

THE POTTERY

THE pottery here illustrated (figs. 10-14) has been carefully selected from the large mass discovered as a series fully representative of the types present.

In some respects a continuous development can be traced between early and late types, though the former sometimes persist; a general review of the whole series makes it quite clear that the settlement, undisturbed by external penetration, continued throughout with a homogeneous culture from late Hallstatt to early or middle La Tène II times.

In the following descriptive list, all the pieces will be found which have been mentioned in the description of the excavations as occurring in significant positions, along with as many others as are required to complete the representation of the whole set of types.

Pottery of Hallstatt - La Tène I character was far more abundant than that of La Tène II; the allowance of nearly the whole of figs. 13 and 14 to the latter is disproportionate to its relative quantity, and has been made for the sake of its chronological value.

It has seemed worth while to give references to analogous finds from other sites (see distribution list below, pp. 163-8), as the recent tendency to emphasize the local variations of the earlier Iron Age culture of Britain at the expense of its measure of unity has perhaps been carried a little far.

A general essay on the culture represented, its origin and distribution, will be found below (pp. 140-161). The typical pottery was first recognised at Hengistbury (classes A and C), and has since become widely known especially through the important discoveries at All Cannings Cross (Wilts), Park Brow (Sussex), and numerous other sites.

1. Fig. 10.

(a) Pit A, Stratified group on floor (p. 88).

- A. 1. Part of plain everted rim and bulging side of pot of very hard fine paste, bright orange brown, with ferruginous coating, and some admixture of fine white flint grit: undecorated but burnished inside and out. Another fragment of same pot shews outer surface darker brown, inner dark grey.
- Hallstatt type. Eastbourne: *Ant. Journ.* II, no. 4, p. 356, fig. 2.
 Ham Hill: Taunton Mus.
 Old England: Brentford: *Antiquity* III, no. 9.
 p. 28, fig. 4, no. 3.
 Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 17, fig. 6.
 Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 189, fig. 25.

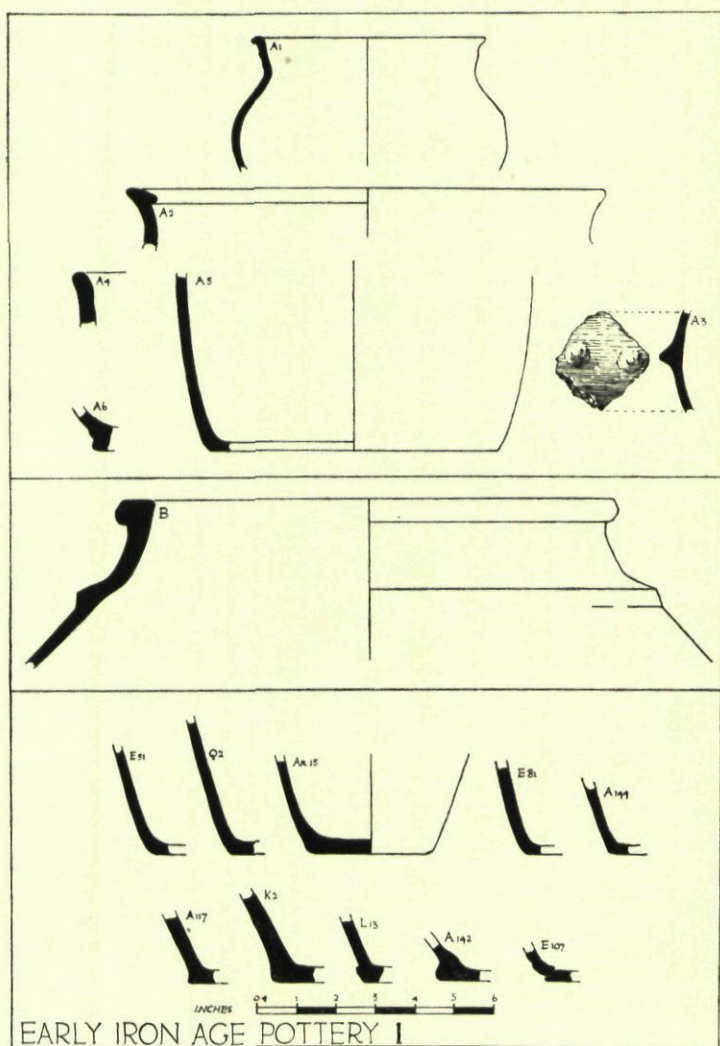


FIG. 10.

Pottery from Pits A and B (pp. 97-9), and typical bases (p. 100).

- A. 2. Three rim-fragments of heavy pot of dark grey sandy ware, slightly burnished outside: rim everted and then bent inwards on itself to form a flat top and internal ridge.
Hallstatt type. Hunsbury: Northampton Mus.; similar rim with applied band below.
- A. 3. Part of bulging side of pot of sandy paste with much white flint grit: surface brown inside, dark grey outside ornamented with two raised knobs, pinched up, not applied, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and 1 in. apart. These are an early Hallstatt - La Tène I feature.
All Cannings Cross: pl. 42, 1.
Fengate, Peterborough: Northampton Mus.
Grime's Graves (early): *G.G. Report*, p. 212, fig. 82.
- A. 4. From rim of heavy pot of red sandy ware, rim plain, slightly swollen at top, as Fifield Bavant: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 32. Early La Tène.
- A. 5. Piece showing base-angle of bucket-shaped pot of dark grey sandy ware, smooth surface, much flint grit. No projecting foot. Hallstatt - La Tène I. Atwick: *Man* 1910, 48.
Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 187, fig. 20.
Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. IV, nos. 3, 9.
- A. 6. Base-fragment with slightly projecting foot; dark grey-brown gritty ware, roughly smoothed surface. Hallstatt - La Tène I. Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 19, fig. 9.

Other fragments, 14 (small).

For pottery in filling of Pit A, see below.

(b) **Pit B**, rubbish-heap on edge of.

- B. Part of rim, neck, and broad shoulder of very large pot of hard gritty ware, outer surface dark red-brown, smoothed but not burnished, inner buff; core dark grey, containing fine flint grit. Rim broad, flat top, rounded projecting lip: on shoulder a horizontal raised (not applied) ridge of triangular section, not parallel to the rim, for the pot is mis-shapen. In spite of the heaviness of rim and neck, the side 2 ins. below the ridge is only $\frac{3}{10}$ in. thick.

Form as yet unparalleled.

Rim. A heavy flattened rim seems an early Hallstatt - La Tène I feature (see below on E. 124, fig. 12): this is a specialized form of the inevitable outward projection, also resembling the lip of tall pots from Atwick, *Man* 1910, 48, fig. 2 (La Tène I, comparable to Swallowcliffe examples).

Curve of neck and shoulder. Quite in the Hallstatt manner (R. A. Smith in *Arch.* 77, p. 191, with Dutch exx. comparable to Scarborough).

Raised ridge. An applied band in this position on Hallstatt period pottery, as here without the usual finger-print ornament, occurs at Scarborough (no. 78, *Arch.* 77, p. 184), and at Old England, Brentford, *Antiquity* III, no. 9, p. 28, fig. 4, no. 1: these pots are of similar shape though without projecting rim, and as the contemporary knob-decoration occurs both applied and pinched up, there is no reason why this should not also be true of the band or ridge.

Quality of ware. Though hard, close-grained, and heavy, and free from coarser grit, it is not much in advance of the Scarborough pieces, and its smoothness is paralleled in much unburnished ware of the All Cannings Cross culture.

A Hallstatt - La Tène I date is therefore reasonable, and the piece may be classed with the Pit A floor group.

(c) Typical Bases.

- E. 51. Coarse dark grey clay, not much grit.
Destruction-rubbish in Entrance, unstratified.
- Q. 2. Coarse grey gritty ware. Surface soil over Pit Q.
- AR. 15. Bottom of heavy dark brown pot, paste full of white flint grit. Surface much abraded. Area, unstratified.
- E. 81. Black gritty ware, smooth surface.
Entrance, S. bank, surface.
- A. 144. Coarse clay, outer surface red, inner black. Pit A, filling.
Such bases of pots without projecting foot form a regular Hallstatt - La Tène I type: e.g.
Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 19, fig. 8.
Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. IV, 1. Cf. also A. 5 above.
- A. 117. Well-moulded base of brown pot with slightly projecting foot, surface well smoothed inside and out.
Pit A, filling.
- K. 2. Heavy base (perhaps of K 1, fig. 12), with slightly projecting foot, rather sandy paste, outer surface red, inner dark. Pit K, filling.
Bases of this profile seem more usually early La Tène:
Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 19, fig. 10,
Swallowcliffe, *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. IV, 2,
but some are dated Hallstatt at Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 187, fig. 21, f, j.
- L. 13. Base of pot of coarse brown sandy ware, inner surface grey, with slightly projecting foot of peculiar form. Surface, near Pit N. Perhaps Hallstatt, as at Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 187, fig. 21, g.
- A. 142. Base of brown pot, with well-moulded projecting foot. Pit A, filling.
Hengistbury, class C: *Report*, pl. XIX, 1.
Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 187, fig. 21, e.
These are dated respectively La Tène I-II and Hallstatt.
- E. 107. Fragment of very coarse pot shewing well-marked joint between side and base. Entrance, filling of Hole 14. Apparently La Tène I in this case—such a joint is often found in pottery of this culture (Mr. G. C. Dunning quotes a close parallel here from Turnford, Herts); it clearly shews that the potter first fashioned a circular slab of paste for the base, and then proceeded to build up the sides.

2. Fig. 11.

Pottery shewing Finger-Print, Punched, and Incised Decoration.

(a) Finger-Print Decoration.

- E. 126. Straight rim with faint outward projection and flat top decorated by the prints of a small finger-nail: paste black.

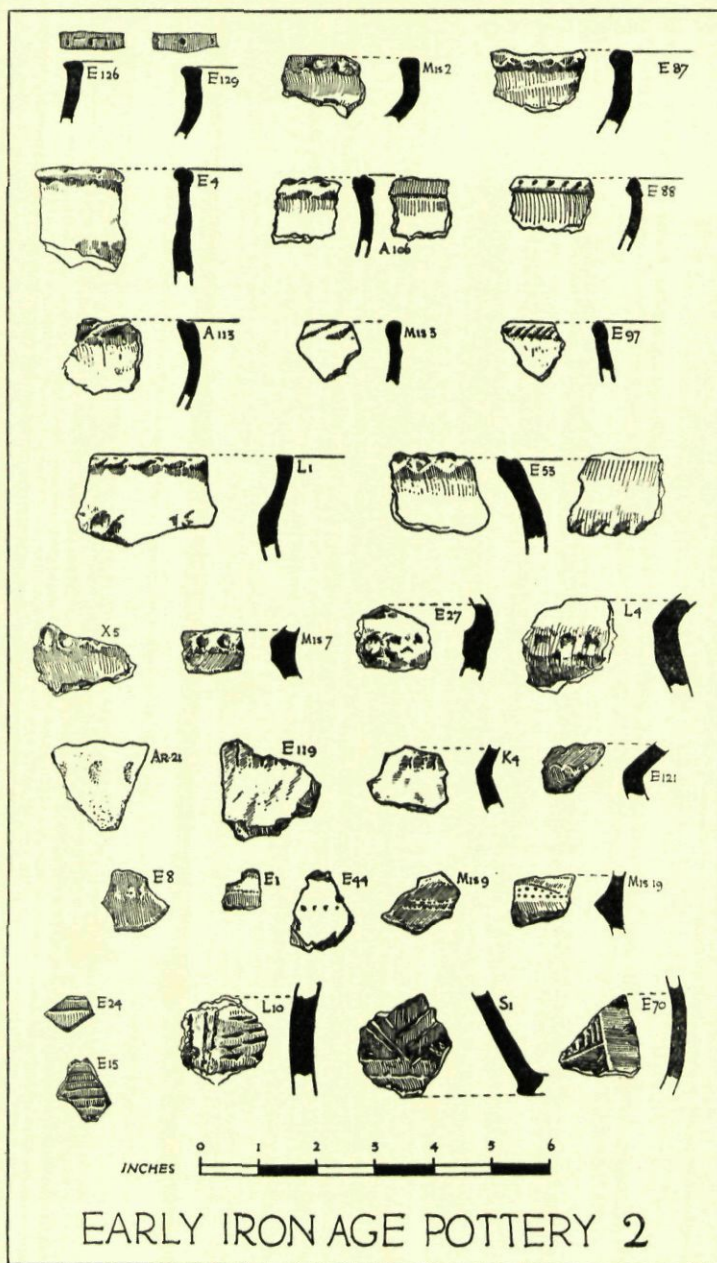


FIG. 11.
Pieces shewing finger-print, punched, and incised decoration (pp. 100-7).

- E. 129. Similar, but with larger nail-marks.
Entrance, occupation-layer in S. Bay under dark silt.
Here La Tène I, but such ornament on the top of the rim occurs on Hallstatt-period pots at Grime's Graves also bearing the early feature of an applied band, and on pots with finger-printing on the shoulder too at Hengistbury, class A: *Report*, pl. XVI, 10; also exx. from Wisley in Brit. Mus., one (*Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, p. 44, fig. 8) of rather later form (= Hengistbury class C) having it in regular 'pie-crust' pattern. Save for such survivals, it may be called a Hallstatt - La Tène I feature, but seems rare save on the earliest sites.
- Mis. 2. Rim of shouldered dark coarse pot: straight, flat top, big finger-print ornament on outer edge. Surface. Similar pot from Walthamstow in Brit. Mus.
- E. 87. Roughly-shaped rim of coarse gritty black pot, small close finger-print ornament on outer edge.
Entrance, N. Bank, Surface.
Similar piece from Fengate in Northampton Mus.
- E. 4. Roughly-shaped rim with finger-print ornament, and part of nearly straight side of hard black pot, paste free from large grit. Section 2, below old turf-line under Rampart. For profile and ornament cf. pots from Walthamstow in Brit. Mus., and Trumpington, Fox, *Arch. Cambr. Reg.* pl. XIV, A. 7: also bucket urns of similar ware from Morgan's Hill, Wilts, and Preshaw (see above, fig. 3 and note, p. 5: also below, p. 168 (*Ant. Journ.* VIII, no. 1, pl. XXII).
- A. 106. Rim of smoothish sandy grey pot, light brownish inside: large finger-prints on outer lip, groove on top and below inner lip. Pit A, filling: found with piece of shoulder clearly of same pot, with finger-print band apparently about 1½ ins. down the body. Cf. pot from Walthamstow (similar but without grooves) in Brit. Mus.
The type of pot with this ornament on the outside of the rim is that of *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 29, 5: it regularly has it also on the angular shoulder (see exx. below), and may be dated Hallstatt - La Tène I.
- E. 88. Rim of thin buff pot, straight-bevelled inside, and outside moulded half-round with row of small finger-prints.
Entrance, N. bank, Surface.
The profile of this rim suggests a late date: see on "incipient bead-rims" (fig. 12) below, p. 113. Small neat finger-prints of this type actually occurred on a rim, not dissimilar save for the internal bevel, in the Mutlow Hill barrow, Wilbraham, associated with Romano - British wares of the 1st century A.D. (Fox, *Arch. Cambr. Reg.*, pl. XVI, 12, and p. 94), and the occasional survival beyond La Tène I of the habit in this form must be allowed for.
- A. 113. Two pieces of fairly hard black pot, with some grit, inner surface smoothed; the rim, swollen externally, has a vigorous cable pattern formed by diagonal applications of the finger. Pit A, filling.
- Mis. 3. Rim-fragment of dark gritty pot with similar pattern, somewhat weaker, outside. Surface.
For this form of finger-decoration see for example pieces from Wisley, *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XIX, b. It is evidently a contemporary variant of the ordinary Hallstatt - La Tène I finger-printing: cf. example on shoulder of carinated bowl, perhaps with omphalos, from Grantchester: Fox, *Arch. Cambr. Reg.*, pl. XI, A 2

- E. 97. Rim of smooth black ware with close diagonal slashes on outside. Entrance, S. bank, surface.
Slashed either with the finger-nail or a tool: cf. Caburn, *Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXVIII, pl. X, 73.
- L. 1. Piece of hard grey-brown gritty pot, surfaces smoothed: rim flat-topped, groove down middle, diagonal finger-markings on outside: shoulder 1 in. below, slightly angular, with row of thumb-prints. Surface near Pit N.
Hengistbury, class A: *Report*, pl. X, 5.
Walthamstow: Brit. Mus.
- E. 53. Part of everted rim and incurved neck of brown-grey coarse pot: large finger-prints on outside of rim, and irregular depression along top, and another row inside on curve of neck. Entrance, S. bank, surface.
The internal finger-print ornament seems unparalleled: the shape of rim and neck is in the same (Hallstatt) class as Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 189, figs. 26-7.
- X. 5. Part of shoulder (hardly angular at all) of grey-brown pot with row of finger-prints. Pit X, filling: 26 other fragments of the same pot were also found, but adequate reconstruction was impossible.
Decoration and profile like pot from Walthamstow in Brit. Mus.
- Mis. 7. Fragment of angular shoulder of coarse red pot with row of finger-prints. Surface.
The pot apparently resembled those from Wisley, *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XIX, g, j, and Worth, *ibid.* VIII, no. 1, p. 82, fig. 12.
- E. 27. Part of incurved neck of brown-grey coarse pot, with bold finger-print ornament just below narrowest line.
Entrance, destruction-rubbish, unstratified.
Finger-printing in the concavity of such an incurved neck must be an early feature, as at Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 187, figs. 16-18, 22, contemporary with the ornament on applied bands similarly placed, as also at Fengate: Hallstatt.
- L. 4. Angular shoulder of very coarse gritty reddish-brown pot with row of squarish finger-prints just below carination. Surface near Pit N. Regular Hallstatt - La Tène I type as Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 16, fig. 4.
- AR. 21. Piece of sloping shoulder of red sandy pot with row of finger-prints. Area, unstratified. Suggests profile of pot from Walthamstow in Brit. Mus.
- E. 119. Angular shoulder like L. 4 in profile, of thick coarse pot, with row of narrow vertical stab-marks along it. Entrance, in make-up of addition to Rampart, N. side.
- K. 4. Similar fragment of smaller red pot with same ornament. Pit K filling.
- E. 121. Similar fragment with sharper angle; the stab-marks diagonally set, and showing the curve of the finger-nail. Entrance, in make-up of addition to Rampart, N. side.
The stab-marks on all these last three may probably be made with the finger-nail.
Hengistbury, class A, *Report*, pl. X, 6.
Lidbury, *W.A.M.* XL, p. 31, pl. VII, 1.
- E. 8. Fragment of scarcely angular shoulder of grey pot, fine grit in paste with small shallow finger-print ornament. Section 2 in make-up of Rampart, cf. AR. 21.

Note on Finger-Print Ornament.

This primitive form of decoration is common in various regions on Neolithic coarse pottery, and in Britain in the late Bronze Age is found regularly on applied bands or fillets and less often on the body of cinerary urns of the barrel and bucket type, and on the domestic wares associated with them, as on Cranborne Chase at South Lodge Camp and Handley Hill: Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations* IV, pl. 241, 246-7. These urns characterize an immigrant culture associated with certain late types of bronze weapons and objects (see below pp. 141-5, 150-2) and their distribution is confined to S. and S.E. Britain (see Clay's map. *W.A.M.* XLIII, p. 322, pl. I). The Cranborne Chase domestic wares closely resemble much of the coarse pottery of the All Cannings Cross Culture (*All Cannings Cross*, pp. 21-2, etc.) at St. Catharine's Hill no less than elsewhere, and this and the barrel and bucket urn culture have sometimes been thought identical (Clay, *W.A.M.* XLIII, p. 321: *Ant. Journ.* VII, no. 4, p. 483):

Discussion of the general issue will be found below (pp. 140 ff.), but the following adverse points concerning the pottery may here be noted:—

- (1) A distinction has been proposed between finger-printing on applied bands or fillets and finger-printing directly on the body or rim of the pot; the former is alleged to be an "aboriginal Bronze Age" character, the latter typical of Hallstatt immigrants (Clay, *W.A.M.* XLIII, pp. 319-20). (Reginald Smith, *Arch.* 77, p. 186). The occurrence at Scarborough of both types on the same vessel could be explained through the retention by Hallstatt invaders of native women for domestic purposes, including pot-making, in which they would reflect their situation by a compromise in decorative technique. That among peoples ignorant of the potter's wheel the women make the pots is well known, and the size of the prints on these wares often indicates the female finger, but whatever may have been the fate of native women at Scarborough and elsewhere, the proposed distinction of style breaks down, for (a) Late Bronze Age urns with finger-printing directly on the body are known as well as those with it on applied bands. (b) Of the sites where such a relation between Bronze Age and Hallstatt people could be suggested, Scarborough certainly, even if not Fengate and Grime's Graves (*P.P.S.E.A.* V, p. 107),

is outside the area of the barrel and bucket urn culture for which alone the contention could be valid. (c) As the latter culture is itself considered immigrant, and has on that ground and others even been identified with that of the Hallstatt invaders, "Bronze Age aborigines" could only be the Middle Bronze Age people of the overhanging-rim urns, which are not finger-printed.

- (2) A further nicety of distinction on these lines, namely that between "finger-tip" and "finger-nail" ornament (*Arch.* 76, pp. 17-18: 77, p. 186) may thus also be rejected, and indeed as pure typology is perhaps questionable.
- (3) What can possibly be said about this ornament is as follows:—
 - (a) On applied bands or fillets it occurs in both the Late Bronze Age and Hallstatt immigrant cultures, which are indeed themselves apparently closely related; in the former it is fairly regular, in the latter less common (e.g. *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 44, 48a, 1-2) and it seems to die out early.
 - (b) Whether on applied bands or not, its presence in the hollow of the neck, as distinct from the shoulder or rim of the pot, is only an early feature of the Hallstatt immigrant culture.
 - (c) The same is true of it placed on the top of the rim, though there are certain survivals of this, notably as a regular "piecrust" pattern.
 - (d) Finger-printing in regular or irregular rows covering a wide surface or the whole of the pot occurs on certain Late Bronze Age bucket-urns (e.g. from Colchester in *Brit. Mus.*; *V.C.H. Essex*, I, p. 265, fig. 17) and is perhaps also only an early feature of Hallstatt - La Tène pottery—such a fragment from Hengistbury (*Report*, pl. X, 16) was exactly paralleled by a surface sherd from St. Catharine's Hill, while other small pieces resembled some from Grime's Graves (*P.P.S.E.A.* II, p. 433, fig. 89, C - D).
 - (e) Applied in a single row (or seldom more) to the outside of the rim on the shoulder of the pot only, finger-printing is sometimes present on Late Bronze Age vessels, and is a regular feature of the immigrant Hallstatt culture (for the question of Continental

affinities, see below, pp. 151-6). It is especially common, as at All Cannings Cross, on pots of the high-shouldered type, while at The Trundle exactly similar pottery to the St. Catharine's Hill finger-printed ware has been found and dated Hallstatt - La Tène I (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXX, p. 54, pl. XI). On sites not datable before La Tène I, however, such as Fifield Bavant, Swallowcliffe, and Atwick, finger-printing is relatively rare. The preponderance of plain rims and shoulders at St. Catharine's Hill was not overwhelming, and the initial date here may be put in the Hallstatt period. Survivals of finger-print ornament after La Tène I occur, but they are certainly exceptional.

(b) **Punched Decoration.**

- E. 1. Small red sherd, with row of fine punch-marks. Section 2, below old turf-line under Rampart.
- R. 44. Coarse red sherd, with row of square or nearly square punch-marks. Entrance, in burnt clay facing of Rampart, S. side.
- Mis. 9. Small red sandy sherd with three rows of small oblong punch-marks. Surface.
- Mis. 19. Piece of a red sandy pot with angular ridge forming carination, and above it decoration of deep punch-marks below diagonal incised line.
Surface. This seems to belong to a carinated bowl rather like *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 28, 10 or 14. (*cf.* E 77, E 2, fig. 12), and the decoration was of punch-marks perhaps enclosed in triangles, as *ibid.* pl. 35, 13, and see below on R. 10, fig. 14.

Such punch-marking occurs on the Late Bronze Age pottery from Cranborne Chase (as well as the above, close parallels were found to Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations* IV, pl. 242, 6 and 9, rectangular punch-marks), and is common in many forms at All Cannings Cross. The type found there of deep incised lines and big dots, often triangular, usually filled with white inlay, was absent here, but along with the small varieties here shewn (*cf.* Wisley exx., *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XVIII G, XIX c) it may be considered a Hallstatt - La Tène I type, with Late Bronze Age affinities, preceding that of shallow circular dots accompanied by broad shallow pencilled lines, which is characteristically La Tène II (see below on figs. 13 and 14).

(c) **Incised Decoration.**

- E. 24. Small brown-grey sherd, with parallel incised lines. Entrance, in make-up of addition to Rampart, S. side. *cf.* South Lodge: Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations* IV, pl. 242, 8.

- E. 15. Sherd of black ware, with parallel incised lines. Section 2, in old turf-line under Rampart. South Lodge: Pitt-Rivers, *ibid.* pl. 241, 10; Handley Hill, *ibid.* pl. 247, 7.
- L. 10. Slightly curved piece, presumably shoulder, of heavy sandy pot, outer surface red, inner black, ornamented with two series, each of sharply-incised parallel lines, set nearly at a right-angle to each other. Surface near Pit N. cf. Wisley, *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XIX d, and S. 1 below.
- S. 1. Piece of side and base of pot of brown gritty ware, decorated with incised lines. Above the base are two parallel horizontal lines, then three chevrons, the triangles formed by the lowest chevron and the upper horizontal line being filled with diagonal stab-marks.
Pit S, filling. For shape of pot cf. A. 117; fig. 10. The decoration is of the sharply-incised Hallstatt - La Tène I type, as Hengistbury, Class A: *Report*, pl. X, 8, 10-15, regular also at All Cannings Cross and Fengate, though no close parallels to the detail of these examples occur.
Among late Bronze Age analogies from Cranborne Chase note esp. Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations* IV, pl. 247, 5 (Handley Hill). As noted above concerning punch-marks, this type of linear incision precedes the shallow pencilling of La Tène II (see below, figs. 13-14).
- E. 70. Piece of the tall slightly incurved neck of a pot of dark reddish gritty ware, with angular geometrical pattern of sharply incised lines. Entrance, N. Bank, Surface. This attribution is confirmed by pots from Theale, Berks (*Reading Mus.*) and Fengate (*Northampton Mus.*) similarly decorated: the type seems early, probably Hallstatt: on decoration see above on S. 1.

3. Fig. 12.

Rim and Shoulder profiles of Bowls and Pots, and Sherds cut as counters.

(a) Bowls and Dishes.

- V. 1. Fragment of small conical bowl with short vertical rim with row of small finger-prints: hard rather fine ware burnt bright red.
Pit V (under N. side of Entrance) in clean chalk filling. Apparently a finger-printed variant of the Hallstatt type known at Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 190, fig. 52.
- A. 132. Fragment of bowl with cupped lip: fine brown ware.
Pit A, filling. Apparently another variant of the same type, as *ibid.* figs. 52, 54. Both this and V. 1, however, might possibly belong to a larger vessel with lip cupped to fit a lid, as *ibid.* fig. 33.
- Mis. 5. Piece of plain rim of conical vessel: buff sandy ware.
Surface. Probably of the open dish type of All Cannings Cross: pl. 28, 12-13.
- Z. 4. Part of rim and side of steep-sided bowl: coarse red ware.
Pit Z, filling. cf. Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 190, fig. 54.
- E. 77. Part of rim and side of carinated bowl of dark reddish-brown ware: rim plain and nearly vertical, angular ridge marking carination, with slight groove just above edge, and above again faint traces of irregular punch-marking.
Entrance, occupation-level on surface of original Rampart, S. side.
Type of All Cannings Cross: pl. 28, 14.

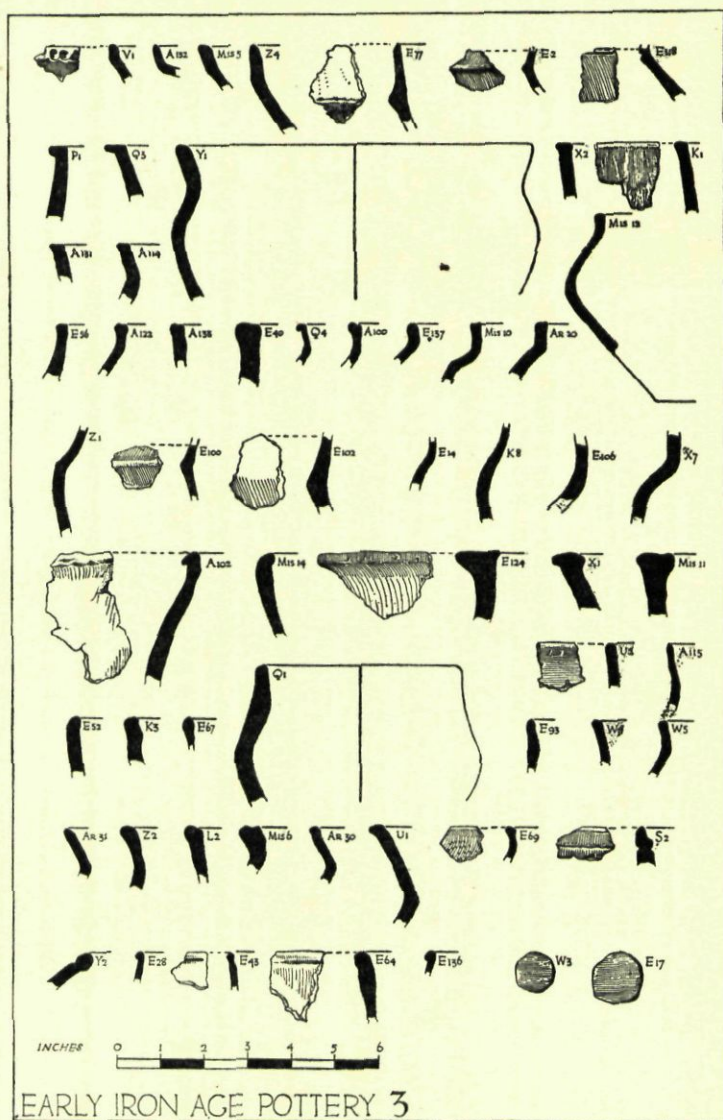


FIG. 12.

Rim and shoulder profiles of bowls and pots (pp. 107-113), and sherds cut as counters (p. 113).

- E. 2. Cordoned carination of angular bowl, fairly fine dark reddish ware. Section 2, old turf-line under Rampart. The carinated shoulder of a cordoned bowl: All Cannings Cross type, pl. 28, 4.
- E. 118. Part of thin, smoothish side of bowl of brownish gritty ware, shewing angle of some 135°: below, side tapering down towards narrow base: above, horizontal incised groove, and beginning of vertical wall.
Entrance, make-up of addition to Rampart, N. side.
All Cannings Cross bowl type, pl. 34, 12-13, probably decorated similarly above groove.

Of all these bowl and dish forms, the earliest types are Hallstatt, and none seem to be later than La Tène I. It is notable that the furrowed type of Hengistbury, All Cannings Cross, etc., was absent.

(b) **Plain Rims and Shoulders, mostly of unornamented Pots.**

- P. 1. Flat-topped rim, with projecting lip, of straightish-necked vessel of dark sandy ware: big flint grit in paste. Pit P, filling. Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. V, 1, 3.
- Q. 3. Similar rim of pot with everted neck, similar ware.
Pit Q, filling. Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 17, fig. 6.
Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. V, 5.
- Y. 1. Rim and much of side of pot of dark sandy ware: rounded shoulder and incurved neck leading up to tallish everted rim. Pit Y, filling. A decadent form of the Hallstatt type of A. 1 (fig. 10), dated late La Tène I at Findon: *Ant. Journ.* VIII, no. 4, p. 454, fig. 4a; cf. Lidbury: *W.A.M.* XL, p. 30, pl. VII, 4.
- X. 2. Piece of flat-topped straight rim of bright red hard sandy pot. Pit X, filling.
- K. 1. Piece of straight rim, top irregular but nearly flat, of pot with tall slightly everted neck bearing faint traces of parallel oblique ornamental lines.
Thin dark rather sandy ware. Pit K, filling.
Both these suggest an approach to the Hallstatt type of A. 1 (fig. 10), cf. Park Brow: *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 4, p. 353, 7; and here A. 131, 114.
- A. 131. Flat-topped rim, with hardly projecting lip, of similar pot, of black ware.
- A. 114. Similar rim of sandy grey ware. Both Pit A, filling.
As above; and cf. Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. IV, 2 (La Tène I).
- E. 56. Plain flat rim of shouldered reddish coarse pot.
Entrance, N. bay, final burnt layer.
Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 190, fig. 35.
- A. 122. Plain swollen rim of shouldered pot, hard well-baked brown ware. Pit A, filling.
Belongs to type as Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. V, 7, 11, 14.
- A. 133. Plain rim, slightly swollen and with irregular top, of black pot with smoothed surface, bearing externally faint diagonal lines. Pit A, filling. The pot was either shouldered like A. 114, or of bucket-shape like Worthy Down, *H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, pp. 182-3, fig. 28: the very similar and contemporary fig. 26 *ibid.* is scored externally.

- E. 40. Plain swollen rim of coarse thick red vessel.
Entrance, destruction-rubbish, unstratified.
Very possibly of a bowl type, as Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 189, fig. 28.
- Q. 4. Rim of small grey-brown shouldered pot with projecting lip.
Pit Q, filling.
A small variant of the type of A. 1, fig. 10, rather than an incipient bead-rim.
- A. 100. Irregularly everted rim and straight neck of shouldered pot, light grey sandy clay with flint grit, surface somewhat smoothed.
Pit A, filling.
Variant of same type as A. 122.
- E. 137. Plain short slightly everted rim of shouldered coarse gritty pot.
Entrance, N. end of Section 4, unstratified but on area scraped for rampart-material and so presumably subsequent to earthwork.
Perhaps later in type than the foregoing regular Hallstatt - La Tène I examples: cf. R. 4, fig. 14 (early La Tène II).
- Mis. 10. Piece of rim and shoulder of pot of hard, thin, dark ware: rim top flat with slight irregular groove along it, shoulder with bulge below carination. Surface.
Hengistbury, Class A: *Report*, pl. XVI, 14.
- AR. 20. Short, plain, flat-topped rim and sharp neck-and-shoulder angle of pot of brown earthy ware. Area. cf. Park Brow: *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 4, pp. 354-5, figs. 11, 13, and pot from the Thames in Brit. Mus.
- Mis. 12. Restoration from 4 pieces of small vessel with short, straight rim and wide body tapering towards narrow base, brown gritty ware. Surface.
This typical Hallstatt form also occurred at Stanmore straight across the Itchen opposite: *H.F.C.* X, pt. 1, p. 65, pl. II, 19.
- Z. 1. Part of neck and shoulder (rim just missing) of high-shouldered pot, hard, dark, sandy ware. Pit Z, filling. cf. Mis. 10, and pot from the Thames in Brit. Mus.
- E. 100. Angular shoulder of vessel of brown coarse ware.
Entrance, N. Bank, Surface.
Also recalls pot from the Thames in Brit. Mus.
- E. 102. Similar portion of larger vessel of reddish-brown coarse gritty ware. Entrance, roadway, surface.
cf. Carinated bowl from Lancing (Hallstatt type) in Brit. Mus., and Wisley: *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XVIII, E.
- E. 14. Neck-and-shoulder curve of smooth black vessel.
Section 2, in old turf-line under Rampart.
For type of this and the two following, cf. Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. V, 7, 11, 14 (La Tène I).
- K. 8. Curved neck and shoulder profile of vessel of brown coarse ware.
Pit K, filling. Grantchester: Fox, *Arch. Cambr. Reg.*, pl. XI, A. 4 (slightly more angular).
- E. 106. Curved neck of vessel of dark ware without grit, fairly smooth surface. Entrance, Hole 14, filling.
- X. 7. Straight neck and curved shoulder profile of pot of brown sandy ware. Pit X, filling.
Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 19, fig. 10 (La Tène I).
- A. 102. Irregular hooked rim and swelling side of pot of fairly hard gritty ware, red to brown outside, black and smooth inside, of which

- many other fragments were found, including one of plain base.
 Pit A, filling.
 Contour as Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 190, fig. 35; rim as *ibid.* fig. 36. Hallstatt.
- Mis. 14. Piece of red coarse vessel with slightly incurved rim. Surface. Not very common type; Fifield: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 20-22.
- E. 124. Heavy flattened rim, with big external and slight internal projection, of large pot of very coarse and gritty ware.
 Entrance, occupation-level in S. Bay sealed by dark silt. Such rims seem an early Hallstatt - La Tène I character.
 Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 187, 16-18; p. 190, 46-7.
 Martin Down: Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations* IV, pl. 313, 4-5.
 Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 19, figs. 8-9 (less pronounced).
- X. 1. Rather similar rim, less flattened, of big bowl (? dish) with everted neck, heavy dark sandy ware. Pit X, filling.
- Mis. 11. Rim of similar type with big internal and slight external swelling: heavy brown coarse ware. Surface.
- E. 52. Plain rounded rim and straight neck of smooth red vessel.
 Section 2, Ditch silt, stratum 3.
 Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. V, 8.
- K. 3. Rough plain rim, with internal swelling: darkish coarse ware. Pit K, filling. Like E. 52 possibly of a bucket-shaped pot.
- E. 67. Plain slightly swollen rim of vessel of thin gritty ware.
 Entrance: occupation-layer on surface of original S. Bank. Possibly of a pot like L. 2 (below) but smaller.
- Q. 1. Plain rim and shouldered side of vessel of heavy grey coarse ware. Pit Q, filling. Presumably La Tène I: suggests a debased form of the biconical urn as from Weybridge: *Ant. Journ.* V, no. 1, p. 75; cf. Hunsbury: *Journ. Northants Nat. Hist. Soc.* XIX, pl. XV, 1; also here AR. 4-5, fig. 13, and R. 3, fig. 14.
- U. 2. Plain rounded rim and slightly everted neck of small black vessel: two rough notches below rim outside. In filling of Pit U (mediæval lime pit).
- A. 115. Straight tapering rim and curved neck of shouldered vessel of hard-baked gritty ware, inner surface grey, outer surface red and burnished. Pit A, filling.
- E. 93. Plain rounded rim and neck, with slight internal swelling, of smooth black vessel. Entrance, roadway, surface.
- W. 4. Straight everted rim of shouldered vessel, dark sandy ware.
- W. 5. Similar piece with shorter rim and more of shoulder.
 Both Pit W, filling.
 These five pieces, U. 2—W. 5, may be of bowls or squat pots.
 Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 189, fig. 30.
 All Cannings Cross: pl. 28, 19.
 Casterley: *W.A.M.* XXXVIII, p. 104, pl. IV, 12.
 Hauxton Mill: Fox, *Arch. Cambr. Reg.*, pl. XI, A. 5—6.
- AR. 31. Everted rim of small shouldered pot, grey sandy ware.
 Area. Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 190, figs. 30-1.
 Theale: drawing kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning (similar shape but with finger-print ornament).
- Z. 2. Everted rim, slightly swollen, of not dissimilar pot.
 Pit Z, filling. Variant of same type but with less marked contour: compare Trumpington and Newnham exx: Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. XVI, 1, 10.

- L. 2. Irregular rounded rim of hard grey-brown gritty ware. Surface near Pit N. Probably of a bucket-shaped pot; Worthy Down: *H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, pp. 182-3, fig. 34.
- Mis. 6. Thick everted rim with depression on top, no doubt of pot of regular shouldered type: coarse gritty ware.
- AR. 30. Rim like AR. 31, with indented irregularities on top: brown sandy ware. Area. See AR. 31.
- U. 1. Plain flattish-topped everted rim and neck-and-shoulder angle of hard grey coarse-ware pot. In filling of Pit U (medieval lime-pit). The nearest approach among the St. Catharine's Hill pottery to the tall-necked round-bodied Hallstatt type, as at Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 17, fig. 5; Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 189, fig. 25; Walthamstow: in Brit. Mus.
- The type is rare at Atwick (La Tène I), where (*Man* 1910, 48) only 2 exx. were found (drawing kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning): a presumably later survival from Hunsbury (Northampton Mus.) has curvilinear incised decoration, anomalous on a pot of this really Hallstatt form.
- E. 69. Slightly swollen rim and curved neck of pot of thin hard black ware: pattern of rows of little incised notches on neck. Entrance, S. Bank, surface. Type like A. 100 (above): ornament as at Hengistbury: *Report*, pl. X, 13.
- S. 2. Fragment apparently of rim of very coarse red-brown vessel: gently tapering profile, broken by horizontal rib $\frac{1}{4}$ in. below top inside with horizontal groove just below it, and corresponding groove outside. Pit S, filling. Seems to combine the features of two Fifield exx.; *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 46, 47.

This selection of the very large number of rim-and-shoulder profiles of plain vessels comprises the most typical examples which may be dated from Hallstatt to the end of La Tène I. Comparison of material from all the known sites seems to shew that the typically Hallstatt flattened rim tends to disappear in La Tène I before rounded or irregularly swollen forms, which are however from the beginning present, though not predominant as they became by the end of the period.

(c) Incipient Bead-rim types.

- Y. 2. Rim of globular pot with narrow mouth and roughly rounded rim with slight groove forming an approximation to beading: dark coarse gritty ware, outer surface smoothed. Pit Y, filling. The suggestion of the La Tène III bead-rim pot in this profile is misleading: the rough slight grooving below the rounded rim resembles that of E. 64, *q.v.*, and for the narrow mouth cf. Hallsta exx. at Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, pp. 189-190, figs. 31-32, and the bowls of Hallstatt date with incurved rim from Southern Hill (Reading) and Margate in Brit. Mus.; a drawing of a La Tène I variant of the same type from Atwick has been kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning. The rim suggests a transitional La Tène I-II date for the present example.

- E. 28. Incipient bead-rim fragment of hard brown ware, thin with smooth surface.
Entrance, in make-up of original S. Bank.
Fifield: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 39, 43; cf. E. 136 (below).
- E. 43. Shallower rim of similar type and quality.
Entrance, final burnt layer over dark silt in S. Bay.
cf. Fragment from Wisley in Brit. Mus.
- E. 64. Thickened rim of pot perhaps of bucket-shape, with shallow groove forming rudimentary beading; black gritty ware.
Entrance, area N. of N. Bank scraped for rampart-material, thus post-dating the earthwork.
cf. Fragment from Wisley in Brit. Mus.
- E. 136. Incipient bead-rim fragment of brownish coarse ware. Entrance, roadway, surface. Beading a little more pronounced than Y. 2: thus typologically as late as any piece from the settlement.
Fifield: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 42.

For the incipient bead-rim type generally see *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 39-45. It is a natural development from the plain rounded rim prevalent, as seen above, in La Tène I, which appears towards the close of that period and is characteristic in various forms in La Tène II (see figs. 13-14 below). It is not desirable to press the typology too closely, for though the flat rim may be called largely Hallstatt, the plain rounded rim La Tène I, the incipient bead-rim La Tène II, and the full bead-rim La Tène III, a good deal of overlapping is inevitable. It seems necessary, though, to date all these five examples about the end of La Tène I, and to associate them with the largely La Tène II groups from the Area and Pit R in figs. 13-14. The type was very much rarer than any of the flat, rounded or swollen types described above.

(d) **Pot-sherds shaped as Counters.**

- W. 3. Roughly circular counter cut from dark sandy ware.
Pit W, filling.
- E. 17. More irregular counter cut from grey smooth ware.
Section 2, in make-up of Rampart.

4. **Fig. 13.**

Pottery from the Area: *i.e.* the ground S. of the S. Entrance Bank and adjoining the S. end of Section 4, which was clearly scraped systematically, like the corresponding area on the N. side, to provide rampart-material (see pp. 13, 17, 92). This group of pottery, which was lying unstratified all over the Area, is predominantly early La Tène II in type; it is intimately linked with the group from Pit R (fig. 14) by the presence in each of fragments of the same vessel, R. 3 (see p. 92 above), and both groups thus post-date the earthwork and may be assigned to the last phase of the settlement, as no pottery of later type was

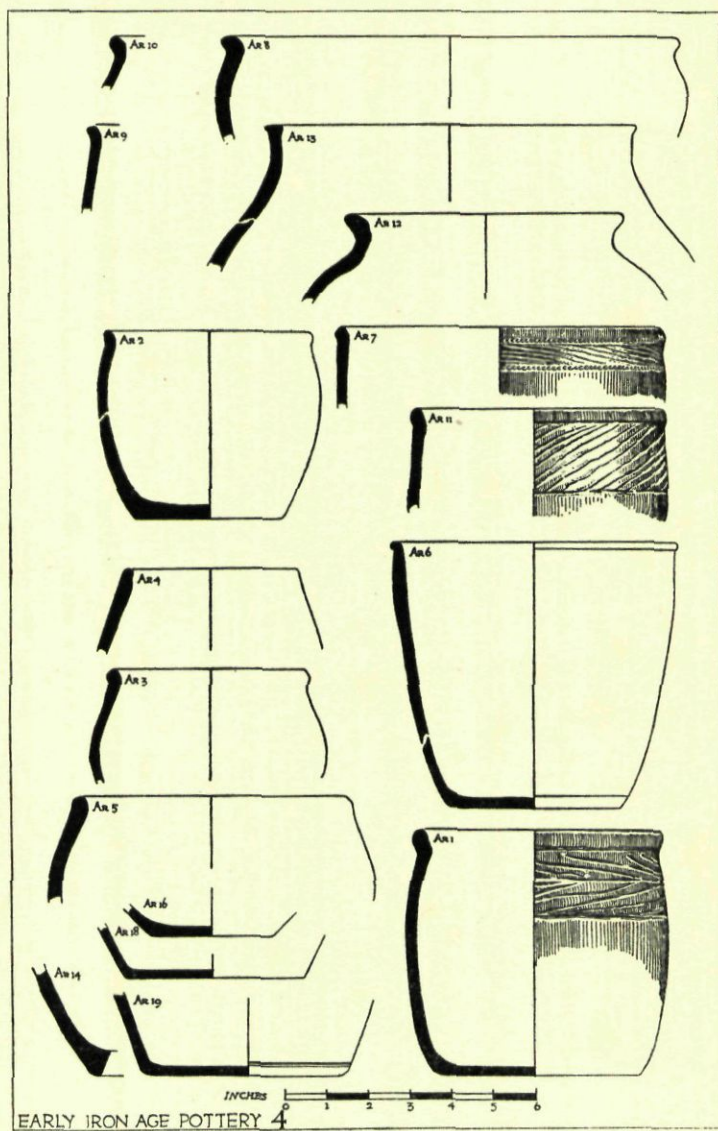


FIG. 13.

Pottery from the Area (pp. 113-6).

found (see further p. 122 below). Some of the Area pieces have appeared in figs. 11-12, but this page illustrates the outstanding and representative specimens.

- AR. 10. Rim-fragment with rounded everted lip, brown gritty ware. Caburn: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXVIII, pl. XV, 138; and *cf.* R. 4, fig. 14.
Perhaps late La Tène I.
- AR. 8. Somewhat flattened rim with everted lip of pot, very coarse gritty ware, with slightly swelling shoulder.
Caburn: *ibid.* 132: probably early La Tène II.
- AR. 9. Fragment of pot with somewhat everted rim and slightly slanting side, coarse gritty ware.
Caburn: *ibid.* 130. La Tène I-II.
- AR. 13. Flat-topped rim and curving neck and shoulder of big pot of very earthy brown ware, full of bits of straw, sand, pebble-grit, etc. A Hallstatt type.
cf. Scarborough: *Arch.* 77, p. 190, fig. 41 (rim, fig. 46); either a survival or much more probably remains of an earlier vessel accidentally present in this later group.
- AR. 12. Rim and shoulder of dark brown hard coarse pot with smooth outer surface: blunt tapering rim sharply everted above curved neck and widely swelling shoulder. The superficial likeness to a La Tène III—Romano-British type is misleading; analogies, *cf.* Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. IV, 4 and 6; pl. VI, 9, suggest a late La Tène I date, while a not dissimilar rim from The Trundle (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXX, p. 55, pl. XII, 142) is dated La Tène II.
- AR. 2. Rim, most of side, and base of pot of dark grey ware with smoothed surface, slightly bulging contour, and blunt rim approaching incipient bead-rim type.
Caburn: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXVIII, pl. IX, 66; La Tène I-II; drawing of an earlier (Hallstatt) form of much the same type from Grime's Graves kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning.
- AR. 7. Top part of straight-sided pot of dark grey very gritty ware, with flattish incipient bead-rim.
Zone of decoration below it, of faint shallow diagonal tooling between two rows of impressed circular dots. Same decoration on vessels of round-shouldered La Tène II form at Worthy Down: *H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, pp. 182-3, figs. 31, 38-9.
- AR. 11. Top part of similar but narrower pot of brownish coarse gritty ware; rim much the same, ornamented zone broader with diagonal tooled lines rather sharper and less regular, and horizontal demarcating lines likewise. Shape of general La Tène II type as at Park Brow and Findon, but tooling of decoration suggests a date early in the period; *cf.* AR. 1 (below) and R. 4, 1, 10 (fig. 14): certainly cruder than Worthy Down piece: *H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, pp. 182-3, fig. 42.
For rim, *cf.* Fifield: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 32.
- AR. 4. Upper part of plain-rimmed vessel of hard grey ware clearly of biconical type (*cf.* Q. 1, fig. 12) as at Wisley: *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XIX.
- AR. 6. Nearly complete profile of bucket-shaped pot of buff to grey gritty ware: incipient bead-rim with groove as on E. 28, fig. 12, and similar horizontal groove just above base.
Hengistbury, class C: *Report*, pl. XIX 8, La Tène II.

- AR. 3. Upper part of vessel not unlike AR. 2 (above): somewhat bulging shoulder and flattish incipient bead-rim without demarcating groove: dark grey ware with smoothed surface.
Caburn: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXVIII, pl. XV, 143.
La Tène II.
- AR. 5. Upper part of heavy grey-ware vessel approaching the type of AR. 4 (above) but larger and more curved in profile, with plain rounded rim.
Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, p. 542.
Hardly before late La Tène I.
- AR. 1. Nearly straight-sided pot (base partly restored) of dark grey gritty ware with smoothed surface. Thick rim of type between AR. 11 (above) and Park Brow: *Arch.* 76, p. 21, fig. 13, which has body of same form (La Tène II). Band of decoration below rim, consisting of three horizontal shallow tooled lines, nearly equally spaced, the intervening zones filled with similar lines sloping diagonally in opposite senses. The pattern recalls the sprawling style of All Cannings Cross, and in type clearly precedes the neater execution of the same design on R. 17, fig. 14, *q.v.*: this specimen should thus be early in La Tène II.
- AR. 16. Base of fine dark grey gritty ware of pot probably of the broad-shouldered type of R. 5 (fig. 14), *q.v.*
- AR. 18. Base of more upstanding pot of thin similar ware.
- AR. 14. Base-angle and lower part of side of pot of ware like AR. 13 (above) suggesting early date.
- AR. 19. Base of pot of thin brown ware in form clearly like AR. 6 (above), with similar but wider horizontal groove above it.

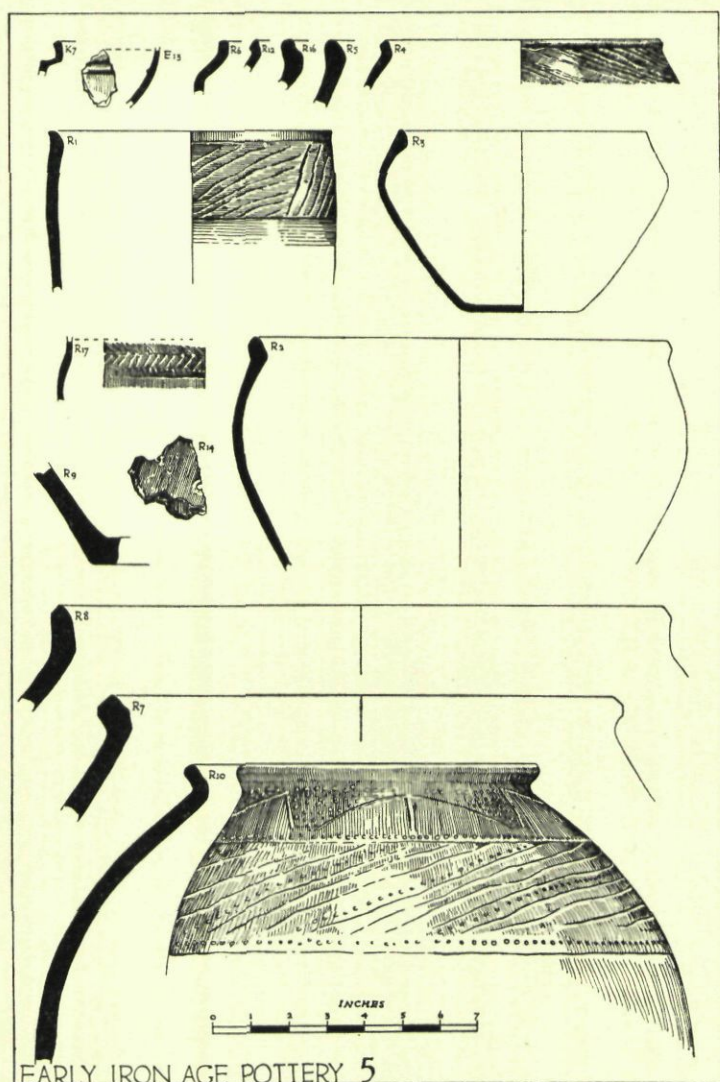
With these four exx. of bases, which may all be La Tène I-II, *cf.* those on fig. 10 (p. 100 above). At Findon the typical early La Tène II base (*Ant. Journ.* VIII, no. 4, p. 455, fig. 17) with this horizontal groove comes out below it into a half-round projecting foot, absent from St. Catharine's Hill; whether or no the present specimen is thus earlier than the Findon example, the complete absence of the distinctive bases dated at Findon to late La Tène II (as *ibid.* fig. 9 a) is notable and may be considered important. The less developed earlier forms clearly persisted later, but reliable dating of any piece from the settlement to late La Tène II will be seen to be inadmissible (see p. 122, 169 below).

It may be noted in conclusion that no bases of the foot-ring and omphalos type were found.

5. Fig. 14.

(a) Pottery of Hengistbury class B.

- K. 7. Rim, angular neck, and sharp shoulder of nearly black hand-made ware with well-polished surface.
Pit K, filling. The distinctive quality of the ware and the form of the rim clearly indicate the Hengistbury B class, but the shoulder profile is not paralleled anywhere in *Report*, pl. XVII—XVIII.



EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY 5

FIG. 14.

Cordoned fragments (pp. 116-7), pottery from Pit R (pp. 117-20).

This should apparently be added to the range of types of this uncommon class, which is assigned to La Tène I (*ibid.* pp. 36-7).

- E. 13. Portion of neck-and-shoulder curve of vessel of the same nearly black ware, smooth but with the surface polish rather abraded: across it runs a low cordon.
Section 2, in old turf-line under Rampart.
Hengistbury, class B: *Report*, pl. XVIII, 17, 19, or perhaps a big bowl as *ibid.* pl. XVII, 3, 4: La Tène I.

No other specimens of this class occurred.

(b) Pottery from Pit R.

On the connexion of this group with the bulk of the Area pottery, see above, pp. 92, 113. Its limits of date seem to be the transition from La Tène I and the middle of La Tène II, and it is clearly the latest group from the site (see above, p. 92, and below, pp. 122, 169).

- R. 6. Plain rim and high shoulder of vessel of coarse dark ware with white flint grit: surface black outside, grey inside. Presumably a squat pot as from Hunsbury (Northampton Mus.): the date should be late La Tène I - La Tène II.
- R. 12. Incipient bead-rim of the type with almost triangular section: black coarse ware. Drawing of rather better ex. has been kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning from Highfield, Wilts: should be La Tène II.
- R. 16. Slightly everted plain rim of red gritty ware with the typical La Tène II internal swelling here forming a ledge to take a lid. *cf.* Ex. from Wisley in Brit. Mus.
- R. 5. Blunt rim of heavy sandy ware with the ordinary internal swelling. *cf.* Ex. from Wisley in Brit. Mus.
- R. 4. Upper part of pot of hard-baked gritty ware with black burnished surface: short rim slightly everted, of rather angular profile approaching that of R. 12; the slope below it out towards the shoulder decorated with roughly-tooled irregularly-spaced diagonal lines. *cf.* AR. 11 (fig. 13), and R. 1 (below): must be early La Tène II.
- R. 1. Upper part of straight-sided vessel of hard-baked gritty ware with black well-polished surface outside and in (one fragment has been burnt dull brown outside after fracture). The rim shews a very slight lip and an internal swelling: below it a zone decorated with two differently sloped sets of roughly-tooled and irregularly-spaced diagonal lines. Rim recalls that of a slightly more bulging ex. from Hunsbury in Northampton Mus. with finger-print ornament, presumably La Tène I: also this has very irregular scoring on the body, as on exx. from Wisley and Coldham Common, Cambs., in Brit. Mus.: the present ex. shews an advance on these, and thus (and by its rim) may be dated early La Tène II, clearly preceding the regular neater tooling occurring later in the period.
- R. 3. Plain vessel with wide mouth, high maximum diameter, and small base, of hard-baked black clay almost free from grit, outer surface well burnished. One piece of rim came not from the pit but the

Area, and had lost its burnish through exposure: the bulk of the remaining pieces were found close together near the bottom of the pit. The rim affords the best example from the site of the characteristic La Tène II internal swelling, as from Worthy Down: *H.F.C. X*, pt. 2, pp. 182-3, fig. 29, and Findon: *Ant. Journ.* VIII, no. 4, p. 453 (early La Tène II). Body form developed from the biconical type of Q. 1, fig. 12, cf. AR. 4-5, fig. 13; also Fifield: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. IV, 4 (more primitive), and the later La Tène II form, Worthy Down, *loc. cit.* fig. 38.

- R. 17. Upper part of gently convex side of pot of thin dark sandy ware, with decorated zone consisting of a horizontal band of chevron-pattern in shallow burnished tooled lines with a similar line running through the points of the chevrons: below, row of shallow dots surmounting another similar horizontal line. For chevron-pattern cf. Wisley: *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, p. 44, fig. 9. La Tène II style: same pattern deeper and sharp-cut (cf. All Cannings Cross incised technique) at Hollingbury, Sussex (*Brighton and Hove Archaeologist* 1, pl. III, 4), would seem to be its earlier counterpart.
- R. 9. Plain base-angle of heavy coarse-ware vessel, brownish to dark grey. cf. AR. 14 (fig. 13), and note inevitable persistence of the old simple shape (see fig. 10 above, and p. 116).
- R. 14. Fragment of black gritty coarse-ware base with two round perforations. These are common throughout the Early Iron Age; early exx. at Grime's Graves: *P.P.S.E.A.* II, p. 433, fig. 89 (not recognized as of this date at the time, 1917).
- R. 2. Side of big convex pot of hard-baked gritty clay, black with burnished surfaces (some fragments have been burnt after breakage to bright light red). Short blunt rim very slightly everted with almost angular internal swelling. Same shape as Wisley: *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, pl. XVIII A, but rim better moulded: both seem to be La Tène II.
- R. 8. Vertical blunt rim and sloping shoulder of very large heavy pot of thick coarse dark grey ware full of flint grit, probably a storage-jar, which must have stood at least 2 ft. high.
La Tène I or later.
- R. 7. Rim and sloping shoulder of pot of similar ware, colour pink to grey, also probably a large storage-jar: rim short, swollen, everted, and roughly angular, recalling Atwick exx. (La Tène I), which however are nearer to the early flat-topped type (drawings kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning): this one could be later.
- R. 10. (Photograph, pl. IX, 12.) Upper part of large vessel, perhaps also a storage-jar, of coarse gritty ware varying in colour from black to light brown, the surface smoothed: the rim short, plain, and everted, joining immediately to the wide globular body. The upper slope covered with two zones of decoration in shallow burnished lines, made with a blunt tool, and dots to match: (1) beginning directly below rim, two opposed sets of irregular triangles filled with dots, with vertical line downwards from point of contact, (2) below this, uneven lines sloping down to the left, with row of dots between every third and fourth line: demarcated top and bottom by a horizontal line below a row of dots.

This shape seems to be the ancestor of the big La Tène III jar with globular body: the rim is a bolder variant of R. 4 (above) and seems to be something of a development from an All Cannings Cross type as pl. 32, 3. A piece of similar form but with much.

less rim from Lower Halstow, Kent: *P.P.S.E.A.* V (no. 27), p. 291, fig. 9, can be assigned to La Tène II; this has similar diagonal tooled lines, while one from The Trundle (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXX, p. 55, pl. XII, 147), also La Tène II, corresponds in form, but the pattern, though similarly executed, includes curvilinear tooling suggesting a more advanced style (see below). Though analogous triangles of such bluntly-pencilled lines filled with dots occur at Fengate (drawing kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Dunning), perhaps at a quite early date, the technique on earlier (Hallstatt - La Tène I) vessels is more usually sharp incision, as characteristically at All Cannings Cross, while this shallow tooling belongs rather to La Tène II. The pattern here, however, is of a sprawling type at least as closely akin to the All Cannings Cross style (e.g. pl. 31, i, pl. 34, 10) as to the neat work on many La Tène II vessels (e.g. at Worthy Down), and in particular is not comparable to the festoon or swag-pattern in both lines and dots present in La Tène II, e.g. at Park Brow and Findon: *Arch.* 76, p. 21, figs. 14, 15: *Ant. Journ.* VIII, no. 4, p. 456, fig. 9 a: Worthy Down, *H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, pp. 182-3, fig. 43: and Fifield Bavant: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VI, 1, 2, 4: all these must be later than our piece.

On the whole a date early in La Tène II is to be preferred.

It is clear that La Tène II pottery is directly developed from that of Hallstatt - La Tène I over most of the area of Britain where the latter occurs. On sites where habitation was continuous, the sequence of types is uninterrupted, and a good example of this has recently been published, namely The Trundle (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXX: note esp. pp. 37-9, 41), where the features of the Early Iron Age occupation closely resemble those of St. Catharine's Hill in this and other ways, though it seems to have lasted longer. The same may quite possibly be true of Worthy Down, where a little All Cannings Cross type pottery, dated c. 500 B.C., was discovered as well as La Tène II (*H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, p. 191), though the series is incomplete. Here too the occupation lasts later than at St. Catharine's Hill, as is shown not only by some of the pottery types, but by a 1st century B.C. glass bead (*ibid.* p. 184), but perhaps all the La Tène II material need not be as late as this century, as is suggested in the Report (p. 191).

Anyhow, there can be little doubt that a single culture is represented successively by the pottery from Scarborough (and perhaps Grime's Graves), All Cannings Cross and Hengistbury (class A and later C¹), Swallowcliffe, Fifield Bavant, and La Tène II wares as from the Trundle and Findon Park, to name no more sites than these. A good part of the sequence is

1. The evidence concerning Hengistbury Class B (early cordon and omphalos ware) is not yet very abundant; it occasionally appears on sites of this culture, e.g. here and at Fifield Bavant: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. VII, 1-4 (bases).

covered at Wisley, and at Park Brow, where in spite of a change of site the excavators considered that the occupation was continuous from Hallstatt to Romano-British times (*Arch.* 76, pp. 10-11), the development can be closely followed.

Local variations are no doubt an important feature of the culture, and these have been amply allowed for by recent writers, but a degree of unity is clearly recognisable at least within the geographical limits sketched below (pp. 143-7).

The history of the distinctive finger-print ornament has already been essayed: for the rest, the flat-topped rim, the neck sharply everted at the Hallstatt angle and the double curve Hallstatt profile, may be posited as early features, while the plain bucket-shape may well persist throughout, and the tall high-shouldered vessel, obviously modelled originally on the bronze situla, is present early in the sequence and seems gradually to lose its angularity of form.

All the pottery is hand-made: while what can be called Late Bronze Age may incline to softness, the Hallstatt and earlier La Tène ware is coarse, usually hard, and gritty, varying in colour from black to reddish, and rough to the touch except when burnished, as is most often the case with vessels reddened with haematite, which are commonly of the type of A. 1 (fig. 10), and as at All Cannings Cross also furrowed and cordoned bowls, though these are not by any means everywhere present. Decoration other than finger-printed or punched is effected, whether in lines or stabs, by sharp incision before baking (decoration scratched after baking is rarer), sometimes filled with white inlay (this last feature was absent at St. Catharine's Hill). The patterns are as a rule angular: they may sometimes be termed geometric, but anyhow more often sprawling. The principal shapes of vessel cover numerous variations of the high-shouldered, everted-neck, curving, and bucket types, and among the rarer forms, as well as the bowl types noted above, a bi-conical vessel is notable, and omphalos bases are sometimes present.

Plain vessels, often with rounded rims, seem to be prevalent in La Tène I, but the transition to La Tène II is marked not only by improvement in the surface of the ware, which comes to acquire the well-known 'soapy' feel, and by the growing prevalence of barrel-shaped and more rotund types, but also by various decorative advances. The incipient bead-rim is often characteristic, and the rim is almost always thickened and has an internal swelling: the base, formerly plain or with a slightly

projecting foot, now sometimes has its projection demarcated by a groove, and later in the period by more definite ornament. In decorative technique, sharp incision gives place to shallow dotting and pencilling with a blunt tool. The early La Tène II patterns are irregularly executed, and shew little advance on the old angular patterns, though a growing neatness is perceptible; but as the period advances appreciation of the curve comes in, and not only swag and festoon patterns, but more advanced curvilinear designs, make their appearance. Thus the pottery-ornament comes to have more of the spirit of true La Tène art, though this was always better exemplified in the distinct South-Western Celtic area, on the best-known Somerset sites especially towards the end of the La Tène period. At least, this development in the culture we are considering is sufficiently marked on such sites as Park Brow and Findon Park to make it clear that on this evidence the St. Catharine's Hill occupation must have ceased before its arrival, that is, before at latest the middle of the La Tène II period. The La Tène II pottery here is all of early type, and curvilinear patterns are absent, though the occurrence of the swag design at Worthy Down shews that they were present in the immediate neighbourhood before the period ended about 50 B.C. with the appearance of the Belgae.

The small quantity of this early La Tène II pottery compared with Hallstatt - La Tène I type indicates the same conclusion, namely that the occupation, which may well have begun in the 6th century B.C., is not likely to have lasted very long into the 2nd.¹

1. See further below, pp. 138-9 and 169.

OBJECTS OF CHALK (Fig. 15, 1-2)

N.B.—Measurements are here given in centimetres: they can be ascertained in inches from the illustrations.

1. Half of chalk disc, with somewhat splayed central perforation, ornamented on both sides with five roughly-cut concentric grooves.

Diameter of disc, 10 cm. Thickness, 2.4 cm.

„ of perforation, 1.8 cm.

Surface of Entrance roadway.

Similar chalk or stone discs, apparently too large for spindle-whorls, and too light for loom-weights, have been found on various sites, but they seem regularly to be undecorated (*All Cannings Cross*, pl. 22, 4), and much more roughly made than this specimen. See p. 28, *ibid.*, where use as bow-drill steadiers is suggested, which seems less likely in the present case. Other suggestions are use as a pot-lid, the perforation being for a knotted thong as a handle, or that the disc was threaded on to the string or thong suspending eatables from the roof, to prevent rats or mice getting at them from above. The presence of ornament on both sides of this disc makes a satisfactory theory harder to arrive at.

2. Unshaped lump of chalk with a roughly picked hollow in the top, the tool-marks in which are still visible.

Length, 12.5 cm. Width, 10 cm. Thickness, 4.5 cm. Depth of hollow, 2.3 cm. Pit K.

The shape suggests the chalk cups or lamps, well known from Neolithic flint-mines: rather similar cups, but with pierced handles, have been found at Grime's Graves, associated with Hallstatt period pottery (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, IV, p. 192: drawings kindly lent to the writer by Mr. G. C. Dunning); the present example may be classed with them, but bears no signs of use and is probably unfinished. Two cups of the Early Iron Age (probably Hallstatt - La Tène I) from The Trundle afford a closer parallel (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* LXX, p. 62, pl. XVI, 176-7).

SADDLE QUERN (Fig. 15, 3)

The quern is of sarsen, blocks of which must have been plentiful on this as on other parts of the chalk downs. Its sides and bottom are roughly hewn, and the smooth working face is gently concave.

Length, 37.5 cm. Width, 26 cm.

Pit W.

This, the earliest used type of quern, only began to be replaced by the rotary quern after about the middle of the Early Iron Age in Britain. Both types were found at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.* XLII, p. 461), but at Liddington there were 21 saddle quern fragments to one rotary (*ib.* XXXVIII, p. 579),

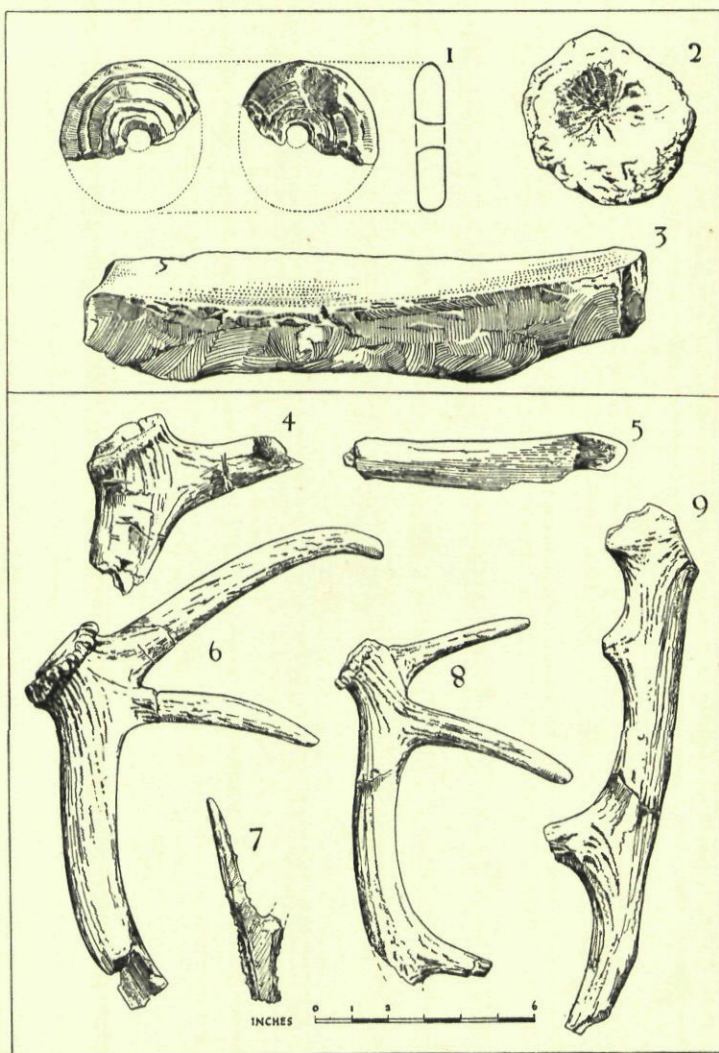


FIG. 15.

Objects of Chalk, Sarsen, Bone, and Antler (pp. 123-6).

and at Swallowcliffe saddle-querns only (*ib.* XLIII, p. 88), as also at All Cannings Cross, while at sites like Hunsbury, Meare, and Glastonbury, where occupation is mostly later, the rotary type was the rule (*All Cannings Cross*, pp. 18, 28-9).

OBJECTS OF ANTLER (Fig. 15, 4, 6-9)

4. Burr of antler of red deer (*ceruus elaphus*) with adjacent portions of beam and brow tine: much worn, and covered with saw and knife cuts, having apparently been used for testing the sharpness of metal blades. Pit Z.

A similar piece was found at Fifield Bavant (*W.A.M.* XLII, pl. X, 4, with p. 481), with a shallow hole and a cut on one face, and a sawn groove across the burr: cf. *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 14, 1.

6. Part of beam of red deer antler with burr and brow and bez tines: signs of wear on the tips. Pit S.

Perhaps a broken pick (see below), but a similar piece from the Caburn (*S.A.C.* LXVIII, pl. VIII, 53), with the apparent remains of an attachment where the beam was broken off, was thought to be a haft for a knife or saw in course of manufacture; the tips of the tines were unworn (*ib.*, p. 25).

7. Small antler fragment with hardly any signs of wear on the tip of the tine. Pit S.

8. Piece of beam of red deer antler with burr and brow, bez and trez tines: the tips worn. Pit S.

Perhaps a broken pick (see below).

9. Long piece of beam with burr and tines sawn off. Pit S.

Perhaps an unfinished haft.

Several smaller fragments were also found in Pit S and one in Pit Z. Two sawn pieces also came from the midden by Pit B.

See H. W. Sandars, "On the Use of the Deer-horn pick," in *Arch.* 62, pt. 1, p. 101 ff.

The implement is best known from Neolithic flint mines, and is normally formed by removing all the tines except the brow, which thus formed the point of the pick: however, examples like nos. 6 and 8 are known where the bez tine was also left in place (*op. cit.*, pl. XVI, 1). But it cannot be considered as exclusively a mining tool: it must have been used in agriculture and for all kinds of digging in the Early Iron Age no less than in earlier ages, presumably chiefly the sinking of pits and the erection of earthworks. No doubt all the prehistoric works on the Hill were carried out with such picks and scapulæ of *bos longifrons* as shovels, as well as with corresponding tools of wood: the use of bronze or iron is more open to doubt.

Picks of antler continued in use in Romano-British times, and have been found at Silchester (*Arch.* 61, p. 214), and the village at Woodyates (Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations* III, p. 135).

OBJECTS OF WORKED BONE

(Fig. 15, 5 : fig. 16, B. 1-3)

Fig. 15, 5 (B. 4). Rib-knife, made from rib of *bos longifrons*: handle broken and unpolished, blade short and well polished.

Length, 19.5 cm. Pit S.

Such knives of this period are easy to parallel: e.g. *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 7, 2 and 4.

Fig. 16, B. 1. Polished bone pin.

Length, 10 cm.

Diameter, .5

cm. (irregular section).

Found near the Chapel: not certainly Early Iron Age, but resembles *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 6, 18.

B. 2. Part of polished bone needle of oval section: rectangular head, circular eye. The broken end of the shaft has been re-polished, and the object used for some other purpose in its present state. Length, 4.5 cm. Section of head, 1 x 7 cm.

Outside E.

wall of Chapel:

not certainly

Early Iron Age,

but though many needles of that period have oval eyes, some have similar round ones, e.g. *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 6, 16, 19, 21.

B. 3. Head of polished bone pin of oval section, the shaft snapped off.

Length, 3.5 cm. Section of head, 1 x .5 cm.

Found near domestic rooms at N.E. corner of Chapel: not certainly, but quite possibly, Early Iron Age.

The scarcity of objects of worked bone is remarkable, considering the numbers found on other Early Iron Age sites. Weaving-combs and gouges, for instance, are conspicuous by their absence.

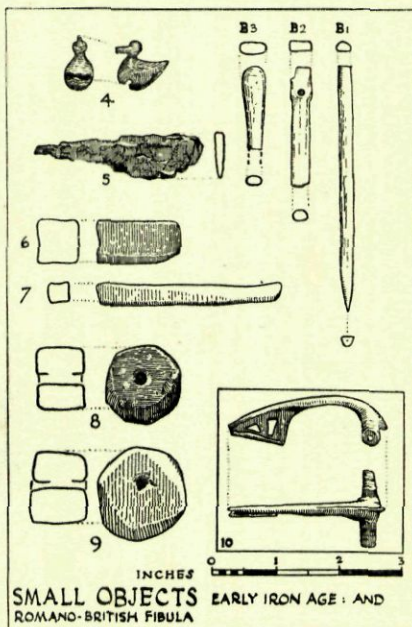


FIG. 16.

Various small objects (pp. 126-35, 139).

BROOCHES (Pl. IX, 1-2)

No brooches were found of the period of the settlement, but finds on other sites make it certain that the prevalent type must have been that of La Tène I, which is fully discussed by Dr. Cyril Fox in *Arch. Cambr.*, June 1927, pp. 67-112. In the complete list which he there gives, two examples (nos. 48 and 46), both of bronze, come from the immediate neighbourhood of St. Catharine's Hill, and are accordingly here illustrated.

No. 1 was found on Twyford Down, about ½-mile S.E. of the hill (see above, fig. 3 and note, p. 5), and as the whole Down is covered with lynchets which may with reason be attributed to the inhabitants of the hill settlement, the brooch may safely be considered as belonging to them. Its recurved foot is unhappily missing, but it may be classed under Dr. Fox's phases A or B, and thus perhaps belongs to the earlier rather than the later part of the period during which the type was in use, possibly to the 4th century B.C. Along the top of the bow runs a groove and dot pattern, and the spring, which consists of two coils on either side of the bow, is wound round a peg of bronze wire. The brooch is in the Winchester City Museum, and the writer is indebted to the Hon. Curator, Mrs. E. E. Wilde, for this photograph.

No. 2 was found below Winchester High Street (see above, fig. 3 and note, and below, p. 182). It is described and illustrated as fig. 11, p. 80, in Dr. Fox's paper, and the block has been very kindly lent for reproduction here.

Some remarks on the significance of the distribution of this type of brooch will be found below, pp. 158-9.

BRONZE FIGURE OF A BIRD

(Fig. 16, 4: pl. IX, 3)

The figure is in cast bronze, and resembles a duck, with a straight bill and practically no neck. In the fore part of the stomach is a roughly-shaped slot, .4 cm. in width and greatest depth, which has evidently served for an attachment, possibly to a bronze vessel or ornament, or more probably to a brooch. Length from tip of bill to tail, 2¼ cm. Found unstratified near Ditch 1.

Though it is regrettable that the figure was not found in satisfactory association with other material belonging to the settlement, it is beyond doubt to be connected with it, and in fact forms a most interesting link between the culture of the inhabitants and that of Central and Southern Europe in the Hallstatt period. The type indeed has a longer history, for moulded representations of birds first occur well back in the Bronze Age in the Aegean area, where their origin as cult-objects may be perhaps located. Properly speaking, a distinction should be drawn between dove-like figures, as associated in the Mycenaean period with female figures (the so-called

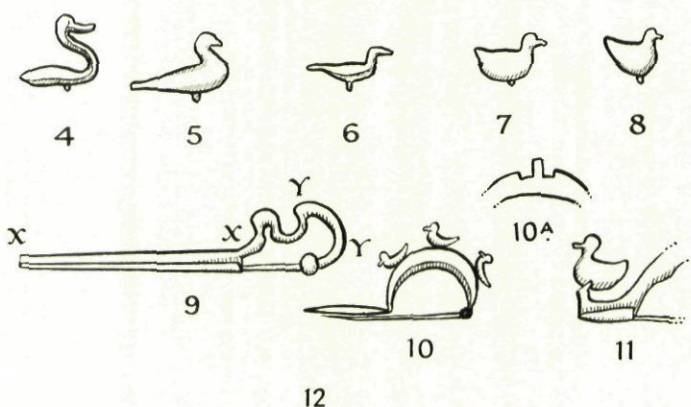
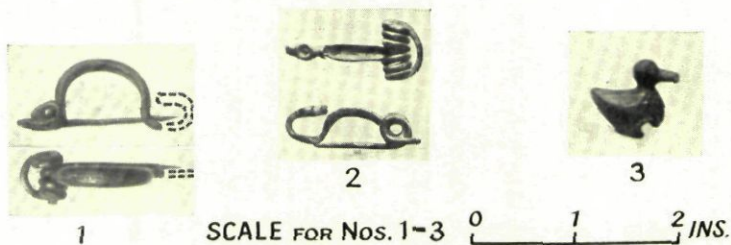
'dove-goddess'), and usually long-necked, long-beaked figures suggesting water-fowl (Hoernes-Menghin, *Urgeschichte der bildenden Kunst in Europa*, 1925, p. 524), but in considering the development of either type too rigid a typology is inadmissible, as many later examples from various regions of Europe have no very pronounced features, and German archæologists often describe them as 'doves or ducks.'

The long-necked water-fowl is associated with sun-worship, and as such is found widely spread over Europe from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. The myth, correlative to that of the sun's chariot, of the bark with its swans in which he returned eastwards by night on the stream of Ocean has been traced by Déchelette over a large area of Europe (*Revue Archéologique*, 1909, I, p. 305 ff.: *Manuel*, II, p. 413 ff.), and figures of birds, no less than those of horses, and images of the solar disc with its derivatives such as the wheel and the swastika, can fairly generally be connected with the prevalent cult of the sun.

Whether or no this is the case with the bronze flesh-hook from Dunaverny Bog, Ireland (*B.M. Bronze Age Guide*, p. 103 and fig. 109), which is surmounted with bird-figures both long-necked and neckless, it is certainly true of a more famous class of bronzes, the wheeled cauldrons found occasionally in Northern and Central Europe: the remarkable one from a Late Bronze Age grave near Skallerup, Denmark (*A.U.H.V.* V, p. 210), has a pair of figures of the 'waterfowl' type mounted both before and behind, and evidently these cauldrons are a special variety of the large class of 'bird-chariots' which have a very wide distribution and belong to the same symbolism.

In the Hallstatt period, in Central Europe, bird-figures occur on every kind of object (Déchelette, *opp. cit.*), though we cannot be certain how conscious was the tradition of cult-association: we are here closer to the origin of the St. Catharine's Hill specimen, and plate IX therefore shews a series of rough sketches to illustrate various leading points. No. 4, taken from an elaborate bronze vessel from a grave of the 8th century B.C. at Hallstatt (von Sacken, *Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, XXII, 3 b) shows the typical 'swan' form with long curving neck and beak: it is, though often modified, the commonest form of the period, and is especially frequently represented in relief on bronze vessels, particularly in its traditional association with the conventional sun-disc (e.g. *A.U.H.V.* V, taf. 56, 1025, 1029; II, iii, 5, 4). With the degradation of the type in this form, which

PLATE IX.



- 1-2. Bronze brooches (p. 127).
 3-11. Bronze bird-figure with explanatory diagrams (pp. 127-33).
 12. Pot R 10 (see fig. 14 and pp. 119-20).

can ultimately be seen in the incised S-pattern on Iron Age pottery from the western limit of the Celtic world (Leeds in *Arch.* 76, pp. 230-4), we are not here concerned, as the characteristic and longest surviving feature is the long curving neck, which is absent in our specimen. Nor need we discuss the numerous cases where the head and neck only of a bird of this type is used as a decorative terminal or pendant, and the figure is not a separate casting. Amid a very large number of less distinctive whole figures from many Central European sites, short-necked forms occur, and the distinction has no chronological significance (e.g. both types on one object, in this case 7th century: *Pamatky Arch.*, Prague, XXI (1905), p. 638); but no. 5, from a crescent brooch in a grave of the 7th-6th century B.C. at Hallstatt (von Sacken, *op. cit.* taf. XV, 1) is of a type suggesting the dove, and neither it nor no. 6, from the lip of an 8th century bronze dish (*ibid.* taf. XXIV, 4), bears much resemblance to the St. Catharine's Hill figure, which is indeed much more like a duck than most of the Central European bird-figures, e.g., also those on an ornament from Thalling, Upper Austria (*Mitt. der Anthropol. Gesellschaft in Wien*, LVI, p. 354; abb. 3, d). Further, the latter are always attached, whether to a bronze vessel or ornament, or as in one case from Gemeinlebarn, Lower Austria (*Mitt. Prähist. Commission, Wien*, I, p. 60), to a clay vase, by means of a peg or rivet, sometimes quite long (e.g. *ibid.*, p. 57), cast in one with the body, and representing the bird's legs.

Nowhere is there anything like the slot attachment of the St. Catharine's Hill bird.

It is possible to imagine that the slot was made to fit on to the rim of a bronze vessel, but it is placed at such an angle that it must have been much everted if the bird was to sit level, and in the absence of all parallels this must at present be considered a risky theory, the more so as there is no appreciable horizontal curvature in the slot, so that the presumed vessel would have been impossibly wide.

In fact, Central Europe, in spite of its great wealth of such material, seems not to have produced any example very closely analogous.

Contemporary Italy also, in many of its various culture-provinces, produced a very large number of objects ornamented with bird-figures in the same conventional tradition, not only embossed on bronze vessels like the well-known *situlae*, but

also cast in the round. There are many examples of decorative terminals of bird's head form, as on the attachments of the well-known Etruscan spits, but complete figures are also very numerous: rather indeterminate forms are prevalent, some of which are clearly meant for doves (*e.g.* those attached to a female figure forming the handle of a toilet-implement from Novilara, Picenum: Mac Iver, *Iron Age in Italy*, pl. 25, 8: Montelius, *Civilisation primitive en Italie*, pl. 148, 13; and from Villanova: *ibid.*, pl. 91, 1); but it is in the decoration of brooches that forms most analogous to our specimen occur. To the Corsini type, most properly Villanovan, belong some of the most splendid products of Etruscan goldwork: the typical form of bird mounted on such is shown in outline as no. 7 (from a photograph in the British Museum), which bears some likeness to our bird, as does no. 8 from the Marsiliana fibula (Mac Iver, *Villanovans and Early Etruscans*, pl. 35, 1). There are many such ornate brooches: the rough sketch (no. 9) gives some idea of the type of which they are elaborate examples: bird-figures might be mounted in rows on the elongated foot (X . . . X) and on the serpentine bow (Y . . . Y). The variants of the serpentine brooch in Italy are of course numerous (*e.g.* von Duhn, *R.V. 'Fibel,' B*, taf. 110-13), and Montelius gives another example of bird-decoration: *op. cit.* ser. A. pl. XIX, 268, so that we have here a possible origin for our figure; however, reasonably close analogies in bronze to the actual form required do not seem to be forthcoming, the peculiar slot-attachment, in particular, being as yet unparalleled, and there is another brooch-type, also predominantly Villanovan, which will perhaps better repay attention.

This is the plain bow-brooch, in the development of which the leech and boat type are phases. Some variants of this are ornamented with bird-figures (von Duhn, *R.V. 'Fibel,' B*, taf. 108, 134) and belong to the Arnoaldi period (750 or 700 to 500 B.C.) at Villanova: Montelius, *op. cit.*, ser. B. pl. 90, 8 (*cf.* S. Italian exx. *ibid.* A. pl. II, 16, pl. V, 36, 7 and the variant 35); the sketch no. 10 shews the arrangement.

But though parallel forms to the St. Catharine's Hill figure might well be found in this series, it generally has birds and bow cast all in one, which of course prevents further comparison. Indeed, many brooches exist with transverse ribs on the bow (as no. 10 A), which were certainly intended to retain some ornament, but the idea that it was to fit one of these that the

slot was made must be rejected, as it is placed at such an angle that the bird, if so mounted, would practically touch the bow with its bill: it is also a good deal too big for the average size of these brooches.

It is more likely that the bird was mounted on the foot of a brooch with a returned tip foreshadowing the knob of the Certosa type: how such an attachment would fit the slot at just the required angle is shewn in the sketch no. 11. Brooches with bow of animal form, with foot terminating in a bird-figure, occur at Sta. Lucia on the Isonzo (Marchesetti, *Scavi nella necropoli di S. Lucia*, tav. XX, figs. 8, 9, 10, 12): Mac Iver (*Iron Age in Italy*, p. 59) doubts Marchesetti's dating for this cemetery, but a date about 500 B.C. may be allowable for these brooches; the Sta. Lucia culture is related to the Villanovan, and has a distinctive character connecting it with the Comacine round the N. Italian lakes (Mac Iver, *ibid.*, p. 60). There is thus quite a possibility of tracing our bird to N. Italy: but it must be emphasized that no exact parallel has been found, though analogies are closer than in Central Europe.

The suggestion illustrated by no. 11 is due to Dr. Adolf Mahr, now of Dublin and formerly of Vienna, for whose opinion and for certain of the above references the writer is much indebted. Brooches (e.g. Hoernes in *Archiv für Anthropologie* 23, taf. IV, 39) recalling the type proposed seem at Sta. Lucia to be (though presumably earlier typologically) contemporary with those with returned foot formed like a bird's head (*ibid.* 16, 41, with p. 625), which in N. France occur at Les Jogasses, a 'Final Hallstatt' site closely linked (see below, pp. 156-7) with the All Cannings Cross culture represented on St. Catharine's Hill (*Revue Archéologique*, ser. 5, tom. 26, p. 123, fig. 15, 106-7): the date here too is about 500 B.C., or a little before.

A rather earlier dating is conceivable, but the close of the Hallstatt period is in fact the likeliest for the St. Catharine's Hill figure.

No such cast bird-figures, of whatever precise variety, occur in Europe N.W. of the middle Rhine, but an example from that region illustrated by Lindenschmidt (*A.U.H.V.* III, iii, 2, 7) suggests another chronological point. It was found with a 5th century beaked flagon shewing a stiff palmette, probably in a grave like that of Armsheim: it is 30 mm. long and has engraved wing-feathers and eye, which with its shape differentiate it from the St. Catharine's Hill bird, and from the bulk

of those others we have been considering. A further clue to the development of the type in this century is provided by the two beautiful decorated bronze flagons recently found at Bouzonville in Lorraine and now in the British Museum, which have just above the spout a small bird-figure, with similarly engraved feathers, etc., and eyes socketed for inlay, riveted down so as to form part of the general decorative scheme of the vessel. These flagons are Celtic products of the middle of the 5th century, and are the finest work of the initial period of the development of La Tène art, in which figure-representation became rapidly more stylized and soon really very rare, so that the distinction from the bronze-work of the preceding age, in which plain bird-figures are frequent and characteristic, is very marked (*cf.* Hoernes-Menghin, *Urgeschichte der bildenden Kunst in Europa*, pp. 561-5, and Déchelette, *Manuel IV*, p. 1013 ff.).

These engraved bird-figures mark the beginning of this tendency, and the rare examples we have after the middle 5th century are, if Hallstatt survivals, at least wholly conventionalized in the La Tène manner, and are seldom separate castings. For this effect on the 'Final Hallstatt' type of bird-headed brooch, see *e.g.* Déchelette, *Manuel IV*, p. 754, fig. 533, 5, 7, 8, 9; similarly, the style of the bird-ornamented Marne torcs illustrated *ibid.*, p. 805, fig. 563 (*cf.* p. 842, fig. 584) is unmistakable: see further Déchelette's remarks (*ibid.*, pp. 806-7, and II, p. 464 ff.) on these survivals, and Pič, *Hradischt de Stradonitz* (Déchelette's translation), col. 63, with note 96 and pl. XX, 22, also 1-5, 14, 16, and extremely degenerate exx., *ibid.*, pl. XI, 9, 24. The St. Catharine's Hill bird stands before the beginning of this La Tène style of dealing with the survivals of its type: it cannot have been made in Celtic Europe or imported from beyond the Alps very much after the beginning of the 5th century at the latest.

Yet, as we have seen, the brooches which have so far been found to characterize the British culture exemplified on the Hill are of the La Tène type, and the accepted initial date for La Tène I brooches is 450 B.C. But this is approximately the date of the Rhenish and Bouzonville examples of bird-figures which we have seen to shew an early La Tène differentiation and must be later than the period of the St. Catharine's Hill type. The latter is emphatically pre-La Tène, and thus gives us evidence that La Tène I brooches are not the earliest bronze objects which can be associated with British culture of the

All Cannings Cross phase; further, as the bird is more likely to be from a brooch than a bronze vessel, and from Italy than Central Europe, association at once suggests itself with the various pre-La Tène brooches, etc., of demonstrably Italian origin which have been found in Britain. On these see Ridgeway and Smith in *P.S.A.* XXI, p. 97 ff., also *Ant. Journ.* IV, no. 1, p. 50, and Fox, *Arch. Cambr. Reg.*, p. 72 ff. Italian brooch types allied to those considered above certainly occur, and though some may have entered the country as 'antiques' in Roman and perhaps even in modern times, and no discovery has as yet been made really under test conditions, yet the Egyptian scarab of the XXVIth dynasty (late 7th—6th century B.C.) found with the Alton brooches, and the depth in undisturbed gravel at which the Weybridge bucket (Venetian, 7th century B.C.) was found, may be added to general considerations in favour of contemporary Mediterranean trade as arguments for seeing evidence of this in many isolated specimens. All Cannings Cross itself produced a pre-La Tène swan-neck pin (pl. 21, 1), and the occurrence of our bird-figure on a site similarly known to be occupied at least at the end of the Hallstatt period, and not in Roman times, cannot help strengthening this contention. Imported the figure certainly was, for as we have seen there are no analogies north-west of the middle Rhine. Whether the immigrant folk who founded the settlement brought it with them from the Lower Rhine or wherever exactly in that latitude they came from, or whether it was imported subsequently, must remain uncertain, but an Italian origin would anyhow shew the work of commerce.

To sum up, we have here an ornamental bird-figure, of a type originating as a cult-object in the Bronze Age and most prevalent in the Hallstatt period, which is clearly earlier than the beginnings of La Tène art; it was mounted in an unexampled manner, just possibly on a bronze vessel or other object, more probably on a brooch, and while an earlier date is not impossible, consideration of the present probabilities points to the latter part of the 6th century B.C. as its date, and as its origin to N. Italy, whence it must have been brought all or part of the way in the course of trade.

OBJECT OF IRON (Fig. 16, 5)

Tang and part of blade of knife, much corroded.

Length, 6.8 cm. Width of blade, 1.8 cm.

Pit A, not far below surface level.

This is clearly the remains of a knife like *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 20, 13-14.

Though a few scraps occurred, there was no other recognizable iron object which could confidently be ascribed to the period of the settlement.

This, coupled with the scarcity of worked bone, was a somewhat surprising disappointment.

Flint tools were absent, but are anyhow not necessarily characteristic of this culture (*W.A.M.* XLIII, p. 87); it is allowable to guess that iron tools were valuable enough not to be readily abandoned, though workable ore is present 20-30 miles away on the Surrey and Sussex borders of Hampshire.

Pieces of iron pyrites which may have been used with flint for striking fire, were quite often found.

WHETSTONES (Fig. 16, 6-7)

6. End of whetstone or hone of ferruginous sandstone (probably from the Greensand formation): roughly rectangular section.

Length, 3.5 cm. Section, 1.8 × 1.3 cm.

The sandstone consists of quartz grains cemented by limonite (= hydrated oxide of iron), and commonly occurs as a 'pan' overlying deposits of sand. (Report kindly submitted by Dr. W. F. P. Mc Lintock, Curator of the Geological Survey and Museum, Jermyn Street). It must have come from the Greensand south or east of the chalk plateau.

Entrance, unstratified.

7. Broken thin whetstone or hone of micaceous schist: roughly rectangular section: the surviving end has a slight depression.

Length, 7.4 cm. Section, .7 × .5 cm.

Surface soil over S. Transept of Chapel: some sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were also found here, and the whetstone may perhaps tentatively be given a similar date.

Whetstones of this period are seldom carefully shaped (*All Cannings Cross*, p. 27), and though some at Swallowcliffe have been described as 'beautiful' (*W.A.M.* XLIII, p. 88), there is as a rule no comparison with the carefully-shaped Bronze Age types (see below, p. 181).

SPINDLE - WHORLS (Fig. 16, 8-9)

8. A barrel-shaped whorl of brown sandy pottery.

Diameter, 3.2 cm. Thickness, 2.8 cm.

Pit Z.

All Cannings Cross: pl. 25, 3; *Fifield Bavant*: *W.A.M.* XLII, pl. XIV, W 24.

9. Circular whorl of chalk, rather worn.

Diameter, 3.8 cm. Thickness, 2.3 cm.

From Pit U, which is not itself of Early Iron Age, but the contents of its filling were quite miscellaneous, and the form and ware suggest the period of the settlement.

Swallowcliffe: *W.A.M.* XLIII, pl. XIII, D. 13.

Though weaving must of course have been practised together with spinning, no loom-weights were found.

OTHER OBJECTS

There were a certain number of flint lumps which had apparently been used as hammer-stones or pounders.

Burnt flint 'pot-boilers,' as is usual on sites of this period, were common.

Tertiary pebbles which might have been used as sling-bullets occurred now and then: one was found high up in the Rampart make-up in Section 2. Small round flint pebbles which might have been similarly used were common.

There were one or two fossil echini, which perhaps served as charms, and have been found at Worthy Down and elsewhere: *H.F.C.* X, pt. 2, p. 184, with ref.

REPORT ON THE MAMMALIAN REMAINS

The animal bones and teeth discovered were submitted to Miss Dorothea M. A. Bate, of the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, to whom the writers are much indebted for her reports.

The collection includes remains of six species of mammals, namely:—

<i>Bos longifrons</i>	- Celtic shorthorn ox,
	Sheep or goat.
<i>Sus sp.</i>	- Pig.
<i>Equus caballus</i>	- Horse.
<i>Cervus Elaphus</i>	- Red Deer.
<i>Canis sp.</i>	- Dog (or wolf).

Remains of *bos* are more plentiful than those of any of the other species, the next in order of frequency being sheep or goat, pig, and horse. There seems to be no indication of the presence of more than one species of *equus* or of *bos*. Nearly all the bones are broken and there are very few specimens of any length, with the exception of a mandibular ramus and some innominate bones of *bos*, and two cannon bones of *equus*.

A certain number of the bones have been deliberately sawn up, and some of the long bones have been split longitudinally for the extraction of the marrow.

Bones both of old and young individuals are represented, but though the latter were numerous, they do not preponderate in the whole collection. The red deer is represented by some antlers and few other remains. The scanty remains of *canis* indicate an animal about the size of a large Irish terrier.

All the remains of *equus* indicate a horse of small size, though two complete hind cannon bones are the only bones which admit of definite comparison. These prove to be slightly stouter than the corresponding bones of a New Forest pony in the British Museum collection. The specimens from St. Catharine's Hill have a length of 226 mm. and 245 mm., with a width at midshaft of 28 mm. and 29 mm. respectively. These measurements do not fall into the length-width index given by Professor Cossar Ewart for his 'plateau' or 'forest' type. Should the proportions of the two specimens from St. Catharine's Hill be confirmed by further material, it might perhaps indicate that they represent a mixed type.

The deposit of bones evidently thrown into Pit K when half silted up (see above, p. 89) includes remains of at least one immature and two adult specimens of *bos longifrons* with short horn-cores and light limbs. There is a nearly complete, but broken, skull of one adult, and the palate and cheek dentition of another. There is also an imperfect skull of a young animal, and portions of the upper jaw still retaining several of the dentition as well as some of the permanent cheek teeth.

The finds of mammalian remains made in all parts of the site have been noted as they occur in the detailed description of the excavations.

OYSTER - SHELLS

A number of these, some of them burnt, were found in association with remains of the settlement, and though Mr. H. S. Toms has contended (*S.A.C.* LXVII, p. 76) that the eating of the oyster was introduced into Britain by the Romans, the pre-Roman occurrence of shells on this site has other parallels (e.g. *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 26, 13), and the details of their discovery at Caburn (*S.A.C.* LXVIII, pp. 28, 49) and The Trundle (*ibid.* LXX, pp. 65-6) leave no doubt on the matter.

REPORT ON THE CHARCOAL

Specimens of the charcoal from the cross-sections of the Rampart and Ditch and from the Entrance were submitted to Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., of the Dept. of Wood Structure and Timber Physics in the Forest Products Research Laboratory (Imperial Forestry Institute), Oxford. His report is here given in tabular form. Great difficulty was experienced in sectioning the material, owing both to the damp condition of the charcoal and its inherent hardness and brittleness, and consequently some uncertainty attends his identification of some of the samples. The writers desire to acknowledge their gratitude for his patience and skill.

Sample.	Where found.	Wood.	Remarks.
1.	Section 2, old turf line under Rampart: p. 20 and fig. 4.	Unknown.	Material too poor.
2.	Section 3, Ditch, chalk silt (stratum 2): p. 26 and fig. 4.	Unknown.	Material too poor.
3.	Section 4, occupation-layer on surface of earlier bank flanking Entrance on N. side: p. 33 and fig. 4.	Ash (?), <i>fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> .	
4.	Horizontal revetment-beam <i>in situ</i> . S. side of Entrance, between Holes 7 and 8: p. 35 and fig. 5.	Ash (?), <i>fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> .	
5.	Section 8, corner-post of revetment of N. Bay in Entrance, standing in Pit V: p. 42 and figs. 5, 6.	Ash, <i>fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> .	
6.	Collapsed revetment timbers lying on floor of N. Bay in Entrance: p. 51 and fig. 5.	Oak, <i>quercus</i> <i>sp.</i> : either <i>q. robur</i> or <i>q. sessiliflora</i> .	
7.	Section 4, post in Hole 11: p. 51 and figs. 4, 5.	Ash, <i>fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> .	
8.	Section 4, revetment beams fallen across dark silt in S. Bay in Entrance: p. 51 and figs. 4, 5.	Oak, <i>quercus sp.</i>	
9.	Another sample from burnt layer over dark silt in S. Bay in Entrance: <i>ibid.</i>	Ash (?), <i>fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> .	Very close grown.
10.	Section 4, layer burnt by final fire on Entrance roadway surface near Hole 15: p. 64 and figs. 4, 5.	Ash (?), <i>fraxinus</i> <i>excelsior</i> .	Close grown.

SUBSEQUENT REMAINS

The description follows of the scanty remains belonging to the periods succeeding the termination of the settlement.

Late Celtic or Belgic Pottery (Fig. 17)

Fragments of the rims of two wheel-made vessels were found unstratified in the Area, entirely different from the pottery of the Early Iron Age settlement, but from their smooth rather soapy finish, together with their form, requiring a pre-Roman date. They probably belong to the early 1st century A.D.: at any rate to the period of Belgic occupation of the district (see below, pp. 170 ff). They are no evidence of habitation on the Hill in this period.

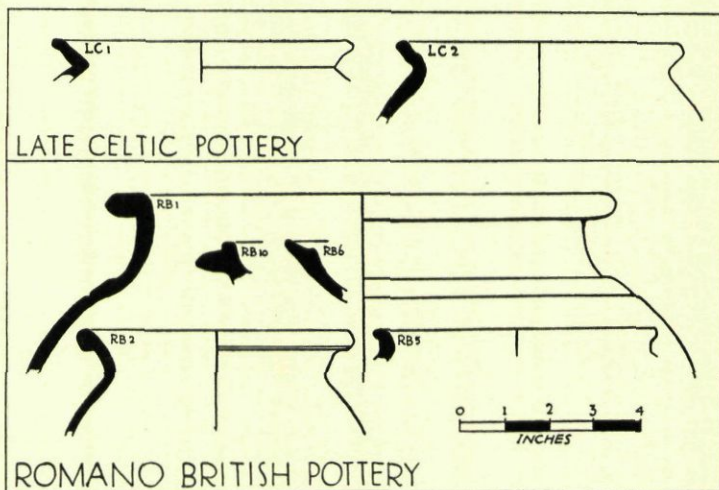


FIG. 17.

Pottery later than the Early Iron Age Settlement (pp. 138-9).

- L.C. 1. Small piece of sharply everted rim of coarse but smooth brownish-grey jar: bulging shoulder beginning below.
cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXVI, 3 (though with less shoulder bulge), which may be taken as contemporary.
- L.C. 2. Four pieces of rim of similar jar, less sharply everted, and with narrower shoulder.
cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXVIII, 2; which is not dissimilar and must be contemporary; also Casterley: *W.A.M.* XXXVIII, p. 104, pl. IV, 1, for the rim.

It is remarkable that no pieces of bead-rim pottery, which is far more characteristic of the period than this everted-rim type, were found; that the hill was certainly deserted during the century preceding the Roman Conquest will be further argued below (pp. 175, 188).

Romano - British Pottery (Fig. 17)

Pottery of the Roman period was represented by scraps only, and must not be taken as evidence of occupation. Except for one or two tiny fragments of plain Samian ware found on the surface of the Entrance roadway, all the finds were of coarse pottery of 1st—3rd century types. A few representative examples are illustrated.

- RB. 1. Some few pieces of large grey jar, with heavy everted lip and debased cordon on shoulder.
1st century, perhaps early Flavian.
- RB. 2. Rim-fragment of smaller grey jar of narrower shape, with coarsely beaded everted rim.
1st century, probably Flavian.
- RB. 5. Small rim-fragment of bead-rim bowl.
1st century: the type hardly lasted out the Flavian period.
- RB. 6. Very abraded fragment of small buff bowl, mortarium type.
Late 1st or early 2nd century.

The above, along with a small piece of a bulbous beaker of Trajanic type and a flanged dish-rim like RB. 10, were found unstratified on the Area surface.

- RB. 10. Rim-fragment of grey flanged dish, 2nd—3rd century. Trial trench N. of Ditch 1. A similar piece was found in the upper silt of the Ditch in Section 2 and another small one on the Entrance roadway, along with a little piece of an everted jar-rim, apparently late 1st century.

About 10 small shards of indeterminate character came from the upper silt at the end of Ditch 4, representing some 4 pots.

Roman Bronze Fibula (Fig. 16, 10)

This was found on the Entrance roadway surface in Section 4: it is somewhat bent, and the pin is missing. It may be dated in the later 1st century A.D., and belongs to the common type developed from that of La Tène III. A similar fibula from Bitterne is in the Winchester City Museum (Dale Collection).

Roman Coin

Found in the Ditch, Section 3, in grey silt (see above, p. 26).

CARAUSIUS (A.D. 286-293). Æ. PAX AVG type. 25 mm.

Obv. Radiate draped bust to r. (I) MP CARA(VSIVS P F AVG).

Rev. Peace standing to l, holding r. olive-branch and l. cornucopiae.

(PAX) AV(G).

F | O

(ML)

ML may be inferred in the exergue from the FO flanking the *rev.* figure, thus giving mint-mark of Londinium: may be dated about the middle of the reign. (Report kindly supplied by Mr. G. C. Brooke of the British Museum.)

cf. Cohen 222: Webb (*Reign and Coinage of Carausius*, 1908), 155, 1011: *Richborough* II, 4614-7.

Remarks on such significance as may be attached to these finds will be found below, p. 188.