

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

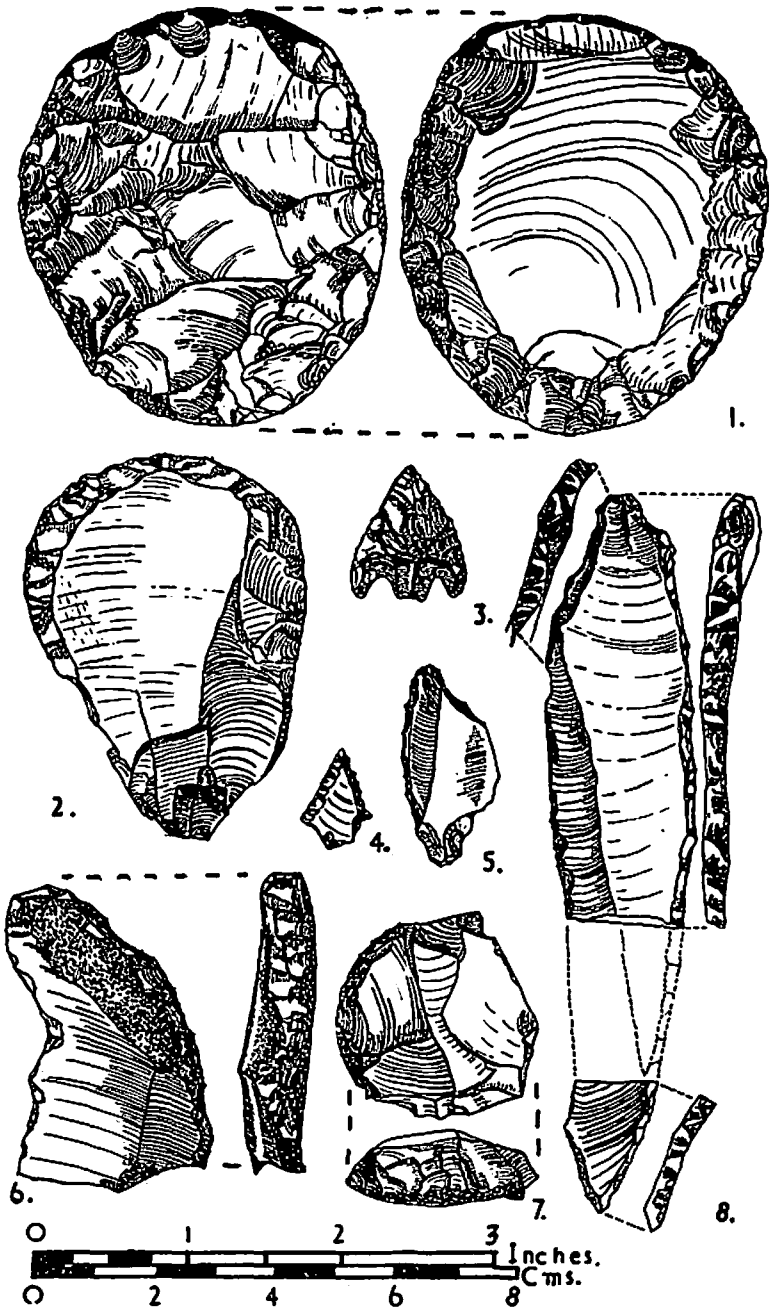


Fig. 10.—Flints from Wright's Piece, Nos. 1-7, and Herriot's Bridge, No. 8, which is shown with its striking platform at the top.

Belgium which is closely related to the British Creswellian. It is significant that the best parallel to the Aveline's Hole bi-serial harpoon comes from Goyet, also in Belgium.

The remaining surface flints from Herriot's Bridge contain nothing distinctively Palæolithic. However, at Chew Park Farm, a mile away (N.G.R., ST 569593), a site with Western Neolithic and Beaker occupation has also provided a series of un-retouched blades of Upper Palæolithic facies. These have a milky patina like that on Creswellian implements from Sun Hole, Cheddar; which distinguishes them from the fresh and un-patinated Neolithic and Beaker series. Blades of the patinated series have also been used to make implements of Neo/Beaker type and in these cases the later work is completely fresh. This site was presumably a "Chipping site" and not the scene of continued occupation.

I am indebted to the excavators, Messrs. E. Greenfield and P. A. Rahtz, for permission to publish these notes in advance of my report on the flint industries from the Chew Valley.

A. M. ApSIMON.

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