

NOTES

LONG CRENDON CHURCH

Repairs executed upon the chancel roof of this church involved the removal of the plastered barrel ceiling which represented the work of the eighteenth century. This revealed four bays of a fine timber roof of the fifteenth century, with framed purlins and wind braces; whilst between each pair of principals is a board with pierced carvings of a quatrefoil and a butterfly alternately.

The existence of such a roof was to be expected, as the moulded wall-plate of the same date was visible already, but it is pleasant to have this further addition to the other attractions of this noble church. Mr. H. S. Rogers was the architect for the work.

DISCOVERY OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS AT
NORMER HILL, DENHAM

During the work on the new Denham-Rickmansworth road a number of Palæolithic flint implements have been found. The first discovery which came to my notice was in July or August, 1928. A very fine, thin ovate implement, some 5½ inches to 6in. long, with fine point, remarkably symmetrical cutting edges and delicate flaking was obtained by a workman from a load of gravel displaced by the steam-shovel at a depth of some feet on the upper slopes of Normer Hill, just West of The Fishery. (O.S. 1 inch, Sheet 106, G 7, right-hand middle). The County Surveyor sent a photograph of this implement to the Society's Museum. Other workmen also obtained specimens, I believe, though no record of a find absolutely *in situ* is available. I myself have found several flakes, and a friend of mine has secured no fewer than seven implements and numerous flakes. He is himself publishing these elsewhere, but has kindly allowed

me to see and take notes of them. They were all obtained in the material excavated from the upper slopes of the hill, now built up to form an embankment lower down. There are specimens of ovate and pear-shaped coup-de-poing types, and several of them exhibit a high degree of fine workmanship. Both rolled and unrolled specimens occur. The patination on most is not very heavy, and is of a pale ochreous kind. They appear to be of late Chelles, and St. Acheul date, though the occurrence of a rudimentary *racloir*, and the fine workmanship of the ovates is suggestive of the presence of La Micoque or even early Le Moustier culture.

The cut on the top of the slope reached a maximum depth of about 30 feet, and was through gravel, sand and clays. The river gravel nowhere exceeded 11 feet or 12 feet in thickness, and was apparently only spread over the higher part of the hill. The exact formation can be studied on the Surveyor's report, and the borings and sections made. The deposit is on the right (West) bank of the Colne, just above the point where the Colne and Misbourne valleys merge. The right bank is here much lower than the left. It is given in the Geological Survey map as glacial and plateau gravel overlying Reading beds; but there seems little doubt that the deposit is allied to that at Mill End and Croxley Green, Rickmansworth—in other words, the Colne river gravels. Mr. R. L. Sherlock, in a paper on Proc. Geol. Assoc., XXXV., Part 1, gives a map of the superficial deposits of S. Bucks and S. Herts, and marks a small narrow deposit of Taplow Terrace gravel on the site of the recent discoveries, the higher ground to the West being glacial sand and gravel.

E. CLIVE ROUSE.

LANTERN SLIDES

The slides have been shown at Latimer and to the Wesleyan Institute, High Wycombe.