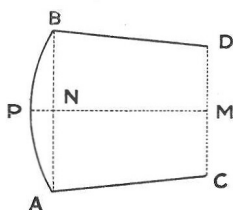


Neolithic Celt.

By H. VASSALL.



THIS fine specimen of an early Neolithic axe was found by a workman in the hamlet of Milton, Repton. It was embedded in the wall of an old oven, which he was pulling down. It was secured for the Repton School Museum, and as it is made of a peculiar rock, it was sent up to Jermyn Street Museum for diagnosis. Their petrographer examined a thin slice of it under the microscope, and pronounced it to be a banded tuff (hardened Volcanic ash) of Borrowdale. The banding shows up very well in the illustration, which gives the full size of the celt. The dimensions are as follows:—



Cutting edge (length of curve, 8·8 cm.,

$3\frac{7}{16}$ inch), A-P-B is Elliptical.

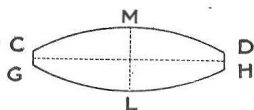
	cm.	inch.
Greatest height, P-M	10·5	$4\frac{1}{8}$
Height at edge, A-C	8·9	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Width at C-D	7·6	3
Width at A-B	8·1	$3\frac{5}{16}$

The cross-section is elliptical, narrowing towards the cutting edge, A-B.

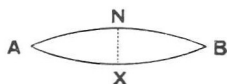
At C-D the cross-section is an ellipse, cut off towards the ends of the major axis by planes parallel to the height.

Thus the section at C-D is
when the

Minor axis M-L	..	3·8 cm.	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Width at one end, C-G	·9 cm.
Width at other end, D-H	·7 cm.



At A-B the section is purely elliptical,
the major axis, A-B, being 8·1 cm. ... $3\frac{5}{16}$ inch.
and the minor axis, N-X, 1·8 cm. ... $\frac{11}{16}$ inch.





NEOLITHIC CELT.