

handle, some beads of jet and amber, &c. The smaller bowl is very similar to one found in the Glastonbury lake-village. In regard to the other bowl which is described as covering the face of the skeleton, it may be of interest to mention that similar instances of covering the head have been noticed in the tumuli of Glasinac in Bosnia.¹

Late Celtic ornamentation has also been noticed on a series of spoon-like objects found in England and Ireland. A pair of these peculiar objects was found in excavating a quarry at Weston, near Bath; and another pair was disinterred in a railway cutting in the parish of Llanfair, Denbighshire. One

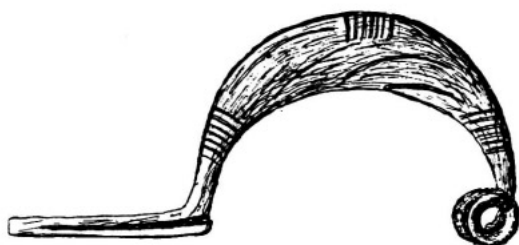


Fig. 165.—*Bronze fibula found near Falkirk* (3).

found in London is in the British Museum, two found near Cardigan are in the Ashmolean Museum, and two pairs are in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. These and others of the kind are described, and their purpose discussed, by Mr Albert Way² and the Rev. E. L. Barnwell.³

Among sporadic finds of Late Celtic art may be noticed a curious ornament of bronze, with inlaid encrinite stem, found in Northamptonshire, and preserved in the Museum of Northampton (fig. 166). To the same period, but probably of earlier date, may be referred the bronze caldrons found especially in Scotland and Ireland. See figs. 1-3, pp. 38-40.

¹ Rambles and Studies in Bosnia, &c., p. 142 and fig. 37.

² Arch. Journal, vol. xxvi. p. 52.

³ Archæologia Cambrensis, vol. viii., 3rd Series, p. 208, and vol. x. p. 57.

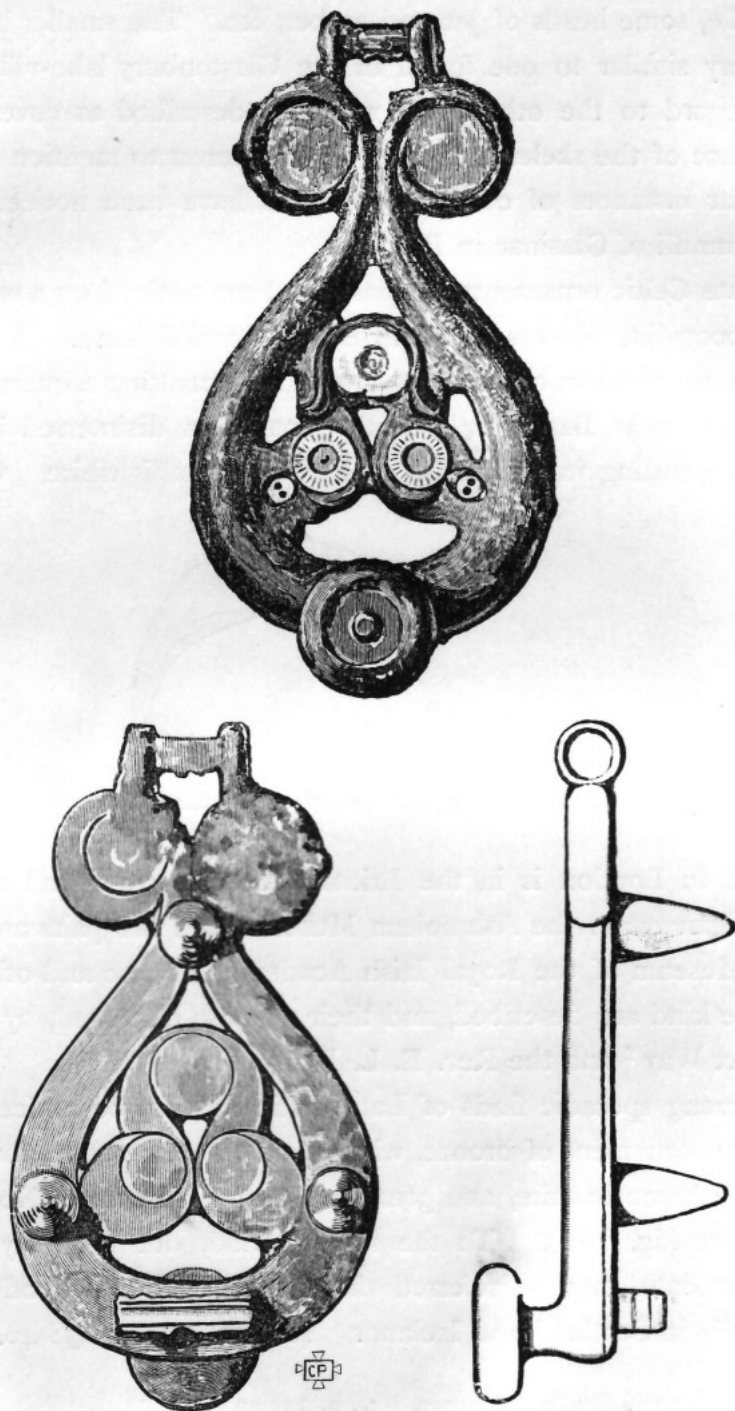


Fig. 166.—Front, back, and side views of a Late Celtic bronze ornament found in Northamptonshire (†).

Special Finds of the Late Celtic Period.

Four parcels containing a number of bronze objects wrapped in cloth were turned up in draining a bog half a mile from the manse of Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire. The drains were from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in depth, and the objects appear to have been found at the bottom of one of them, associated with an ornamental upper stone of a quern-mill (fig. 167). Among the bronze objects were a circular mirror (fig. 169), 8 inches in diameter, with a handle 3 inches long, and a number of peculiarly shaped plaques. The lower end of the handle of the mirror contains three semilunar openings,

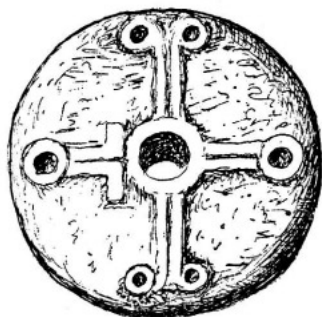
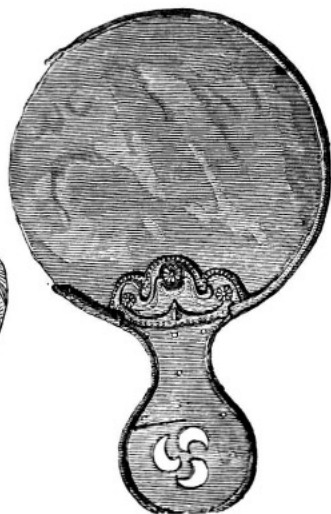
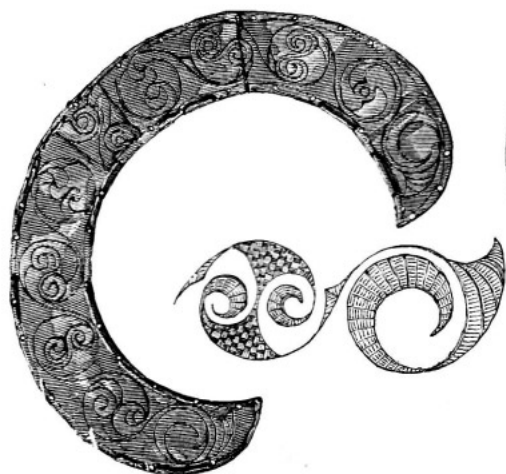


Fig. 167. — *Upper stone of a quern found at Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire (1 inches in diameter).*



Figs. 168, 169. — *Bronze mirror and crescent-shaped ornament, Balmaclellan.*

and at its junction with the disc there is a highly ornamented plate (fig. 170). A large crescentic collar-shaped object, 2 inches wide, is decorated with incised scrolls of the

usual Late Celtic patterns (fig. 168). Of the smaller plaques some are plain bands, others are triangular in shape, with



Fig. 170.—Ornamental plate of thin bronze at the junction of the handle to the mirror found at Balmaclellan ($\frac{1}{4}$).

one straight and two concave sides, and they contain small holes as if they had been pinned on to something.¹

A cemetery was investigated in 1865 at Mount Batten, near Plymouth, which yielded

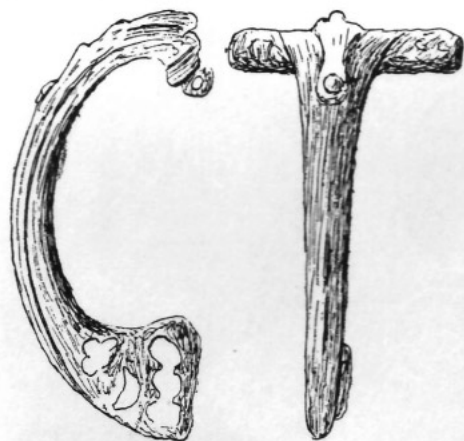


Fig. 171.—Back and side views of a bronze fibula, Mount Batten, Plymouth ($\frac{2}{3}$).

Late Celtic remains. The graves were dug to a depth of 4 to 4½ feet, three-fourths of which had been excavated in the rock underlying the surface soil. Among the relics found in them were fragments of wheel-made pottery and of glass vessels, bronze ornaments — fibulæ (fig. 171), armlets (fig. 172),

and rings—a pair of iron shears, an iron dagger in a bronze sheath, a bronze mirror 8 inches in diameter, and portions of the handles of other similar mirrors (fig. 173). The

¹ Proc. Soc. A. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 294, 417.

back of the mirror had been decorated with engraved designs of spiral scrolls formed by diverging and converging lines, the spaces thus enclosed being filled with hatching.¹

Another series of graves was encountered in the course of making a road at Trelan Bahow, in the parish of St Keverne, Cornwall, in which similar remains were discovered. In this case the graves were stone cists made of six slabs

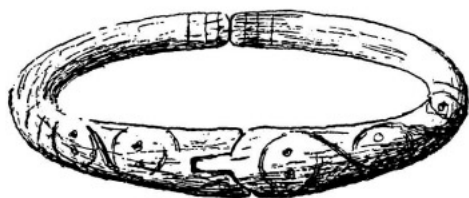


Fig. 172.—Bronze armlet opening by a hinge, Mount Batten ($\frac{2}{3}$).

set on edge, one at each end and two on either side, and covered with large stones. In one of these cists a bronze mirror, some rings, fragments of fibulæ, beads of variegated

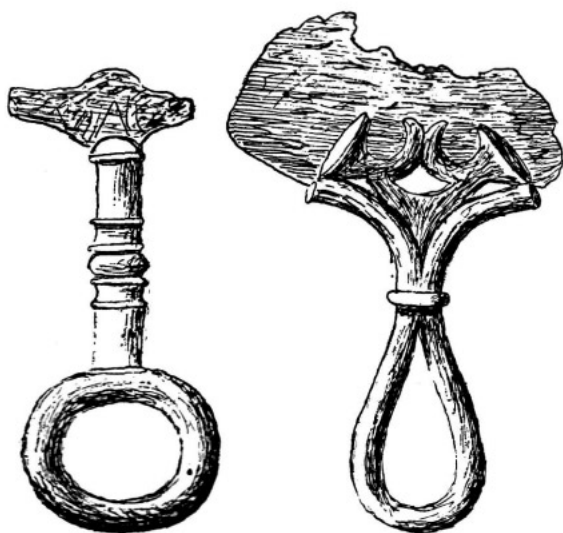


Fig. 173.—Handles of bronze mirrors, Mount Batten ($\frac{2}{3}$).

glass, and other ornaments were found. The mirror (6 inches in diameter) retains its handle, and is ornamented on the back with Late Celtic ornamentation of the same style as that on the other mirrors (fig. 174).²

¹ Archæologia, vol. 40, p. 500.

² Arch. Journal, vol. xxx. p. 268.

In 1894, during excavations on the site of Æsica—one of the camps on the Roman wall about half-way between Newcastle and Carlisle—two remarkable fibulæ were found among the rubbish accumulated within the western guard-chamber

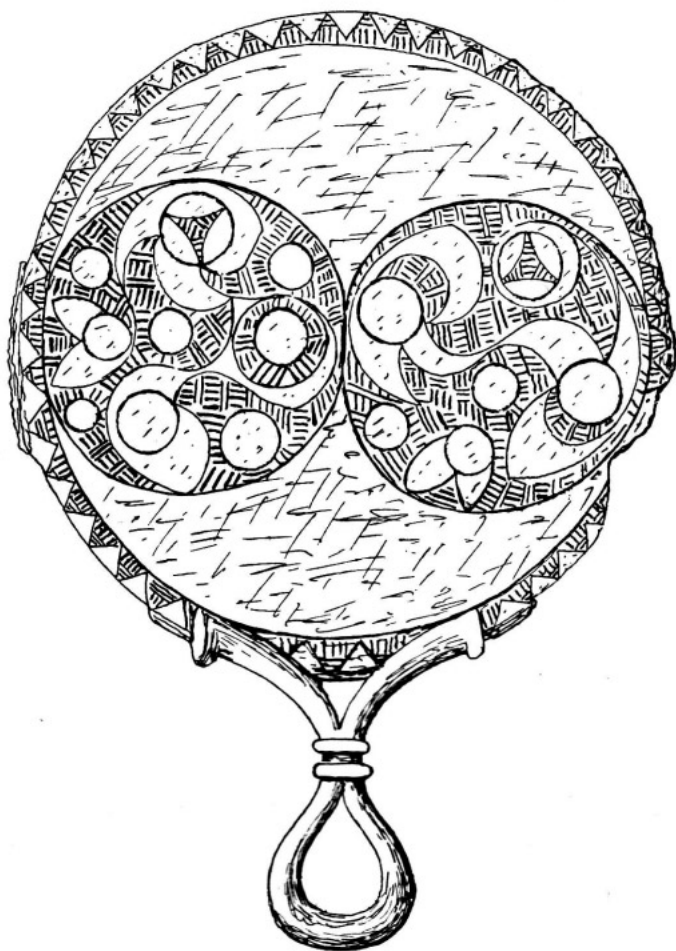


Fig. 174.—Bronze mirror from *St Keverne, Cornwall* (6 inches in diameter).

of the south gate, which Mr Arthur Evans claims to be products of Late Celtic work of the second century of our era.¹

To the ready pen of the same author we are indebted for the description of another remarkable hoard found by

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. 55, p. 179.

a man ploughing near the sea on the north-west coast of Ireland. "The objects, which are all of gold, consist of a small boat with rowing benches and a place for a mast, miniature yards, oars, a grappling-iron, and other implements; a bowl, apparently intended for suspension from four rings; two chains of very fine fabric; two twisted gold neck-rings, one of them broken; and a hollow gold collar with *repoussé* work designs, beyond question the most magnificent object of its kind ever discovered." This hoard Mr Evans assigns to the first century of our era."¹

Canon Greenwell² explored a group of four barrows in the parish of Cowlam, Yorkshire, which proved to be of the Early Iron Age, and of about the same period as those previously opened at Arras and Hessleskew, already referred to. These graves and their contents are of extreme interest as showing the method of interment and general culture prevalent in Late Celtic times, of which hitherto no parallels have been found in Scotland. They contained uncremated bodies; and, associated with a female skeleton in one barrow, were a bronze armlet, a fibula, and seventy glass beads of a blue colour with a zigzag pattern in white. The original pin of the fibula, which seems to have been of bronze, had been replaced by an iron pin. In another barrow there was a beautiful armlet like those found at Arras.³ All these ornaments belong to types which are represented at Hallstatt or La Tène.

"There was nothing in these four barrows," writes Mr Greenwell, "to show that they belonged to a period different from that of the ordinary class, so many of which have been already described, except the glass beads, the fibula, and the armlets; the occurrence of the bones of the horse is also

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. 55, p. 397.

² *British Barrows*, p. 208.

³ See *British Barrows*, figs. 110-113.

unusual, though it has occasionally been met with in the barrows. The bodies were in the contracted position so universal throughout the burials of the wolds; the usual accompaniments of charcoal, flint chippings, and potsherds were found here also; and, although the pottery was of a different ware from that of which the common cinerary urns, 'food vessels,' and 'drinking-cups' are made, yet I have met with the same kind of hard, well-baked, dark-coloured, plain pottery in barrows of the ordinary kind. The holes, too, were like those which have been so often noticed, except that one had been made use of for lighting a large fire in, and that they contained more animal bones, potsherds, and chippings of flint than perhaps is common. Had the bodies occurred without the necklace, fibula, or armlets, I should not have hesitated the least about classing these four barrows with the other barrows in the immediate vicinity, which were of the time of Stone, or more probably of Bronze, and contained implements of flint and earthenware vessels of the ordinary round barrow type."¹

In 1886, in the course of removing the surface-earth above a gravel and sand pit at Aylesford in Kent, the following relics were discovered: a wooden pail or *situla*, with a bronze band ornamented with Late Celtic designs; a bronze jug *œnachoê*; a long-handled pan and two fibulæ, also of bronze, together with calcined bones and fragments of pottery. "These objects were discovered in what had been a round burial-pit, about 3½ feet deep, the sides and bottom of which had been coated with a kind of chalky compound. The bronze *situla* contained burnt bones and the *fibulæ*, the bronze vase and pan lying outside it, while around were the remains of several earthenware urns, some of which had been used as cineraries." The discovery, fortunately, came under the

¹ See British Barrows, p. 211.

notice of Mr A. J. Evans, who, recognising the archæological importance of these objects, lost no time in making a full inquiry into the circumstances. The result of his researches was a comprehensive paper "On a Late Celtic Urn-Field at Aylesford," which appeared in 1890.¹ The conclusion to which Mr Evans comes, after a wide comparison of Continental ceramics, is that the Aylesford urns are "the derivatives of North Italian, and, in a marked degree, old Venetian prototypes."

The ornamentation on the upper of three bronze bands or hoops, which encircled the wooden staves of the pail, was almost identical with designs on sword-sheaths found in Oppidum La Tène, especially the famous one with three fantastic animals, like those so frequently represented on Gallic coins, and so well known to readers of lake-dwelling literature.² The *fibulæ* (figs. 175 and 176) were also La Tène types. Another relic found in one of the graves at Aylesford was a double-handled tankard, which, in its art and style of manufacture, can be precisely paralleled, not only with the pail above referred to, but with another tankard (fig. 177) discovered in a cremation burial at Elveden, Essex. The bronze plates of the latter are ornamented with medallions in *repoussé*, containing triquetral designs of unmistakable Late Celtic art. But for further details of these remarkable discoveries I must refer readers to Mr Evans's elaborate article on the subject.

Hunsbury, or Danes' Camp, is situated about two miles south-west of the town of Northampton, on elevated ground commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Close by it runs an ancient road or trackway connecting

¹ Archæologia, vol. 52.

² See Lee's 2nd ed. of Keller's Lake-Dwellings, Pl. cxxviii., No. 6; and Lake-Dwellings of Europe, fig. 87, No. 9.

it with the camp at Arberry Hill, and other British camps. The camp is oval, or rather egg-shaped (560 feet by 445 feet), and covers about 4 acres of arable land, besides the "scarp,

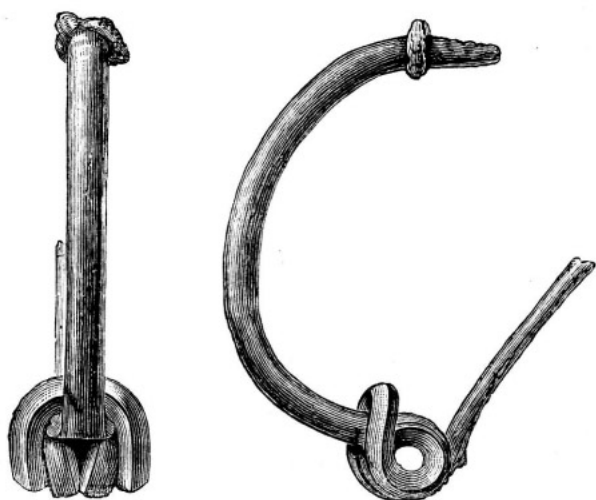


Fig. 175.—Two views of a fibula from Aylesford, Kent ($\frac{1}{4}$).

fosse, and counterscarp, which together occupy about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre." The ditch is 50 to 65 feet wide, and on an average 15 feet deep, but it has got filled up to the extent of 5 feet

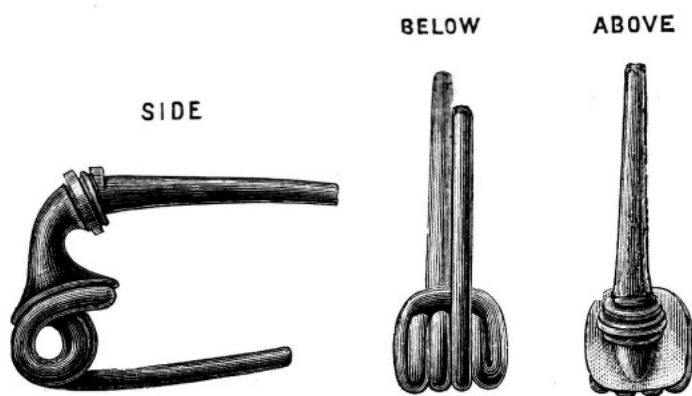


Fig. 176.—Fibula from urn-field at Aylesford, Kent ($\frac{1}{4}$).

from its bottom. The dyke, which lies on the inner side of the ditch, looks loftier than it did previous to the excavations, as the ironstone bed, from 10 to 14 feet deep, has now been