

NOTES AND NEWS

within our power to-day. It will, moreover, give a future generation of archaeologists an opportunity of satisfying themselves that the reports of our work were reliable and accurate."

With regard to the excavations themselves Mr Keiller says:—
"The first year's work (1925) consisted of certain trial excavations of typical portions representing different features, *e.g.*, Inner, Middle and Outer Ditch, and certain of the holes within the area. Last year we began upon the more definite line which would in future be followed, namely, excavating from causeway to causeway in any section which was undertaken. The next year's work (1927) will be the continuation of the first year's work upon the lines of the second year's work, that is to say, those sections in which diggings were made the first year will be completely excavated this year from causeway to causeway in each case, and the causeways themselves will be exposed."

Archaeologists will follow the work on this most important site with the greatest interest.

FLINTS AND "FOOD-GATHERERS"

Considerable success has attended the second year's excavations at Lower Halstow, near the mouth of the Medway, in Kent, of a series of Stone Age hearths; and it is now possible to group the finds as follows:—

- (1) Types resembling forms of the Upper Palaeolithic period, including the graver.
- (2) Microliths and quasi-microliths.
- (3) Picks, pick-planes, axes, adzes and tranchets.

The adze is by far the most numerously represented.

A parallel industry may be cited as occurring on the west coast of Norway between Bergen and Trondhjem. The artifacts there recovered fall under the same grouping as set out above. The graver which occurs plentifully is not represented in the Shell Mounds of Denmark. Typologically, the Norwegian coastal industry is anterior to that of the Kitchen Midden period of Denmark; and geological evidence establishes the fact that these Norwegian sites were flourishing contemporaneously with the Magdalenian phase of Central Europe.

If the typological classification of the Upper Palaeolithic and Azilian-Tardenoisian cultures of Central Europe is correct, and if the Norwegian geological evidence is sound, then it is abundantly clear that the industries located on the Norwegian coastal sites and at Lower Halstow must be widely separated in point of time. J. P. T. BURCHELL.