

### Palæolithic Man in Brittany

IN view of recent reference to the fact that evidence of a Palæolithic Age had not been found in Brittany (see NATURE, Aug. 21, p. 329), it is of interest to note that M. R. Mazères records in the current number of *L'Anthropologie* (47, 3-4) that he has found a number of flint implements of that period, when examining the quaternary deposits of the cliffs in the bay of St. Brieuc (Côte-du-Nord). The deposits include a lower and upper loess. Of these the lower, a gray loess attributed to the Riss glaciation, is ravined by interglacial deposits of marine origin, with an abundance of *Buccinum reticulatum*, and evidence of a superimposed raised beach at an altitude 8-9 metres, which would warrant an attribution to Mousterian, or Tyrrenian II. Above this, and at times associated with traces of the raised beach, is the upper loess, showing evidence of two periods of deposition. In the earlier deposits of this phase were found a dozen flint implements of Mousterian facies, with flakes of diabase and other stone of the same technique in working, and the tooth of a reindeer. The use of stone other than flint is attributed to the scarcity of the latter material in the neighbourhood. The later deposits yielded two well-made carinated scrapers of flint of Middle Aurignacian type. In the same horizon, but at another site, were found a reindeer tooth and the tooth of one of the Bovidæ. The attribution of the upper loess to Würm I and Würm II is thus confirmed by the character of the contained implements. M. Mazères points out that, modest as these finds are, they serve to indicate the existence of a palæolithic culture in Brittany. This is now apparently recorded for the first time; but M. Mazères recalls that in 1926 Prof. Milon and the Abbé Leclerc found a mammoth tusk in the loess to the north of Pléneuf, near the location of the present finds, and with it were flints which have not been studied.

### Recent Archæological Excavations in Great Britain

THE continued examination of the neolithic barrow at Chilham, Kent, known as Julaber's Grave, which is in course of excavation by Mr. R. F. Jessup on behalf of the owner, Sir Edmund Davis (see NATURE, August 7, p. 228), has brought to light further evidence regarded as confirming local tradition. The occurrence, among other finds, of equine bones and teeth (*The Times*, August 16) seems to afford some foundation for the belief that the remains of one hundred horses and one hundred men were buried in the barrow. An examination of the teeth, however, suggests that the horses may have been buried there at various times in a period of centuries. Excavation has ceased for this season, but will be resumed in July next. A five weeks' season of excavation at Milber Camp, Newton Abbot, conducted by the Devon Archæological Society under the direction of Mr. F. C. Cottrill, leads to the conclusion that the camp was constructed in the last century before the Roman invasion for the purpose, it would appear, of commanding the junction of two important tracks, and that it was abandoned when the Romans built

a bridge over the river at Teignmouth. Among the finds brought to light in the course of the excavation were a polished stone axe, a sling stone, decorated spindle whorls and pottery. The site was reoccupied in the Middle Ages, probably by shepherds.

Two food vessels, attributed to a date of about 2000 B.C., are reported to have been unearthed by workmen employed in the Fife Redstone Quarry, Belmullo, near St. Andrews. They were found at a depth of three feet below the surface on the side of a hill. They stand about six inches high, have a diameter of about four inches, and are ornamented with a decoration of cord impressions. Operations at the Meare Lake Village, near Glastonbury, in Somerset, were resumed for the current season on August 23. Dr. A. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray are again in charge of the excavations, acting on behalf of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society. The work of investigation this year will be confined to the central portion of the main group of dwellings of the East Village, upon which operations have been concentrated for the last four years. Until four years ago the West Village had been the principal site of excavation. A monograph has been prepared and is about to be published on the results obtained in the period between 1910, when the systematic examination of this site began after the close of investigations at the Lake Village of Glastonbury, and 1933, when excavation on the West Village was brought to an end. About half this part of the site had then been investigated. The excavations this year will be carried on for a period of four weeks.

### Excavations on the Roman Site at Wroxeter

THE Committee of the Wroxeter Excavation Fund has issued an appeal for funds to enable it to continue excavation on the Roman site of Uriconium. Previous investigations have covered about ten acres of a total area of 200 acres. Excavations were undertaken last year on a small scale by the Shropshire Archæological Society. It is proposed to continue these excavations. Generous assistance has been given by Sir Charles Marston, who is president of the Shropshire Archæological Society, and subscriptions have been promised by the Society of Antiquaries of London and All Souls' College, Oxford. The excavation again will be directed by Miss Kathleen Kenyon, who was in charge last year. The objects of this season's operations will be the further examination of the so-called Baths building by excavation on its north side, and the identification and excavation of the east gate of the city. It is anticipated that these investigations will throw light on three important problems: the history of the defences, the plan of the city, and the line of Watling Street, which is here in dispute. Donations should be addressed to the secretary of the Fund, Mr. A. E. Cooper, 28 Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury.

### Industrial Research in India

THE report of the Industrial Research Bureau, Government of India, for 1936-37, covers the work of the Industrial Research Council and the research