vertical and horizontal lines, filling each panel. The flattened upper surface of the rim slopes inwards, and is decorated with three lines of cord impression.

Both vessels are of considerable interest, since examples of the "food-vessel" type are decidedly uncommon in the south of England, and these appear to be the only ones found in Surrey. The barrows of Northumberland and the East Riding of Yorkshire have provided a large number (B.M. Greenwell Collection and the Mortimer Collection at Hull), and the Farnham vessels have features in common with many of these north-country examples. Both the coarse cord impressions, or "maggots," as on the Dippenhall vessel, and the "panel" treatment as on the Seale one, occur on food-vessels in the north. The latter decoration, however (in which the square panels are formed of parallel lines of cord impressions alternating in direction for each adjoining panel), seems to be most common on the overhanging rims of the large cinerary urns of "overhanging-rim" type (*e.g.*, the urns, in the British Museum, from barrows at the following places: Ford, Northumberland; Cransley, Northants; Bamborough, Northumberland; Oundle, Northants; Lake, Wilts.; and Ampton, Suffolk). It is decidedly uncommon on food-vessels, though there are three in the British Museum so ornamented. (1, from a barrow at Winterbourn Stoke, Wilts. (*Arch.*, XLIII, p. 379, Fig. 67). 2, from a cist at Windy Edge, Alnwick, Northumberland. 3, not recorded, Greenwell Collection.)

We now pass to a consideration of the class of objects from which this period obtains its name, *viz.*:

Bronze Implements and Weapons.

These objects, found either as "hoards" or singly as "stray finds," are moderately well represented in our area, and are equally as important as the pottery for dating purposes and



BRONZES FROM THE FARNHAM DISTRICT.

1-3, Hoard from Hankley Common; 4, Socketed knife, "Birchen Reeds"; 5, Spear-head from Colt Hill, Crooksbury;
6 and 7, Socketed axes from the Crooksbury hoard.



for tracing out the distribution, movements and origins of the people who manufactured them. Almost all the bronzes to be described here are of types that appear to belong to the Late Bronze Age.

The known hoards (see Map No. 3) are three in number (Crooksbury, Colt Hill and Hankley Common), and all three contained socketed axes of a late type. They are all from a relatively small district to the south of Farnham, and in this district (both on the high Greensand areas and on the low-lying ground by the River Wey) the material which has been found suggests that there was considerable occupation, both at the end of the Bronze Age and at the beginning of the Iron Age.

1. The Crooksbury Hoard, found in 1857, is only known from a rather poor contemporary drawing, reproduced in the *Illustrated London News* of that year (*v.* Whimster, Fig. 16), and from some of the objects from it which are now in Guildford Museum. The hoard seems to have been composed of five objects, consisting of three palstaves and two socketed axes (judging from the illustration), but it is not certain whether this constituted the entire hoard. The two socketed axes (Pl. XIV, 6 and 7, Guildford) are without any attempt at ornamentation.

2. On Colt Hill, which adjoins Crooksbury Hill on the east, two socketed spear-heads were found, apparently some time early in the last century. The larger of the two (which are identical except as regards size) is shown on Pl. XIV, 5.

Two more spear-heads of this type are recorded as having been found at Churt, to the south-east of Colt Hill, and just outside this area.

3. From Hankley Common, to the south, came a small hoard (Pl. XIV, 1, 2 and 3) consisting of a palstave and two socketed axes. These were found during the construction of the golf-course in 1911. (They have been deposited, on loan, at Guildford Museum.)

The palstave, short and with a wide-splayed rounded edge, is similar to several found in Ireland, which are at the British Museum, and is of a different type of bronze from the two socketed axes, being much harder. It has no trace of green patina, unlike the two axes found with it.

Of the latter, the smaller is ornamented with curved lines simulating the wings of a palstave. Both are crudely cast, and badly finished off after casting.

The earliest of the isolated finds, a rapier of Middle Bronze Age type (now in the British Museum; *Whimster*, p. 74), is recorded as having been found near "Cæsar's Camp," the large and somewhat ill-defined earthwork on the county boundary to the north of Farnham.

A socketed axe, preserved at the Society of Antiquaries, is incorrectly stated to have been found inside this earthwork (*S.A.C.*, XI). In reality, as the label attached to it shows, it was found at Coombe Hill, Kingston.

A socketed knife (*Pl. XIV*, 4), from "Birchen Reeds," close to Crooksbury, is in Guildford Museum. It is a well-known Late Bronze Age type, and is paralleled by one, from the Thames, which is in the British Museum.

From this it will be seen that, with the sole exception of the rapier, all the bronzes recorded from this district are late types. Though none of them have been found in association with any pottery, as far as is known, it is clear that they are likely to be contemporary with the "Deverel-Rimbury" and "Plumpton Plain" culture of the sites on the Shortheath Ridge (at "Stoneyfield" and the "Green Lane" pits) described in later pages of this section (*p. 183 et seq.*).

As regards the hoards, there is no record of any fragments of bronze ingots having been found with them, as so frequently is the case, so that they do not appear to belong to the class usually termed "founder's hoards."

Turning to the subject of the pottery types in use in the Late Bronze Age, at the time just prior to the arrival of the "Deverel-Rimbury" invaders with their distinctive "bucket-urns" and "urnfield" cemeteries, we have only one contribution from the Farnham area.

The type of cinerary urn known as the "overhanging-rim urn," of which several examples have been found in Surrey (*S.A.C.*, XXXV [1924]), is represented by part of an urn from the Junction pit, found in 1935. This piece, which has since been lost, consisted of a rim fragment ornamented with a series of parallel diagonal lines of fine cord impressions, executed on the flat outer surface of the overhanging part of

the rim. (The type is well illustrated in the British Museum's *Bronze Age Guide* by Nos. 10 and 12 on Pl. VI.)

This urn is likely to have contained a cremation burial. Possibly it was placed in a stone-built "cist" and was covered with a mound, since it was found within a short distance of the interesting burial now to be described, which seems to have incorporated both these features.

An "Inverted-Urn" Cremation Burial.

One burial, of the Late Bronze Age, from the Farnham district, is of the so-called "inverted-urn" type (the urn being found in an inverted position over the cremated bones, instead of containing them).

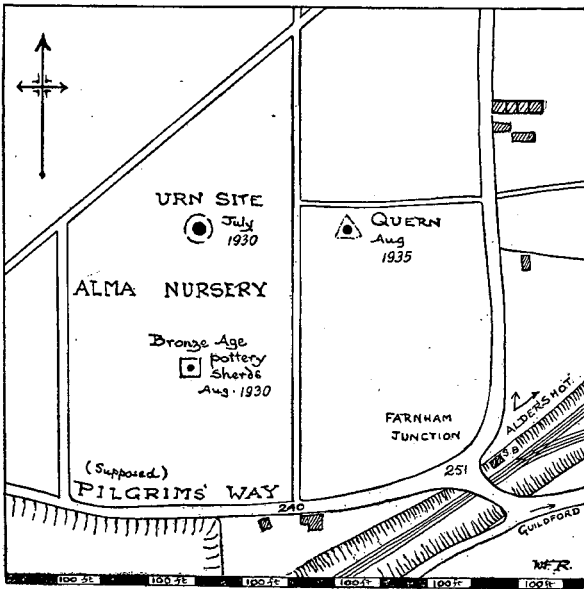


FIG. 65.—PLAN OF "JUNCTION PIT" SITE, SHOWING POSITION OF THE "INVERTED-URN" BURIAL AND OTHER FINDS.

It was found, in June 1930, during the commercial digging of the gravel on the east side of Farnham, at "Junction Pit," north-west of the bridge by which the Guildford road crosses the railway (Plan, Fig. 65).

The conditions existing at the time when it was exposed

were noted by Mr. Rankine, who has provided the following particulars :

“ The urn was inverted over the calcined bone-fragments of the burial and rested upon two flat slabs of chalk-rock, arranged upon a

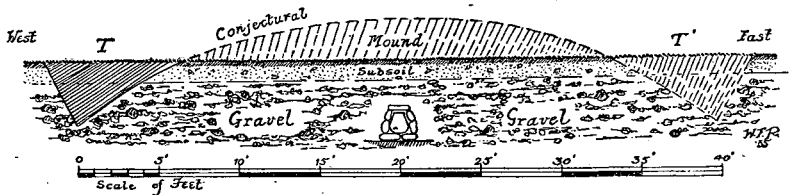


FIG. 66.—SECTION THROUGH “ INVERTED-URN ” BURIAL, AS RECORDED BY W. F. RANKINE.

prepared platform (of compacted cretaceous material mixed with clayey loam and charcoal) at a depth of about five feet from the surface. (Section, Fig. 66.) Only a portion of this platform was left intact

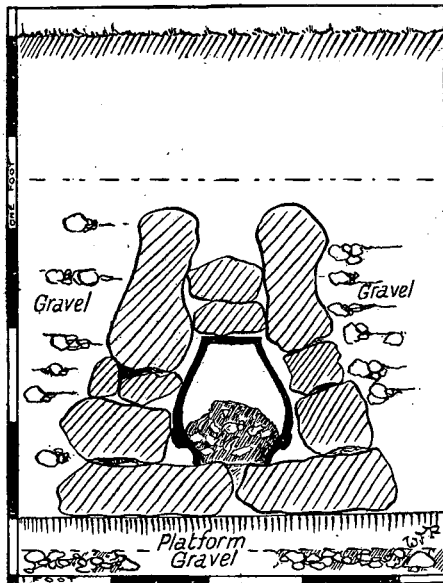


FIG. 67.—DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF “ INVERTED-URN ” BURIAL AS FOUND.

after the urn had been removed ; it was about two inches in thickness, slightly convex, and circular on plan with a diameter of about four feet. The surface of this platform was remarkably hard and smooth.

PLATE XV



1. Late Bronze Age Urn from the inverted urn cist burial at the "Junction Pit" Site.



2. The same, showing one of the horse-shoe lugs.

facing page 167]

“ Around the urn, a cist of pieces of chalk-rock had been most carefully constructed (Fig. 67); two long pieces with rounded heads were set, in an upright position, to form the east and west sides of the cist. The rounded heads of these stones suggested, to those who saw them, that they had been crudely sculptured to shape, but softened subsequently by weathering of the material.

“ The material of which the cist was made may have been quarried from the chalk outcrop which is close to the site (on its eastward side), or from where a spring, on the north-west side, has exposed a chalk bluff.

“ The material below and around the site of the cist was sifted carefully, but the only objects recovered were fragments of charcoal and calcined bone and some fire-crackled flints.

“ To the west of the cist, a ditch, triangular in section, five feet deep and about ten feet wide, was observed. The centre of this ditch was twenty feet from the cist. Through the kindness of Mr. Patterson, owner of the site, two men were employed in excavating this ditch, and it was found to persist in a curving direction, as though it had enclosed a burial mound overlying the cist (Fig. 66). Nothing was found in the section of ditch which was excavated.”

The urn in question is of considerable interest (Pl. XV and Fig. 68). Formed of coarse, heavily gritted ware, it is of somewhat ovoid shape, with its greatest diameter just below the well-marked shoulder, at the junction of neck and body. The neck is upright and slightly concave. Two horse-shoe shaped lug handles (a common Late Bronze Age feature) are situated just below the shoulder.

There can be little difference in date between this vessel and the Deverel-Rimbury bucket urns from the Snailsynch-Stoneyfield area. Messrs. J. P. Preston and C. Hawkes have described (*Antiq. Journ.*, XIII, p. 414, “ Three Late Bronze Age Barrows on the Cloven Way”) a similar vessel found in the upper part of the Colbury Barrow, Hants, associated with other vessels of true “ bucket ” type. The urn in question (Fig. 3, p. 418) is without its lower half and has not got the same well-marked shoulder and upstanding neck. It is, however, tapering towards the base in a similar manner and has similar horseshoe lugs. Of this latter feature, Hawkes remarks (p. 417), “ Such mouldings are found on bucket- and barrel-urns predominately in the western area of Deverel-Rimbury distribution.”

The well-marked shoulder and the upright neck imply that the vessel is of comparatively late date, approaching the Hallstatt types of the transition to the Iron Age. In spite of

the horseshoe lugs, it is therefore possible that this vessel is contemporary with (if not actually later than) the true bucket-urns found at the Stoneyfield site.

As described, observations made at the time when this urn, and its cist, were first exposed (by the "mechanical digger"

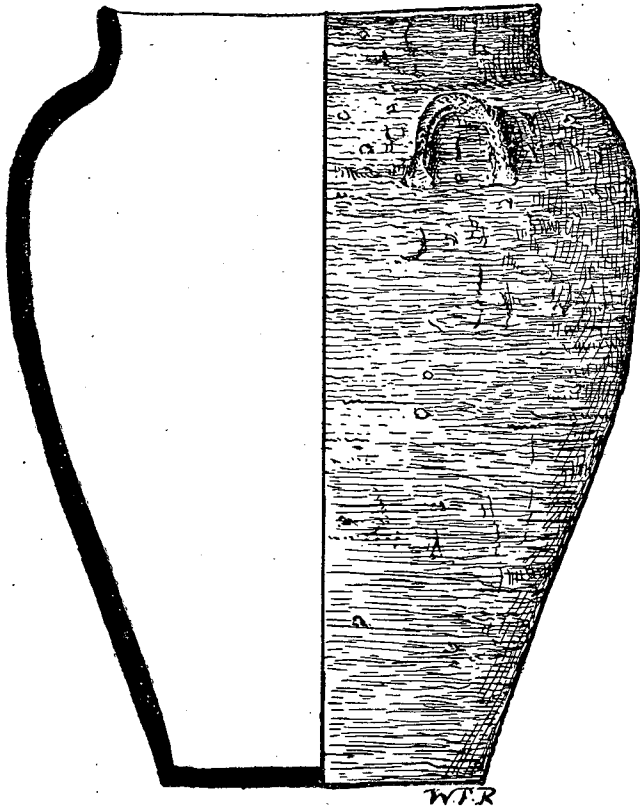


FIG. 68. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

which was in use at this site) showed indications of their having been covered by a barrow and surrounded by a ditch. The writers of the article on the Colbury and Plaitford Barrows (referred to above) discuss the structure of barrows of the Deverel-Rimbury period (pp. 429-36) and arrive at the conclusion that "a low saucer shape and a shallow scraped ditch,

or no ditch, are criteria of our Late Bronze Age barrows . . ." (p. 429). This does not agree with the description of the ditch found close to the Farnham burial, which was apparently fairly deep, but the subsoil (consisting of a somewhat loose gravel with a certain amount of brickearth above) would be dug more easily than would the chalk on which these barrows are most usually situated.

It is possible that the charcoal observed below the burial was, as conjectured for the "Cloven Way" barrows, the residue of the material used in the funeral pyre, and that cremation had, as in the case of several barrows, taken place on the spot afterwards covered by the burial-mound.

As Mr. Hawkes has demonstrated in the case of the Hampshire barrows referred to, there appears to be a blending of Middle and Late Bronze Age cultures in these burials. It is most noticeable in the west, where barrow burials of Deverel-Rimbury date are plentiful, though extending as far east as Surrey, where he cites the Whitmore Common (Worplesdon) and Wonersh barrows which were found to have primary burials contained in bucket-urns. [S.A.C., XXXV (1924), 27-29; S.A.C., XV (1901), 156, and XXV (1924), 26-27.] These barrows are among those which have been found to cover the sites of what appeared to have been funeral pyres, associated with the cremation of the primary burial, as appears to have been the case at Farnham.

Within a short distance of this burial, a saddle-quern (Fig. 69 and Pl. XVI), complete with upper and lower stones, was found, during gravel digging, and a description of it by Mr. Rankine is appended:

"A Saddle quern, complete with upper stone, was unearthed in August 1935 by workmen in the course of clearing top soil, above gravel, in the Junction Pit owned by Messrs. T. Patterson & Son. The site is about 70 yards due east of the spot where the Bronze Age Urn was discovered in 1930. (See Fig. 65.)

"The lower and upper stones are both of Sarsen. The lower stone is eighteen inches, maximum length, by twelve inches, maximum breadth, and the height of the grinding surface is six inches. The upper stone is nine inches by seven inches with a height of three inches. Some signs of dressing are evident on both stones. The upper stone has a convex rubbing surface with a convexity of one-quarter inch in a length of nine inches. The concavity of the under-stone is more pronounced, being one inch in a length of eighteen inches.

The upper stone was found resting on the lower stone as shown in Fig. 4.

"The base of the quern was resting, about two feet below soil-surface level, in loam in the upper level of a shallow pit of a type quite common in this locality."

Though there does not appear to have been any associated pottery or other finds, this saddle quern is typical of those belonging to the Late Bronze Age and which continued in use until the introduction of the rotary quern during the Iron Age.

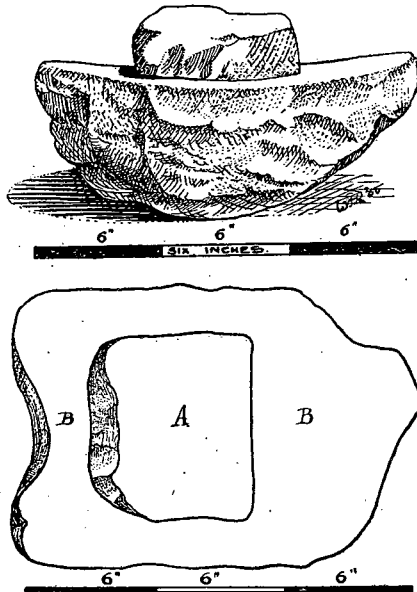


FIG. 69.—SADDLE QUERN FROM THE "JUNCTION PIT" SITE.
Side view and plan.

It should be compared with the much smaller saddle querns from the Green Lane site (p. 192 and Pl. XIX, 2 and 3), which may (if the Junction pit quern is to be associated with the Deverel-Rimbury material from the site) be of a slightly later date, *viz.*, of the transitional Bronze-Iron Age "overlap" of *c.* 500 B.C. and later.

From this site, with its solitary inverted-urn burial, we turn to consider the other sites in the district at which Late Bronze Age pottery has been found. These are all situated to the

south of the Wey and, three in number, consist of an "Urn-field" (*i.e.*, a series, or group, of cremation burials without any covering mounds), and two "Occupation Sites." The latter are distinguished by the finding of pottery, querns, loom-weights, flint implements and pot-boilers, and by a total absence of calcined bone fragments (such as accompany the urns of cremation burials, and can generally be observed in the soil even after the urns themselves have been broken and scattered through subsequent disturbance of the site).

The urnfield to be described is that referred to above as being situated in the "Snailslynch-Stoneyfield" area (Map No. 3, site No. 12), while the occupation sites are at "Patterson's Pit," west of Wrecclesham, and at the "Farnham Gravel Co.'s Pit" situated on the Shortheath Ridge, to the west of "Green Lane." This latter site, apparently, was occupied mainly at the close of the Bronze Age (the "Ultimate Bronze Age" or "Late Bronze Age II" Period, as at the Sussex site "Plumpton Plain, Site B," excavated by Dr. Curwen, *v. Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1935).

A fourth site has produced a few scraps of Late Bronze Age pottery, associated with calcined flint pot-boilers. This site is that known as "Gardner's Sand Pit" and is at Wrecclesham, and lies on the north side of the village (Map, No. 3).

These sites will be described in the following order :

1. Urnfield in the Stoneyfield-Snailslynch area.
2. Wrecclesham (Patterson's Pit) occupation site.
3. "Green Lane," Shortheath (Farnham Gravel Co.'s pit) occupation site.

[Since this was written, a site which appears also to belong to this period has been found in Farnham Park. It has furnished occupation material, consisting of pot-boilers (of calcined flint), charcoal and a few roughly worked flint flakes. This material was contained by two pits, apparently 3 to 4 feet in diameter, which had been exposed on the right bank of the Bourne stream, through the latter "cutting back" its channel and so shifting its course westwards at this point. Although a large part of the tightly packed material in one of these pits was carefully removed, no pottery was found, but the evidence of the few flints favours a "Bronze," rather than "Early Iron," Age dating for this occupation site.]

“URNFIELD” IN THE STONEYFIELD-SNAILSYLNCH AREA.
 (Cremation burials in “bucket urns” of the “Deverel-Rimbury” type.) c. 700 B.C.

At the extreme eastern end of the Shortheath ridge, the presence of an extensive cemetery of cremation burials, or “Urnfield” as it is termed, has been proved as a result both of gravel digging and of the making of gardens in this area. Urns, of the distinctive bucket type, and containing particles of calcined bone, have been found during removal of the gravel at the “Stoneyfield” and the former “Upper Snailslynch” workings. (See Plan.)

For the most part, disturbance of the top-soil (probably the result of recent cultivation) has resulted in the destruction of the upper part of these burial urns, but some few have been recovered sufficiently intact (or capable of reconstruction) to show what they were like originally. All belong to the “Deverel-Rimbury” series of bucket urns (named after the Dorsetshire sites of Deverel and Rimbury where cemeteries with urns of this type were first found) and are assigned to the end of the Late Bronze Age. The people who introduced the urnfield culture to this country are recognized as being invaders from northern Europe (in the region of Denmark, Holland and the Lower Rhine), and their settlements (*e.g.*, Park Brow, Sussex) appear generally to have continued in occupation into the Iron Age.

Many cemeteries with urns of Deverel-Rimbury type have been found in recent years, and they and their distribution are discussed in various publications (Kendrick and Hawkes, *Archæology of Britain*; Hawkes, *Antiq. Journ.*, XIII, No. 4; Curwen, *Archæology of Sussex*). A good series of these vessels is to be seen at the British Museum, but their large size combined with the exceedingly poor quality of the material of which they are made, makes it exceptional for them to be found anyway intact. Mostly (and the Farnham vessels are no exception) they are formed of a soft, crumbling pottery, heavily charged with small particles of calcined flint (the latter obtained, apparently, by pounding up the friable remains of used flint pot-boilers).

In form, the urns from this cemetery are of two distinct



1. Saddle quern found in 1935 at the " Junction Pit " site.



2. Urn (D.R4) *in situ* at Stoneyfield gravel pit.

facing page 172]

types, *viz.*, (1) quite plain, except for a series of bosses just below the rim, and usually four in number; (2) ornamented with raised, horizontal bands with "finger-tip" indentations all along them, and along the top of the rim. There is no indication of a difference in date between these two types and their occurrence together is a feature of many urnfields (*e.g.*, Sunningdale, Surrey; Long Wittenham, Berks.). It is possible that there is some ritualistic or other significance underlying the use of these two distinct types, though at present there does not appear to be any evidence bearing on this suggestion.

At the site in question, the nature of the conditions under which most of these burials are encountered, *viz.*, the cutting back of the edge of a gravel pit in a series of vertical slices (for which purpose a crow-bar is inserted at intervals, and portions of the ground are levered over, and allowed to fall to the bottom of the pit) is such that it is perhaps surprising that any of the burials are recovered. The fact that the workmen are on the look-out for them, and that the cutting back is a fairly gradual operation, frequently permits the reporting of the discovery of pots, post-holes, or other disturbances of the gravel subsoil, and these are left until they can be investigated. In this manner, it has been possible to examine several of the burials while the urns were still in situ (Plate XVI, 2), and several scattered post-holes (the latter were too infrequent to suggest that they had belonged to huts, and, in most cases, there was no dateable material among the dark soil which filled them).

As can be seen from the section, Fig. 72, there was at "Stoneyfield" no surviving "occupation level" or original ground surface, and the deep layer of disturbed topsoil, in places between 12 and 18 inches deep, rested directly on the undisturbed gravel. (This applied also to the "Green Lane Pit" occupation site, described further on. Here, again, only the extreme bottom of the deeper post-holes had survived.) Trial excavations, lasting for a fortnight during the summer of 1935, were undertaken, by the Surrey Archæological Society, at Stoneyfield, the area examined being in the south-east corner of the field. Apart from some intrusive cremations of Roman date (described hereafter) the results were purely

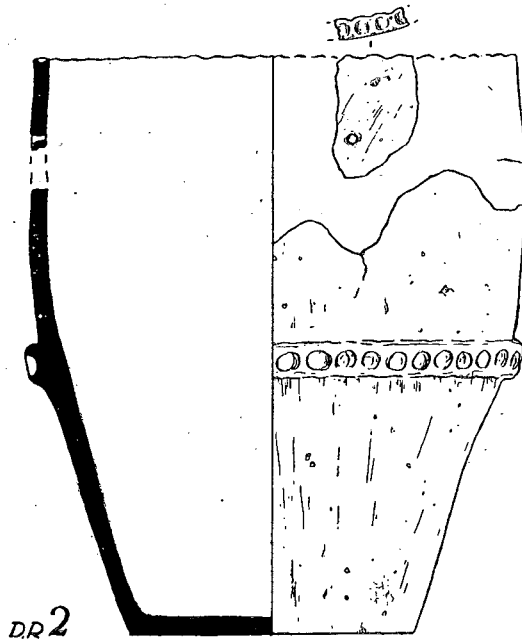
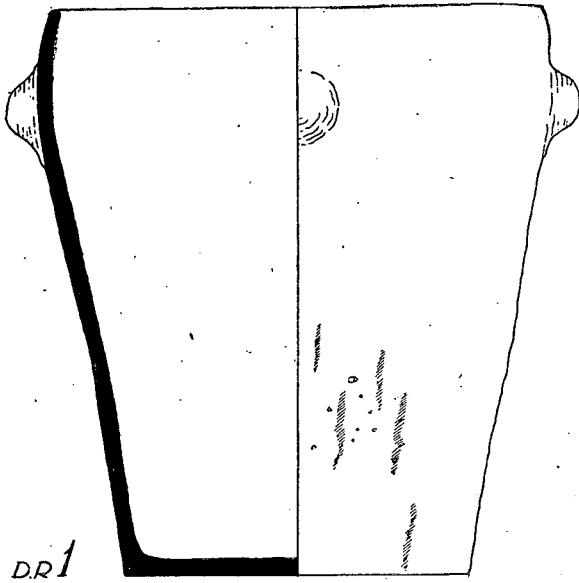
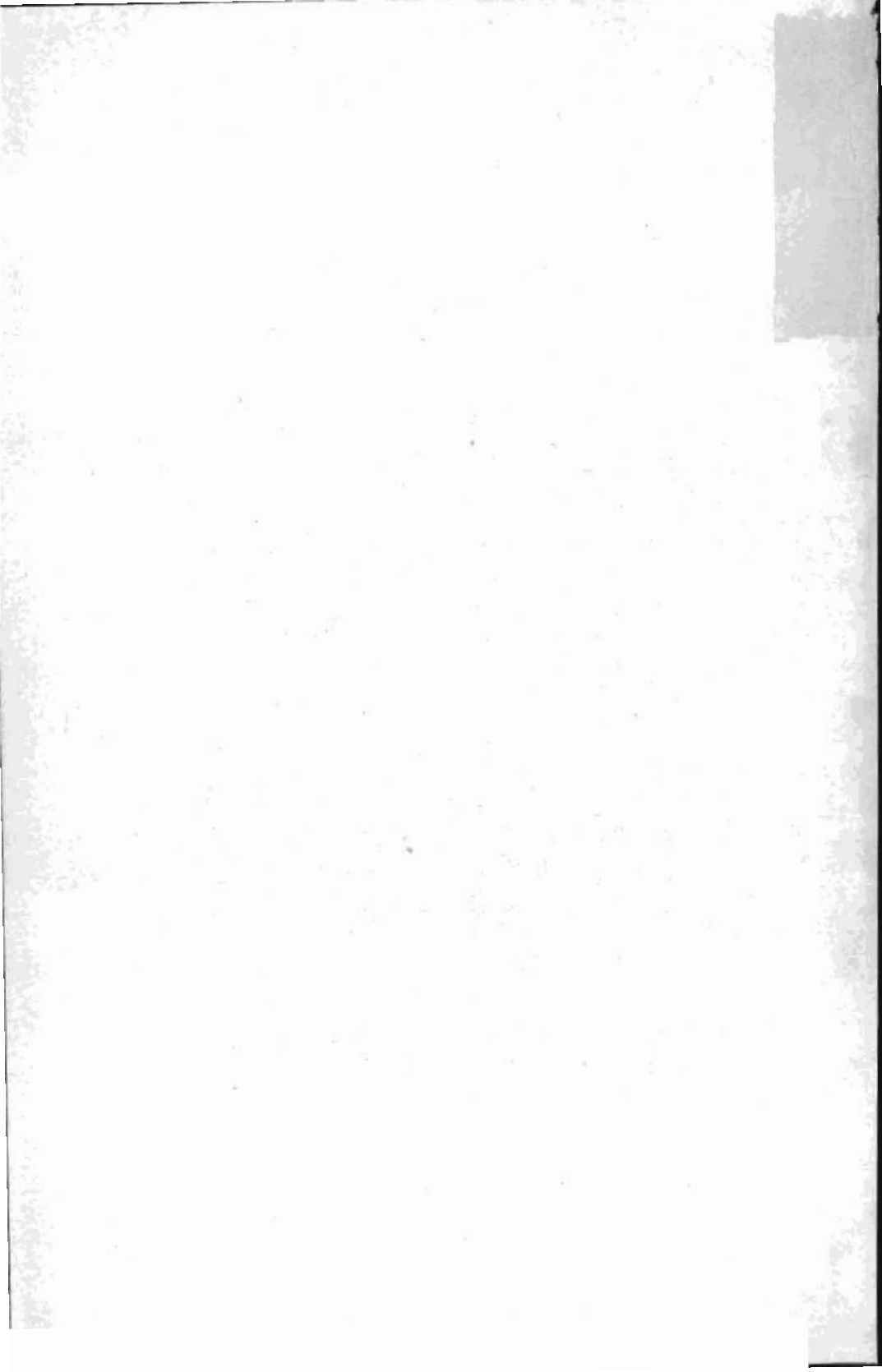


FIG. 70. (1)



Bucket Urn (D.R1) from the garden of "Troll's Hatch," adjoining the Stoneyfield gravel pit.



negative, and it became apparent that the surviving post-holes and Bronze Age burials were far too widely spaced to make it likely that excavations, necessarily on a small scale, would achieve any useful results.

The best-preserved bucket-urn (Pl. XVII and Fig. 70) was found in 1932, in the garden of "Troll's Hatch" (adjoining Stoneyfield on the east, and fronting on to the Puttenham road), and is illustrated and described here through the kind-

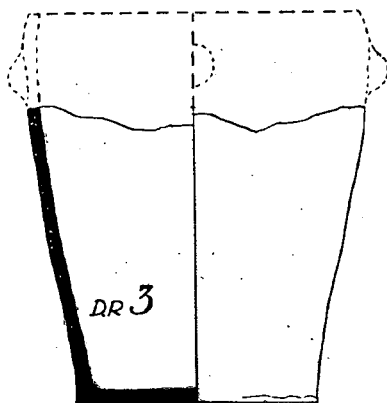


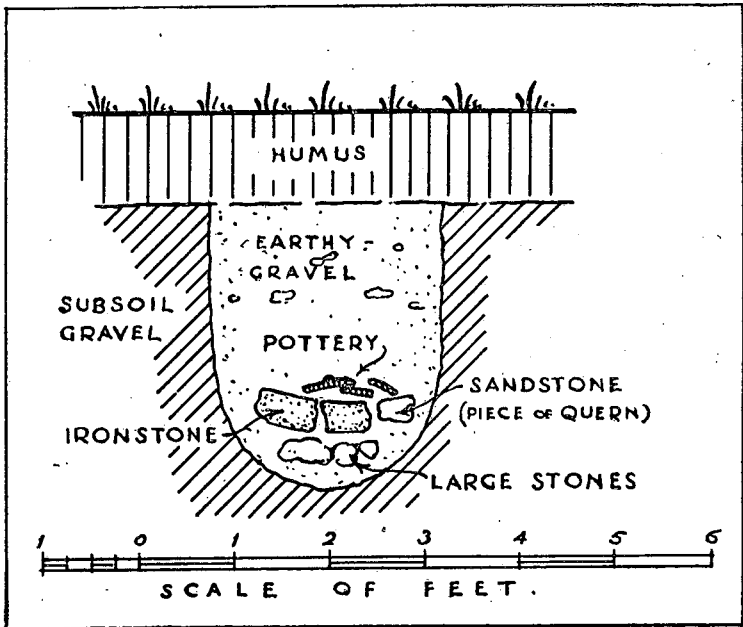
FIG. 71. (1/2)

ness of its owner, Captain Drewe-Mercer, who has placed it, on loan, in the Guildford Museum.

There was very little material to suggest that there may have been any contemporary "occupation" in the immediate neighbourhood of the urnfield.¹ Fig. 72 shows the section of a hole that contained some broken fragments of a bucket-urn with bosses, as well as a few calcined flints and pieces of iron stone. The hole in which this material occurred was similar to those that normally contained the urns, but somewhat larger than those that seem to have served merely as post-

¹ At the time of writing, gravel digging is continuing at this site, and there is still the possibility of more material being found, but the results here described were obtained from the "destruction" of some two acres of ground. They do, therefore, present a fairly reliable sample of the whole of the culture at this site, which is a very extensive one. This remark applies equally to the occupation site at the Green Lane pit.

holes. In fact, particularly in view of some intrusive Iron Age and Roman material at this site, it is possible that this was a hole from which the urn had been removed (probably in post-Bronze Age times) and into which the flints and ironstone had filtered from the top soil. Perhaps in support of this suggestion, one may mention the urn D.R. 4. This, as is shown (Fig. 73), was found to be without a base, and it



'POST-HOLE' AT THE STONEYFIELD PIT

AFTER W. F. R.

FIG. 72.

was quite clear that the 3-inch thickness of unbaked yellow clay on which it rested had been put at the bottom of the hole to serve as a bottom for this vessel. Furthermore, the piece of rim illustrated with it, and which appears to have belonged to it, was found under the clay at the bottom of the hole. There was no calcined bone inside this vessel, or, in fact, anything except a mixture of soil and gravel that must have silted in from above. (Pl. XVI, 2, shows this urn in situ.)

Now, within a few yards of this urn, the remains of a Roman kiln were found (p. 223), and the sides and base of this kiln, where not reddened by heat, were observed to consist of the same type of yellow clay as had been used to form a base for this pot. Though no pieces of Roman pottery were found inside, or associated with, the Bronze Age urn, it seems probable that the latter may have been removed in Roman times

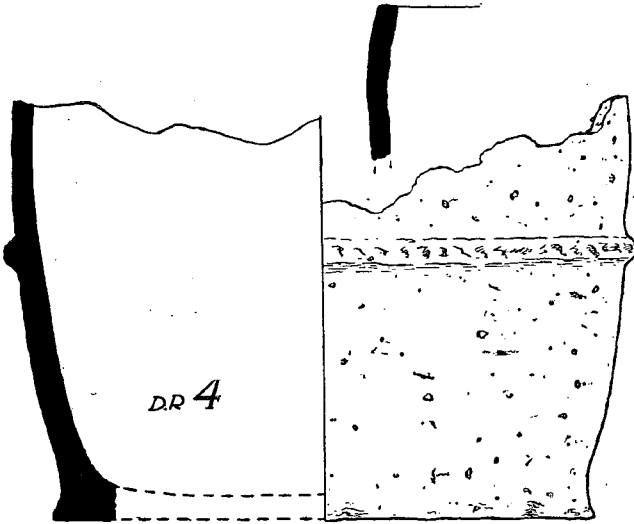


FIG. 73. (4)

and, though losing its base in the process, have been reused, with a makeshift base of unbaked clay. It would then, as with the vessels buried alongside the Roman kilns at Linwood, in the New Forest (*vide* C. F. C. Hawkes, *Antiq. Journ.*, XVIII, 2), be likely to have served as a water container for a process that requires a certain amount of water, but which, as here, was being carried on at a site that appears to have been without any water supply in its vicinity.

The Material from the Stoneyfield-Snailslynch Site.

From the north-east part of the site, during gravel digging at the Upper Snailslynch pit, the small bossed urn and accompanying bronze object were found and obtained by Major Wade (Pl. XVIII and Fig. 74).

The bronze consists of a disc, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a plain staple attachment at the back. Round the rim are the remains of binding, or edging, which has an openwork design on the face of the disc and is formed of thin bronze strip. Disc and staple appear to have been cast in one piece. It is likely that there was originally some decoration on the outer face of the disc, conceivably executed in some such medium as leather, but of this there is now no indication.

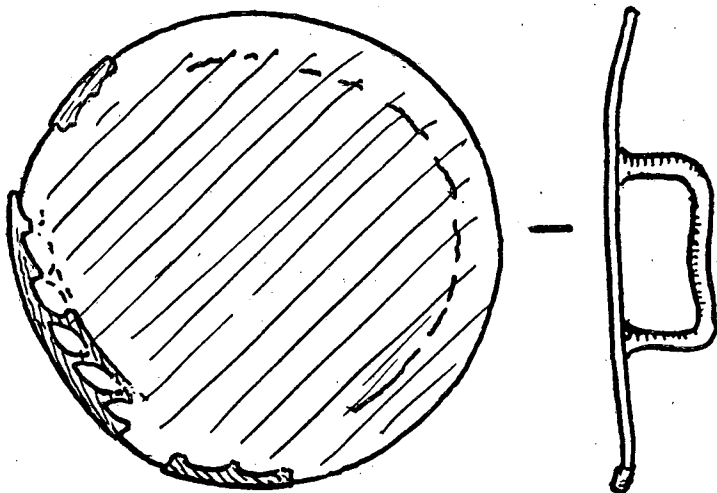


FIG. 74.—BRONZE DISK ORNAMENT FROM THE SNAILSLYNCH URNFIELD. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Several parallels to this object have been found at other Late Bronze Age sites, though it must be admitted that none is exactly like it, nor have they any binding along the edge.

At Heathery Burn Cave, in Durham, associated with Deverel-Rimbury pottery and other material, was found a bronze disc, but with two staples at the back (British Museum *Guide to the Bronze Age*, pp. 46-49).

As demonstrated by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, the decorative edge-binding is quite in accord with material of this period, as similar bronze binding is to be seen on the rims of some of the large bronze cauldrons which are of this date.

As regards its purpose, it is possible that a clue is provided by certain well-known Danish finds accompanying Late Bronze Age burials at Egtved, near Kolding (*cf. Scandinavian Archaeology*, by Shetelig and Falk, translated by E. V. Gordon, pp. 147 and 148, Pls. 20, 22 and 23). With these burials, the clothes and other perishable material were still preserved. One burial, that of a woman, had a narrow belt of woollen material, which was threaded through the staple of a large, disc-shaped bronze ornamental plate. It seems quite possible that the Farnham disc may have been worn, in a similar manner, as a belt ornament. (It is now in Guildford Museum.)

The urn found with it (Pl. XVIII) is of a small type, such as are sometimes found to contain the cremated remains of infants. In this instance there is no evidence as to what it may have contained when found. It is of the "bossed" type, having four irregular bosses spaced round about the middle of the vessel. (It is now in the London Museum.)

The urns from the Stoneyfield site include several (not illustrated) of which only the base, and a height of some few inches of the wall of the vessel, had survived. Of the others, two (including the one from the adjoining garden of "Troll's Hatch") are ornamented with bosses (D.R. 1, and not figured), and two (D.R. 2 and D.R. 4) have finger-tip ornamentation. Another (D.R. 3) is insufficiently complete for certainty, but probably was of the bossed type. With it was part of the base of a much larger urn which, like this vessel, still contained some of its original calcined bone contents.

D.R. 2, of which insufficient has survived for a complete restoration, appears to have had one band of raised ornament (the height is conjectural). The flat upper surface of the rim has finger-tip impressions. A vessel similarly ornamented, from Kingsdown cliffs, Ringwold, Kent, has been described by W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A. (*Antiq. Journ.*, XVII, No. 1, p. 73, "Bucket Urns found near Deal").

D.R. 4. The conditions under which the remains of this vessel were found have already been described. It had one raised band of finger-tip ornamentation.

An account of Deverel-Rimbury sites, by C. F. C. Hawkes, is in *Antiq. Journ.*, XIII, No. 4. In it, on evidence adduced by Doppelfeld and others, he traces a Lower Rhine provenance for the Urnfield culture that reached Britain, assigning 700 B.C. as an approximate central date.

Since this was published (Oct. 1933), a considerable number of new sites yielding pottery of Deverel-Rimbury type have come to light throughout the country. A list of those found in Surrey is appended here :

1. Ashtead. (Garden of "The Old Quarry.")

An occupation site, associated with fragments of bucket-urns with finger-tip decorated cordons (*S.A.C.*, XLI, p. 95).

2. Carshalton (Queen Mary's Hospital site).

An occupation site, disturbed by the later Iron Age A occupants and the hill-top camp of this period. Finds include typical pottery, with finger-tip ornament, cylindrical loom-weights, saddle-querns and several bronze implements (including a socketed spear-head, part of a palstave and a piece of an ingot).

3. West Humble (south side of the Chapel).

Part of the side of a bucket-urn, found (1937) during clearance of a small part of the ground adjoining the south wall of the Chapel.

4. Betchworth (the Box Hill Sand Co.'s pit, near "The Barley Mow" P.H., Betchworth).

Part of several vessels, including a large bucket-urn and pieces of urns with finger-tip decoration. (Unpublished.)

5. Waddon. (Site, in former sand pit, a short distance north-west of the station.)

Found 1922 and never fully published.

A considerable amount of Late Bronze Age pottery associated with flintwork, a small bronze-awl, and pieces of saddle-quern; also several polishing stones of Sarsen. (Mostly unpublished, but a brief account in *S.A.C.*, XVII.)

WRECCLESHAM ("PATTERSON'S PIT") OCCUPATION SITE.

A southward extension of the gravel workings at this site has recently (March, 1938) been undertaken, and has revealed the presence of Late Bronze Age pottery, and other "occupation" material.



1. Urn from the Snailsynch-Stoneyfield urnfield, now in the London Museum.



2. Bronze disk ornament found with the above urn.

(Full size.)

facing page 180]



The pottery (Fig. 75) consists of the lower part of two large vessels of reddish, heavily gritted ware, of which the one (D.R. 5) appears to have been of ordinary bucket type, with slightly pinched-out base. The other (D.R. 6), of rather softer ware, appears to have been of the type ornamented with raised bands of finger-tip decoration (similar to D.R. 4, from the previous site). The side of the vessel is just starting to turn outwards, as though to form one of these bands, at the point where it is broken.

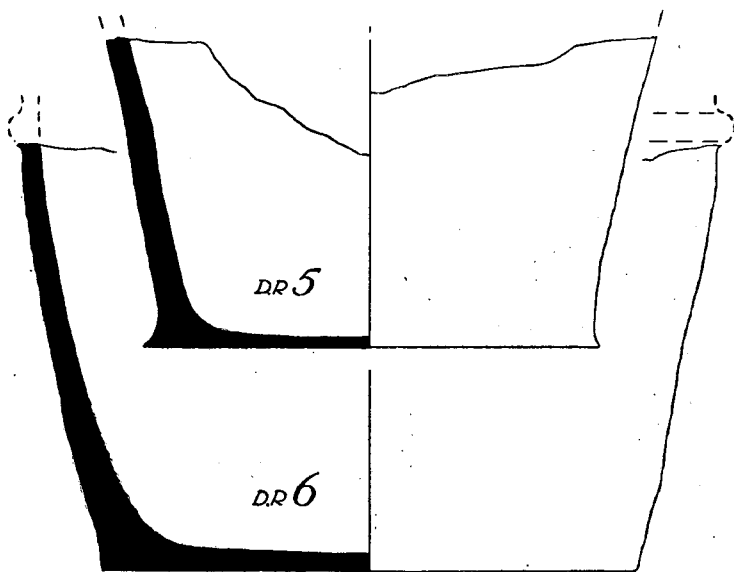


FIG. 75. (½)

Both vessels were exposed by the mechanical digger in use for extracting the gravel at this site, but whereas D.R. 5 was thrown out by this machine, D.R. 6 was merely partly exposed, and was then removed from the ground by hand. Thus, in the case of the former, it is only possible to note that a number of pieces of ironstone, reddened by fire (apparently as a result of their having served as pot-boilers) were associated with the fragments of the vessel. There were no particles of calcined bone with it, and it is fairly certain that the vessel was not used to contain a cremation burial. Apparently, when found,

it was standing upright in a hole in the ground, and the upper part was already missing.

The second vessel was found within about 50 feet of the first one, and, like it, had been inserted in the ground, as though serving as a burial-urn. It has, however, been possible to make a careful examination of the material which it contained, and this showed conclusively that it had not contained a cremation burial. On the contrary, the material inside it consisted of about twenty calcined flint pot-boilers (and a number of small fragments from them), a few particles of charcoal and the small flint implement shown, full size, on Fig. 76. Covering this material, which rested directly on the bottom of the vessel, was a layer of dark soil containing several

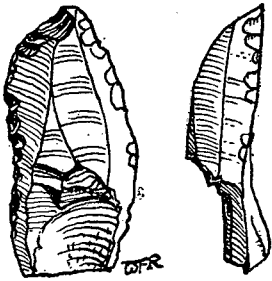


FIG. 76. (1)

fragments of a small vessel (with plain square-topped rim) that appears to have belonged to a small bucket-urn similar to D.R. 3. It was of similar heavily gritted ware. With it was part of the edge of the lower stone of a saddle-quern, of a hard sandstone. It appears to have been of the same type as the two (Pl. XIX) from the Green Lane site.

A certain number of pot-boilers (and part of another saddle-quern) were recovered, from a trench close by, from the plough soil, which here rests directly on the gravel subsoil.

A soil-filled post-hole, extending to a depth of about 18 inches from the surface, was observed in the quarry-face by the writer, on visiting the site shortly after the discovery of the pottery.

From the material, it is clear that this is a Late Bronze Age occupation site, and apparently one belonging to the Deverel-Rimbury culture as represented by the Urnfield burials found at the Stoneyfield site. The mass of pot-boilers found in the bottom of the large pot (D.R. 6) suggests that they were still *in situ* within the vessel whose liquid contents they had served to heat up. The fact that this vessel had been buried in the ground is an interesting point. Probably (as the depth suggests) the vessel had its rim level with (or slightly above)

the surface of the ground (or hut floor) in which it was buried. It would, in this way, receive additional support all round the outside; an important consideration in view of the extremely soft material of which it is composed.

The flint implement (Fig. 76), a small flake scraper, in fresh black flint, is likely to be contemporary with the material with which it was associated, and is therefore of particular interest.

3. *Ultimate Bronze Age—Iron Age (A).* (Hallstatt—La Tène.)

OCCUPATION SITE (OF "PLUMPTON PLAIN B" CULTURE) ON
THE SHORTHEATH RIDGE: "GREEN LANE SITE."
(c. 700–500 B.C.)

The rapid extension of large gravel workings on the Shortheath Ridge, at a point just west of Green Lane, has destroyed (and at the time of writing, continues to destroy) an extensive occupation site which must once have extended over several acres.

Much archæological material has from time to time been rescued from these workings, and a sufficient quantity to give a comprehensive view of the culture has been obtained, but no scientific excavation has been possible. It has, however, occasionally happened that material was encountered while there was present someone qualified to note the conditions under which it was found, and it now seems clear that conditions similar to those recorded here probably apply to all the material that is recovered from this site.

The Site (No 6 on Map).

"The Farnham Gravel Co.'s" pit on the western side of "Green Lane," is one of the larger pits still being worked at Farnham. A "working face" of several hundred yards extent, and 6 to 8 feet in depth, is being advanced continuously at a rate of several feet each week. From this, it will be realized that the archæological material (and all traces of

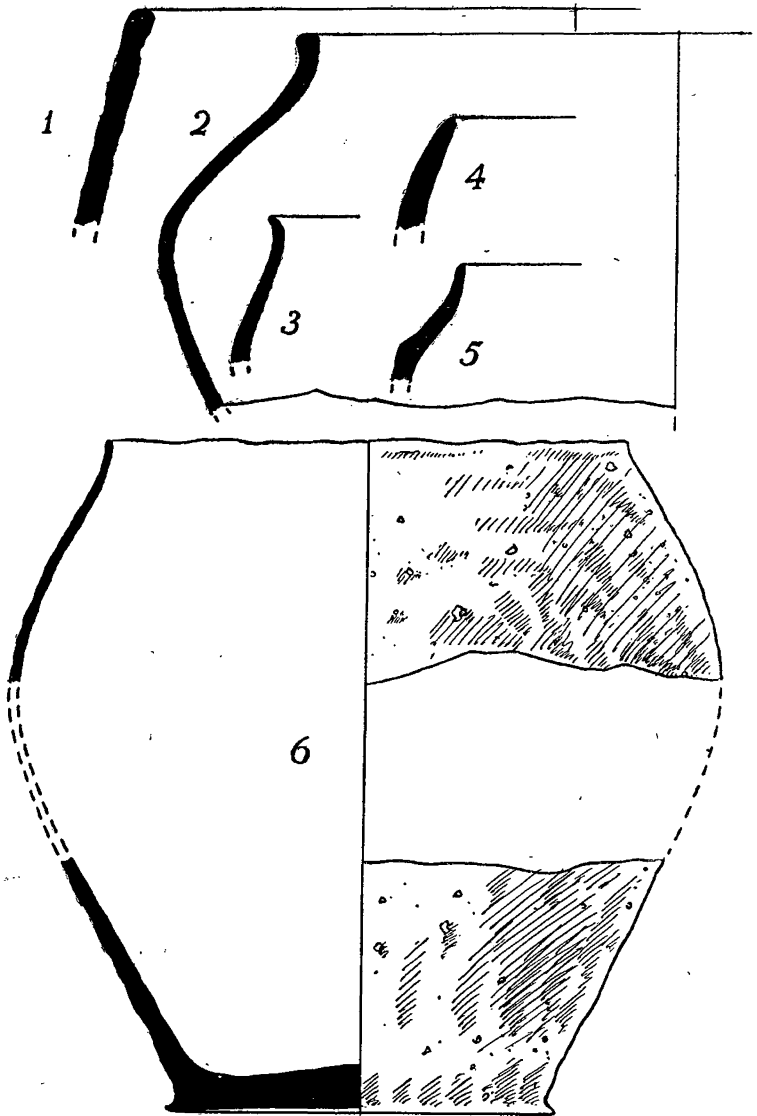


FIG. 77. (3)

occupation existing in the upper part of the gravel) at this extensive site is being quarried away with considerable rapidity.

Deep cultivation, of recent date, has destroyed all trace of the original "occupation level" (or ground level) contemporary with the various hearths, pits and post-holes from which the material here described (pottery, loom weights, querns, etc.) has been recovered.¹ It is, therefore, only the lower part of the deeper holes (those which had been excavated into the upper surface of the gravel) that have survived. It has not been possible to plot the positions of any of the post-holes or to endeavour to produce a plan of the hut structures which it is almost certain that they represent. In any case, all trace of the shallower holes is likely to have disappeared, making the recovery of any complete plan impossible.

As one week's excavation at the neighbouring "Stoneyfield Site" demonstrated, the conditions of these sites are unfavourable to the carrying out of excavations. With only limited funds, and therefore without the possibility of investigating a large area, little can be achieved and results have to be obtained by observation during the working hours of the gravel diggers.

Intermittent visits to the site have, however, apart from salvaging much of the material, enabled the following facts to be recorded:

On an average, the post-holes measure one foot (or slightly less) in diameter and a foot to eighteen inches in depth, measured from the bottom of the disturbed soil. They thus extend into the upper, distorted (by "solifluxion," *cf.* Oakley, p. 28) gravel layer.

The holes vary considerably as regards their filling, some of them containing a fairly large amount of charcoal, with little or no pottery, others having a filling of dark soil containing potsherds, fragments of loom-weights, pieces of quern, etc. It may be conjectured that, in the case of the former, a charred post-stump remained *in situ* until complete disintegration took place, and that, in the case of the latter, the post was removed and occupation litter was able to filter back into the hole.

¹ The conditions are similar for most "gravel-pit" sites, where experience shows that a whole-time observer is necessary unless, as usually happens, a great deal of the evidence (particularly that obtainable from plotting the position of all post-holes) is destroyed without record.

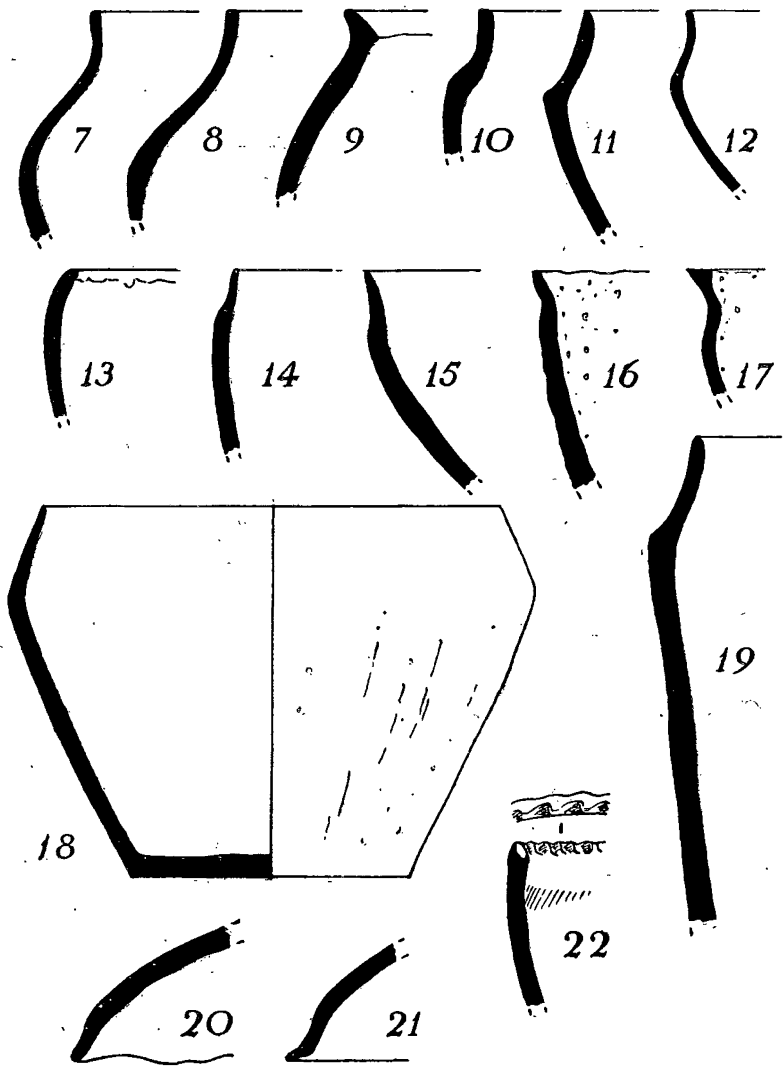


FIG. 78. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Apart from the post-holes, occasionally storage pits and sunk hearths (or the lower part of ovens (?)) appear to be found, but none that contained stratified evidence of more than one period¹ of use have been recorded.

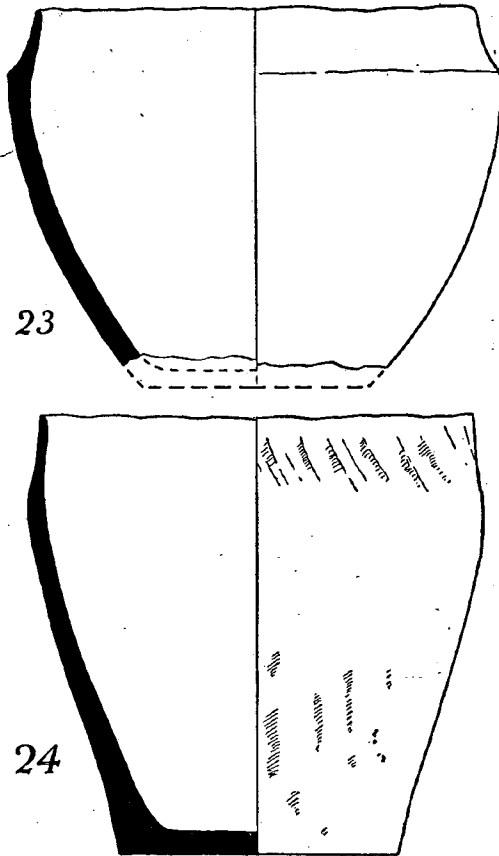


FIG. 79. (b)

One small storage pit was encountered when Major Wade was present, and he was able to record its contents. These consisted of the vessel, Fig. 79, No. 24, and apparently serving as a cover, the lower stone of a saddle-quern (Pl. XIX, No. 3).

¹ The pottery shows that the pits are not, however, likely all to be of one period.

It was clearly not a burial, but the pot may have served to store some perishable food material of which no trace survived.

It is worthy of note that all the material found at this site (of the transitional Bronze-Iron Age period) has been in the form of "habitation refuse," and that no burials of the period have been found. At the "Stoneyfield Site" at the eastern end of this same ridge, the contrary is true. Most of the urns, or fragments of urns, being accompanied by calcined bones and clearly these vessels had been associated with cremation burials.

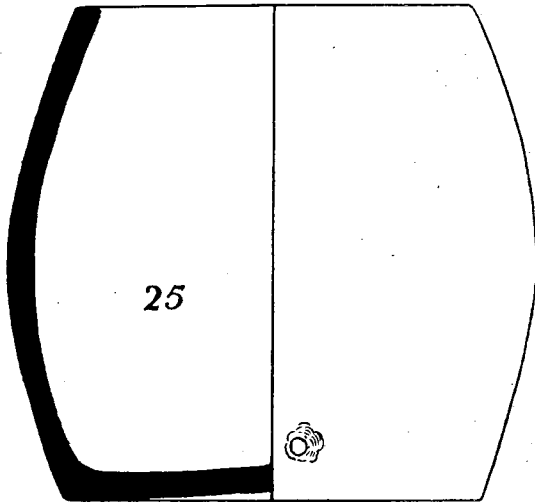


FIG. 80. (½)

Nothing has been found which establishes any actual connection between the Bucket-urn burials on the Stoneyfield site and the "Green Lane" occupation site here described. The pottery types from the two sites are quite distinct (*vide* Figs. 70-82) and the natural assumption is that the urnfield is of a somewhat earlier date than the occupation site, the pottery showing that the latter was still occupied in La Tène II. On the other hand, some of the larger vessels from the Green Lane site are of a very similar texture (badly fired and heavily gritted ware, containing large particles of calcined flint) to the Stoneyfield bucket urns, and it is perhaps possible to suggest that the urnfield (situated as it is at the extreme eastern end of

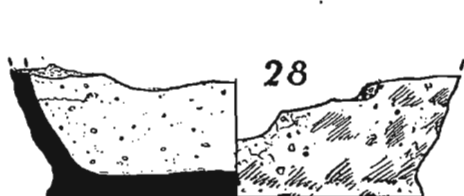
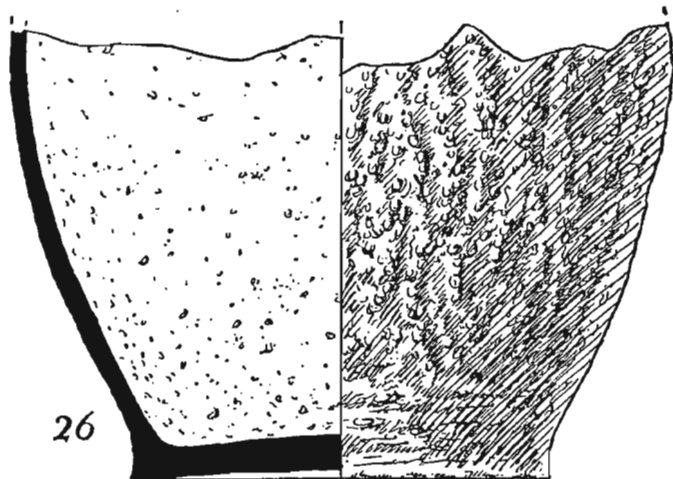


FIG. 81. (3)

the Shortheath ridge) was the cemetery of a series of almost contemporary occupation sites (or villages) which extended westwards along the ridge, and included the Green Lane site. In any case, the occupation at the latter site was of an "Ultimate Bronze Age" (L.B.II) character, as attested by the pottery, saddle-querns and cylindrical loom-weights, in every way comparable with the Plumpton Plain site "Site B," and which is provisionally dated by Hawkes (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1935, p. 57) to c. 750-500 B.C.¹ Some of the pottery (the rims Nos. 4-6, in particular) is definitely of Iron Age A character, both as regards form and ware, and as stated, this implies a continuance of the occupation, possibly to about 200 B.C. or later.

The subject of "overlap" between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages has been discussed by Curwen (*Archæology of Sussex*, p. 227) and others, and the more sites of this period that are examined, the greater is the evidence of continuation which is obtained from them. It is now clear that, at many sites, there was no interruption of culture between the two periods (as, for instance, between Iron Age and Roman), and that, in consequence, they can best be dealt with consecutively and without attempting to make any hard and fast division between them.

The Finds.

Loom-weights (Fig. 82 and Pl. XIX).

Cylindrical clay loom-weights, with a vertical perforation through the centre, and usually with a somewhat domical top, are a common accompaniment of Late Bronze Age occupation sites. The five examples from the "Green Lane" site figured here (Fig. 82 and Pl. XIX) are drawn from the more complete of a large number, mainly fragmentary. They vary somewhat in size but are similar in essentials, including coloration (grey with reddish surfacing), degree of firing (which is poor) and the nature of the clay (fairly smooth and free from grit) of which they are made.

¹ Identical material found, at various times, during former gravel digging on Coombe Hill, Kingston, is to be seen in Kingston Museum. It includes, besides pottery, cylindrical loom-weights of the type figured here.

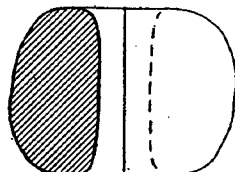
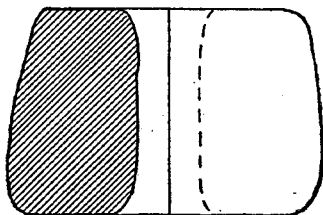
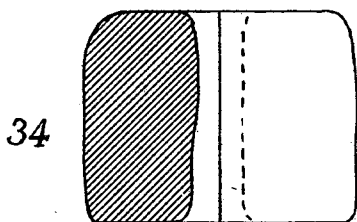
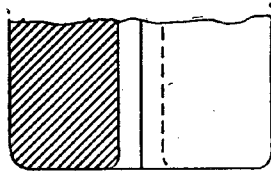
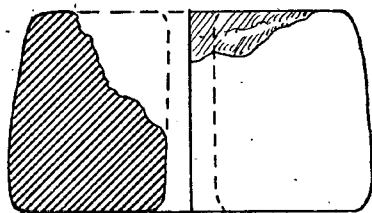
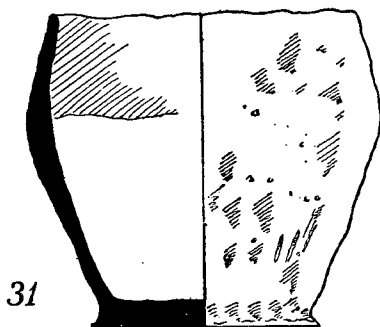


FIG. 82. (1)

Another good example of the type from Surrey¹ is the one (now in the British Museum) from the Carshalton (Queen Mary's Hospital) earthwork. (Recent excavations, still in progress, have shown that the earthwork is Iron Age A, but that there was previous Late Bronze Age occupation on the site. No precise details of the pottery, etc., from the original excavations at this site have been published.)

Saddle-querns (Pl. XIX).

The lower stone of a saddle-quern of a local ferruginous sandstone was found in use as a cover over one of the urns (Pl. XIX, No. 1). Apart from this, there have been several fragments of other saddle-querns from this site, and one example of a bee-hive quern (undoubtedly belonging to the later occupation attested by the pottery) is recorded as having been found here. (For a discussion of different types of querns, by E. Cecil Curwen, see *Antiquity*, June, 1937, p. 133.)

A recent find at this site, the material being recovered by Major Wade, consisted of the two loom-weights and the saddle-quern shown on Pl. XIX, 2, which were found together, apparently in a store-pit or large post-hole. With them were a few pieces of pottery, which include the rim of a "bag-shaped" pot, which, as was often the case, has been pierced for the repair (by rivet or thong) of an ancient crack.

Apart from the usefulness of this associated group, the saddle-quern is a good example of the type. It measures 12 inches in length and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and is of oval shape, and of a hard gritty brown sandstone, resembling Bargate stone. The grinding face, which is only slightly worn (at the opposite ends), has been very carefully "tooled" over, producing a surface that resembles "crepe rubber" in appearance. The concavity of the face is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, measured at the centre. The under side of the stone has been carefully "dressed," so that it curves sharply towards the edges, the stone being approximately 2 inches thick at the centre. Presumably a bronze chisel was employed for the process, and

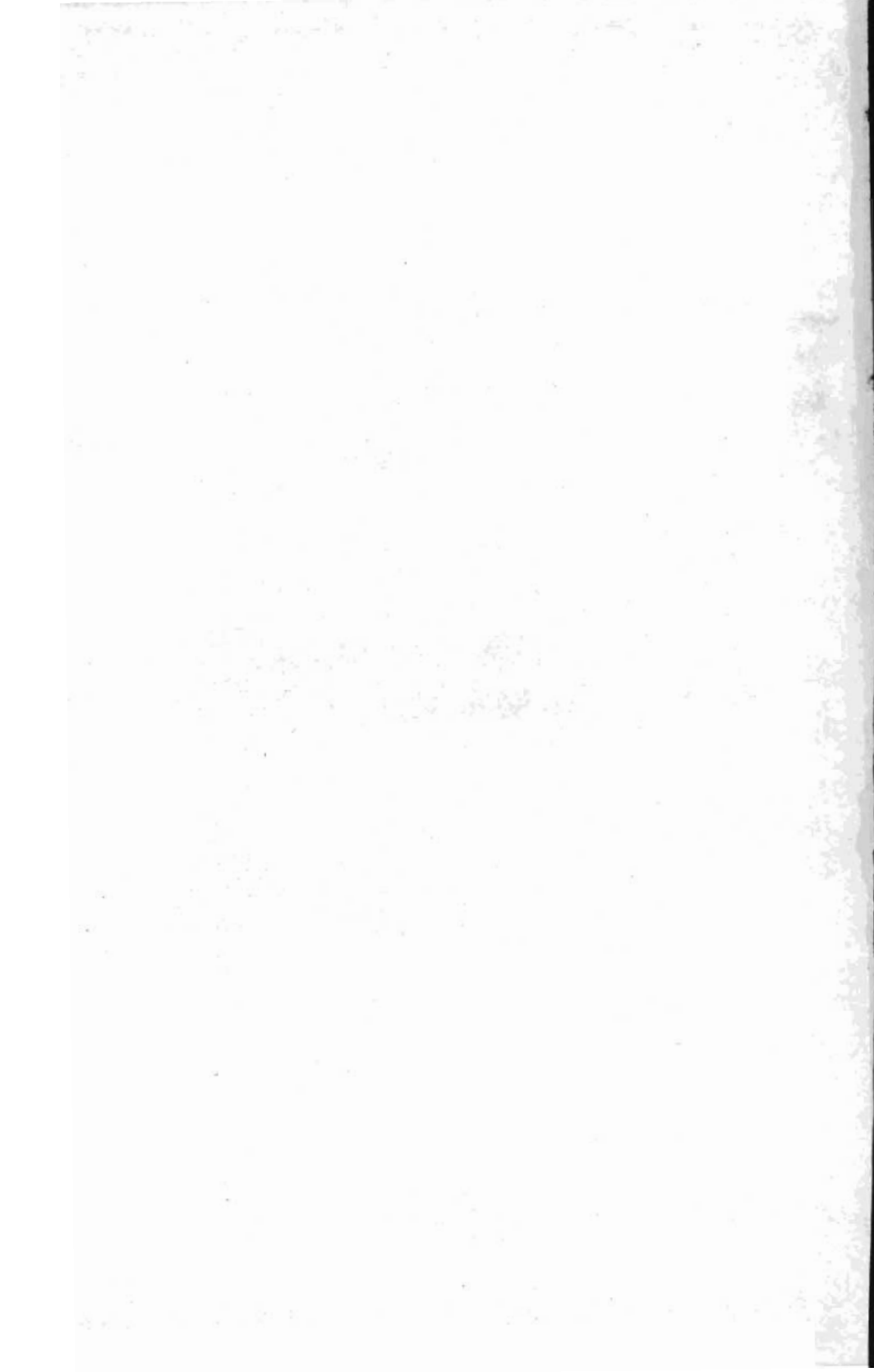
¹ The British Museum has other examples of this type from Park Brow (Sussex), Mildenhall (Suffolk) and Long Wittenham (Berks.), and some from an unspecified site in Dorset.



1. Pots Nos. 23 and 24. 2. Loom-weights and a saddle-quern. 3. Saddle-quern.

MATERIAL FROM THE GREEN LANE LATE BRONZE AGE SITE.

[*facing page 192*]



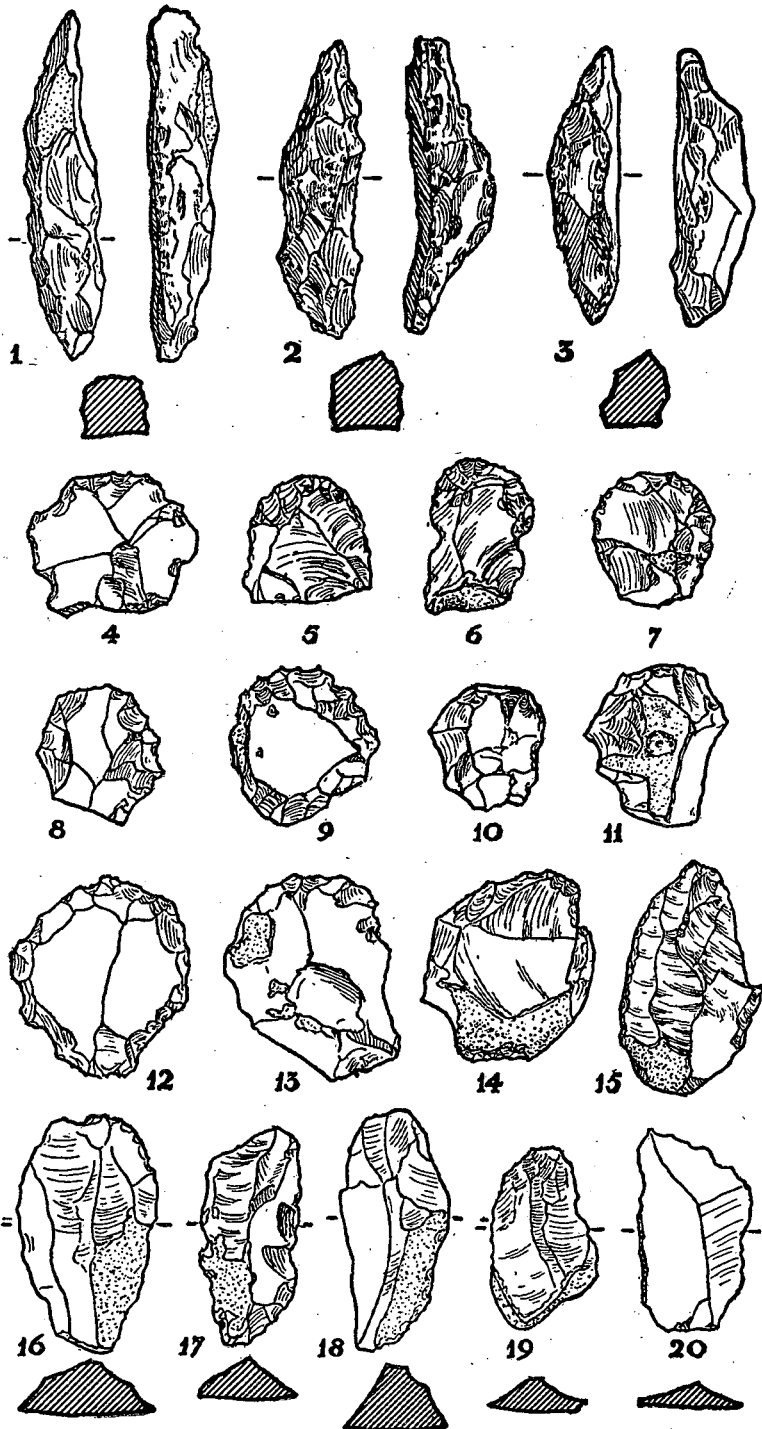


FIG. 83. (1/2)

some small implement (such as a bronze awl?) used to cut the fine grooving in the face of the quern.

Flint Implements from the Green Lane Site.

All the implements here figured (Fig. 83, Nos. 3-20) were found in the upper, disturbed layer which, as already described, contains the material which once formed the occupation level covering the surface of the ground. These implements include ten scrapers (Nos. 4-13) of normal Bronze Age type, and various, somewhat nondescript, trimmed flakes, the whole group being remarkably similar to the flintwork from the Late Bronze Age settlement on Plumpton Plain, Sussex (Curwen, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1935, pp. 34-35, and Figs. 27-41).

A borer (or fabricator) from this site (No. 3) is noteworthy as being a type of implement of which a number have been found in this region. Several have been found at Late Bronze Age flint sites on "The Ranges" near Aldershot (Collection of Canon O'Farrell), while of the two others here figured, one (No. 1) was found at Stoneyfield among the bucket-urn burials, and the other (No. 2) was found at Wrecclesham.¹ Several other sites, outside the county, have provided similar implements, occasionally in a Bronze Age context (e.g., one found at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire. Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, No. III, p. 19 and Fig. 16. This was found in Barrow III, which contained part of an urn of overhanging-rim type).

A sickle-flint from this site (Fig. 84) is here described by Dr. Curwen, together with a similar example from Tilford (Fig. 85).

Sickle-flint from Farnham, Surrey.

By E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., F.S.A.

The flint which Major Wade has asked me to describe is closely similar to the sickle-flint found at Selmeston (Sussex) and described in the *Antiq. Journ.*, XIV (1934), pp. 389-92,

¹ Four very similar implements were found at site "507" (in 1938 by Dr. J. G. D. Clark) in a top level containing both Neolithic and Late Bronze Age material.

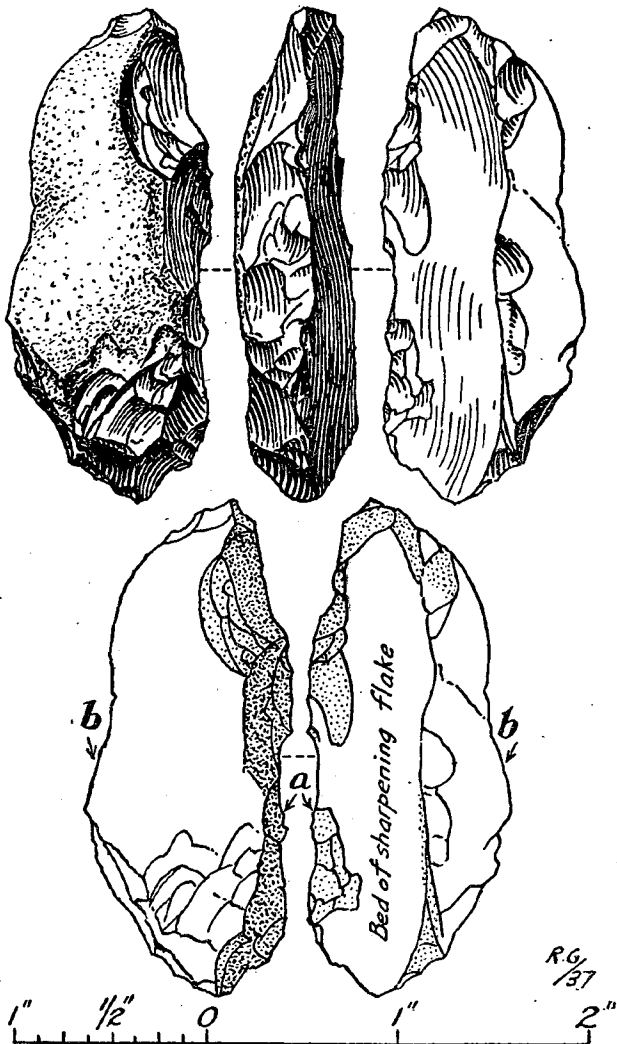


FIG. 84.—SICKLE-FLINT FROM THE GREEN LANE SITE. (†)

(del. R. Gurd.)

(Diffusion of "lustre" shown, stippled, by lower drawing.)

and is an interesting addition to a newly recognized class of implement in Britain.

As its interpretation needs detailed study, it will be convenient to describe its form, giving names to its surfaces and edges for purposes of reference. The flint is elongated, being 2.6 inches long, 1 inch wide, and 0.5 inch maximum thickness, and it may be described as having two principal surfaces—a

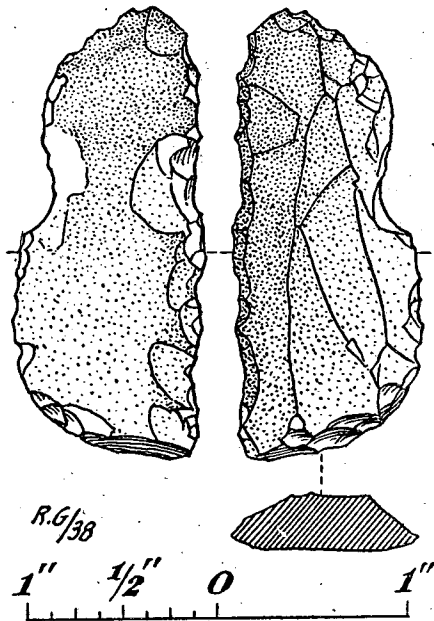


FIG. 85.—SICKLE-FLINT FROM TILFORD, NEAR FARNHAM. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(*del.* R. Gurd.)

(Diffusion of "lustre" stippled.)

dorsal and a ventral, and two edges—the cutting edge and the "hafting edge."

The dorsal surface is humped from side to side, and consists of two parts: the part adjoining the cutting edge is covered with coarse and steep secondary working, the surface of the flint being unpatinated and covered with the bright diffuse lustre which is characteristic of flint sickles; the part adjoining the "hafting edge" consists mainly of the natural

crust of the flint, but where flaking has taken place, there is no lustre.

The ventral surface is divided into two parts by a longitudinal *arête* (spine) which runs the length of the flint. The part adjoining the "hafting edge" has a thin white patination which indicates that the flint came from a chalky district before it was worked into a sickle-blade; this part presents no lustre. The part adjoining the cutting edge consists, for the most part, of the bed of a large, thin sharpening flake which has been skilfully struck off after the formation of lustre on this face, for, while the bed of this flake presents an unpatinated and entirely matt surface, the lustre appears on those few small unpatinated areas which escaped removal with the sharpening flake. This method of sharpening the edge of the flint is of considerable interest, as it is an application of the *tranchet* method carried out with great skill and neatness; the absence of lustre on the bed of the sharpening flake indicates that the implement cannot have been much used after the latter was struck off.

The distribution of the lustre suggests that the method of hafting may have been by mounting the "hafting edge" in a grooved stick in the Mediterranean manner.

So far as I am aware, this seems to be only the seventh example of a non-crescentic sickle-flint (including two sub-crescentic examples) to be published from Britain.

I understand that this flint was found on a site that has yielded Late Bronze Age pottery; its resemblance to the Selmeston sickle-blade has already been remarked upon, and it is noteworthy that the Selmeston sand-pit has recently yielded traces of occupation in the Late Bronze Age as well as in the Mesolithic and Neolithic (B) periods. This opens the way for us to suspect that both sickle-flints may, after all, be attributable to the Late Bronze Age. As, however, neither was found *in situ* in a datable level, this suspicion must remain unconfirmed for the present.

Sickle-flint from Tilford, near Farnham.

Report by E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., F.S.A.

The flint which has been submitted to me by Mr. Rankine consists of the distal part of an elongated flake from which

the bulbar end has been snapped off by a transverse fracture. The surviving portion measures 2.3 inches in length, 1.0 inches in maximum breadth, and 0.3 inch in thickness, and has a convex dorsal surface marked with longitudinal flake-scars, and a bulbar surface which is somewhat concave longitudinally but roughly flat from side to side. The tip is rounded, while the proximal end consists of the transverse fracture-surface already alluded to, together with some rough secondary chipping which is later than this fracture, and may represent an attempt to form a new tang. One longitudinal edge is more acute than the other, and bears secondary chipping belonging to two periods: the earlier, which is anterior to the gloss to be described presently, is on the dorsal face, and is neat and regular; the later is posterior to the gloss and is on the bulbar face and consists of clumsy, irregularly spaced flake-scars, evidently effected as a means of sharpening a rough cutting-edge.

The gloss, to which reference has just been made, is the distinguishing feature of the flint, and in the writer's opinion indicates that it has been used for cutting corn. While a certain slight degree of shine is observable on all parts of the flint, the gloss in question has a maximum intensity along the cutting edge and the adjacent part of the dorsal surface, including the tip, and all over the bulbar surface, most markedly near the tip, and diminishing somewhat in brilliance towards the proximal end. The parts where this more brilliant lustre is not found consist of: the small flake-scars on the bulbar face of the cutting edge (as already mentioned), the transverse fracture-surface at the proximal end, and the secondary working adjacent to it; the half-inch, or so, of the dorsal face adjoining the more obtuse edge at the proximal end; and the last 0.1 inch of the cutting edge (dorsal face) adjoining the proximal end.

If the presence of bright diffuse gloss indicates that the flint was used as a sickle, its distribution gives the key to the method by which it must have been hafted. In this case I interpret the evidence as follows: the general distribution of the gloss across the full width of the blade near the tip, becoming more limited towards the proximal end, indicates that the blade was not mounted in a groove but projected free, being

held by the bulbar end. If the latter was set in a socket in the side of a straight wooden handle, accidental fracture between the blade and its bulbar end would be peculiarly liable to occur, and this is what appears to have happened in the present case. A sickle consisting of a similar flint blade actually mounted in this manner in its wooden handle, and bearing similar gloss, has been found at Stenild in Jutland¹; this probably represents one of the principal methods of mounting sickle-flints in Britain.²

The specimen in question is of grey flint and bears little or no patination. It appears to have been found on the Lower Greensand.

The Pottery from the "Green Lane" Site (Figs. 77-82).

None of the pottery from this site (the sherds recovered represent several hundred vessels) bears any attempt at decoration, with the possible exception of the fragment No. 22, which has crude finger-nail indentation along the edge. Bands of finger indentation, or linear design on the sides of the vessels, are conspicuously absent. The ware, particularly that of the larger vessels, is heavily gritted.

A. *Large vessels, normally with comparatively thin walls, and thick flat bases.* Mostly of weakly shouldered, or simple "bag-shaped" profile. These (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 26-30) are very plentifully represented among the fragments, and agree with classes B2, B3, and B5 (Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 13) of Hawkes' Plumpton Plain classification (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1935).

No. 2. Dark brown, hard, heavily gritted ware; reddish brown outer surface. Rim diam., *c.* 12 inches.

Nos. 1, 4. Hard, gritted, dark brown ware.

No. 1. Rim diam., *c.* 14 inches.

No. 6. Very thin-walled, bag-shaped vessel, with heavy, flat base. Dark brown, hard and heavily gritted ware; reddish and blackish outer and inner surfaces. Height *c.* 10½ inches; rim 8¼ inches, base 6 inches.

¹ Chr. Blinkenberg, *Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. du Nord*, 1896-1901, pp. 183-98; sketch in *Antiquity*, IV (1930), p. 181, Fig. 12.

² E. Cecil Curwen, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1938.

Nos. 7 and 8. Similar in ware and form to No. 2, and apparently of similar size.

No. 9. Large bevel-edged vessel (*cf.* B5; Plumpton Plain, Fig. 13). Coarse, gritted brown ware.

B. *Smaller vessels of various "Plumpton Plain B" types.*

Nos. 16 and 17. Vessels of more or less "tulip" form, with short outcurved rim. Hard, gritty ware, unevenly worked over on the outer surface. Though without any applied decoration, the vessels are comparable with B1 Aj, B1 Bg, and B3 f, of the Plumpton Plain groups.

[Rims of type 17, thickened and flattened at the top, have recently been found both at Carshalton and West Humble (near Dorking), and will shortly be published.]

No. 25. Barrel-shaped vessel of fine, slightly gritted ware, darkish grey at core (*cf.* Plumpton Plain B4, Fig. 12, e). A hole, formed after manufacture, is just above the base but, owing to the adjoining fragment being lost, it is not possible to say whether it is one of a pair of repair "rivet" holes, or whether it served for emptying the vessel.

No. 31. Small biconical vessel of hard, gritted, brown ware. A black carbon layer (as though the vessel had been used, with a floating wick, as a lamp) extends along the inside just below the rim.

C. *Vessels of forms showing Iron Age A features.*

Nos. 5, 14, 15, 18-24.

These vessels, of ware that is somewhat less gritted than most of those described above, are all of forms that are beginning to resemble Iron Age A types. With them are to be contrasted Nos. 10-12, which have a smooth, burnished surface and are only very finely gritted. They are identical with rim sherds (at the time of writing, still to be published) from "Cæsar's Camp," Wimbledon, and St. Catherine's, near Guildford. The former were associated with fragments of vessels with finger-impressed ornament on rim and shoulder, typical of many Iron Age A sites.

Finally, No. 3, a type of ware that is only represented by

PITS EXPOSED BESIDE THE STREAM IN FARNHAM PARK.

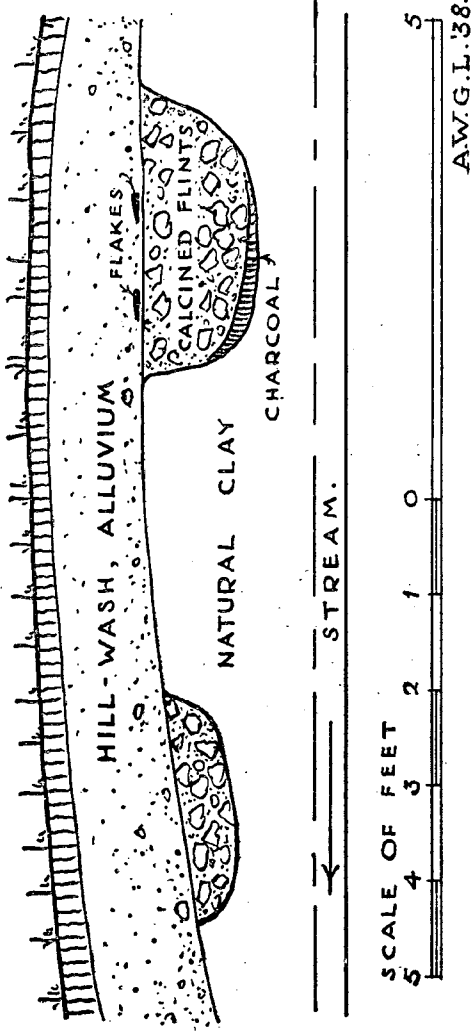


FIG. 86.

a few fragments, is the rim of a pot that must have resembled both Nos. 2 and 6 as regards its form.

This is a piece of very smooth, reddish-surfaced ware of the "soapy" type that is normal with La Tène I and II fabrics. It appears to be likely that it is the latest of the wares from this site, which, so far, has provided no evidence of any succeeding occupation prior to that of the Roman period, dealt with in a later part of this Survey.

Pottery from Site "507."

A small amount of pottery which appears to be of Iron Age A date, being similar to some of that just described, has been found in the topmost levels, at site "507" during the recent excavations. Two pieces of this pottery possess features characteristic of this class of ware, and are illustrated on Fig. 87.

A brief description of them is as follows:

a. Fragment of reddish ware, with coarse calcined flint grit,

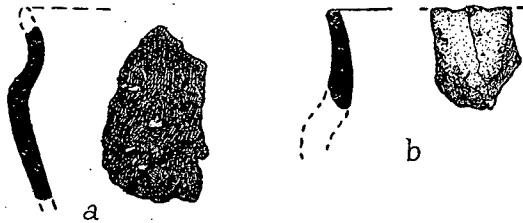


FIG. 87.—SHERDS OF ULTIMATE BRONZE AGE, OR EARLY IRON AGE DATE, FROM UPPER LEVELS AT SITE "507." ($\frac{1}{2}$)

from the upper part of a vessel with high shoulder and splayed rim. The piece is much weathered and may originally have had a smooth burnished outer surface, similar to that of Nos. 10 and 12 from the Green Lane site.

b. Small piece of the rim of a vessel which appears to have been similar to the last. The ware, however, is of lighter colour and contains less grit, while, as far as one can judge from such a small fragment, the rim appears to have been more upright.

3A. *Bronze Age, or Iron Age (Undated) Sites.*

Under this indeterminate heading are to be included two sites (both situated on the chalk) on the north side of the River Wey.

1. A series of shallow pits, filled with calcined flints and charcoal, situated beside the stream in Farnham Park (referred to above, p. 171).

2. A silted-up ditch, a section of which is exposed (1937) in the north quarry-face at a small chalk-pit on the north side of Crondall Lane (approx. lat. $51^{\circ} 13'$, long. $0^{\circ} 49' W.$).

As regards 1, investigation (section, Fig. 86) produced two primary flakes as the only material associated with these pits. These are quite indeterminate as regards possible dating, but from their degree of patina (admittedly an unsafe guide) and from the rather large size of the pot-boilers, a date at the end of the Bronze Age seems likely.

As regards 2, rapid building development of the land above the quarry rendered excavations impossible. The ditch, as exposed by the quarry, is approximately 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep with rather a U-shaped than a V-shaped section. A dark layer (turf line) which occurred about two-thirds of the way down from the top of the filling contained numerous mollusca, some charcoal and a few small fragments of pottery (of a grey ware and, apparently, Romano-British). The mollusca,¹ examined by Mr. Kennard, agree with the evidence of the pottery from this level. Nothing was obtained from the light chalky-soil (mixed with chalk rubble) which, to a depth of about 18 inches, formed the original silting of the ditch below the dark layer. It was evident that the quarry-face intersected this filled-up ditch at a very oblique angle and, from the fact that the ditch does not appear on the opposing face of the quarry, it seems likely that it follows a NE.-SW. course, but this is entirely conjectural. The depth at which the Roman turf-line occurs in the filling makes it unlikely that this ditch is earlier than Iron Age A in date, and it may actually be considerably later.

¹ *Cyclostoma elegans*, was exceedingly abundant in this level, which also contained *Helix nemoralis*, *H. aspersa*, and a few other species.

4. *Iron Age A (Hallstatt—La Tène I and II).*

(c. 500–50 B.C.)

Earthworks.

In this district there are at least two earthworks which, though neither has, as yet, been excavated, present every indication that they are "camps" belonging to the Iron Age A period. These are the two scheduled monuments known as "Soldier's Ring" and "Botany Hill Camp." Both are on Crooksbury Common, and close to Crooksbury Hill (Map No. 4, sites 5 and 6).

Both consist of circular enclosures, with (as far as surface indications suggest) a single ditch and rampart. Soldier's Ring (No. 5), which is the better preserved, is about 150 feet in diameter, measured inside the ditch. The camp has been adapted to the summit of a natural hill, having a sand subsoil. (Lat. $50^{\circ} 12' 28''$; long. $0^{\circ} 44' 23''$.)

The Botany Hill camp (No. 6) is not so clearly defined. It is on sloping ground on the south-west side of the hill (to the west of Soldier's Ring). Considerable numbers of calcined flint pot-boilers have been observed inside the enclosure (displaced from the top-soil by rabbits). In size, it appears to be somewhat smaller than Soldier's Ring. It is also on a sand subsoil. (Lat. $51^{\circ} 12' 30''$; long. $0^{\circ} 44' 49''$.)

"Cæsar's Camp" (No. 1), in the north corner of our area, has been described in various publications (Whimster, *Surrey*, p. 114; *S.A.C.*, XXXV; *V.C.H.*, etc.). It has not been the subject of any scientific excavations, and the surface indications have been confused by modern military entrenchments. It is about 28 acres in extent, and is situated on the summit of a hill which is precipitous on the north and east sides. A rampart defends the gradual slope on the south-east, and a double rampart and ditch crosses the level ground on the west.

Apparently the camp is not to be regarded as belonging entirely to the group of "Promontary Camps" (as one might imagine from the present surface indications), since, according to a drawing made in 1848, the defences were not merely on the side lacking natural obstacles, but continued all round the hill. As is still quite clear, the main entrance was on the

south-west side, where it gave on to the level expanse of the plateau, and was almost in the centre of the defences on this side. The latter, which are multiple, might prove to be a late addition to an original Iron Age A camp.

Excavations might still be undertaken with advantage, and be capable of settling both the date and plan of this large earthwork. At the present time, its situation on War Office land, and in the "danger zone" among the Aldershot ranges, would make it difficult for such excavations to be arranged or carried out.

Habitation Sites.

There are several sites in this region at which the material found (mainly pottery and pot-boilers) implies that they underwent some occupation during this period. These sites (eleven in number, including the three camps) are as follows:

<i>Sites.</i>	<i>Evidence.</i>
1. "Cæsar's Camp."	Earthwork.
2. Site "507."	Pottery and ditches.
3. Runfold Farm.	Pottery and a hearth.
4. Hog's Back (by Doone Café)	Pit containing skeleton and piece of Early Iron Age pottery.
5. "Soldier's Ring."	Earthwork.
6. "Botany Hill Camp."	Earthwork.
7. Sheephatch site.	Ditches and a quern.
8. "Entrenchment" on south side of Charles Hill.	
9. Stoneyfield pit.	Occupation material and burials.
10. Green Lane pit.	Occupation material.
11. Gardner's Pit, Wrecclesham.	Some pottery.

Site 2, the site of the Mesolithic dwellings, will be dealt with in the report on the excavations at this site, which, at the time of writing, are still in progress. At present it can only be stated that a small quantity of potsherds, that appear to be of Iron Age A type, have been found here, and in connection with certain ditches which may prove to be of this period.

Site 3. Pottery and pot-boilers, found during the excava-

tion of the Long Barrow at this site (*v.* page 139) suggested occupation here during this period.

[A hearth (or oven), consisting of an irregular charcoal-filled depression (about 2 feet wide and 6 inches deep from the bottom of the top-soil) was situated about 100 feet to the south of the barrow, and may have been of this period.]

Site 4. Material from this site was obtained by Major Wade, who has supplied the information. A skeleton was found beneath the chalk rubble filling a shaft, which appeared as though it had been dug to obtain flint ¹ (suggested by some fractured nodules obtained from the filling material). Immediately beneath the skeleton was a single fragment of pottery, of gritted ware, which was submitted to the London Museum, and identified as possibly of Iron Age date.²

Site 7. This site is included purely tentatively. A series of ditches are, in places, visible on the surface, but have not, as yet, been investigated or surveyed. A short distance to the south, a "British quern" is recorded on the Ordnance Map 9 as having been found in 1895. (O.S. Sheet XXX, S.E.)

Site 8. An "Entrenchment," reputed to be of this period, which is recorded on the Ordnance Map as crossing the Elstead road, approximately from north to south (on the south side of Charles Hill), is no longer in evidence. A recent visit to the site failed to locate any certain indications on the north side of the road. The southern part, in the grounds of "The Barrows" [where a line of at least 5 barrows is recorded as having existed, but apparently (*S.A.C.*, XLII, p. 55) are now

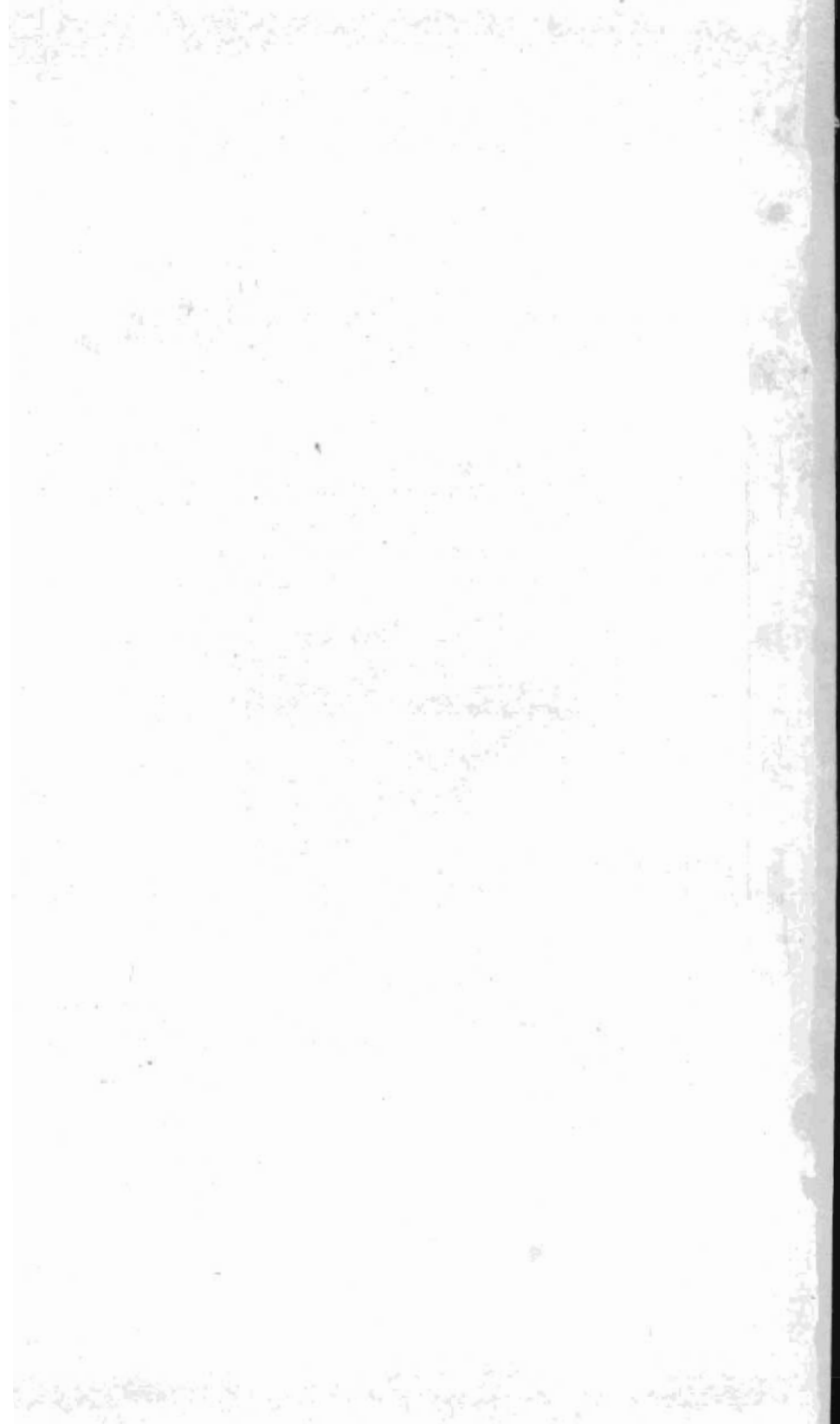
¹ Similar shafts, dated to Iron Age A period, were found at Ashtead (*v.* *S.A.C.*, Vol. XLI, p. 93), but the accompanying flint flakes were not thickly patinated as was the case with those from this shaft.

² It must be admitted that the patina on the surfaces of the artificially fractured flint nodules from this shaft is similar to that of the flintwork from the lowest levels in the Badshot Long Barrow ditches. It is greater than is normally found on fractured flints of Iron Age date, as exemplified by those found in the Ashtead shaft (No. 2), which had been lying in similar chalk rubble. There is a possibility that the small fragment of "gritted ware" from the Hog's Back shaft is, in reality, a piece of "Neolithic A" ware. This is, admittedly, often indistinguishable from Iron Age pottery, particularly when no distinctive features of the vessel's form have survived.

A Neolithic date for this shaft is, therefore, quite a possibility, the more acceptable since the discovery of the Long Barrow a short distance west of this site.



Iron Age burial-urn found, containing calcined bones, at Stoneyfield pit. Red-surfaced ware, with decoration formed of vertically burnished strips (Fig. 88).



overgrown] may, possibly, have been confused with the line of barrows.

Site 9. Stoneyfield Pit. A solitary cremation burial from this site, found among the Bucket-urn burials already described, is an intrusive element apparently belonging to the Iron Age A period.

The urn (Pl. XX, and Fig. 88) has a reddish surfacing (possibly "hæmatite," though it is not of such deep coloured "cherry red" as this mineral normally produces, as on the pieces, from Margate, in the B.M., or a recently found fragment at Carshalton (Q.M.H.) Camp). It is a wide-mouthed bowl, shouldered and with a small outbent rim. It is decorated with groups of vertical burnished lines on an otherwise

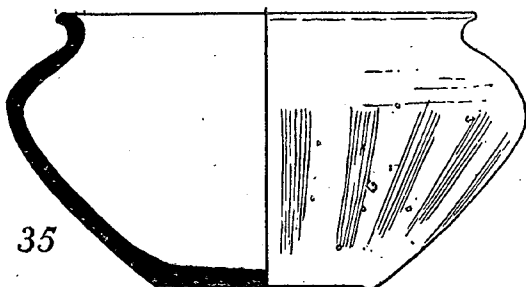


FIG. 88.—URN FROM THE STONEYFIELD SITE. (½)

matt surface. The paste, dark grey in colour, is slightly quartz gritted.

The burial was found in a so-called "pot hole," extending from just below the top-soil, for about 9 inches into the subsoil gravel.

While it is considered (by C. F. C. Hawkes, who has kindly examined the vessel) as being in the La Tène tradition it has also been indicated¹ that it shows strong Hallstatt features. It is conceivable that it is somewhat later in date than has been suggested, and actually it may be of La Tène III (or Iron Age C) period and contemporary with the base fragment (No. 37) and the vessel (No. 36) from this same site. [This suggestion is reinforced by a few scraps of reddish surfaced ware which were found in the same hole as No. 37.]

¹ Dr. E. M. Wheeler, in conversation with the writer.

Site 10. The few fragments of pottery which are typically "Iron Age A" from the Green Lane gravel pit have already been described in dealing with this Late Bronze-Early Iron Age occupation site. Also it has been pointed out that, while some of the vessels (Nos. 10-12) are of Iron Age types (similar to those from Leigh Hill, Cobham and Carshalton), the main culture is typically "Late Bronze Age," of the kind found at Plumpton Plain, Sussex.

Site 11. Gardner's Pit at Wrecclesham (a sand pit) has, during the digging of the sand, produced several apparent post-holes, from one of which calcined flint pot-boilers and several fragments of Iron Age pottery were obtained. There have, however, so far as is known, been no indications of any extensive occupation at this site.

5. *Iron Age C (Belgic).*

(c. 50 B.C.—43 A.D.)

Map, No. 4.

Site No. 2.

There is only one site near Farnham at which any very definite evidence of occupation during this period has been found. This evidence consisted of a fairly shallow pit which contained a number of broken pots of different sizes, nearly all of them "bead-rim" vessels, typical of the period. The site is that of the Farnham Sewage Works (known alternatively as "507" or the "Bourne Mill Spring Site") already described in connection with the Mesolithic occupation which occurred on this same ground.

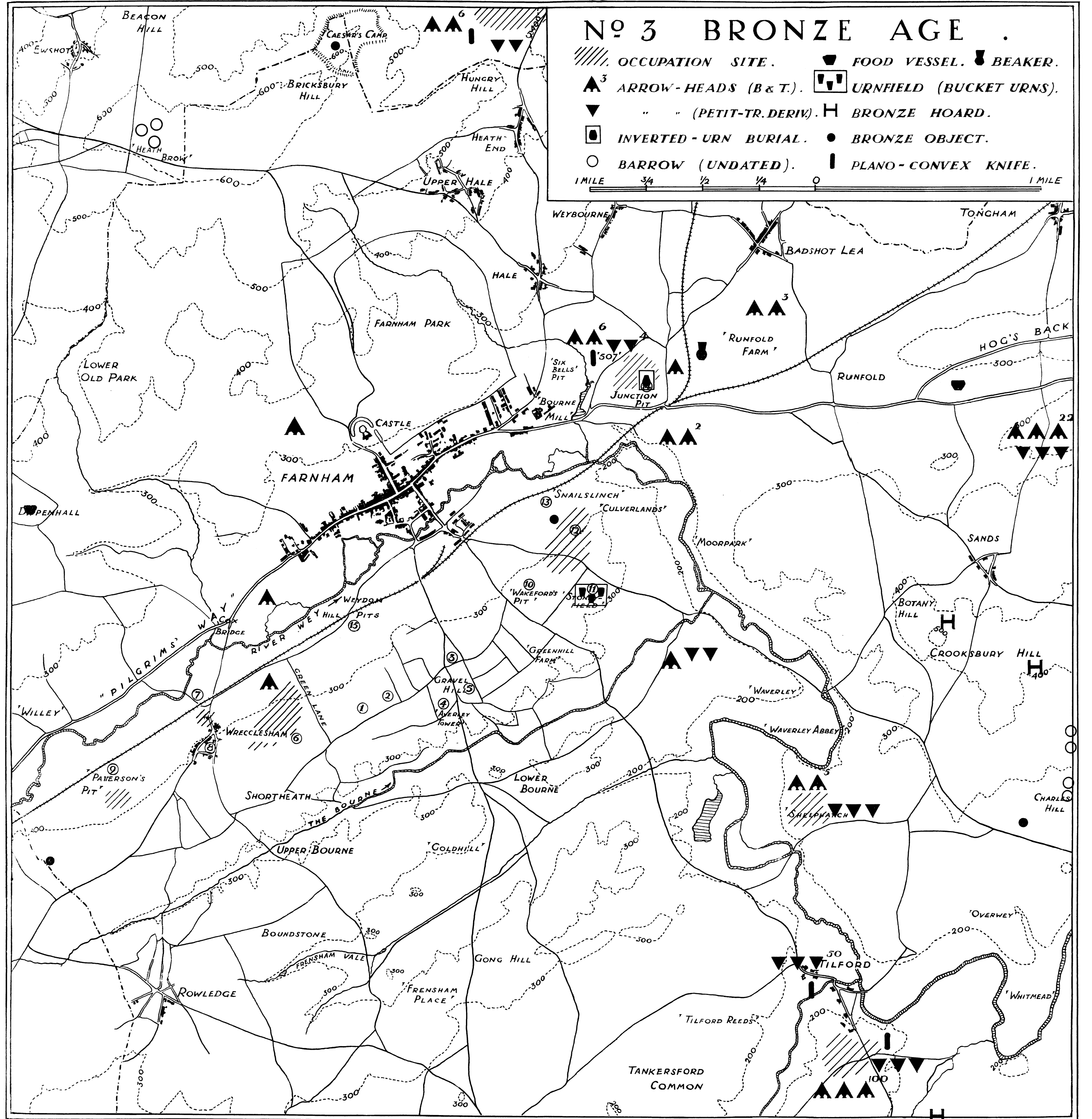
It was, in fact, during investigation of the Mesolithic site in 1932, that this Belgic site was found by Mr. Choate and Mr. Rankine, who have provided both the material and the particulars of its discovery which are here recorded.

The Iron Age pit was encountered during investigation of the Mesolithic hut No. 13 (Plan, S.A.C., XLIV, Fig. II, p. 30), and was found to have destroyed a part of the upper filling of this underlying Mesolithic pit-dwelling. (This pit was situated only a short distance from the two Mesolithic huts,

No 3 BRONZE AGE

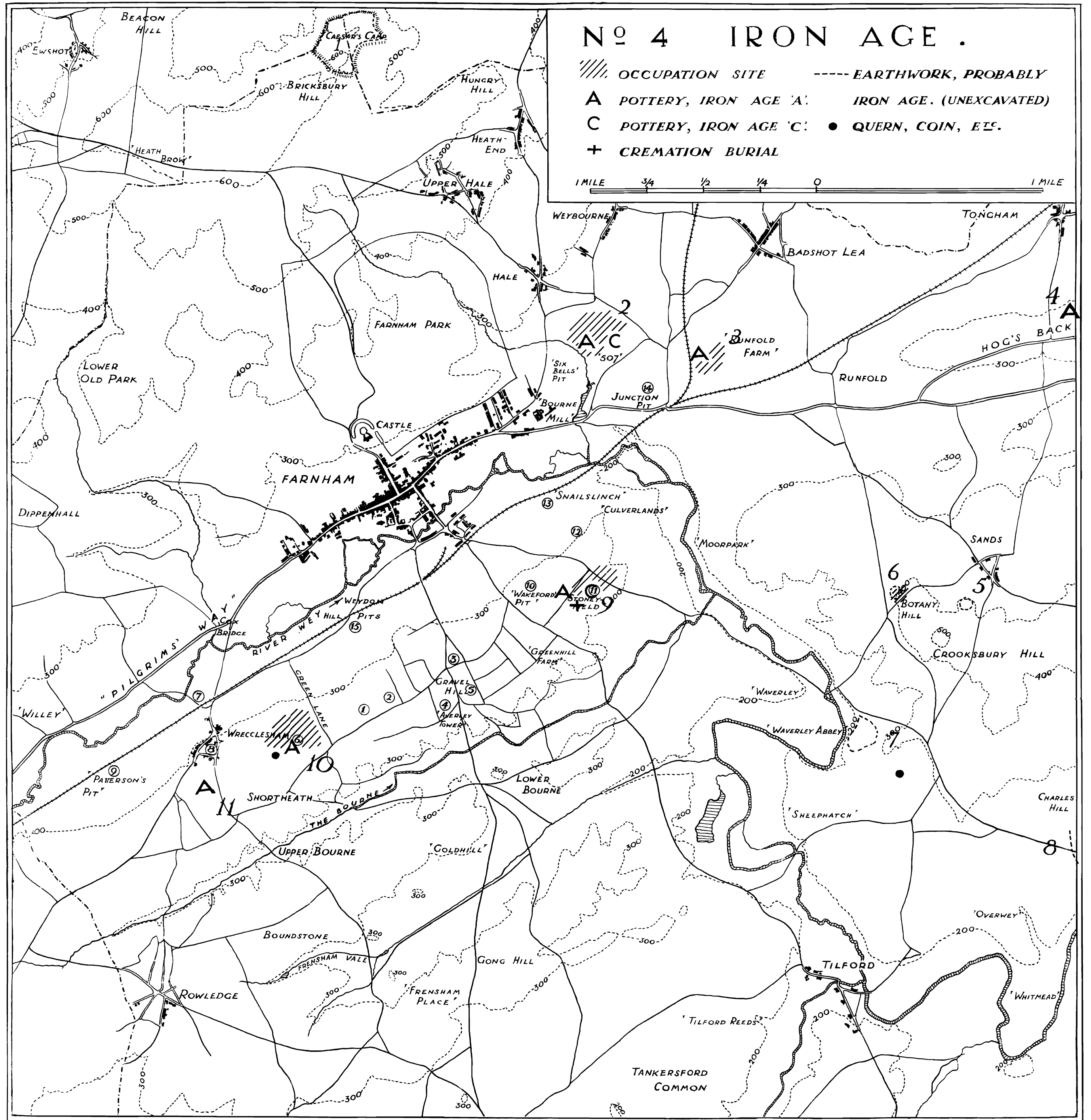
/ / / OCCUPATION SITE. ♣ FOOD VESSEL. ♣ BEAKER.
 ▲³ ARROW-HEADS (B & T). □ URNFIELD (BUCKET URNS).
 ▼ " " (PETIT-TR. DERIV). H BRONZE HOARD.
 ◻ INVERTED-URN BURIAL. ● BRONZE OBJECT.
 ○ BARROW (UNDATED). | PLANO-CONVEX KNIFE.

1 MILE 3/4 1/2 1/4 0 1 MILE



No 4 IRON AGE.

- //// OCCUPATION SITE
- EARTHWORK, PROBABLY
- A POTTERY, IRON AGE 'A': IRON AGE. (UNEXCAVATED)
- C POTTERY, IRON AGE 'C': ● QUERN, COIN, ETC.
- + CREMATION BURIAL



now roofed over, which were excavated by Dr. and Mrs. Clark in 1937.)

Within a hundred yards of this point the Bourne Mill Spring rises, and it seems to have been the presence of this spring that was the dominant factor at this site, and resulted in successive occupation (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman) taking place on the same piece of ground.

This pit or hut (of which there are likely to have been others in the vicinity) was an irregular depression, extending into the gravel to a depth of from 1 to 2 feet, and measuring approximately 7 feet across. It contained an abundance of black charcoal, bones, and the coarse black and grey pottery which is here described. Apart from animal bones (report appended) the only object recorded as having been found at the same time as the pottery is the iron knife here illustrated (Fig. 91, No. 46).

This is of the "hump-backed" type which was in use in this country throughout the Roman period, and occurs again later on in the form of the Saxon scramasax (*v. London and the Saxons*, by R. E. M. Wheeler, p. 175, Type IV).

It is, however, not clear whether the knife in this case was in direct contact with the pottery, or whether it was found in a somewhat higher level, since there is no exact record as to the stratification in which the Belgic material may have been lying when it was found.

A system of ditches, found during the excavations of 1937, at a point about a hundred feet from this Belgic pit (Report, by Dr. J. G. D. Clark and W. F. Rankine to be published shortly) proved in part to be of Iron Age date, and contained a few scraps of pottery of a gritted fabric, identical with that of some of the vessels of this Belgic group.

The Pottery (Figs. 89-92).

The pottery found in this group consists of six vessels of bead-rim type ¹ (one, No. 44, is without its rim but this, clearly, was similar to 43), part of a pot lid (No. 45), and two pieces

¹ (*Note*.—All the vessels of this group appear to be wheel made, but they are of very irregular finish as though the "turn-table" process, and not that of the true potter's wheel, had been employed in their manufacture.)

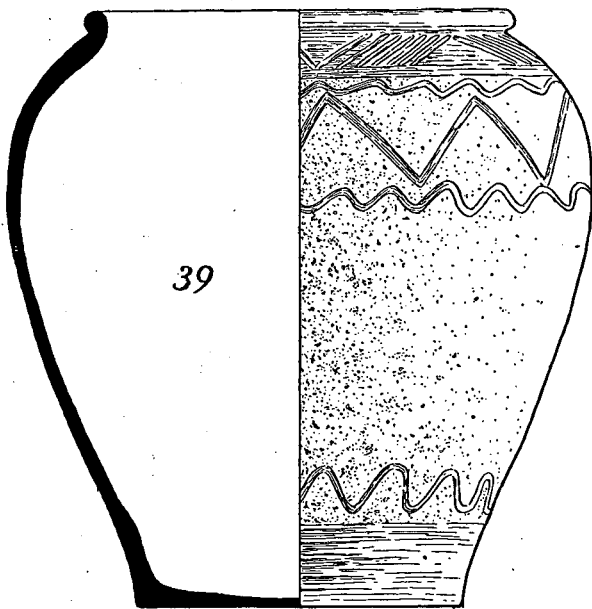
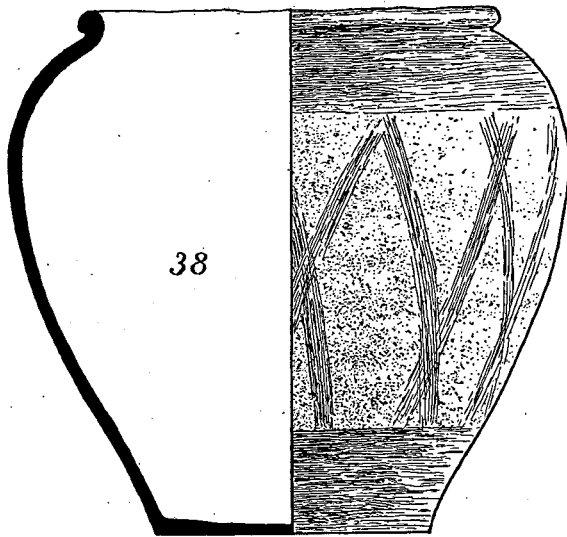


FIG. 89.—BELGIC POTTERY FROM SITE NO. 2. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

of a vessel (No. 42) which is akin to the types 12 and 14 from the cemetery at Swarling in Kent (Soc. Ant. Report No. V, *Excavation of the Late-Celtic Urnfield at Swarling, Kent*, by J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A.).

No. 45. Part of the rim of a pot-lid, of domical type with moulded edge, of thick, dark grey, slightly gritted ware.

No. 42. Rim and shoulder fragment of a jar with bead lip. A cordon probably existed at the junction of neck shoulder (where the fragments are, conventionally, joined with dotted lines). Gritty, brown ware; rather worn fragments.

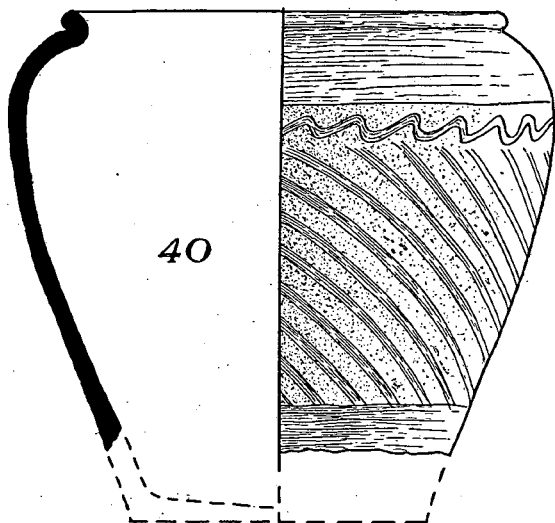


FIG. 90.—BELGIC POTTERY FROM SITE NO. 2. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

As quoted above this vessel is a Swarling type and is a common Belgic form as regards the shape of its rim (e.g., *Soc. Ant. Report*, XI, "Verulamium." Fig. 16, No. 46a, and Fig. 19, No. 61b).

No. 38. Bead-rim jar of dark blackish-brown ware, somewhat gritted. Burnished decoration of the outer surface consists of broad bands at top and bottom, with broad, irregular lattice work round the body of the vessel.

No. 39. Similar to No. 38, but somewhat darker ware. Decoration consists of a broad burnished band below the rim bearing alternate slanting group of diagonal lines. Below

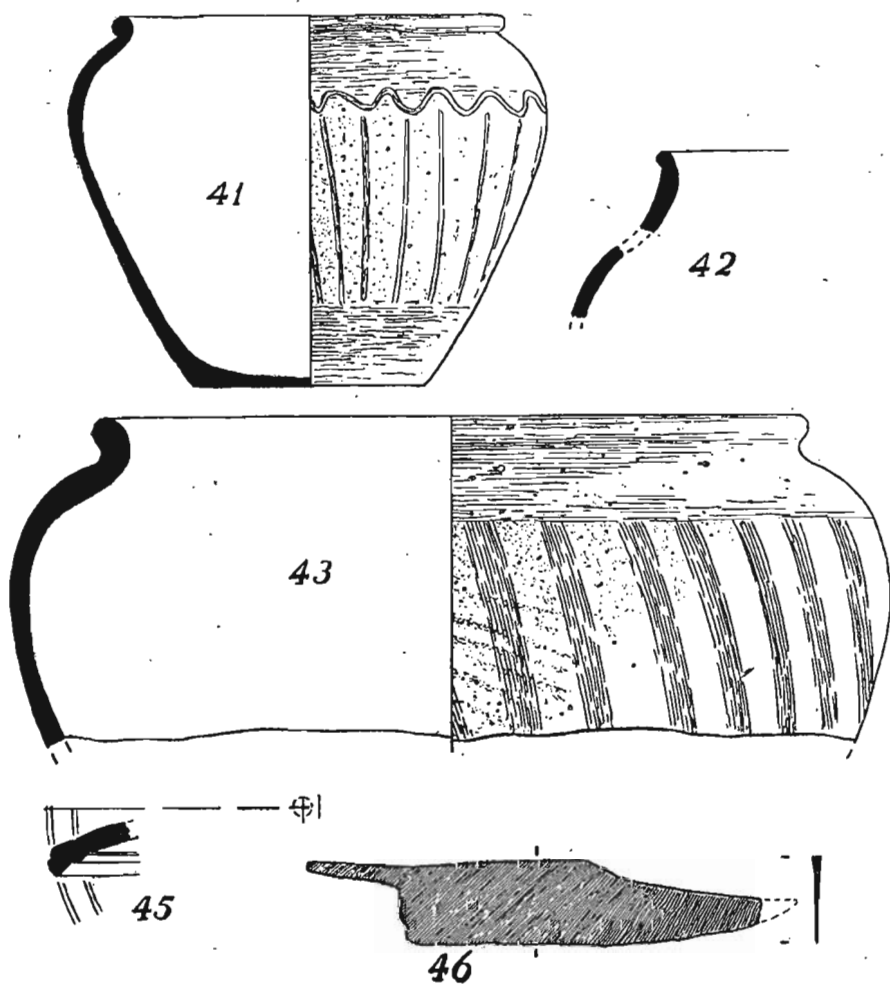


FIG. 91.—BELGIC POTTERY AND AN IRON KNIFE FROM SITE NO. 2. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

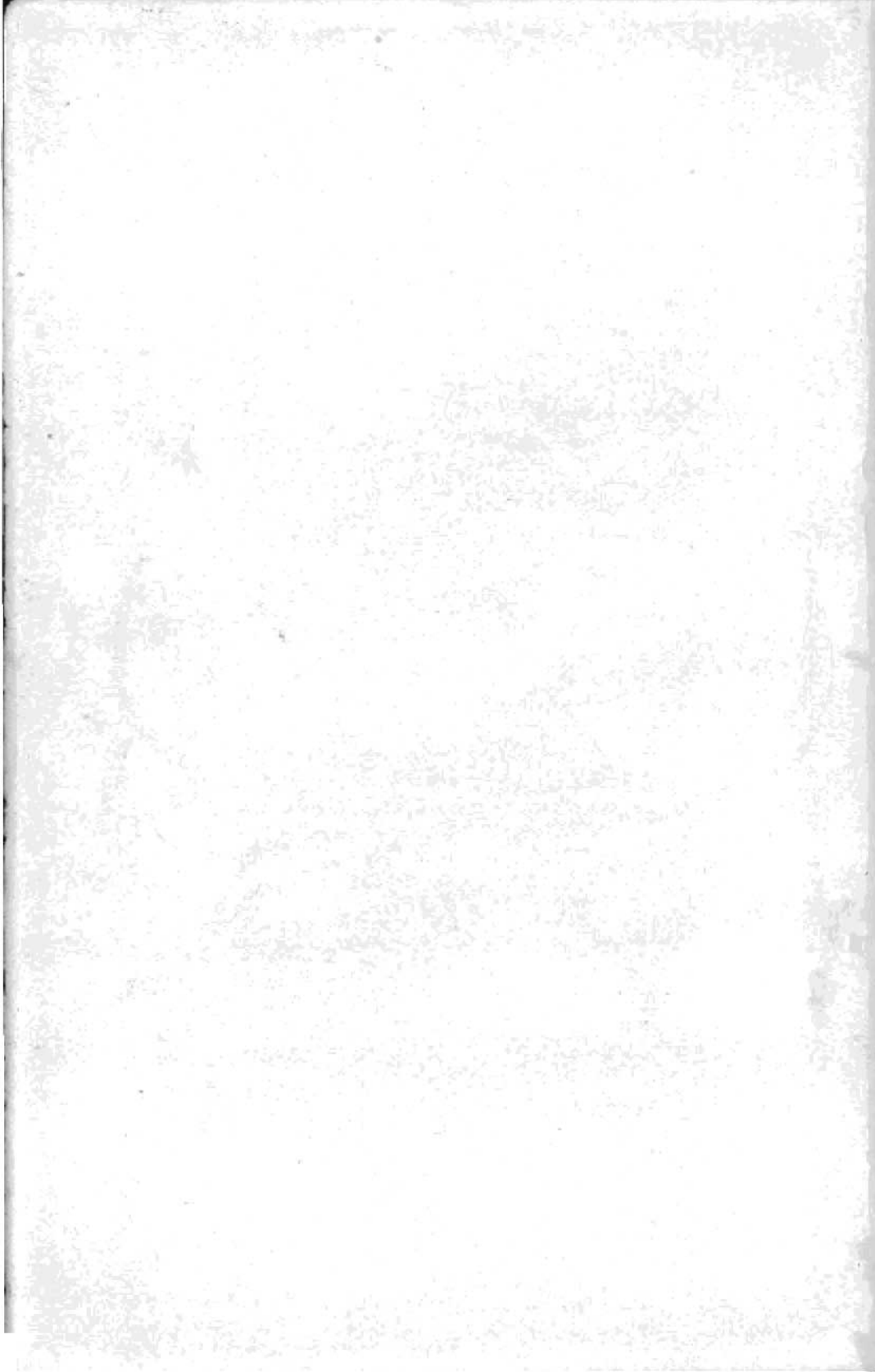
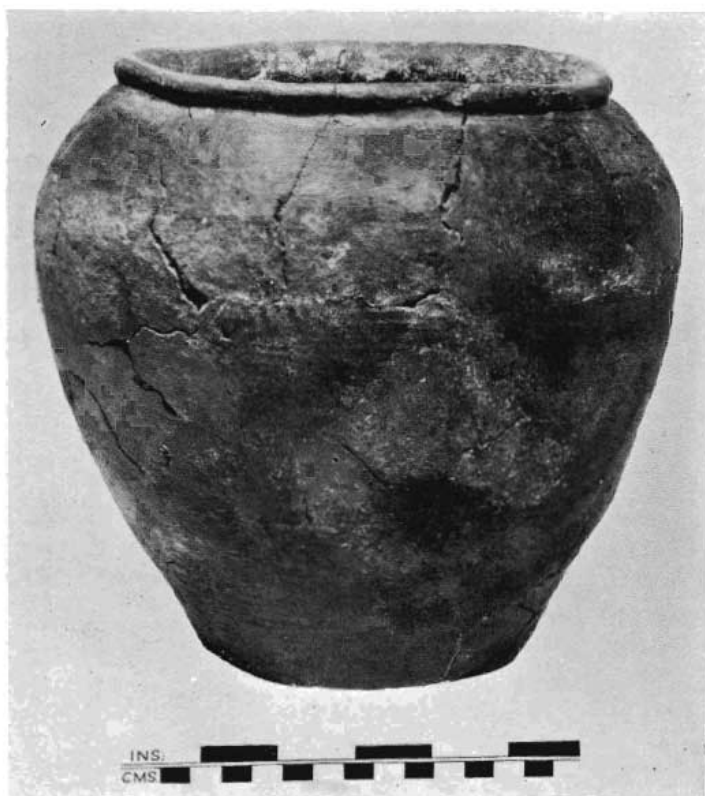


PLATE XXI



1. Black bead-rim pot, of native Belgic type, from Site " 507 " (No. 2).



2. British gold coin from Farnham. British Museum.

(Twice actual size.)

facing page 213]

this, round the shoulder of the vessel, is a deep zig-zag band with a small wavy line at top and bottom. At the base is another broad burnished band, with a wavy line just above it.

No. 40. Similar to the above, but of lighter, brown ware. Base missing. Decoration: a broad burnished band at top and bottom; a wavy line around the maximum circumference; and curved diagonal lines covering the whole of the intervening space.

No. 41. Similar to the last, but a smaller vessel. Decoration similar, but the lines more upright, thinner and more widely spaced.

No. 43. Upper part of a very large jar which, in decoration and form, appears to have been similar to the preceding vessels. Dark grey ware fairly heavily gritted with a certain amount of calcined flint.

No. 44. Large jar, rim and shoulder missing. Grey ware heavily gritted with calcined flint particles which show only on the inside of the vessel; the outer surface is smooth and undecorated. The base differs from the preceding in being out-turned at the edge, which is of considerable thickness. Max. diameter, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches; base, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; conjectural height, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

In conclusion, it seems likely that these vessels should be dated just prior to the Claudian conquest of A.D. 43. They are all of typical "native" fabric, and are likely to have been of local manufacture. The evidence is in favour of the place in which they were found, having been the site of a hut of the pit-dwelling type. Analogous pottery has been found in London, in a rubbish-pit on Cornhill, but it was associated with Samian pottery of A.D. 65-80 (Hawkes and Dunning, *The Belgae of Gaul and Britain*, p. 288), and also from King William Street. In its actual fabric, however, the present pottery is more closely related to the earlier group, that of the Wessex area (e.g., Rotherley and Casterley Camp, Wilts., and Cogdean, Dorset, *The Belgae of Gaul and Britain*, Fig. 26 and p. 284) than to any from the several other Surrey sites. Most of the bead-rim pottery from Surrey is of normal Romano-British ware, wheel-turned and generally assignable to a date at the end of the first century A.D. [e.g., Ashtead (S.A.C., XXXVIII, p. 16), Ewell (Excavations in progress; 1939), Charterhouse

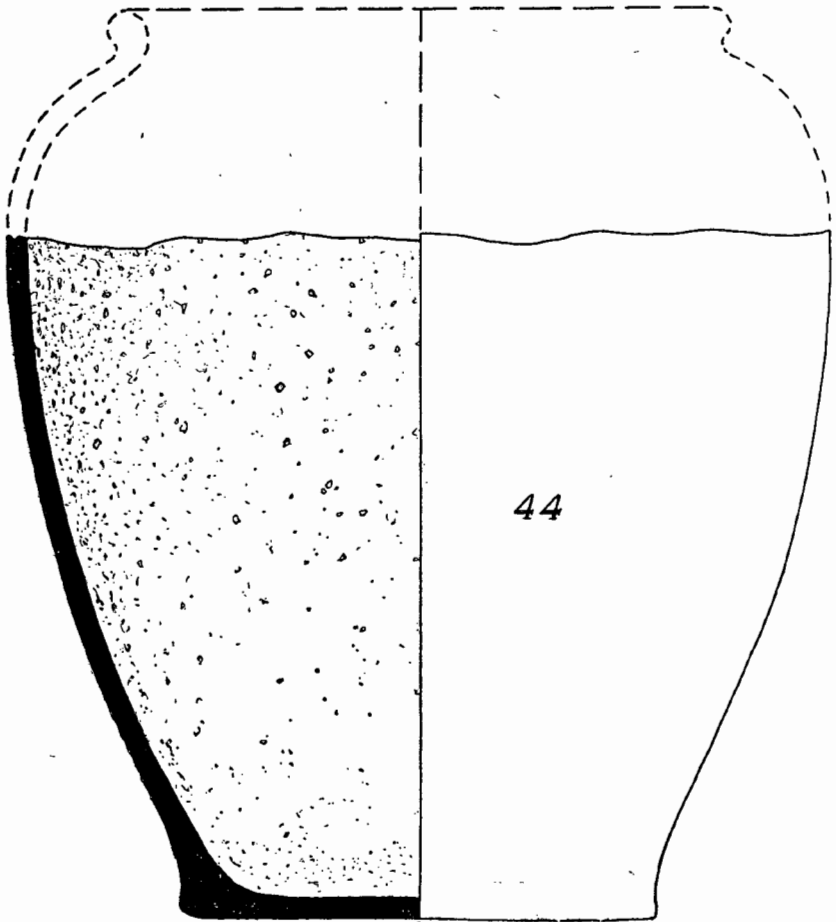


FIG. 92.—BELGIC POTTERY FROM SITE NO. 2. (1/3)

and Haslemere (*Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVII, p. 288). At all of these sites the bead rim sherds were found in association with Roman wares of *c.* A.D. 50-100].

Site No. 9.

One other site has produced a small amount of pottery of the Late Iron Age, and apparently of Belgic types. This is the Stoneyfield pit (already referred to in connection with the Late Bronze Age Urnfield, and an isolated cremation in a hæmatite surfaced vessel, apparently La Tène II).

The pieces were found in the filling material in two isolated post-holes, both of which were encountered by the gravel-

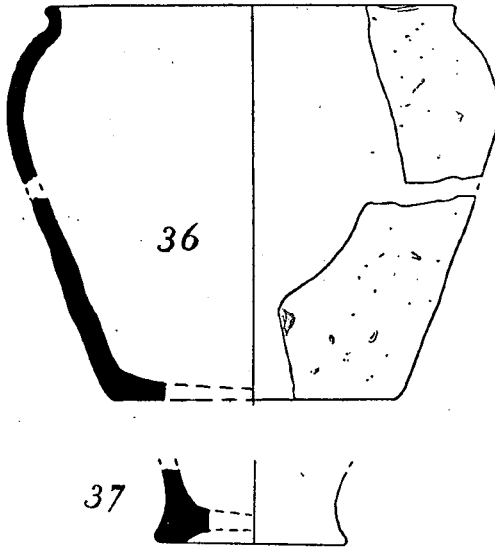


FIG. 93. (1/3)

diggers, but which were examined by the writer. It has been possible to reconstruct one vessel (No. 36), which is a weakly shouldered pot, of black ware, of rough wheel (or "turntable") manufacture, having a small, flat-topped rim.

Fig. 93, No. 37, shows part of the pedestal foot of a vessel. It was found (in what appears to have been the lower part of a post-hole) during the gravel-digging. It is of dark grey ware with a smooth blackish outer surface. An identical

(complete) base of a pot, from Wisley, is in the British Museum.

No. 36, the reconstructed vessel just referred to, is of very similar ware to the last and was found, about 50 feet from it, in a similar "post-hole," full of black soil (heavily impregnated with charcoal).

[*Note.*—The Stoneyfield site did not retain any original occupation level, the modern plough-level resting directly on the gravel subsoil. It is only where, occasionally, deeper post-holes have penetrated the gravel, that material (apparently dropping in from the occupation level after the post had decayed away) has been preserved. This material, from three post-holes which were examined, consisted of soil with charcoal, pottery and calcined flint "pot-boilers."]

Two further finds require to be mentioned in this context, since they consist of potsherds of Belgic types, but made of ware that suggests that they are of post-conquest date, Claudian or possibly later.

These are from :

(1) The Green Lane (Farnham Gravel Co's) site. (No. 10.) Here, intruding upon the Late Bronze Age occupation, was a small pit (or post-hole) which contained the few pieces of pottery shown on Fig. 103 (top).

Nos. R 64-67 are of bead-rim vessels. (For a description of this pottery, see the following section, p. 230.)

(2) Stoneyfield Gravel Pit. (No. 9.) A small group of cremation burials, described in the following section, p. 226, which were found during the excavations carried out here in 1935.

If one may be permitted to draw any conclusions from so few sites and such scanty material, one might, tentatively, suggest the following: The main occupation of this district in the century prior to the Roman invasion (that of the second wave of Belgic invaders who are believed to have come to this country about 50 B.C.) seems to have been centred on the low-lying ground beside the Bourne Spring. From here, there was a certain amount of spreading out, on to the higher surrounding ground, which, if not already largely under the plough, would now (with the introduction of the "heavy," Belgic ploughshare) be cleared and converted into arable fields.

The Animal Bones found with the Bead-rim Pottery at Site No. 2
 ("507").

These were submitted to the Natural History Museum, and have been examined by Miss Bate, who reports (5 February, 1932):

"The animal remains sent for identification include bones and teeth of three species:

"(1) A small ox, probably *Bos longifrons*, the Celtic Short-horn.

(Fragment of r. mandibular ramus; lower cheek tooth; parts of 2 other teeth.)

"(2) Sheep or Goat.

(Fragment of lower jaw.)

"(3) Pig.

(Fragment of mandibular ramus; ditto with pre-molar.)"

It is clear that these bones represent food refuse.

[A "bee-hive" quern stone found in the top-soil, probably belongs to this same period of occupation, though it was not associated with the rubbish pit.]

A Belgic (Gaulish) Gold Coin from Farnham.

The gold coin illustrated (from a cast) on Pl. XXI, 2, is now at the British Museum, (Department of Coins and Medals) who have kindly provided the particulars and allowed it to be published here. It is of Evans' type B 6, and is mentioned on p. 434 of the Supplement to Evans' *Ancient British Coins*. It weighs 93 grains. There is no record of its exact find-spot. (Cf. a similar coin found at Epsom in 1936, figured S.A.C., XLIV, Pl. VIII.)

(ii) ROMAN AND SAXON PERIODS

I. *The Romano-British Period.*

(43 A.D.-c. 450 A.D.)

It is not proposed in this section of the work to devote any space to a discussion of the claim, put forward by several writers in the past, that Farnham probably occupies the site of Vindomis, the unidentified station in "Iter XV" of the "Antonine Itinerary." [All that is known about Vindomis is that it appears in this Iter as being 15 miles from Calleva (Silchester) and 21 miles from Venta Belgarum (Winchester).] There is nothing in the archæological material of this period from the district that supports such a suggestion, and, as will be seen (Map No. 5), the occupation for which there is evidence is fairly widely scattered. In most cases it consists of small occupation sites whose *raison d'être* seems to have been the production of pottery of the kind classed as "coarse ware." As is described further on, nine such sites have been found in this area, and in each instance remains of the kilns have been located, as well as some of the pottery refuse, or "wasters," which was associated with them.¹

Roads and Trackways.

Before discussing these kiln sites and their products in detail, a word must be said about roads and communications.

As far as is known, there were no roads of "engineered" type (such as Stane Street) in the area under discussion, yet there was considerable occupation scattered over a wide area and, consequently, there must have been trackways of some kind or other connecting them. That important prehistoric way of communication which extends from west to east along the line of the Hog's Back (the so-called "Harroway"), undoubtedly remained in use throughout the Roman period, as is implied by discoveries made at various places beside its

¹ Other kilns have been found, outside this area, south and south-west of kiln 9. The product of one of these (at Kingsley, No. 10) is described here on account of its connection with the Snailslynch kiln, No. 2.

course. The sites of the Roman buildings at Odiham and Barley Pound (just west of Farnham, in Hants) are on this route which, continued eastwards, encounters the following sites at which the remains of Roman buildings have been found (or are reputed to have been found), *viz.*, (1) Six Bells Pit, (2) Tongham, (3) Puttenham, (4) Wanborough and (5) Compton.

Reference to the distribution map will suggest the likelihood that the sites of the various kilns (whose products, as is shown later, imply that several of them were at work at approximately the same date) were linked together by trackways. It is likely that one such trackway connected the sites along the Shortheath Ridge (Stoneyfield, Mavins and the Green Lane Pit sites) while that another went to the south (Snailsynch, Over Compton, Overwey, Whitmead) is equally probable.

The importance of the pottery which has been found associated with these kilns is, therefore, considerable, and, wherever possible, a representative selection of types found at each of them is here published.

At the present day, considerable tracts of land to the south and south-east of Farnham (Rowledge, Tilford and the Crooksbury areas) consist either of common or woodland, and are covered with heather or bracken, with few buildings or cultivated fields. It is therefore possible that there are many more Romano-British occupation sites in the district of which no trace has, as yet, been found.

It is possible, also, that one such site exists on the high ground east of the Wey, at Sheephatch, just below Waverley Mill. [A short distance north of the kiln site, No. 7, at Overwey. See p. 205, Iron Age Site No. 7.] Here a series of ditches, or sunken tracks, spreading out fanwise as they mount from beside the river, lead on to a fairly high plateau. As mentioned, a so-called "British quern" is recorded as having been found at this site in 1895. (O.S. Sheet XXX, S.E.)

Buildings

For neither of the two buildings which are recorded for this area (*viz.*, at Tongham and on the site of the "Six Bells" gravel pit) have any actual walls or foundations been recorded.

That at Tongham is referred to by Stukeley (*It. Cur.*, p. 203), who records that considerable remains of a building were reported to him as having been found there. As evidence for a Roman villa, this account does not sound at all reliable.

The presence of a building on the "Six Bells" site is far more certain, a quantity of Roman bricks, roofing tiles, flue tiles, mortar and painted wall plaster having been found here during the digging of the gravel. (Information has been supplied by Dr. Gibson, (*v. S.A.C.*, XXXVII, p. 88), who has kindly provided the pottery from this site, R41-49 and 110-16.) To the east of this site is the Sewage Farm (Site 507) where, in addition to more building material, a considerable amount of pottery has been found, both in the top soil and in the silt filling some V-shaped ditches. These were discovered in 1937, during excavation of the Mesolithic pit-dwellings (W. F. R. and J. G. D. C.), work that, at the time of writing, is about to be continued, and which, consequently, is still unpublished. (The Roman pottery from these ditches is here figured R21-31.)

Remains of a Kiln (No. 1) on this site have been explored, and the pottery R1-19 found associated with it, includes the rim waſter, R5, which is from a large jar of a type found in the Snailslynch kiln (No. 2).

From the pottery, which includes a certain amount of fourth-century "colour-coated" and "painted" wares, it will be seen that occupation at the Six Bells "villa" site is likely to have been mainly during the third century, but to have extended well into the next century. Flanged bowls (R46-49) of third-century, or later, types are the commonest form of vessel found at this site, and seem to have been manufactured at all the Farnham kilns (except that at Stoneyfield, but where other contemporary forms were found).

The pottery found by Major Wade in the Snailslynch kiln is most useful for suggesting a date for the final period of the pottery working in the district. The wide-mouthed jars (Fig. 101, *c*, *d*, and *f-k*) which formed the "load" which this kiln still contained when it was abandoned, are unlikely to be earlier than mid-late third century in date. Their thick, hollowed, out-bent rims, flattened above, as well as their general proportions and the band of zig-zag ornament to *f*, are reminiscent of pottery of *c.* A.D. 280, from the Yorkshire kiln sites at Cram-

beck and Throlam (*Roman Malton and District*, Reports 1 and 3, by Philip Corder, M.A. ; Pl. VI of Report 1, and Fig. 11 of Report 3). The Yorkshire vessels are, however, wider mouthed, and without the "slip" coating which adorns the upper part of the Farnham urns. There is, however, a general resemblance between the two types, which, together with the other kindred types produced at these sites (*e.g.*, the flanged bowls, Throlam Fig. 10, and Crambeck Pl. I, Nos. 1-16, Pl. II, Nos. 43-49 ; Snailslynch, Fig. 101 *b* and R59-61. Also the jar rims of types Throlam, Fig. 9, Nos. 7 and 8 ; Snailslynch, types R55 and R56) seem to imply an approximately similar date, *viz.*, the second half of the third century A.D.

Kiln Sites.

As will be seen from the distribution map, practically all the Roman sites in the Farnham area are associated with pottery kilns, and the manufacture of pottery seems to have been a local industry of considerable importance. Published accounts of three of these kilns have appeared ("Snailslynch," "Mavins" and "Whitmead"). There has, however, been too little publication of the pottery types found at these sites and which, in the form of "wasters" or "breakages," was present at most of them in considerable quantity. Major Wade, F.S.A., has published (Fig. 101, reproduced by courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries) the main material from the Snailslynch kiln which he excavated in 1926 (*Antiq. Journ.*, VIII, Jan. 1928). He has kindly provided the fragments (Nos. R53-61), showing several variant and additional types of vessel manufactured at this kiln, apparently in previous firings, since the vessels *c-k* formed part of its "load" at the date of its abandonment.

For the "Mavins" kiln, found in 1906, the two main types of rim sections of the pots which it produced have already been published (*S.A.C.*, XX, p. 229, H. Falkner), but it has now been possible to examine and draw some more of the material from this site¹ for publication here. The two types of jar rim which have been published (p. 231, X and Y) are

¹ The pottery from this kiln is partly at Guildford Museum, partly among the Farnham Institute Collection, and partly in the possession of Mr. Falkner, who has kindly provided information regarding it.

identical with the rims No. 71 and No. 74 from the Stoneyfield kiln, and there can be little doubt that the two kilns were in operation at the same date. (The "Mavins" kiln seems to have been started during the first half of the second century A.D.)

"Mr. Langham's Kiln," about 100 yards east of the Stoneyfield kiln, was found in 1926 and explored by Major Wade, who has described it together with his account of the Snailslynch kiln (*op. cit.*). There is, however, no published illustration of any of the pottery, though it is noted as having included two flanged bowls of type *b* (Fig. 101), a number of fragments of plain dishes of type R34, and the distorted upper part of a jar with horizontal ribbing. All three are at the British Museum (together with the Snailslynch pottery) and the jar fragment, a much distorted waster, is identical with pieces of jar (Nos. R91 and R92) from the kiln at "Overwey," near Tilford (Kiln No. 7).

A list of these kilns is as follows :

No. 1. SITE "507." Found 1930 (during preliminary work on the Mesolithic dwellings) and, at the time of writing, only partially investigated.¹

Nos. R1-20 are a selection from the large amount of wasters already found. The chief product appears to have been flanged bowls of types R7, 8 and 9, and jars with rims of types R1, 2 and 4.

The waster R5, part of a large, square-rimmed jar, is of the type found in the Snailslynch kiln, No. R53 and Fig. 101, *e*.

There is little doubt that the greater part of the pottery from the adjoining "Six Bells" pit site is the product of these local kilns, especially as it includes pieces of several hundred flanged bowls, of types R46-49, of plain dishes of types R110 and R111, and numerous jar-rims (types R112-116) identical with others from Snailslynch, Overwey, etc.

No. 2. SNAILSLYNCH. Found 1926. (See above.)

Additional fragments from this kiln are here published, Nos. R53-61.

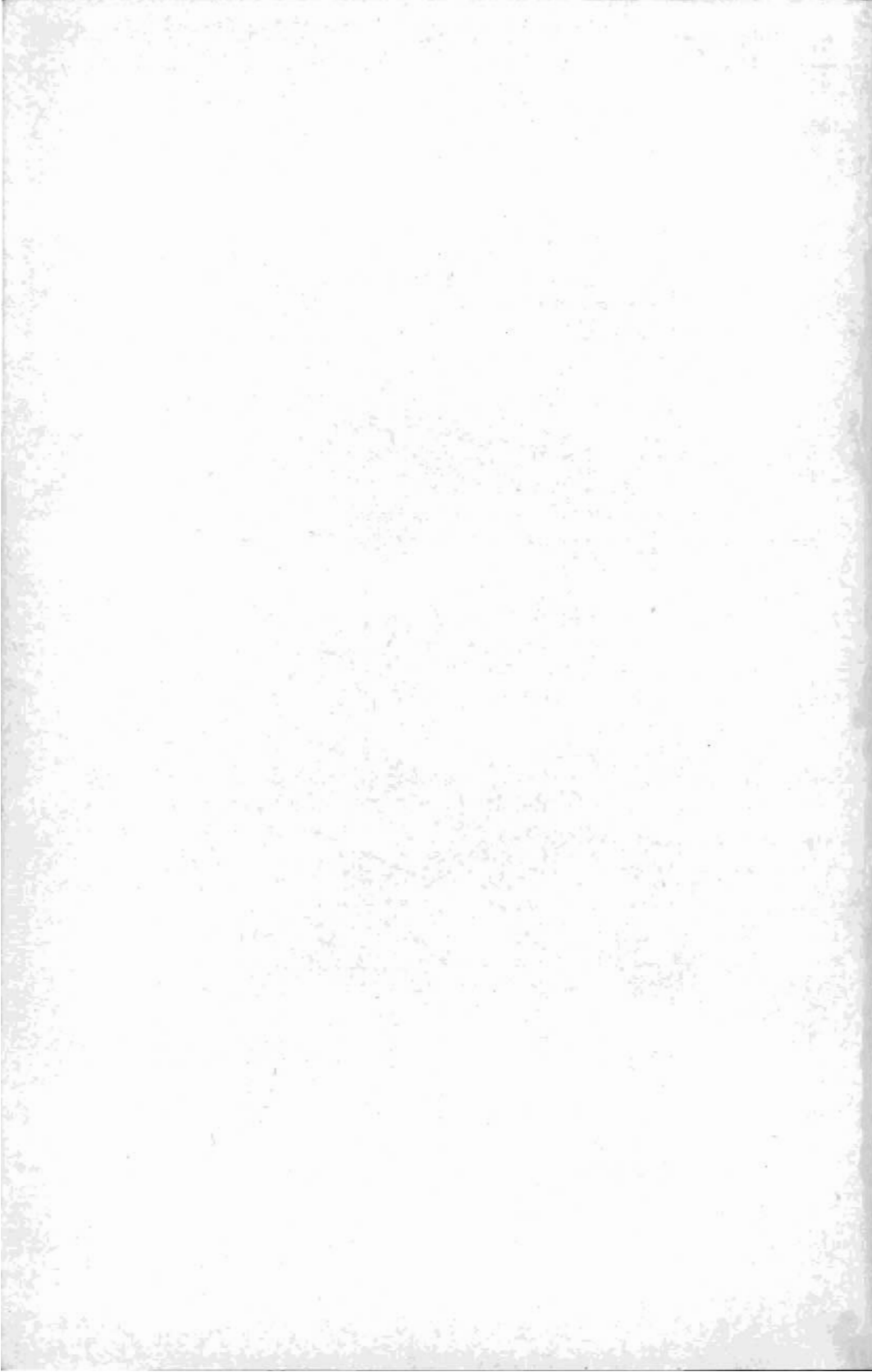
¹ Excavations, carried out subsequently, have shown that no part of the structure of this kiln remains *in situ*. An irregular depression, filled with charcoal, pottery wasters, tile fragments, etc., was found to occupy the site.



1. Potsherds *in situ* among the burnt clay debris originally lining the sides of the Stoneyfield kiln.



2. Debris of the lower part of a pottery kiln, as exposed by gravel digging, at Stoneyfield pit. The material, extending between the heads of the two men, is seen to rest at a depth (of 2 feet) level with their shoulders.



Another large jar of type *e* (Fig. 102, R53) was found, subsequently, in a flue that seems to have belonged to this kiln, and it is now in Guildford Museum (S.A.C., XLIII, p. 118). It differs from *e* in having a band of lattice ornamentation just above the middle of the vessel. It was used, apparently, to block up the flue in which it was found, as it was lying on its side between a roofing-tile (*imbrex*) and an ordinary Roman building tile. A fragment of a similar vessel (R89) is among the wasters from the "Mavins" kiln (No. 5).

No. 3. MR. LANGHAM'S KILN ("Over Compton," Waverley Road). Found 1926. (See above.)

Flanged bowls, as types R46-49, and waster of a vessel as R91, but with ornamentation at edge of rim, as R92. (Cf. footnote to R92 for reference to identical vessels from Richborough, and of fourth-century date.)

No. 4. STONEYFIELD KILN. Found 1936.

This kiln was found to have been almost completely destroyed. A small part of the bottom of the kiln with a certain amount of thick yellow clay which had lined the sides (and was burned to a dull red colour on the inside) was lying upon it, mixed with a number of pieces of pottery. These were all wasters, some of them being distorted, and all of them soft and semi-fired. They are figured here, Nos. R71-80.

No. 5. "MAVINS" KILN. Found 1906.

Described, and figured, by Mr. Harold Falkner (S.A.C., XX, p. 229).

Only the bottom of the kiln was preserved, and, like the Stoneyfield kiln, it was lined with a thick spread of yellow clay. A few pieces of the pottery (wasters) from it are figured here (R81-90).

No. 6. "GREEN LANE."

Recorded, by Major Wade, as having been found during former gravel digging at this site. No record of any of the pottery which may have been found with it has been preserved.

No. 7. "OVERWEY" (near Tilford). Found 1937.

At the time of writing this has not been excavated. A trial trench has revealed a structure whose sides are lined with rough sandstone blocks, extending downwards for a depth of about 2 feet from the surface. The inner face of the stonework is heavily burnt, and the structure, presumably a kiln, is full of black charcoal-impregnated soil, containing a large amount of potsherds. The surrounding ground is littered with similar potsherds, all of it being "coarse ware" and apparently kiln refuse. The site has still to be excavated; meanwhile a selection of the pottery is figured here. (Nos. 91-100.)

No. 8. "WHITMEAD." Found 1893. (Exact position now uncertain.)

Described briefly, *S.A.C.*, XIII (1895), p. 151.

It is described as being "floored with Roman tiles," and as "having since been destroyed." There is no publication of any pottery found with it, nor has it been possible to trace any for publication here.

No. 9. "ALICE HOLT," HANTS. Found at various dates.

Described, *V.C.H.*, "Hants and I. of W.," I, p. 306, *sic*:

"In the adjoining (southern) portion of Alice Holt, kilns and extensive traces of Romano-British potteries have often been noted." No published record of any pottery.

No. 10. "MALTHOUSE FARM," KINGSLEY, HANTS. Found 1926.

A certain proportion of the very large quantity of pottery wasters found at this site¹ (which, apparently, is still unexcavated) has been recovered by Mr. Rankine, and is described in this report. The close resemblance between it and the pottery recovered by Major Wade at the Snailslynch kiln has an important bearing as regards the dating of this whole series of kilns.

¹ Some of the pottery from this kiln is in Godalming Museum.

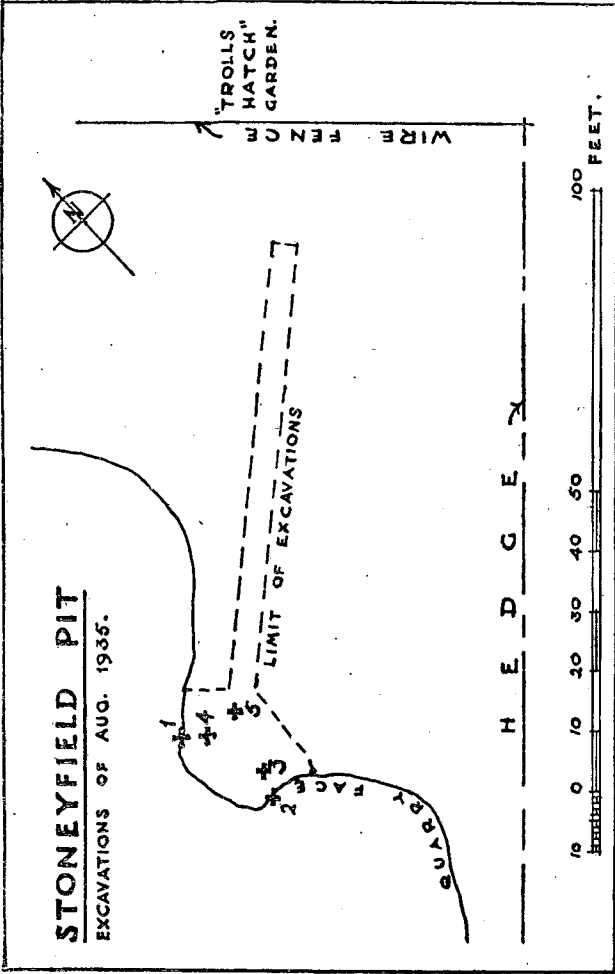


FIG. 94.—PLAN, SHOWING GROUP OF ROMANO-BRITISH BURIALS, OF PART OF STONEYFIELD PIT.

Cemeteries.

In addition to the pottery found at these ten kiln sites, pottery containing (or accompanying) cremation burials has been found at three cemetery sites, *viz.*, 1, "Fair Field," 2, "Stoneyfield" and 3, adjoining "Green Lane." Of these three, at only the second or "Stoneyfield" site were excavations undertaken, and it is now proposed to describe briefly the rather meagre results obtained from this work.

The finding at Stoneyfield pit, early in 1935, of the parts of several Bronze Age urns (p. 179), as well as the Iron Age cremation described on p. 207, made it appear possible that excavations might achieve better results than were obtained merely by salving finds made during exploitation of the gravel. Consequently, with funds provided by this Society, two men were employed for a week in stripping off the topsoil, and exposing the upper surface of the gravel, on the ground adjoining the pit on its east side. The area selected adjoined the point at which a small vessel (R70), containing calcined bone, had been encountered a few days before by the gravel-diggers. (As is described later on, this vessel is probably to be dated *c.* A.D. 50.) Fragments of a slightly larger, but otherwise identical pot (also accompanied by particles of calcined bone) were, at the same time, found 18 feet from the first one. This second burial had clearly been intact, but had been destroyed by the gravel-diggers. The surviving pieces of pottery were found, in the face of the gravel, in the remaining segment of the earth-filled hole which had contained the vessel, and accompanied by particles of calcined bone.

Approximately 12 square yards of ground in this sector were stripped, but the only results obtained consisted of the finding of three small depressions in the gravel, each about 3 to 4 inches in depth and 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and containing calcined bone particles, mixed with charcoal.

Either these represented burials which had been performed using perishable (? wooden) containing vessels, instead of pottery, or else burials which had been disturbed (? during cultivation) in recent times, and from which the pottery urns had been removed. The former appeared the more likely.

In conclusion, it is clear that there was a small amount of occupation near this site at a date shortly after the Claudian

conquest. That this occupation resulted in a small group of cremation burials, at least five, intruding within the area of the Late Bronze Age (Deverel-Rimbury) Urnfield. That the people whom these burials represent were of the humblest is implied by the nature of the urns, and by the fact that they were unaccompanied by any objects. In addition, as already mentioned, the absence of any urn in the case of three burials (although the cremated bone particles were still in situ) seemed to imply that some perishable substitute, such as a wooden bowl, may have been employed for some of these burials.

It is possible that these burials were those of persons connected with the kiln (No. 4) which was found about a hundred feet to the north of them. The one pottery type (R70) appears, however, to be earlier than any of the pieces found with this kiln, although the actual ware (hard, sandy-textured and wheel-made) is very similar.

The "Fair Field" cemetery, No. 1, is known only from the one early second-century cremation burial which has been preserved (R51 and R52).

The "Green Lane" burials, two in number (R62 and R63), are similarly of a fairly early date. As regards their discovery (in the garden of a private house) nothing is recorded beyond their having contained calcined bone when found, and having been at no great depth from the surface.

Like the sites of the kilns, these few burial sites lead one up on to the Shortheath ridge, and seem to imply the existence of a trackway along this line rather than (as in later times) along the north side of the Wey.

The remaining pottery, that from the occupation levels at "The Six Bells Pit" site, and site "507" adjoining it to the east, includes both local-made coarse ware and several imported types (colour coated, painted, and a few pieces of Samian ware).

Description of the Pottery.

A. *From Burials (Cremation).*

I. "Fair Field" (near Farnham Station).

R51 and R52. These two vessels formed part of a burial group found at this site in 1902. It seems likely that there were others near it, and that this was a cemetery site.

R51. Dark grey urn with out-bent rim and cordon at junction of neck and shoulder. The shoulder is angled, and just below it is a rough-surfaced band bearing a couple of parallel burnished lines. The foot is well moulded and has a groove running round it. The centre of the base is slightly dished.

Date: *c.* A.D. 100-120.

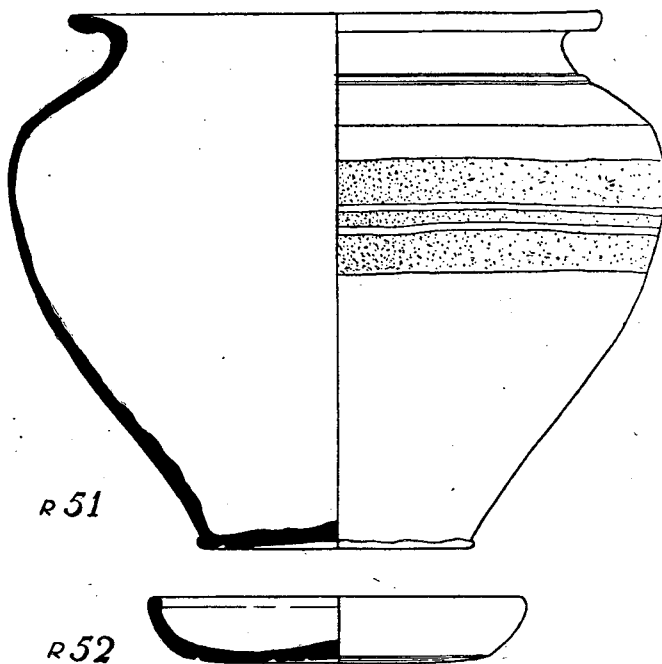


FIG. 95.—BURIAL FROM THE "FAIR FIELD" SITE. (†)

A very similar vessel from Wotton, Surrey, is in the British Museum (figured *S.A.C.*, XXXVII, p. 222). It contained a burial. Others of this type have been found, (1) in the garden of "Foxholes," near Farley Heath (*S.A.C.*, XL, p. 118, the urns not figured), (2) at Cobham (*S.A.C.*, XLII, p. iii), (3) Haslemere (in the Educational Museum), (4) Ashted Common (Reports, *S.A.C.*, XXXVII and XXXVIII) and (5) at Ewell (1937; unpublished).

R52. A small dish of dark grey ware with incurved rim,

probably served as a cover in the neck of the urn, as is suggested by the inner surface which is scratched and worn. The underside of the base has three concentric grooves. (Both vessels have been placed, on loan, in Guildford Museum by their owner, Major Anderson of Waverley Abbey.)

2. "*Stoneyfield.*" (Excavations of 1935, p. 226.)

R70. Small urn, of light brown ware, with vertical neck and cordon at junction of neck and body. Decorated with a series of pairs of vertical burnished lines.

This was one of a small group of burials, five all together, of which only two were provided with urns to hold the ashes.

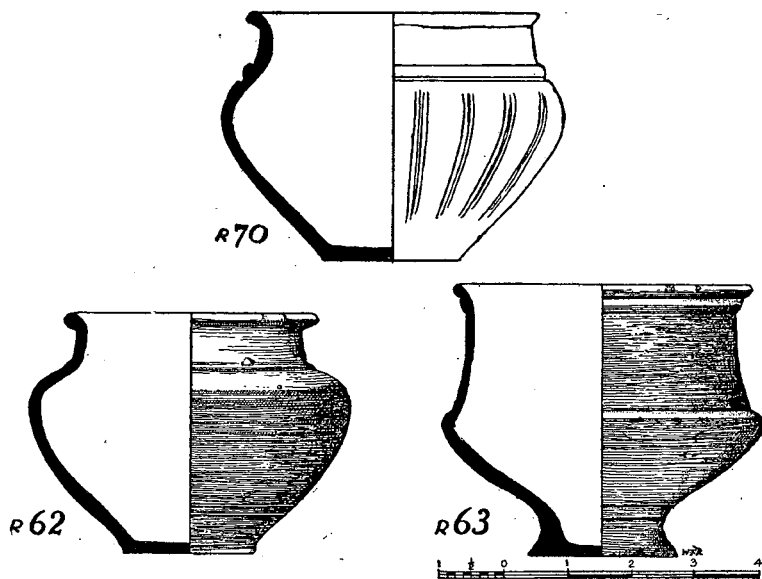


FIG. 96.—POTTERY FROM BURIALS AT THE "STONEFIELD" AND "GREEN LANE" SITES. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The other three consisted merely of hollows scooped out of the underlying gravel and serving to hold the cremated bone fragments. The other vessel had evidently been similar to R70, only somewhat larger. It had been destroyed, when exposed, during the digging of the gravel, just prior to the excavations of 1935.

It seems likely that this vessel, retaining as it does, certain Belgic features (the neck and rim in particular) should not be dated later than *c.* A.D. 100, and is likely to be somewhat earlier; possibly *c.* A.D. 50 is nearer the correct date.

3. "*Green Lane.*" (In a garden adjoining the Farnham Gravel Co.'s Pit).

Two vessels, apparently both containing calcined bone when found, are from this site (R62 and R63). The former, a wide-mouthed urn with beaded rim, vertical neck with cordon, and pronounced shoulder, has two incised horizontal lines just above the base, and another, on the base, near the outer margin. It is of sandy, brown ware. Date, *c.* A.D. 80-100 (*cf.* similar, but larger, vessels of this type from Cobham, Surrey (*S.A.C.*, XLII, p. 112, Nos. 1 and 2), found, like these two, in association with fragments of bead-rim pottery).

R63. Carinated bowl of dark grey ware. A late first-century type.

R64. Bead-rim fragment of rather worn, brown ware. Found in association with R62.

Pottery has been found, at the adjoining gravel pit, under circumstances which suggest that it was associated with a dwelling-site, and was contemporary with these burials. It consists of the five pieces, R65-69, which were recovered by Major Wade from the face of the gravel pit, and they form a small but useful group, since he found them, *in situ*, in the dark soil which filled a single "post-hole" (with them were a few indeterminate pieces). It will be seen that three of the five are rim fragments from bead-rimmed vessels similar to R64. Their description is:

R65. Black ware "bead-rim" vessel, wheel made, with burnished rim and half-inch deep zone just below it;

R66. Buff ware "bead-rim" of a wheel-made vessel;

R67. Dark grey ware "bead-rim," wheel made;

R68. Piece of grey ware dish, smooth surfaced inside and out. Rim, recessed on the inside; a Claudian and pre-Claudian type. (*Cf. Antiq. Journ.*, XVIII, p. 266, No. 6, for note by Dr. Pryce on dishes of this type from North Ferriby, East Yorkshire. Also *Verulamium Report*, Fig. 23, No. 9,

where it was associated with bead-rim ware, obtained from a pre-Claudian ditch in Prae Wood.)

R69. Base, of buff ware, similar to that of R66, to which it may belong.

(Cf. "Pottery from Farley Heath," *S.A.C.*, XLII, p. 70, Fig. 2, for identical sherds.)

B. *From Kiln and Occupation Sites.*

I. Site "507," Kiln No. I.

R1, R2 and R4. Pots with sharply out-bent rims. Slightly hollowed at junction of rim and neck. Hard, sandy ware, all with dark, or cream, slip coating on the outer surface, and extending to inner side of rim.

R1. Light grey ware, with dark slip.

R2. Reddish ware, with light grey slip.

R4. Light grey ware, with black slip coating.

(These are similar to R26 and R116, from adjoining sites.)

R3. Large jar fragment, of type with "turn-over" rim. Grey ware, with light slip coating. Compare with R12 and R24. The type occurs among the pottery from Farley Heath (*S.A.C.*, XLII, p. 75, Nos. 20 and 23).

R5. Jar rim waster of "square-section" type, with groove on upper surface. This is identical with the rims of the large jars ("e" and R53) found in the Snailsynch kiln. R27 and R115 are smaller varieties of this same type. From its associations, it seems clear that this type belongs to the third century (probably to the second half of it). Rims of this type have been found at Farley Heath (cf. *S.A.C.*, XLII, p. 75, Fig. 5, Nos. 22, 29 and 30). Also at Silchester. (May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LXIX, B, and p. 167. This jar is of the same type as the Snailsynch vessels and, especially, as R53A, originally figured in *S.A.C.*, XLIII, p. 118. Both vessels have a band of incised lattice decoration.)

R6. Rim of large wide-mouthed jar (diam. *c.* 17½ inches), flattened and grooved on the upper surface. Light grey ware, with traces of dark grey slip. A slightly smaller, but otherwise identical rim was found, at Ewell, in the metallurgy of Stane Street (*S.A.C.*, XLIV, p. 146, Fig. 2). It has also got traces of dark grey slip. It seems probable that the type is later than was there suggested (*op. cit.*), and that it is, in

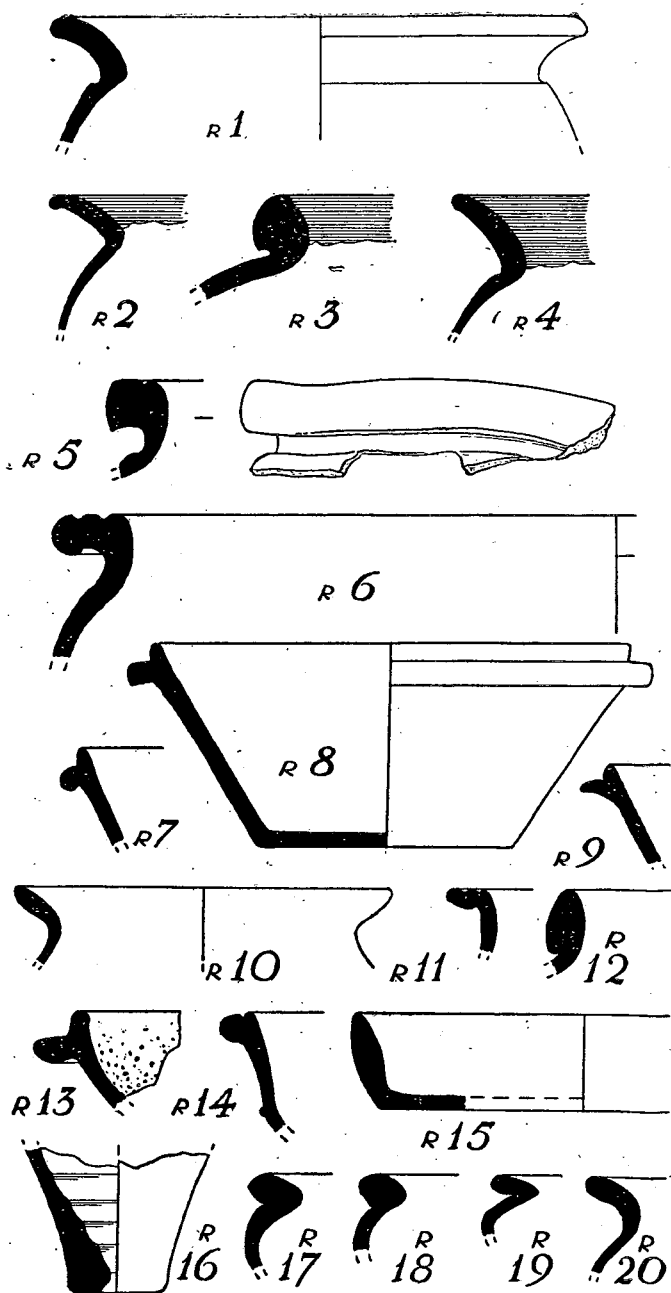


FIG. 97.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. I. (3)

reality, of third-century date. None of the other pieces from this kiln (No. 1) seem to date before A.D. 200, and a late third-century date would probably be more likely for the pieces R13 and R14.¹

R11, somewhat similar to the above, is of light grey ware with traces of white slip. It seems, however, to have been the rim of a dish or bowl (possibly of the carinated type, similar to those which, normally, are of thin buff ware, without any slip coating).

R7-9. Carinated bowls, of grey ware with black or cream-coloured slip surfacing; vessels of a type which seems to have been the main product of most of the Farnham kilns. Date, *post* A.D. 200, and probably second half of the third century.

R10. Pot rim of reddish-buff ware (*v* types R55 and R56).

R13. Mortarium, of hard buff ware. This is of Wroxeter type 138 (Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Wroxeter, 1912*), which is placed (p. 79) "about the end of the third-century." Also Silchester, Type 135, where a mid-third-century date is suggested. This dating agrees not only with the associations of the present example, but with the same type, and others similar to it, which have been found with the late third-century kilns at Crambeck, in Yorkshire (*Roman Malton and District*, Report No. 1, by Philip Corder, M.A., Pl. V).

Possibly an import, as there is no evidence that mortaria were made at any of the Farnham kilns, and this piece does not appear to be part of a "waster."

R14. Carinated bowl of buff ware, probably originally having painted decoration, as R32 from an adjoining part of the site.

Fragments of this type have been found at Farley Heath (*op. cit.*, p. 73, Fig. 4. *Cf.* also *Richborough*, Second Report, Pl. XXXI, No. 162, where stated, "Probably late third or fourth century").

R15. Plain bowls and dishes of grey-black ware. Apparently produced at most of the Farnham kilns.

R16. Base of a small, brown-ware pot, with a perforation in the centre, made while the clay was still soft, *i.e.*, before it was fired. The fragment suggests that the vessel was of

¹ See note, p. 249, under description of the pottery from the Kingsley kiln, No. 10.

elongated form of a type common late in the third century A.D.

R17, R18 and R19. Rims of bowls with curved sides and with thick "bead" or "out-bent" rims. R17, reddish ware, with cream slip. R18 and R19, grey ware with black slip. R23, from an adjoining part of the site, is similar.

These appear to belong to bowls of the type found at Niederbieber and dated 190-260 (Oelmann, Pl. IV, No. 104). They are similar to the Richborough types 341 and 342, which are dated "mid-fourth century" and "late third century" (From Pit 37. Filled in c. 400 A.D.) respectively.

2. Site "507." *Stratified Pottery.*

The pottery R21-31 was found, in 1937, during the excavation of Mesolithic dwellings on a part of site "507" immediately south of the kiln (about 100 feet from it). R21 was contained in an earth-filled hollow, and was separate from R22-31, which were in the material filling a ditch which crossed the site from east to west. (The excavations were conducted by Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, and Mr. Rankine, who have provided the particulars of the material which is here described.)

R21. A small wide-mouthed pot, almost of "poppy-neck" type, with upstanding rim, cordon at junction of neck and body, and well-moulded base and foot-ring. Of hard, thin, grey pottery. Probably second century.

R22-31 are types which, as already described, were found associated with the kiln. It seems, therefore, that the ditch which contained this pottery was contemporary with the kiln, and possibly served to drain the ground surrounding it.

R28. Pot rim which resembles R56 from the Snailslynch kiln, and, like it, is of a light grey ware.

(*Cf. Silchester*, Pl. LXVI, No. 193. This is of similar grey ware, but with a coating of dark slip, similar to that on much of the Farnham pottery.)

R30. Grey ware jar neck. Diam. 9 inches.

(*Cf. Ospringe*, Type 425. A similar vessel which was in use as a burial urn, and associated with a flagon of c. A.D. 250.)

3. Site "507." *Unstratified.*

R32-37 are surface finds, from different parts of the site.

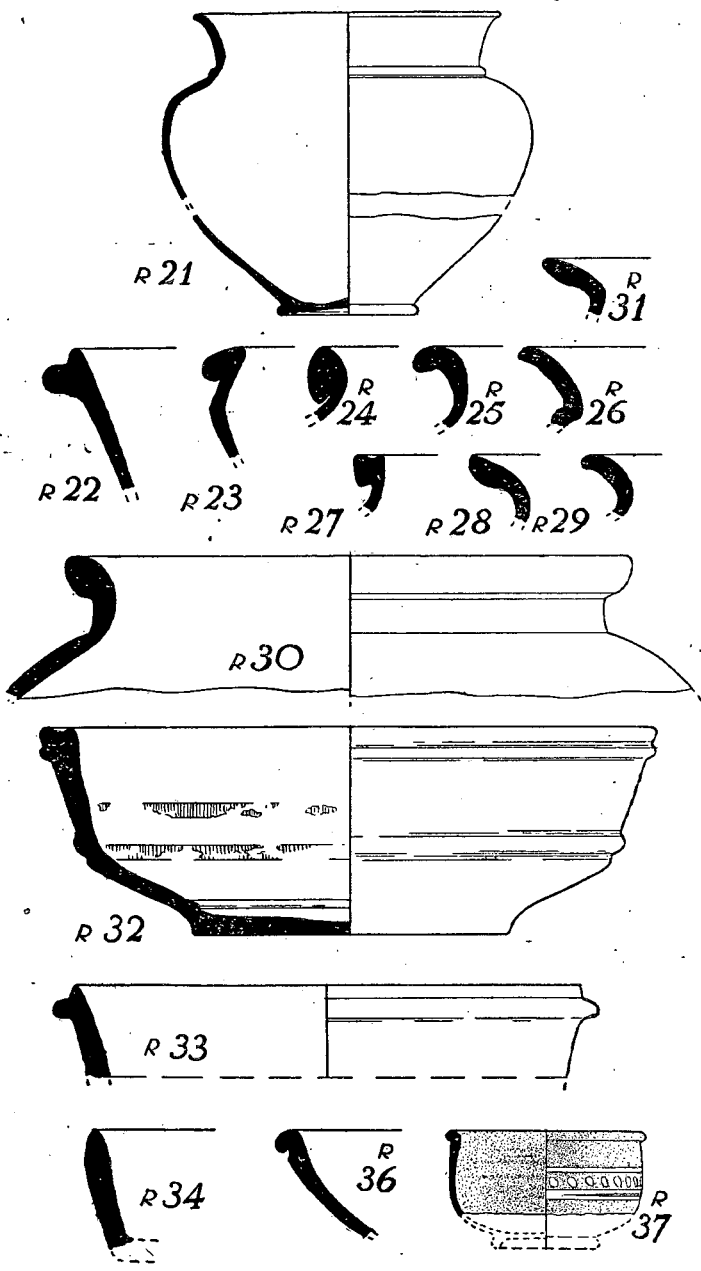


FIG. 98.—POTTERY FROM SITE "507." (1/2)

R32. Carinated bowl, with square moulded rim. Slip-coated, with cream-coloured slip, on grey ware, and with traces of red-painted decoration. Compare with R14. A late third-century or early fourth-century type. (Cf. *Richborough*, No. 162.)

R33. Flanged bowl. Grey ware with cream slip. Compare with R46-49 from the "Six Bells" site, and the same type from the Snailsynch, Mavins and Overwey kilns. Date: probably late third century.

R34. Plain-sided bowl or dish, of black-surfaced grey ware. As R110 and R111 from "Six Bells," R58, from Snailsynch and types from the Over Compton and Mavins kilns.

R36. Red-surfaced ware, of New Forest type, third to fourth century. The form is a shallow bowl, with "bent-over" bead-rim. An import to this site.

R37. Brown-coated bowl, or cup, with upright side, and a band of buff slip decoration, consisting of a row of dots between two horizontal lines. This is the only fragment of ware of this type from the district.

4. *Pottery from the "Six Bells" Gravel Pit.* (An occupation site.)

R41. Straight-sided mortarium, in imitation of the Samian form 45, with three horizontal rouletted bands. Hard, yellow-grey ware, with brown-red slip. Mid-fourth century. (Cf. *Richborough*, I, No. 107; *Silchester*, LIV, 95. This example is rouletted and identical with R41. May states "late third to fourth century." *Lydney*, Fig. 27, 59. Fig. 26, 19. Also *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLI, p. 157, Pl. I, No. 2, and *Mildenhall*, c. A.D. 375. *Ashley Rails*, Pl. XA, 20-2.)

R42. Imitation, in red-surfaced coarse ware, of Samian cup of form Dr. 33. Mid-fourth century. (*Richborough*, p. 105, No. 124; *Arch.*, LXXII, p. 228, Fig. 1, No. 2.)

R43. As last, but of lighter, yellowish ware. It may originally have had a slip-coated or painted surface.

R44. Imitation, in soft light red ware, of Samian form 37. Remains of smooth slip-surfacing exist on the part above the ornamentation, and extend for a depth of half an inch down the inside of the bowl. The decoration consists of a combed,

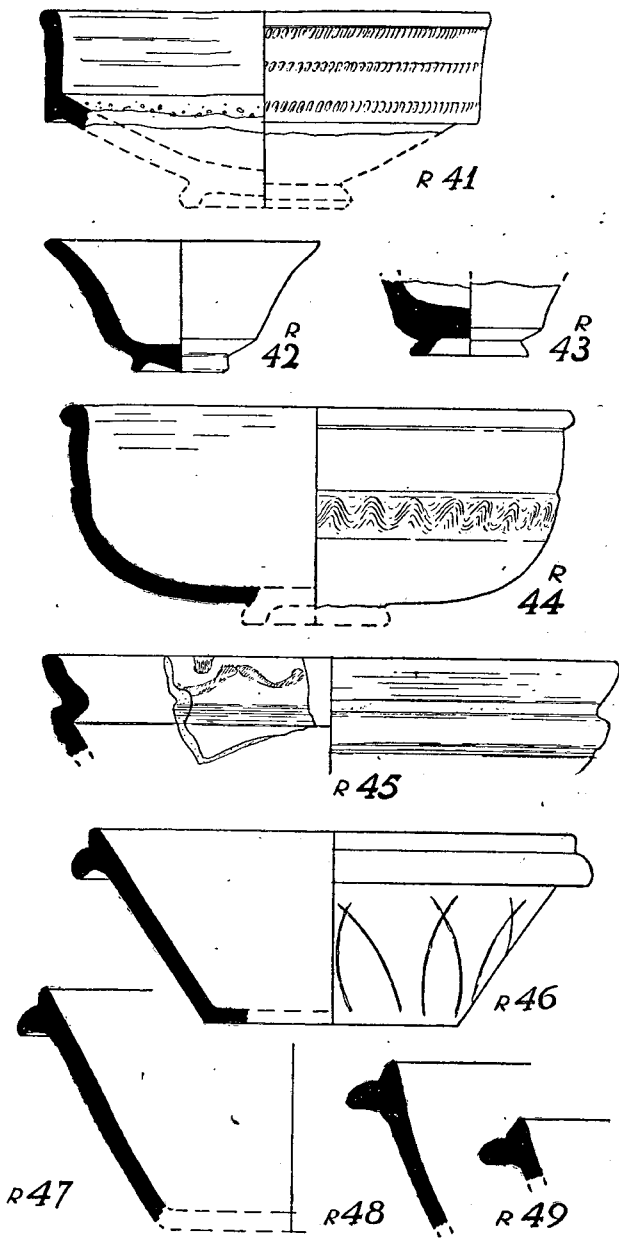


FIG. 99.—POTTERY FROM THE "SIX BELLS" GRAVEL PIT. (1/8)

wavy band, about half an inch wide. Traces of a foot-ring remain, but the base is missing. Probably fourth century.

R45. Buff ware bowl, with red-painted decoration. A prominent shoulder and out-bent rim, on the inner side of which is a series of festoons executed in orange-red paint. Probably fourth century.

R46-49. Flanged bowls of a common third- to fourth-century type. (See R7-9, R22, R59-61, etc.) Bowls of this type, generally with cream slip on the rim and extending over the inner surface, appear to have been the chief product at several of the Farnham kilns.

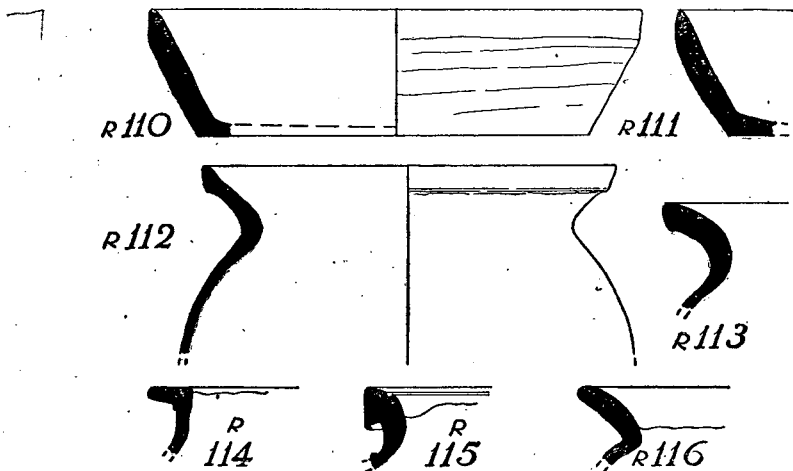


FIG. 100.—POTTERY FROM THE "SIX BELLS" GRAVEL PIT. (3)

R110-III. Plain-sided bowls. (See note on R34.)

R112 and R113. Upper part and rim of pots of hard grey ware. The type (May, *Colchester*, LV, No. 241) appears to be of about A.D. 250.

R116. Rim of a pot (external diam. *c.* 7 inches) of hard, dark grey ware, with a lighter grey slip extending over the inner surface.

R115. Rim of a jar (external diam. *c.* 6 inches) of grey ware, with light grey slip coating. This is of the type of the rims of vessels found, by Major Wade, in the Snailsynch kiln (*cf.* R5, R27 and R53).

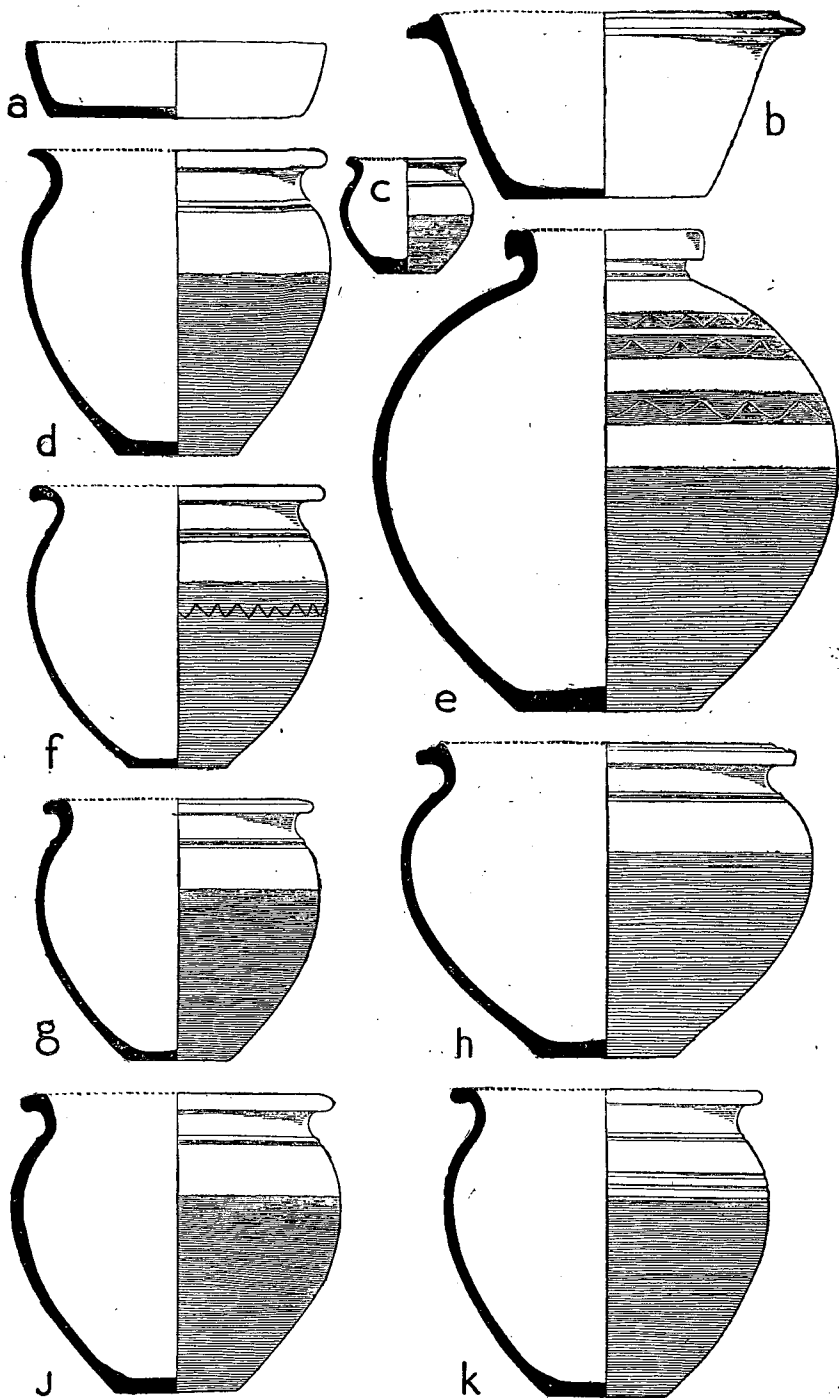


FIG. 101.—POTTERY FROM THE SNAILSYNCH KILN (NO. 2) FOUND
BY MAJOR WADE. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

(Illustration by courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries.)

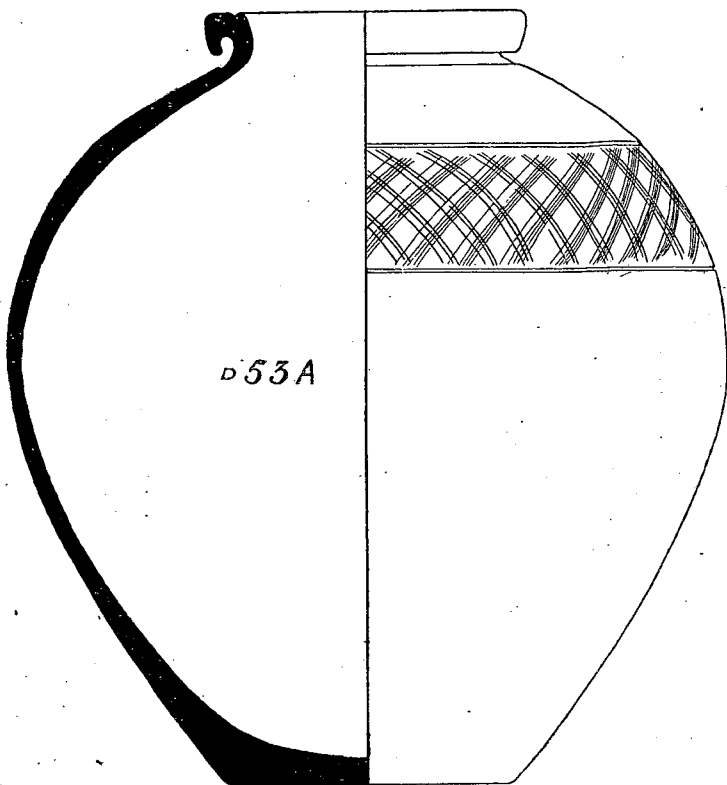


FIG. 102a. POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 2. (3)

R114. Rim of a jar (external diam. c. 8 inches) of hard grey ware, with darker grey slip coating.

5. Snailsynch Kiln, No. 2.

Fig. 101 is reproduced here (by courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries) from the account of this site, by Major Wade, in *Antiq. Journ.*, VIII, Jan., 1928.

The pots from this kiln (including the wasters) were mainly vessels with partial slip coating, either in cream or grey colours and restricted to the upper part of the vessels.

The types, "c," "d" and "f-k," apparently represent the final "load" which was in this kiln when, for some reason or other, it was abandoned without being unloaded. It appears

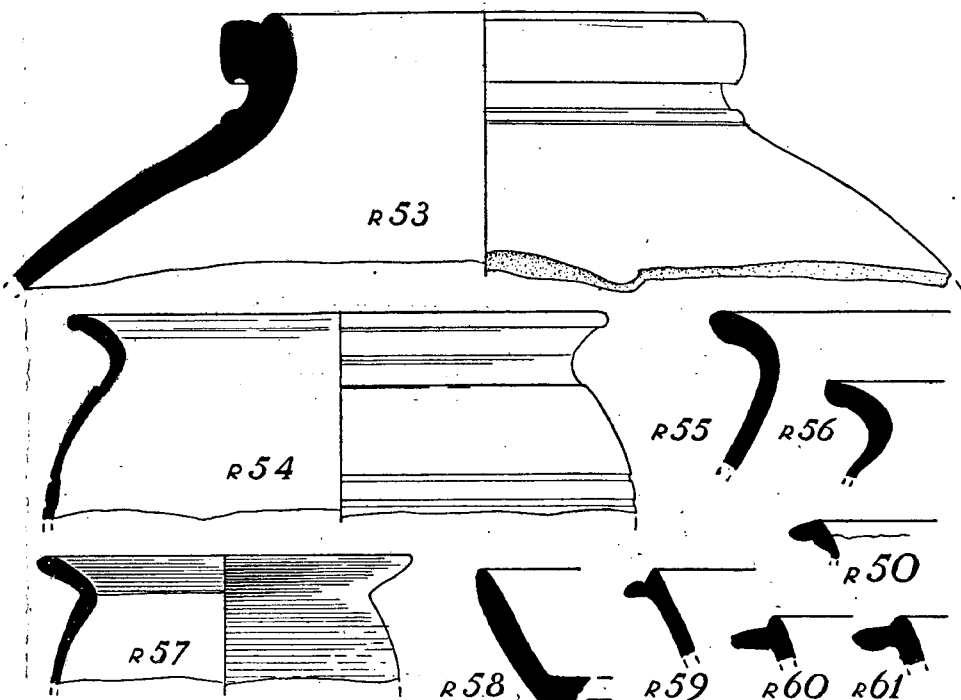


FIG. 102*b*.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 2. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

that the vessels had just undergone the second firing, viz., that in which the slip coating was fired on to the pots which, at the start of this operation, would have been in the condition now known as "biscuit ware."

As regards their form, it is difficult to find any exact parallels to these vessels¹ though, as has already been remarked (p. 220), they have many features in common with bowls, from the Throlam and Crambeck potteries in Yorkshire, of late third-century date.

Types "e," and R53 and R53A, are large jars of the square-moulded rim type, which have already been dealt with in describing R5 from Kiln No. 1.

R53. Grey ware, without any traces of slip.

R53A. A smaller vessel than the last and without the

¹ This was written prior to the Kingsley kiln (No. 10) being brought to notice.

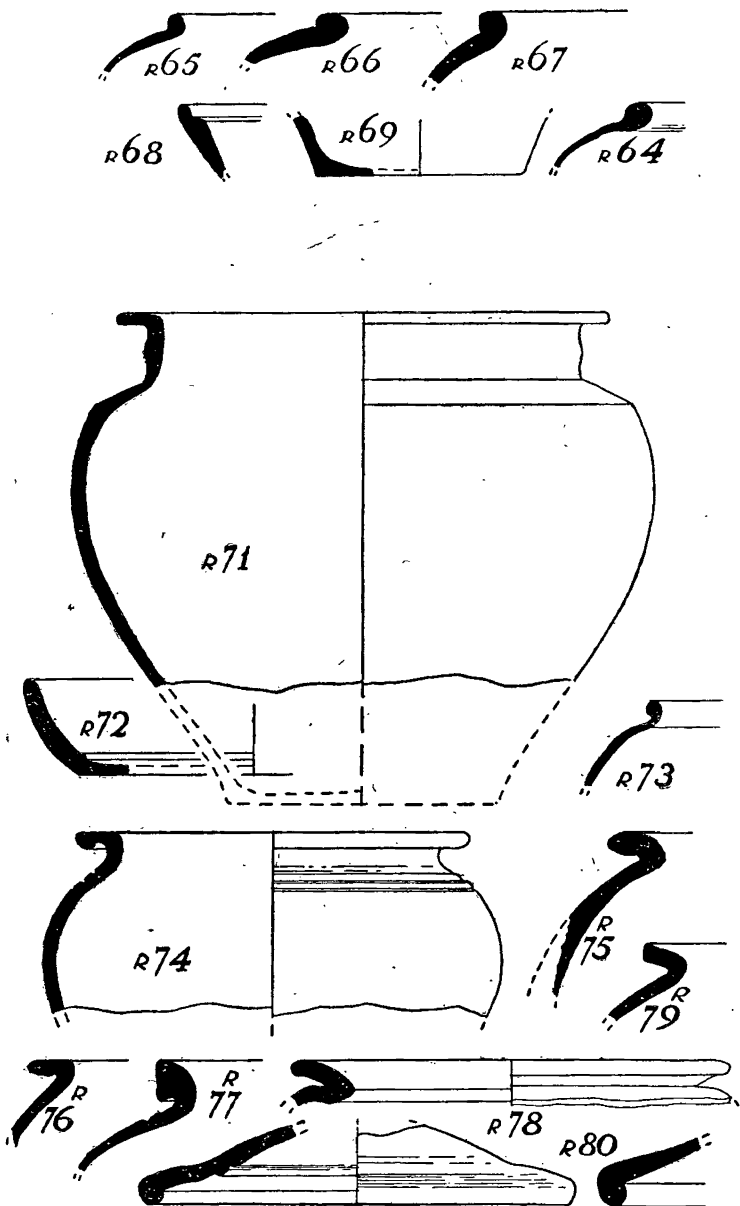


FIG. 103.—POTTERY FROM "GREEN LANE" SITE (R64-69), AND FROM KILN NO. 4 (R71-80). ($\frac{1}{8}$)

cordon which R53 has just below its rim. A zone of combed lattice decoration surrounds the upper part (*v. S.A.C.*, XLIII, p. 118).

R54. Jar, with out-turned rim, of grey ware. Some traces of slip on the inner surface of the rim. Grooves round the body of the vessel. Same type as R1 and R2 from kiln No. 1, at site "507."

R57. Similar to last. Grey ware, with thin grey slip.

R55 and R56. Rims of coarse, grey ware cooking pots, similar to R10.

The remaining types have already been dealt with.

6. *Stoneyfield Kiln, No. 4.*

R71. Pot with angled shoulder, vertical neck and with a plain rim, bent outwards at right angles to the neck. Brown gritty ware. This type is figured by Mr. Falkner, who states that it was plentiful at the "Mavins" kiln, No. 5. (*Cf. R81.*)

R74 and R76 are allied types, similar also to some (*e.g.*, R86 and R88) figured in connection with kiln No. 5.

All the sherds figured from this kiln consist of brown, or grey-brown "biscuit" ware wasters, apparently incompletely fired and, hence, very friable. Amongst them are the fragments of several pot-lids of the type represented by the two pieces numbered R80.

7. "*Mavins*" Kiln, No. 5.

The pottery here figured (R81-90 and R85A-87A) is a representative selection from the pottery found with this kiln, some of it being at Guildford Museum, and the remainder at Farnham Institute or in private possession.

R81. A wide-mouthed pot, of grey ware, with out-turned rim, somewhat flattened above. The neck is cordoned, and there are broad double cordons round the girth.

As was noted by Mr. Falkner (*S.A.C.*, *op. cit.*), pots of this and allied forms (R82, R84, R85, R86A and R88) formed the greater part of the waste material found associated with this kiln. The material at Guildford contains fragments (mainly wasters) of a large number of vessels of these types. The number of the cordons varies from two to three, while with

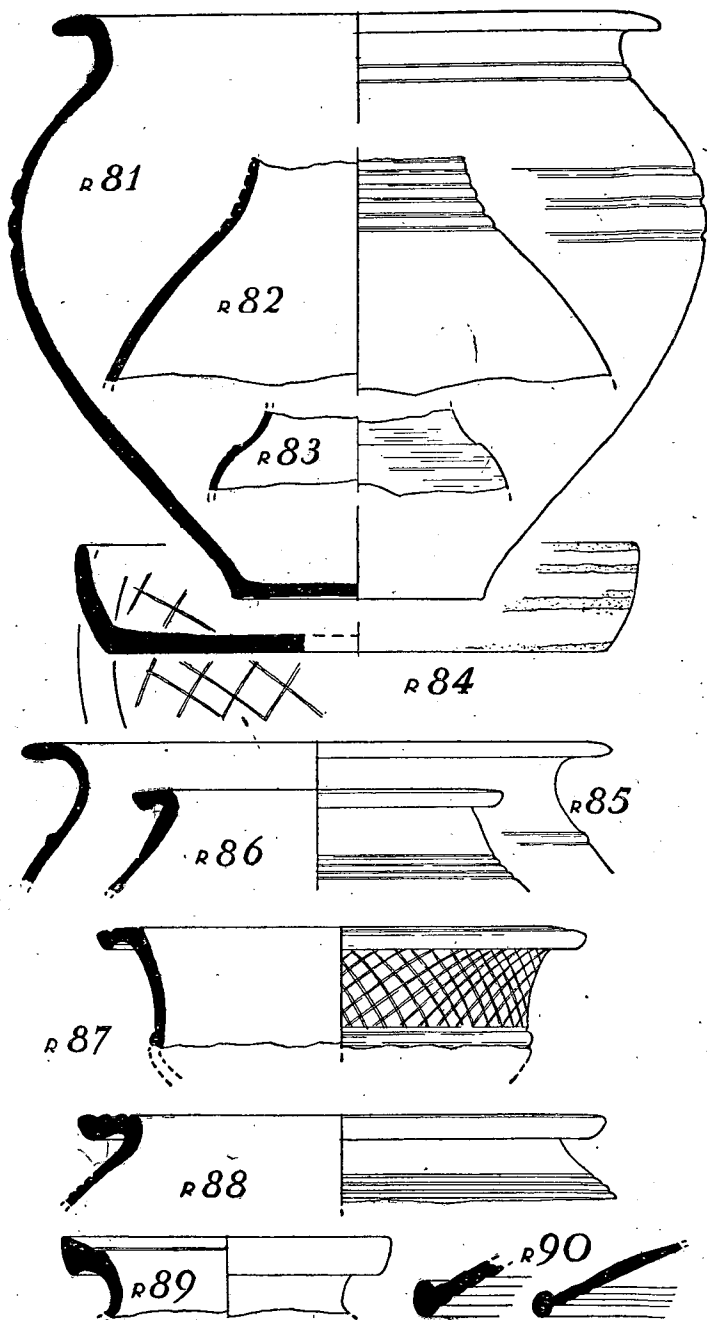


FIG. 104.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 5. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

some of the vessels (as Nos. R86 and R88) a series of grooves takes their place.

Pieces (unpublished) of two or three similar vessels (cordoned and with similar rims) were found associated with mid-second-century ware, at the Roman villa on Ashtead Common. (Cf. also "Pottery from Farley Heath," S.A.C., XLII, p. 74, Fig. 5, for similar rim-types.)

R82. Upper part of a large grey ware flagon, or flask. On the neck, a deep band of cordons. Rim and lower part missing. A partially distorted waster.

R83. Upper part of a small grey ware jar with shouldered neck. A distorted kiln waster.

R84. Black ware bowl with plain, curving rim. Lattice decoration, of scored burnished lines, on the base.

R85 and R86. Two jar-rims, selected from a large number of similar examples from this kiln. Grey ware, of varying colour and texture (due to their being wasters).

R87. Upper part, apparently of a bowl of carinated type. Of brownish-grey ware, it is ornamented with lattice decoration. Pieces of somewhat similar vessels were found at the villa on Ashtead Common (S.A.C., XXXVIII, p. 145). Probably not later than mid-second century.

R88. Rim of a large jar; out-turned, flattened and reeded on top. Neck cordoned. (See note on type R81.)

R89. Jar rim of hard grey ware. Compare with R115 from the "Six Bells" site. Date, probably second century.

R90. Pot-lids, of a type, with beaded edge and fluted inner surface, not likely to be later than the first half of the second century. (Cf. R80 from the Stoneyfield site.)

R87A.¹ Of this unusual type of vessel, only the upper part is preserved. It is formed of brownish-black ware with burnishing on the rim and the two cordons, and with burnished lattice decoration on the intervening zones. The rim is elaborately moulded. This vessel does not appear to have been a cantharus (*i.e.*, a vase-like form with two handles and pedestal base, as, for instance, *Colchester*, Type 261) as there is no indication of any handles having been attached to the surviving half.

¹ The vessels 85A, 86A and 87A are in the collection of Mr. C. Borelli, who has kindly allowed them to be described here.

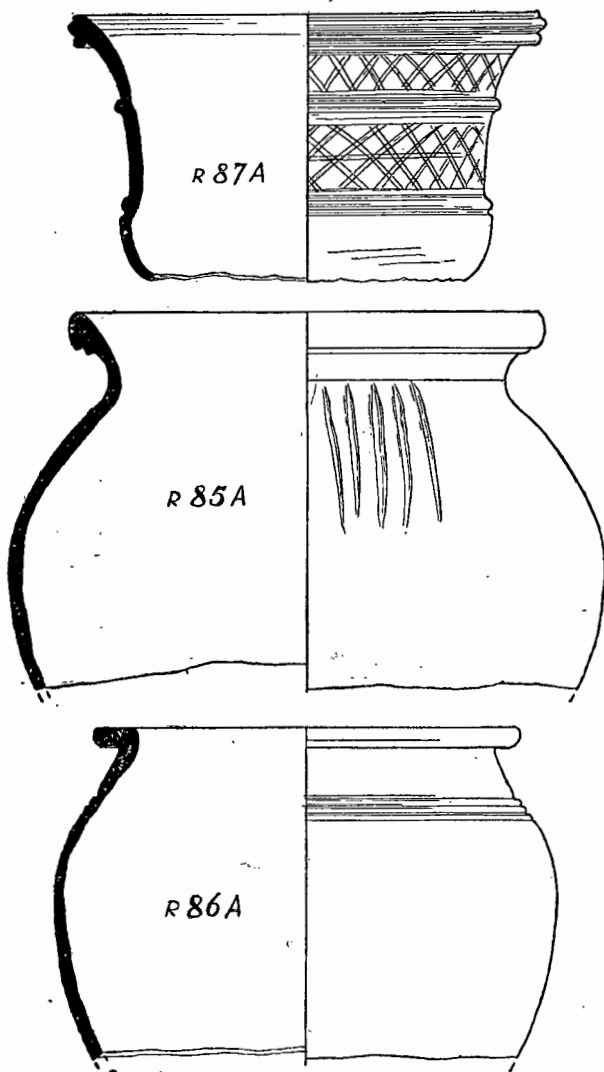


FIG. 105.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 5. (3)

R85A. Large jar, of hard grey ware, with *cavetto* neck and round-moulded rim. The surviving upper part of this vessel bears five roughly incised parallel lines, evidently intended for the numeral "5" and perhaps relating to its contents. These strokes were incised while the clay was still soft, before the vessel was fired.

A date of *c.* A.D. 150–200 seems probable, and this pot may be compared with *Colchester*, Type 240, which is similar, and assigned to this period by May.

R86A. As already described, pots of this type form the greater part of the material from this kiln, and they are not likely to be later than the middle of the second century A.D.

A fragment (not illustrated) of a large jar with a band of combed lattice decoration is among the pieces from this kiln. It is part of a vessel similar to one of the types found in the Snailsynch kiln (Fig. 102, R53A; see also *S.A.C.*, XLIII, p. 118).

The main period of activity in the life of this kiln would seem to have been in the middle and latter half of the second century; possibly it remained in use well into the third century A.D. In any case, this kiln appears to have been working at the same time as Kiln No. 4, and was producing very similar types of pots, dishes and pot-lids.

8. *Overwey Kiln*, No. 7.

R91. Cooking-pot of greyish ware, with ribbed surface, except for neck and rim which are plain. Identical with the waster from Kiln No. 3, which, as mentioned above, is in the British Museum. (*Cf.* identical vessels from Richborough, which are dated fourth century A.D., *Richborough III*, Nos. 336, 337 and 338.)

R92. Similar, but with notching along the upper edge of the rim.

R93 and R94. Vessels similar to the above.

R98. Bowl with edge of rim beaded. A type frequently found with third-century pottery.

R95. Pot rim with cream slip.

R96. Pot rim of dark grey ware with black slip on the lower half of the fragment, and on the upper surface of the rim.

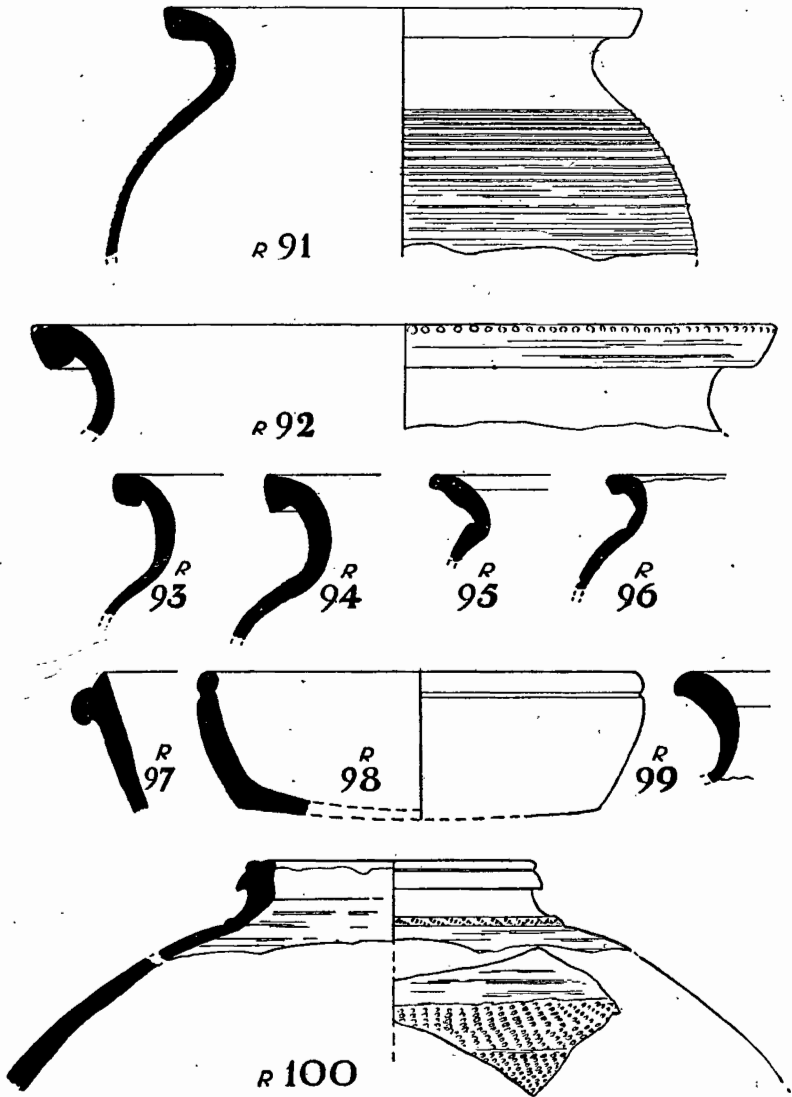


FIG. 106.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 7. (3)

R99. Rim, of type R25, with cream slip extending to inner surface at top of rim.

R100. Part of a large pot of an unusual type, red-buff ware with zones of cream slip, and rows of (comb) impressed dots. Cordoned below rim, the latter being of the "square moulded" class of types R5 and R27. Date, probably third century, as that of the remainder of the material found, so far, at this site.

9. "*Malthouse Farm*" Kiln, Kingsley, Hants, No. 10.

As stated (p. 224), a representative amount of the "wasters" found, by Mr. Rankine, at this site, and which formed a compact layer of considerable thickness, has been selected for description from such of this material as was still in Mr. Rankine's possession. The site has not been fully excavated, so that it is unlikely that the pieces figured here represent all the types manufactured at this kiln. Sufficient has been found, however, to show that it must be contemporary with the Snailslynch Kiln No. 2, since it was producing identical types of pottery, and ones which, like the Snailslynch vessels, are mostly of "slip-coated" fabrics.

The pottery is of a dark grey colour, and the slip (mostly cream-coloured, but occasionally black) is applied to the upper part and rim of the medium-sized pots, and as bands, separated by zones of combed decoration, round the bodies of the large store-jars, pieces of which formed a considerable proportion of the fragments recovered.

As was the case with the material from Kiln No. 2, pots with sharply outbent rims, and flanged dishes (of post-200 A.D. type) preponderate. This pottery is illustrated on Figs. 107 and 108.

R117-120 and R122-126. Medium-sized pots, all with the upper part coated with slip. R117 and R120 have black slip, all the remainder cream-coloured. R118 has, in addition, a band of combed, wavy lines at the junction of the slip-coated and reserved portions of the vessel.

Where preserved, the rims are all of the plain, sharply outbent type. As stated, the clay is of a deep grey colour for all the different types from this site.

The vessels from the Snailslynch kiln on Fig. 101 ("d-k," except "e") are very similar as regards the ware and the slip

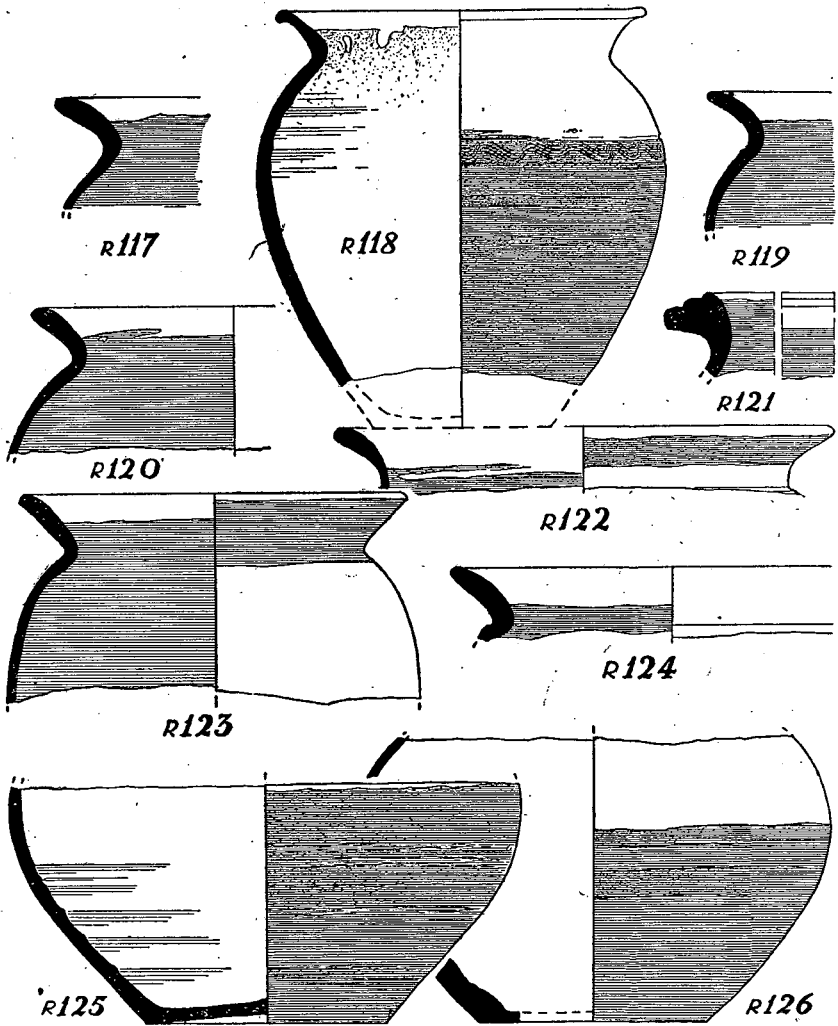


FIG. 107.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 10. (3)

decoration, but differ as regards the form of rim and in having a cordon below the neck. R57, however, is of exactly the same type as some of the Kingsley rims, while R121 from the latter site is identical with the rim of the vessel "h" from Snailsynch.¹

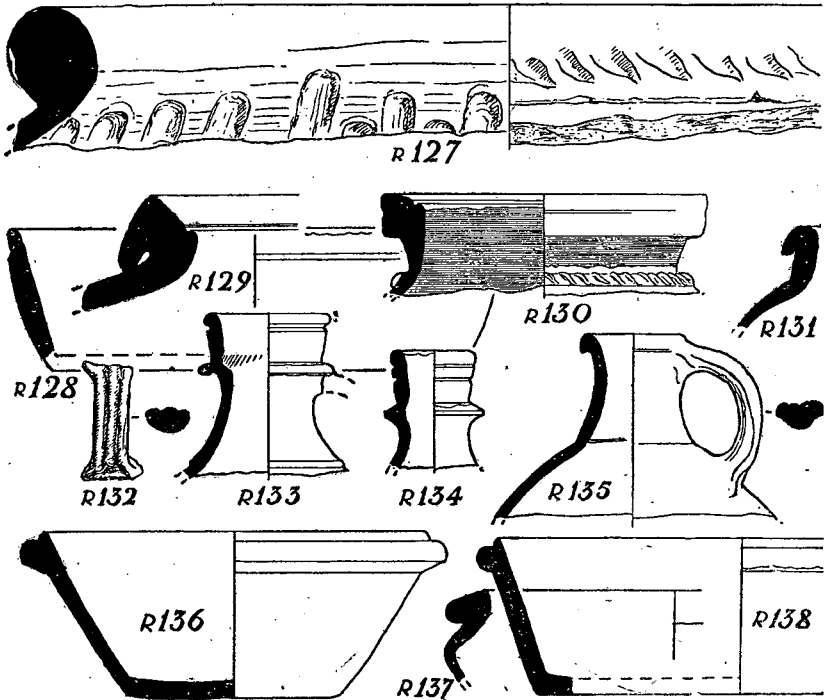


FIG. 108.—POTTERY FROM KILN NO. 10. (½)

R127. Rim of a very large store jar, with rough finger-worked cabling round the outside. Inside, finger imprints

¹ It is now realized that the piece of rim found, deeply embedded in the metalling of Stane Street, at the "Corner House" site at Ewell (S.A.C., XLIV, Fig. 2) is identical with this fragment. (It is there figured, incorrectly, with the reeded upper surface of the rim horizontal.) This confirms a probable post-200 A.D. date for, at any rate, the "re-making" of this section of the road, though there is little doubt that its original construction took place much earlier. Pottery of other of the Farnham types has been found at Ewell, and is to be published.

where the thickness of the clay has been reduced by "clawing out" the clay with the tips of the fingers. (Fragments of a similar vessel, showing identical treatment, have recently been found at Ewell.) Similar rims (now in Winchester Museum) were found by Mr. Heywood Sumner with the debris of the fourth-century New Forest kilns at Ashley Rails.

R129. Rim of large jar. Compare with R53 from Snailslynch.

R130. Jar-rim and neck, with cable-decorated cordon and cream slip. Squarish, grooved rim. This, a late third to fourth-century type, can be compared with R115 (Six Bells Pit) and R100 (Overwey kiln). Several similar examples have been found close to the Roman temple on Farley Heath (S.A.C., XLII, Fig. 5).

R132-135. Flagon necks and handles of grey ware with (for R134 only) remains of cream slip at top. (Cf. *Silchester*, Type 77, p. 121. This is dated A.D. 300-350.)

R128 and R136-138. Dishes and bowls (representative of a large number among the fragments from this site) of typical third- and fourth-century forms. (Cf. the material from Kilns 1, 2, 3 and 7, and from "Six Bells Pit" and "Site 507.")

In conclusion, it will be seen that (except perhaps for Kilns 4 and 5, which seem to have been at work in the second century), all the kilns appear to be of approximately the same date, and that this date is likely to have been the middle and second half of the third century A.D., extending into the fourth century A.D.

There seems to have been a certain amount of late first-early second-century occupation at some of the sites, and to this period the "Fair Field" and "Green Lane" burials can be attributed, those at the Stoneyfield site being, possibly, somewhat earlier.

Evidence of the latest (fourth-century) occupation comes from "Site 507" and the adjoining site, the "Six Bells Pit," in addition to the site of Kiln No. 10, where a few pieces of pottery of this date were recovered from the surface soil.

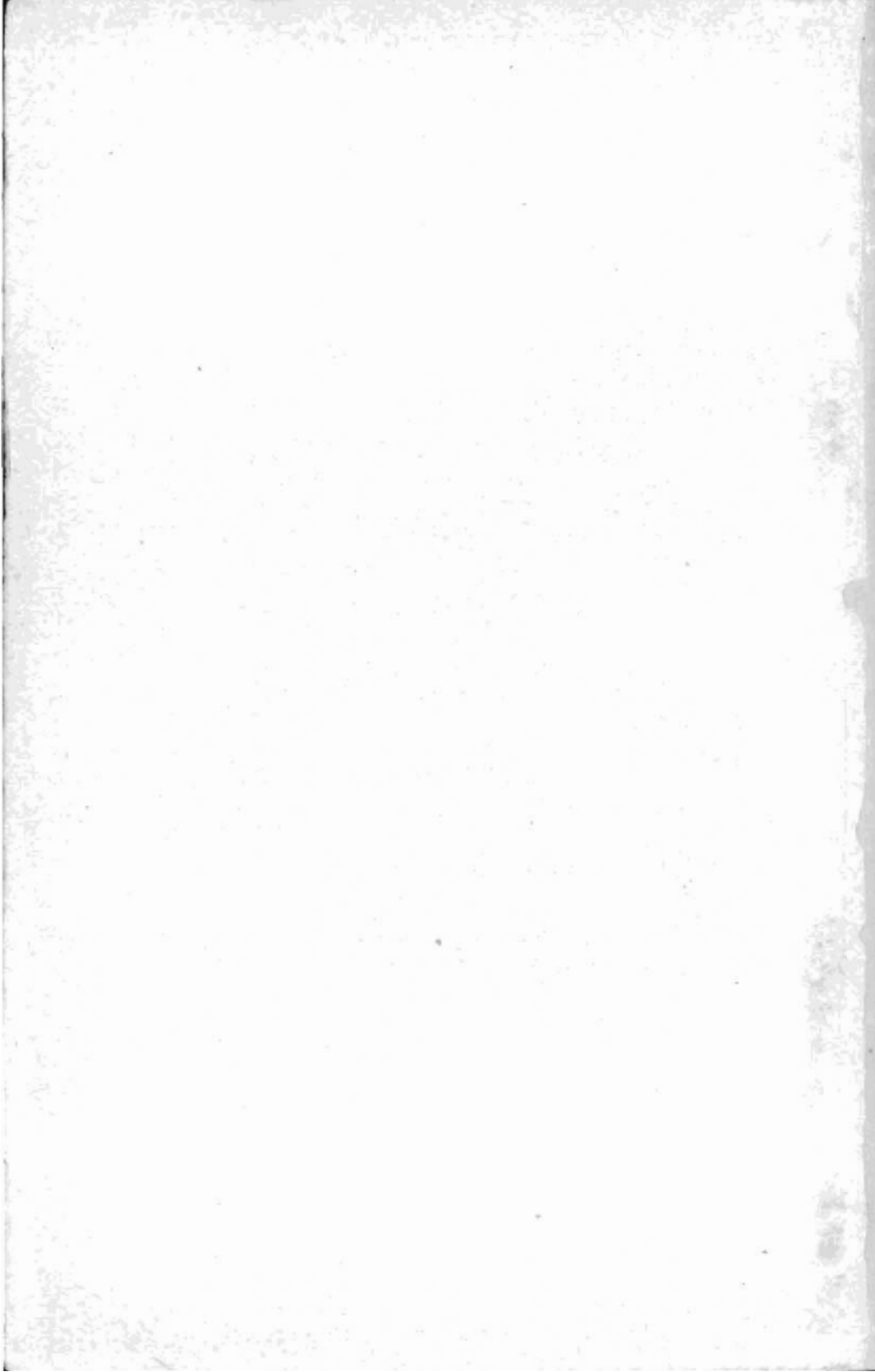
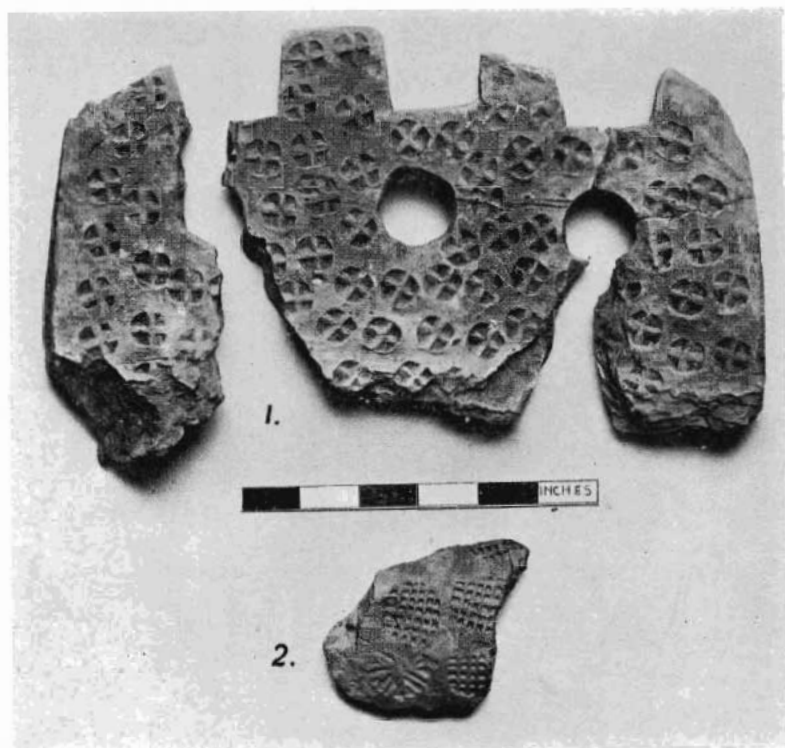


PLATE XXIII



Decorated tile fragments (apparently pieces of "cresting," or ridge tiles), which are likely to be of Late Roman (third or fourth century) date.

1. (Upper part only) from the Roman villa at Titsey.
2. (Lower, curved piece) from Castle Street, Farnham.

Small Finds.

The scarcity of coins or small objects of Roman date from this area is remarkable in view of the amount of the pottery and its distribution. The natural inference is, perhaps, that this community of potters was one of considerable poverty, living in the roughest type of timber huts and without any luxuries introduced from outside. The fact that the only Samian fragments¹ come from the one site ("Six Bells Pit" and "507" adjoining) where there is evidence that there was a substantial house of normal Roman build, may suggest that this was the centre of the industry, in the same way that the buildings on Ashted Common (villa and bath building) formed the centre of an extensive brick-making industry.

Until (and unless) more is learnt about these buildings, it will be impossible to say how far this surmise is correct. Whether a separate bath-house was provided for the workers in this area, as at Ashted, is one of the questions which excavation may still be able to decide.

At present, under this heading, the only three objects which can be recorded here are :

1. *A Coin.*

An "Alexandrian" tetradrachm of Carinus, A.D. 282-83. (B.M. Cat., p. 317, No. 2448.) This was found March, 1926, during the laying of a cable up Gong Hill, on the old Frensham road, south of Farnham. (*S.A.C.*, XXXVII, p. 243.)

2. *An Enamelled-Bronze Brooch.* (Fig. 109.)

This is a stray find, from a site adjoining the Mavins Kiln (No. 5) on the west. It consists of a bronze brooch with traces of enamelling in the rectangular head-plate (yellow is the only colour remaining), and with a head-loop cast solid with the brooch. (A brooch, identical with this one, found at Westbury, Wilts., is figured in *Devizes Museum Catalogue* II, Pl. XXXIV, No. 4.)

It belongs to Group N of Collingwood's classification (*The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, p. 250, Fig. 61, Nos. 28-31),

¹ All of second-century date, they consist of the base of a cup (of form Dragendorff 33) and two pieces of dish-rim (forms 18/31 and 36).

which group is of middle and late second-century date. Describing the brooches of this group, he says:

“Their enamelled patterns are of the poorest, consisting of mere triangles, lozenges or rectangles of inferior enamel.”

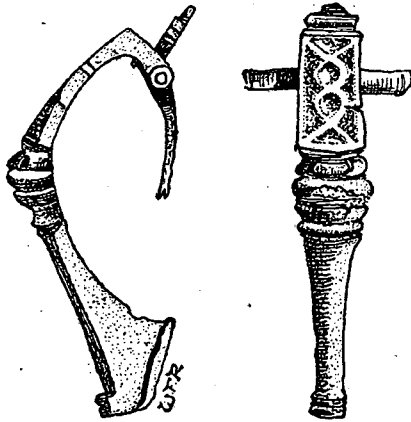


FIG. 109.—ENAMELLED-BRONZE BROOCH. (†)

3. *A Piece of (? Ridge) Tile, with Embossed Ornament.* (Pl. XXIII.)

This was found recently, in the centre of Farnham, during building work at Mr. Bodkin's premises, 76, Castle Street. It is the small fragment, here figured below the fragments of a similarly ornamented tile (now in Guildford Museum) which was found at the Roman villa at Titsey, on the east side of Surrey.

Tentatively (in the absence of any complete examples), it is suggested that both are part of a type of “cresting,” or “ridge” tile, probably for use at no great height, and in some special position where it would be seen (as on top of a shrine, or over a low porch).

The Farnham fragment appears to be a piece of the curved (imbrex) part of the tile, which is missing in the case of the Titsey example, though with the latter one can still see the start of the curve at the base of the cresting.

The decoration, a promiscuous arrangement of impressed rosettes, of two types, is such as is found primarily on decorated

Saxon urns (*cf.* "The Saxon Cemetery at Guildown, Guildford," by A. W. G. Lowther, *S.A.C.*, XXXIX, p. 29, Fig. 9), but which, in simpler form, occurs on late Roman pottery. (*Cf. Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. 56, pp. 113, 114, for a discussion, by G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., of pottery of this type from Bourton-on-the-Water and Silchester.)

The Farnham specimen, a piece from the edge of a curved tile $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, is of hard, brownish-red brick, having every appearance of Roman brick. It is, however, a quite unrelated find, whose date is, at present, entirely conjectural.

2. *The Early Saxon Period.*

(c. 450-600 A.D.)

From one site only in the Farnham district is there any discovery of material of the Pagan Saxon period to be recorded. This discovery, which took place in July, 1924, during gravel-digging, consisted of the finding of several huts, of the "pit" type (as found at Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.¹), of which only one was partially explored and the material from it preserved by Mr. Patterson,² owner of the site.

The site in question (Fig. 110) is close to the heart of present-day Farnham, being in a triangular piece of ground between "Firgrove" and Farnham station. It is about 150 yards from the River Wey, on its south side. The whole of this site has, since the date of the discovery, been denuded of its gravel, thus lowering the level of the surface by an average of as much as 9 or 10 feet. It forms part of the "Lower Terrace" and is, therefore, at a height of about 50 feet above the river and the low-lying ground, subject to flooding, which adjoins it on the north and west. At the same time, it is fairly near to the river itself which, as at so many other Saxon sites (*v. Ord.*

¹ *Ant. Journ.*, XII, No. 3, "Bronze Age Settlements and a Saxon Hut near Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire." Pl. LIII, No. 2, shows this hut in section, as exposed on the face of a gravel pit, in the same manner as the Farnham Hut.

² I am indebted to Mr. Patterson for providing information and allowing the material to be recorded. Also to Mr. Borelli for providing the photograph of this hut (Pl. XXIV, 1), showing it at the time of its discovery.

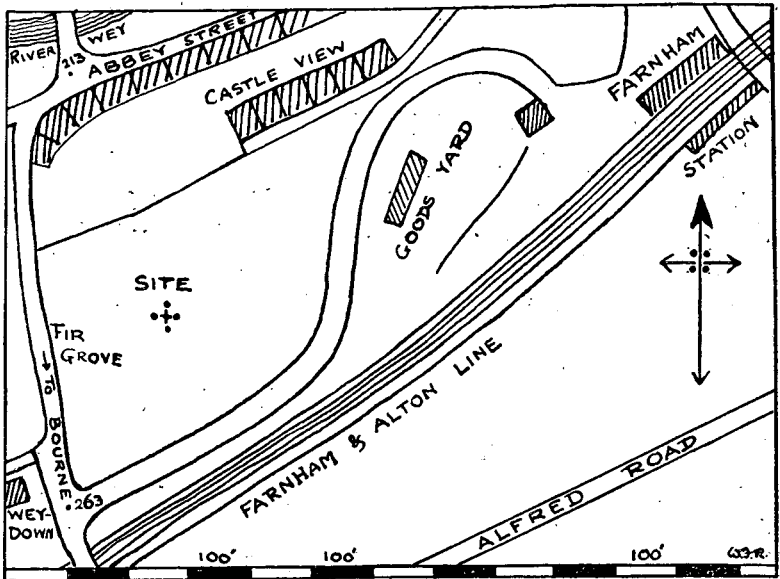


FIG. 110.—MAP OF THE " FIRGROVE PIT " SAXON HUT SITE.

Survey Map, "Dark Age Britain"), seems generally to have influenced the place chosen for settlement, if not in every case providing the actual route along which these settlers came.

Unfortunately no plan showing the disposition of the Farn-

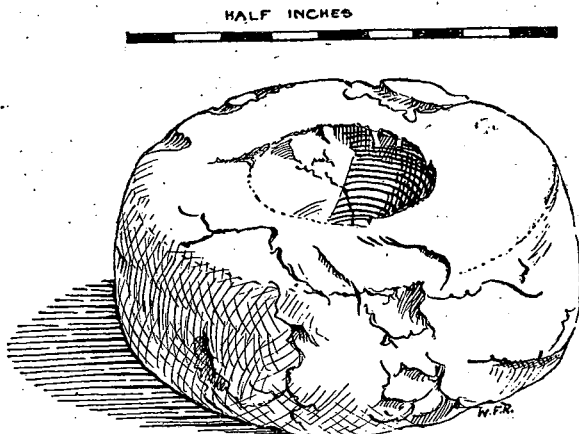
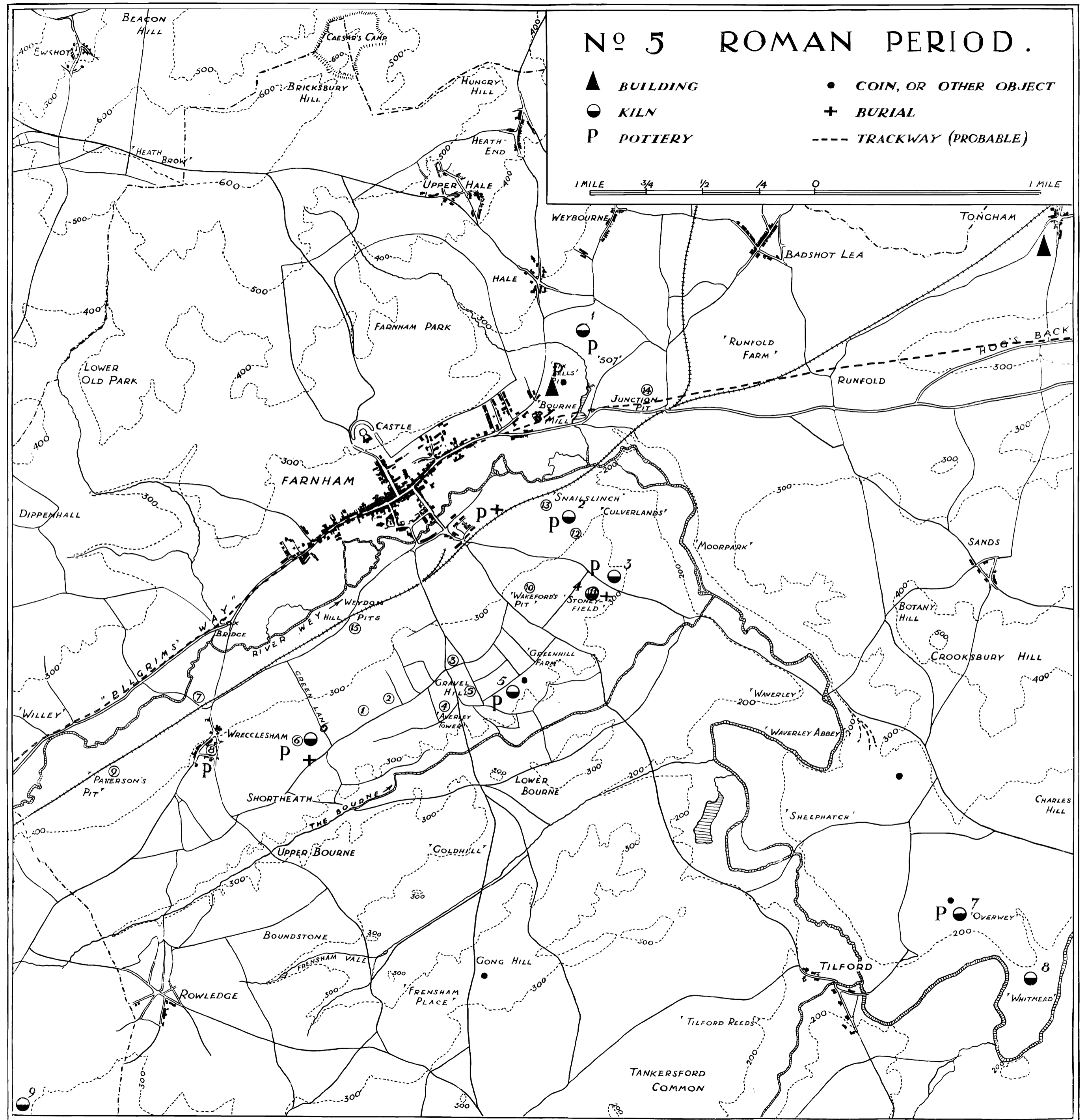
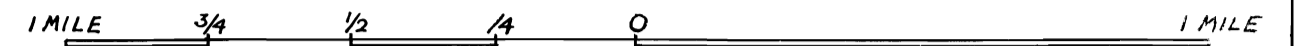
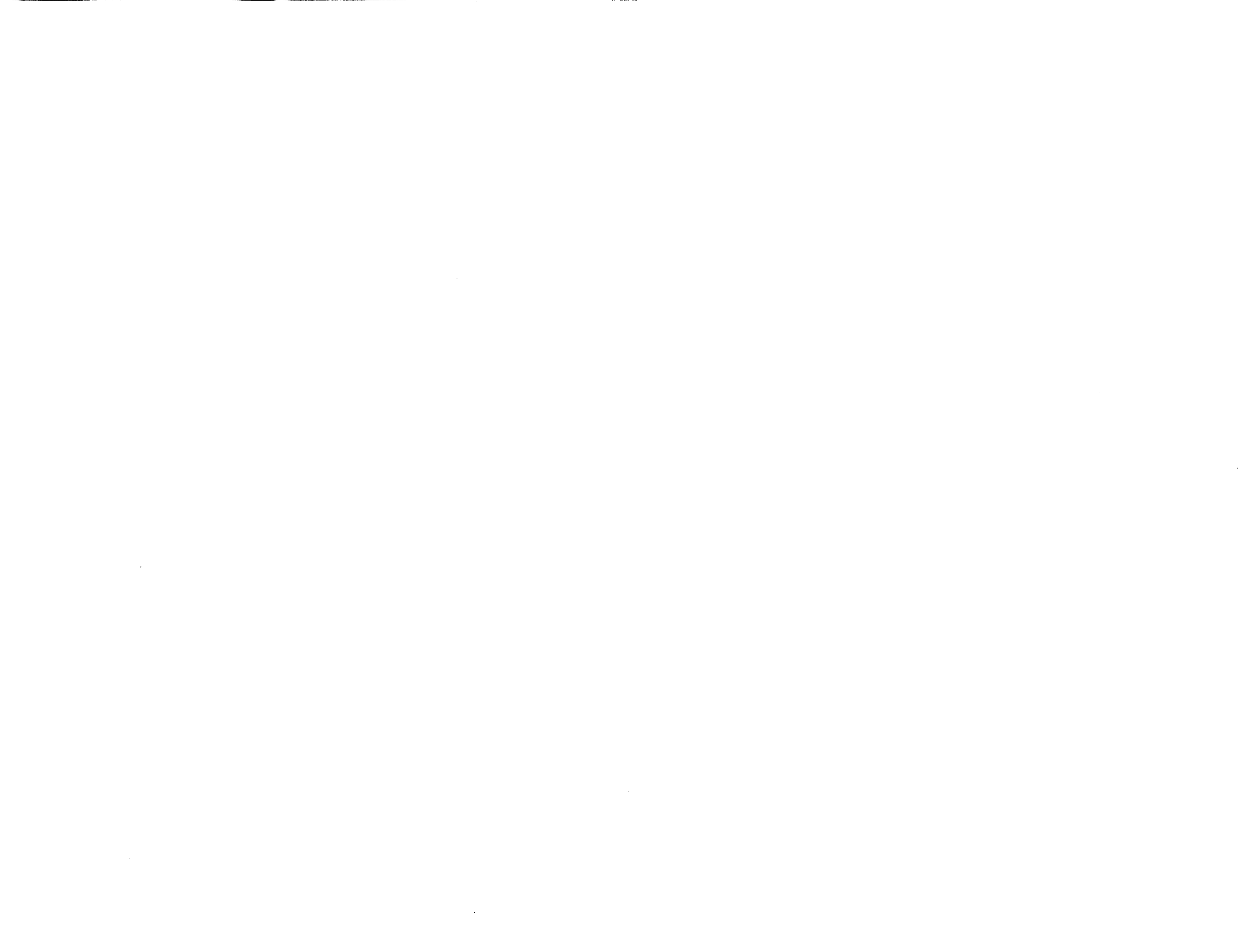


FIG. 111.—LOOM WEIGHT FROM SAXON HUT AT THE FIRGROVE PIT.

Nº 5 ROMAN PERIOD.

- ▲ BUILDING
- COIN, OR OTHER OBJECT
- ⊖ KILN
- + BURIAL
- P POTTERY
- TRACKWAY (PROBABLE)







1. Saxon hut at Firgrove pit, seen, in section, on the face of the gravel pit, and at date of clearance.

(Photo by E. Borelli.)



2. Some of the baked-clay loom-weights found in the above hut.
facing page 256



ham huts was made, or any drawing of the post-holes round the edge of each pit, which (as at Bourton) it is learned¹ were observed when the work was carried out.

A view (Pl. XXIV, 1) of one hut, as revealed when cut into by the side of the gravel pit, shows that it was typical of the whole series. It measured about 12 to 15 feet in width and, at the centre, the floor was at a depth of about 2 feet from the surface. The floor curves up steeply at the sides. Among the filling (apparently consisting mainly of charcoal,

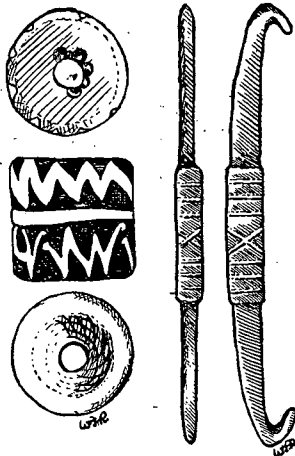


FIG 112.—GLASS BEAD AND A BRONZE CLASP FROM SAXON HUT, FIRGROVE PIT. (†)

bones and, in fact, the occupation refuse normal to these huts) were the following objects which are here described.

1. Several clay loom-weights, of ring-type, but of the variety with somewhat flattened faces. These, Mr. Dunning informs me, appear to be slightly later than the ones of round section.

Fig. 112.

2. Bronze clasp, with simple linear decoration on the flat faces of the thickened central portion. A similar object, from the cemetery at Herpes, Charante, France, is in the British Museum (B.M. Guide, *Anglo-Saxon Ant.*; p. 148, Fig. 196), and though differently ornamented is obviously the same type of object. Closer parallels are, however, probably to be found

¹ From those who saw the site when the gravel pit was being worked.



FIG. 113.—IRON KNIFE FROM SAXON HUT AT FIRGROVE PIT. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

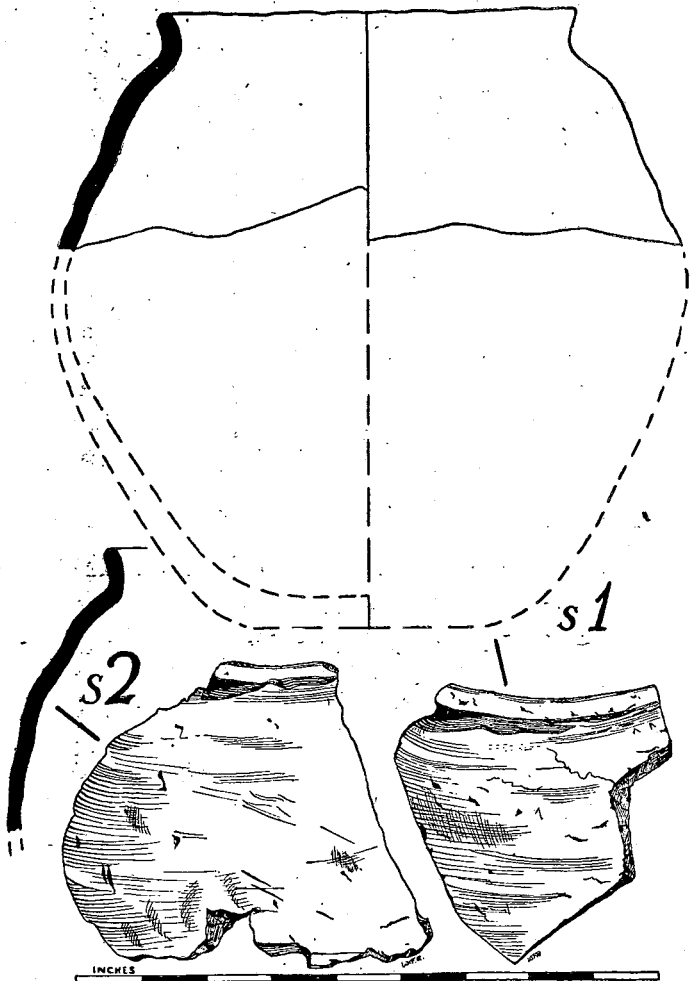
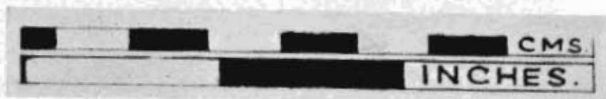


FIG. 114.—SAXON POTTERY FROM HUT AT THE FIRGROVE PIT.



Piece of a Saxon pot with incised decoration, and a loom-weight.
Found together at Farnham. (Exact site unrecorded.)
facing page 258



in this country, among the many minor objects from the different Saxon cemeteries. A similar type of ornamentation (crosses alternating with vertical lines) is to be seen in frequent use on Saxon brooches and other objects.

Fig. 112.

3. Glass bead, of cylindrical type, dark blue, with two yellow zigzag bands separated by a single yellow line.

Fig. 113.

4. Small iron knife-blade, of typical Saxon form with "shoulder" at junction of tang and blade. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Fig. 114.

5 and 6. Two fragments of pottery. Undecorated, hand-made pots, of smooth brown ware; both pieces are from the upper part of vessels of similar type. For a vessel of the same form, see one from the Saxon cemetery at Ewell, now in the London Museum (L.M. Catalogue, No. 6, *London and the Saxons*, p. 134, Fig. 17).

It will be seen that these few objects¹ are of little assistance in suggesting any very close dating of the occupation of the hut. Perhaps "sixth to seventh century A.D." is as close a date as it is possible to arrive at from the rather scanty evidence available.

¹ The piece of pottery with incised decoration and the accompanying loom weight (Pl. XXV) were found together at Farnham, apparently about 30 years ago (information supplied by Mr. Borelli), but the exact site at which they were found is unrecorded. Possibly it was close to the Firgrove site, though, at that time, no gravel digging had taken place there.

APPENDIX

An additional find of Roman (First Century) Pottery.

One further discovery of Roman pottery has (June 1939) just been made in the district, and it is possible to append only a brief account of it in this volume, and full publication will be made elsewhere.

The site is approximately 300 yards north of the Overwey Kiln (No. 7) at Tilford, and the pottery, a group of 20 vessels, was found during the preliminary work for the making of a new estate road.

The pottery is all of the second half of the first century A.D., and consists of vessels of a brownish-grey ware, almost certainly the product of a local kiln (not the Overwey kiln, however, as the associated pottery was all much later, probably third century).

The vessels composing the group are :

8 small dishes ($4\frac{5}{8}$ " diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ " height), similar to the one found in the Fair Field (Fig. 95).

3 flagons, of plain first-century type.

4 small cups ($3\frac{1}{2}$ " diam., $1\frac{3}{4}$ " height), of type May, *Silchester*, Pl. LXXIII, no. 176.

1 dish, of a type recently found in some quantity at Ewell, and which is not later than the second half of the first century.

1 pedestal-footed vessel of type May, *Silchester*, Pl. LXXIII, no. 178.

1 bead-rim jar of Claudian-Flavian type.

2 other vessels (a carinated bowl and a dish, of derived Belgic types).

No calcined bone was associated with any of this pottery, and it is most probably part of a potter's "stock," and likely that there is a kiln close at hand. The pottery was lying in the sand, at a depth of 18 inches from the surface.