

ROMAN GLASS VESSELS

Report by D. B. HARDEN, F.S.A.

1. Rim fragment of pillar-moulded deep bowl, bluish green; fire polished on ribbed portion, remainder ground on wheel; thick ribs. Good metal, free from bubbles. Some iridescence. Diameter *c.* 6 in. Mid first century A.D. K.H.Y. IV.
2. Body fragment of similar bowl to No. 1. K.H.Y. IV.
3. Body fragment of pillar-moulded shallow bowl, bluish green; thin ribs; technique as no. 1. Good metal, free from bubbles. Some iridescence. Second half of first century A.D. K.H.Y. IV.
4. As no. 3. K.H.Y. IV.
5. Rim and neck of small rectangular (?) bottle, bluish green; plain blown; lip folded outwards, upwards and inwards. Mark where handle was attached on neck. Poor metal, bubbly and streaky, iridescent. Height (as extant) $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Second half of first century A.D. K.H.Y. IV.
6. Fragment of rim of small beaker; bluish green; plain blown; rim outspayed, lip folded inward. Some iridescence. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Second half of first century A.D. K.H.Y. VII.
7. Fig. 29.1. Rim fragment of beaker, colourless, blown, exterior finished by cutting and grinding; constricted neck, lip outspayed, edge missing; horizontal

cut groove at lip outside, with faint raised roll below; on shoulder two more grooves with roll between; at bottom edge of fragment, traces of two cut facets. Dull surface, faint iridescence. Strain cracks. Diameter c. 3½ in. Late first or first half of second century A.D. K.H.Y. IV.

8. Fig. 29.2. Rim fragment of shallow bowl, colourless, blown, exterior finished by cutting and grinding; flaring sides, slightly concave, lip rounded in flame. Horizontal cut groove at lip outside and another ¼ in. below; below again, band of vertical broad grooves with narrow grooves ending in Y-shaped heads between. Dull surface, iridescent and some strain cracks. Diameter c. 5 in. Late first or first half of second century A.D. K.H.Y. VII.
9. Fig. 29.3. Rim and side fragment of shallow bowl, colourless, plain blown; lip slightly outsplayed, knocked off and ground smooth; carinated sides, rounded base. Horizontal cut groove just below lip outside; conventional spray pattern in band at carination flanked by wheel incisions above and four grooves below, the latter enclosing a central cut design of which only traces remain. Iridescent and slightly dulled, some strain cracks. Diameter c. 8½ in. First half of second century A.D. K.H.Y. VII.

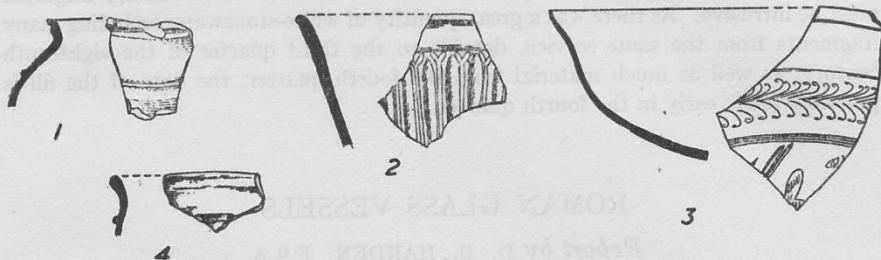


Fig. 29.—ROMAN GLASS (1)

10. Fig. 29.4. Rim fragment of beaker, colourless, plain blown; outsplayed, lip thickened in flame. Horizontal applied thread on exterior ½ in. below lip. Dull surface, faint iridescence. Diameter 3½ in. Second century A.D. K.H.Y. VII.

These ten fragments form an interesting group very typical of the more prosperous sites, both civil and military, of the later first and early second centuries A.D. in the west.

Of the six bluish-green pieces, the pillar-moulded bowls nos. 1-4 are a well-known "type-fossil" of the Claudian and Flavian periods in Britain (*Camulodunum*, p. 301); the bottle-neck, no. 5, is also a normal type and parallels are frequent; the other bluish-green fragment, no. 6, probably comes from a bag-shaped beaker, but is somewhat misshapen.

The remaining four pieces, all of fine colourless metal, are very representative examples of the best glass of their period. The first three were certainly made in Alexandrian glass-houses, the fourth was perhaps also made there, but it is more probably of western (Rhineland) fabrication. No. 7 is a rare shape in glass, the only parallel I know being one in University College, London, from Hawara (Harden, *Roman Glass from Karanis*, p. 100), but it is well known in the contemporary Samian

form 67; as it had facet decoration lower down the body it is exactly parallel to (and presumably one of the prototypes of) the Samian jars with decoration imitating cut glass-ware. No. 8 with its flaring, slightly concave sides is again an infrequent shape of which I cannot cite an exact parallel, but the metal and decoration is exactly similar to Karanis, nos. 180 and 181 (Harden, *op. cit.*, p. 86, pl. XIII). No. 9 is a much more common form which occurred frequently (though always in fragmentary specimens) at Karanis in both shallow and deep bowls (Harden, *op. cit.*, pp. 67 ff., 101 ff., nos. 205 ff., 311 ff., pls. XIII-XIV). A good, almost complete example from Cologne is illustrated in Loeschcke, *Niessen Cat.*, pl. XXVIII, no. 342.

I know of no exact parallel for the conventional spray design on the present piece, but the general plan of the decoration, a central medallion bounded by horizontal cut grooves and a frieze design, is normal enough. No. 10 is of a shape common enough in Egypt (Harden, *op. cit.*, pp. 133 f., 143 f., nos. 365 ff.), but is even more frequent in the west, where it is one of the most typical shapes of glass on sites of the second century A.D.

OBJECTS FROM ROMAN LEVELS AND OBJECTS OF ROMAN TYPE FROM LATER DEPOSITS

Fig. 30

Figurine, objects of metal, beads

1. Female figurine in pipe-clay. The front and back of the figure were cast in separate moulds, and only the upper part of the head of the front survives, leaving the flat interior surface of the back section visible. The hair is curled up into a bandeau round the face and sides of the head, and into a bun on the nape of the neck; two tresses from the side hang down on to the shoulders. The strands of the hair are indicated by incisions; from the slightly pitted edges these would appear to have been made after the figure was cast, but before the two halves were joined, since they disappear in the smoothing-over of the junction of the two halves. A central incision to indicate the parting runs from the forehead to the back of the head and is carelessly carried over the bun. From K.H.Y. VI, with pottery to the early fourth century. The hair-style is similar to that of a bronze statuette from *Verulamium*, fig. 46.54, probably second century.
2. Bronze spoon of the *ligula* type. At one end is a club-shaped probe; at the other there was probably a long narrow bowl, but this is broken. From K.H.Y. III, with Hadrianic pottery. Cf. *Wroxeter* 1923-27, p. 50, A.171, which is similarly bent; the Wroxeter examples occur in the lowest levels, and also in the top soil, so the type presumably has a long range.
3. Bronze spoon of same type. Both scoop and shaft are broken. From K.H.Y. VII, with Roman pottery to the fourth century, and some medieval sherds.

Bronze toilet implement, not illustrated. From Ingledew and Davenport's site, level II, some fragments of a bronze chatelaine, including a nail-cleaner.

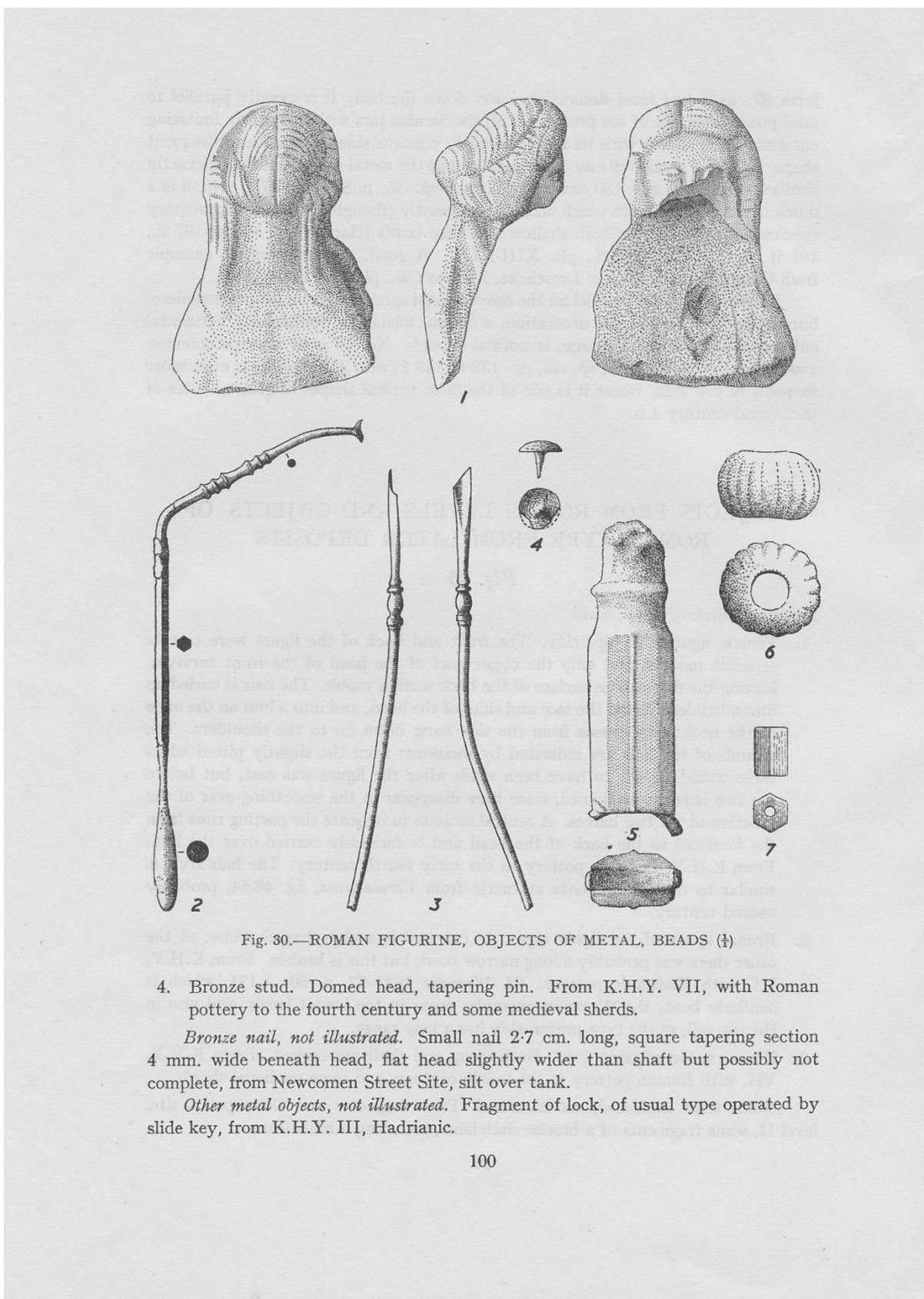


Fig. 30.—ROMAN FIGURINE, OBJECTS OF METAL, BEADS (1/2)

4. Bronze stud. Domed head, tapering pin. From K.H.Y. VII, with Roman pottery to the fourth century and some medieval sherds.

Bronze nail, not illustrated. Small nail 2.7 cm. long, square tapering section 4 mm. wide beneath head, flat head slightly wider than shaft but possibly not complete, from Newcomen Street Site, silt over tank.

Other metal objects, not illustrated. Fragment of lock, of usual type operated by slide key, from K.H.Y. III, Hadrianic.

5. Knife handle of bone, with part of the much corroded iron blade. The handle has a raised rib on each face. The core of the handle was hollowed out, and an iron tang runs from the blade through it. The butt end of the handle is broken at a point where this tang divides into two, as if to form a ring. It is difficult, however, to see how it can have terminated in a ring as, for instance, *Newstead*, pl. LX, 6, or *Guildhall Catalogue*, pl. XVII, 7, since the handle is hollow, not in two riveted plates as in these examples, and it would thus have been impossible to insert the tang through the handle. Moreover, it would make the handle very improbably short. From K.H.Y. V, with Antonine pottery.

Iron knife, not illustrated. Blade of iron knife, much corroded, max. preserved dimensions length 14.6 cm., width at hilt end 2.8 cm., from Newcomen Street Site, fill of Ditch B.

Iron nails, not illustrated. Stud with flat head, tapering shaft 1.3 cm. long, from Newcomen Street Site, silt over tank; nail with flat head, shaft tapering, four sided, max. preserved length 4.8 cm.; similar nail, max. preserved length 5.5 cm.; both from Newcomen Street Site, Lower Black level; similar nail, max. preserved length 5.7 cm., from Newcomen Street Site, silt over tank; similar nail, max. preserved length 8 cm., from Newcomen Street Site, fill of Ditch B. The types are similar to those illustrated from Caerleon, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, LXXXVII, fig. 30, top row, ranging from c. A.D. 75-300.

6. Melon bead of blue-green frit. From Ingledew and Davenport's premises, in Pit 1, medieval.
7. Hexagonal bead of semi-translucent dark-green glass. From Newcomen Street Site, Lower Black level, with pottery to the fourth century. Cf. *Richborough IV*, Pl. LV, 244, inner stone fort ditch, fourth century; *Verulamium*, fig. 47.67b, where it comes from a necklace in a burial, probably fourth century, together with beads of types listed below, which were in the immediately underlying fill. The Southwark beads may also represent a fourth-century necklace.

Other beads, not illustrated. Small spherical bead of dark blue glass, diam. 4 mm., thickness 3 mm.

Cylindrical bead of opaque light green glass, diam. 3.5 mm., length 6 mm.; four-sided bead of dark blue glass, width 3 mm.; length 4.5 mm.; all from Newcomen Street Site, from silt over tank, fourth century.

Other glass objects, not illustrated. Glass tessera, dark blue glass, roughly cut cube, approximately 7 mm. in each dimension, from Newcomen Street Site, from silt over tank, fourth century; irregular fragments of possibly similar tesserae came from the Mermaid Court site, upper black level, mixed Roman and sixteenth-century fill.

Fig. 31

Objects of bone

1. Bone pin. Smooth round shaft. Point rather oblique, possibly re-sharpened after breaking. Butt bevelled to point. From K.H.Y. VI, with pottery to early fourth century and coins to late fourth century. One other similar pin, from K.H.Y. VII, to fourth century. Cf. *J.W.*, Type B, fig. 90.6, late Antonine to fourth century.

2. Bone pin, rounded knob head. From Mermaid Court, upper black level, mainly sixteenth-century material, but including some Roman pottery and coins of all periods. Cf. *J.W.*, Type C.2, fig. 90.8, A.D. 200 to early fourth century.

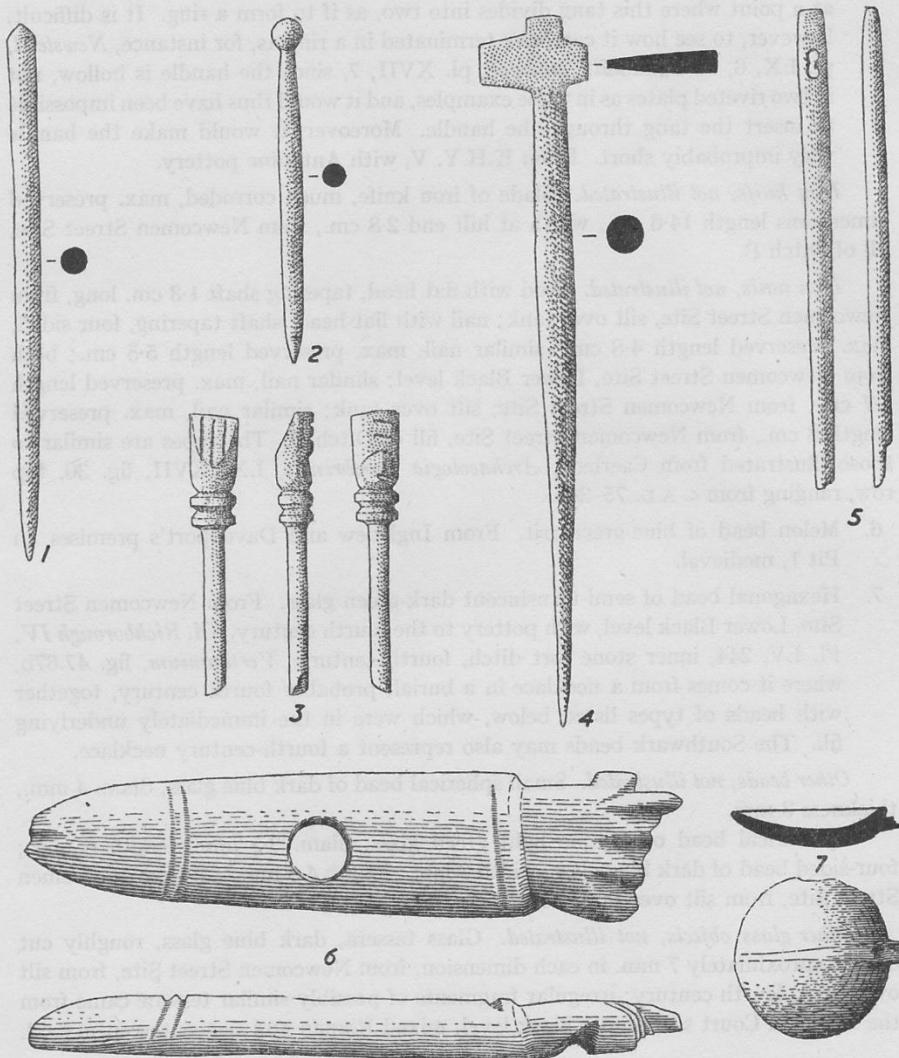


Fig. 31.—ROMAN OBJECTS OF BONE (1)

3. Head of bone pin. Decoration of rather rough and irregular incised lines. From K.H.Y. IV, with pottery from Flavian to early Antonine periods. The shape of the head is close to *Richborough* II, Pl. XIX. 22, from top soil, and the rough incisions are therefore probably intended to represent a human face as in the *Richborough* example.

4. Bone pin with axe-head terminal. The shaft was rather roughly shaped by shaving, and then given a high polish which does not extend to the terminal. From Newcomen Street Site, tank fill, with fourth century material. Cf. *Verulamium Theatre*, fig. 12.20, later fourth century.
5. Bone needle. Double eye, made with two intersecting borings. From K.H.Y. V, Antonine. Cf. *J.W.*, Type D, fig. 91.6, first half third century.
6. Bone phallic ornament, with phallus at one end and clenched hand at the other, probably an apotropaic charm. The hand is clenched, and the thumb protrudes between the first and second fingers. The top (back of hand) of the object is smoothed; the lower side is flat and only roughly finished, and the grooves towards either end are not continued round that side. It was therefore presumably attached to something by a peg through the central hole, so that the lower side was not visible. From 199 Borough High Street, from a low level at east end of site, with mid first-century pottery. For an almost exactly similar object, in bronze, cf. *Wroxeter I*, Pl. X, 7; four nearly similar bone objects from Verulamium, Pl. LXIII A, are pierced laterally through the wrist, and were apparently worn threaded on a thong or tape in association with four bronze attachments and bronze ornaments found with them. In all these objects, the position of thumb and fingers is similar, and was presumably of apotropaic significance.
7. Bowl of bone spoon. The line of the handle is carried across the underside of the bowl as a very slightly raised rib. From Newcomen Street Site, Ditch B, with third-century material. For shape of spoon, cf. *J.W.*, fig. 92.6, late first century.

Fig. 32

Objects of shale

1. Portion of shale plate or bowl. Lathe turned to fine finish. From K.H.Y. VII, with Roman pottery to fourth century and some medieval sherds.
2. Shale bracelet. Exterior surface rounded, interior asymmetrically bevelled. From Newcomen Street Site, Ditch B, with third-century material.
3. Shale bracelet. Finely made and smoothed. From Newcomen Street Site, Tank Fill, with fourth-century material. Plain shale bracelets similar to Nos. 2 and 3 ranged at *J.W.* (p. 271) from late Antonine to fourth-century levels.

Other shale bracelets, not illustrated. Fragment, smooth oval 9 mm. by 6 mm. in section, inner diameter 5.9 cm.; small fragment, flat externally with groove at each edge, slightly bevelled internally, width 8.5 mm., greatest thickness 3.5 mm., diameter not ascertainable; both from Newcomen Street Site, silt over tank; small fragment, circular section, diam. 9 mm. in section, diam. of bracelet not ascertainable, from K.H.Y. VI, fourth century.

Fig. 33

Metal objects of uncertain date

1. Bronze head and bust of male figure. The back of the bust is flat, with a broken tang for attachment. From K.H.Y. in a level immediately below the modern floor make-up; from technique and preservation it could well be Roman.

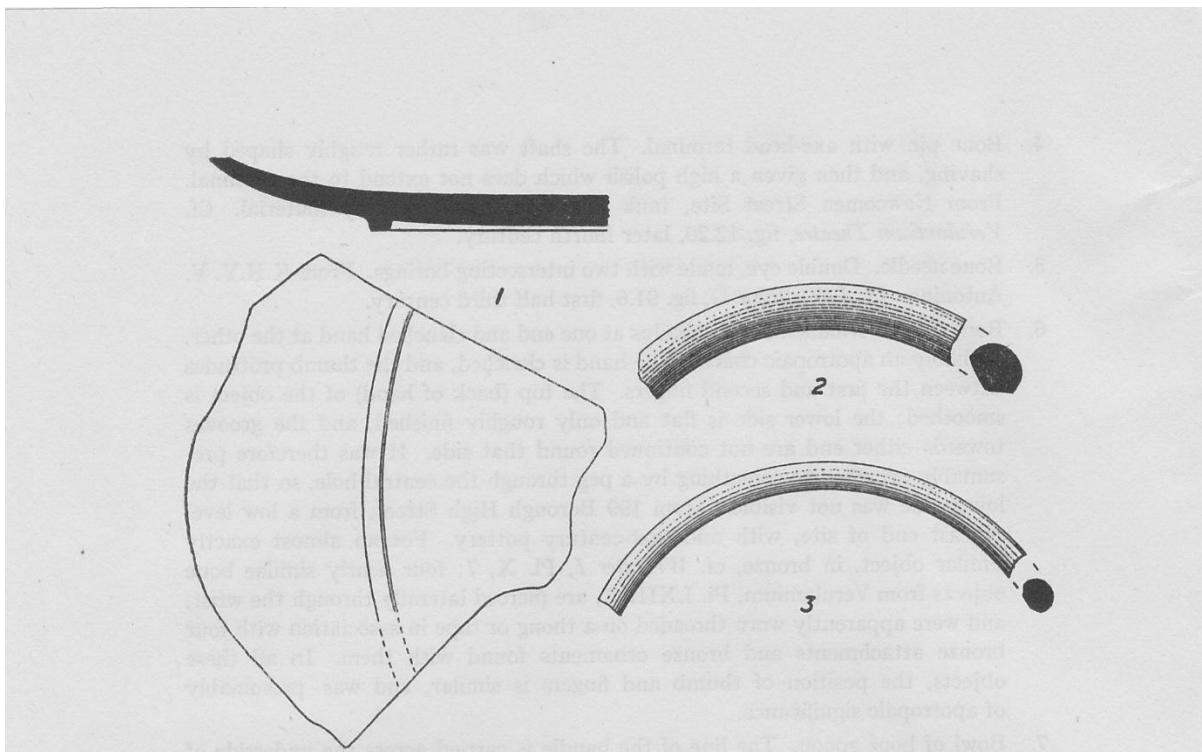


Fig. 32.—ROMAN OBJECTS OF SHALE (1)



Fig. 33.—METAL OBJECTS OF UNCERTAIN DATE (1)

2. Bronze bag-shaped object, with originally two small hooks for suspension or attachment. From K.H.Y. VIII; from the patina of the surface it could be Roman.
3. Linch-pin of lead. From Newcomen Street Site, level sealing tank, with Roman pottery to fourth century A.D.

OBJECTS OF TUDOR AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DATE

Fig. 34

Tudor and later combs

1. Bone comb, with coarse teeth on one side and fine on the other; the cuts by which the coarse teeth were made are somewhat oblique, those for the fine teeth more nearly at right angles; none of the teeth are preserved intact, but the probable length is about 4·5 cm. From K.H.Y. VIIIb, sixteenth century.

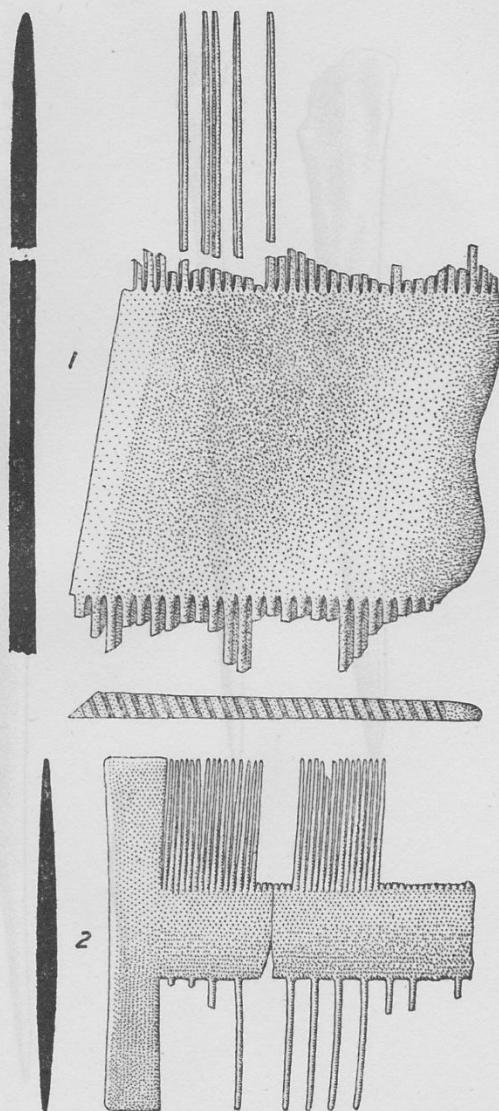


Fig. 34.—TUDOR AND LATER COMBS (1)

2. Bone comb, with fine teeth one side and widely spaced coarse teeth the other; the width of the comb is preserved but not the length. From Newcomen Street site, pits cut into upper black level, with objects to mid-eighteenth century.

This type of double-sided comb is found in Roman and Saxon times (cf. *J.W.*, fig. 92.3, with Roman references, and Whitby, *Archaeologia*, LXXXIX). For medieval examples, see *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, Pl. LXXXVIII, 1, and for a sixteenth-century one of wood, see *Guildhall Catalogue*, Pl. XVII, 7.



Fig. 35.—TUDOR AND LATER PINS AND NEEDLES (1)

Fig. 35

Tudor and later pins and needles

1. Bone pin. Head square-cut, with slightly bevelled edges. Shaft roughly shaved to a rounded section and then polished. From K.H.Y. VIII, sixteenth century.
2. Bone pin, roughly made from splinter of bone, probably of a bird. The point has been slightly polished after shaving. From K.H.Y. VIII, sixteenth century.
3. Bone needle, roughly made from splinter of bone. Shaped by being shaved laterally and then polished. The shaft is nowhere truly circular in section. From K.H.Y. VIII, sixteenth century.
4. Bronze pin. Knob head and fine wire shaft. From Newcomen Street Site, Cellar Fill. A considerable number of these pins were found in the seventeenth century levels.

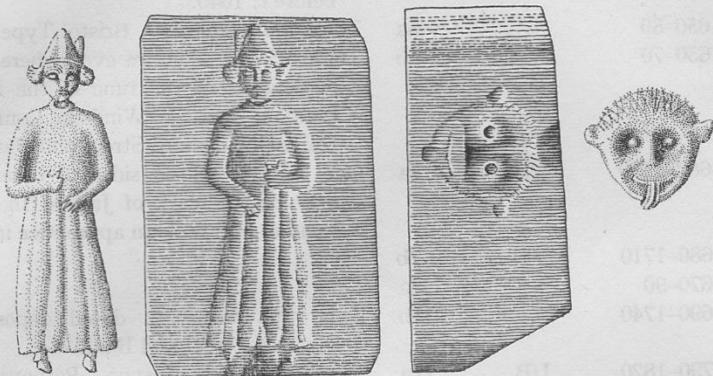


Fig. 36.—MEDIEVAL STONE MOULD (1)

Fig. 36

Medieval stone mould

Stone mould for casting leaden hat-badges. On the base is the standing figure of a man, and on one of the narrow sides a grotesque mask. The badge to be cast from the mould was probably a secular hat-badge of a type fashionable in the second half of the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries, probably inspired by pilgrim signs. The costume of the figure suggests a date of c. A.D. 1470. This example lacks the dowels which are usually provided for securing the counter-mould, engraved for the pin and clasp which were invariably cast in one piece with the badge or brooch; the two portions must have been held together by tongs during the casting process. The grotesque mask resembles a badge (No. 8884) in the Guildhall Museum, except that the latter has a surrounding frame with projecting knobs. It is quite usual for alternative designs to be cut on a second surface of the mould.¹ From K.H.Y. VIII, sixteenth century.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. B. W. Spencer, Assistant Keeper at the London Museum, for reporting on this object.

TOBACCO PIPES

By ADRIAN OSWALD, F.S.A.

NEWCOMEN STREET SITE

From fill of cellar:

Nos.	Date	Marks	Type ¹	Remarks
1.	1600-1630	—	3b	Small globular flared bowl.
3.	1630-50	P.C.	4a	This mark occurs on 3 examples at Guildhall and 3 at the B.M. (1 from Moorfields). A London maker as yet untraced.
1.	1630-50	—	4b	Paralleled by examples from the City Ditch at Cripplegate. Buildings filled before c. 1640.
4.	1650-80	—	5a	These are primarily a Bristol Type.
21.	1650-70	—	6b	These with a spur are everywhere found in deposits of the time of the Fire in London, e.g. at Windsor Court, All Hallows, Lombard Street and Bankside.
6.	1680-1710	I/H	7a	One marked IH on sides of base. This may be the mark of James Higgins of London who took an apprentice in 1714.
1.	1680-1710	—	7b	
1.	1670-90	—	8a	
11.	1690-1740	—	10b	This type occurs in dated deposits at Gresham Street and Bankside.
65.	1790-1820	I/B	11a	Marks on sides of spur. Perhaps John Bishop of Smithfield working 1817-23 or John Birch of Whitechapel, 1823. 3 examples.
		R/B		1 example. Maker untraced Stepney.
		W/D		1 example, William Ditchman (?) working 1823.
		W/C		1 example, William Cope (?) of Woolwich working 1817.
		W/G		1 example, probably William Grenland of Smithfield working 1795-1817.
		I/H		1 example, possibly John Hurst of Cow Cross working 1817-23.
		I/I		52 examples. Probably John Jewester of Kent Street near Borough, working between 1805 and 1820.
		G/S		3 examples. Untraced.
		T/S		1 example. Probably Thomas Scourfield of Whitechapel working 1800-1820.

¹ The typology is that published in *Archaeological News Letter*, Vol. V, No. 12.

	I/W		1 example. Probably James Woodroffe of Old Street, St. Luke's, working 1795-1823.
5. 1780-1820	H/H	11b	Marks on sides of spur. Decorated with Prince of Wales Feathers. Maker untraced. 1 example.
	W/T		1 example. Untraced.
	Rosette/B		1 example. Untraced.

The emphasis of the collection is on the years 1790-1820. These dates depend on the identification of marks with makers based on those mentioned in directories. Many of these makers may have been working for some years before an entry is recorded in a directory, so that the earlier date may be more correct in view of the evidence of the earthenware, stoneware and porcelain.¹

From M. II

3. 1690-1740		10b
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From M. IV

Group 1

2. 1640-60	—	4a	
4. 1650-70	—	6b	These are a very mixed bag with no helpful features for dating.
2. 1620-40	—	6a	
21. 1680-1710	—	7a	
2. 1690-1740	—	10b	
1. 1760-1800	W/C	10c	Untraced.

From M. IV

Group 2

5. 1660-80		6b	I suggest these represent a post-Fire period ending about 1700. Cp. pits at Gresham Street.
1. 1680-1710		7a	
1. 1690-1740		10b	

From M. IV

Group 3

1. 1600-30		1	This collection, I think, just antedates the Fire. Cp. All Hallows, Lombard Street.
15. 1650-70		6b	

Group 4

A mixed lot ranging in date from 1640-1700.

¹ See p. 95 ff., above.

<i>Group 5</i>	Five pipes with the incidence on the immediate pre-fire period. One very early, 1590-1620.
<i>Group 6</i>	One pipe (6a) 1630-50.
<i>Group 7</i>	Four pipes 1640-60 (3 of 6b, 1 of 4b).
<i>Group 8</i>	
1. 1620-40	4b A very similar collection to the All Hallows, Lombard Street, Collection,
1. 1640-60	4a which represents destruction in the Fire,
2. 1630-50	6a so also at Windsor Court.
12. 1650-70	6b
<i>Group 9</i>	Five pipes (6b) 1650-70. Fire period.
<i>From M. VI</i>	
1. 1650-70	6b
7. 1680-1710	7a The effective date range here is probably
16. 1690-	10b 1680-1700 as given by the Gresham Street pits.

199 BOROUGH HIGH STREET

Level immediately below modern basement floor

1. 1650-70	6b	These three are all probably post-Fire
1. 1660-80	6c	with a terminal date of c. 1690.
1. 1670-90	8a	
1. 1820-40	11a	I suggest this is a stray. It is a pipe by Thomas Balme of Mile End, working c. 1820-40. W. Boorman appears to have been a general grocer, etc., in Portman Square over the same period.
W. Boorman on bowl		

COINS

Report by B. W. PEARCE, F.S.A.

KING'S HEAD YARD

Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61), M. & S. 703.

Indeterminate *As*, first or second century.

Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-35), M. & S. 202.

Gallienus (A.D. 253-68).

Salonina, M. & S. (Gallienus, sole reign) 16.

Claudius II (A.D. 268-70), M. & S. 89; 261-2 (3, and 4th probable).

Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3), cf. M. & S. 86 ff.

Carausius (A.D. 287-93), Rev. PAX AVG. P. 1, with br. and vert. sc.

Indeterminate, third century radiates (2).

Constantine I (A.D. 307-37), Cohen 536. Urbs Roma (2).

Crispus (d. A.D. 326), BEATA TRANQVILLITAS type, Mint Mark PLG.

Possibly House of Constantine. FEL. TEMP. REP. legionary type.

Valens (A.D. 364-78), Cohen 47.

Probably House of Theodosius, VICTORIA AUGGG. 1 victory type.

Indeterminate minims: 7 mm., cut from larger coin, 7½ mm., 11 mm.

INGLEDEW AND DAVENPORT'S PREMISES

Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), M. & S. 528b. 527. 479. 740.

Indeterminate. 26½ mm. Might be first century.

Jetton. French. AVE MARIA GRACI PL. Three fleur-de-lys.

Greek Cross, arms terminated by f.d.l.

199 BOROUGH HIGH STREET

Hadrian (A.D. 117-38), M. & S. 797 (?)

As, indeterminate, 20½ mm. and 23 mm., Minerva (?)

Gratian (A.D. 367-83), Cohen 13.

NEWCOMEN STREET SITE

As, indeterminate. Claudius or Nero (?)

As, probably Vespasian. 26 mm.

Sestertius, Hadrian (?) 32½ mm.

Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211). Hybrid.

Obv. SEVERVS PIUS AVG. Bust of Septimius, r.

Rev. VENVS VICTIX of *Plautilla*, cf. M. & S. (Caracalla) 369, Pl. XIII, 14. V.

bare to waist, st. l. holding apple and palm, resting l. elbow on shield, at her feet, Cupid.

Claudius II (A.D. 268-70), M. & S. 168 (2), *ibid.* 261. Indeterminate, possible cf. M. & S. 268-91.

Probably Tetricus II (A.D. 270-3), M. & S. 270-4.

Allectus (A.D. 293-7), M. & S. 22, Mint Mark $\frac{S|A}{MSL}$

Indeterminate *antoniniani*: 16½ mm. 15½ mm., rev. beneath figure standing l.; 12½ mm., sacrificial implements.

Constantine I (A.D. 307-37), Cohen 640. Probably Constantinopolis.

Probably Constantine II. 12 mm.; Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard.

House of Constantine. 14½ mm., 13½ mm. and fragment, GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard (3); 11 mm. and 16 mm. FEL. TEMP. REP. type, legionary spearing fallen horseman (2); 17 mm.

Valens (A.D. 364-78), Cohen 47.

Probably House of Theodosius.

Indeterminate minims: 9 mm., 8½ mm.; fragment.

Jetton.

Obv. REG. WOLF. LAVTER IN NVRNBERG. Crown and Star.

Rev. GOTTES SEGEN MACHT REICH Reichsapfel.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

Fig. 37

The following flint implements were found on the King's Head Yard site, in levels immediately overlying the natural sand.

1. Barbed and tanged arrowhead of dark transparent unpatinated flint. The tang is broken but was little, if any, longer than the barbs. This type with its faintly ogee triangular outline is typical of the Beaker period. *Arch.*, LXXVI, 92-7.
2. Small flake tool of unpatinated grey flint, suggesting a very rough discoidal knife. The secondary work is almost confined to the primary flake side. A band of gloss about 1 mm. wide is visible on each face of the cutting edge round the nose of the tool, and this gloss is clearly the result of utilisation for a prolonged period. Its narrowness and regularity would suggest that the tool was used for a single purpose and for cutting something of uniform thickness such as leather. Probably Early Bronze Age.

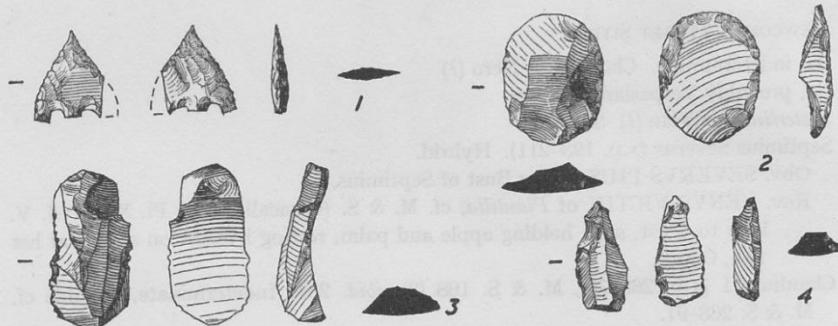


Fig. 37.—FLINT IMPLEMENTS (1)

3. Small end scraper of flint patinated dark blue except for most of the secondary flakes round the nose which are unpatinated. The patination and the thin longitudinal flake facets on the back suggest a mesolithic core-flake which has been re-utilised perhaps in the Bronze Age as a scraper.
4. A small thick flake struck from a prismatic core, perhaps originally to trim this to facilitate further flaking. A rough point of triangular section at one end could have been used as a coarse borer. Edge retouching all round looks more likely to have been caused by trampling underfoot among other small gravel rather than to be deliberate. This could most easily have happened since the abandonment of the object, and probably soon after it was struck, the patina on the smaller chips being uniform with that of the main prismatic faces.