

fourth and fifth flakes were collected at Old Barrow Hill and Kings Weston Park respectively. The sixth is a thin flake about 50 mm. in length, pointed at one end by fairly steep retouching. There is some indication of a prepared striking platform. This flake was collected from the temporary housing site near Myrtle Hall, Shirehampton (50 ft. O.D., Grid ref. ST 533763). The typological significance of these lower palæolithic flakes has been recently discussed (Lacaille, 1954).

*Post-Palæolithic Flints.*—I include here a reworked fragment of polished stone axe. This fragment, roughly refashioned to make a thick pointed implement, was recovered by the author during the excavation of the Roman villa in Kings Weston Park (Fig. 7, No. 2). It came from the junction of the superficial hillwash with the rubble level in room VI, and was presumably washed in with the post-Roman covering of the villa remains. The stone is a carbonaceous baked shale with small quartz grains, similar to, but not identical with, the Carboniferous baked shale of Co. Down. (Stone and Wallis, 1951.)

The flints include flakes, blades, many scrapers and one arrow-point of Bronze Age facies. These are mostly surface finds, collected during the construction of the Lawrence Weston Housing Estate. Flints marked "Kings Weston" or KWP were collected from west of Kings Weston Lane; those marked Lawrence Weston (LW) from east of this line and those marked as collected from the villa occurred in the hillwash covering the Roman levels. A small number of flints excavated from below the Roman levels have been retained by me.

*Sites.*—Owing to limited time, taken up almost wholly with the rescue excavation of the Roman villa, and the speed of mechanical trench cutting and construction, many sections through Pleistocene deposits passed unnoted. A few general notes, however, may help to supplement information from other sources on the Pleistocene levels and implements of the Lower Avon Valley. The major post-war housing programme was begun in the period between the war and 1950, and the sites are listed here.

*Valerian Close:* Grid ref. ST 537767, 100 ft. O.D. A temporary housing site opposite Portway Schools. This site appeared to be archæologically barren.

*Markham Close,* centred on Grid ref. ST 522771; about 25 ft. O.D. The late R. Hughes collected here. A chert gravel spread derived from higher levels. Some small mineralized fragments of bone have been found.

*Meadow Grove,* centred on Grid ref. ST 525774 and topographically continuous with the foregoing site. These two flank the lowermost slopes of the spur, of which Penpole is the backbone. It presents the same spread of chert, gravel and detritus from the higher slopes. A hand-axe and flakes were collected here, *vide supra*, and also evidence of Roman and Mediæval occupation.

*Old Barrow Hill,* centred on ST 528771, 100 ft. O.D., was studied mainly by Hughes. This remnant of the 100 ft. terrace has been largely eroded away leaving only patches of gravel and a spread of chert pebbles.

*Walton Road:* ST 528768, 100 ft. O.D. Studied only by Hughes who collected artifacts from here. MS. unpublished.

*Myrtle Hall,* centre reference point ST 535764. A temporary housing site continuing Dursley and Nibley Roads (Cotswold Estate). The area shows a well defined terrace formation at 50 ft. O.D., due to the presence of an underlying shelf of Dolomitic Conglomerate. Very little appeared of Pleistocene deposits although some artifacts were found.

*Kings Weston Park* is virtually a continuation of Meadow Grove, but flanks the northern, steeper and harder slope of Penpole. Deep cuttings commonly showed a bed of variable thickness, of 2 to 5 ft., overlying the red Trias marl, and composed of shattered angular, limestone fragments, compacted into a hard deposit. The bed frequently has a contorted appearance and, it is suggested, was formed under the influence of solifluxion. The deposit is less noticeable in the eastern part of the Lawrence Weston Housing Estate, where the slopes are much gentler.

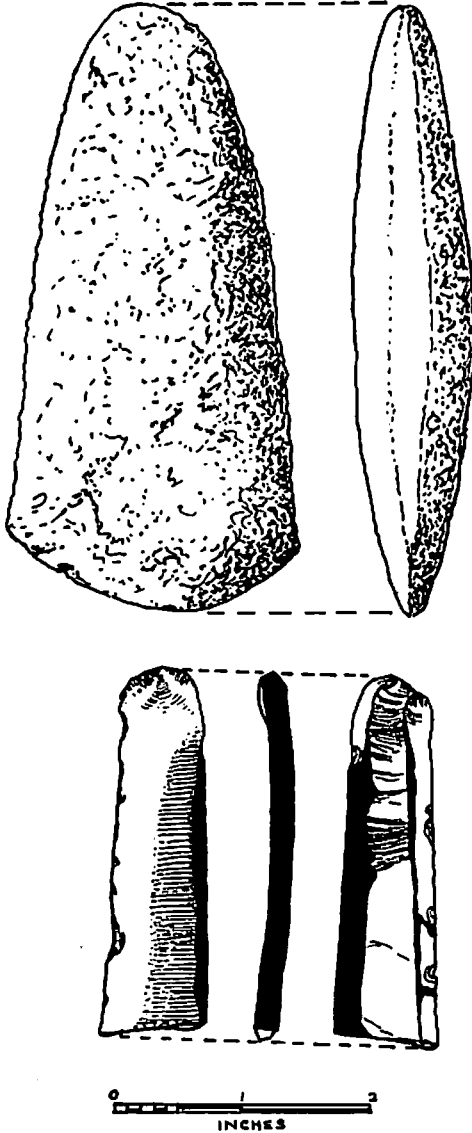
*Henbury:* The large housing estate constructed at Henbury provided no Pleistocene or Roman remains.

Since 1950 building has been undertaken on the south-west slope of Penpole, centred on ST 529772 and along Woodwell Lane ST 535765. Neither was visited.

J. CLEVEDON BROWN, B.Sc.

*A Polished-edge Flint Knife and a Greenstone Axe from Priddy.*—In the course of systematic searching for flint implements the flint knife, Fig. 9, was found in an arable field near Priddy (N.G.R., ST 537517), by Mr. Keith Reed of Bedminster,

Bristol. He has kindly presented it to the City Museum, Bristol (Reg. No. F 3688). In *Fig. 9* the polished areas are shown solid black. Diffuse smoothing on the bulbar side, produced by less intense rubbing, is shown by horizontal shading. The lower part of the implement has been snapped off but it is uncertain if this feature is ancient or recent. The implement is of fine translucent flint with small rod-shaped inclusions. This type is typical of the Secondary Neolithic Cultures (Piggott, 1954, p. 145). In the same field on the same day a fine Greenstone axe was found (Group I, Cornwall),



*Fig. 9.*—Polished stone axe and polished flint knife from Priddy.

by Mr. Geoffrey Smith (Bristol Museum Reg. No. F 3616). It is in good condition except that the surface is slightly disintegrated (*Fig. 9*), a normal feature of Cornish Greenstone axes. A scar, nearly an inch long, on one side was probably caused by an agricultural implement. Piggott (1954, pp. 287-301) has shown how closely the products of most of the stone axe factories, including those of Cornwall, are connected with recognisable elements of the Secondary Neolithic Cultures. Both these finds are of special interest as they come from a field only about half a mile away from the most southerly of the Priddy Circles. (Taylor and Tratman, pp. 7-17.)

I am grateful to the finders of these objects, and to the Committee of the City Museum, Bristol, for permission to publish them.

L. V. GRINSELL.

*Flint Implements from Wright's Piece.* (O.S. 6 in. to 1 mile, Somerset 18, S.E., N.G.R., ST 529498).—Since the wood was cleared much of the area has been ploughed. Dr. H. Taylor found an area with Mesolithic implements about 80 yards north of the central barrow, T 141, of the three in the Piece. More recently Mr. Stevens has picked up a number of other implements. In addition to those described below a microlithic point has been found and several cores of Mesolithic type. It is evident that at least two cultural periods are represented by the surface finds, perhaps more, and it is possible that the site was continuously occupied from Mesolithic times till the Early Bronze Age, and perhaps even later. There is a distinct difference in the patination of the flints and it is of interest that some of the secondary Neolithic-Early Bronze Age implements have been formed from waste or broken Mesolithic implements.

*Fig. 10, No. 1* is a discoidal knife of dark grey flint with a few cherty opacities. It is fresh and unpatinated. Polishing had been started along part of the edge. The nature of the flaking is consistent with a Beaker date, and flint of similar type was used by Beaker people at the Chew Park Farm site. The sides of the implement are fresh though heavily battered by step flaking. *No. 2* is a horseshoe shaped scraper, well rounded, of pale brown flint with cherty opacities. There is some retouch on the bulbar face to deal with a cherty area. It is fresh and unpatinated. The type is common in Secondary Neolithic-Beaker contexts. There is a fine barbed and tanged arrow head (*No. 3*) and also part of a small tanged (?) arrow head (*No. 4*) made out of an older implement of brown flint patinated to a milky white. The reworked surfaces are quite sharp and fresh. *No. 5* is part of a blade of light brown flint patinated dove grey. There is a steep retouch, down part of the right side and at the base, perhaps to form an awl. The butt end is broken. *No. 6* is a thick flake with some of the cortex remaining on the back. It is of light brown flint with a milky, blue-white patina and is steeply retouched down the right side. The edge shows signs of considerable use as a scraper. Later the implement was broken, perhaps recently, and the left edge has been much damaged. *No. 7* is a steep sided scraper with the retouch carried down the right side. It is patinated a milky, blue-white. It has seen much service and is very slightly firecrackled. The patination of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 is very similar and they are probably of the same age. *No. 7* is a late Palæolithic or Mesolithic type and the Nos. 5 and 6 presumably belong to the same period.

I am indebted to Mr. A. M. ApSimon for the drawings from which *Fig. 10* is made and for notes on the implements.

E. K. TRATMAN.

*A Creswellian Implement from the Chew Valley, North Somerset.*—It is a knife made on a blade, with a thick creamy patina with patches of iron staining; and is steeply blunted down the right-hand edge, on the left-hand edge at the proximal end and at the tip. The left-hand edge has been used as a knife, and the tip is worn. The flake scars at the butt are very much smoothed and worn, perhaps by contact with a haft or by some secondary use (*Fig. 10, No. 8*). It came from Herriot's Bridge, West Harptree (N.G.R., ST 568582), (HB.12, HB.27) and was found during mechanical area excavation, the tip being found separately.

I have not noticed anything precisely like this implement from this country, though some Creswellian knives, especially from the Lower-Middle Zone of Mother Grundy's Parlour, resemble it fairly closely. The site of Lommel (Prov. Limbourg) in Belgium provides exact parallels (Hamal-Nandrin *et al.*, 1935; *Fig. 6, Nos. 8-10*; "lames à dos rabattu présentant à la base des retouches bilatérales"). This site belongs to the late Upper Palæolithic 'Tjongre' culture of Holland and North