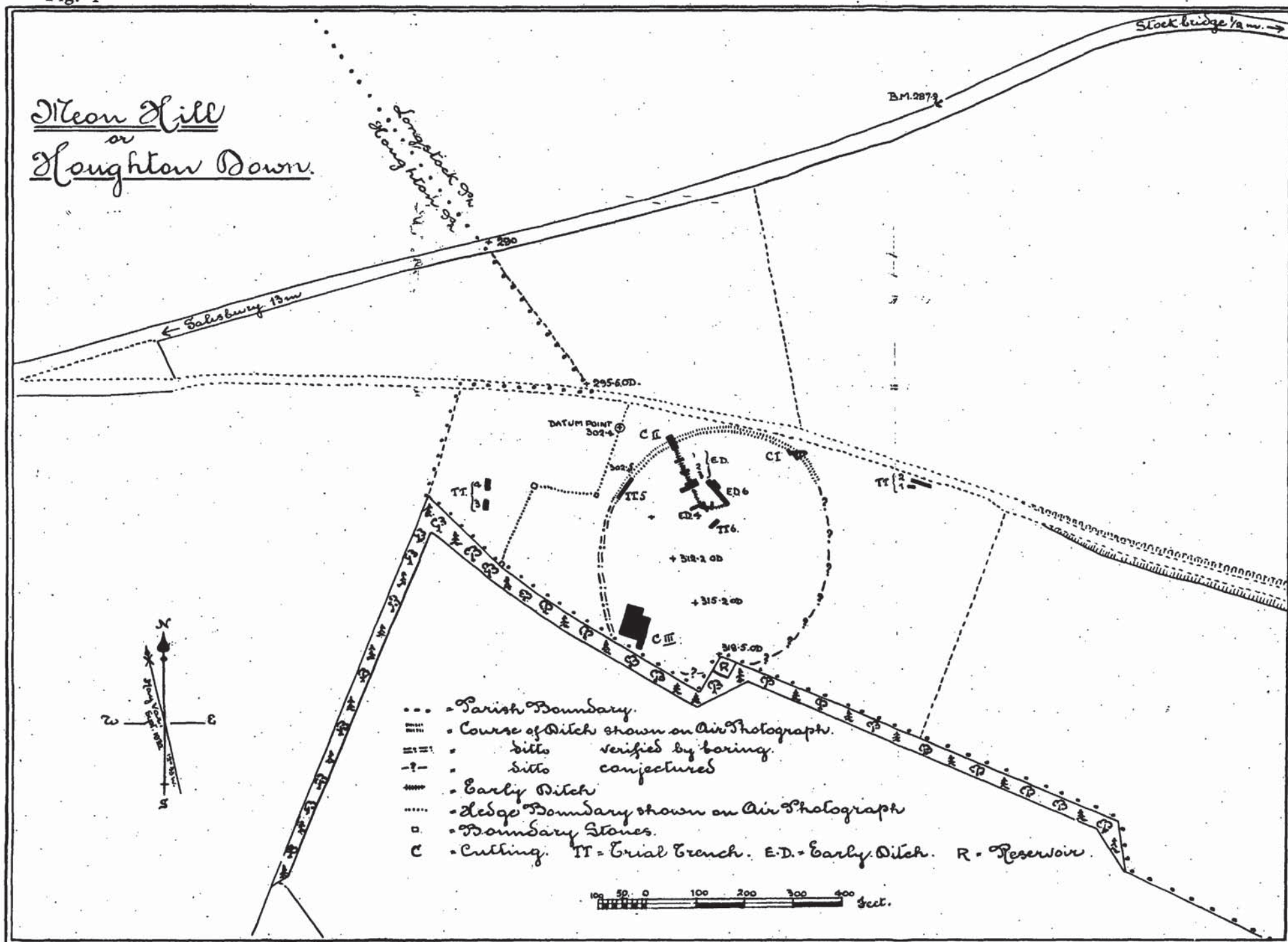


Fig. 1

Neon Hill
or
Houghton Down.



REPORT OF THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB'S EXCAVATIONS AT MEON HILL

By DOROTHY M. LIDDELL, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

SECOND SEASON, 1933.

WORK was resumed for a second season on this site, by kind permission of the owner, Mr. Lyster, in order to explore further that area near the South margin of the field where trenching for a pipe-line had previously exposed an expanse of black and disturbed soil and where a trial cutting (Cutting III) made in 1932 revealed the presence of a number of Hallstatt period dwelling pits.¹ The excavation lasted from 11th September to October 7th.

Miss Mary Nicol, Miss Catherine Martin, and Mr. Bernard Sturdee gave valuable assistance throughout the whole of that period. We again had the benefit of Mr. W. E. V. Young's wide archaeological knowledge in his capacity as foreman, under whom six labourers were employed.

Another benefactor to whom we are greatly indebted is Mr. Musselwhite, of Basingstoke, who, by generously lending trucks and rails for the removal of the excavated soil, enabled an area 60ft. by 50ft. to be cleared with the minimum of labour in the disposal of the débris. Mr. Musselwhite also provided a shed for the housing of tools and gear.

The large area cleared was based upon last year's Cutting III, extending first Northwards and then West in strips 10ft. wide, 5ft. of last year's Cutting III being re-excavated to clear the edge of the Pit 5 which was then left showing in the North face of the section.

The strips are lettered A to E from East to West, and are subdivided into lengths of 20ft. numbered 1 to 4 from South to North. The references to the plan are therefore to be read after the manner of the Ordnance Survey Maps. Section 1 was excavated in Strip A only. Small cuttings, E.D. 4, 5 and 6, were also made following the course of the Hallstatt ditch discovered in 1932 in the centre of the field. The site was dug in spits one foot deep referred to as "layers," and indicated by the letter "l."

General Remarks.

The net result in Cutting III was a conglomeration of 24 pits and 29 post holes, together with numerous other hollows and depressions, all cut in the solid chalk, covering the whole area

1. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. xii, Part 2.

exposed, varying from 1ft. to over 7ft. in depth and providing no immediately intelligible clue to their original form or purpose. (Fig. 2, and Plates 1 and 2.)

The solution appears to be that there are here four distinct types of habitations:

- (1) A series of deep underground dwellings of the Hallstatt period. (Iron Age, A 1.)
- (2) Huts of the same period at a higher level made of shallow pits surrounded by wattle and daub walls.
- (3) Three "Beehive" Pits of a different type from (1).
- (4) La Tène II houses built above ground.

Type 1.—The nucleus of the series is the cluster of pits consisting of Pit 4b in the centre surrounded by pits 5, 6 and 7, which are shaped to fit the irregular periphery of Pit 4b and are obviously part of one scheme. Their depth is from 5.9ft. to 7ft. below surface, and they originally had overhanging rims which have collapsed, so that their margins are now 4ft. to 5ft. below surface. Surrounding this group at a higher level are five more pits (8, 12, 13, 14, 15) forming a sort of terrace, the outer edge of which rises straight and sheer to a ledge 2ft. below surface. The roofing of this settlement is a problem, as the pits are too close together to have had separate roofs, and must have shared a common covering.

Three cavities, 9, 9a and 10, scooped at original chalk level on the North side of Cuttings A 4 and B 4, which are open towards the central group and whose sharp sides and clean rubble filling indicate that they had been refilled as soon as they were cut, might have supported the butt ends of rafter poles radiating from a central post or from a ring of posts of which only post holes 2 and 3, possibly 6a and 6b, and a butt mark in Pit 12, are now traceable. Large patches of decayed daub and traces of thatch found in the silt above the pits probably represent collapsed roof. The pits are datable by the quantities of Hæmatite and "finger-tip" wares found in the lower levels, and are described in detail later.

Type 2.—In the West half of the cutting (C, D, E) are other shallow depressions, Nos. 17—24. Their margins are at the original chalk level 0.7ft. below surface, and their maximum depth is 3ft. There is evidence that they had low mud walls around them to provide dwellings of reasonable height, and their floors were levelled by puddling. Daub and sticks from hurdle work occurred in the filling and in the sections. The contents of these huts was exactly the same as in Type 1.

Type 3.—Three beautifully cut symmetrical "Beehive" pits of the Fifield-Bavant and Swallowfield type were found, two in Cutting III (C4 and E2) and one in E.D. 6. These are so different



PL. I. GENERAL VIEW OF CUTTING III A, B, AND C, LOOKING NORTH. [To face p. 8



To face p. 9]

PL. 2. GENERAL VIEW OF CUTTING III D AND E, LOOKING NORTH. THE
FIGURE IS IN BEEHIVE PIT 2.

in workmanship and construction that one must assume them to be built by different people, or for some different purpose, from the other types of dwellings. They contained finger-tip pottery, and coarse plain ware similar to that on the rest of the site, but no Hæmatite-coated ware, though some pieces of well-made burnished pottery came from Beehive I (C4).

Type 4. The La Tène II Settlement.—It must not be forgotten that the site of the earlier habitations is just within the vallum of the La Tène II enclosure (see 1932 Report), and abundant traces were present of the later occupation. Their houses are represented by a rectangle of post holes in the South-West corner of Cutting III, D and E, by a hearth and cooking hole in B 2, and by a dense layer of pot boilers and cookery debris, shards of pottery and other remains of the period described in detail below.

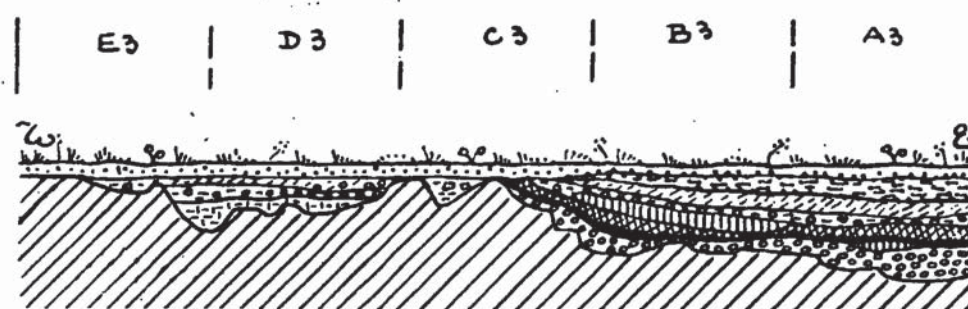
There is a great resemblance between this site and the settlement at Park Brow, Sussex, excavated in 1925 by Mr. Garnet Wolseley, A.R.W.A., and Lieut.-Col. Hawley, F.S.A.² The large irregular hollow containing deeper pits and depressions, the entrance passage way, the "beehive" pits, the post holes, and the rectangular enclosure are present in both cases, while the filling, pot boilers and debris as well as the pottery are also very similar.

The Excavation.

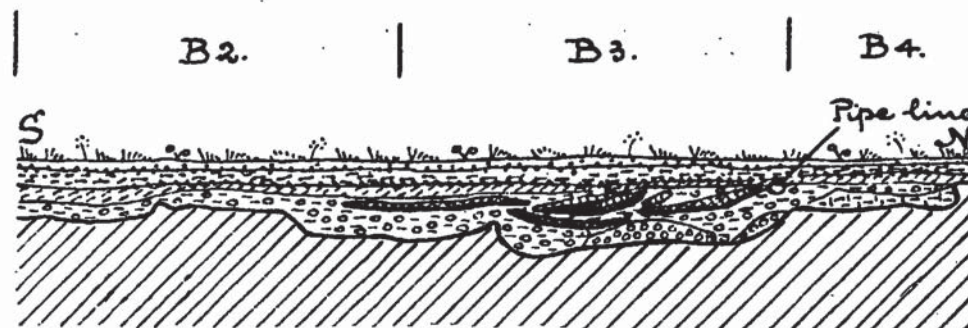
The filling of Cutting III varies very little, as reference to the three long sections (Figs. 4, 5, 6, and Plates 8 and 9) will show. All the strata curve downwards over the deep pits. In the main, the bottom of the pits was filled with fine chalk rubble, mixed with a little soil and flecks of charcoal, in which Hallstatt pottery and chips of bone occurred. The collapse of the undercut rims of the pits would account for this deposit. Above this a layer of pot boilers, burnt matter and much food debris about 1 ft. thick follows the hollows of the pits, reaching a depth 4 ft. below surface over the deepest cavities and 2 ft. at the edges. This represents the Hallstatt occupation. Large patches of rotted daub, on occasions as much as 6 ft. in extent and mixed with a burnt deposit having the appearance of burnt thatch, occurred above and in this stratum, where also good samples of daub with smooth face and grooves from the wattle-work were found. These Hallstatt layers are sealed by 0.3 ft. to 0.8 ft. of chalky soil, and, in digging, traces of a faint grey turf-line were discernible in B3 and C3, so slight that it does not show in the sections. Above this sealing-line comes the La Tène II layer, at which period there was still a considerable hollow, apparently almost devoid of grass, over the earlier village. Other evidence that the second occupation followed swiftly on the

2. *Archæologia*, Vol. lxxxvi.

Section (Y-Y on Plan III) W. to E. across C. III

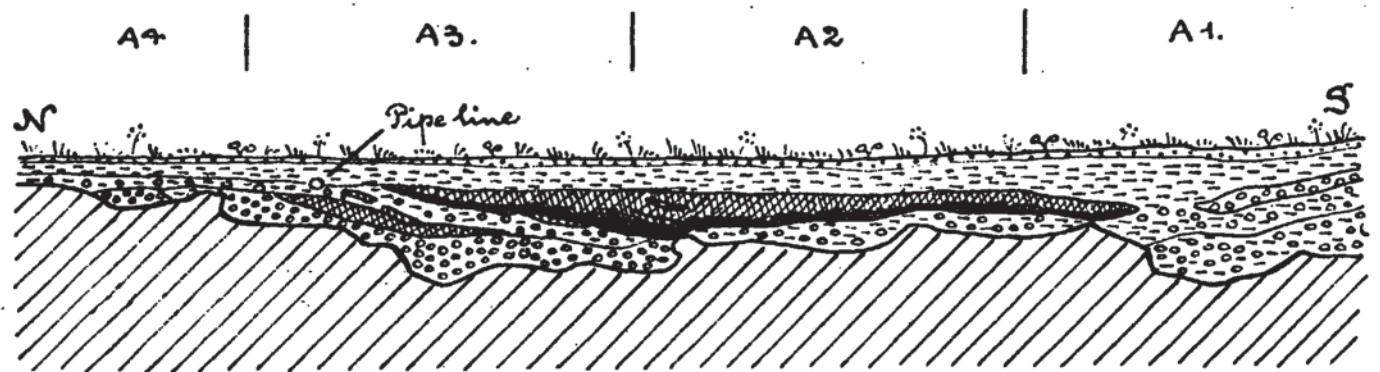


Section (I-I on Plan III) along W. face of C. III B.



FIGS. 4 AND 5.

Section N. to S. along East face of C. III A.



- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Humus. | slightly burnt occupation layer. |
| Chalky Soil | Daub |
| Chalk Rubble | Clay filling. |
| Pot-boilers & burnt matter | Old Turf line. |



D. 33.

FIG. 6.

Level Sections taken Diagonally across (III) A, B & C.
North West to South East. Line Q-Q on Plan III.

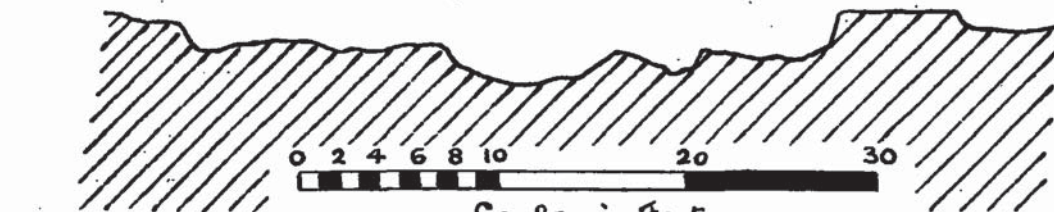
12

Turf level.



South West to North East. Line L-L on Plan III.

Turf level.



0 2 4 6 8 10 20 30

Scale in Feet

FIG. 7.



Pl. 3. THE DEEP PITS 7 AND 4B, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.

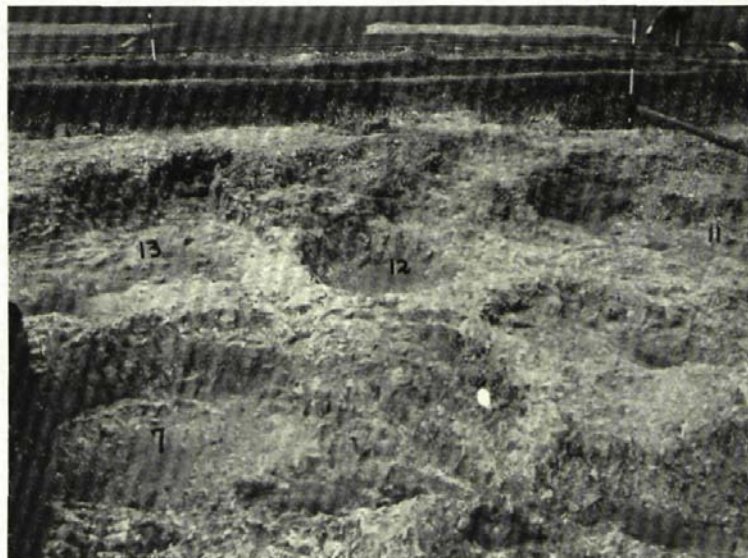


Pl. 4. LOOKING NORTH-WEST OVER PIT 5, IN FOREGROUND, PIT 7 IN CENTRE AND 13 AND 12 BEHIND.

[To face p. 12



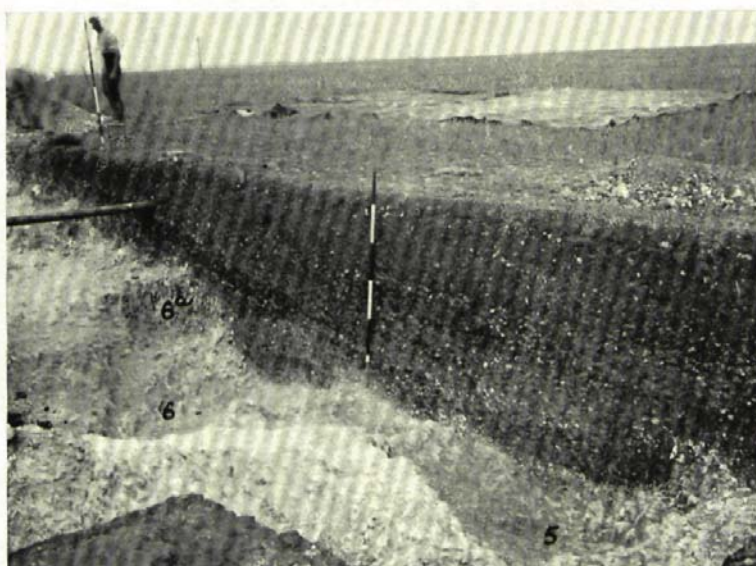
PL. 5. LOOKING SOUTH-WEST TO CUTTING III C. SHOWING THE
"TERRACE" BEYOND THE DEEP PITS.



PL. 6. LOOKING WEST TO CUTTING III C. CONTINUATION OF THE
"TERRACE."



PL. 7. NORTH END OF CUTTING IIIA. PITS 9, 9A AND 10.



PL. 8. EAST FACE OF CUTTING IIIA.



Pl. 9. WEST FACE OF CUTTING III B.
(Section Z—Z on Fig. III.)

[To face p. 13

first has already been shown in the previous Report.³ The second occupation is evidenced by another layer of pot boilers especially thick in A2 and A3, where it was difficult to force a fork into the mass of flint. Towards the West of the cutting the pot boilers get less thick and are gradually replaced by a foot of dusty, trampled soil full of broken flint, while in the extreme South-West corner fine chalk rubble over an old turf-line 0.4ft. thick indicates the fringe of the La Tène II vallum. A well marked turf-line seals the prehistoric site, and the hollow was finally brought to its present level in the 17th or 18th century, as shown by clay pipe-stems and shards of late pottery found in the two upper layers.

The Pits. (Fig. 2 and Plates 3 to 10.)

Type (1).

Pit 4b.

(This pit was, in error, at first numbered 4, which already applied to one excavated in 1932, and has therefore been rectified to 4b.)

Diameter 8.2ft. by 6.2ft., maximum depth 5.9ft., depth of margin 4.5ft. Filling at bottom, chalk rubble mixed with a little soil having no black ash or charcoal, and containing a few shards of Hallstatt pottery and scraps of animal bone. Pits 5, 6 and 7 are curved to leave a narrow rim of chalk 0.7ft. to 1ft. wide between them and Pit 4b.

Pit 5. Diameter 7.8ft. by 5.5ft. Maximum depth 6.2ft., rim 4ft. to 5ft. The filling was chalk rubble and earth with a small amount of charcoal of oak and hawthorn. A fragment of baked clay loom-weight was in layer 5 above this pit.

Between Pits 5 and 4b on the South side is a post hole (H 2) obviously contemporary with the pits. The edges of the chalk are so much abraded that only 0.2ft. of the actual socket remains at a depth of 4.5ft. below surface.

Pit 6. 8.8ft. by 5.5ft. approximately, maximum depth 6.4ft. It has depressions all round its margin—6a and 6b being really included in the periphery of the hut. The filling was of earth and chalk rubble in the centre with cleaner rubble at the sides and grains of charcoal throughout (hazel, plum and cherry). Haematite pottery and bone were present.

Pit 6a has a low rim to the South-West and high overhanging North and West sides, the edges of which were sharp and unweathered, resembling the cavities 9, 9a and 10. It may have supported the butt of a post or joist.

3. *Proceedings Hants Field Club*, Vol. xii, Part 2, p. 141.

Pit 7. 12·3ft. by 6·5ft. at top, 9·5ft. by 4·5ft. at bottom. Maximum depth 7·2ft., rim 3·8ft. This is the best of the series. It is kidney-shaped, and divided from 4b and 6 by a ridge of chalk 0·7ft. in thickness. The sides of the pit are rough and uneven and on the East side, which is distinctly undercut, a group of scratch marks produced by a sharply-pointed tool was found on the chalk, with a few horizontal scratches on each side of it. (Plate 20.) Several circular pick-marks were found in the bottom of the pit—three being close together and filled with the rolled chalk known to excavators as “split peas.”

The floor is on two different levels—the South side being the higher by about 0·5ft., and unevennesses were rectified by a puddled floor. The filling in the lowest layers was of fine chalk rubble with a little earth and minute flecks of charcoal were present the whole way to the bottom. There was a fair amount of pottery, animal bones and daub in layer 6, and layer 5 was full of bone and pottery. Above this line the filling was of pot boilers and ash with a good deal of bone and a quantity of daub in large patches. This was particularly noticeable in and near the East face of the cutting above the North end of Pit 14 and over Pit 8. This daub was quite decayed, having no face or traces of wattle work and was mixed with dust, charcoal and chips of pottery and flint, and must represent the collapsed roof of the huts, possibly trodden to its present state of disintegration by the later occupation. The charcoal report suggests that the ashy deposit found in this same layer is burnt thatch.

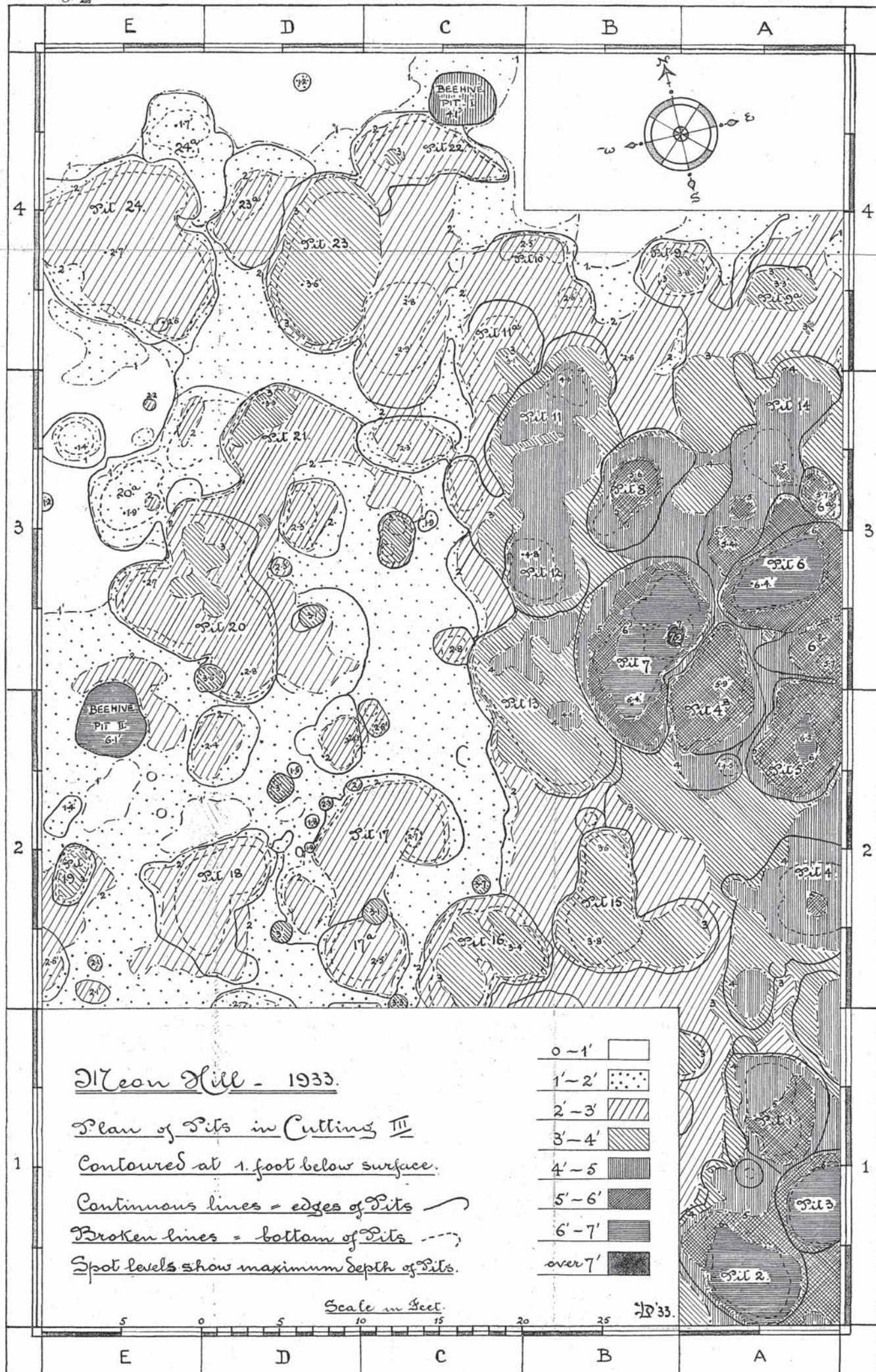
Pit 14. 14·7ft. long and of varying width, forms a shelving gully running North-East from Pits 5 and 7 and sloping gradually till its margin is less than 3ft. below the surface. Its surface is pitted with irregularities and depressions and it was probably used as the entrance way to the central group.

Pit 8. 8·2ft. by 4·3ft., depth 5·6ft. The filling was of chalk rubble with very little earth and a few small grains of charcoal. Good pottery was present and in layer 3, which was here the pot boiler layer, was the triangular loom weight of baked clay No. V 28 (Plate 20).

Pit 11, of indeterminate shape, is a shallow depression with steep sides on the North and West, and open to the central group on the South East. Maximum depth, 4·6ft.

Pit 12 has a steep West side. Maximum depth, 4·8ft. It had a good hard puddled floor with a small hole for the butt of a post almost in the centre from which oak charcoal was recovered. Remains of hawthorn, plum and cherry were also present.

Fig. 2



Pit 13, 11·4ft. long, is also part of the terrace surrounding the central pits. Its West side is steep. Its filling and contents were as in the other pits, the charcoal samples being of maple or sycamore (mature).

Pit 15. A large shallow pit of irregular shape with a maximum depth of 3·7ft. The floor was puddled and the filling was of fine chalk rubble mixed with earth. The base of a small post hole (H 3) with abraded sides is found on its North margin. A very slight ridge separates it from Pit 16.

Pit 16 has a well-trodden floor surface, maximum depth 3·4ft. It was filled with fine chalk rubble and earth with fragments of hazel, hawthorn and plum or cherry, all mature.

On the North side of Cutting III, A 4 and B 4, the chalk level is 0·8ft. below surface, and here are found three half pits or cavities (Nos. 9, 9a and 10) in which the filling differs from the other pits.

Pit 9. Diameter 4ft., depth 2·8ft. This pit is well cut with sharp, unworn and unweathered edges. The rim on the North side is overhanging and a gap 1·6ft. wide is open on the South side. The filling was of chalk rubble containing charcoal of oak (mature), hazel and maple or sycamore. Fragments of one good Hæmatite bowl (P 276, plate 25) were found beneath the packing, together with pot boilers and some bone and fragments of a clay loom-weight (V 31).

Pit 9a, a depression East of 9, is wide and unshapely. On the bottom against the North-East face is a mark 1·4ft. diameter as if for the butt of a post tilted towards the South. The filling was of hard consolidated clayey chalk packing.

Pit 10. Similar filling was in Pit 10, which also might have been cut to receive the sloping end of a rafter pole. It is overhanging on the North and open to the South and has two smooth patches at the bottom—the North one is oval, 2·5ft. by 1·6ft., and 1·8ft. below chalk, and that to South of it is 1·4ft. diameter. The edges of the pit are sharp and obviously unweathered. In the packing were many new sharp flakes (F 46), evidently struck by a pick from some big flints which still project from the chalk, and immediately replaced in the filling, which was firmly packed chalk and clay with a few grains of oak charcoal down the centre. It contained no pottery or bone.

Pit 21 is similar in formation—open on South-East towards the main group and slightly overhanging on the North-West rim. The edges are sharp and unweathered and a large jagged flint projecting from the side of the pit could never have been tolerated in a habitation. The filling was of the same very stiff clay packing found in Pit 10, and contained traces of pinkish clay, probably decomposed unburnt daub.

Type (2). Shallow Pits with Daub Walls.

Pit 17 has a maximum depth of 2·4ft. It is of very irregular shape outlined on its North-West side by five small stake holes (H 16—H 19) and two others (H 20—H 21), which probably reinforced the first. Post hole H 7 is well inside the pit, and post holes H 5 and H 22 are on its margin. Fragments of hazel wood came from the filling.

Pit 18 is only 3ft. in depth. The wall on the North side is steep, the pit shelving to a shallower ridge on the South-East. The West margin is broken by post hole H 27. Over Pits 17 and 18 was an immense quantity of broken animal bone and both types of pottery—La Tène I and II.

Pit 19, 4ft. by 2·2ft. This is a small well-shaped pit 2·1ft. in depth. It appears to be a cooking pit, the filling being of very black ash and burnt matter full of pot boilers and charcoal of hazel, plum or cherry and elm (all matured). A few fragments of plain black pottery were found in it and some charred seeds identified by Professor Percival as "*Chenopodium Album* L., a common plant known as 'Fat Hen,' and met with throughout the country as a weed of cultivated land." There were no signs of daub walls to this pit.

Pit 20 has an almost level bottom 2·8ft. below surface, with the best puddled floor found in any of the pits. The walls are sheer and well cut. There is a post hole (H 13) on the South-West side, and the inevitable depression, 20a, in this case very smooth and level at the bottom, leads down to the Pit on its North margin.

Pit 22 is a smoothly-worn hollow, which lies at the entrance to Beehive Pit 1.

Pit 23, maximum depth 3·6ft., looks more habitable than some of the others, the bottom being smooth and almost but not quite flat. The filling was a very stiff mixture of chalk and clay. The section across this pit (Plate 10) shows the strata descending from the margin to the centre of the pit and containing layers of soil thickly impregnated with charcoal and the remains of several long burnt sticks—possibly wattle work. The usual depression (23a) is on the North-West side separated by a narrow ridge from Pit 24.

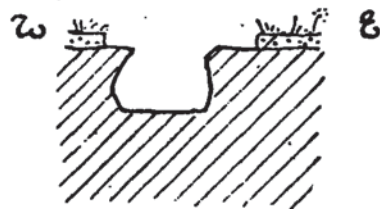
Pit 24 occupies the whole of E 4. The chalk level is 0·8ft. below surface. The bottom of the pit is smooth with a puddled surface and is 2·6ft. deep. The walls are almost sheer. A circular depression 1ft. deep touches it on the North side. The filling was of chalk rubble and stiff clay and contained a quantity of decayed daub.



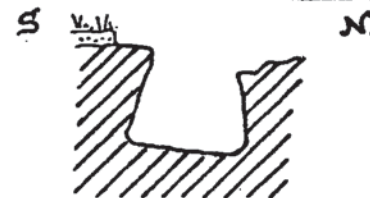
Pl. 10. SECTION THROUGH PIT 23, LOOKING EAST.
[To face p. 16]

Sections through BEEHIVE PITS in C-III, along lines shown on Plan III

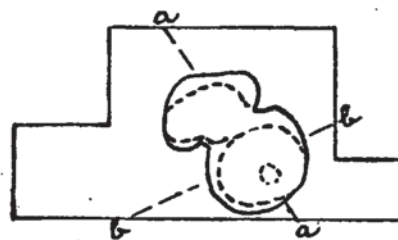
PIT I. line S-S



PIT II. line V-V



Plan of BEEHIVE PIT III.
in E.D. VI.



a-a & b-b: lines
of sections seen
below.



Scale in Feet

FIGS. 8 AND 9.

IP '33.

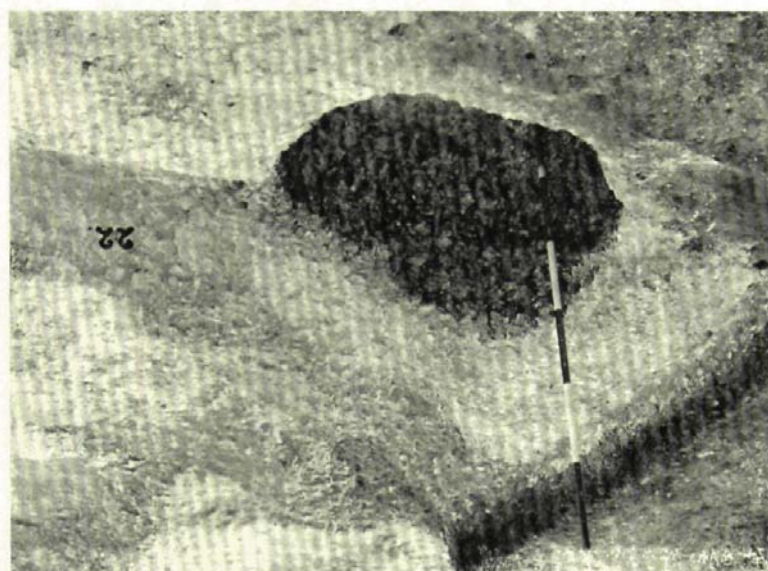
Type 3. Beehive Pits.

No. I. (Plates 11 and 12, and Fig. 8.) This pit is very well cut, almost circular in shape with overhanging rim, measuring 4.2ft. by 3.5ft. diameter at top and 4.9ft. by 3.7ft. at bottom, with a depth of 3.1ft. below chalk level and 4.1ft. below surface. The upper layers of filling consisted of 1ft. of dark earth upon 1.2ft. of black ash and pot boilers containing a great amount of animal bone, including three complete ox skulls found together at a depth of 1.8ft. below the edge of the pit. From 2.2ft. to 2.6ft. was a layer of fine soft burnt daub containing charred sticks of maple or sycamore, hazel, hawthorn, ash and cherry (mostly small branches), and lumps of baked daub—apparently collapsed roof. Below this the filling was of small chalk rubble, black ash and burnt flint. A large quantity of coarse and finger-tip ware was found in layers 3 and 4.

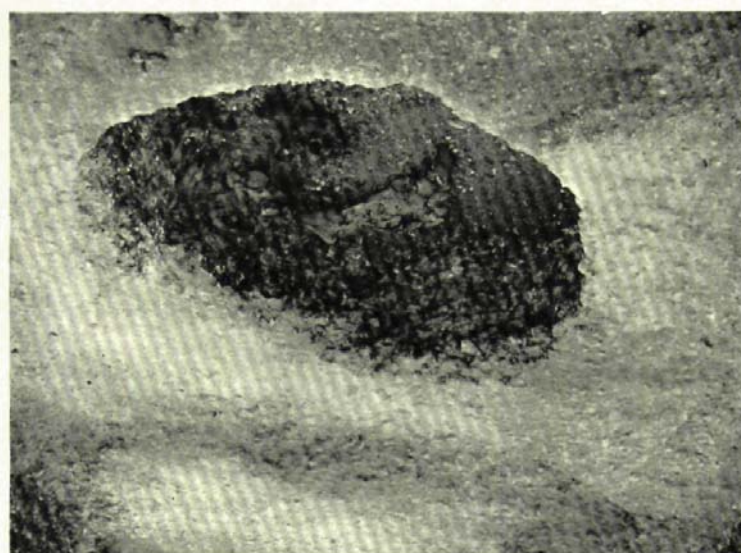
No. II. (E 2.) (Plate 15 and Fig. 8.) Measures 4.6ft. diameter at top, 5.2ft. at bottom and 5.6ft. halfway down, and its depth is 4.8ft. below chalk and 6.1ft. below surface. It is circular, symmetrical and well cut. It is more undercut on the South side where the overhanging rim reaches chalk level and is quite unbroken. The floor is smooth and flat and puddled and was covered with a sooty ash deposit which has stained it black. The filling was of earth and chalk rubble to a depth of 2.5ft. with a belt of unburnt daub, some powdered and some in lumps, round the sides of the pit, probably collapsed roof, the margin of the pit being also thickly covered with unburnt daub and sticks of small branches. From 2.5ft. to 4.3ft. were hundreds of large unburnt flint nodules, together with a few pot boilers; below this a thin layer, 0.2ft. deep, of fine soft burnt matter containing a quantity of carbonised small branches of maple (or sycamore), hazel, hawthorn, ash, holly, cherry, oak and blackthorn, rested upon 0.3ft. of black ash mixed with earth which covered the bottom of the pit. The two lowest layers contained a large quantity of coarse black pottery including the omphaloid base (P 367, plate 27). Animal bones were abundant and included the skull of a polled ox and limb bones of ox, sheep, pig and goat. An iron bracelet and brooch (M 20 and M 21) were found upon the floor of the pit.

No. III. (E.D. 6.) (Plates 13 and 14, and Fig. 9.) This pit was located by boring with an auger in an endeavour to trace the Hallstatt ditch, which had taken a sudden right-angled turn. It is situated within the area enclosed by the ditch at a distance of about 400ft. North-East of Cutting III. This pit is 5.3ft. diameter at top, and 4.5ft. bottom; 3.5ft. deep below chalk and 4.5ft. below surface. On its Northern side is a small oval-shaped annexe, the floor of which is 1ft. higher than that of the pit. It is 4.8ft.

Pl. 12. BEEHIVE PIT I. SHOWING LOW SOUTH SIDE LEADING TO PIT 22.
[To face p. 18]

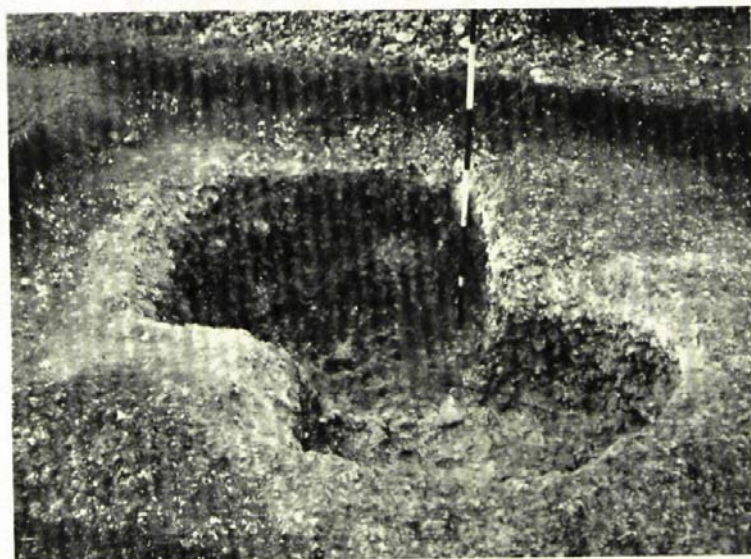


Pl. 11. BEEHIVE PIT I. OX SKULLS IN LAYER 2.





Pl. 13. BEEHIVE PIT 3, E.D.6, LOOKING NORTH-EAST TO "ANNEXE."



Pl. 14. BEEHIVE PIT 3, E.D.6, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST, WITH "ANNEXE" IN FOREGROUND.



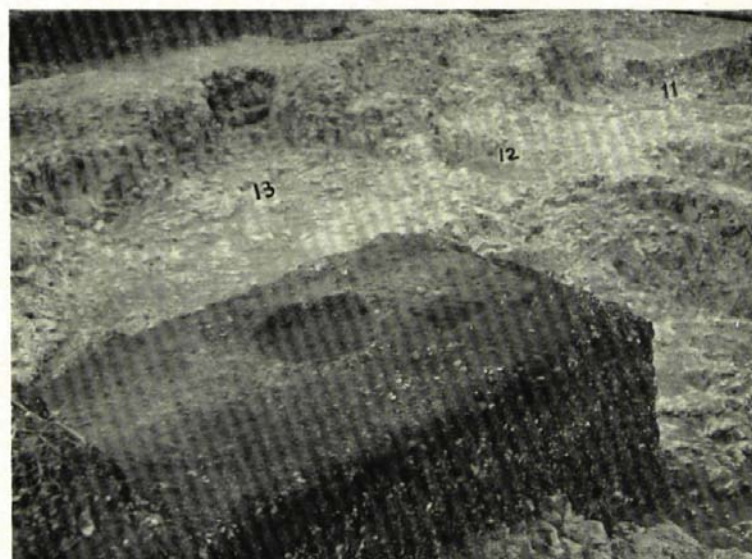
Pl. 15. BEEHIVE PIT 2, LOOKING EAST.
The stones in the foreground came from layer 3.



Pl. 16. SECTION THROUGH POSTHOLE 13.
The piled-up packing of Posthole 10 in the foreground.



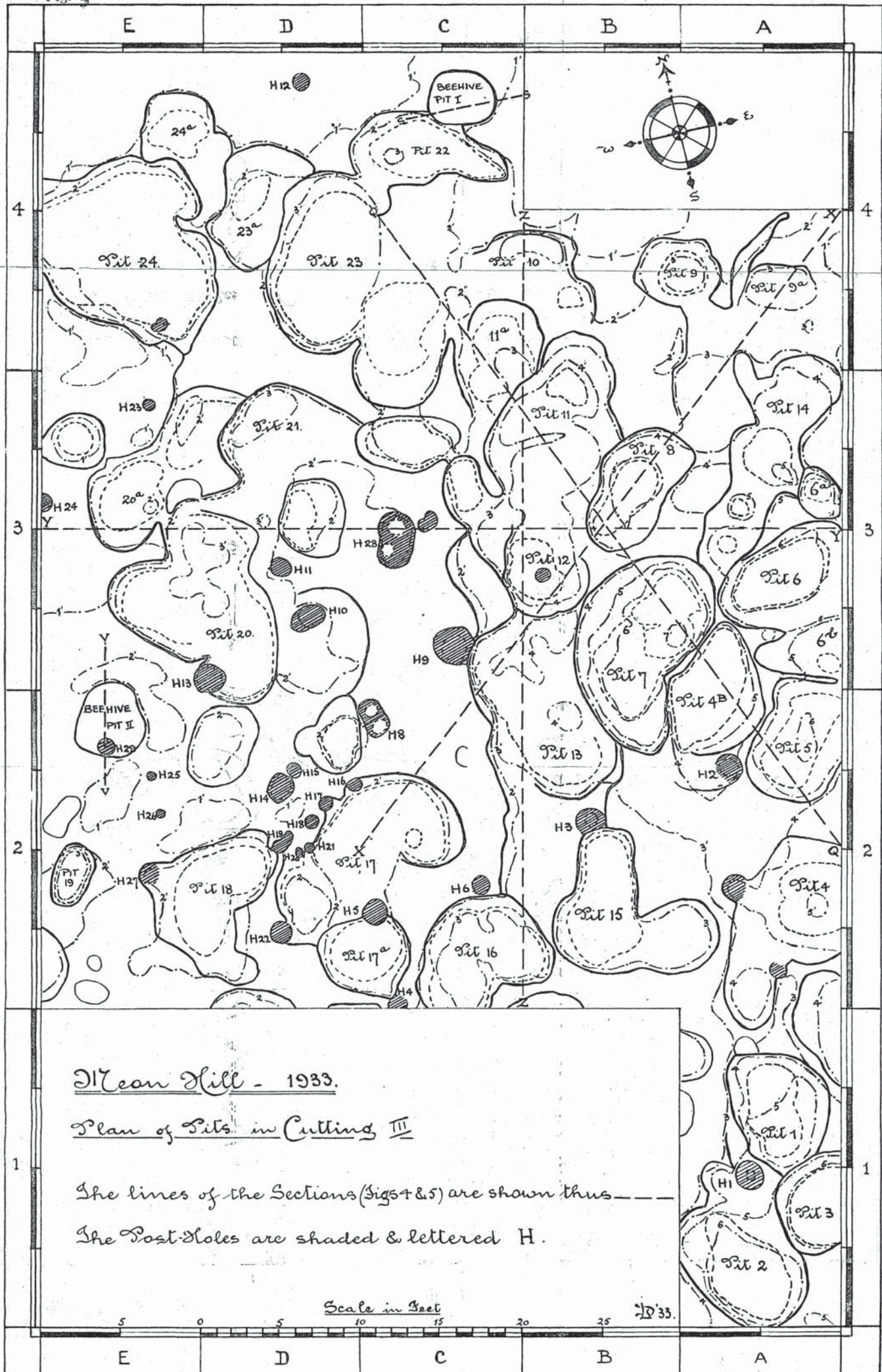
Pl. 17. LOOKING SOUTH, CUTTING IIIA AND B. SHOWING POSITION OF LA TENE II HEARTH ABOVE PIT 7.



To face p. 19]

Pl. 18. LA TENE II COOKING-HOLE AND CLAY HEARTH. PACKED POSTHOLE 9 IN BACKGROUND.

Fig. 3



in length and 2.5ft. deep. The filling of the pit was 2ft. of chalk and earth containing a few chips of bone, below which was a burnt deposit containing daub and carbonised fragments of maple, hazel, hawthorn, ash and oak, all mature woods. Traces of a hearth with sooty black ash charred and hollowed the actual floor of the pit. Daub and bone fragments, some burnt, occurred in layers 3 and 4 together with a large quantity of coarse pottery, pieces of the same vessels being distributed in layers 3, 4 and 5.

There was a great deal of the pots P 364 and P 365, but they were too friable to wash or reconstruct.

The "annexe" showed no traces of burning. The filling was of large chalk rubble with a sprinkling of charcoal on the bottom. It produced a Hammerstone in the humus layer and small fragments of bone.

It is suggested by Lieut.-Col. Hawley in the Park Brow Report⁴ that the Beehive Pits on that site, though not actually fire-pits, were used in connection with cooking only. The same may be the case at Meon Hill, where, as at Park Brow, no other traces of fire or hearths were found in or around the other huts. The filling of the Beehive Pits does not suggest that they were lived in, nor are they large enough to be habitable with fires burning in them. The absence of Hæmatite ware may be due to the use of the coarse vessels only for cooking purposes, the finer bowls being reserved for less base uses.

The Post Holes (Fig. 3).

(All post holes are referred to with the prefix "H" to avoid confusion with the numbering of the Pits.)

It is difficult to interpret the exact relation of many of the post holes to the huts and pits, especially as the whole extent of the settlement has not been excavated, but it seems at least clear that those in Cutting III, A and B, belong to the Hallstatt (Type 1) huts; that the little stake holes are mostly connected with the Type 2 dwellings, and that several of the larger chalk and flint-packed post holes belong to the La Tène II (Type 4) houses.

Such are numbers H 13, H 10, and H 28, each 7ft. apart, and 7ft. from the parallel line consisting of numbers H 14, H 8, and H 9, forming the outline of a rectangular house 14ft. by 7ft. Post holes H 29 and H 27 may belong to the same dwelling. H 29 conforms to the same measurements, but H 27, though in a straight line, is 8.2ft. from its neighbour H 14.

It is curious that a similar double row of post holes, also about 7ft. apart, occurs at Park Brow, where they are considered

4. *Archæologia*, lxxxvi.

contemporary with the early pits, but at Meon Hill they must be relegated to a later date, since H 29 was sunk in the filling of Beehive Pit II, and H 10 was also dug through 1½ ft. of silt, its packing stones standing in loose soil a foot above the undisturbed level (Plate 16), and in addition to this fragments of La Tène II pottery were found deep in the packing of H 28, H 9, and H 10.

The double post holes suggest that a decaying post had been reinforced by placing a second beside it, it being impracticable to remove a post already incorporated in the wall of the house.

POST HOLES.

	Plan Ref.	Diameter.		Depth		Filling and Remarks.
		Top.	Bottom.	Below Chalk.	Below Surface.	
H 1	A 1	1.4ft.	0.7ft.	1.4ft.		Soft earth and fragments of oak.
H 2	A 2	0.7ft.		0.2ft.		Only base of socket left, the surrounding chalk is worn away.
H 3	B 2	1ft.		0.5ft.		Only base of socket left.
H 4	C 2	1ft.		1.4ft.	3.3ft.	Well-made post hole packed with chalk rubble. The core full of charcoal or carbonised hazel wood (mature); a few fragments of animal bone—no flint.
H 5	C 2	1.4ft.	0.8ft.	1.2ft.	3.2ft.	Symmetrical well-made hole, the bottom smooth and rounded, the filling soft dark mould containing grains of charcoal of hazel, hawthorn and plum (early formed). Two fragments Hæmatite pottery. No flints.
H 6	C 2	1.2ft.	0.8ft.	1ft.	3ft.	Soft dark filling, symmetrical with smoothly rounded bottom.
H 7	C 2	0.9ft.		0.25ft.	2.9ft.	Shallow socket at bottom of Pit 17.
H 8	C 2	2.5ft. by 1.6ft.				(1) A core packed round with chalk rubble and large flints. Centre containing flecks of charcoal and one pot boiler.
	Core 1.	0.6ft. by 0.7ft.		1.2ft.	2.8ft.	(2) Separated from the 1st Core by a flat flint placed on edge.
	Core 2.	0.7ft.		0.6ft.	2.4ft.	
H 9	C 3	2.4ft.		1.4ft.	3ft.	Large flint packing stones. 12 <i>in situ</i> round the core and others piled in the soil above the chalk level. There were pot boilers in the packing and two fragments of La Tène II pottery.
	Core	0.7ft.				
H 10	D 2	2.3ft.	1.5ft.			An oval post hole, with packing stones in the soil above chalk level. The S.E. side was filled with chalk packing having 0.8ft. core full of flecks of charcoal of oak (mature). Four fragments Hæmatite in filling and La Tène II pottery at bottom.
	Core	0.8ft.				

	Plan Ref.	Diam.		Depth.		Filling and Remarks.
		Top.	Bottom.	Below Chalk.	Below Surface.	
H 11	D 3	0.9ft.	0.7ft.	.6ft.	2.6ft.	Neatly-cut stake hole, chalk packing round side and dark mould forming an indefinite core. Charcoal of plum or cherry twigs.
H 12	D 4	0.9ft.		0.5ft.		Small stake hole.
H 13	D 3	1.3ft.	0.9ft.	1.9ft.	2ft.	In the section the post was clearly seen, the dark line of the charred bark showing up against the chalk packing on the N. side of the hole. Above chalk level the post, which was oak, stands through the strata of chalk and decayed daub filling, which lie in level streaks alternating with bands of brown soil flecked with charcoal. Seven pot boilers were in the filling.
H 14	D 2	1.5ft.	1.2ft.	2.2ft.		Very symmetrical and well cut. Charcoal fragments of alder or hazel and of hawthorn (mature).
H 15	D 2	0.8ft.		0.3ft.		Small stake hole.
H 16	D 2	Core 0.7ft.		1.3ft.		Two flint packing stones above the chalk level.
H 17	D 2	1.1ft.	0.9ft.	1.1ft.		Well cut, smooth and symmetrical, flat bottom. Filling contained traces of daub, and bones of a long-tailed field mouse.
H 18	D 2	0.7ft.		0.7ft.		Round-bottom stake hole, traces of daub.
H 19	D 2	1.9ft.	0.9ft.	1ft.		A double socket to take stakes 0.7ft. and 0.5ft. in diameter. Traces of daub and charcoal of hazel and plum—small branches.
H 20	D 2	0.5ft.				Small stake hole, containing traces of daub.
H 21	D 2	0.6ft.				As above.
H 22	D 2	1.6ft. Core 0.8ft. by 0.9ft.	1.3ft.	1.7ft.		Flat bottom, packed with chalk rubble; large flint packing-stones above the chalk level, round a definite core. Charcoal of hazel and plum, small wood.
H 23	E 3	0.8ft. Core 0.5ft.	0.35ft.		2.2ft.	Packed with chalk rubble.
H 24	E 3	1.3ft.	0.9ft.	0.7ft.	1.3ft.	Smoothly rounded post hole. Filling soft dark mould and flecks of charcoal. Fragments Hæmatite and bone in core.
H 25	E 2	0.8ft.	0.5ft.	0.6ft.		Small stake hole.
H 26	E 2	0.8ft.	0.5ft.	0.6ft.		Small stake hole with charcoal of oak.

	Plan. Ref.	Diam.		Depth.		Filling and Remarks.
		Top.	Bottom.	Below Chalk.	Below Surface.	
H 27	E 2	1.4ft.		2.3ft.		Breaking the margin of Pit 18 ; fragments of hawthorn wood.
H 28	C 3	3.8ft.	2.2ft.			Large double post hole. The N.E. post packed with rammed chalk and a few large flints tightly wedged. A fragment of quern had been used in the packing. Two fragments of La Tène-II pottery at bottom and a piece of sheep bone. The charcoal specimens were of oak (mature) from the core, and of plum and cherry.
	2 Sockets	1.2ft. 0.8ft.		1.8ft. 1.2ft.	3ft.	
H 29	E 2					Was noticeable only by chalk and flint packing in the soft filling of Beehive Pit 11.

Type 4. The La Tène II Hearth. (Plates 18 and 19.) In Section B 2, at 2ft. to 4ft. from its North and 0.8ft. to 4.4ft. from its East edges were found a La Tène II clay hearth and cooking hole. They were at a depth of 2.7ft. below surface and 3ft. above the South corner of Pit 7. The hearth was roughly oblong and measured 2ft. by 3.6ft. It was of red clay 0.3ft. thick, burnt on top to a smooth brown surface. Beside it to the South was a circular clay cooking hole 1.7ft. in diameter and 0.35ft. deep. It was also burnt brown, and the inside was charred black, though no ash or charcoal were in it. It was entirely filled level with the rim with closely packed flat unburnt flints. Embedded in the hearth was a piece of La Tène II pottery and a fragment of pedestal base (P 177) in soft grey ware lay near it, also part of a saddle quern of well smoothed ferruginous grit (S 5) and a small slab of jurassic limestone (S 6).

There was no proper floor to the hut—a trampled surface extended for a few feet immediately round the hearth but could not be traced further.

The Early Ditch. (Figs. 1 and 5.)

Three cuttings, E.D. 4, 5 and 6, and a trial trench, T.T. 6, were made in the centre of the field in further search of the Hallstatt Ditch discovered in 1932.

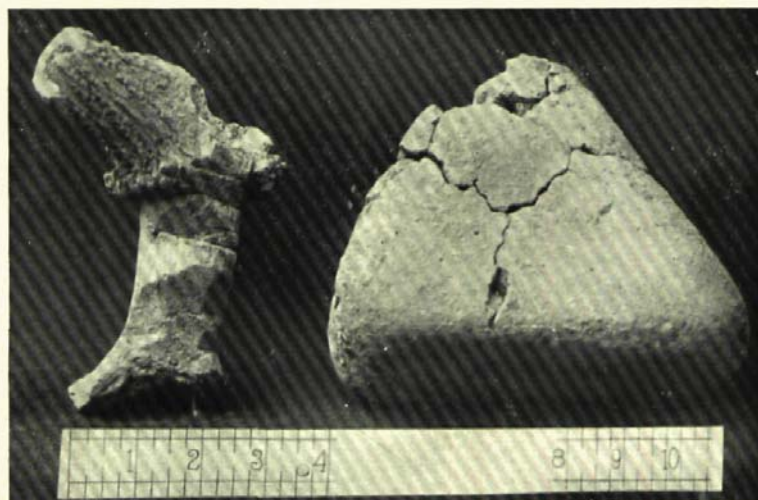
E. D. 4. An "L" shaped cutting, 28ft. by 3ft. and 10ft. by 3ft. at 37ft. South-West of E.D. 3 (1932), located a sharp turn eastwards in the course of the ditch, and it was left pursuing this direction across the South end of E.D. 6, having now been traced for just over 200ft. Its size and contents were similar to the sections excavated in 1932.



Pl. 19. SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PICK-MARKS, INDICATED BY ARROWS, ON THE LAST WALL OF PIT 7.



Pl. 20. PICK-MARKED PIECE OF CHALK FROM PIT 7. (V24.)
 PIECE OF CHALK ROUGHLY SHAPED AND HOLLOWED. (V27.)
 SAMPLES OF DAUB WITH GROOVES FROM THE WATTLE-WORK.



To face p. 23]

Pl. 21. PIECE OF ANTLER, SAWED AND HACKED. (V16.)
 CLAY LOOMWEIGHT. (V28.)

;(Photos. by Aylward, Basingstoke.)

E. D. 6, 57ft. by 3ft. with an extension 7ft. by 10ft. to include the Beehive Pit III already described above.

This area might well be a fruitful one for further exploration.

The Finds.

Pottery.

La Tène II. Very little distinctive La Tène II pottery was found in Cutting III, most of the few small shards from upper layers and post holes identified as of this later date being recognisable only by their texture. The pedestal base from the hearth in B 2 (P 177) resembles P 6 found and illustrated in 1932. A quantity of one large bowl of this period (P 350, Plate 26) was found in Cutting III, E 2, Layer 2, in the site of the rectangular house.

One piece of Romano-British ware came from B 2, Layer 2 (P 182). No Roman, bead-rim or Glastonbury type wares were found this season, but a large and varied collection of Hallstatt—La Tène I pottery was recovered, though unfortunately so fragmentary that no complete vessels can be shown.

Hallstatt-La Tène I. The whole series attributable to this period so closely resembles that from All Cannings Cross,⁵ that it is almost impossible not to deduce a common source of origin for both, especially as the Hæmatite-coated wares in each case are found by analysis not to have been made in the locality in which they were found, since both contain ferruginous grit foreign to the chalk soil.

One example from Meon Hill (P 239) is so exact a replica, in texture, colour, brilliance, form and ornament, of an elaborate Hæmatite-coated bowl in the Devizes collection that one is driven to believe they were fashioned by the same hand and fired in the same kiln.

The pottery of this period is divided into two main groups :

(1) Coarse, plain bowls and urn-shaped vessels decorated with finger-tip impressions.

(2) Hæmatite-coated ware.

Each of these groups has further sub-divisions.

Group 1 (Plate 22)

In this group the composition of the paste varies ; most of it is very hard and gritty, and samples microscopically examined contain fragments of quartz, chert, flint and ironstone in a silicious and ferruginous matrix. The late Dr. H. H. Thomas, reporting upon them, suggests that the presence of chert and flint in these samples

5. "The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire," by M. E. Cunnington, 1923.

PLATE 22.

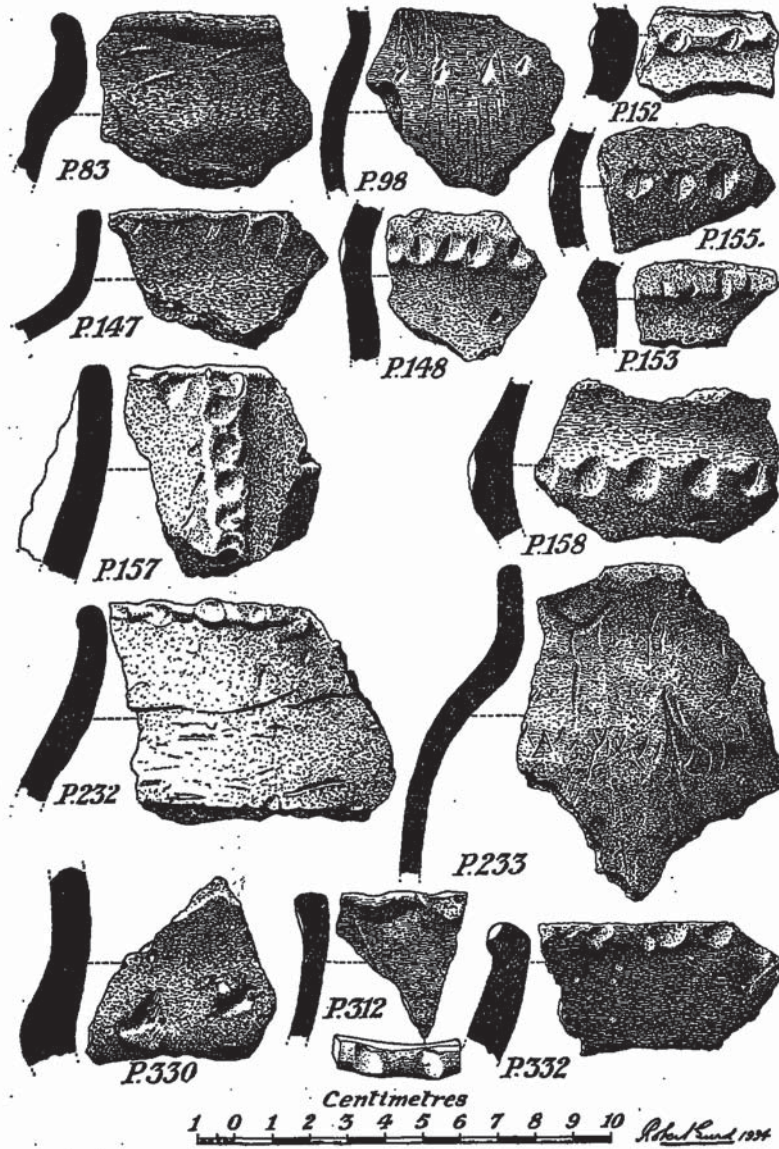
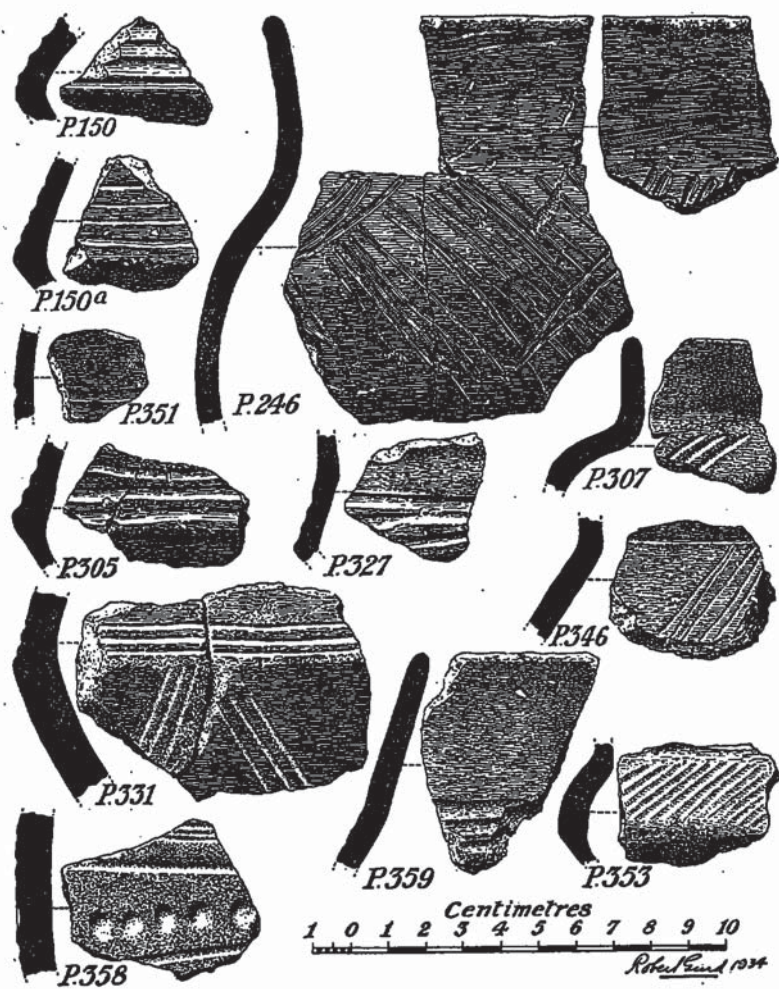


PLATE 23.



probably indicates local manufacture, and this ware is therefore referred to in the list of pottery which follows as "N" (Native)⁶. This gritty ware is well baked—some pieces are of a brick red colour and tile-like consistency (P 113, 248, 254, 284). Other examples are mixed with pounded shell and are more friable. Specimens were examined by Mr. J. Davy Dean, who reports on them as follows:—

"The shell fragments are those of the thick trough-shell, *Spisula solida*. Their appearance is not that of a fossil shell.

"Jeffreys states that *Macra solida* (= *Spisula solida*) was formerly used for food, and that possibly it is still eaten in Devon and Cornwall (*British Conchology*, Vol. II, p. 418). It is a common species on all our coasts.

"Fragments of shells considered to be this species were found in the Woodhenge pottery, with those of two other marine species, *Paphia decussata* and *P. pullastra*. My report on these three species will be found in Mrs. Cunningham's book, *Woodhenge*, 1929, p. 75.

"Fragments at Knighton Hill were those of the common cockle, *Cardium edule*."

Other fragments again seem to be largely composed of sand, which disintegrates immediately washing is attempted. The majority of the vessels are urn-shaped, with a curved or angular shoulder, the wide neck surmounted by a straight, or slightly everted, or flattened rim. The bases are occasionally pinched up over the outer side of the vessel in a ridge or roll (P 188, 266, 293, 321). One piece of base of a store jar is of great thickness, measuring nearly an inch through the bottom angle (P 263).

The finish varies a good deal. Most of the pots are left rough, but some are smooth and others have an attempt at a burnished surface (P 176, 181).

The finger-tip and finger-nail decoration is in every case on the rough, gritty ware and is found on the shoulder and rim of large urn-shaped vessels. One example has a vertical ridge thus ornamented running from rim to neck in conjunction with a "piecrust" edge (P 157). This is matched by one sample from All Cannings Cross.⁷

Meon Hill produced six pieces of "piecrust" edge, twelve samples of finger-nail ornamentation on a raised band round the shoulder, and seven cases of finger-nail marks on the flat surface of the vessel. P 233 has a row of random nail marks jabbed

⁶ Dr. H. H. Thomas' written report on the pottery was not to hand at the time of the completion of this Report which is compiled from notes of his opinion given verbally during a preliminary inspection of the slides and not subsequently confirmed by him in writing. The same applies to his report on the stones which appears below.

⁷ Op. cit. Plate 44, No. 2.

irregularly along the side of the pot, some crossing others, and a few more on the neck. P 83 has three nail marks scored diagonally on its shallow neck just below a rough out-turned rim. P 330 is the sole example of triangular stab marks.

Amongst the vessels of this coarse ware are four examples of decoration other than finger-tip (Plate 24), P 193, of very gritty paste of pinkish-rosy hue, has bands of tiny stabbed dots between horizontal lines engraved on its shoulder. This is one of the few designs not duplicated at All Cannings Cross. Two examples, P 234 and P 323, are decorated with incised lines enclosing groups of circular punch-marks filled with white chalky inlay. Many of this technique occurred at All Cannings Cross⁸ though triangular punch-marks are there more common than the round.

Another fragment (P 324) is ornamented with a curvilinear design composed of roughly-scratched parallel lines enclosing closely incised diagonal strokes. This form of design is not exactly paralleled at All Cannings Cross, but there are three other examples in fine ware from Meon Hill. P 179 has an impressed circle with a deep punched dot in the centre, and the edge of a groove, and two small punch-marks can be seen in one corner of the shard. These are common at All Cannings Cross, where this specimen is exactly duplicated.

Another form of decoration occurs on P 246 (Plate 23), a bowl of gritty grey paste with a highly burnished surface coloured red shading to maroon. The whole surface is covered with lightly impressed burnished lines, horizontal on the neck and diagonal on the body of the vessel. Across these deeper grooves in groups of three or four are drawn over the shoulder towards the neck. A similar idea occurs on P 346 and P 307.

Group 2. Haematite-coated Ware. (Plates 25, 26, 27.)

Of the wares coated with the red slip known as "Haematite" there are three sub-divisions. The first comprises the small "furrowed" bowls in which three or four grooves, roughly made with a blunt implement, encircle the vessel between the carinated shoulder and the neck, the grooves being drawn *before* the application of the slip. These were very common at All Cannings Cross, where they are considered earlier in date than the finer ware, but only nineteen examples occur at Meon Hill (*e.g.*, P 150, 305, 327, 359). The second sub-division consists of the beautifully formed shallow, carinated bowls ornamented with short lines in chevrons, triangles, squares and criss-cross forming an immense variety of design; and in every case incised on the bowl *after* the slip has been applied and baked. These bowls are also usually adorned with one, two or three raised bands or cordons. The ware is

8. *Op. cit.* Plate 44, No. 6.

PLATE 24.

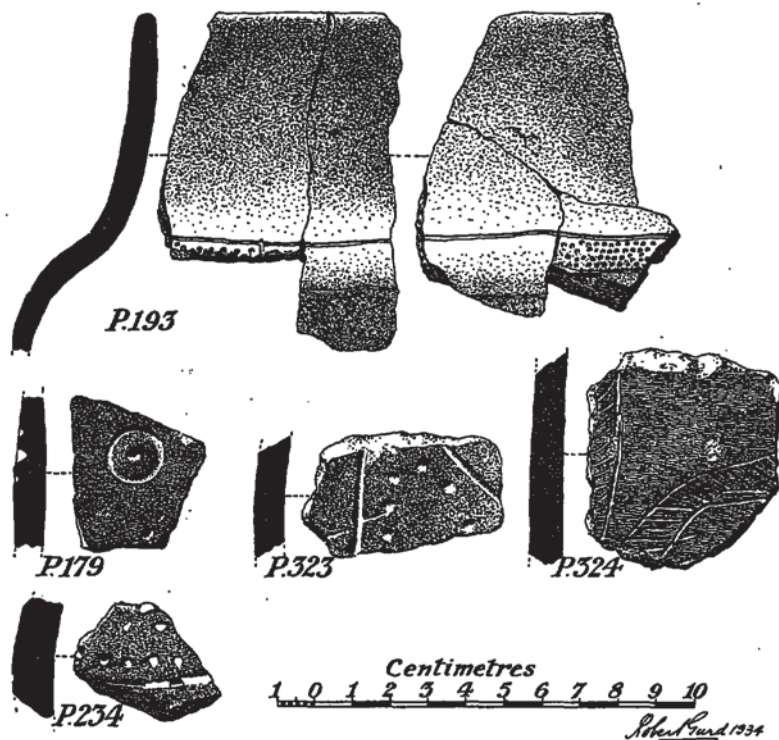
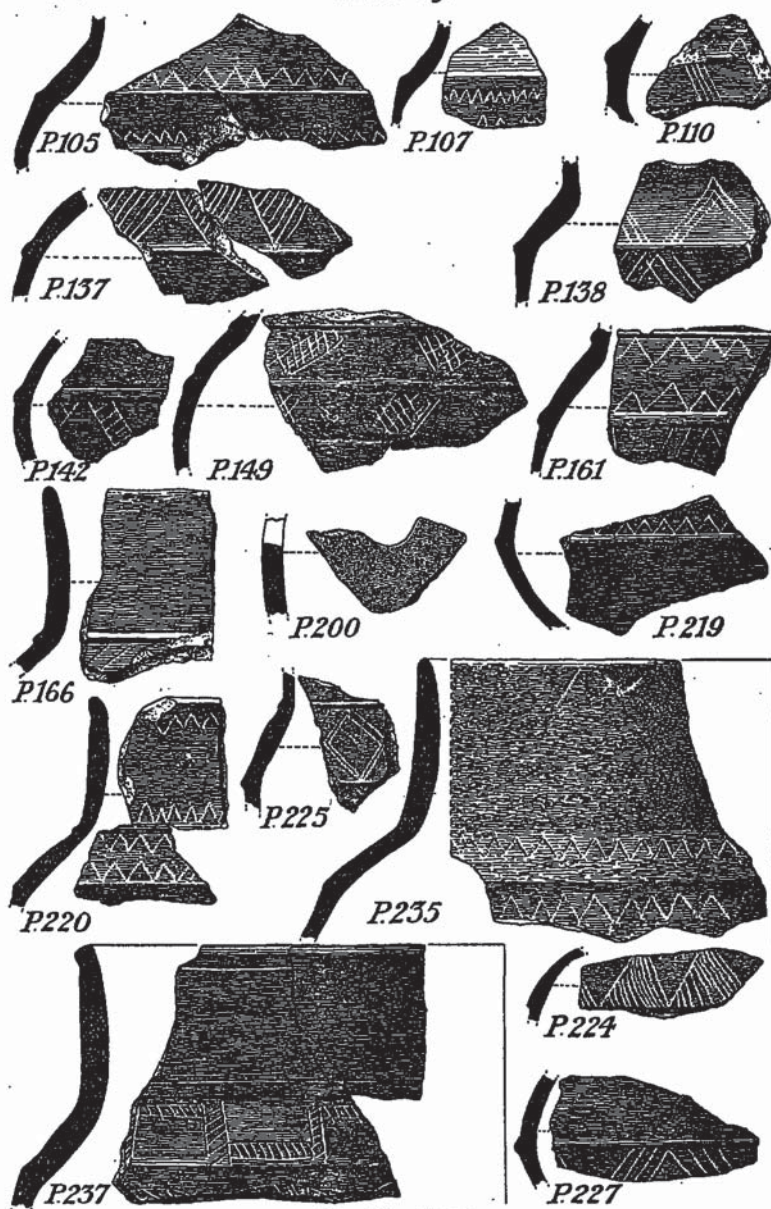
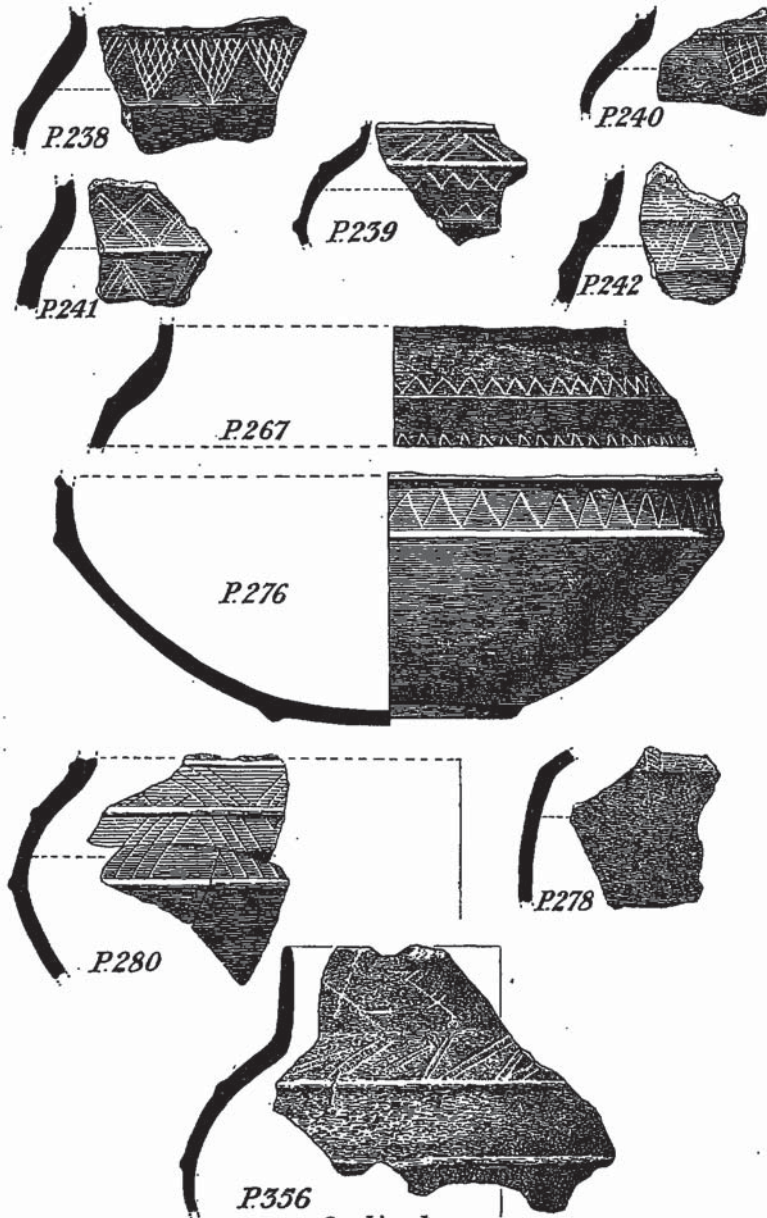


PLATE 25.



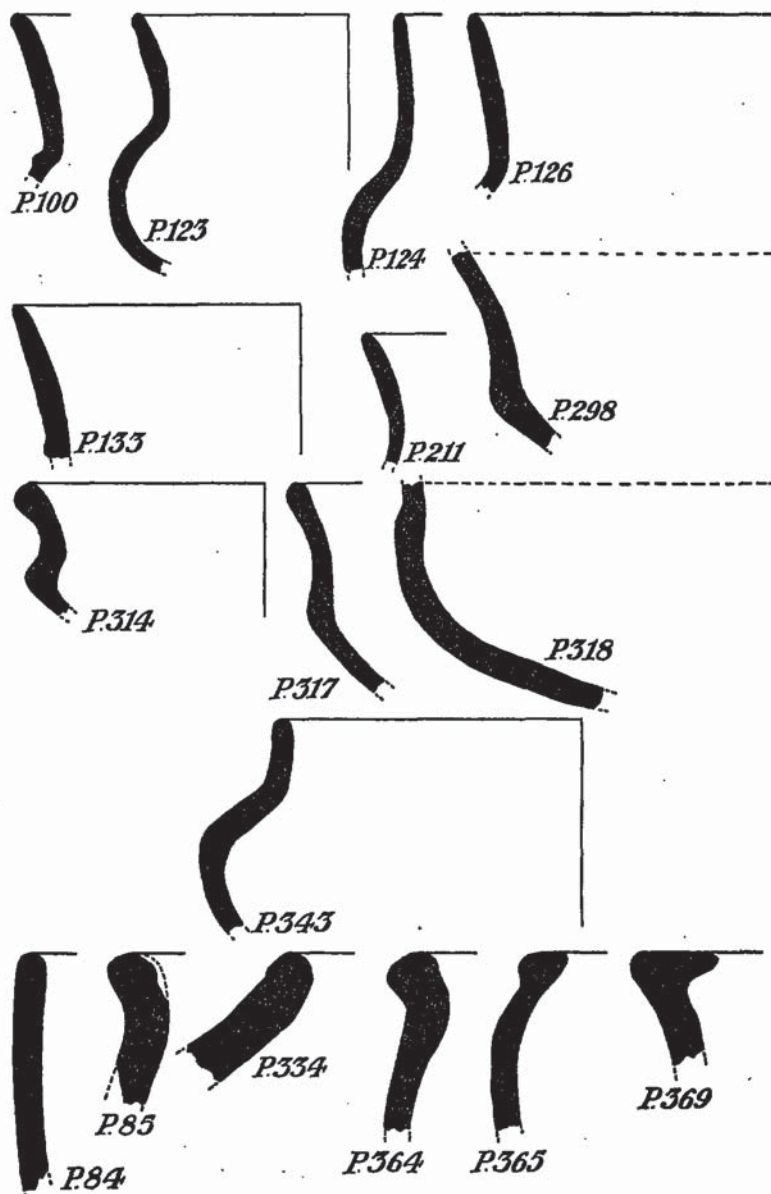
Centimetres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 *Robert Ford 1904*

PLATE 26.



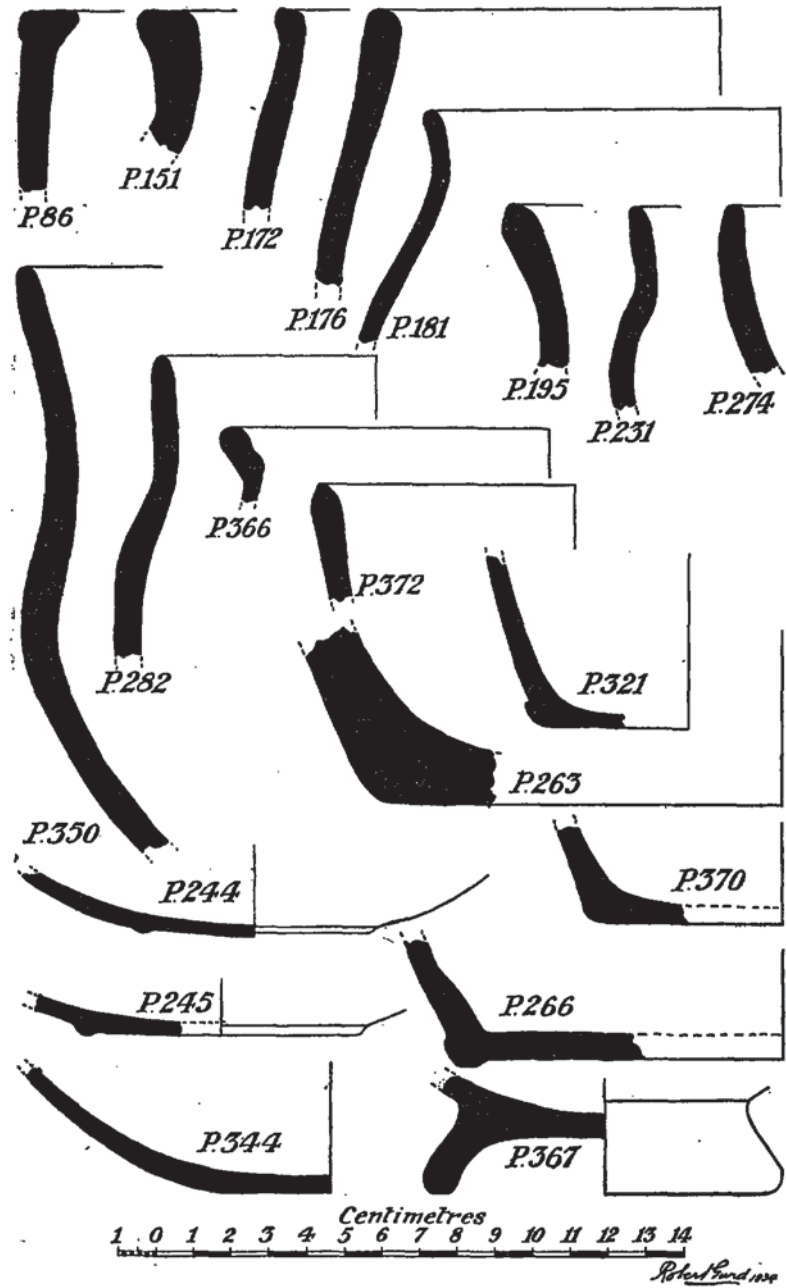
Centimetres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
Robert Lind 1934

PLATE 27.



Centimetres
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 *Robert Ford 1934*

PLATE 28.



very fine—the core of the paste, which microscopic analysis showed to contain small angular chips of quartz and ferruginous grit in a dark micaceous clay matrix, is dark grey and smooth, and the slip is of a brilliant orange red and highly polished. Three examples of maroon-coloured fragments of the same ware were found.

The rims of the Hæmatite ware are in all cases plain and straight with a tendency to slope outward. Some are only 3 mm. in thickness, though the average is 5 mm. A cordon or ridge frequently encircles the base of the neck. The bowls are wide and shallow with carinated or rounded sides sloping to rounded bases either just flattened sufficiently to allow the vessel to stand, or having a small ring foot (P 245, 276).

The low hollowed base common at All Cannings Cross has not been found at Meon Hill.

Some of the designs can be seen in Plates 25 and 26, and there are 22 pieces with similar incised decoration which have not been illustrated.

The largest proportion of the pottery found at Meon Hill is of this type, which is referred to in the list as H.

The third sub-division of this group contains vessels which at first appeared to be locally made copies of the fine foreign bowls, but analysis of several fragments shows them to contain the same ingredients as the fine ware, establishing them as a utilitarian branch of the same group.

In these the paste is coarse. Lumps of grit sometimes obtrude through the coated surface and the polish is not so well preserved. Though some of this ware is thin and the beautiful forms of the better bowls are successfully copied, the incised decoration is never attempted. In some cases, which are difficult to classify, being border-line between the inferior ware of this class and the best of the native pottery, no slip has been applied.

There are two fragments, P 331 and 358 (Plate 23), which differ from the rest in being of the coarse ware, slip-coated and decorated.

The former is the shoulder of a large vessel 111 mm. thick and lavishly ornamented with bands of three parallel grooves.

P 358 has smoothly impressed dimples between shallow grooves and has been treated with a rosy-coloured slip.

Flint.

The flints are, as before, very rough and crude. Only eighteen implements were found, five of which are hammerstones with no secondary working. One scraper (F 34), slightly patinated a mottled blue, has been re-chipped all round the edges, the new surface being quite unpatinated. The scrapers are made of irregular flakes from the rough clay flint and have a minimum of secondary working.

FLINT.

Cutting III.

F 28	from A 2,	1. 1.		Rough scraper.
F 29	" B 2,	1. 1.		Small scraper shaped for hafting.
F 30	" B 2,	1. 1.		Small chopper with battered edges.
F 31.				Rough scraper.
F 32	" B 3,	1. 1.		Ditto.
F 33	" B 3,	1. 4.		Large lump of flint with much battered edge.
F 34	"	1. 5.	Pit 7.	Horseshoe scraper, edge entirely re-chipped since patination.
F 35	" "	"		Roughly worked irregular-shaped flake.
F 36	" C 2,	1. 2.		Large lump of flint hammered at both ends.
F 37	" C 3,	1. 2.		Large scraper shaped for hafting.
F 38	" C 3,	1. 4.	Pit 12.	Crude pointed implement, very sharp.
F 39	" C 3.		Post Hole 9.	Small scraper worked at bulb end and face.
F 40	" D 2,	1. 1.		Very rough borer.
F 41	" D 2,	1. 1.		Worked point.
F 42	" E 2,	1. 5.	Beehive Pit.	Hammerstone.
F 43	" E 3,	1. 1.		Very good round Hammerstone.
F 44	" ED 6,	1. 1.		Small worked point.
F 45	" ED 6,	1. 3.	Annexe.	Large Hammerstone.
F 46	" B 4		Pit 10.	Sharp flakes.

Sarsen and Foreign Stone.

Several pieces of stone, foreign to the chalk district and derived from the Lower Greensand, were found in association with the Hallstatt pottery, and are probably fragments of querns or grinding-stones brought there by these early occupants. Nearly all these pieces have been burnt.

S 1 and S 2.				Fragments of ferruginous grit. Found 1932.
S 3	from A 2,	1. 4.		Fragment of a sandstone rubber.
S 4	" A 3,	1. 2.		Fragment of quern.
S 5	" B 2,	1. 3.	(La Tène II hearth.)	Piece of saddle quern of ferruginous grit.
S 6	" B 2,	1. 3.	(La Tène II hearth.)	Flat piece of jurassic limestone.
S 7	" B 3,	1. 2.		Piece of micaceous glauconitic rock from the lower greensand.
S 8	" B 3,	1. 3.		Fragment of Sarsen rubber and two other small pieces of Sarsen.
S 9	" B 3,	1. 4.		Fragment of Sarsen rubber.
S 10	" C 2,	1. 3.		Fragment of Sarsen whetstone, marked with rust, possibly from whetting.
S 11	" C 3,	1. 1.		Piece of micaceous glauconitic rock from the lower greensand.
S 12	" C 3,	1. 2.		Ditto, ditto.
S 13	" C 3.		Post Hole H 28.	Fragment of Sarsen quern, used as packing.
S 14	" D 2,	1. 2.		Sarsen rubber.
S 15	" C 2,	1. 2.		Smoothed Sarsen.
S 16	" D 2,	1. 3.		Fragment of Sarsen quern.

- S 17 from E 2. Beehive Pit, l. 3. Fragment of quartzite, burnt.
 S 18 „ E 2. Beehive Pit, l. 2. Sarsen rubber, and two pieces Sarsen, all burnt.
 S 19 „ ED 6, l. 3. Fragment of Sarsen quern.
 S 20 „ ED 6, l. 3. Piece of Carstone from the lower greensand.
 S 21. Picked up on the surface of the field, near to Cutting III. Part of a rotary quern of Niedermendig lava (Tephrite).

Metal.

Cutting III.

The four objects of bronze found are in a beautiful state of preservation. (Plate 29.)

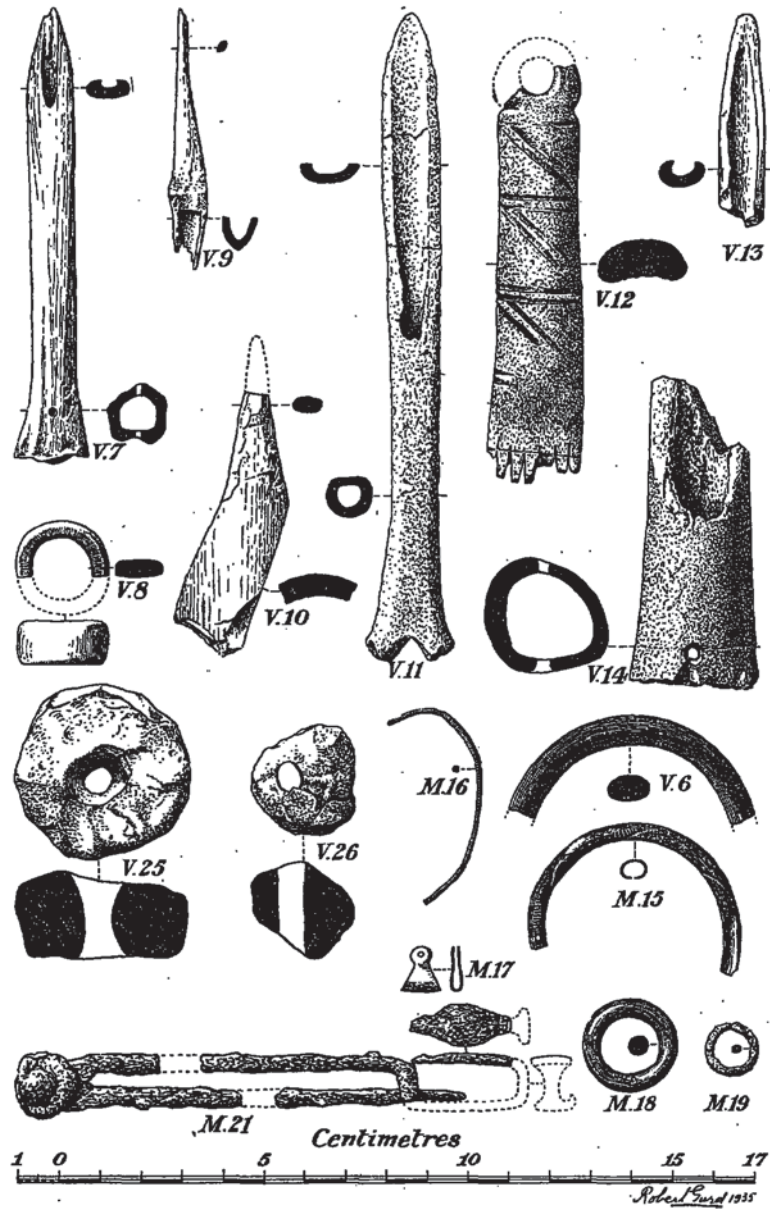
- M 15 from A 3, l. 2. Half of a tubular bronze bracelet with rivet-holes for hinge or fastening at one end, decorated with diagonal lines and small fine strokes cut at intervals on the rim. The fashioning of this bracelet is a problem, as it must have been beaten into shape over a core which was subsequently melted or drawn out. The bronze tube could not otherwise have been bent to shape without crinkling the inside of the curve.
 M 16 „ B 4, l. 2. Fragment of fine bronze wire about 3ft. in length, flat in section.
 M 17 „ D 2, l. 2. A small bronze clip bent double, having three perforations.
 M 18 „ E 2, l. 2. A small solid bronze ring weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 4 mm. thick in section and 23 mm. in diameter, with signs of wear on one side of the outer surface.

Iron.

- M 19 from A 3, l. 2. Small iron ring with a join.
 M 20 „ E 2. Beehive II bottom. A small iron bracelet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length with slightly expanded ends. The iron is much corroded and fell into fragments as soon as it was touched.
 M 21 „ E 2. Beehive Pit, bottom. A much corroded iron brooch of which Mr. Christopher Hawkes, B.A., F.S.A., who kindly examined it, reports as follows :—

The brooch is a welcome new example of the straight bowed group to which Sir Cyril Fox drew attention in his article on La Tène brooches in *Arch. Camb.*, June 1927, 67-112. The whole brooch is made of a single piece of stout iron wire, save for a short thick rod or peg inserted transversely through the coils of the spring, of which there are two only, one on each side of the bow head, the chord uniting them passing outside and away from the latter. The bow itself is perfectly straight, in section apparently similar to, and but little stouter than, the equally straight and parallel pin — it runs directly out from the spring without any angle at the head but terminates at its other end in a knee which leads at an obtuse angle down to the catch-plate. This is missing, but the recurved terminal of the foot is present, and has been hammered out flat to form a lozenge-shaped sideways expansion, above and protecting the catch-plate and pin-point. The tip into which this expansion tapers was, when the brooch was found, firmly rusted to the knee of the bow, but though the corrosion of the metal is prejudicial to absolute certainty, it does not seem possible that there was ever any rivet or any other attachment fastening it on. If such ever existed, it can have been no more than a scarcely necessary addition, not a true part of the structure of the brooch. To the typologist,

PLATE 29.



therefore, the brooch may be offered as one of those gifts of providence, a true "link" or transitional form between the La Tène I type in its nearly straight-bowed Phase C (Fox, *op. cit.*, 90-91, figs. 20-22) and the perfectly straight-bowed local British form of the La Tène type II (*op. cit.*, 93, figs. 23, B.C.D and 24). The former has a strictly unattached foot but has not achieved a fully straight bow; the latter has a true structural attachment between its straight bow and the tip of its foot. This brooch has all the characteristics of this La Tène II form, but remains true to La Tène I tradition in still dispensing with the attachment. As such it is exactly parallel to the iron fragment from Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts, reproduced as Fig. 23 A in Fox's paper (*loc. cit.*), and as this piece lacks head, spring and pin, but has its catch-plate still intact, our brooch, complete in all respects save for the missing catch-plate, fills the place waiting for it in the British series with admirable exactness. The evolution in question seems from the localities of the known examples certainly to have taken place in the Wessex-Sussex area, and Meon Hill is thus a fully appropriate place for this new discovery. The orthodox date for the transition to La Tène II type is 250 B.C., but any British chronology must at present be left elastic enough to allow this brooch to be dated anywhere in the 3rd or 2nd centuries B.C., with a fairly strong balance of probability in favour of the latter. In fact it may be doubted if this family of straight brooches was extinguished until the Belgic invasions of the district about 50 B.C.

Charcoal.

Of over 400 charcoal and soil samples examined by Mr. J. C. Maby, the proportion of woods present work out as follows:—

Crataegus sp.	(Hawthorn.)	89	Samples.
Corylus sp.	(Hazel.)	83	"
Quercus sp.	(Oak.)	79	"
Prunus sp.	(Plum or Cherry.)	66	"
Fraxinus sp.	(Ash.)	33	"
Acer or Cornus sp.	(Maple or Sycamore or Dogwood.)	26	"
(?) Tilia sp.	(Lime.)	3	"
Rhamnus sp.	(Blackthorn.)	7	"
Populus sp.	(Poplar.)	2	"
(?) Salix sp.	(Willow.)	2	"
Pyrus sp.	(Apple or Pear.)	2	"
Ulmus sp.	(Elm.)	2	"
(?) Aesculus.	(Horse Chestnut.)	1	"
(?) Carpinus.	(Hornbeam.)	1	"
Ilex.	(Holly.)	1	"

Mr. Maby describes the specimens as being "an interesting collection, comprising several woods that do not usually occur in the period, *e.g.* Acer, Rhamnus, Tilia, and Ilex. The (?) Carpinus sp. might be abnormal hazel, and (?) Aesculus sp. is not a typical specimen. (?) Cornus also was probably young branch wood of Acer species." All these unusual woods occurred in the lowest levels and in the Beehive Pits.

It is interesting to note that (as at Hembury Fort) the cores of large posts, when clearly defined, are invariably of mature oak, while the more pliant hazel and ash and young wood of hawthorn, etc., suitable for hurdle work are always associated with the presence of daub.

Pipe Stems.

Mr. G. Dunning, F.S.A., kindly inspected the pieces of clay pipe stems and glazed pottery from Layers 1—2, and gives his opinion of them as follows :—

“It is unlikely that any are as early as the 16th century. The 17th is much the most probable. The pottery too is not later than 17th century, though in form and glaze it carries on the mediæval traditions. I think you are safe in putting the filling of the old ditches at 17th century with the possibility that it might be in 18th.”

Various Small Finds.**Shale.**

- V 6 from A 3, l. 3. Part of a bangle of Kimmeridge shale resembling the carved bracelet found in 1932 (V 3) in size and form, but quite plain.

Chalk. (Plates 20 and 29.)

- V 24. The pick-marked chalk from the top of the east wall of Pit 7 has been preserved under this number.
 V 25 from E 2, l. 2. A roughly-cut chalk spindle-whorl, 1½ in. in diameter and ½ in. thick, with a countersunk perforation.
 V 26 „ B 3, l. 4. Part of a much abraded chalk ball or spindle-whorl with a straight perforation.
 V 27 „ Pit 19, l. 4. A roughly-shaped oval lump of chalk measuring 3½ in. by 3 in. and 1 in. thick, slightly hollowed on the upper surface to a depth of ½ in.

Clay. (Plate 21.)

- V 28 from B 3, l. 4. A much burnt and broken triangular clay loom-weight with perforations across each of the corners. This measures 5½ in. in width, about 4½ in. in height and is 2 in. thick. The surfaces are very smooth. The under surface is worn hollow between the perforations by the rub of the cord. The upper corner is broken away but part of the groove of the third perforation is traceable. Similar loom-weights were found at Hengistbury Head⁹ and at Glastonbury Lake Village, and at Park Brow.
 V 29 to V 33 are small fragments of other baked clay loom-weights apparently of the same type.

Bone. (Plate 29.)

- V 7 from A 3, l. 3. A gouge made from a sheep's metatarsal bone, bored to form a socket and with two rivet-holes at the butt end which is partly trimmed. (All Cannings Cross, Class A.)
 V 8 „ A 3, l. 4. Half of a ring of stag antler, ½ in. external and ¼ in. internal diameter. Very smoothly polished.
 V 9 „ B 3, l. 3. A slender-worked bone point.

⁹ Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire, by J. P. Bushe-Fox. Reports of the Society of Antiquaries, London, No. III, 1915.

- V 10 from B 3, Pit 7, l. 6. Fragment of ox bone shaped to a point.
 V 11 „ D 2, l. 1. Bone gouge with a very long point and hollowed socket. The butt is not trimmed and there are no rivet-holes. (All Cannings Cross, Class D.) The surface of this specimen is much damaged by grass roots.
 V 12 „ E 2, l. 2. A comb of red deer antler having seven teeth (all broken). The handle is carved to terminate in a perforation and is decorated with neatly incised lines. The pattern is worn away where the thumb has rested and the shaft is hollowed by the third and fourth fingers of the user. Similar combs, usually called weaving combs, have been found in all contemporary sites.
 V 13 „ ED 6, l. 2. Tip of a bone gouge.
 V 14 „ D 2, l. 2. Socket end of a large bone gouge, over 1in. in diameter, hollowed and trimmed and pierced for two rivets. The point is broken.
 V 15. Tibia of pig, sawn across 3in. from the lower end.
 V 16 „ A 2, l. 2. Piece of skull and base of antler of red deer. The tines have been sawn off and one side has been roughly hacked with an axe or chopper. (Plate 21.)
 V 17 „ A 2, l. 3. Shin-bone of ox, scored with knife marks and gnawed by a dog.
 V 18 „ A 3, l. 3. Astragalus of horse, scored and gnawed.
 V 19 „ B 3, l. 4. Pelvis of pig, scored with knife-cuts.
 V 20 „ B 3, l. 4. Humerus of ox, with knife-cuts.
 V 21 „ B 3, l. 4. Calcaneum of ox, with knife-cuts.
 V 22 „ D 3, l. 3. Ox femur, much gnawed.
 V 23 „ A 3, l. 4. Fragment of human skull.

The bone found, of which there was a great quantity, was all kitchen refuse; and was consequently mostly charred and reduced to very small pieces. A selection of the better conditioned fragments, including all the skulls, was sent to Dr. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S., who very kindly examined them, and sends the following report :—

REPORT ON ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND AT MEON HILL.

By J. WILFRID JACKSON, D.Sc., F.G.S.
(Manchester Museum).

The remains found during the excavations last year by Miss Liddell consist of the fragmentary skulls, jaws, teeth and limb-bones of various domestic animals used for food by the dwellers on the site. In addition, there are a few bones of wild animals. The domestic forms comprise the horse, ox, sheep, goat and pig. With the exception of the goat, these have been reported from the site on a previous occasion.^a The wild forms are those of the red deer (represented by cut fragments of antler), fox (fragment of

(a) *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*, Vol. xii, Part 2, 1933, pp. 156-7.

lower jaw), polecat (limb-bones) and the long-tailed field mouse (imperfect skull, jaws and bones).

The remains have been compared with others from Early Iron Age sites, including those of Glastonbury Lake Village,^b All Cannings Cross,^c Swallowcliffe Down,^d etc. Owing to the imperfect state of many of the bones, it has not been possible to obtain many measurements. A complete record of occurrences is not attempted, and only those of special importance are mentioned below.

Horse. The remains of this animal consist of a few fragmentary bones, including part of a slender cannon-bone, and an astragalus showing cut-marks; also several lower and upper teeth, including one milk-molar. These scanty remains belong to a small breed of horse, as on the last occasion.

Ox. The remains of young and old oxen are fairly numerous and comprise many limb-bones (in fragments), loose teeth, small horn-cores, and four imperfect skulls, including one of the polled variety. The following are of special interest:—A small right lower jaw with six teeth which measure 119 mm. in full length: in the last molar the third (or hinder) column is absent, as in a jaw found in 1932 on this site,^e and in other jaws from Glastonbury and Swallowcliffe Down. The distal end of a deformed humerus. Two slender metacarpals with the following dimensions:—Lengths, 166, 166; mid-shaft diameters, 25, 28; distal condyles, 51.5 and 51 mm. A slender metatarsal measuring, length, 202; mid-shaft diameter, 26.5; distal condyles, 56 mm. The four skulls are too imperfect to yield complete measurements. Those obtainable are given in the Table below:—

	Skulls No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3 (polled)
FRONTAL.			
Least frontal width	160	154	171 mm.
Maximum bi-orbital width .. .	199	196	—
Pole to line joining upper margins of superciliary foramina	135	123	128
OCCIPUT.			
Width between infracornual notches	133	112	129
Greatest width across the occipital condyles	97	—	—
Lower border of foramen magnum to occipital crest	111.5	100 ca.	—
Height of supracrestal part of occiput	29	36	—
Greatest width of occiput .. .	198	—	—

(b) *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, Vol. ii, 1917.

(c) *Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire*, 1924, pp. 43-50.

(d) *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. xliii, 1925, pp. 90-93.

(e) *op. cit.*, p. 156.

Skull No. 1 (from Beehive Pit I, C 4). The forehead has a low mesial prominence; is flat in the middle, and dished between the orbits. The intercornual ridge ("stub interstice" of Rostafinski, 1933) has a length of 166 mm. The left horn-core (only one present) is flattened from above downwards, curves outwards, forwards, and slightly upwards near the tip. Its length along the upper (outer) curve is 160 mm.; basal diameters, 63 by 42 mm., and basal circumference, 165 mm. The frontal shows cut marks near the base of the horn-core. The occiput is deeply notched by the temporal fossæ; the supracrestal part is low and slightly overhangs the occiput proper. The occipital crest is well-defined and the summit is on a level with the middle of the horn-cores. The *ligamentum nuchæ* shield is well-marked and almost in contact with the occipital crest. This is a larger skull than three from All Cannings Cross and ten from Swallowcliffe Down, and has relatively larger horn-cores.

Skull No. 2 (Beehive Pit I, C 4). The frontal is like that of No. 1. The intercornual ridge measures 140 mm. The horn-cores have been broken off and only the bases remain. They appear to have been small. The basal circumference is 138 mm.; the basal diameters are 51.5 by 36.5 mm. The occiput is deeply notched and similar to No. 1. The skull is smaller than the last, but larger than the three from All Cannings Cross and nine from Swallowcliffe: one skull from the latter station agrees closely except in the width between the infracornual notches being greater.

Skull No. 3 (Beehive Pit II, E 2). This is too imperfect to render useful measurements.

Skull No. 4 (Beehive Pit II, E 2, Layer 4). This is a most interesting discovery, being a polled example. It is a larger skull than the other three and the frontal possesses a very large, rounded, mesial prominence, much larger than the others. In the middle, the frontal is somewhat convex, and is dished between the orbits. In the place of the horn-cores are two small studs of bone. The occiput is too badly broken for detailed study. It is deeply notched, as in the other skulls. This skull is much larger than the three from All Cannings Cross and the ten from Swallowcliffe Down. A small polled skull was found at All Cannings Cross in 1922 (see report, *op. cit.*, p. 45, pl. 52, fig. 1-1a), and another small example at Swallowcliffe (see report, *op. cit.*, pp. 33-34). Some polled skulls were also found at the Roman military station at Newstead, Melrose, and have been described by Ewart¹ as representing two distinct types. Some had a nearly flat forehead (as in modern Galloway and in polled Cadzow cattle) and

(f) *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, 1911, pp. 281-2.

obviously belong to the Urus type ; in others the forehead was very uneven and ended in a pronounced mesial prominence : these seem to belong to the *frontosus* type of Nilsson. The Meon Hill example agrees closely with Ewart's illustration of the latter type.^g

Sheep. Bones, teeth, jaws and horn-cores of a small form of sheep are present among the remains. Young and old animals are represented. They are similar to those found on a previous occasion, and agree with remains from other Early Iron Age sites. A slender metacarpal has a length of 119 ; a mid-shaft diameter of 11.5, and a distal condylar width of 22 mm.

Goat. The only remains of goat are an imperfect horn-core of large size and a fragment of another : both from C III, B 4-3.

Pig. The remains of pig consist of loose teeth, including the canine of a boar ; fragmentary upper and lower jaws of young and old animals ; also imperfect limb-bones. There is also the greater part of an adult skull. These agree with similar remains from other Early Iron Age sites.

After the excavation was completed a trench 20ft. long and 3ft. wide was dug through a low ridge, which shows clearly in an air photograph of the next field to the south of Cutting III. This ridge, which has a maximum height of 0.9ft., runs roughly parallel to the parish boundary at 32ft. South of the plantation. Nothing was discovered but some old hedge roots embedded in the undisturbed chalk, indicating the remains of an older field boundary.

Another cutting was made across the old Coach Road North of our site, at the request of Dr. Williams-Freeman and Sir Norman Hill, to see if any evidence could be found of its Roman origin. The trench was 2ft. wide and was made opposite the telegraph post No. 162. The results were negative, the undisturbed chalk being reached at a depth of 2 to 4 inches below the surface.

Sincere thanks for their help in compiling this report are also gratefully offered to Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. C. F. Hawkes, Mr. J. C. Maby, Mr. J. Davy Dean, Mr. Robert Gurd, Professor J. Percival and Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley, and the writer wishes to record her appreciation of the kindness of the late Dr. H. H. Thomas, whose assistance in identifying the stones and carrying out the microscopic analysis of the pottery will be greatly missed.

(g) *id.*, Text fig. 77.

TABLE OF FINDS.

M = 17th or 18th Century Pottery. T = La Tène. NG = Native gritty. NS = Native shelly. H = Fine Haematite. C = Coarser Haematite. U = Used flake. + denotes quantity of bone or pottery. One + denoting one or two chips of bone, or less than 1lb. weight of pottery. ++ = over 1lb. of pottery and less than 3lbs. +++ = 3lbs. In no case was 4lbs. reached in one layer. pb = pot boilers. These were only counted in pits and postholes, being too numerous to count in the upper layers. "Tile" and "pipe" denotes small fragments of the same.

Cutting and Layer. C. III	Flakes	Flint Implements	Sarsen Foreign Stone	Metal	Bone	Various	Pottery
A2	1	18 (3u)	F28		+	18 frags. tile. 3 clay pipes	M.
	2				+	4 tile. 2 pipes. 1 oyster. V6	+ M.Ng.
	3				++	1 tile. 10 oyster. Daub	++ Ng.s.H.C. P82-85
	4		S3			191 p.b. Daub	+ Ng.H.C. P86-87
Pit 5.	5				+	35 p.b.	+ Ng.H.
H2	6				+	15 p.b. Daub	+ Ng.H.C. P88
					+		2 frags. Ng.c.
A3.	1	1			+	8 tile. 3 nails	+ Ng.H.
	2	1	S4	(M15)	+	Great deal of daub	++ T2 Ng.H.C. P89-95
	3	1		(M19)	++	1 Tile. Daub. V7	++ Ng.s.H. P96-112
	4	8			+++	86 p.b. Daub. V8, V30	+++ Ng.s.H.C. P113-146
Pit 4b.	5	5 (sharp)			+	75 p.b. Daub	+ Ng.H.C. P138-147
Pit 6.	6	3 (sharp)			+		+ Ng.H.
Pit 7.	6	1 (sharp)			+		+ Ng.s.H. P151-156
Pit 14.	3						Ng.H. P157-159
							+ Ng.s.H.C. P304-305
A4.	1	3 (1u)			+	8 tile. 1 oyster. 2 nails	+ Ng.H.C. P163
	2	1			+		++ Ng.H.C. P164-166

Cutting and Layer C III	Flakes	Flint Implements	Sarsen, Foreign Stone	Metal	Bone	Various	Pottery
B2. 1	4	{ F29 F30				48 Tile. 1 oyster. 12 pipes 3 nails. 2 frags. iron	
2	3				++	4 tile. 1 oyster. 1 pipe. Daub	+ T2. Ng.s.H. P167-170
3	2				++	21 tile. Daub	++ Ngs.H.C. P171-176
4	2				+		
La Tène II Hearth			S5, S6 and small piece Sarsen		++		+ T2. P177 + Ng.s.H.C. P178-181
B3. 1	1	{ F31 F32				34 tile. 3 nails. Frag. iron. 4 pipes	M.
2			S7		+	1 tile	++ T2. Ng.s.H.C. P112
3	5		S8. 2 frags. Sarsen		+++	Daub. V9	++ Ng.H. P193-201
4	1	F33	S9		+	Daub. V26, V28, V29	+++ Ng.s.H.C. P202-245
5	1 (sharp)				+		Ng.
Pit 7. 4	9 (1u)				+++	V24	+ Ng.H.C. P143-150 P160-162
5	5	{ F34 F35			+++	38 p.b. Daub	++ Ng.s.H.C. P246-261
6	5 (1u)				++	Daub with grooves on both faces. V10	++ Ng.H.C. P262-263
Pit 8. 5					+	7 p.b.	5 frags. H.C.
B4. 1	2 (1u)					12 tile. 1 pipe	+ Ng.s.H.
2	1 (sharp)			M16	++	Daub	++ Ng.H.C. P264-274
3	1				+		+ H.C. P275
4	1 (sharp)				++		3 frags. Ng.C.
Pit 9. 2	2 (1u)				++	140 p.b. V31	++ Ng.H.C. P276-282
3	19				+	31 p.b.	7 frags. Ng.C. P283

C2.	1	3				++	10 tile. 2 pipe. 8 nails V15	+ M.Ng.s. 7 frags. Ng.C. ++ Ng.s.C. P284-286
H4	2 3	1	F36	S10		++++ ++ +		
C3.	1	1		S11		+	17 tiles. 1 pipe	+ T2. Ng.H. P287-288
	2	5 (v. sharp)	F37	S12		++		++ Ng.H.C. P289-298
Pit 11	3	1				+		Ng.s.H.
Pit 12.	1-3		F38			+	11 p.b.	5 frags. Ng.s.H.C. P299
H8, H9	4	2 (ru)	F39	Frag. Sarsen		+	8 p.b.	+ Ng.H.C. P300
H28				S13				+ Ng. P301
Pit 13.	1					+		1 frag. N.s.
	2					+		T2. 2 frags. Ng.
	3	1 (sharp)				+	2 p.b.	5 frags. T2 Ng.
								+ Ng.H.C. P302-303
C4.	1	2				+	20 tile. 2 pipes. 1 nail. 1 frag. iron	
	2	3				+		++ Ng.
	3	1				+	V32	++ Ng.H.C. P298-309
	4							+ Ng.
								+ Ng.
D2.	1	7	F40-41	Frag. Sarsen S14, S15	Mr7	+	3 tiles. V11 Daub. V14	+ M.Ng.s.H.C. P332
	2	9				++		++ T2. Ng.s. P323-324
	3			S16		+		
H13 H15						+	7 p.b.	
D3.	1	1		Frag. Sarsen, burnt		++		+ T2. Ng.s.H.C. P325-329
	2	2				++		+ T2. Ng.s.H.C. P330-331
	3	(1 u)				++		++ Ng.s.C. P332-338

Cutting and Layer C III	Flakes	Flint Implements	Sarsen, Foreign Stone	Metal	Bone	Various	Pottery
D4. 1 2 3	I				+++ + +	6 tiles. V33 Daub Daub	++ Ng.s.H. P339-340 + Ng.H.C. P341-342 + Ng.s.H.C. P343-345
Pit 23. 4					+		4 frags. Ng. C. P346-347
E2. 1 2 Pit 19. 3	2 I		Large piece Sarsen Frag. Sarsen, burnt	M18	++++ +++ +	11 tiles. 1 pipe Daub. V12 V27	++ T2. Ng.s.H.C. P348-349 + T2. Ng.C. P350-351 4 frags. Ng.
E3. 1 2 H24 3		F43			+ + +	1 tile Daub Daub	+ Ng.s.H.C. P352-354 + Ng.s.H.C. P355-360 3 frags. Ng.H. P361-362
E4. 1 2 3	I I				++ + +	1 pipe Daub Daub	+ Ng.s.C. P363 3 frags. C.
Beehive Pits. I. C4 3-5 II. E2 3-5 III. ED VI annexe	 I	F42 F45	S17. S18	M20-21	++++ +++ ++	Daub Daub Daub. Frag. iron	+ Ng.C. P310-321 +++ Ng.s.C. P364-368 ++ Ng.s. P369-371 + Ng. P372
ED V ED VI	(1 u)	F44	S19. S20		+	V13 5 tiles	2 frags. Ng. 9 frags. Ng.H.C.

List of Pottery.

CUTTING. III.

A 2, L 3.

- P82 NG Burnished, frag. rim of shallow porringer.
 P83 NG Out-turned rim with diagonal nail-marks below it.
 P84 NS Frag. of straight plain rim.
 P85 NS Frag. out-turned rim.

A 2, L 4.

- P86 NG Frag. rim flattened on top.
 P87 NG Frag. out-bent rim.

A 2, Pit 5, L 5.

- P88 Frag. rim of very sandy paste.

A 3, L 2.

- P89 NG Frag. rim with flattened edge.
 P90 NG Frag. rim slightly in-turned edge.
 P91 NG Frag. rim slightly out-turned edge.
 P92 NG Frag. carination in smooth sandy paste.
 P94 H Frag. rim.
 P95 H Three frags. carinated shoulder.

A 3, L 3.

- P96 C Fine sandy paste, rim with flattened top.
 P97 NG Frag. rim.
 P98 NG Frag. shoulder ornamented with four shallow nail-marks.
 P99 NG Frag. with two incised grooves.
 P100 H Frag. rim with cordon at base.
 P101 H Frag. rim with sharply swelling shoulder decorated with incised chevrons.
 P102 H Frag. rim.
 P103 H Ditto.
 P104 H Ditto.
 P105 H Frags. with double-angled shoulder decorated with a row of scratched chevrons above each angle.
 P106 H Two similar frags.
 P107 H Frag. of angled shoulder with two rows small chevrons.
 P108 H Frag. ornamented with chevrons.
 P109 H Frag. with cordons and diagonal incised lines between.
 P110 H Frag. with cordon and incised lines and chevrons.
 P111 H Frag. base.
 P112 H Frag. base with much-worn foot ring.

A 3, L 4.

- P113 NG Frag. rim.
 P114 NG Frag. rim with flattened top.
 P115 NG Frag. rim.
 P116 NG Ditto.
 P117 NG Ditto.
 P118 NG Frag. very broad-topped rim.
 P119 NG Frag. rim with finger impressions on outer edge.
 P120 NG Frag. shoulder ornamented with nail marks.
 P121 NG Frag. lug.
 P122 C Frag. rim of black burnished gritty paste.
 P123 H Rim and rounded shoulder of small bowl of fine ware.
 P124 H Similar frags.

- P125 to P132 H. Frags. rim, fine ware.
 P133 H Frags. rim, maroon colour, with cordon round neck.
 P134 C Frag. rim of gritty paste similar in form to 123, but much coarser.
 P135 C Frag. rim in gritty paste.
 P136 C Frag. of carinated shoulder.
 P137 H Frags. maroon ware, with cordon and incised pattern of chevrons alternately filled with diagonal lines.
 P138 H Frag. angled shoulder with cordon and large design in chevrons above and below. Very fine ware.
 P139 H Frag. with two cordons.
 P140 H Frag. with traces of three rows with incised chevrons between.
 P141 H Frag. with cordon.
 P142 C Gritty black ware with cordon and pattern of parallel lines enclosing small strokes between. The only sample of this ware.
 P143 H Frag. base with slightly worn low foot ring.
 P144 C Gritty—frag. with sharp angle (lid ?).
 P145 H Frag. of remarkably fine colour and texture.
 P146 H Frag. of well-worn base of maroon ware.
- A 3, L 5.**
 P147 NG Frags. rim ornamented at edge with finger-nail impressions.
- Plt 7, L 5.**
 P148 NG Frags. shoulder ornamented with finger-tip and nail marks.
 P149 H Frag. shoulder with three cordons, incised patterns between, joins P126.
 P150 C Angled frag. with four grooves shallowly impressed with a blunt instrument. See also below P160.
- Plt 6, L 6.**
 P151 NG Unusually thick flat-topped rim of very hard paste.
 P152 NG Frag. with finger-tip and nail ornament on a raised band.
 P153 NG Frag. with nail ornament on a raised band.
 P154 NG Frag. with finger-tip and nail ornament on shoulder.
 P155 NS Ditto.
 P156 NG Frag. ornamented with two dragged lines.
- Plt 6, L 7.**
 P157 NG Frag. rim with "pie crust" edge and a vertical ridge, ornamented with finger-tip.
 P158 NG Frag. with large finger-tip impressions, round shoulder.
 P159 NG Frags. with nail impressions.
- Plt 7, L 4.**
 P160 C A frag. rim, red all through and decorated with grooves.
 P161 H Frag. with two cordons, two rows incised chevrons between and diagonal lines below.
 P162 H Frag. with three cordons at neck and shoulder and incised lines and chevrons. See also below, P246.
- CAIV, L 1.**
 P163 H Frags. rim.
- AH, L 2.**
 P164 NG Frag. flattened rim.
 P165 C Gritty frag. of carinated shoulder.
 P166 H Frag. rim with cordon at neck and incised lines below.

B 2, L 2.

- P167 NG Frag. rim.
 P168 NG Ditto.
 P169 NG Frags. rim.
 P170 H Frags. with cordon and incised lines.

B 2, L 3.

(P169)

- P171 H Frags. with cordon and incised lines.
 P172 NG Frag. rim.
 P173 H Frags. rim.
 P174 H Frags. shoulder with cordon.
 P175 H Frag. with groove.
 P176 NG Frags. rim, side and base of plain vessel with traces of burnish.

B 2, L 3.

P177

On La Tène II Hearth. Frag. pedestal base of soft black paste.

B 2, L 4. Under La Tène II Hearth.

- P178 NG Frag. with finger-tip impressions.
 P179 NG Frag. ornamented with ring and dot in centre.
 P180 NG Frag. rim of brownish gritty paste.
 P181 C Frag. rim of grey gritty paste with pink-tinged surface burnished.

B 3, L 2.

(1 frag. P193)

- P182 RB Frag. rim in light grey ware.
 P183 NS Frag. plain rim in shelly paste.
 P184 C Frag. everted rim in gritty paste with smooth surface.
 P185 NG Frag. rim with thick flattened top.
 P186 NG Frag. simple rim.
 P187 NG Frag. with finger-tip impressions.
 P188 NG Frag. base with folded edge.
 P189 H Frag. rim.
 P190 H Frag. with cordon.
 P191 H Ditto.
 P192 H Ditto

B 3, L 3.

(P220 1 frag.)

- P193 NG Frags. of rim and side of vessel decorated with bands of small punched dots between straight lines.
 P194 NG Frags. rim.
 P195 NG Ditto.
 P196 C Frag. rim.
 P197 N Frag. base of paste of almost pure sand.
 P198 NG Pieces of thick flat base.
 P199 C (Probably same as 196.) Frag. rounded shoulder.
 P200 H Frag. base with half large perforation cut after baking.
 P201 H Frag. with two cordons and incised lines.

B 3, L 4.

- P202 NG Frag. ornamented with finger impressions.
 P203 NG Frags. rim.
 P204 NG Ditto.

- P205 C Light grey paste with pinkish burnished surface.
 P206 C Frag. rim, probably of 205.
 P207-216 H Frags. rim.
 P217 H Frags. rounded shoulder.
 P218 H Frags. carinated shoulder.
 P219 H Frags. carinated shoulder with row of chevrons.
 P220 H Frags. rim with two rows incised chevrons.
 P221 H Frag. with row of incised chevrons.
 P222 H Frag. angled shoulder with traces incised ornament.
 P223 H Frag. with incised lines.
 P224 H Ditto.
 P225 H Frag. with two cordons with incised lines forming diamonds between.
 P226 H Frag. neck with cordon.
 P227 H Frag. shoulder with cordon and incised lines—very fine paste.
 P228 C Red paste throughout with burnished surface.
 P229 H Frag. base.
 P230 H Frag. with cordon.
 P231 NG Many frags. of small black bowl—very crude.
 P232 NG Frag. rim with "pie-crust" edge made by finger-tips.
 P233 NG Rim and side of vessel, very crude with nail-mark jabs on side.
 P234 NG Frag. with stabbed holes and lines with white inlay.
 P235 H With no polish or burnish. Neck and shoulder of vessel with chevrons scratched above and below the angle.
 P236 H Side of vessel similar to 235, but black on inside.
 P237 H Maroon frag. rim and shoulder with cordon, having incised rectilinear pattern above and *curves* below.
 P238 H Frag. side of bowl with angled shoulder and incised lines forming triangles filled with lattice work.
 P239 H Very fine ware, side of bowl with three cordons with scratched lines and chevrons between.
 P240 H Frag. with two cordons and crudely scratched squares filled with lattice.
 P241 H Frag. with angled shoulder and pattern in diamonds, and triangles.
 P242 H Frag. with two angles or ridges and incised lines.
 P243 H Frag. side of bowl with a groove and incised chevrons.
 P244 H Very fine ware, frag. base with low much worn foot ring.
 P245 H Frag. of base with much worn foot ring.

Pit 7, L 5.

- P246 C Gritty ware. Rim and side of bowl of rose and maroon colour, brightly burnished on outer surface with diagonal burnished lines crossed by a few deeper lines, making a pattern.
 P247 NG Frag. ornamented with finger-tip.
 P248 NG Frag. rim, brick colour.
 P249 NG Frag. rim, reddish ware.
 P250 NG Frag. rim.
 P251 NG Ditto.
 P252 NS Ditto.
 P253 C Gritty ware with quite fair burnished surface. Grey.
 P254 NG Frag. coarse base in red ware, similar to 248.
 P255 NG Frag. base.
 P256 H Frag. rim.
 P257 H Ditto.
 P258 H Maroon frag. rim.
 P259 C Maroon frag. of vessel of gritty paste with large pieces of grit.
 P260 H Frag. with very sharp carination.

Plt 7, L 6.

- P262 NG Frag. with finger-tip ornament.
 P263 NG Piece of base, 2 cm. thick, containing large lumps of shell and pebble.

B 4, L 2.

- P264 C Yellowish paste with red surface—frag. with wide groove and ridges.
 P265 Frag. with sharp angle, probably part of 276.
 P266 NG Part of base with roll-up on to the side.
 P267 H Frag. angled-shoulder with rows of incised chevrons.
 P268 C Gritty ware with smooth surface, black inside, red outside.
 P269 H Frag. with cordon and incised lines.
 P270 NG Frag. rim.
 P271 H Frags. rim.
 P272 H Frag. with two cordons, much abraded.
 P273 C Small frag.
 P274 NG Frag. rim of simple bowl.

B 4, L 3.

- P275 C Frag. rim brick-red ware with slight burnish.

B 4, L 2.**Plt 9.**

- P276 Lower part of a shallow bowl with a sharply-marked angle, and chevrons above. The base has a low foot ring. Very fine ware.
 P277 HC Frag. rim.
 P278 H With no burnish or slip. Frag. with angle and traces of ornament, similar to P237.
 P279 C Frag. rim in well-mixed gritty paste.
 P280 H Frag. side of bowl with three cordons and pattern in incised lines and chevrons intricately arranged.
 P281 H Pieces of a small pot, very roughly made.
 P282

L 3.

- P283 C Frag. in yellowish paste with red slip, decorated with a groove. The frag. is thin and fairly smooth.

C 11, L 3.

- P284 NG Brick colour throughout, frag. rim with nail impressions.
 P285 NG Pieces of a small bowl, unusually thin.
 P286 C Gritty paste with traces of red slip. Angular frag., decorated with three grooves.

C 111, L 1.

- P287 NG Frag. rim with nail impressions.
 P288 NG Frag. rim, very thin.

L 2.

- P289 NS Frag. rim with flattened top.
 P290 NG Ditto.
 P291 NS Ditto.
 P292 NG Frag. rim, very thin.
 P293 NG Frag. rim drawn out by fingers at the angle.
 P294 C Frag. rim of gritty paste with red slip pieces of grit and shell showing on the surface.

- P295 H Frag. rim.
 P296 C Ditto.
 P297 C Gritty yellowish paste with red slip. Frag. with two grooves.
 P298 C As above. Five frags. of carinated shoulder. This bowl is unevenly coloured red-grey and brown, almost maroon.
 P299
C III, Plt II.
L 2.
 P299 C Frag. rim with red slip and shell and grit showing on both surfaces
Plt 12, L 2.
 P300 H Frag. rim.
L 4.
 P301 NG Frag. with finger-tip impressions.
Plt 13, L 3.
 P302 H Frag. very bright red with sharply angled carination.
 P303 C Frag. thick rim in red paste.
Plt 14, L 3.
 P304 NS Frag. rim.
L 4.
 P305 C With red slip on outside. Frag. with angled shoulder and three wide grooves above
C 4, L 2.
 (P298)
 P306 C A smooth paste frag. rim.
 P307 C Frag. rim and shoulder decorated shallow furrows.
 P308 H Frag. with two cordons and incised lines.
 P309 H Frag. rounded shoulder.
Beehive Plt I.
 P310 NG Frag. angled shoulder with finger-tip impressions.
L 4.
 P311 NG Frag. with finger-tip impressions.
 P312 NG Frag. rim, thin and very hard, with "pie crust" edge.
 P313 NG Frag. rim of yellowish paste.
 P314 C Yellowish paste with good polish. Frag. rim and high-angled shoulder—like 317.
 P315 C Frags. rim of paste, similar to 314.
 P316 C Frag. rim.
 P317 C Gritty paste grey. Frags. of carinated bowl like 315.
 P318 C Gritty paste, grey. Large frag. of a shallow bowl.
 P319 C Frags. of base. Grey paste, burnished outside.
 P320 NG Frag. base.
 P321 NG Frags. base and side of crude vessel, base rolled up at the angle.
D 2, L 1.
 P322 NG Frag. ornamented with finger tip.
L 2.
 P323 NG Frag. with stabbed holes and lines. ? Originally filled with white inlay.
 P324 NG Frag. ornamented with curves of double lines with diagonal strokes between.

D 3, L 1.

- P325 NG Frag. rim.
 P326 H Frag. rim.
 P327 C Frag. with red surfaces and decorated with three shallow grooves.
 P328 H Frag. ornamented with two sharp grooves.
 P329 C Frag. curved shoulder with traces of two grooves above.

L 2.

- P330 NG Brick-red frag., with two rough stab-marks.
 P331 C Grey paste with red slip, carinated frag. ornamented with pattern of rows of three grooves.

L 3.

- P332 NG Frag. rim with "pie-crust" edge made with finger-tip.
 P333 NG Frag. ornamented with finger-tip impressions.
 P334 NS Large flakes of shell in the paste. Frag. rim turned over to outside of vessel.
 P335 C With traces red slip. Frag. rim.
 P336 C Grey with red surfaces. Angled frag. with four shallow grooves.
 P337 NS Frag. base.
 P338 C Frag. thin bowl coated with red slip.

D 4, L 1.

- P339 NG Frag. rim decorated with finger-tip.
 P340 NG Ditto.

L 2.

- P341 C Frag. rim.
 P342 C Frag. base.

L 3.

- P343 C Rim and side of small bowl, red slip-coated.
 P344 C Frag. base and side of shallow bowl.
 P345 C Frag. base.

Pit 23.**D 4, L 4.**

- P346 C Frag. shoulder with lightly impressed diagonal lines.
 P347 C Frag. angled shoulder with two wide grooves above, grey paste with red slip.

E 2, L 1.

- P348 H Frag. rim.
 P349 Also two frags.

E 2, L 2.

- P350 T2 Many frags. one large bowl, La Tène II.
 P351 T2 Grey frag. ornamented one deep groove.

E 3, L 1.

- P352 H Frag. with two cordons and traces incised lines.
 P353 C Frag. angled shoulder with lightly impressed diagonal lines above.
 P354 NG Frag. rim.

E 3, L 2.

- P355 NG Frag. with finger-tip impressions.
 P356 H Side of fine bowl with two cordons and incised lines.
 P357 H Frag. rim.

- P358 C With rosy slip decorated shallow grooves and row of shallow-impressed holes.
P359 C Frag. rim with neck grooves.
P360 C Small frag. with four grooves.

E 3.**Posthole 24.**

- P361 H Frag. with two cordons and incised lines.
P362 H Frag. much burnt and abraded.

E 4, L 1.

- P363 NG Frag. with finger-tip impressions.

Beehive.**L 3, 4 and 5.**

- Frag. of same vessels.
P364 NS Frag. rim of large vessel.
P365 NS Piece of bowl with flat-topped rim and high shoulder.
P366 NG Frags. rim with slight groove inside.
P367 NG Frags. hollow base in polished ware.
P368 NG Frags. base.

E 5, L 6.

- P369 NS Frag. rim flattened and projecting inwards.

L 4.

- P370 NG Very sandy paste. Frag. base.
P371 NG Frag. rim.

ED, L 6. Annexe to Pit.**L 2.**

- P372 NG Frag. rim.