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19. New Palaeolithic Site in the Waveney Valley.

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expédition comprenant non seulement des ethnographes, mais aussi un linguiste au courant des méthodes de la phonétique expérimentale rapporterait certainement la solution de maints problèmes d'un grand intérêt théorique aujourd'hui en suspens.

A. VAN GENNEP.

England : Archæology.

Dutt.

New Palæolithic Site in the Waveney Valley. By W. A. Dutt.

19

The parish of Hoxne, in Suffolk, is classic ground with prehistorians, owing to the discovery of palæolithic implements there as long ago as 1797. In his *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain** Sir John Evans remarks that, "Though "terraces of gravel are found at various places along the course of the Waveney, and "apparently of the same age as those of the Little Ouse Valley, yet up to the present "time (1897) no discoveries of implements in them have been recorded, although it "seems improbable that it is at Hoxne alone that implements exist." Ten years have elapsed since the veteran archæologist, in preparing the second edition of his book for the press, left the above sentence standing as it was in the first edition; and it was not until November, 1907—just 110 years after Mr. John Frere's famous discovery of the Hoxne palæoliths—that a palæolithic implement was found in the Waveney Valley elsewhere than in the classic locality at Hoxne. I then had the good fortune to find in a gravel pit on the common at Bungay, a town almost encircled by the River Waveney, a small and well-worked pointed palæolith, made of an outer flake of a flint pebble and having its flaking and secondary chipping confined to one side of the flake. The pit has been in existence a good many years—I myself was in it quite thirty years ago—and I am told that bones of the

mammoth have been found in it. At the present time only a corner of it, closely adjoining the marshy part of the common, appears to be worked, and it was there I found the implement in gravel, about four feet from the surface of the ground.

I believe there can be no doubt that the gravel is a river gravel, which was deposited on the inner side of a great bend in the Waveney when it was flowing at a higher level than it does to-day. Bungay Common is chiefly a bed of gravel, probably deposited under the same conditions, and at a time when some higher ground on the outside of the bend in the river was being washed away, until a steep bank quite a hundred feet high in places was left, known to-day as the Bath Hills. On the inner side of the bend the land lies comparatively low, the gravel at the spot where the implement was found reaching the surface of the ground only about ten feet above the present water-level.

Sir John Evans is not inclined to accept the implement as a palæolith, because, in his opinion, "its workmanship is not in accordance with that of the implements of that age"; but Mr. A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., confirms my opinion that it is a late palæolith, and Mr. W. G. Clarke, who has made a special study of the flint implements

* Second edition, p. 578.

of Norfolk and Suffolk, agrees with him. I have handled several thousands of East Anglian neoliths and have never seen anything like it; in addition to this, its edges are much battered and its facet ridges are considerably water worn. None of the rough neoliths, so plentiful on the higher grounds of the Bungay neighbourhood, show any such marks of antiquity, while the later neoliths, occurring on certain sandy spots on Bungay Common, are very delicately-worked arrowheads, knives, and scrapers associated with pygmy flints and polished axes.

W. A. DUTT.

Anthropology: Academic.

Haddon.

The Regulations for obtaining a Diploma of Anthropology in the University of Cambridge. *By A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., F.R.S.* **20**

In May, 1904, the Senate of the University of Cambridge established a Board of Anthropological Studies with the powers of a degree committee, like those of other special boards. The studies under the direction of the Board comprise prehistoric and historic anthropology, ethnology (including sociology and comparative religion), physical anthropology, and psychological anthropology. As then constituted, the Board only had power to approve a suitable candidate for the degree of doctor in science.

Last January the Senate passed a grace establishing a diploma in anthropology. The following are the conditions upon which the diploma can be obtained:—

It is provided that any member of the University who has taken, or is qualified to take, a degree of the University, and has received instruction in anthropology in Cambridge under the direction of the Board of Anthropological Studies during three terms, which need not be consecutive, and has presented a dissertation, which dissertation has been approved by the Board, shall, on the payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time determine, be entitled to a diploma testifying to his competent knowledge of anthropology.

That any member of the University who has graduated before the date of the establishment of the diploma, has received instruction in anthropology in Cambridge under a university professor, reader, or lecturer for three terms, which need not have been consecutive, and has presented a dissertation, which dissertation has been approved by the Board, shall, on the payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time determine, be entitled to a diploma testifying to his competent knowledge of anthropology.

That an advanced student who has resided for three terms and has received instruction in anthropology in Cambridge under the direction of the Board during three terms, which need not be consecutive, and has presented a dissertation, which dissertation has been approved by the Board, shall, on the payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time determine, be entitled to a diploma testifying to his competent knowledge of anthropology, provided that such dissertation shall not have been presented for a certificate of research.

That the dissertation shall be sent to the Chairman of the Board, and that the Board shall have power to appoint one or more referees to examine the dissertations, and if necessary to examine the candidates orally or otherwise upon the subject thereof, and to report thereon to the Board.

That the Board shall have power to take into consideration together with the dissertation any memoir or work published by the candidate which he may desire to submit to them.

That each candidate before receiving his diploma shall deposit in the University library a copy of his dissertation in a form approved by the Board.

A. C. HADDON.