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THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN HAMPSHIRE.

BY O. G. S. CRAWFORD, J. R. ELLAWAY and G. W. WILLIS.

I.—THE NEW FOREST.

BY O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

To Dr. T. G. Longstaff, of Picket Hill, is due all the credit for discovering palæolithic implements in the New Forest plateau gravel at the height of 355 feet above Ordnance Datum. Some of these implements have already been figured by Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., by whose kind permission the plate opposite is reproduced here.¹ Dr. Longstaff has most generously made over to me all the stone implements he has collected; in due course I shall pass them on to a public museum; and in the meantime a descriptive account of them is presented below. The value of some of these implements as evidence cannot be over-rated; that they can be used as such is entirely due to the close scrutiny to which Dr. Longstaff has subjected them. The system of numbering is that adopted by Dr. Longstaff: his own numbers are still visible on the implements themselves.

Class I., above 300 feet.

25.—Stony Cross.—This number is attached to two implements, assigned to the Chelles type by Mr. Smith, found near together on two successive days in 1910 or 1911 at about three feet below the surface in what is locally called 'red gravel' in the 'new' pit at Stony Cross. This pit is not marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1911 (*Sheet 63, S.E.*); it lies on the north side of the road, midway between spot-levels 342 and 355 feet, a quarter-of-a-mile E. of the Compton Arms Hotel. The implements are figured on the plate opposite (two top specimens).

The discovery of both these implements here is well authenticated. Dr. Longstaff obtained them from the finder, Broomfield, of Hawthorne Cottage, Cadnam, on August 8th, 1913; he subsequently met Broomfield by appointment at the pit itself and was shown by him the exact spot at which he found them. Dr. Longstaff observed that it was "just above a streak of the usual sandy gravel, not true bedded." Both Dr. Longstaff and myself are quite satisfied that the implements were really found in the position described by Broomfield.

The implement figured at the top left hand corner of the

¹ I wish to express my thanks also to the Geologists' Association for the loan of the block from which the plate is reproduced. See Proc. Geol. Assoc'n, xxvi, Plate 1.

plate is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick in the middle. Face A (that shown in the Plate) is convex and retains three patches of original crust along the median ridge. Another piece of crust is left on the left side near the top and is visible on both faces also. Face B is flat but formed by flaking. The patina is double—bluish-white and yellow. The edges and *arêtes* show distinct signs of abrasion due to rolling in the gravel; but the specimen cannot be called well rolled.

The other implement, figured at the top right hand corner of the plate opposite page 173, is 4 inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. Face A (that shown in the plate) shows distinct signs of battering on the *arêtes* due to rolling. Face B retains a large part of the original crust, of a whitish-yellow colour.

Both implements appear to be side-choppers rather than merely axes. In both, one side-edge is markedly superior to the other, and there are suggestions of bashing or battering at the butt end which may have been intentional and designed to facilitate handling. This is conjectural; but the first implement seems to adapt itself well for use in the left hand and the second for use in the right.

25b. This is the implement figured at the bottom right hand corner of the plate opposite page 173. It was found at a depth of 5 or 6 feet in the lowest gravel just above the sand in the 'old' pit at Stony Cross, now disused. This pit is the one marked in the Ordnance Survey map immediately N.W. of spot-level 355 feet; the site is within a hundred yards of that where the two implements just described were found. The implement was obtained by Dr. Longstaff from Broomfield at the same time as these other two; it was said to have been "rejected a few years ago by a gent from Salisbury on account of the crust."

Like the other two, this implement is characterized by having one side-edge straighter and presumably more efficient than the other, and it may, therefore, be described as a chopper. Face A (that shown in the Plate) retains a small part of the original outer crust continuous round the left side of the butt with a large flat piece of crust on Face B. The flint of which it is made is of a dark honey-colour. Two patches and a few traces elsewhere of bluish-white patina are visible; it is noticeable that these occur on those portions of the surface which must originally have been immediately under the crust. A number of incipient cones can be seen on the flaked surfaces, due doubtless to battering in the gravel. White patination has attacked the fracture lines of these incipient cones and has also made visible a few scratches. The implement is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick.

A remarkable feature is that the right side of the butt is flat and has been intentionally made so by the detachment of a part of the implement. There can be little doubt, in this instance at any rate, that this was in order to facilitate handling.

The more serviceable edge, already referred to, is on the opposite side, as would be expected if this explanation is correct. This butt-platform may, I think, have been of great importance in the evolution of the tortoise-core; but that is another story.

17. This implement has not previously been figured, though Mr. Smith refers to it (*op. cit.* p. 6). It was dug out by workmen in July, 1913, at a depth of more than 3, but probably not more than 5 feet, in a gravel-pit at Verely Hill called "Collins' Hill Pit," which lies at a height of about 310 feet above Ordnance Datum. (*Sheet 71, S.W.*)



The implement is a limande of "Mid St. Acheul" type, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. It is beautifully made; the edge has the characteristic S-curve. It is of a buff-brown colour, slightly rolled, with a burnished patina. Some incipient cones can be detected.

The gravel in which all the above four implements were found is marked as "plateau gravel" (pink) on the one-inch geological map (*Sheets 314, 315*). It forms a continuous sheet, and is separated from the valley gravels of the Avon by a bare belt of Eocene strata. The highest point attained by this plateau gravel is 415 feet, at a point on the Southampton-Downton road between Hope Cottage (the old 'Bramshaw telegraph') and Long Cross, which latter is of practically the same height (414 feet, spot-level).

Class II., about 200 feet.

27.—**Wood Green.**—A "Chellean chopper" (R.A.S.) from the gravel-pit at Wood Green, just outside Godshill enclosure

(*Ordnance Sheet* 54, S.E.). Height above Ordnance Datum, 203 feet; above Avon, 103 feet. Length, 5 inches.

This implement has a double patination; on one face, again near a patch of crust, is some bluish-white patination; on the other there is none. The latter is encrusted with iron deposit, which also adheres in parts to the other face. Many incipient cones are visible.

10.—Rockford Common.—An implement of "late St. Acheul II. (or le Moustier?) type" (R.A.S.) It was picked up on the surface in Daniell's Hill gravel-pit on Rockford Common, at a height of 200 feet above Ordnance Datum, and 136 feet above the Avon. (*Ordnance Sheet* 70, N.E.). Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

A well-made little implement with a creamy-white patina, one face flatter than the other, but both covered with flake-scars.

11a. A rolled and battered implement, bought by Dr. Longstaff from William Dowden and well authenticated. It was found by a fellow labourer of Dowden's in Daniell's Hill gravel-pit on Rockford Common at 200 feet above Ordnance Datum and 136 feet above the Avon. Length, 6 inches; thickness, 2 inches.

A clumsy implement, covered with incipient cones.

11b. A rolled and battered implement, obtained by Dr. Longstaff at the same time as 11a. It was found by Dowden himself in some loose uncemented gravel, at a depth of between 6 and 10 feet below the surface. Same pit as 11a.

Smaller than 11a and yellow-stained. Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; thickness, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

5.—Crow Hill. A yellow-stained implement, "St. Acheul I., probably later than true river-deposits at Swanscombe" (R.A.S.). Found in Bagnum Pit, Crow Hill, at 200 feet above Ordnance Datum, and 156 feet above the Avon. (*Ordnance Sheet* 70, S.E.).

Damaged by frost, which reveals white flint. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

3.—Poulner. A yellow-stained implement of "late Chelles type" (R.A.S.). It was found in digging gravel for Dr. Longstaff's house in Poulner gravel-pit under the oak, and is said to have been 5 or 6 feet below the surface. The height is between 150 and 200 feet above Ordnance Datum, and between 100 and 150 feet above the Avon. Mr. R. A. Smith describes it as follows:—"Rolled hand-axe with squared flat butt much like a Swanscombe type from the same gravel, i.e., the main gravel deposit on the 100 foot terrace of the Thames which is the middle terrace at Swanscombe." Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; thickness, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

8. Small implement of "St. Acheul II. type" (R.A.S.) picked up on the surface of a field N.W. of and just beyond Poulner gravel-pit, N.E. of South Poulner, at a height of 150 to 200 feet

above Ordnance Datum and 100 to 150 feet above the Avon. (*Ordnance Sheet 70, N.E.*).

A small well-made implement, flatter on one face. Length, 3 inches; thickness, 1 inch. Rolled.

9. Small implement, stained a deep ochreous colour, of "Mid St. Acheul type" (R.A.S.), picked up on surface of a garden at Poulner, at a height of 150 to 200 feet above Ordnance Datum, and 100 to 150 feet above the Avon. (*Ordnance Sheet 70, N.E.*). Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch.

26. A fine creamy-white implement (probably once yellow-stained) of "St. Acheul I. type" (R.A.S.), found on the surface of Burrough's ploughed field at Poulner, W. of and adjoining the Bellevue nursery, at a height of between 150 and 200 feet above Ordnance Datum (but nearer 200), and of 100 to 150 feet above the Avon. (*Ordnance Sheet 70, S.E.*). Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

12.—**Hightown.** A heavy implement (of "St. Acheul I. type?"), bought by Dr. Longstaff from William Dowden and found by J. Seymour in situ in a pit beside the road at Hightown Hill. The pit is just below the 200 foot contour; the possible range of height above Ordnance Datum is 170 to 200 feet, and above the Avon, 120 to 150 feet. (*Ordnance Sheet 70, S.E.*).

Made of cherty flint; *arêtes* show signs of rolling. Now patinated white all over, but probably originally stained yellow. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness, 2 inches.

Class III., between 100 and 200 feet.

2.—**Setley Plain.**—This is the implement figured at the bottom left hand corner of Plate . . . Dr. Longstaff bought it from Dowden, who obtained it at the pit where it was found, from two men working there, who have often found implements in it. The pit is on Setley Plain and lies at a height of between 120 and 130 feet above Ordnance Datum. (*Ordnance Sheets 80, N.W. and S.W.*). The implement was found 4 feet below the surface in red gravel. Dr. Longstaff visited the pit and verified the above information. He also noted that, at a depth of 5 feet, bands of well-stratified gravel and sand begin; and he was told that Palæolithic implements were found down to a depth of 12 feet below the surface.

The implement is made of cherty flint; one face is much flatter; on the other a patch of the original white crust remains in the flake centre. This can be seen, though not very clearly, in the Plate, where some of the original mud, now removed, obscured it. The patina beneath is of a pinkish colour. It shows no signs whatever of rolling, the edges and *arêtes* being quite sharp. Length, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; thickness, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

21a.—**Crow Hill.** A reversed S-scraper, bought from J. Kendall, August 13th, 1913, and found, according to him, in an

old ballast pit near two pear trees, 100 yards below the chapel at Crow Hill, at a height of about 100 feet above Ordnance Datum, and of 46 feet above the Avon. (*Ordnance Sheet 70, S.E.*)

Patinated white; smooth and rolled. Length, 4 inches; thickness, 1 inch.

Miscellaneous :

Class IV. There remain only some specimens whose history is not sufficiently detailed to enable them to be used as evidence.

6. Is a fine much-rolled limande of "St. Acheul type" labelled "Pokesdown." It is patinated dark yellow, but a recent chip shows the flint to be of a grey colour. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The same number describes a smaller implement from Pokesdown, rolled and yellow. Length, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; thickness, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. One face is flat.

21b. A rough reddish hand-axe of very cherty flint, obtained from J. Kendall, locality "Bournemouth." Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; thickness, 2 inches.

21a. A fine implement of "La Micoque type," also obtained from J. Kendall, locality "Boscombe." From a collector's point of view, this is the finest specimen of all. But it has little, if any, scientific value on account of the vagueness of its provenance. Length, 5 inches; thickness, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches below point, $1\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch; maximum thickness, 1 inch. One face is flat. Both faces are beautifully chipped for a distance of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches below the point, producing a knife-like blade of almost Solutrean fineness. Below this the flatness of the flat face has been produced by detaching a large flake by a blow from the side (before the finer chipping was done).

21d. Is a small implement obtained from J. Kendall and labelled "Boscombe." Length, 2 inches; thickness, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

One much-rolled implement of "St. Acheul type" is labelled "Sway." It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick.

II.—NORTH HAMPSHIRE.

BY J. R. ELLAWAY AND G. W. WILLIS.

During several years of "flinting" on the cultivated lands round Basingstoke, among presumably Neolithic material, the problem of possible Palæolithic occupation has occasionally arisen from the discovery—often on Neolithic sites—of an implement of undoubted Palæolithic type. These implements were for some time regarded as entirely casual, and without any direct local association. Certain discoveries during the past year,

however, have brought the Palæolithic aspect of the problem into prominence.

While examining a Neolithic area west of the earthwork known as Ellisfield Camp, we found that it contained, in addition to the ordinary black, blue or white flakes of the district, a number of flakes of an entirely different patination, varying from a deep orange to a dull reddish-brown, which appeared to be scattered over a clearly defined area nearly on the highest point of the ridge, and apparently on the edge of the "clay with flints" that actually caps the hill. As the flakes were associated with other unworked flints of a similar "gravelly" patina, it was natural to connect them with a bed of gravel associated with the "clay with flints" capping. With the co-operation of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, a number of holes were dug, by permission, over the area under examination. Unfortunately, in every case undisturbed clay, free from flints, was found below plough level. So far attempts to identify the source of this gravel have proved unsuccessful; and we are left with the alternative and less satisfactory hypothesis of a thin wash of gravel—on the surface of the "clay with flints," or weathered out of it—of which only a few patches remain. The fact that here and elsewhere these patinated flakes occur rather at the edge of the clay deposit than within the area covered by it, may ultimately enable us to trace them to their source. Had they been derived from the base of this formation, some evidence might have been expected from the numerous sections showing the junction of the "clay with flints" and the underlying chalk. The glacial origin of this puzzling formation is coming to be generally accepted, and if and when the exact relation between it and these local flakes can be established, a definite step forward in the prehistoric chronology of the district will have been taken.

The Ellisfield finds have stimulated research in other similar situations with a fair measure of success. In several other localities, almost invariably near "clay with flints," flakes with an identical gravelly patina have been found. In some cases the patina is lighter in colour—of a lemon yellow—but these are usually accompanied by one or more of the deeper and duller colour.

Since the compilation of the lists, a flint of special significance as regards the date of these patinated specimens has come to hand in the form of a nearly complete small ovate implement of distinctly Chellean type (Fig. 6, top). It is of the old reddish-brown patina with white spider-markings and was found on the surface of a "clay with flints" area, about 450 feet above O.D. and to the north of Basingstoke.

The probability of its being derived from the "clay with flints" deposit is greatly strengthened by the discovery, over the same area, of several flakes with the recognised gravelly patination.

While a discovery *in situ* is still eagerly awaited, the accumulating evidence is making it difficult to hold any other

theory of the origin of these flints than that which associates them with the "clay with flints" and inter-glacial man.

FLAKES, CORES AND SCRAPERS.

The following list gives results to date as regards flakes, cores and scrapers with "gravelly" patina.

Ellisfield.—600 feet above Ordnance Datum. 200 yards N.W. of Camp. 50 or 60 flakes up to 3 or 4 inches long. Patina from orange to a very dull greyish-brown. "Spider marked"—one possibly of Mousterian type. 3 roughly triangular edged flints of very deep patina, 1 oblong unfinished implement (?) 5 inches by 3 inches, very rough but with flaking on both sides (Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

Dummer.—660 feet above Ordnance Datum. Near Dummer Clump; 3 cores from 2 inches to 3 inches, all of smooth reddish-brown colour (Fig. 4); 1 flake of coarse flint of dark orange tint.

Farleigh.—600 feet above Ordnance Datum. 400 yards North of Manor Farm: 8 or 9 flakes of varying colour, one 3 inches long of dull brown patina and very old appearance (Fig. 4; left, bottom); one flake at Broadmere, 650 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Popham.—590 feet above Ordnance Datum. South-east of the 600 foot contour line, west of West Farm. 15 or 16 flakes from light yellow to deep orange, 2 small cores of slightly glossy reddish-brown colour with white "spider marking" (Fig. 4, middle right). On Manor Farm, 500 feet above Ordnance Datum, 150 yards W.N.W. of Popham Pond, 3 flakes from deep orange to a very dull brown.

Hannington.—660 feet above Ordnance Datum. 300 yards W.N.W. of Church, 2 flakes deep red-brown with white "spider markings."

Humbly Grove.—410 feet above Ordnance Datum. Extreme eastern corner of Little Park Copse. 3 or 4 flakes, 1 of dull brown colour. 1 small core 2 inches long, similar to Dummer and Popham specimens. 1 side-scraper of deep brown patina and of Mousterian type.

Wellock's Hill.—300 feet above Ordnance Datum. North of London Road, 1 mile east of Basingstoke. 3 or 4 flakes from light lemon yellow to deep reddish-brown.

Other flakes have been found at the Sun Inn, Winchester Road, 500 feet above Ordnance Datum, Worting Wood, 430 feet above Ordnance Datum, Axford, 380 feet above Ordnance Datum, and Bull's Down Camp, 200 feet above Ordnance Datum.

With the exception of the two last sites, all these areas are on the edge of the "clay with flints." The Axford flake was found at the bottom of the upper valley of the Candover stream, while the Bull's Down Camp site is on the Tertiaries, and needs further investigation.

The whole problem is complicated by some finished implements referred to above, most of which are of accepted Palæolithic type,

but which do not at all resemble the flakes in patination, since they are of a dull or slightly glossy white colour. They appear, however, to have been bleached from a yellower tint. But there are exceptions—the most noteworthy being the Dummer pick described below, while the patina of the rough artifacts from Ellisfield exactly resembles that of the accompanying flakes.

IMPLEMENTS.

The finished implements, some of Palæolithic types, from the district are as follows:—

Tunworth.—350 feet above Ordnance Datum. 300 yards north of Down Farm, rough and pear-shaped, dull bluish-grey. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Deane Down.—460 feet above Ordnance Datum. 500 yards west of Little Deane Wood. Triangular pointed with partly worked butt, glossy white with faint yellow tinge (Fig. 5; top, left).

Budd's Hill.—420 feet above Ordnance Datum. (1) broad triangular shaped, with truncated point, dull white, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; (2) pear-shaped, long point, Acheulean, glossy white, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (Fig. 5; top, right).

Wellock's Hill.—290 feet above Ordnance Datum. One mile east of Basingstoke. Ovate, slightly pear-shaped. $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, glossy white with yellow tinge (Fig. 5; bottom).

Humbly Grove.—420 feet above Ordnance Datum. 100 yards south of Down Copse. Ovate, slightly pear-shaped. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. White with yellow tinge, but surface largely weathered away (Fig. 6; bottom).

Dummer.—660 feet above Ordnance Datum. Near Dummer Clump. (1) "Thames pick," long, narrow with approximately cylindrical handle and slightly flattened blade; glossy, deep red-brown. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches (Fig. 4; top left). (2) small pear-shaped, with point broken. White with slight glaze. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Ellisfield.—600 feet above Ordnance Datum. Just west of Camp. Pear-shaped, dull greyish-white. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

White Hill.—600 feet above Ordnance Datum. S.S.W. of Swallick. Long ovate, with thick butt; faint yellow tinge, but surface nearly weathered away. $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 3 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Southwood.—520 feet above Ordnance Datum. 200 yards south-east of Small's copse. Small ovate, slightly glazed, faint yellow. $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch.

Eastrop.—280 feet above Ordnance Datum. Near Canal, 400 yards east of Church. Small, triangular shape, rough butt, glazed white patina. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Worting.—420 feet above Ordnance Datum. 200 yards north of farm. Small pear-shaped, slight glaze, faint yellow tinge. $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

FIGS. 1, 2 AND 3.—All the implements here shown were found on the Ellisfield site. That at the top of Fig. 2 is a struck tortoise-core, orange patina, and is described as a "first-rate discovery" by Mr. Reginald Smith.

FIG. 4.—The pick (three views; top, left) is from Dummer, and so also are the two cores on its right. The small flake with a bulbar scar (two views) below the cores is from the east corner of Little Park Copse, Upton Grey, January, 1922. The core above it is from Popham. The flake on the left at the bottom is from Farleigh.

FIG. 5.—The axe at the top (left) is from Deane Down; that at the top (right) from Budd's Hill; that at the bottom from Wellock's Hill.

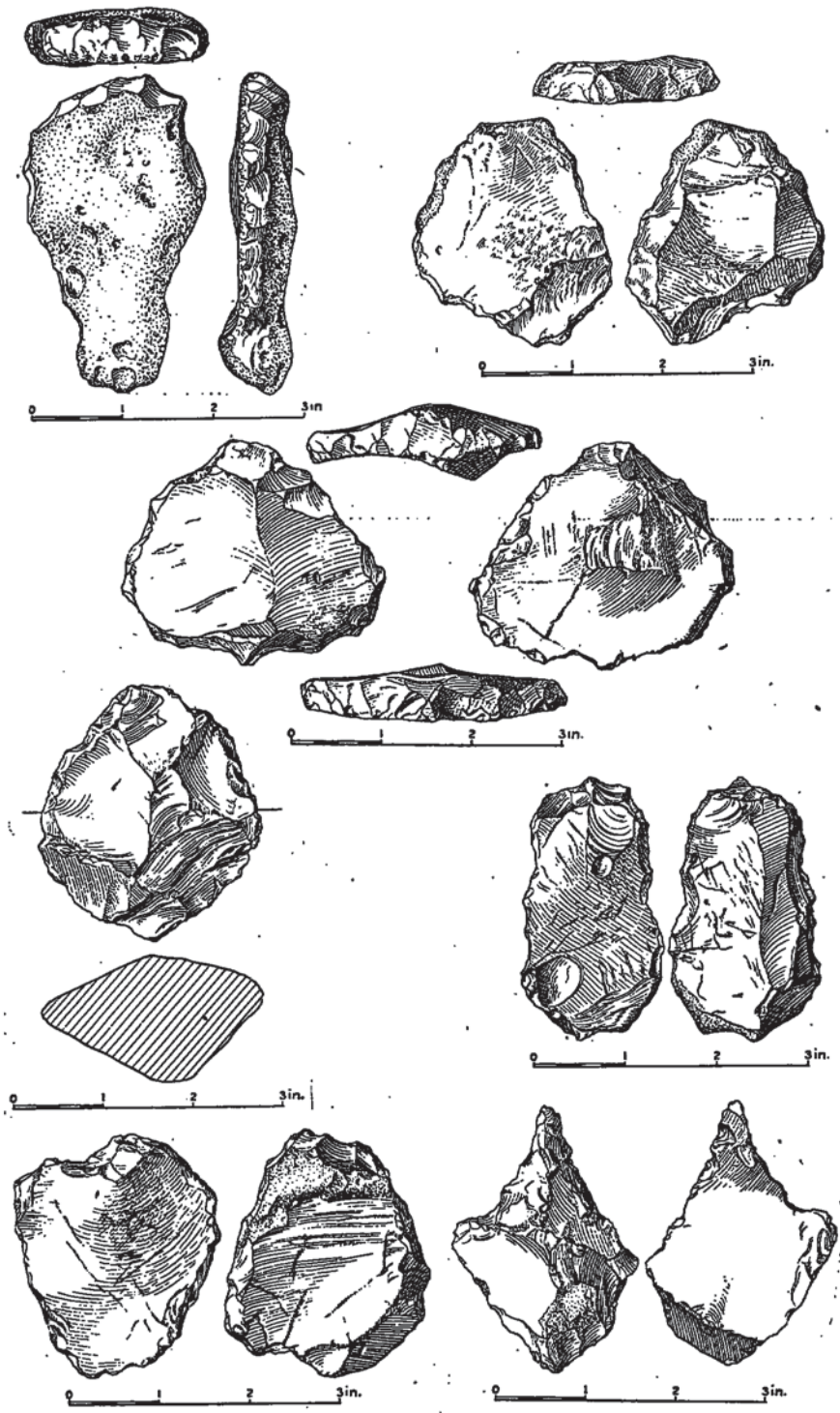


FIG. I.

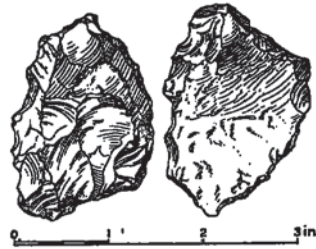
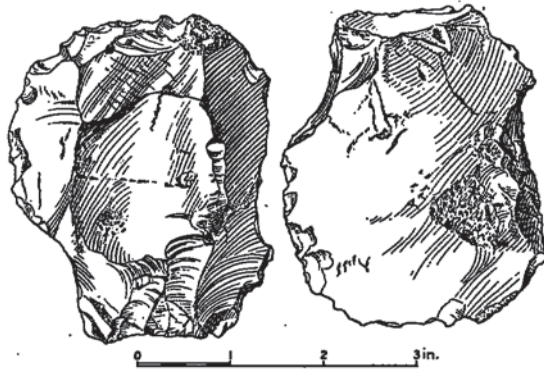
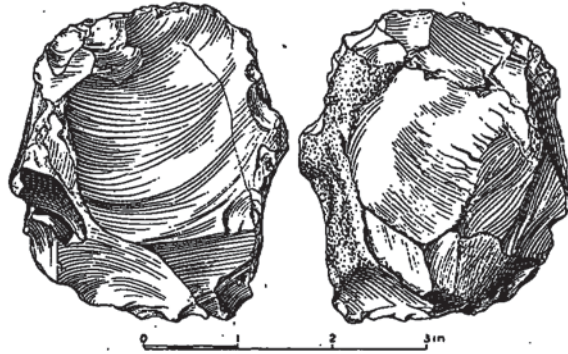


FIG. 2.

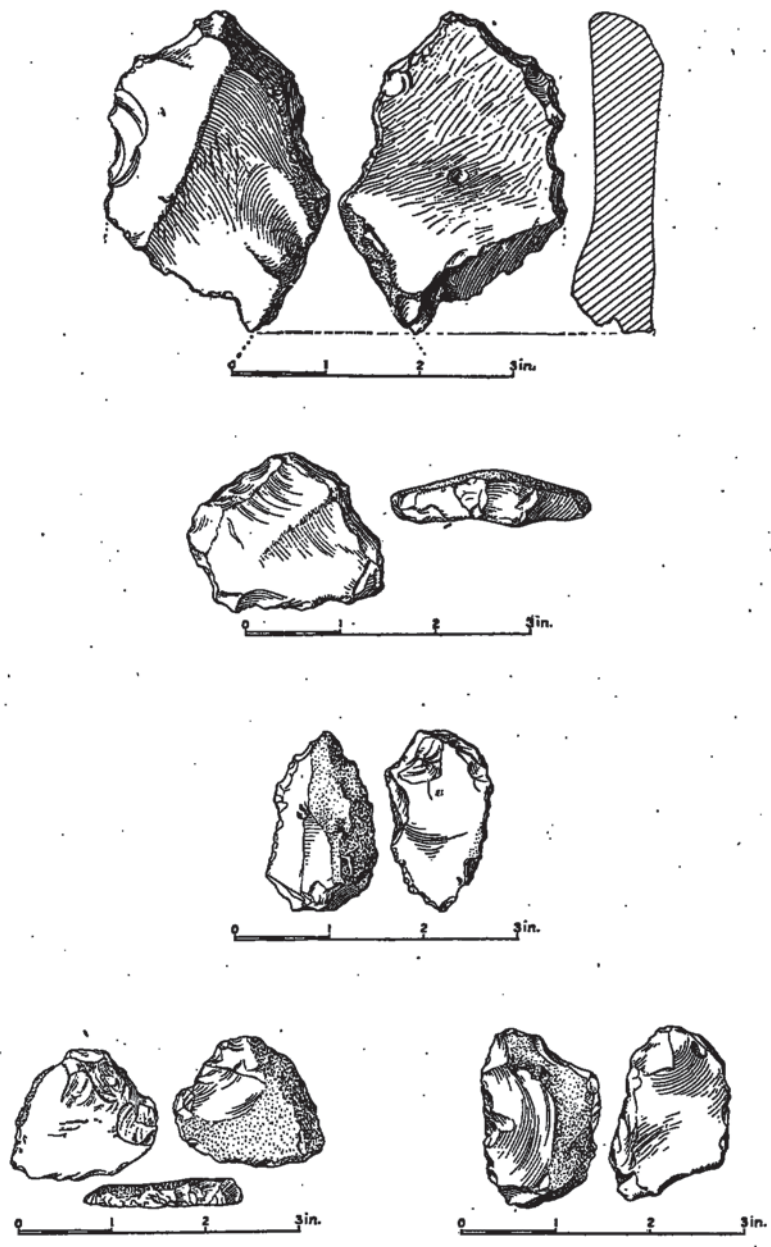


FIG. 3.

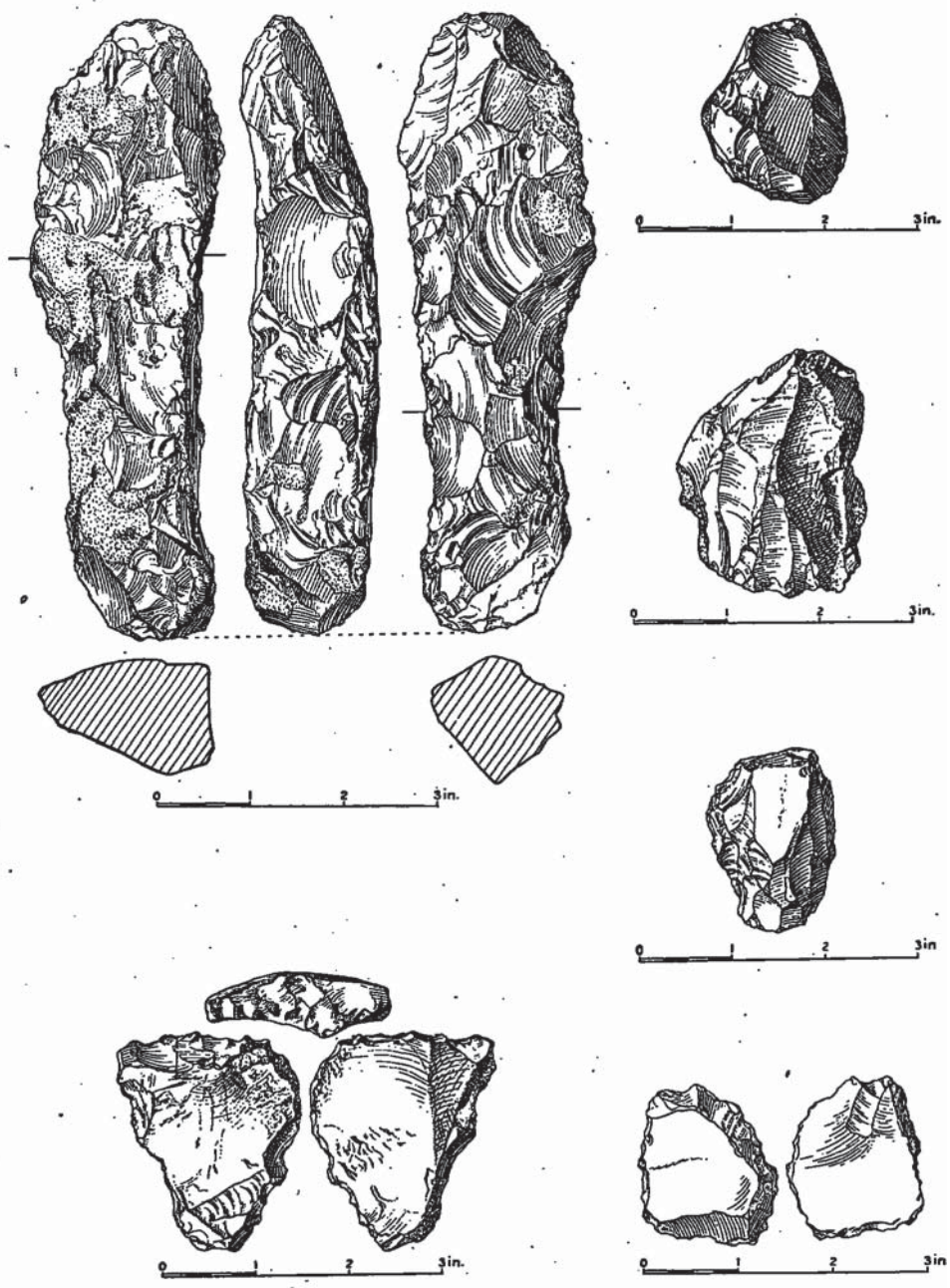


FIG. 4.

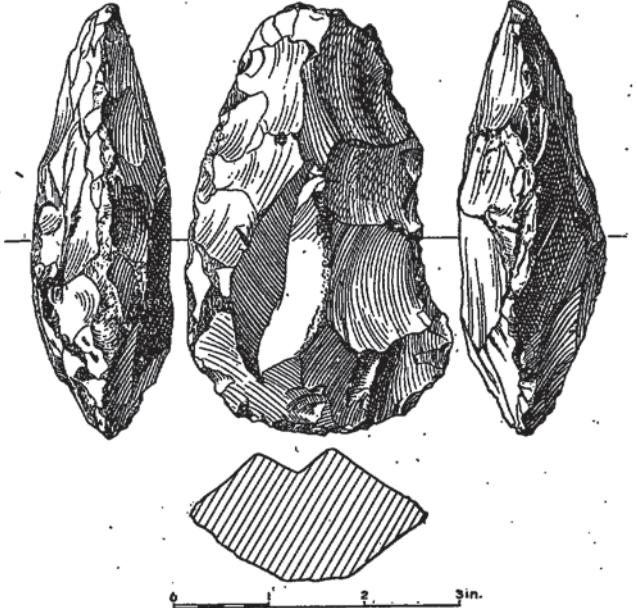
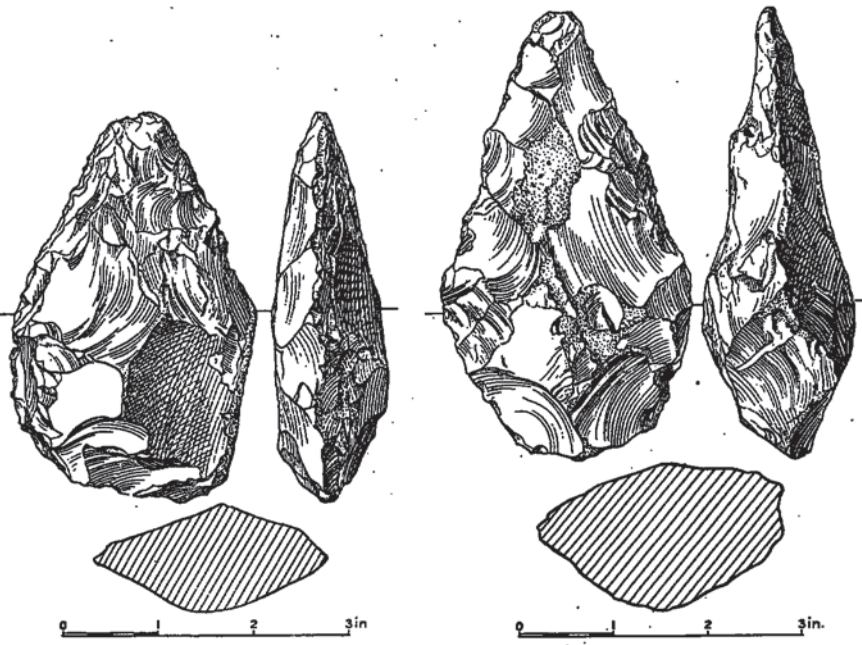


FIG. 5.

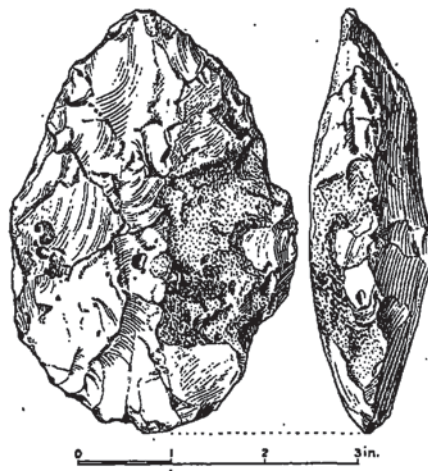
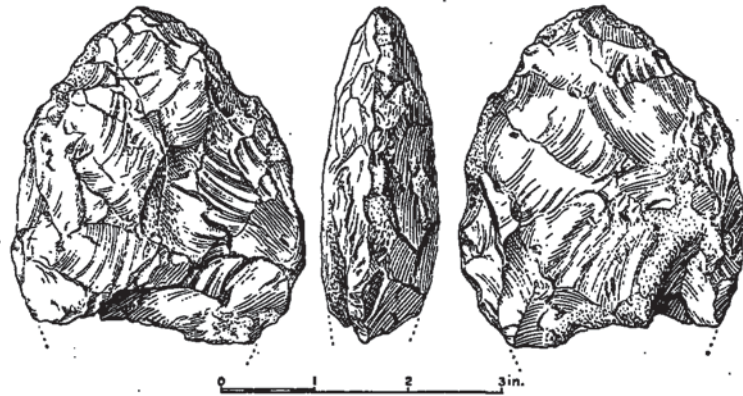


FIG. 6.