

removed from its inner area. It was during this industrial operation that the antiquities hereafter referred to were discovered. Sir Henry Dryden, in his excellent account of these discoveries, with eight plates of illustrations,¹ thus describes



Fig. 177.—*Tankard with bronze mounting from Elveden, Essex*
(6¾ inches in diameter).

the circumstances under which the relics were found:—

“Over the whole area of the camp were found, at a few feet or yards apart, pits sunk to the bottom, or nearly to the bottom, of the 6 feet or 7 feet of soil. These pits varied from

¹ Associated Arch. Soc. Reports, vol. xviii. pp. 53-61.

5 feet to 10 feet in diameter, rudely circular in form, and nearly perpendicular as to their sides. They were distinguishable by being full of black mould. In them most of the remains hereafter described were found. In scarcely any instance did they penetrate the ironstone. In all there must have been over 300 of these pits. About six or seven of these pits were walled with small flat stones, chiefly limestone. The enclosed diameter of them was about 5 feet. These pits were evidently for the reception of refuse of various kinds. When a pit had



Fig. 178.—*Fragment of pottery from Hunsbury Camp (about 1/3).*

been used for a time it was filled up and another one made; so that only a small portion of those found were open at any one time.

“There is no reason to suppose that the remains found at Hunsbury differ widely in date from each other, and, if so, probably the occupiers were also the constructors of the camp. Unfortunately we have no coins for guides. The pottery is not

decisive. The scabbards are of forms said to be Saxon, whilst the ornament is said to be Celtic.”

For the privilege of inspecting these antiquities I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr T. J. George, who freely exposed the objects I was interested in. In glancing over the collection, I found it contained fragments of pottery representing a large number of vessels of different forms and sizes—some fragments (fig. 178) having a strong resemblance to Late Celtic pottery from the Glastonbury lake-village—portions of 150 querns, some charred corn, a few glass beads, bronze fibulæ and rings, spindle whorls, long-handled combs, clay

supports, perforated loom weights and triangular bricks, sawn portions of deer-horn, bone and horn handles, &c. (fig. 179). A considerable quantity of bones was found, chiefly in the

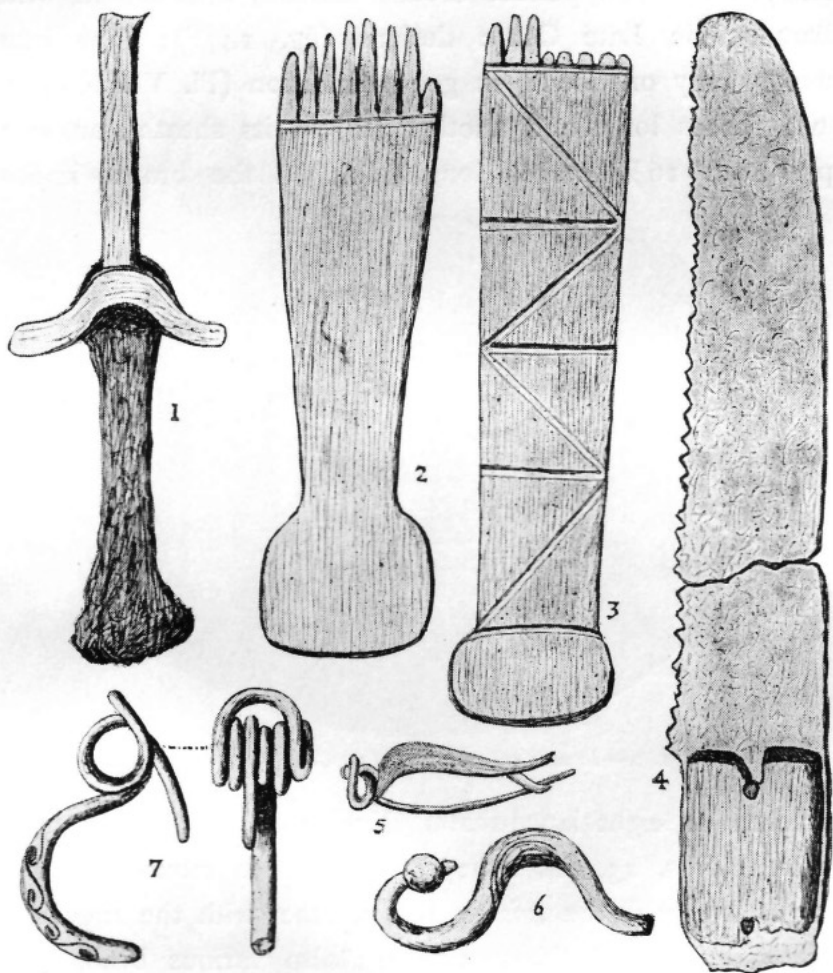


Fig. 179.—Various objects found in Hunsbury Camp, Northampton.

1, Iron dagger; 2 and 3, Long-handled combs of bone; 4, Iron saw with portion of handle; 5, 6, and 7, Fibulæ more or less fragmentary (all $\frac{1}{2}$).

pits, comprising those of human beings, shorthorn cattle, red and roe deer, goat, pig, and sheep.

Prior to the discovery of the remarkable relics at Lisnacrogghera, there were only a few fragments of scabbards recognised in Ireland as belonging to weapons of Late Celtic

work, among them being two chapes of sword-sheaths, one of which is said to have been found in County Galway.¹ The relics of special interest from Lisnacrogghera consist of four more or less perfect bronze sheaths, ornamented with characteristic Late Celtic designs (fig. 147²); four iron swords, only one being in good condition (Pl. VI. No. 1), 19½ inches long, and another still in its sheath; an iron spear-head 16½ inches long (No. 3); the bronze knobs

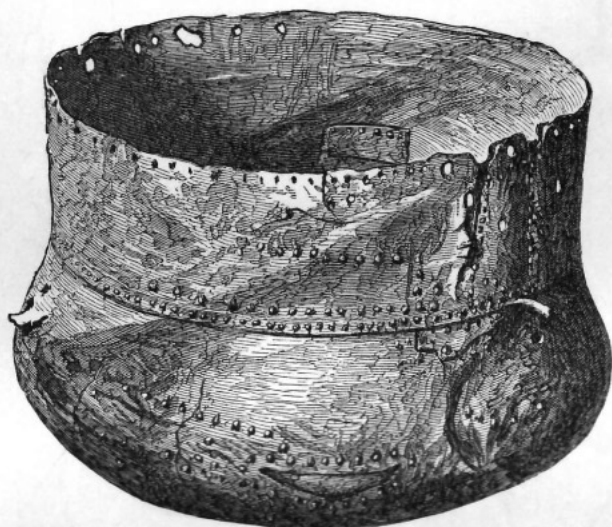


Fig. 180.—Bronze caldron found in Carlingwark Loch.

of seven or eight lance-shafts (Nos. 28, 29, 30) and their ferrules (Nos. 23, 24, 25); various bronze mountings, one ornamented with the *triskele* and another with the *swastika*, supposed to be shield ornaments; also various beads and a coiled bracelet (No. 15).

The only important hoard of the Iron Age as yet found in Scotland was a collection of implements and tools contained in a bronze caldron (fig. 180), which was dredged up in 1866 from Carlingwark Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire. This caldron

¹ *Horæ Ferales*, Pl. xvii.

² For designs on the other sheaths, see 'Lake-Dwellings of Europe,' p. 381.



PLATE VI.—OBJECTS FOUND AT LISNACROGHERA.

Nos. 4, 5, and 10 = $\frac{1}{4}$, the rest = $\frac{1}{2}$ real size.

is of the same type as the caldrons previously noticed and assigned to the late Celtic period, but its clouted appearance would suggest that it had been long in use. In it were found the following articles (fig. 181): an adze, 7 inches in length

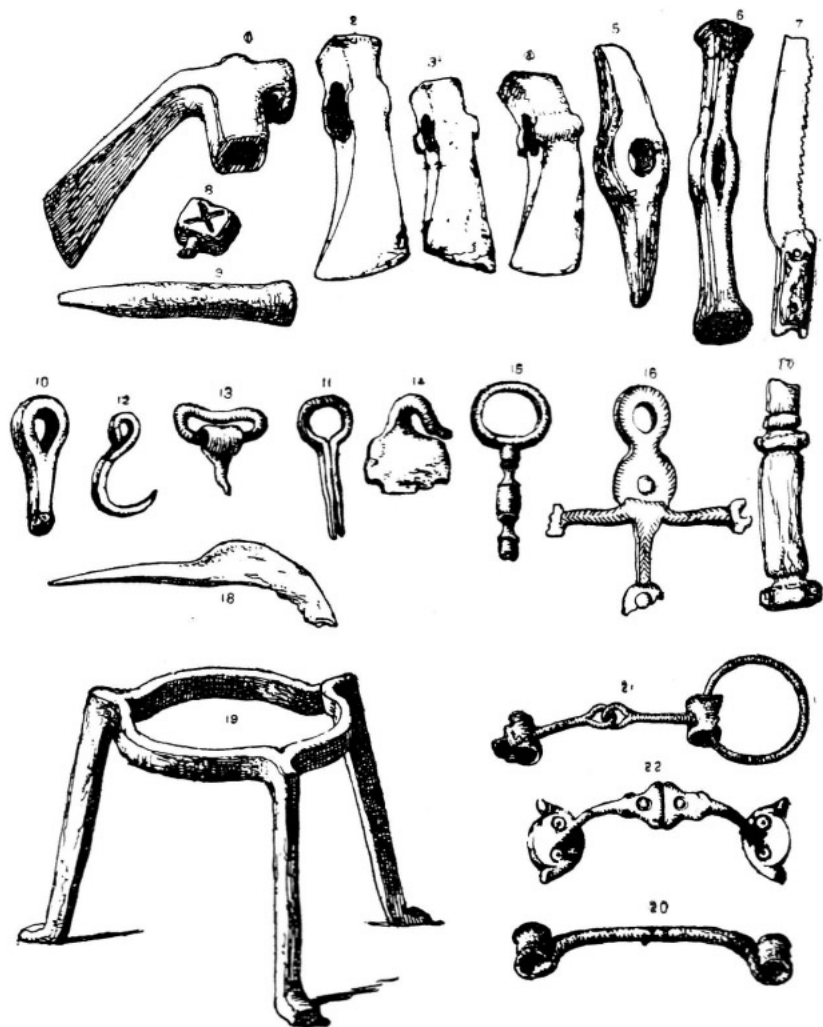


Fig. 181.—Objects in the caldron found in Carlingwark Loch.

(fig. 1); three axe-heads, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (2, 3, 4); four small picks or hammers from 6 to $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length (5); a broken portion of a hammer-head, and another with flattened ends (6); portion of a small saw, $6\frac{1}{2}$

inches in length, with part of the wooden handle still riveted to the iron (7); portion of a fine cut saw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; nine portions of double-edged blades, with pointed extremities resembling sword-points; nails of various lengths, one with a square head and a cross marked on each side (8); a small chisel, 5 inches long, and portion of another; three punches about 5 inches in length (9); four split bats with eyes (10 and 11); two large holdfasts; six hooks, varying in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length (12); an iron buckle (13); two handles with loops, apparently of a bucket (14, 15, and 16); wooden handle (17); an iron implement (18); an iron tripod (19); an iron frame with numerous bars like a gridiron, having two feet, the other two apparently wanting; five pieces of iron handles (20); a snaffle horse-bit, with check-ring 3 inches in diameter (21); a file, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; and fragments of iron plates and hoops; portion of a bronze vessel, 4 inches in diameter and 3 inches in height; ornamented bronze handle (22); portions of chain-mail formed of small rings; portions of green glass—one piece, 3 by 2 inches, has in relief the letters A and I, which may be a portion of M or some other letter.¹

Among objects which do not readily fall under any system of classification may be mentioned an ornamental bronze ball (fig. 182) found in Lanarkshire. Its surface is divided into six discs, each of which is decorated by a spiral groove with a zoomorphic ending, and separated from each other by deeply hollowed grooves. This object is usually paralleled with the ornamented stone balls previously noticed.

In casting the eye over the distribution of Late Celtic remains, as shown in the previous sketch, the following deductions may be noted:—

1. The presence of querns and long-handled combs in

¹ Proc. Soc. A. Scot., vol. vii. p. 7.

the Glastonbury lake-village and in the Hunsbury camp, associated with the *débris* of continued occupancy in which no characteristic Roman remains are found, points to a pre-Roman civilisation probably due to an immigration of Belgic or Gaulish tribes.

2. Such relics (querns and long-handled combs) are found in crannogs and brochs in North Britain associated with sporadic remains of both Late Celtic and Roman civilisations, thus indicating a later or post-Roman date.

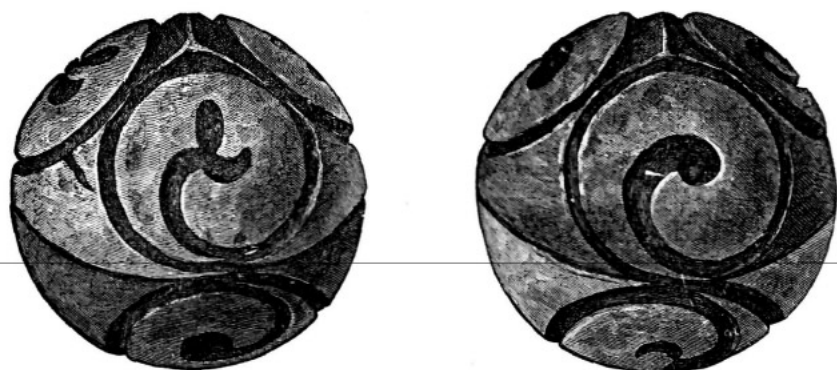


Fig. 182.—Bronze ball found at Walston, Lanarkshire (†).

3. Objects characteristic of the Late Celtic civilisation in Southern Britain, such as enamelled horse-trappings, articles of military equipments, mirrors, brooches, bracelets, and torques, are but sparingly found in Scotland and Ireland. And as no settlements or cemeteries of the period have been found in Britain farther north than Yorkshire, nor in any part of Ireland, it is suggested that the products of this special culture and civilisation spread to these regions by means of commercial and social intercourse, rather than by an immigration of a new race.