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Caer y Twr. Ancient encampment on Holyhead Mountain. Entrance from Holyhead. Facing the East.

From a drawing by the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., F.S.A.

The Archaeological Journal.

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RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT TY MAWR, PEN Y BONC, TWR
AND MYNYDD GOF DU IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND, WITH NOTICES
OF ANCIENT RELICS FOUND AT CERRIG DDEWI, AND AT
OLD GEIR, IN ANGLESEY.

By the Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL research has until recent times for the most part been directed to the examination of tumuli and the early interments of those successive races who have occupied the British Islands, or to the exploration of the ancient camps which abound on our coasts or in the hill country. The numerous vestiges of habitations, which to the eye of the observer presented only the appearance of a raised mound covered with the short sward of our extensive plains, or the heathery turf, have been passed by without particular notice, although the circular huts so common in Wales were specially mentioned by Camden and our own learned and native historians, Rowlands and Pennant. Cultivation has most probably destroyed all traces of habitations in the rich midland counties of England, and perhaps, as we may suppose that timber was plentiful and at hand, the huts there were built of logs, which have decayed ages ago. In the open chalk downs pit-dwellings abound, and the greatest interest at the present time attaches to the recent discoveries by Mr. E. Stevens and others at Fisherton, near Salisbury. Sir R. Colt Hoare has described those in Wilts and Somersetshire. In Devonshire and Cornwall the rains and storms that sweep over the bleak and exposed moors have destroyed the inner earthen walls of the greatest number of the circular huts, leaving only the upright granite stones, which formed the outer circle. Still, however, in the sheltered valleys many of the huts must remain untouched, which would well repay

the trouble of examination. Sir Gardner Wilkinson and Mr. Ormerod have done a great deal, but for the sake of comparison with our Welsh *cyttiau*, I would express a hope that further excavations may be undertaken. The circular form of hut is almost universal in England and Wales, but when we pass the borders of Scotland and approach the far North, subterraneous dwellings of a different form, with small chambers opening out from the central space, or built in the thickness of the walls, are common. The entrance to these habitations is frequently by a long, narrow, and low gallery, contracted in places. The reason for this peculiar structure may probably have been to protect the inmates from the cold winter blast, for at the present time the Esquimaux and the Iclander construct their habitations in this manner.

The very general interchange of local publications on archæological research between English and foreign societies has been productive of the greatest benefit; as an instance, Mr. Burt, our intelligent Secretary of the Archæological Institute, when on a visit last year to a friend, Mons. Le Men, at Quimper, in Brittany, having a copy of my memoir on the Ty Mawr huts near Holyhead, gave it to his friend, who, on reading it, recollected having seen similar remains in his neighbourhood. They proceeded at once to investigate them, and the result has been most satisfactory, bringing to our notice many stone implements, agreeing exactly with those found at Ty Mawr. We may, I am informed, expect shortly full accounts of the extraordinary *oppida*, as they are called, or hill fortifications, of the west of France, with vitrified walls of defence, enclosing large villages of huts, only differing from those in this country in being square instead of circular. An account of one of the most remarkable examples, Castel Coz, has been lately given by M. Le Men in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. i., fourth series, p. 286).

The valuable information about the lake dwellings of Switzerland by Dr. Keller, and the caves of the south of France by Mr. Edouard Lartet and others, has brought before us the manners and habits of life of those who dwelt in them, and there can be no doubt that further careful research in such habitations as still remain in our own country would supply us with much information that we require as to the early races who inhabited these Isles previous to and at the time of the Roman occupation.

It is with a view to assist those who are interested in these matters that I hope to give hereafter to the public in a more connected form the results of the excavations carefully made under my own eye, during several years, of the cyttiau or huts so abundant in Holyhead Island.

The extent of these habitations proves how thickly the immediate locality was inhabited in early times, and if we seek for the cause, we may perhaps attribute the selection of this spot to the difficulty of providing food at all seasons of the year in the interior of Anglesey, or to the thick woods and boggy nature of the country. At Holyhead the natural food for primeval man abounded: fish of all kinds, the bones of which were pounded to make food, as Mr. Anderson, Curator of the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, mentions as being common in the Western Islands; shell-fish, the shells of which are seen in the huts; sea-weed or laver; the numerous sea-birds and their eggs; the larger animals, red deer, goats, hares, &c.; these, with roots, including those of fern (*Pteris aquilina*), which we find were used for food, would support man before grain was sown and cultivated as store for winter use.

The several clusters of huts or villages in Anglesey, the remains of which are to be seen, and most of which I have explored, are, first, those at Ty Mawr; and some idea may be given of the extent of this settlement when we consider that the whole slope of the mountain as seen in the map given in my former memoir was covered with huts seventy years ago.¹ Joining on to this settlement, we find the huts and rectangular foundations at Pen y Bonc, which, from the pottery and querns of Roman form found there, must have been inhabited by Romans, and at Twr the Roman fibula found there may be also evidence of Roman occupation. Pen y Bonc and Twr are slightly elevated above the bog. A little distance to the south and west we found hut remains at Plas and Mynydd Gôf Du. In all these the stone implements were nearly the same, and these sites must have been inhabited at the same early period. In no other part of Anglesey that I know of are the cyttiau so numerous, and in many places they are only found within the hill camps or fortifications, as at Llugwy, Porthamel, Llaneugrad, Tynsylvy, and Caer Leb.

¹ Arch. Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 229.

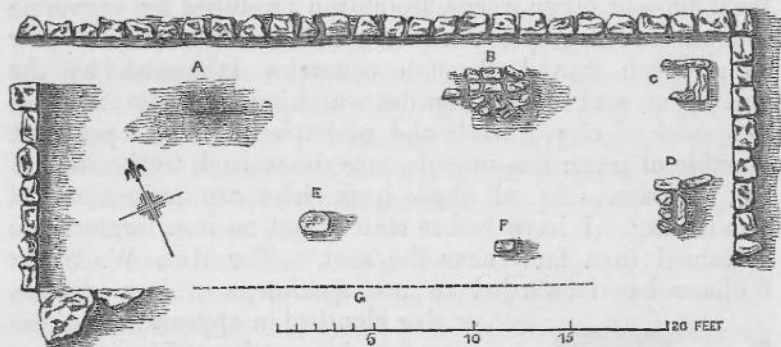
These villages had apparently a rude kind of defence by a wall surrounding them. The walls of the huts are constructed generally of a double row of upright stones fixed in the ground, and smaller stones with earth built between them ; a similar mode of construction is found in France, at Castel Coz, near Brest. The settlements appear to have been connected by a line of signal hills, from which, by smoke in the day, and fire at night, any danger threatening might be made known. The most remarkable signal hills are at Capel Llochwyd and Ynys Ben Las, in the Penrhos river, near the Lyrad cluster of huts, about five miles distant from each other, but a depression in the formation of the land makes them easily seen from each other. They are both placed on conical rocks, at the top of which there is a cairn of small stones, slightly concave, or with a slightly raised outward ridge, which may have been to contain the fuel, gorse, fern, or heath, and to prevent too fierce an action of the wind upon the fire. At Capel Llochwyd, near the foundations of the old chapel, and under this conical signal rock, are the foundations of three circular huts, either to house the watchers for the signal fire, or in later times for the attendant of the chapel. A half-florin of Edward III. was found in the ruins a few years ago.

These fire-signals were common, and extended, no doubt, all round the coast from Chester to Anglesey, and so on to the south of Wales and Cornwall. Sir Gardner Wilkinson mentions these coast defences in Ireland. Dr. Petrie considers that the round towers in later times might have been used for the same purpose.

I have already² given a full description of the objects found in excavating the huts at Ty Mawr, and a great number of engravings of the stone relics found in them. It can only be by a careful examination of these and of their probable uses, comparing them with similar implements of stone found elsewhere, that any one can pretend to form an opinion as to the period at which these huts were first inhabited, or the occupation of the inmates, if only industrial, and if the stone objects were only used for the production of food ; or if, taking notice of other peculiarities in the fire-places and the substances found, some metallurgical operations were carried on either by the natives, or by the Romans employing the inhabitants.

² Arch. Journal, vol. xxvi. p.301.

I will not repeat my former description of the first discovered huts, but since the publication of the two former memoirs, I have continued excavations at Pen y Bonc and Twr. At Pen y Bonc a rectangular building has been cleared out, measuring 36 ft. by 15 ft. internal measure, a ground plan of which is given here. The remains of three fire-places were found, constructed in the same manner as those described at Ty Mawr in my second memoir (Arch. Journ. vol. xxvi. p. 301), but there was a greater quantity of charcoal, scoria and burnt clay ; round the centre fire-place



Ground-plan of foundations of a building at Pen y Bonc, near Ty Adda and Ty Efa, and marked D, in the plan (Arch. Journ., vol. xxvi. p. 307). When excavated the form proved to be rectangular, not round as there shown. A. Scoria and charcoal. B. Large hearth, scoria, charcoal, vitrified pipe, &c. C, D. Fire-places. E. Large grinding-stone. F. Small grinding-stone, muller, &c., colored red.

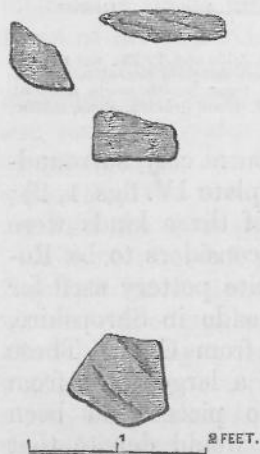
were the singular bottle-shaped lumps of burnt clay, surrounding a pipe of highly vitrified matter (see plate IV. figs. 1, 2); quantities of broken pieces of pottery of three kinds were also found here, all which Mr. Franks considers to be Roman or Roman-British ware, a coarse white pottery used for *mortaria*, and by some supposed to be made in Shropshire, while others think they were imported from Gaul. These pieces were portions of the upper rim of a large vessel from the curve, about 18 in. diameter; two pieces had been joined together by an iron rivet, which would denote that the vessel was valuable: the other kinds were common Samian, and a richer kind with a red polished surface. Excavated from the floor of this building was a quartzite grinding stone much worn by friction and deeply tinged with red, such as would be produced by grinding hæmatite of iron (plate V. fig. 4); fragments of circular grinding stones were found near it, also tinged in the same way with

red ; this may have been from grinding hæmatite of iron for body-paint, or perhaps for smelting with greater facility.³ A great heap of shells, oysters, perriwinkles, and limpets, like a kjökkenmodding, was found outside.

We know that the Romans when they invaded Britain found the natives acquainted with the working of iron. In the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. ii. p. 170, we read, "Dr. Mantell the distinguished geologist remarks, it is an interesting fact that all our principal iron works obtained their metal from the ferruginous clays and sands of the Wealden—in other words, from iron produced by vegetable and animal decomposition in the bed or delta of a mighty river which flowed through countries inhabited by the iguanodon and other reptiles—a kind of bog ironrag, composed of clay, gravel, and perhaps 25 or 30 per cent. of oxide of iron ; this manufacture dates back to the time of the Romans. In all these huts there are indications of iron in slag. I have before stated that an iron formation is contained in a fault near the spot. The Rev. W. Wynn Williams has forwarded to me specimens of iron cinders

or slag identical in appearance ; these were found in cyttiau at Llangeinwen, on the other side of Anglesey.

Excavations have also been made at Twr, about a quarter of a mile east from Pen y Bonc, on the side of the bog, but slightly above it. The tenant, on removing a heap of stones and earth covered with gorse, found the remains of foundations, some square, others round. These were excavated with care, and a little below the surface we came to a flat stone about 3 ft. in diameter, hollow underneath, and on removing the earth we found it to be a stone table or flat slab unhewn, supported by three square stones about a foot high above the level of the floor of the hut, which was sunk about 5 in. (Plate VII.



Ground-plan showing the position of the stone table and seat at Twr.

³ See No. 1 specimen, described by Professor Ramsay, found in the huts at Ty Mawr, *Arch. Journ.* vol. xxvi. p. 310. It was also analysed by Mr. J. Williams,

of the Assay Office, Mona Mine, Amlwch, Anglesey, who found it to be iron ore, containing about 20 per cent. of iron.

fig. 1.) Close by was a single block of stone of the same size set up apparently for a seat (fig. 2). There was also a flat stone 2 ft. long, placed upright, with the top chamfered off; it had the appearance of a grave-stone. (Plate VIII. fig. 1.) Near to these was a drain about 34 ft. long, constructed of rude slabs of schist placed in the form of a **V** with the bottom cut off; one of the upper covering-stones was drilled through with a round hole about 3 in. in diameter. (Plate VII. fig. 3.) Much ferruginous ochre was found in the drain, probably the deposit from the soil, which is greatly impregnated with iron. A flat rubbing-stone, with a smaller one on the top, was found close by; it was smoothly polished by friction, and the upper stone was left as when last used.

The stone mortar (plate VIII. fig. 2) was found in this hut, together with the bow of a Roman fibula in bronze (*ib.* fig. 3); the drain-like channel did not appear as if intended to take water away, as it was on a level, and considerably above the level of the ground near.

I have read that similar drains were supposed to have been used for ventilation in the close habitations of early times; this might explain the round hole, which would admit air into the hut.

Having mentioned the probability of paint having been manufactured, I will quote from Mr. George Petrie of Kirkwall, in his notice of Ruins of Ancient Dwellings in the Bay of Skaill in Orkney (Proceedings, Society Ant. Scot., vol. vii. p. 210), where he gives the following facts relating to the discovery of pigment. He mentions, amongst various relics, stone cups, perforated and spherical objects, and that one of the cups when found contained a mass of white clay or pigment which had apparently been kneaded; and on a level and near to it was another stone cup or small vessel of clay, in which was a lump of similar clay or pigment, which had apparently been rubbed down, about half a foot square; a small piece of red pigment lay in another place, and a still larger mass, resembling a brick in form, was also discovered in the ruins. He found a piece of blue-coloured pigment in a kitchen midden in Westray, also with stone and bone implements exactly resembling those found at Skaill, and on two other occasions he found blue and red pigments. The red pigment, Mr. Petrie observes in a note, has probably been obtained from hæmatite of iron, as several pieces of

ore were found in the ruins, a portion of which was analysed by Professor Ald, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, who stated that he found it to be siliceous hæmatite with traces of cobalt.

In the work by Mr. E. T. Stevens entitled "Flint Chips," p. 169, it is stated that hæmatite was found in the Swiss lake dwellings at Robenhausen, probably used as paint, and a similar substance had also been found among the remains of the cave dwellers and Ohio Indians in the mounds. At Mynydd Gŏf Du, on Penrhos Feilw, amidst the remains of a cluster of huts almost obliterated by the culture of the land, numerous stone mortars of large size, pounding stones, and saddle-querns were found, many of which were built into the walls. The old tenant remembers that his grandfather said that many of these huts were breast-high in his time, and one was repaired and occupied by a family. This must have been more than a hundred years ago.

In these researches we are unfolding the pages of ancient evidence as regards the habits of the inhabitants of Anglesey, which have for so many ages been hidden in the earth, but now reveal themselves for our instruction.

I might speculate at great length on these topics, but having, as I believe, nearly exhausted all our means for obtaining further information, I submit the account of all our discoveries at the cyttiau at and about Ty Mawr to the public, so that each archæologist may form his own conclusions, and, I hope, be incited to follow out further inquiries into any similar remains in his neighbourhood.

SEPULCHRAL URNS AND CELTS FROM CERRIG Y DDEWI, LLANGWYLLOG, AND STONE QUERNS, &C., FROM GEIR, IN THE PARISH OF LLECHGWYNFARWYDD, ANGLESEY.

In the parish of Llangwyllog, near Llangefni, in Anglesey, on a farm belonging to Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart., called Cerrig y Ddewi, or Druidical Stones, several sepulchral urns and celts were found by labourers when levelling some mounds of earth. Cerrig y Ddewi stands on rising ground above the small river Cefni; a few mounds slightly raised above the level of the field still remain to be seen, with the ends of large stones, which may have formed the cist; and there is little doubt that if these mounds were carefully examined, urn burial would be found beneath. In a field near to Bodffor three large stones, forming a triangle, are still standing;

and it is said that many similar stones have been removed in late years from other fields near. A few years ago the Central Anglesey Railway was made, which passes near Cerrig y Ddewi, when several urns were reported to have been broken up by the workmen employed.

About twenty years ago, Mr. H. Pritchard, of Trescanen, rescued the urns and celts here described from the same fate, and it is to his kindness that I obtained them for the purpose of being engraved; they are now deposited by me in the British Museum.

The larger urn (plate IX. fig. 1) is a fine specimen of the sort usually found in Wales; it was much damaged, and filled with burnt bones and earth. The smaller one (fig. 2) contained no bones; it is of a peculiar shape, like the nave of a wheel, made of coarser clay than the other, of a bright red-coloured paste, probably the clay of the locality. There are seven small round perforations around the middle of the little vessel. The under side is slightly hollow. This is one of the curiously perforated cups hitherto called "Incense Cups." This has for a long time appeared to me a misnomer, and that they might more likely have been used for the purpose of holding fire, always ready at hand for use, either hung up in the hut, or to be carried on hunting excursions when away from home, the damp and rainy nature of our climate making it more tedious to obtain fire by friction, as is the custom of the natives in hot parts of the world where rain is hardly known. These perforated cups, sometimes with long slits at the side, or round holes, even at the bottom of the vessel, from their make would facilitate the admission of air, and thus serve to keep alive the glowing embers of charcoal or the smouldering fire in fungus, rotten wood, amadou, or moss. The current of air might easily be modified, if too brisk when in motion, by placing the lighted substance in an outer coating of moss, slightly damped, or fibrous bark of a tree. The North American Indians are said to carry their fire in this way when on the war track or hunting expedition; and the Australian savage has his fire-stick to prevent the delay and trouble of making fresh fire at every halt.

Mr. Albert Way, to whom I first mentioned this possible use of these so-called "Incense Cups," and with whom I have frequently discussed the subject, suggests that they are too

small for the purpose of holding fire or embers ; but I do not see that this is any real objection, as fresh fuel could be easily carried and added when required. He also, I am well aware, is of the opinion that all cinerary urns found in the British Islands were only vessels for ordinary domestic use applied to the purpose of burial, and that none were ever made purposely for sepulchral rites. I agree with him to a certain extent, but not entirely. True, we find in Asia Minor the great oil-jars or wine amphoræ used for burials, two or more skeletons being found in the same jar ; but, on the other hand, the Greek, Sicilian, and Etruscan vases or funeral urns are adorned with figures and emblems connected with the pomps and ceremonies of death and burial. There is also a peculiar style of ornament in all our sepulchral urns which suggests the idea that they were expressly formed for this purpose. Mr. Way certainly seems to favour my view in his remarks on "Incense Cups." (Arch. Journ., vol. xxiv. p. 13.) Nothing that is suggested by him is without value, and his extensive knowledge and experience on all these matters is not lightly to be disputed. I have, however, introduced these few remarks in this paper, to induce others to give their attention to these peculiar perforated cups, which I believe are rarely, if ever, found out of Great Britain and Ireland.

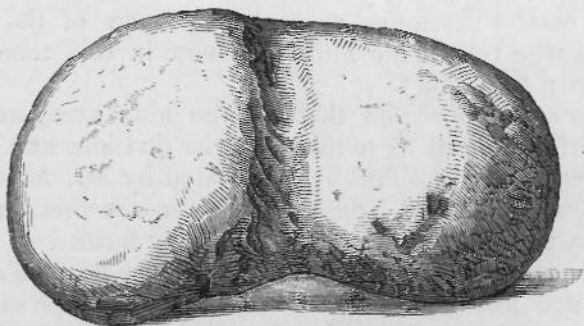
If, as is here supposed, these cups were used to contain fire for the purpose of incrimation, and were perhaps placed on the breast of the corpse when conveyed to the place of interment, selected usually by the side of a stream or remote spot by the sea side, together with the wood or other combustible matter for burning the body, it would be natural to deposit the little fire vessel in the same grave with the ashes of the dead, just as we find frequently a bronze pin or small knife, or, as at Tomen y Mur,⁴ a wooden needle, all which may have served to tie up the selected bones from the funeral pyre in a cloth, and cut the string that bound them ; everything connected with the burial would become sacred, and be deposited in the urn holding the bones, whilst the drinking-cup, weapons, or ornaments used by the deceased would be placed outside the urn, but in the same grave.

⁴ Figured Arch. Journ., vol. xxiv. p. 17.

The stone celts and bronze palstave (plate X. fig. 3), with a whorl or button, were found near the urns; it has been impossible to collect evidence whether they were found in the same tumulus or not. The stone celts are not common in Anglesey; and the stone of which these are made does not appear to be known in the island. I have one similar to the small specimen; it was found near Holyhead, at Ty Du, with a circular stone or disc, such as are frequently found with Celtic antiquities, and are supposed to have been used as quoits.

OLD GEIR, OR GEIRN.

This is a commanding position, about the centre of the island of Anglesey, an ancient camp, as the name denotes, situated in Llechgwynfarwydd parish. There are remains of hut circles and mounds of earth. While cultivating the land many stone hammers, querns, and round grinding-stones have been found. Owing to the kindness of Miss Jones and Dr. Walthew, joint owners of the farm, I have obtained permission to exhibit and have the stones found there engraved. The round rubbing-stones (plate XI. figs. 2, 3), and a quern (fig. 1), of a very shallow fashion, were found together, and probably the round stones were used for bruising some substance in the quern. The others, stones notched round the centre, show no sign of having been used as hammers for pounding, and I should think might have been



Hammer-stone, or weight (?), found at Geir, Anglesey. Length 5½ inches.

used as weights for weaving or stretching cords of sinew or skin. I do not believe that they were weights for fishing, as has been thought probable. (See plate XI. figs. 4, 5.)

On a farm adjoining Tyn Rosydd, belonging to Mr. H. Pritchard, of Trescawen, there was an upright stone with a Latin inscription. First it was placed in a field as a rubbing-stone for cattle, a common custom in Anglesey; it was then removed as a gate-post to the entrance of the farm-yard, and much mutilated and the letters obliterated; but some words are said to be,—“Et disciplina moribus et sapientia.” On



Inscribed stone, Tyn Rosydd.

examining the stone carefully and its peculiar shape, like the lid of a modern coffin, I fancied that the original stone had been worked into this shape for a later interment, and that the first inscription had been interfered with, as some letters at the edge of the stone seemed to have been cut in half; there is also a rude inscription on the side of the stone, at the upper end:—*AVROE . APIDIBI*. The spot in which it was found is not far from Presaddfedd, supposed to have been a Roman *praesidium*, according to

Rowlands (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 107). May not this inscription have been to the memory of some able Roman governor, who, by his careful discipline as to the manners of the people, and his wise rule, made himself of note in this remote part of Roman dominion?

It must be observed that all the huts excavated since 1862 differ entirely as to their interior divisions and internal arrangements. The first hut excavated by Mr. Albert Way and myself in 1862, and described in the first published memoir, contained a fire-place distinctly formed of upright flat stones about 2 feet high, the fire-place being filled with round and flat stones, all bearing the appearance of having been heated in the fire, either for the purpose of baking food upon them, or boiling water in skin or other receptacle. The hut was divided by upright slabs into two compartments. The stone implements found were of grit stone, and were considered to have been corn-grinders; the re-

mains of shell-fish, such as are usually eaten to this day, were found in a heap. In all the huts excavated since 1862 the fire-places are essentially different, being constructed of large stones generally in the centre of the hut, with smaller fire-places formed at the side of the centre one or in the side of the hut, in some instances with a well-formed chimney in the thickness of the hut walls. The rude stone pounders or mullers, the mortars or basins, and heavy flat stones set in the floor of the hut for grinding or breaking stone or some hard material, present no appearance of having been used for preparing food. The stone implements are all of the rudest kind,—sea-worn pebbles selected for their form, and, in many instances, worked possibly by hand to make them more suitable for the purpose required. The very coarse pottery found in the Ty Mawr huts could not, I think, have stood the heat of fire placed beneath the vessels, but might have been used to hold water, to be heated with stones. Their appearance is exactly similar to that of the coarse pottery I saw from Fisherton, near Salisbury, at the Blackmore Museum, which Mr. Stevens pointed out to me, the interior surface being also coated with carbonaceous matter.

Since the foregoing memoir was written a fresh settlement has been discovered near to that of Plas. As far as can now be made out the building was rectangular, like the last one excavated at Pen y Bonc. The walls remaining were formed of stones about 3 feet long, set upright, with the face of the stone turned outside; but every fourth or fifth stone was placed edgeways, as a binding stone. The stone mortars and pounding stones brought to light on this site were of very large dimensions; and amongst them was a relic of metal that appeared like the socket end of a bronze celt, weighing about one pound; this rough fragment is much corroded; the implement seemed to have had the side loop, and must have been unusually large when perfect. One of the mortars discovered here measured 16 inches in diameter; near it was a circular stone cover, worked into a round form out of a thin slab, about an inch in thickness, and which precisely fitted as a lid to the mortar. A considerable number of the perforated stone buttons or whorls were found about the neighbourhood.

NOTICES OF THE REMAINS, IMPLEMENTS OF STONE, ETC.,
FIGURED IN THE ACCOMPANYING WOODCUTS.

PLATE I.—Ty Mawr.

Elevation and ground-plan of part of one of the cyttiau excavated in 1868, showing the fashion of the fire-place, also the position of a stone mortar and grinding-stone found near it. Compare the ground-plan of this circular habitation, No. 3, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxvi. pp. 304, 319.

PLATE II.—Ty Mawr.

Fig. 1. Oblong quern, or mortar, with a cylindrical grinding-stone, or muller, found within it, and formed with a central cavity on each side of the cylinder, possibly to give the thumb and forefinger a better hold in grinding. Compare a similar appliance, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 247. Another, identical in fashion, has been found by M. Le Men, in excavations at Castel Coz, near Brest, Brittany. See his *Memoir*, *Archæologia Cambr.*, fourth series, vol. i. p. 292.

Fig. 2. Small stone mortar or cup, possibly for use as a lamp, in like manner as little vessels found in the Hebrides. Breadth, 3 in.

Fig. 3. A shore-pebble, suited for use as a polisher.

Fig. 4. A large, ponderous shore pebble of quartz, suited by its form to be used as a pounding-stone, but possibly shaped in some degree artificially. The weight is 10lbs. Compare other relics of this description, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxvi. p. 320.

PLATE III.—Ty Mawr, and Mynydd Gôf Du, near Pen y Bone.

Fig. 1. Whetstone and hand-hammer of peculiar fashion, found near the spot where the bronze celts, spear heads, &c., were discovered in 1832. See *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 253. Sharpening stones with grooves, caused by friction of certain edged tools, had previously occurred, and are figured *ibid.*, vol. xxvi. p. 321. Probably a conveniently portable implement used in journeys.

Fig. 2. Whorl or button (?). It has several slight grooves or scratches radiating from the central perforation, caused possibly by the pin of bone or metal that may have served as fastening. See notices of objects of this description, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 249.

Fig. 3. Saddle-quern, or corn-crusher, with part of the rubber, of trap or basaltic rock. Compare other examples, described *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 245. Found at Mynydd Gôf Du. Similar saddle-querns were found in the *oppidum* of Castel Coz, in Brittany, by M. R. F. Le Men, *Arch. Cambr.*, fourth series, vol. i. p. 292, fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Sections of large mortars, of trap rock; many of various sizes were found. From Mynydd Gôf Du. The larger of the two here figured measures about 24 in. in breadth; diameter of the cavity about 10 in. The section appears to show that these mortars were used with peculiar pestles of somewhat pointed form, and possibly like those noticed, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 252. A large mortar of granite, the cavity of which is of the same fashion, found at Treveneague Cave,

St. Hilary, Cornwall, is figured in Mr. Blight's Account of the exploration, p. 10. These objects appear obviously suited for crushing, rather than grinding some kind of food.

PLATE IV.—Pen y Bonc.

Figs. 1, 2. Fragments of a pipe of vitrified matter, surrounded by an irregular encrustation of slightly-burnt clay. The two portions here figured measure together about 8 in. in length. They were found under or near the central fire-place in the ruined building of oblong form, at Pen y Bonc, of which a ground-plan is given at p. 151.

Fig. 3. Portion of a stone muller, which in its perfect state may have measured about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length.

Fig. 4. Heart-shaped pebble from the shore, suited for certain pounding processes. Several other implements of this description have occurred, selected, doubtless, on account of their form, which appeared suited for various uses. Compare these figured in a previous memoir on the relics found in hut-circles in Holyhead Island, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxvi. figs. 7, 8, 9, p. 320.

PLATE V.—Pen y Bonc.

Fig. 1. Hammer-stone, or weight (?), of quartzite; length, 5 in. These implements, grooved round the middle, or "waisted," have repeatedly occurred in the cyttiau, and elsewhere in Anglesey. Compare specimens figured in the memoir on the habitation at Ty Mawr, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxvi. pp. 303, 320, figs. 10, 11.

Fig. 2. Ovoid pebble, probably a pounding-stone, with traces of percussion at each of its ends.

Fig. 3. Implement of schist, supposed to have been used as a whetstone.

Fig. 4. Grinding-stone, as supposed, for paint, possibly for body-painting; the surface, which is much worn by friction, being strongly tinged with red color, as would be caused by grinding hæmatite upon the stone. Portions of circular grinding-stones, likewise stained with red, were found near it. These curious relics were found on the floor of the oblong building, of which a ground-plan is given in the foregoing memoir. Traces of the ancient usage of body-painting in the British Islands are of very rare occurrence; a few notices of objects imagined to be connected with the practice have occurred in the Hebrides, as stated in the foregoing memoir. Mr. Bateman found in the Liffs barrow, Derbyshire, with numerous relics of flint and stags' horn, three pieces of red ochre, that he concluded to be for body-paint. Vestiges of Antiqu. of Derbyshire, p. 43. In the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland there is a small stone box, found in a "Picts' House" at the Bay of Skail, Orkney, that contains red pigment, supposed to be body-paint. It is figured in the notice of these primitive dwellings by Mr. G. Petrie, *Proceedings, Soc. Antiqu. Scot.* vol. vii. pl. xlii. A lump of white pigment was also found.

PLATE VI.—Pen y Bonc.

Figs. 1, 2, 3. Oblong pebbles, probably mullers, suited for pounding, or for use as small hand-hammers.

Fig. 4. Oval flat hammer head, of schist, pierced for hafting ; the perforation is worked from both sides, as shown in the section. Objects of this type, occasionally of circular form, seem to belong to the class of implements, by means of which other implements or weapons were chipped out or rough-hewn. See Nilsson, *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, edited by Sir John Lubbock, p. 10 ; Lindenschmidt, *Alterth. uns. Heidn. Vorzeit* ; Heft i. taf. 1 ; Heft viii. taf. 1, &c. These perforated stones have been supposed, however, to have been sinking weights for fishing-nets.

Fig. 5. Ovoid pebble, with traces of percussion at one of its ends only. An implement of the same class as that figured, plate V. fig. 2.

Fig. 6. Portion of a flat polishing stone, or implement of some like use. It is a shore-pebble of quartzite, measuring in its present imperfect state rather more than 3 in.

PLATE VII.—Twr.

Fig. 1. A low table, formed of four roughly-shaped slabs, the top-stone being about 3 ft. in breadth, and raised on three stones about a foot in height.

Fig. 2. Roughly-shaped block of schist, that may have served as a seat (?). It was found near the table.

Fig. 3. Culvert or drain, 34 ft. in length, formed of rough slabs of schist, serving to cover a culvert formed of slabs of the like material placed diagonally, flagged at the bottom, which measured about a foot in width. The depth of the culvert was 15 in. It was partly filled with an ochreous deposit. A round perforation, of uncertain use, occurred in one of the covering slabs ; it has been supposed, however, that this, and also the little channel, may have served for ventilation, that must doubtless have been requisite in so very confined a space as the interior of the cyttiau, especially to supply air to feed the fires within, or possibly to assist in driving out the stifling smoke. In the remarkable subterranean dwelling in Sancreed, Cornwall, near Chapel Euny, the floor is described by Mr. Edmonds as "well paved with granite blocks, beneath which, in the centre, ran a narrow gutter or bolt, made, I imagine, for admitting the external air into the inmost part of the building, from whence, after flowing back through the cave, it escaped by the cave's mouth, a mode of ventilation practised immemorially by the miners in this neighbourhood when driving adits, or horizontal galleries underground." *The Land's End District*, p. 52.

PLATE VIII.—Twr.

Fig. 1. Upright slab, of schist, found near the table figured in plate VII. Length, 2 ft. ; breadth, 8 in.

Fig. 2. Oblong mortar or trough, of trap rock, found near the table ; at one of its ends there is a cavity, the intention of which has not been explained. This curious object is fashioned rudely. Length, about 12 in. ; greatest height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. A similar trough of trap rock, found in the cyttiau at Pen y Bone, in 1868, with a portion of another like object, is described, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xxvi. pp. 308, 320 ; fig. 16.

Fig. 3. Bronze bow-shaped fibula, of Roman type. The *acus* has been unfortunately lost.

Fig. 4. A hammer-stone, or weight (?). Length, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. Compare plate V. fig. 1.

PLATE IX.—Cerrig y Ddewi, Llangwyllog, Anglesey.

Fig. 1. A cinerary urn, of pale brown ware, found in levelling some grave-mounds near Llangwyllog, Anglesey, on a farm belonging to Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart., called Cerrig Ddewi (Druidical stones). This urn contained burnt bones; the lower part was much damaged, and has been skilfully repaired by Mr. Ready. Height, 9 in.; diameter, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. It was procured, with an "incense cup" (fig. 2), two celts, and a bronze palstave, by Mr. H. Pritchard, of Trescanen, through whose kindness these objects are now published; they have been presented to the British Museum. The site, where this and other relics figured in this and the following plate were brought to light, is near the spot where the antiquities of bronze and an amber necklace, now in the British Museum, were found in 1854. Arch. Cambr., third series, vol. xii. p. 97. These urns form a valuable addition to the series of examples found in Anglesey and North Wales, published Archaeol. Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 13.

Fig. 2. A diminutive vessel, of red brick-colored ware, in form resembling the nave of a wheel, and having seven perforations around it, as if for the spokes. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter, at the mouth, 3 in. This little urn seems to belong to the class designated "incense cups" by Sir R. Colt Hoare, of which many examples have been described and figured, Archaeol. Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 22. This appellation is by no means satisfactory; these cups may have served for the conveyance of fire, or for keeping it in the dwelling; but the subject presents points of great difficulty.

PLATE X.—Cerrig y Ddewi, Llangwyllog.

Fig. 1. Celt, of white magnesian stone, found, about 1840, near the two urns last noticed. The material, it has been stated, does not occur either in Wales or in Ireland, although it is believed that celts formed of a similar stone are found in the latter country. Length, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; breadth, at the cutting edge, 3 in.

Fig. 2. Smaller celt of the like material. Length, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fig. 3. Bronze palstave, of ordinary form, without a side-loop. Length, about $6\frac{3}{8}$ in. It is of somewhat Irish type, in the widely dilated cutting edge with recurved extremities. One of the bronze moulds found at Danesfield, near Bangor, a quarter of a mile from the ferry to Anglesey, is fashioned to produce objects of the same proportions and without a loop, the second being for looped palstaves. Arch. Cambr., third series, vol. ii. p. 127. See *ibid.*, pp. 122, 124, notices of bronze palstaves found in Anglesey and North Wales. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, p. 86, records the discovery of a considerable number at the Rhied on the shore of the Menai. The Rev. W. Wynn Williams has given two, one of them without the side-loop, found near Llanidan, in the same parts of Anglesey. They are in the possession of Lord Boston. One of these palstaves has an unusual proportion of copper in its composition. Arch. Cambr., third series, vol. iii. p. 283.

PLATE XI.—Old Geir, Anglesey.

Fig. 1. Shallow quern or mortar, with which were found the stone balls next noticed.

Figs. 2, 3. Two stone balls, one of them formed with remarkable regularity. Diameter, nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. respectively.

Fig. 4. Hammer-stone, or weight (?), of quartzite. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. See notices of relics of this description from various parts of England, in the lake dwellings in Switzerland, &c.; Arch. Journal, vol. xxv. p. 47. Some of them may have been grain-crushers.

Fig. 5. Hammer-stone, of pale grey-colored sandstone, of peculiar form and elaborately worked. No similar example has been noticed. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. It is supposed that it may have served as a weight for fishing-nets,—the “sink stone” of the northern anti-quaries,—or possibly for the loom.

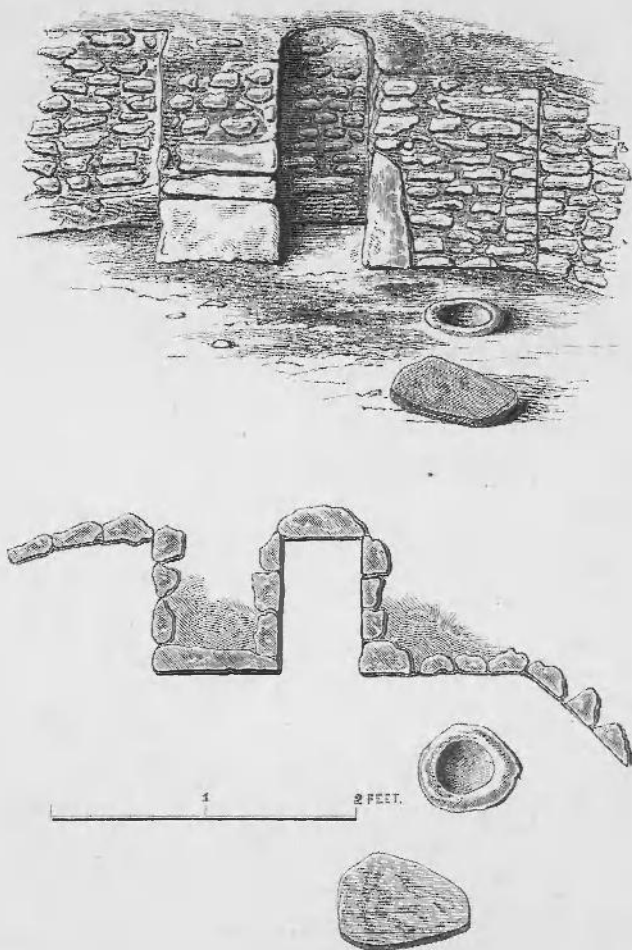
Fig. 6. Stone ball, fashioned with numerous facets strongly marked. Diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Compare a similar object found in the previous excavations in 1868, Arch. Journal, vol. xxvi. p. 320, fig. 12.

CAER Y TWR, HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN.

The entrance to this stronghold is represented as a frontispiece to the foregoing memoir; it faces east, leading from the town of Holyhead. The Caer is about two-thirds of the distance on the ascent from the town; it is surrounded by a rude wall of dry masonry, following the ridge of rock, which in many places is almost perpendicular, and from 40 ft. to 50 ft. above the plateau of the mountain below. This wall encloses an area of about 60 acres. The entrance is very steep—the wall on either side higher than in other places; there is indeed some appearance, from fallen stones, that the entrance was defended by side walls for about 50 yards, after passing the opening in the enceinte. There is a narrow cleft in the mountain face to the west, above the *debris* of rocks that have fallen in some fearful convulsion, leaving a perpendicular face of rock 200 ft. in height. This gap, which is not seen from below, would only admit one person at a time. The sides are perpendicular rocks, 20 ft. or more in height, through which a very steep path winds, and might serve for escape or to secure access from the village of Cyttiau at Ty Mawr. The fortress is called, in the Ordnance Survey, “Caer Gybi,” as shown in a map that accompanies a former memoir (Arch. Journ. vol. xxiv. p. 230), but it is evidently a work of a much earlier period than the times when, according to tradition, some religious foundation was established by St. Kybi at Holyhead.

The Central Committee desire to renew their grateful acknowledgments of the encouraging liberality of the Author of the foregoing Memoir, in his contribution of the whole of the highly interesting illustrations by which these valuable notices of his investigations are accompanied.

ANCIENT RELICS FOUND IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.



Cittiau at Ty Mawr, Holyhead Island, excavated in 1868.

Elevation and ground-plan of a fire place, showing also stone mortar and grinding stone found near it, in the circular habitation No. 3: *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxvi, pp. 304, 319.

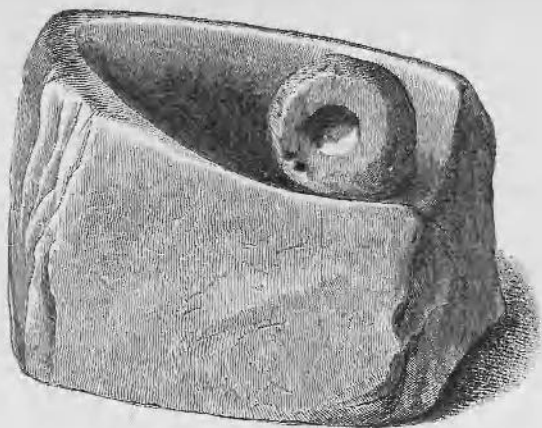


Fig. 1.—Quern and grinding stone. Width $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



Fig. 2.—Small mortar, or lamp(?). Width 3 in.

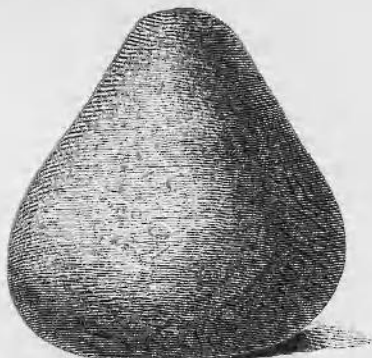


Fig. 3.—Polishing stone. Dimen. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

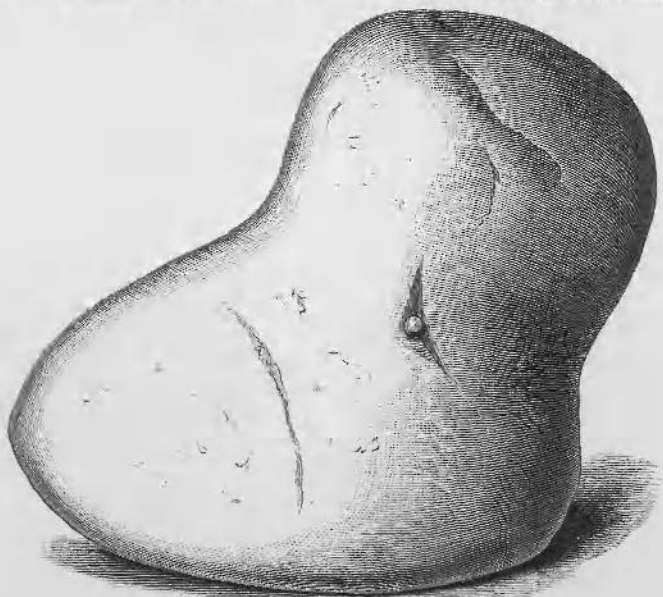


Fig. 4.—Pounding-stone, of quartz, probably a sea-shore pebble. Weight 10 lbs. Breadth about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Ancient relics found in the Cittiau at Ty Mawr, in Holyhead Island.

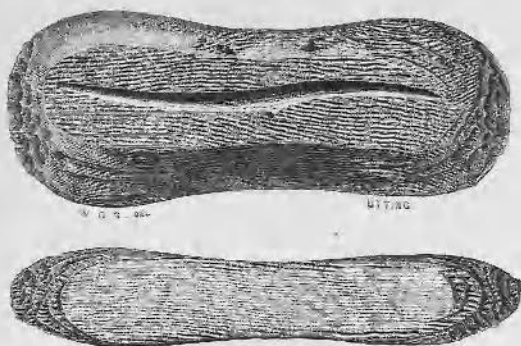


Fig. 1.—Whetstone found near the spot where the deposit of bronze celts, &c., was found near Ty Mawr in 1832. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

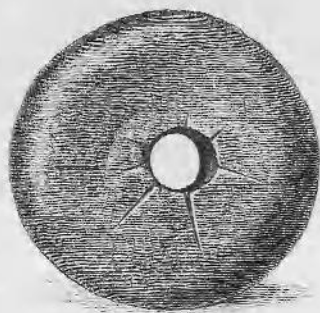


Fig. 2.—Stone whorl or button(?). Diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

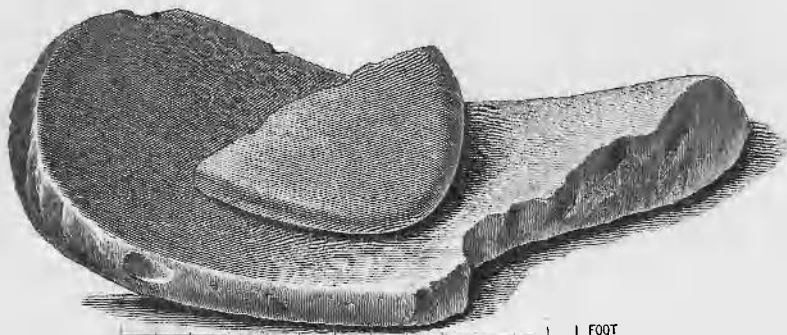


Fig. 3.—Saddle-quern and fragment of a rubber, of trap or basaltic rock. Found at Mynydd Gof Du, Holyhead Island.

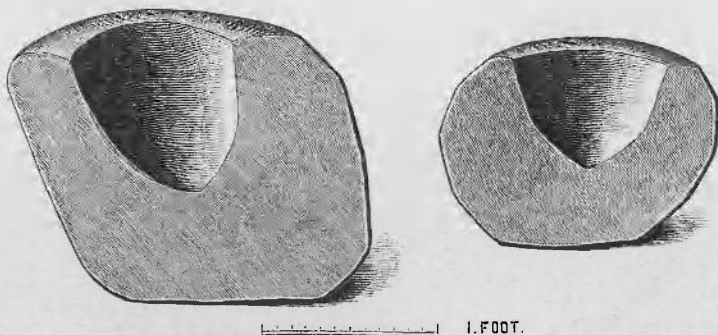


Fig. 4.—Sections of mortars, of trap, found at Mynydd Gof Du, Holyhead Island.

ANCIENT RELICS FOUND IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.



Fig. 2.—Vitrified pipe.

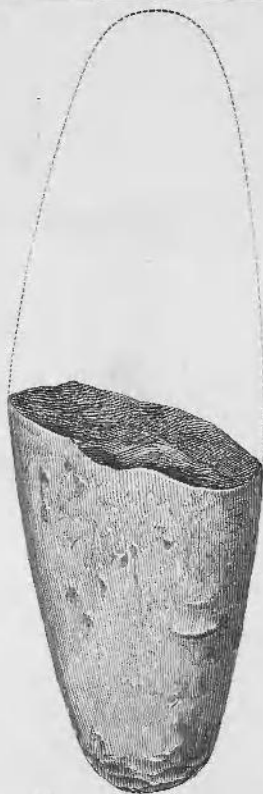


Fig. 3.—Stone muller. Length of the fragment $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

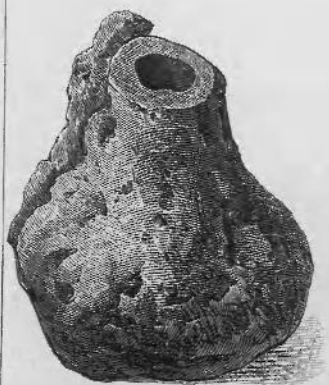


Fig. 1.—Pipe of vitrified matter and burnt clay. Scale, two-thirds orig. size.

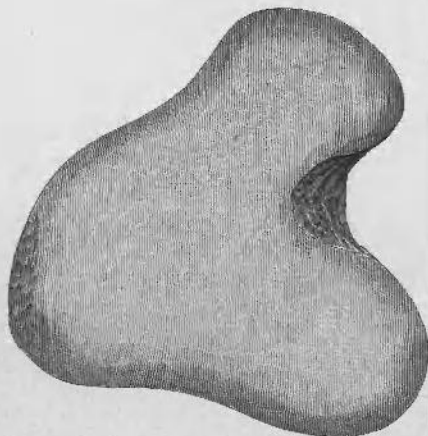


Fig. 4.—Heart shaped pebble, probably a pounder (?). Breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Implements of stone, and a vitrified pipe, found in the Cyttiau at Pen y Bone, Holyhead Island.

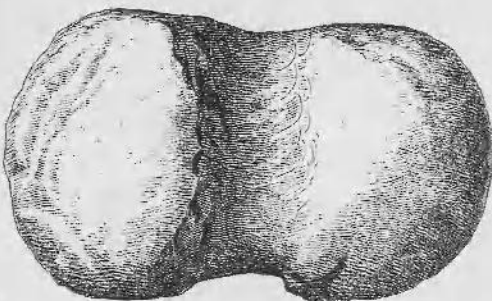


Fig. 1.—Hammer stone, or weight(?) of quartzite.
Length 5 in.

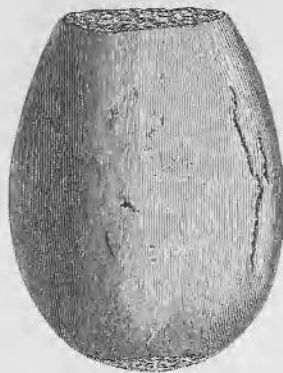


Fig. 2.—Pounder. Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.

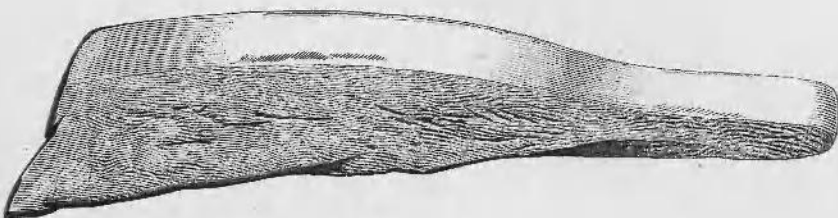


Fig. 3.—Whetstone (?) of schist. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

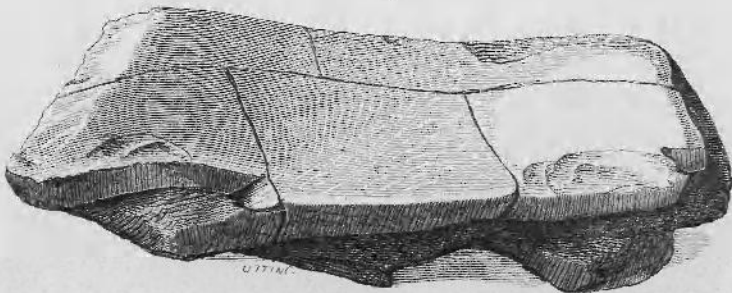


Fig. 4.—Grinding-stone, of quartzite, deeply colored with red, probably by grinding hæmatite(?)
Length 11 in.
Implements of stone, found in the Cyttiau at Pen y Bone, Holyhead Island.



Fig. 1. — Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.



Fig 2.—Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.



Fig. 3 —Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

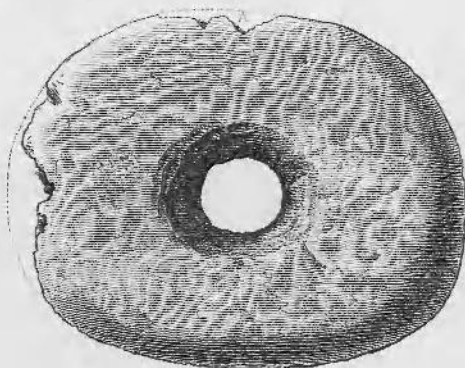


Fig. 4.—Hammer of schist. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.



SECTION AT A



Fig. 5.—Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.



Fig. 6.—Polishing stone, of quartzite. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.



2 JN.

Implements of Stone found at Pen y Bone.

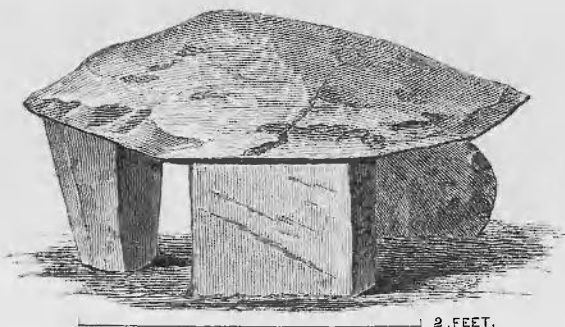


Fig. 1 —Stone table, found amongst ruined foundations.

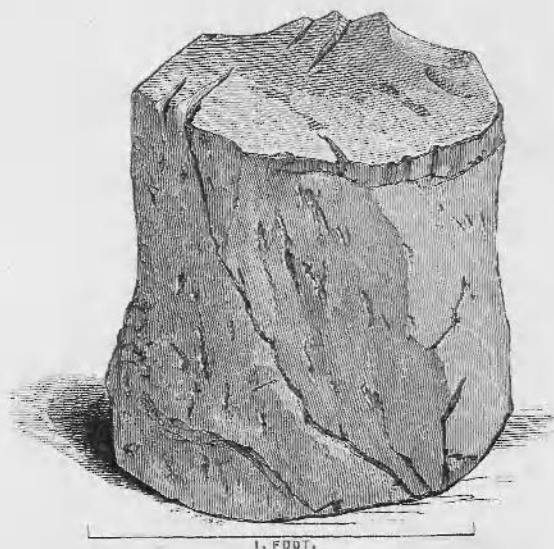


Fig. 2.—Block of schist, possibly a seat, found near the table.

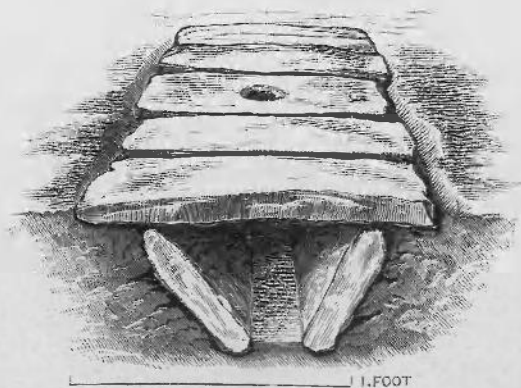


Fig. 3.—Drain, formed of rough slabs of schist.
Ancient relics found at Twr, in Holyhead Island.

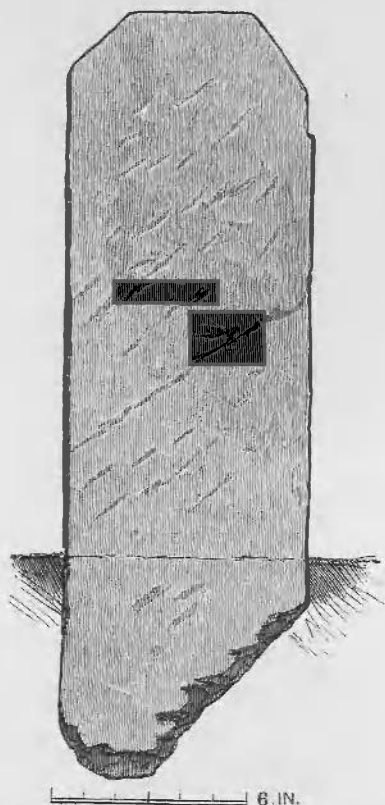


Fig. 1.—Erect slab of schist, found near the stone table.

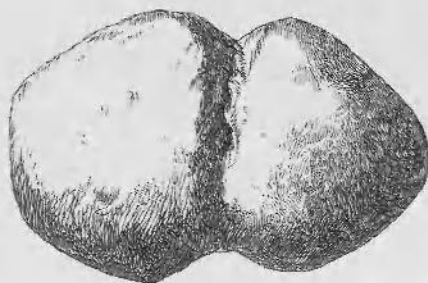


Fig. 4.—Stone hammer, or weight(?).
Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.



Fig 3.—Bronze Roman fibula.
Original size.

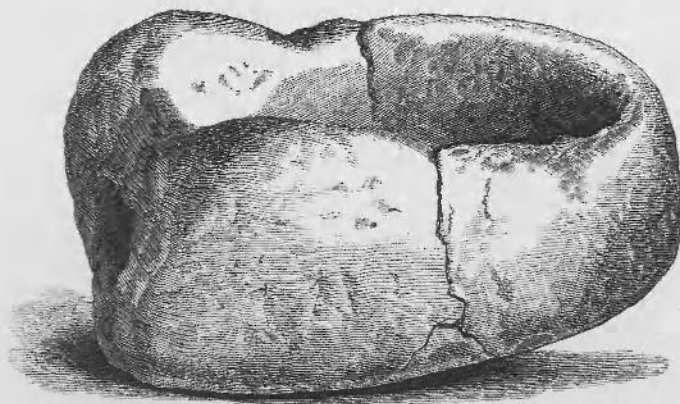


Fig. 2.—Trough or mortar, of trap, found near the table. Length 12 in., greatest height $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Ancient relics found at Twr, Holyhead Island.

SEPULCHRAL URNS FOUND IN ANGLESEY.



Fig. 2.—“Incense cup,” or fire vessel (?), of red brick colored paste, found in a barrow at Cerrig y Ddewi, Anglesey. Height $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter at the mouth 3 in.

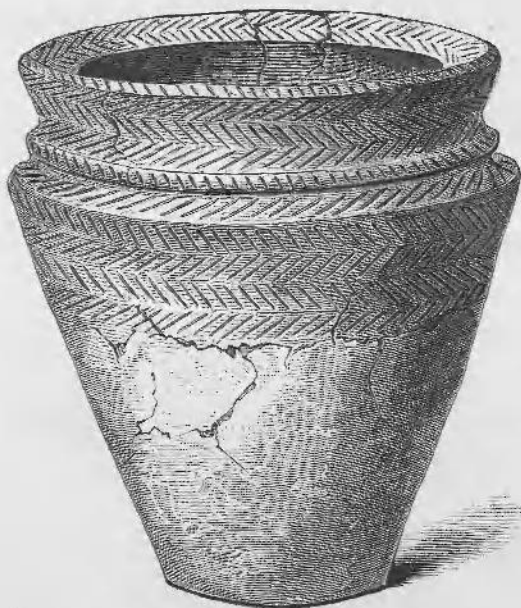


Fig. 1.—Cinerary urn of pale brown ware. Found, about 1850, in a barrow at Cerrig y Ddewi, in the parish of Llangwyllog, Anglesey. Height 9 in., diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The two vessels above figured have been presented to the British Museum by the Hon. W. O. Stanley.

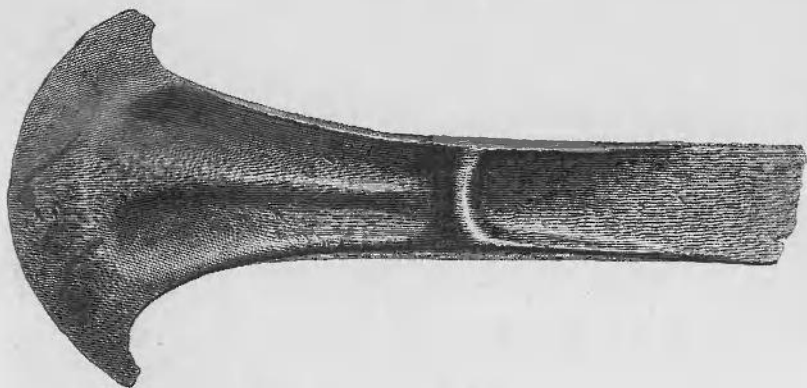


Fig. 3 —Bronze palstave. Length 6½ in.



Fig. 1.—Celt of magnesian stone. Length 7 in., breadth 3 in.

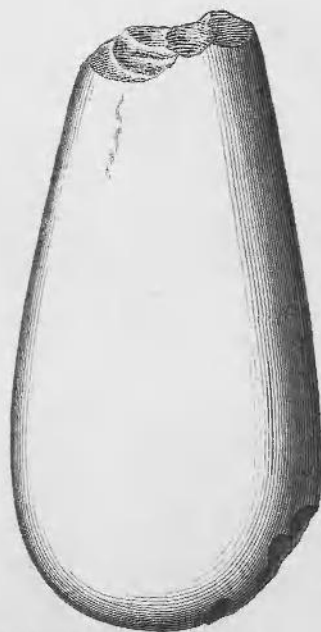


Fig 2.—Length 4½ in., breadth 2¼ in.

Ancient relics found in the parish of Llangwyllog, Anglesey.

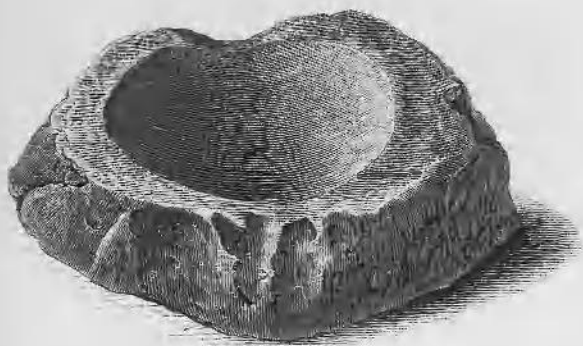


Fig. 1.—Shallow quern, or mortar, found with the stone balls.

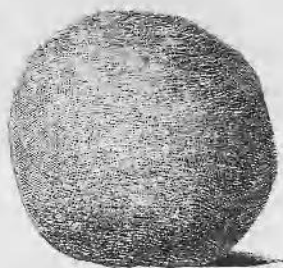


Fig. 2.—Stone ball.
Diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

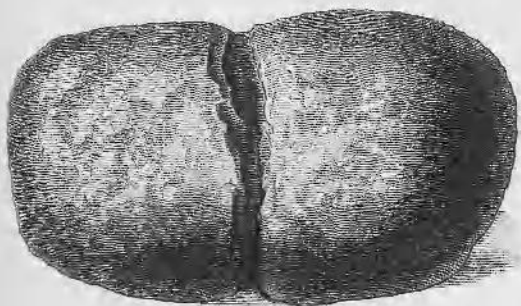


Fig. 4.—Hammer-stone, or weight (?) of quartzite. Length 4 in.

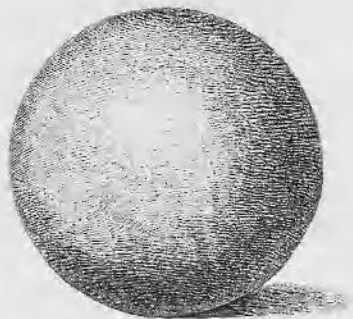


Fig. 3.—Stone-ball. Diam. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

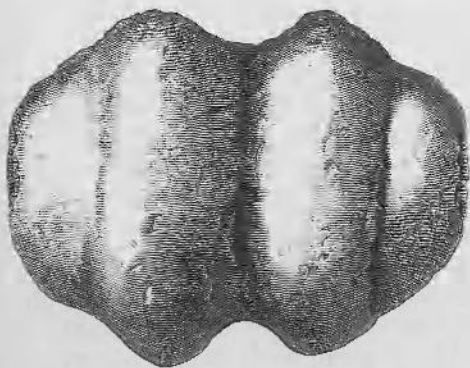


Fig. 5.—Hammer-stone, or weight (?) Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

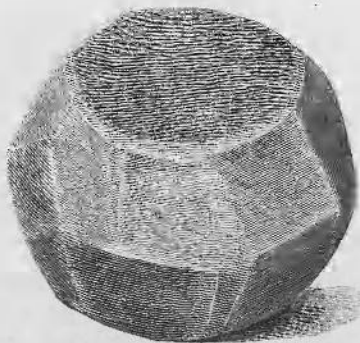


Fig. 6.—Stone ball, with facets. Diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Ancient relics found at Geir, Anglesey.