III.—SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS FLINT FINDS

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Though little flint-work was found in our excavations, the High Lodge industries are well established, and rest upon a large quantity of implements, chiefly in the Sturge collection now at the British Museum. The specimens shewn at the meeting by Mr. S. G. Fenton (who claims to be the first discoverer of the site) and Mr. G. F. Lawrence were thoroughly representative and very welcome ; but the following are all from the national collection, which includes the fine series formerly in the possession of Canon Greenwell. Of the mass of material now available very little has been published, and the only illustrations appear to be the three in Sir John Evans' book (Figs. 425, 426, 426A). Dr. Sturge recognised the two main divisions (*Proceedings*, i., 69-72), and the following illustrated specimens are from the brick-earth series only—lower in position but later in date than the hand-axes that abound on the site. In any choice of this kind the tendency must be to give greater prominence to exceptional pieces, either the rarest or the best worked ; and an effort has been made to counteract these by including specimens typical of the main groups.

The hand-axes number 63, and present a considerable divergence of form, colouration, and condition, but may be roughly divided into 11 pointed implements (of which 3 appear to be of Chelles type and three specimens unfinished), and 52 ovates, of St. Acheul type. Only one specimen is labelled as coming from the clay (brick-earth), while 13 others are known to have been found above the clay, the normal level for these earlier implements from High Lodge. Three are highly lusted, probably by the gentle friction of wet sand. An unfinished hand-axe found by Rev. H. G. O. Kendall in gravel on the south side of the Mildenhall-Thetford road, is cracked throughout by thermal action.

A segmental tool lusted with yellowish patina, has two convex faces and a flat base, 5.2 in. long, as good a specimen of the "teacosy" as could be desired. It is in striking contrast to a fresh and unstruck tortoise-core, 5.5 in. long, which is in various shades of brown and has thin crust on one-third of the conical face. Its form and condition remind one irresistibly of that from Grime's Graves (*Report*, Fig. 37).

Two Levallois flakes deserve special mention : one is a bluish grey implement with signs of use, 7.1 by 3.8 in. and the other is 5.2 in. long and patinated deep ochre on the upper face, the bulbar surface being mottled indigo and yellow. It came from "above the clay."

The flake industry, clearly of Le Moustier character, is however the most important product of the site, and is definitely contemporary with this brick-earth. Side-scrapers (racloirs) constitute the largest group with a total of 59, the broadest being 5½-in. across.

End-scrapers (grattoirs) number 38, and are anything but homo-

geneous, but at least 10 agree in being square-ended. They range in length between 6.3 in. and 1.5 in.

The "points" are of special interest and amount to 35, of which nine have sharp butts, as though prepared for use as celts. The patination again is very variable, black, brown, yellow, and grey. In nine cases there is a definite flat platform with the bulb of percussion, and only two have any suggestion of a faceted butt, in addition to which may be mentioned a small square (2 in.) with two facets, not so characteristic as the Grime's Graves specimen (*Report*, Fig. 76). A larger specimen from the Drift at Dawley near Yiewsley is in the Sturge collection.

Of the classified flakes, 82 may be described as large, 34 as small, the largest being $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 in. A group of 18 was acquired by the late Mr. Worthington Smith between 1880 and 1882; and 20 are labelled as coming from the brick-earth of the upper pit near the keeper's lodge (probably the Partridge pit of our plan, Fig. 1). Others marked "Upper Pit" are in poor condition, comprising 110 flakes (31 from the brick-earth), a quartzite hammer-stone, and fragments of patinated hand-axes, all but one thermally fractured, no doubt during a cold period. Many of the flakes and worked lumps are quite black and fresh in appearance, and were doubtless *in situ*, whereas the striated boulders of limestone were evidently from a distance. A lump of brick-earth in the Sturge collection, enclosing part of a mammoth's tooth, is not of the reddish colour observed in our excavations, but dark putty-colour.

A detailed description of selected specimens from the brick-earth (though only a few are so labelled) here follows in numerical order:

Fig. 1. A side-scraper of peculiar kind, as it resembles a large segmental tool (the so-called "tea-cosy"). The straight side is 1.5 in. wide, and flat, as if to serve as a base; and the thin curved side is almost a semicircle, with butt and bulb at one end. The back or bulbar face is quite plain and the edge quite sharp. The edge of the thick side is dressed, and the whole is dark brown to black, except for a patch of thick yellow crust on the face. L. 6 in.

Fig. 2. Typical side-scraper, with patch of thin grey crust. Has one thick side similar to preceding, but the outline is more oval. The flaking is carried inwards no less than 2.2 in., the bulbar face being quite plain. The scraping edge ends below in a right angle, and the colour is brown to yellowish grey, with a slight ferruginous deposit. L. 5.7 in.

Fig. 3. Black flake with straight and curved sides, the latter carefully flaked for scraping. The third side consists of a plain butt (drawn separately), the front edge of which is dressed (cf. Fig. 4). A curved ridge runs along the middle of the front. L. 5 in.

Fig. 4. A black triangular side-scraper, with the worked edge on the striking platform or butt, opposite the bulb of percussion. This is not an isolated example from High Lodge (cf. Fig. 3). L. 3.1 in.

Fig. 5. An end-scraper of chocolate brown flint, quite sharp. The scraping end is steep, with slight under-cutting due to sharpen-

ing, and the under face is a plain fracture. L. 5.3 in. Another smaller specimen is 3.6 in. long.

Fig. 6. A square-ended scraper with gable, quite sharp with undercutting like the preceding. The reverse is a plain fracture surface, and the whole is black with traces of grey. L. 4 in.

Fig. 7. End-scraper with square and rounded angles, of pale

Side-scrapers, High Lodge, Mildenhall.

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bluish grey, almost dove colour. The ridge is nearly central and the scraping end rather fluted, the sides being scaled in the style of Le Moustier. The under face is a plain fracture. L. 3 in.

Fig. 8. End-scraper made of a broad, dark brown flake, with shallow scraping end, a central rib, and the sides notched, probably by use. The under surface is a plain fracture, and the butt is also plain (not faceted). L. 4.1 in.

End-scrapers, High Lodge, Mildenhall.

Fig. 9. A dark brown flake with rounded scraping end, worked like Fig. 7, but not so steep or angular. The reverse is a plain fracture surface, and the implement resembles that illustrated by Sir John Evans, Fig. 426, which however has some flaking on the under face, from the scraping end. L. 2.8 in.

Fig. 10. A black end-scraper made on the same plan as Fig. 7, but not so steep at the scraping end. The left side is dressed, and the butt is plain (not faceted). L. 2.4 in.

Fig. 11. A light brown triangular point of Le Moustier character, the straighter side ending below in a right angle. The reverse or bulbar face is plain; and the striking-platform, which forms a blunt butt, is 0.6 in. wide. L. 3.5 in.

Fig. 12. A "point" on the same lines as the last, but brownish black, with a smaller platform constituting the butt, which is broad and flat. A large patch of thick yellow crust is left on the front, and a general rounding of the outline will be noticed. L. 3.7 in.

Fig. 13. A subtriangular "point" with indigo and creamy patina, and yellow crust on the front. The edges are worked all round, thus giving the butt a cutting edge except for a small platform at the lower end of the longer side. The bulbar face is plain and flat; and the specimen is thicker in the middle than the two preceding. L. 4.5 in.

The three implements just described no doubt belong to the same long period, but seem to illustrate stages in the evolution of the celt from the "point" of Le Moustier. In 1915 it was suggested (*Archæologia*, LXVII., 27) that this was one origin of the axe-like implement characteristic of the neolithic period, and at High Lodge there is a series suggesting that the angular junction of the two side-edges gradually yielded in importance to the opposite end, which developed from a broad platform into a cutting-edge. The curious outline of Fig. 11 is not accidental, but occurs at Le Moustier itself and is typical of the period in England. The removal of the small lateral platform of Fig. 13 would make the implement an axe fit for hafting at right angles, as was the rule with celts.

Fig. 14. A light brown keeled or carinated implement, pointed oval in plan, with bulb of percussion at one end, both sides dressed, and the under or bulbar face plain and flat. This is, however, not the usual *grattoir caréné* of the French caves, which has a steep and fluted end for planing. But for the presence of a parallel, this might be considered an accidental form, even though it is a masterpiece of flint working. L. 4.6 in.

Fig. 15. Implement with triangular section, of the same type as preceding, but lustrous black. The flat bulbar face and a patch on the front are older surfaces with yellow markings due to scratches and incipient cones of percussion. On the later surface are the beginnings of patina. The keel is not so regular as that of Fig. 14, and there is much undercutting along both sides. L. 3.4 in. One $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long is figured by Prof. Obermaier (*El Hombre fósil*, p. 94, fig. 2) as a typical double "point" of Le Moustier date.

Points of Le Moustier type, High Lodge, Mildenhall.

Fig. 16. A fine black specimen partaking of the nature of a "point" and an ovate hand-axe, with one flat face. It is thickest in the middle, and has a scraping edge all round, the flaking extending from the edges to the middle of the front, a distance of no less than 2 in. L. 5.3 in.

The balance of the Excavation Fund has helped to provide the plans and illustrations of the implements from High Lodge, but many more would be needed to do the site and the collection justice; nor can it be pretended that further digging would be

Carinated points, High Lodge Mildenhall.

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superfluous. To avoid duplication, reference may in conclusion be made to the *Grime's Graves Report* (which will be in the hands of most of the members) for a few more parallels. A large and medium specimen of what seems to be an intermediate form (neither end nor side-scraper in the ordinary sense) are exactly comparable to two in the national collection from the Graves (Fig. 71 of the *Report*), where the High Lodge parallel is noticed. Figs. 37 and 76 have been already quoted; and the scrapers both oval (Fig. 35) and square ended (Fig. 40), as well as the ovate hand-axe (Fig. 77) seem to reveal an overlap with the brick-earth industry of High Lodge not 11 miles away.