

## THE HUNSBURY HILL-FORT, NORTHANTS

### A NEW SURVEY OF THE MATERIAL

By CLARE I. FELL

Hunsbury, in the parish of Hardingstone,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles S.W. of All Saints' Church, Northampton, is one of the better known Iron Age hill-forts of Britain. However, it seems worth while to reconsider the material from it in the light of recent progress in pre-historic archaeology. Pottery-sections have not before been given and may prove interesting.

The camp has yielded a quantity of pottery, bone, bronze, glass and iron objects. Unfortunately, the excavation at the end of last century was undertaken commercially for the extraction of the iron-stone underlying the camp. No scientific record of the finds was made. We are indebted to the late Sir Henry Dryden for the collection and preservation of the material now in the Northampton Museum.<sup>1</sup> A record of the discoveries is given by him in the *Associated Architectural Societies Reports*, 1885. The material was later republished by T. J. George in the *Journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society*, vols. xviii and xix, and again in the *Victoria County History Northamptonshire*, vol. i, pp. 147-53. Mr. George points out plainly the loss suffered by archaeology on account of the unscientific excavation and method of collecting the material. Most of the interior of the camp was disturbed by the iron workings, but a small area within the ramparts on the south-west side remains intact. Excavation here should prove invaluable.

Hunsbury stands within the 300 feet contour, on

<sup>1</sup> Thanks are due to Mr. Reginald Brown, the Curator, for his kindness in placing the entire collection at my disposal for study. Other material from Hunsbury is in the British

Museum. I am indebted to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes for photographs and a list of these objects, also for much information, and to Mr. J. M. de Navarro for continual help.

the high ground to the south of the Nene. The fortifications as seen to-day, consist of a single almost circular rampart and ditch, the depth from rampart top to ditch bottom being about 20 feet and the width from outer lip of ditch to top of rampart varying from 50 to 65 feet. The area enclosed measures about 4 acres.<sup>1</sup> A second ditch, 80 yards away from the first, 29 feet wide and 11 feet deep, was discovered in 1903.<sup>2</sup> It was entirely filled in and was only traced on the north side of the camp, where the ground slopes toward the river Nene (Fig. 1). Evidence which might have helped to date the fortifications was not collected.

There are entrances on the N.W., N.N.E. and S.E. That on the N.N.E. is definitely not original, while that on the N.W. is doubtfully so. The third does not display any of the complications which C. F. C. Hawkes attributes to the later Iron Age Hill-Forts.<sup>3</sup> The area within the defences was riddled with 300 or more 'pits of varying sizes (5-10 feet in diameter by 6-7 feet deep) rarely penetrating the iron stone.' Six or seven of these were walled.<sup>4</sup> One is said to have contained a crouched skeleton. The burial of adults within a settlement is an unusual feature. Canon Greenwell, in *Archaeologia*, lx, claims that the iron chariot tyre, bridle bit, and other pieces of iron accompanied it. Burials of a similar type were found at Mount Batten,<sup>5</sup> and at Coronation Road, Weston-super-Mare.<sup>6</sup> Several unattached skulls were also found, one of which has three holes arranged so as to form a triangle. These were posthumously bored with a metal instrument. T. Wilson Parry in *Arch. Journ.* LXXXV, 96, and Pls. iii B and iv A, records an identical arrangement of borings on a skull from Hill Head Broch, Caithness, now in the Museum of National Antiquities, Edinburgh. A skull from Ros an tre men, Finistère, has two holes made at the junction of the coronal suture and the occipital bone.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dryden, *Ass. Arch. Soc. Reports*, 1885.

<sup>2</sup> George, *Journ. Northants Nat. Hist. Soc.* 18 and 19.

<sup>3</sup> C. F. C. Hawkes, *Antiquity* v, 60-97. *St. Catharine's Hill*, pp. 72-84.

<sup>4</sup> Dryden, *Op. cit.*

<sup>5</sup> *Archaeologia* xl, 501.

<sup>6</sup> *Somerset Arch. Soc.* li, i, 50.

<sup>7</sup> Bénard le Pontois, *Le Finistère Préhistorique*, 291, Fig. 343.

Three of the Hunsbury skulls have been measured and described in Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations at Cranbourne Chase*, iii, 286-7 and plates.

Of the rest of the pits some were possibly huts,

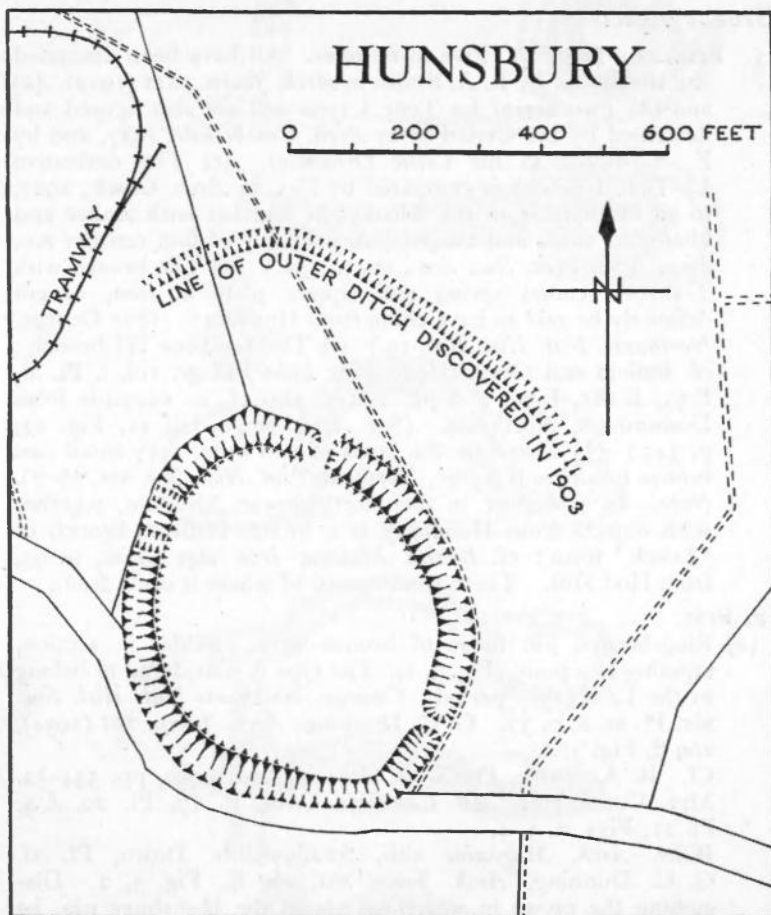


FIG. I

though small if Sir H. Dryden's measurements are correct; others storage, cooking or refuse pits.<sup>1</sup> From them came most of the objects which have been preserved. No stratification was recorded; con-

<sup>1</sup> For an interesting article re pits and pit-dwellings see *Antiquity* x, 25.

sequently the material has to be treated typologically—a criterion insufficient in itself without the check of association and stratigraphy.

#### THE MATERIAL

##### *Bronze objects*

1. FIBULAE. (Fig. 2.) Five in number. All have been discussed and illustrated by R. A. Smith in *Arch. Journ.* LXIX (1912). (a) and (b) Two are of La Tène I type and are also figured and described by Sir Cyril Fox in *Arch. Cambrensis*, 1927, and by E. T. Leeds in his *Celtic Ornament*. (c) The derivative La Tène I brooch is compared by Fox, in *Arch. Camb.*, 1927, to an example from the Thames at Datchet with amber and blue glass studs and hinged pin, probably of first century B.C. date. (See *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xv, p. 191.) (d) The brooch with T-shaped coiled spring and square plate at foot, cannot definitely be said to have come from Hunsbury. (See George, *Northants. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 19.) (e) The La Tène III brooch: cf. Bulleid and Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, vol. i, Pl. xl, E 93, E 185, E 79, and pp. 192–3, also cf. an example from Desborough, Northants. (See *Archaeologia* lxi, 11, Fig. 13, p. 345.) (f) There are the bows of two other very small cast bronze brooches (George, *Northants Nat. Hist. Soc.* xix, 36–7). *Note.*—In a drawer in the Northampton Museum, together with objects from Hunsbury, is a bronze Hallstatt brooch of 'Leech' form: cf. *British Museum Iron Age Guide*, p. 93, from Hod Hill. There is no record of where it came from.
2. PINS.
  - (a) Ring-headed pin made of bronze wire, circular in section, tapering to a point (Fig. 3, 1). The type is considered to belong to the La Tène I period. George, *Northants Nat. Hist. Soc.* xix, Pl. xi, 8, p. 37. G. C. Dunning, *Arch. Journ.* xci (1934), 269 ff, Fig. 3, 2. Cf. R. A. Smith, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xx, 2nd series, pp. 344–54. Mrs. Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, p. 17, Pl. 20, f. 4, Pl. 21, Figs. 2, 3, 4. *Wilts. Arch. Magazine* xliiii, Swallowcliffe Down, Pl. xi. G. C. Dunning, *Arch. Journ.* xci, 269 ff., Fig. 3, 2. Discussing the group in which he places the Hunsbury pin, he says, 'Most, if not all, these pins may be referred to the fourth century B.C.' (p. 274).
  - (b) Pin  $5\frac{11}{16}$  in. long with 'funnel'-shaped head. Shaft rectangular in section. Head is beaten out of the thickness of the wire and bent round to form a funnel. Maximum circumference of funnel =  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. Plate i, 1. Cf. George, *op. cit.*, pl. xi, 4.
  - (c) Shaft of pin, perhaps like (b).  $2\frac{7}{16}$  ins. long. Point missing. Rectangular in section, greatest thickness  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., tapering towards the point.

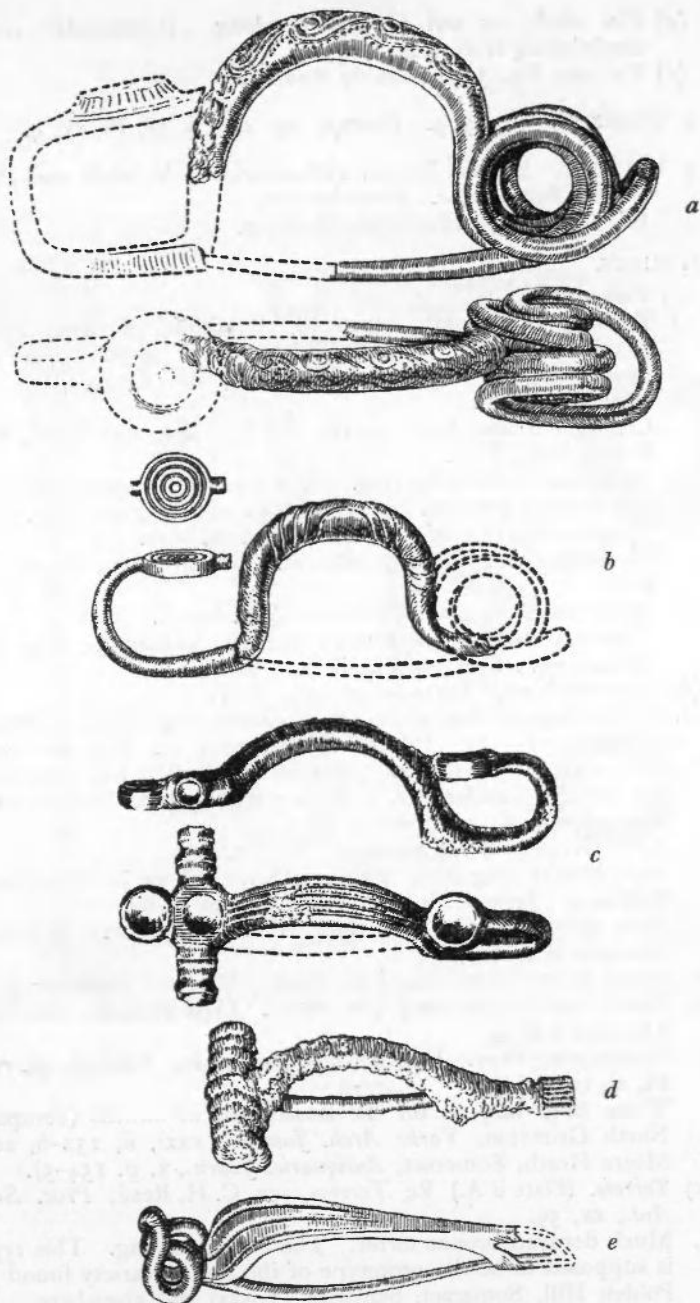


FIG. 2. FIBULAE FROM HUNSBURY. †

(d) Pin shaft, or awl (?)  $2\frac{9}{16}$  in. long. Rectangular section diminishing from  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. to  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.

(e) Pin (see Fig. 3, 5) possibly Roman.

3. TWEEZERS. Fig. 3, 3. George, *op. cit.*, p. 38, Pl. xii, 9.

4. BRACELET. Fragile bronze ribbon-wire  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide and  $\frac{1}{32}$  in. thick. Pennanular. Ends broken.  
Cf. George, *op. cit.*, p. 36, Pl. xii, 1.

#### 5. RINGS.

##### (a) *Finger rings.*

i. Bronze, pennanular, expanded in middle, tapering points. Maximum width =  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Thickness of ribbon = less than  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. Lightly engraved. Fig. 3, 6, also George, *op. cit.*, p. 37, Pl. xi, 16.

Cf. Bulleid and Gray, *op. cit.*, vol. i, p. 210, and Pl. xli, E 40, E 110, E 54, E 88.

ii. Very small pennanular ring. Same type as i. Ornamentation = two parallel grooves. Maximum breadth =  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. Fig. 3, 4.

iii. Spiral-coiled ring of oval section bronze wire.

Cf. Bulleid and Gray, *op. cit.*, vol. i, pp. 210-216, Pl. xli, and 217.

iv. Spiral-coiled ring of ribbon-wire  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. broad.

v. Two very fragile white metal wire rings, rectangular in section. George, *op. cit.*, p. 35, Pl. xii, 7.

##### (b) *Equipment rings* (harness or otherwise).

i. Hollow bronze ring, with core of Kimmeridge shale. External diameter =  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. Internal diameter =  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. Engraved with ring and dot ornament. Joint of metal shell has engraving, on outer circumference, imitating stitching on leather work. George, *op. cit.*, p. 37, Pl. xi, 8.

Cf. Greenwell, *Archaeologia*, lx, 302.

Also bronze ring from Bigberry, Kent. Now in Manchester Museum. Jessup, *Arch. Journ.*, LXXX, ix, p. 87.

ii. Ring of bronze wire  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. thick, of circular section. External diameter = 2 in.

iii. Small bronze wire ring  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. thick. External diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

iv. Heavy cast bronze ring  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. Oval section. External diameter  $1\frac{5}{16}$  in.

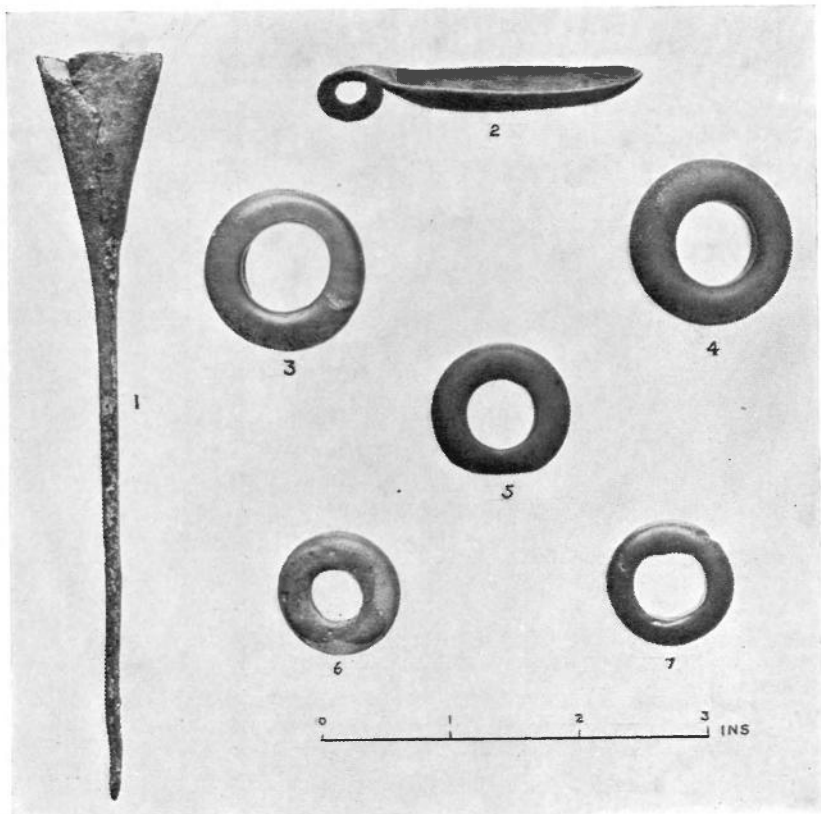
v. Similar ring to iv. External diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. George, *op. cit.*, Pl. xi, 10 and 15.

These rings may be for the attachment of swords (compare North Grimston, *Yorks Arch. Journal*, xxxi, ii, 132-6, and Meare Heath, Somerset, *Antiquaries Journ.*, x, p. 154-5).

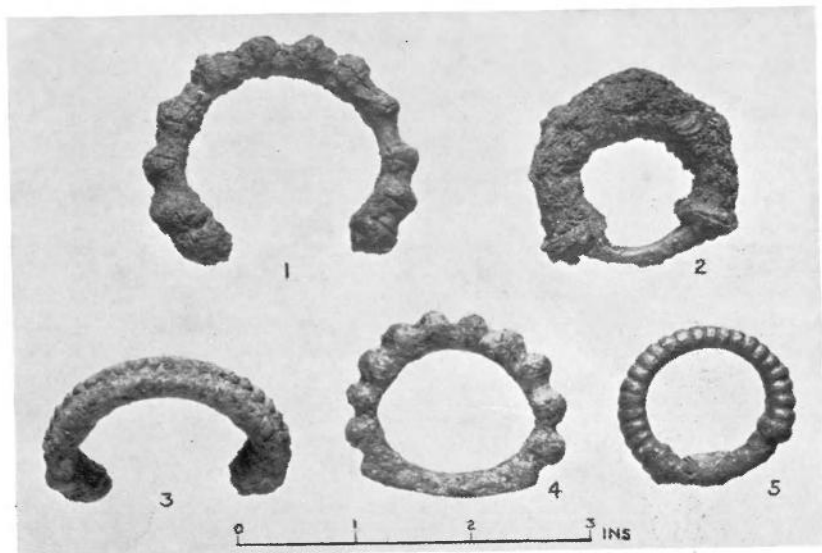
##### (c) *Terrets.* (Plate ii A.) Re Terrets, see C. H. Read, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xx, 59.

i. Much decayed bronze terret. The bar is missing. This type is supposed to be the prototype of the lipped variety found at Polden Hill, Somerset, Stanwick (Yorks) and elsewhere.

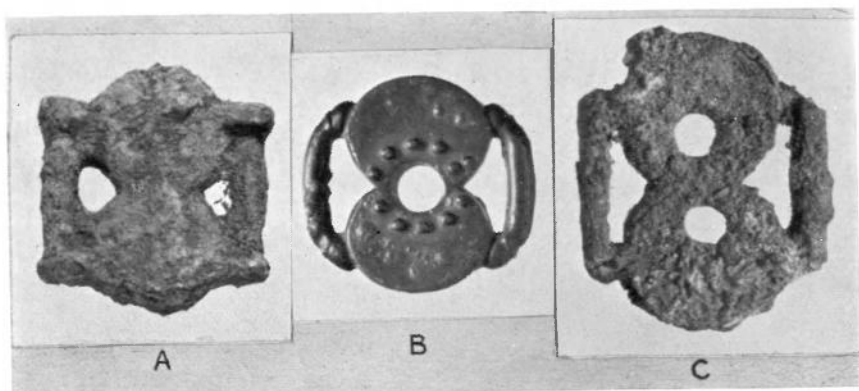
Cf. Hagbourne Hill, *Archaeologia*, xvi, 348-9, and Pl. 50.



1. BRONZE PIN. 2. BRONZE SPOON-SHAPED OBJECT. 3-7. GLASS RING BEADS



A. TERRETS. 1, 3, 4, BRONZE. 2, 5, BRONZE-COATED IRON



B. 'BELT LINKS.' †



2. Heavy terret, much decayed. Bronze-coated iron. Iron bar has rectangular section  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. broad by  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. thick.
3. Bronze terret of oval section. Iron bar now missing. Note row of knobs along the crest.  
Cf. example from an unknown locality in British Museum which has a similarly placed row of lenticular bosses and rosetted studs.  
Cf. Ulceby bridles and terret. *J.B.A.A.*, 1st series, xv, pp. 225-8, Pl. 22, and *Antiquaries Journ.*, xiii, Pl. lxxxii.

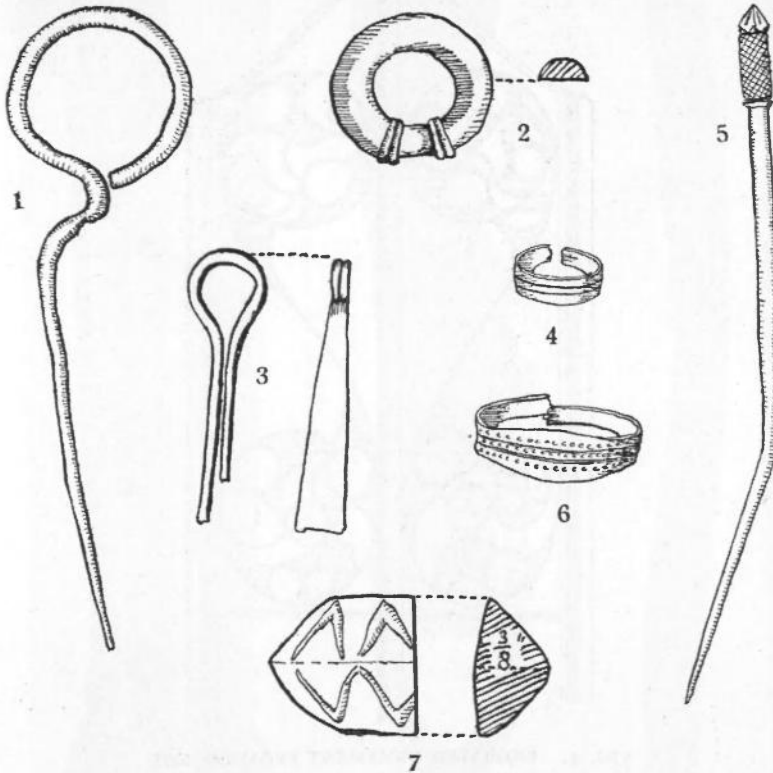


FIG. 3. 1-6. BRONZE OBJECTS. 7. GLASS BEAD.  $\frac{1}{4}$

4. Similar to No. 1, but the bar, as well as the ring, is of bronze. Flattened on inner circumference.
5. Bronze-coated iron ribbed terret. Ring broadens towards junction with bar.  
Cf. example from Hod Hill, in the British Museum, and Bulleid and Gray, *Glastonbury*, i, 230, Fig. 45 B, from Barbury Castle, Wilts.
6. Diminutive bronze terret, like one from the King's Barrow, Arras, now in the Yorkshire Museum, York. External diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. See Fig. 3, 2.

(d) *Fragmentary Rings.*

1. Part of bronze and iron ring, very much decayed.
2. Piece of bronze ring, with section  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.
3. Piece of bracelet or terret. D section. Flattening of inner circumference. Three sockets on outer circumference, one still holding a jet stud, fixed by a pin. A similar technique is seen on the fibula from the Thames at Datchet. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd series xv, 191. See George, *op. cit.*, Pl. xi 7, p. 37.

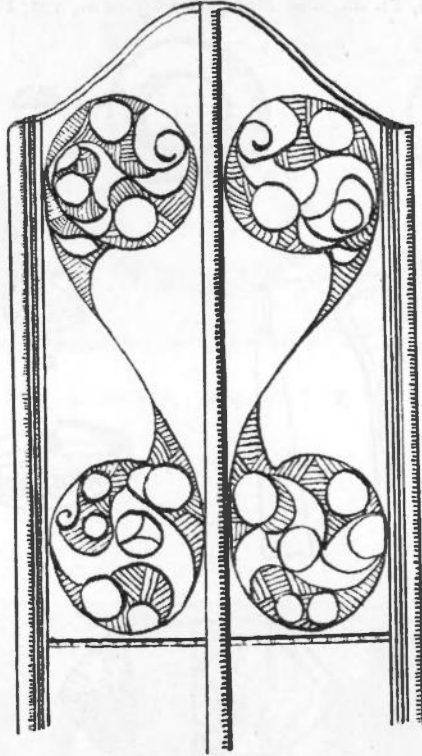
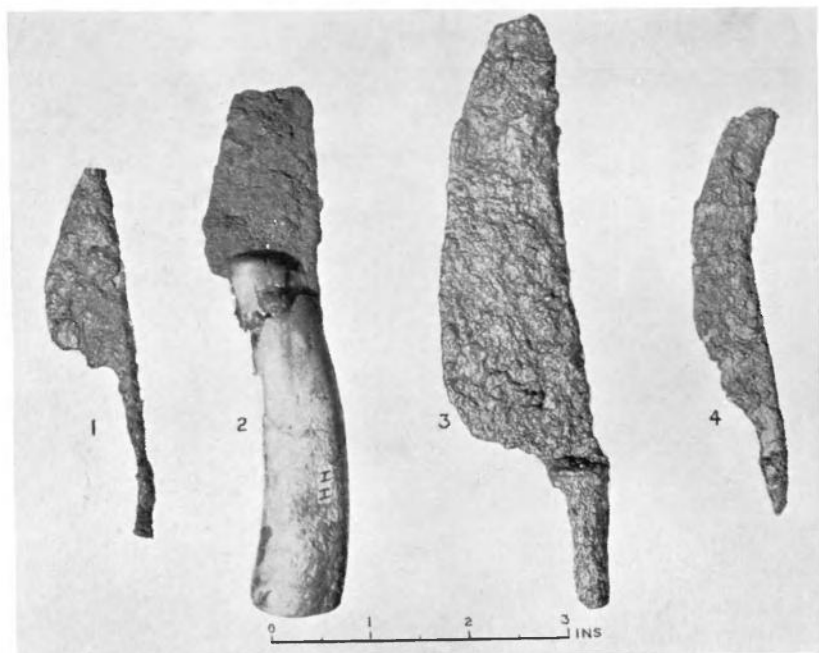


FIG. 4. ENGRAVED ORNAMENT FROM LOCKET OF BRONZE SCABBARD (PLATE III, I AND IA).  $\frac{1}{2}$

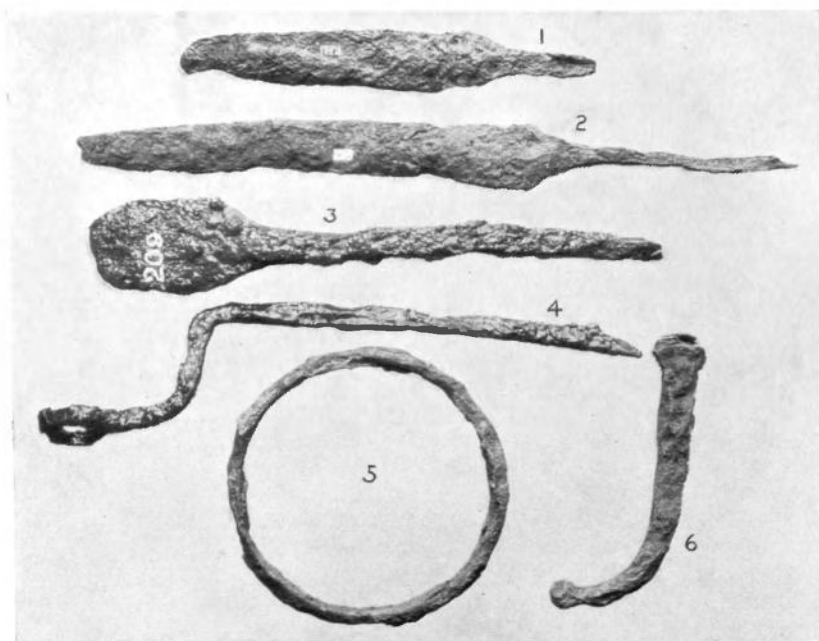
4. Part of bracelet (?) with massive solid knobs. These are grooved like terrets 1 and 4. Cf. a knobbed bracelet from Danes' Graves. See George, *op. cit.*, Pl. xi, 5.
6. BELT LINKS. See Plate ii B. There are three of these, one in good preservation which has a series of small knobs arranged round the central hole. Cf. P. Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. viii, f 49. Bulleid and Gray, *op. cit.*, vol. i, p. 288, Pl. xlv, E 262, E 190. *Antiquaries Journ.*, iii, p. 143, Fig. on p. 142. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxvi, p. 239-240



I AND IA. BRONZE SCABBARD. 2 AND 2A. IRON SWORD WITH BRONZE SCABBARD BINDING



A. TANGED AND RIVETED IRON KNIVES. NOTE BONE HANDLE ON NO. 2



B. IRON OBJECTS. 1 AND 2. DAGGERS. 3. USE UNKNOWN. 4. LATCHET.  
5. WHEEL NAVE. 6. LYNCH PIN.  $\frac{2}{7}$

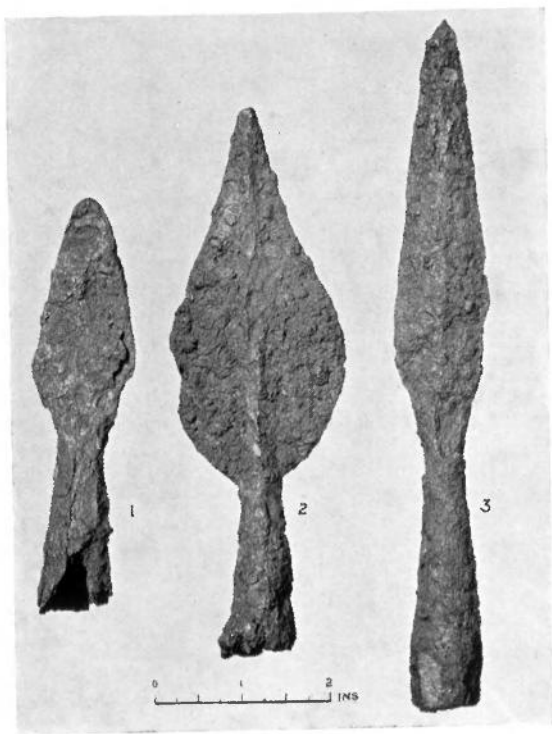
(Letchworth). Also *Arch. Journ.*, xci (1934), p. 107 (Caythorpe, Lincs.), Pl. xxiii B, and *Sussex Arch. Collections*, lxxiv, 169. (Charlton Brow, Sussex.)

7. SCABBARDS. Plate iii.
  - i. Bronze chape and binding of probably leather scabbard, now decayed. The iron sword was still in place. Two bronze studs found near the mouth of scabbards at Bugthorpe, Yorks, and elsewhere, are here cast in one with the binding. Straight-topped scabbard mouth. See *Dryden Journal of the Associated Architectural Societies*, 1885, for illustration. Cf. P. Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. ii, 2 and 3. *Yorks. Arch. Soc.*, xxxi, ii, 132-6, North Grimston.
  - ii. Front and chape of scabbard in bronze. The back must have been leather or other perishable material and is now gone. Arched mouth-piece. Lipped chape. Engraved ornament in the mirror style on the locket (Fig. 4). For embossed ornament on front and position of ornamentation, compare Meare Heath scabbard, *Antiquaries Journ.*, x, 154-5. For lip moulding of chape, compare Grimthorpe-Mortimer, *Forty Years' Digging*, pp. 150-2 and frontispiece. Bugthorpe, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd series, i, p. 263. The Hunsbury example is engraved in *Archaeologia*, 52, ii, p. 762, and again by Dryden, *op. cit.*, in Leeds' *Celtic Ornament*. And in Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 97 and p. 132. About the dating of the 'mirror style,' see C. F. C. Hawkes, *Arch. Journ.* (1934), p. 151 ff.
8. SPOON-SHAPED OBJECT. (Plate i, 2).

### *Iron Objects*

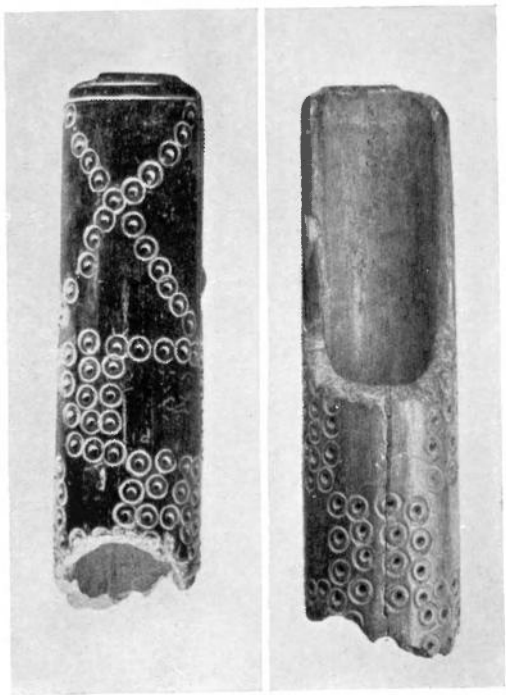
1. SWORD, 2 ft. 8 in. long. Found in the earth of the breast-work on the south-east side of the camp. It was inside the bronze scabbard binding, Plate 3, 2 and 2a. Cf. North Grimston, Yorks., *Arch. Journ.*, 31, p. 132 ff.
2. Thirteen fragments of at least three iron SCABBARDS 2 in. wide. Some of the pieces show traces of bronze. Mouth-pieces are of arched form—a type common in the La Tène II period.
3. DAGGERS. Four and two fragments. One is rusted into a scabbard with a heart-shaped chape. One is 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long (Plate iv B, 2). Another 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. and a third 12 in. long. Three others, queried as spear-heads, are in the British Museum (see Pl. xiii, 7-9).
4. KNIVES. (Pl. iv A.) There are the remains of twenty of these varying from 2 in. to 5 in. in length. Three more are in the British Museum (Pl. xiii, 1-3). Handles are either narrow tangs, or broad and riveted. One example (Pl. xiii, 3), from the British Museum has a bronze rivet. Blades straight, or curved with a convex cutting edge. Handles of bone or horn. One is still riveted in place (Pl. iv A, 2). Cf. Mount Caburn, *Archaeologia*, xlvi (Pitt-Rivers).
5. AXE. 7 in. long. There are portions of two others. Cf.

- Boyd Dawkins—'Bigberry,' *Arch. Journ.*, lix, p. 212, Pl. i, Fig. 2.
6. ADZES. Three complete and one fragmentary. The complete ones measure  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins., 7 in., and 5 in. in length. Cf. Jessup, 'Bigberry,' *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXIX, Pl. i A.
  7. SICKLES. Four. Six inches or less in length. Narrow blades. Cf. Boyd Dawkins, 'Bigberry,' *Arch. Journ.*, LIX, Pl. i, Fig. 3.
  8. SMALL SAWS.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  ins. in length. One has remains of a horn handle riveted in place. Cf. Glastonbury.
  9. CHISELS. Nine. Both socketed and unsocketed. The longest is  $11\frac{3}{4}$  in. long and is unsocketed. The two socketed examples measure  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. in length. Cf. Boyd Dawkins, 'Bigberry,' *Arch. Journ.*, LIX, Pl. ii, Fig. 4.
  10. SPEAR-HEADS. (Pl. v A.) There are twenty of these, fragmentary and whole. Three more are in the British Museum (see Pl. xiii, 4-6). They are socketed and vary greatly in the shape and size of the blades. The small javelin head, the long, narrow spear-head with slight mid-rib, and the broad leaf-shaped form with distinct mid-rib, all occur. The latter type is interesting in that it retains the form of Bronze Age spears (see Pl. v A, 2). Spear-heads do not necessarily testify to a warlike existence. They may well have been used for hunting.
  11. BILL-HOOK. Fragmentary. Cf. Mount Caburn, *Archaeologia*, xlvi (Pitt-Rivers). 'Bigberry,' *Arch. Journ.*, LIX, Pl. i, Fig. 3.
  12. PLOUGH-SHARE POINTS. Five of these, two being rusted together. They average 5 in. in length and  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. maximum breadth. Cf. 'Bigberry,' *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXIX, p. 87.
  13. BRIDLE-BITS. One complete five-piece bridle-bit (see Pl. vi A) and the remains of another. Maximum diameter of rings =  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in. Length of arms =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Central connecting link =  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. The five-piece type is generally supposed to be the earliest form used in La Tène times. Cf. E. T. Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, re horse-bits. This type occurs at Arras (Yorks), Hagbourne Hill (Berks), Hunmanby (Yorks), Ulceby (Lincs), and possibly an iron example from Beverley (Yorks). (See Mortimer, *Forty Years Digging*.)  
Sir Henry Dryden, *op. cit.*, also mentions a four-piece bridle-bit, of which there is now no trace or record.
  14. TWO OPEN-WORK DISCS, set at right angles to rods (see Pl. vi B). Rod =  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. Ring = 3 in. in diameter. Discs = 3 in. in diameter. The rods are beaded and show signs of bronze coating. A similar object made of bronze is illustrated in *Arch. Cambrensis*, 1901, p. 13. It was found together with a blue melon-bead of Roman type at Tre'r Ceiri. Reference is there given to examples from Berkshire and from Kingsholm (Glos.). Probably some form of harness ornament.
  15. TYRE OF CHARIOT WHEEL. Much decayed and accurate estimate of diameter of wheel is not possible. See Greenwell, *Archaeologia*, lx, 279-285. Gives diameters of wheels varying from 2 ft. 7 in. to 2 ft. 11 in.



A. SOCKETED IRON SPEAR-HEADS

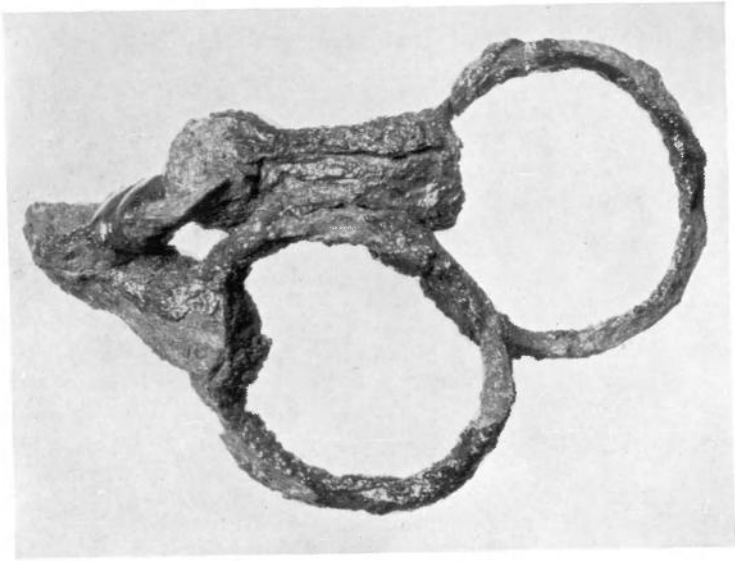
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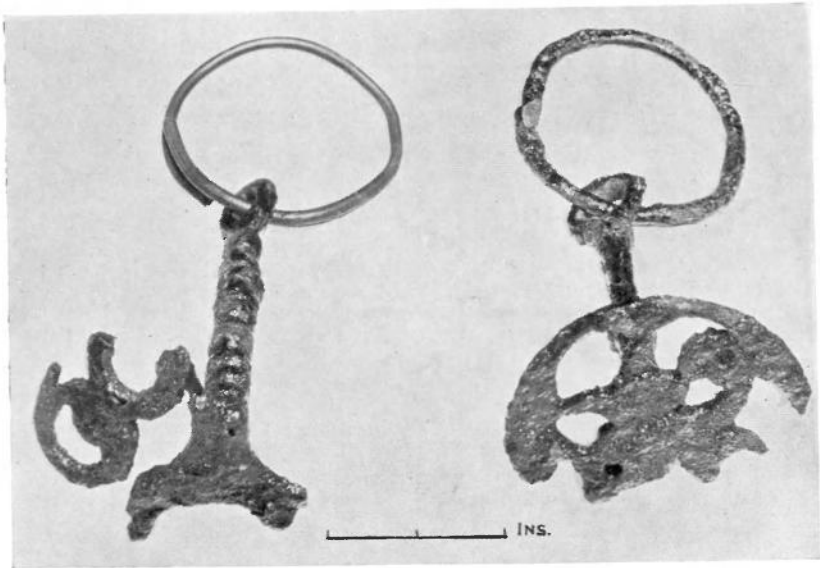
B.  $\frac{1}{1}$

PLATE V.





A. FIVE-PIECE IRON BRIDLE-BIT.  $\frac{5}{8}$



B. HARNESS ORNAMENTS (?)

16. NAVES OF CHARIOT WHEELS, 5 in. in diameter. Pl. iv B, 5. They are stoutly made. Examples from the King's Barrow, Arras, now in the Yorkshire Museum, York, are bronze coated. Greenwell, in *Archaeologia*, lx, 279, gives diameter of nave from Danes' Graves as  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.
17. LYNCH-PINS of chariot wheels. (Pl. iv B, 6.) Curved and about 6 in. long. Nail-shaped heads, and knobs at the other end. Lynch-pins occur in the Yorkshire chariot burials and elsewhere. Many are ornamented with bronze and enamel (as from Stanwick). Jessup, in *Arch. Journ.*, 89 (1932), suggests that the plain pins attached the axle to the hub, while the decorated ones may have secured the yoke to the chariot pole. Plain iron lynch-pin, with ring head from Bigberry, *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXIX, 87, Pl. iii, A.
18. RINGS of various sizes.
19. POT-HOOKS. (Pl. vii.) Compare P. Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. xxvii, 4-5. One is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. The other 9 in. with a link  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. For twisted technique cf. iron fire-dogs, Lord's Bridge, Welwyn, etc. Similar objects come from Bigberry camp. See Boyd Dawkins, *Arch. Journ.*, LIX, 215, Pl. ii, Fig. 5.
20. CURRENCY BAR. One complete and one fragmentary. This has been discussed by R. A. Smith, in *Arch. Journ.*, LXIX (1912). Currency bars in general, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd series, xx, 1905, p. 185, by the same author. Another view as to the purpose of these bars, was put forward by Wyndham Hulme, in *Antiquity*, 1933 (March).  
Currency bars have a distinctly south-western distribution. Their presence gives conclusive proof of the existence of trade between the inhabitants of Hunsbury and the peoples of south-west England. It also raises two possibilities (i) that iron from elsewhere was urgently needed in the camp and therefore taken in exchange for other commodities; (ii) that iron was extracted from the ironstone at Hunsbury and made into currency bars and other things for exchange with traders. A considerable quantity of iron slag was recovered from the camp. (See H. Maryon's remarks below.)
21. IRON HOOK, with sharp point, and loop at the other end. Possibly a flesh hook.
22. HANDLES. One small. The other is semicircular with a diameter of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. Cf. P. Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. xxx, 2, 3, 5.
23. LATCHET. (Pl. iv B, iv.) As from Glastonbury. (Vol. ii, 375, Pl. lxii, I, 56.) 9 in. long. Loop at one end.
24. IRON PINS, holding upper quern-stones in position. About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. Two are still in place.
25. Six long-shanked objects with flat, oval expanded ends. (Pl. iv B, 3.) Use unknown. Possibly coulters, though the one from Bigberry (*Arch. Journ.*, LIX, Pl. ii, Fig. 4) has a curved blade. Cf. P. Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. xxvii, 7.
26. Three semi-spherical iron bosses. One has a long spike. One has a spike protruding into the hollow concave side. Suggested to be shield bosses, but form is unknown.

*Lead*

One circular lump of lead with central perforation. Weight = 11 oz. Diameter =  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Thickness =  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Cf. *Glastonbury Lake Village*, vol. ii. It is here suggested that the lead probably came from the Mendips, although it was not then known that lead had been mined in this country in Pre-Roman times. The Hunsbury lead may have had the same place of origin, in which case it gives further evidence of the trade between this settlement and those of south-western England in late La Tène times.

*Glass Beads*

For Continental La Tène beads cf. Lindenschmit, *Altertümer unserer heidnische Vorzeit*, vol. v, Taf. 14.

- i. Opaque, dark-blue, globular bead  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter and  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. thick. Bore  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Ornamented with 15 slightly raised bosses with inlaid white spirals.

Cf. *Glastonbury* ii, 354, Pl. lix, G 5, G 9, G 11, G 20.

*Arch. Cantiana*, xlv, 1933, Pl. iv.

Also from Waldron (Sussex) in the Ashmolean Museum ; and from Swanage, in the Bristol Museum.

Reinecke in Lindenschmit's *Altertümer unserer heidnische Vorzeit*, v, 60 ff. and Pl. 14, says that this type of bead replaced the earlier stratified eye beads in Middle La Tène times.

(Part of a similar bead was found at Weekley, near Kettering, and is in the Northampton Museum. George, *op. cit.*, Pl. 10, viii, p. 35.) Cf. also a bead from Netherby, Cumberland, illustrated on Pl. vii of Pennant's *Tour in Scotland and voyage to the Hebrides*, 1772.

- ii. Opaque, dark-blue bead with 5 slightly raised bosses, each with a white spiral inlaid. External diameter — *c.*  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. There is a raised collar round the perforation at both ends. George, *op. cit.*, p. 10, xi.
- iii. Blackish opaque glass globular bead. Maximum external diameter =  $\frac{13}{16}$  in. George, *op. cit.*, Pl. 10, vi.
- iv. Half a bead of translucent aquamarine coloured glass, with applied zig-zags in darker blue.

(Fig. 3, 7). Maximum diameter =  $1\frac{15}{16}$  in.

Inlaid zig-zags in white on beads from Cowlam, Yorks. See *Archaeologia* lx (Greenwell).

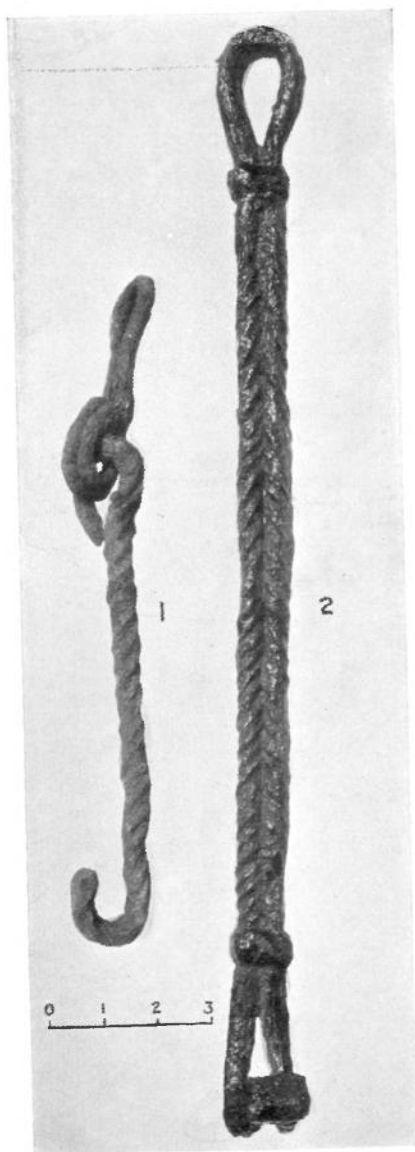
George, *op. cit.*, p. 36, Pl. 10, v.

For colour cf. bead from Tarporley, Cheshire, in Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, labelled 'A Druid's Bead found at Tarporley. Given by Mr. Allen 1775.'

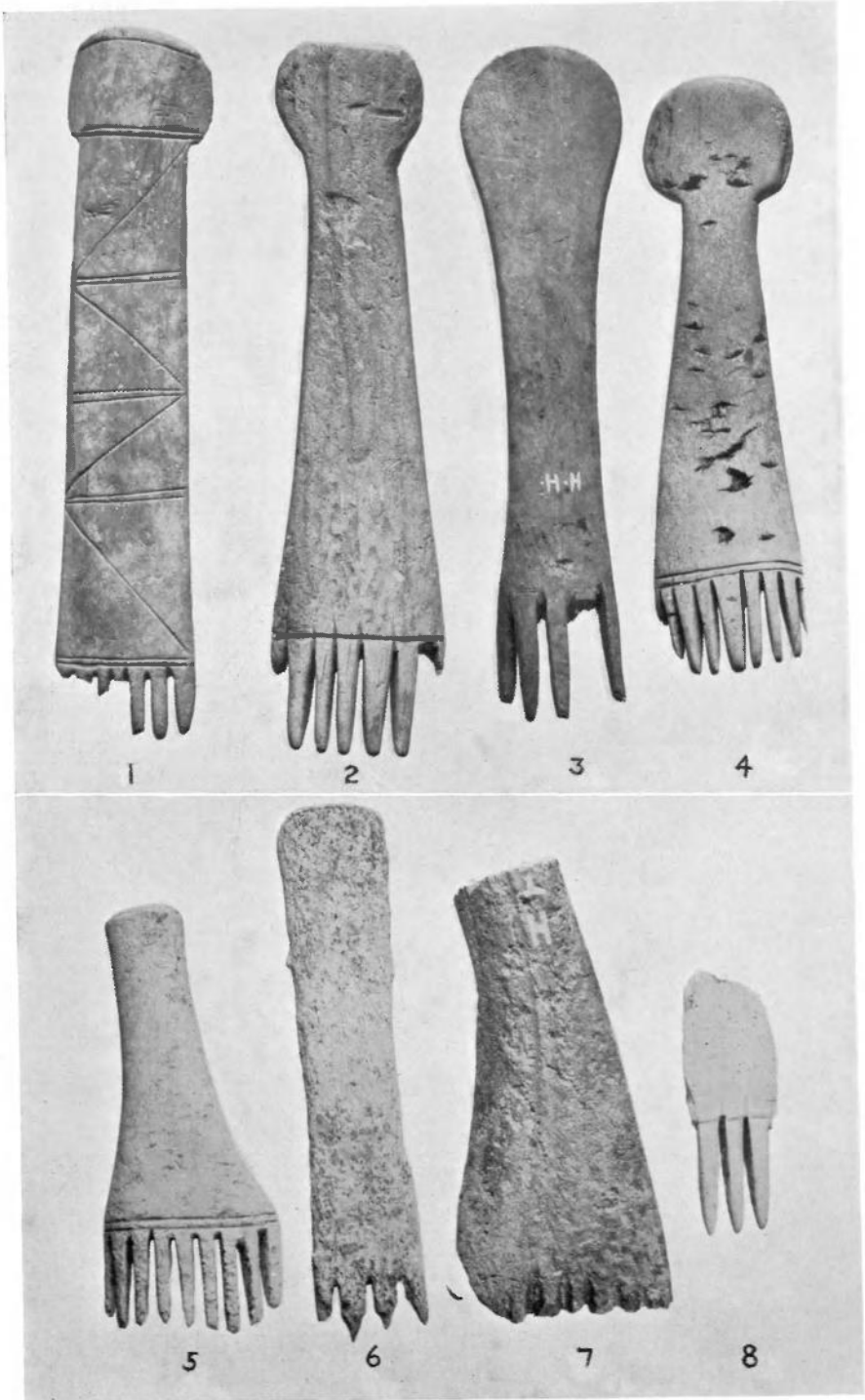
- v-xi. *Ring-beads*. (Pl. i. 3-7.) All are translucent with the inner surface flattened giving a D-shaped section. George, *op. cit.*, Pl. 10. vii. ix. x. xii.

To face page 68.

PLATE VII.



POT-HOOKS



BONE AND HORN WEAVING COMBS.  $\frac{1}{2}$

- v. = Whitish. Moulded surface. Much decayed. Maximum diameter =  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.
- vi. = Bottle green. Maximum diameter =  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Bore =  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.
- vii. = Yellowish white. Maximum diameter =  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Bore =  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Pl. i. 6.
- viii. = Olive green. Asymmetric perforation. Maximum diameter =  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Pl. i. 3.
- ix. = Bottle green. Maximum diameter =  $\frac{13}{8}$  in. Pl. i. 7.
- x. = Yellowish green. Maximum diameter =  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Pl. i. 4.
- xi. = Amber colour. Maximum diameter = 1 in. Pl. i. 5.
- Ring beads are considered by Reinecke to be of Late La Tène date. Cf. Lindenschmit—*Altertümer unserer Heidnische Vorzeit*, v, 72.
- Cf. Cunnington, *All Canning's Cross*, p. 120, Pl. 18, xvi, ring bead. Sapphire blue.
- Archaeologia* xlvi, p. 116, Pl. vi. 10, from Belbury Camp. Dorset, and Han Hill, Somerset.
- Proc. Soc. Ant. Ireland* xxx, 225. Clones Cranog, *Glastonbury*, ii, 354-5, Pl. lix.
- LOST: A blue glass bead with white inlaid dots.
- Cf. Greenwell, *Archaeologia* lx, from the Queen's barrow, Arras, Yorkshire. *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xliii, 88-9, Pl. vii, i, bead from Swallowcliffe Down.

### Bone and Horn

1. WEAVING COMBS. (Pl. viii.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  size. Seven and a fragment are in the Northampton Museum and one in the British Museum. The use of these combs has been disputed in *Journ. Royal Anth. Institute*, xlvi, pp. 124-135. Arguments are here put forward against their use for weaving and it is suggested that they were used in the dressing of skins. The shapes of the pommels are uncommon. They lack perforations and have little decoration. See Derby, *Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journ.* 1909, xxxi, Harborough Cave, Fig. 13, opp. p. 100. All Canning's Cross, pl. 11, pp. 92 and 95. *Glastonbury Lake Village*, i, 266-299, Pls. xlvi, xlvii and xlviii. Chastleton, *Ant. Journal.*, xi, p. 382.
2. SPINDLE WHORLS. (Fig. 5.)
  - i. Nine perforated heads of femora and humeri of animals. All are unornamented. The perforation of one is unfinished. Seven cf. Fig. 5 A. One cf. Fig. 5 B, and one cf. Fig. 5 C. Cf. *All Canning's Cross*, p. 110, Pl. 16, 7, where it is suggested they may have been used as gaming-pieces. Also *Glastonbury* ii, 600, Pl. xcii, W 46, W 84, W 98, W 101, W 187, W 188. Harborough Cave, *Derb. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journ.* xxxi (1909).
  - ii. Flat bone whorl (Fig. 5 D).
  - iii. Well made whorl. (Fig. 5 E.) Vertical face bordered by two

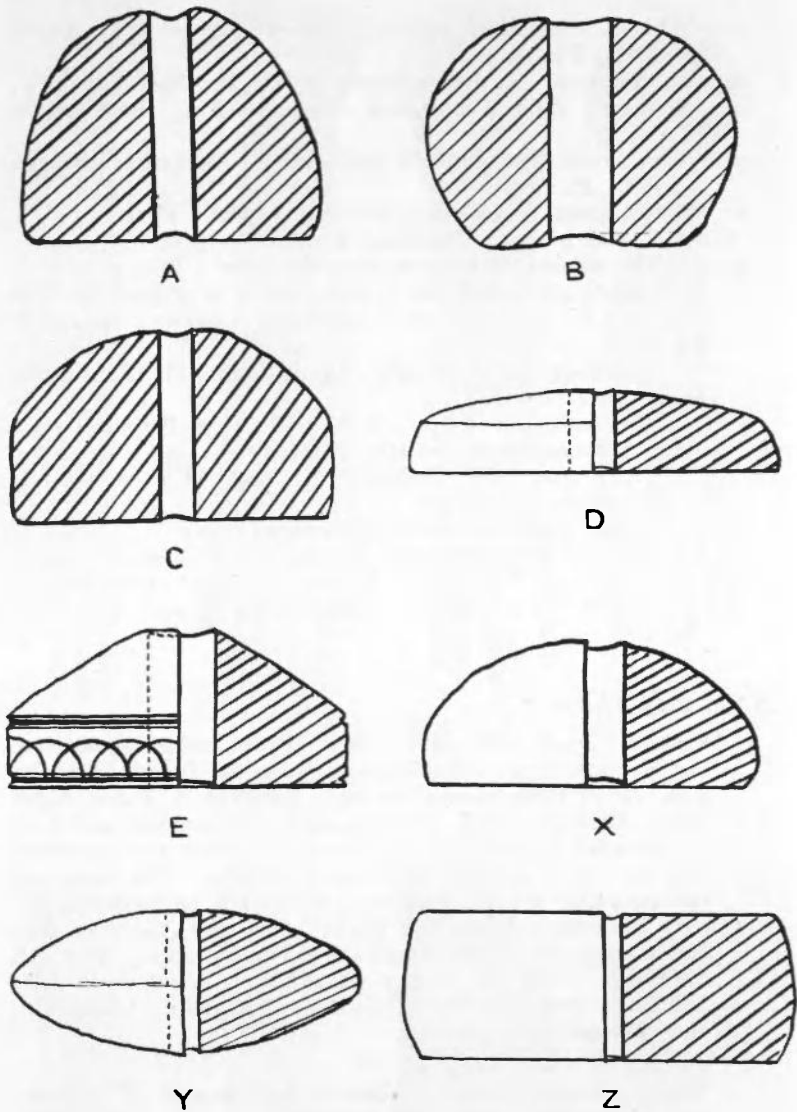


FIG. 5. SPINDLE WHORLS. A-E. BONE. X-Z. STONE.  $\frac{1}{2}$

deep grooves, enclosing a series of underlocking semicircles. It may have been turned on a lathe. Marks of the compass points are clearly visible. For interlocking semicircles, cf. *Glastonbury*, i, xlvi, H 69.

3. HORN CHEEK-PIECES. There are twelve of these in the Northampton Museum and two in the British Museum. They

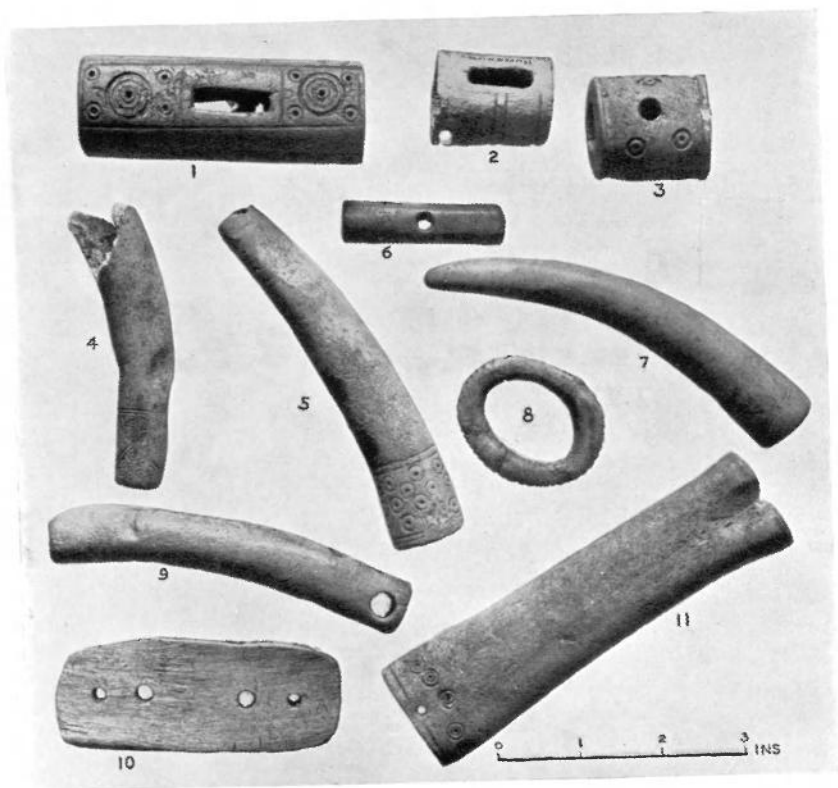
- are usually considered to be the cheek-pieces of bridle-bits. (See Pl. xii, 5, 6.) They have been discussed in *Glastonbury*, ii, 440-448.
- i. Fragment, butt broken away. Ornamented on one side only with rough grooves enclosing two rows of ring and dot pattern.
  - ii. Fragment. Tip of tine cut off; butt broken. Ornamented on one side with neatly carved panel, diagonally divided, with opposed quarters filled with ring and dot pattern. (Pl. ix, 4). Large pieces of the horn have been whittled away near the tip on the unornamented side.
  - iii. Complete example 4 in. long. Single perforation through smallest diameter. Ring and dot ornament at butt and at tip, on one side only. Much rubbed. The decorated Hunsbury examples conform to the Type A in the Glastonbury classification.
  - iv. Plate ix, 5.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. long. Tip of tine cut off. Ornamented at tip and butt with panels of ring and dot pattern, enclosed in parallel lines. At the tip, the parallel lines encircle the tine. Otherwise pattern is on one side only. Single perforation.
  - v.  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. long. Perforation 1 in. from butt. Very neat ring and dot 8 by 5, at one end; 5 by 5 at the other, enclosed in a single-line panel.
  - vi. Undecorated.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. long. Point broken. Single perforation through greatest diameter, about an inch from butt.
  - vii. Tine  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. long, with tip cut off. Perforation through greatest diameter about an inch from butt.
  - viii. and ix. Two tines  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. Tips left on. Attempts at ornament nearly worn off. Single perforation transverse to curve of tine.
  - x. Fragment of tine; point broken.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. long. Shows much whittling near point. Single perforation, transverse to face of curve,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. from butt.
  - xi. Tine with point cut off; about 4 in. long. Thin end shows much whittling. Butt is sub-triangular in section. There are two perforations,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter: one  $\frac{1}{10}$  in. from butt, cut parallel to curve of tine; the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. from butt transverse to curve. (Pl. ix, 9.) Cf. Type D in the Glastonbury classification.
  - xii. Plate ix, 7. Tine  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. long curving to a point. Single perforation through largest diameter  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from butt. Diameter of perforation =  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Cf. viii and ix.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BONE AND HORN OBJECTS

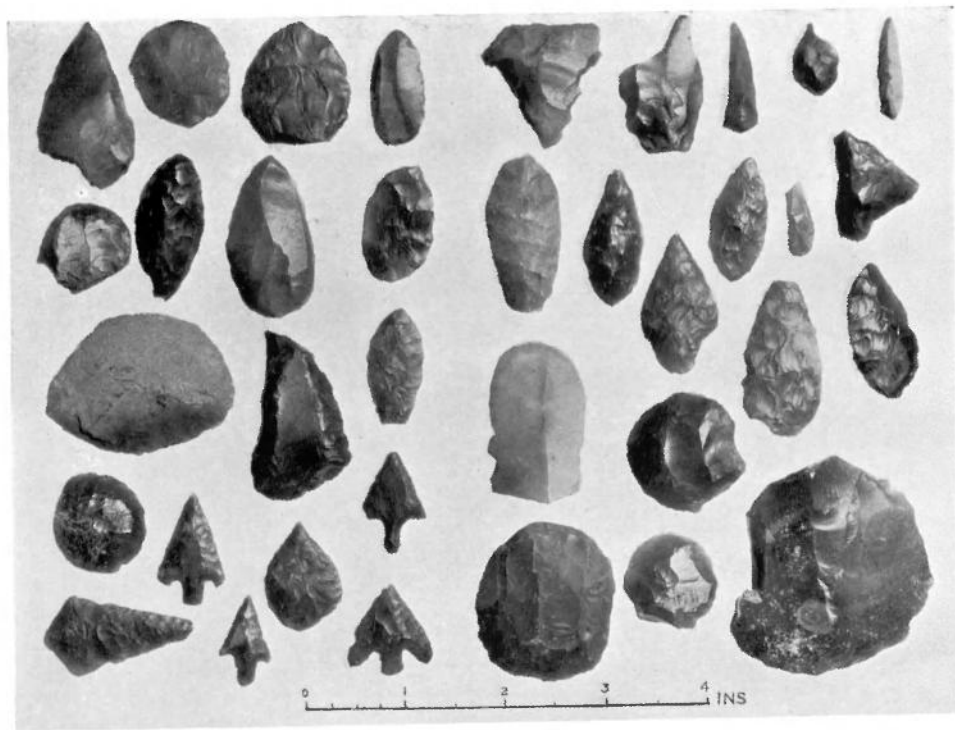
1. Probably a knife handle. Curved section of bone  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. long. Panel of ring and dot on one side at thick end, demarcated by a groove  $\frac{1}{10}$  in. broad  $1\frac{11}{16}$  in. from butt.
2. Section of deer horn 4 in. long. There is a partly bored hole  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. from thin end. Probably an unfinished knife handle.



3. Knife handle. Deer-horn,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. long. Thin end hollowed to take a tang.
4. Plate ix, 11. Section of leg-bone of ox,  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. long. Single groove  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. away from broad end: at narrower there is a similar groove and a series of 12 concentric circles. A small perforation,  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. diameter, placed in the groove of the leg close to one end, pierces both sides.
- 5 and 6. Plate ix, 8. Two bone terret rings (?), with "pulley" groove round circumference from ends of the bar. Series of transverse notches across both edges.
7. Roundel of bone, about 1 in. in diameter, with 13 perforations. Amulet (?). Cf. Mortimer, *Forty Years Digging*, Fig. 490. Found in ditch with bone skewer and Romano-British pottery.
8. Section of ox's rib-bone. Rounded corners. (See Pl. ix, 10.) Four perforations.
9. Piece of rib-bone with two perforations  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. in diameter.
10. Section of horn. Point end highly polished. Probably used for moulding pottery.
11. Leg bone of large bird,  $4\frac{3}{16}$  in. long,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter. Hollow. One end broken. Other ground to an edge. Could be useful for making perforations in pottery or for impressing circles.
12. Plate ix, 3. Hollow section of bone  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. long; section  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. by 1 in. Single perforation  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter through lesser diameter. Raised collar at each end. Surface between ornamented with ring and dot. Possibly a toggle. Cf. *Glastonbury*, ii, Pl. lxvi, p. 460; *Archaeologia* 64, Pl. 26, f. 2.
13. Plate ix, 2. Similar section of horn  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. long. Section 1 in. in diameter. Longitudinal slit on one side. Ornamented by parallel grooves running round circumference. Toggle (?).
14. Solid horn cylinder,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Ornament on one side only. Concentric circles. Toggle.
15. Small hollow section of bone  $1\frac{1}{16}$  in. long, with perforation in centre through smaller diameter. Toggle (?). Cf. decorated example from *Glastonbury*, i, Pl. xlv, B 409.
16. See Plate v B. Hollow broken-object of bone. Unknown use. Surface black and highly polished. Unbroken end resembles somewhat the mouthpiece of a flute. Ornamented with a check-board pattern of alternating blank squares and ornamental squares composed of ring and dot, 4 by 3. Similar objects occur at Wookey Hole—*Archaeologia* lxii, p. 582, f. 10, and at *Glastonbury*, ii, Pl. lxvii, H 80.  
Other British examples of check-board decoration in the La Tène period are the Embleton (Cumb.) sword now in the British Museum, and to a less degree the engraved La Tène II type scabbard from Sutton-on-Trent (Notts.), now in the Hull Museum. The Embleton sword probably exhibits Roman influence. It is also seen on pottery from *All Canning's Cross*, Pl. 51, 1, pp. 188-9, Pl. 33, 7.  
Abroad it occurs, amongst other things, on the Borsche Aue and Diedenhofen flagons.



1-3, 6. TOGGLES. 4, 5, 7, 9. CHEEK PIECES. 8. BONE TERRET



WORKED FLINTS FROM WITHIN THE CAMP AND FROM THE SURROUNDING FIELDS

Professor P. Jacobsthal, when describing the fourth century B.C. Bode bronzes in *Prehistorische Zeitschrift* 1934, comments on the grouping of circlets to form the designs on some of the pieces (i.e., Fig. 27, no. 21). He considers this feature to be a Hallstatt legacy.

17. Hammer of deer-horn 6 in. by 3 in. It has a large square perforation. Cf. *Glastonbury* ii, Pl. lxxv, H 351.  
There are a quantity of miscellaneous bones, horns, antlers and teeth. The remains of humans, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and red and roe deer all occur.

### *Stone Objects*

1. FLINTS. Numerous worked-flints came from the camp and from the fields immediately surrounding it. A selection of these is shown in Pl. x. There are also ten flint balls of varying sizes. Many of these flints must be attributable to the period of occupation during the Iron Age, though some may belong to an earlier period.
2. SPINDLE WHORLS. Eighteen in all. Five are made of chalk and the rest of local stone. In addition, one chalk whorl and one of sandstone are in the British Museum. (See Pl. xii, 9-11.) The main shapes of these whorls are shown on Fig. 5, X, Y, Z. Average diameter = about 2 in. The chalk may be local, as Northampton is in the region of the chalky boulder-clay. Otherwise it would point to a connexion with Lincolnshire or East Anglia.
3. WHETSTONES. One complete, is about 3 in. long. (Pl. xi A, 2.) The perforation is of hour-glass form. There is part of a second.
4. STONE BEAD, about 1 in. in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick.
5. QUERNS. A large number of rotary querns, described by T. J. George as of grits from Derbyshire and Leicestershire. They are of the heavy bee-hive type. Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, Pl. xxxi, for a more truncated type.
6. Circular block of sandstone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter and 2 in. thick, with a shallow circular depression about 6 in. in diameter on one surface. A shallow channel about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad connects the depression with the edge. This object may have been used as a plinth on which to stand pots while in the process of manufacture. Cf. *All Canning's Cross*, Pl. 22, 3, p. 131.

### *Objects from Hunsbury now in the British Museum*

Plate xii.

1. Bronze pennanular ring.
2. Bone ring described as a whorl, but it seems too light to serve that purpose. Lathe turned?
3. Small bronze ring.
4. Piece of bronze scabbard binding.

5. Horn cheek-piece. Single perforation centrally placed.
6. Horn cheek-piece. Cf. Pl. ix. 5.
7. Bone weaving comb. Unusually few teeth.
8. Described as a "shoe-horn" in the British Museum catalogue!
9. Chalk whorl. Cf. Fig. 5, Y.
10. Sandstone whorl.
11. Pottery whorl. The only one from the site.

## Plate xiii.

1. Tanged iron knife. Convex cutting edge. Cf Pl. iv A, 1, 3, 4.
2. Iron knife. Convex cutting edge. Short, broad tang. One iron rivet for attaching the handle. Cf Pl. iv A, 2.
3. Curiously shaped iron knife with two bronze rivets.
4. Socketed spear-head. Socket running up the blade of Pl. v A, 2, 3.
5. Socketed spear-head. Small triangular blade at the end of the socket.
6. Socketed spear-head Cf. 4 and Pl. v A, 3.
- 7, 8, 9. Tanged iron daggers, or possibly spear-heads of Pl. v, 1, 2.
10. Knife or dagger. Broken broad tang. One large iron rivet; round it are traces. Cf. wooden hilt.
11. Said to be the upper part of tanged sword, but probably is part of similar object to Pl. iv B, 3.

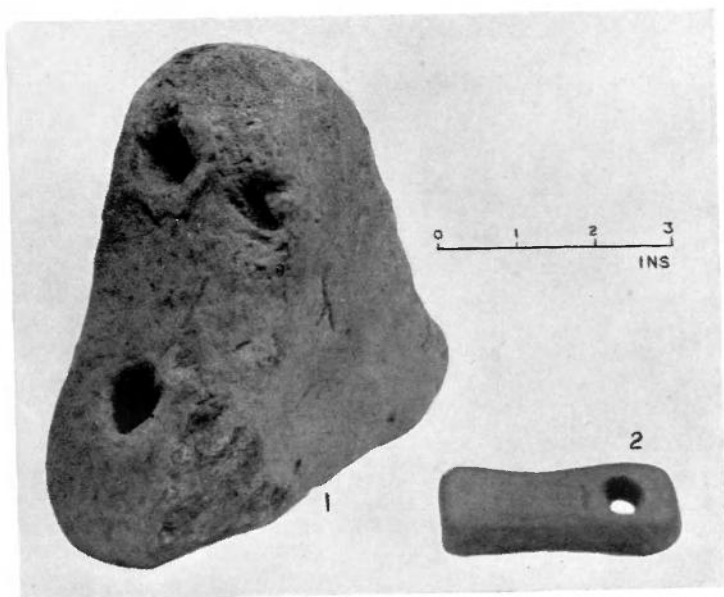
## THE POTTERY

The amount of pottery from Hunsbury is very large. T. J. George estimated that the remains of about four hundred pots have been preserved. This is probably too generous an estimate. A selection of types has been made. It is nearly all hand-made and exhibits a great variety of rim-mouldings, as is the case with all hand-made pottery. The percentage of well-made polished ware is very low; heavy, coarse pots, probably used for cooking and storing, predominate. There seems to be a continuity of form throughout the occupation. In the absence of stratigraphy it has been necessary to divide the material into certain categories.

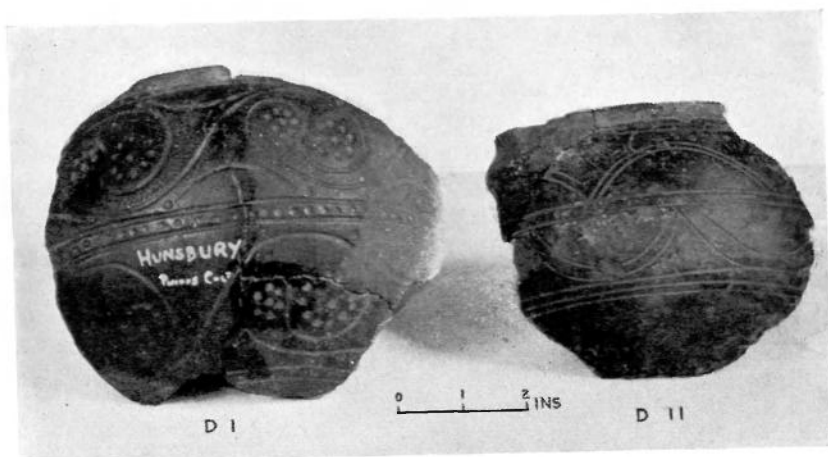
## DECORATED WARE (Curvilinear and Rectilinear).

See Figs. 6, 7. Pl. xi B, is intended to show the texture of this decorated pottery. It probably belongs to a late phase of the occupation. Some form of turn-table may have been used in the making of the better-class pottery.

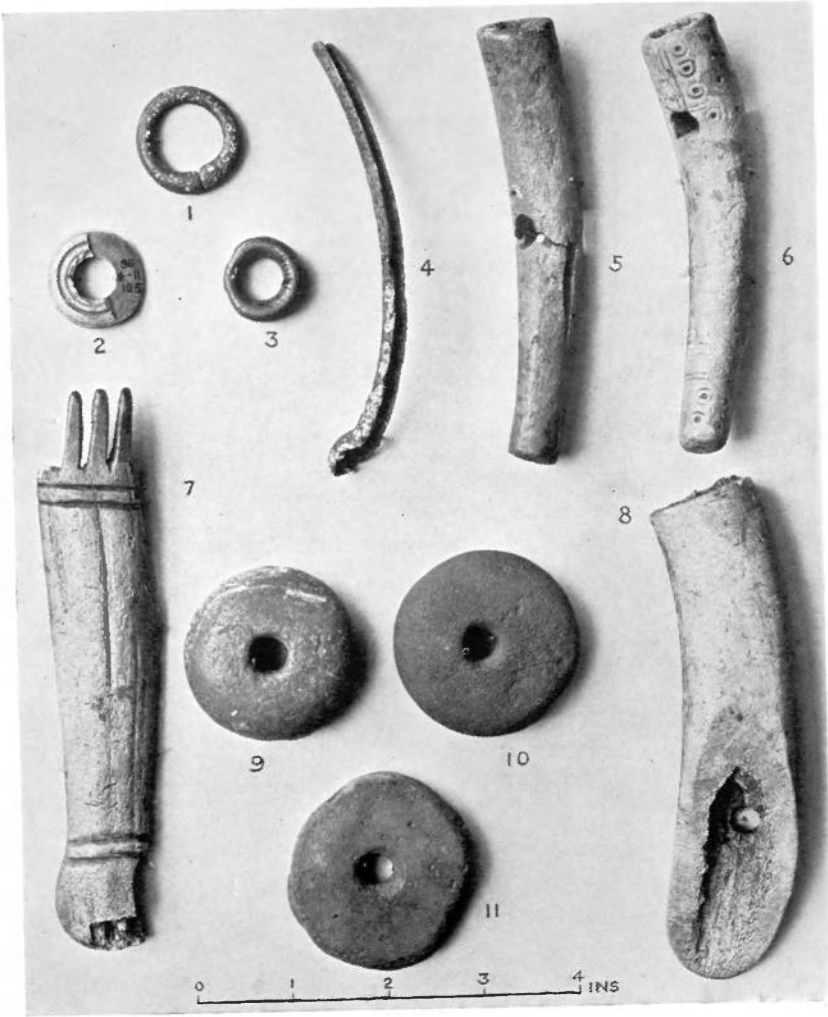
- D 1. Part of a globular bowl of highly burnished black ware, fairly fine paste. Probably round bottomed. Short, upright rim, with slight internal thickening. The returning spiral with rosettes, arranged zonally, is the predominant motif of the Hunsbury ornamented ware. All the designs were made with a blunt-pointed instrument, and are boldly executed. Déchelette, in *Revue archéologique* 1901, compares the rosettes on the Hunsbury pottery with those on the well-



A. TRIANGULAR LOOM WEIGHT AND WHETSTONE



B. EXAMPLES OF THE DECORATED WARE



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FROM HUNSBURY  
*(In the British Museum)*

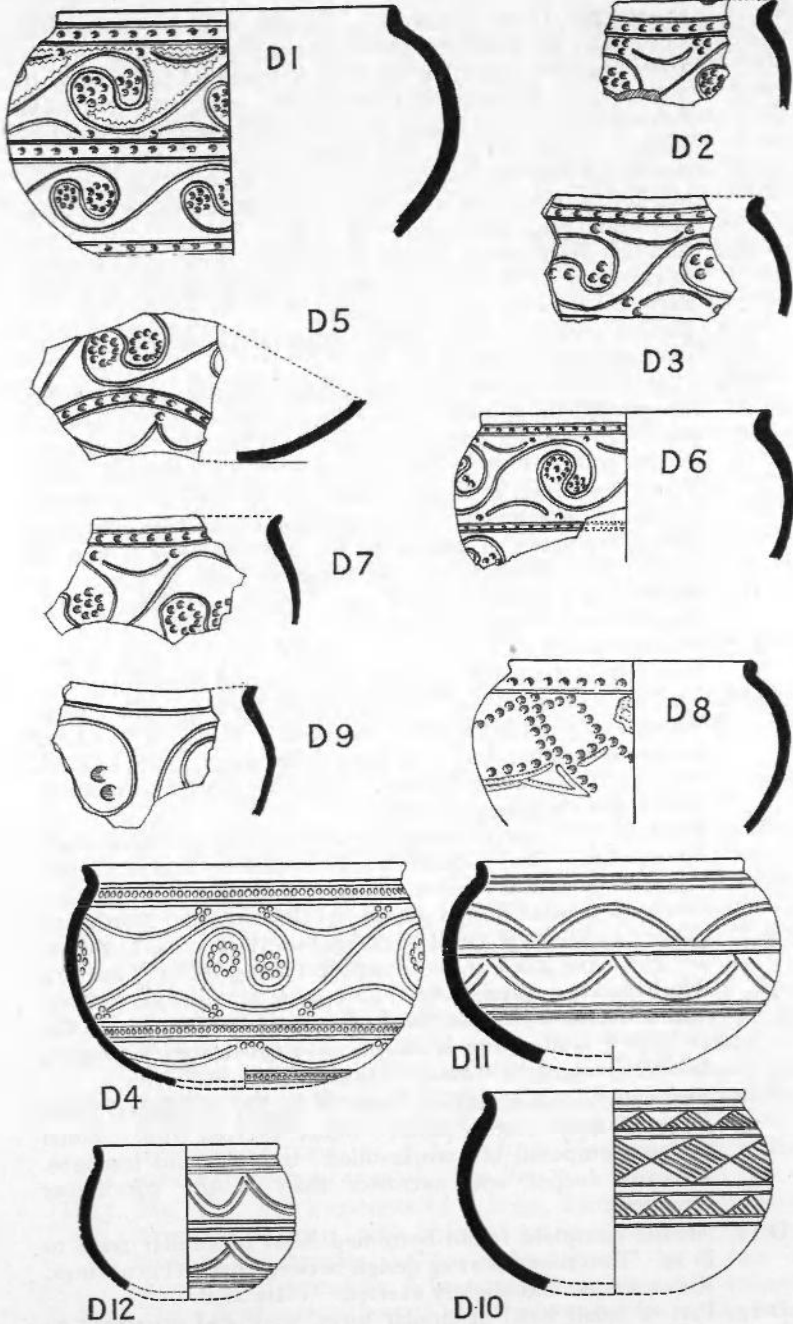


FIG. 6. DECORATED WARE.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*D 4 and D 10-12 from drawings by G. C. Dunning*



known pot from Plouhinec. He also says in this article 'Les vases de L'Armorique ne provenaient pas des milieux archéologiques dates,' a fact which seems to be frequently overlooked. Rosettes, in this country, occur on a pot from Salmonsbury (Glos.), and on two vessels recently found at Meare. Note on D 1 the lightly pencilled ziz-zag lines combined with the design in the upper zone. This has been omitted on the lower zone where it could not catch the light and would pass unnoticed. Pl. xi B.

- D 2. Reddish-black sherd of similar ware. Note the variation in the number of dots per rosette. Short upright rim with slight inner bevel and thickening.
- D 3. Similar reddish ware. Slight internal thickening of rim. Dots arranged in threes.
- D 4. Purplish-red outside and red inside. Similar ware. Swag design replaces spirals in lower zone. Rim slightly everted.
- D 5. Both surfaces red and burnished, core black. Appearance of slip ware. Part of the base of a round-bottomed bowl. When combined in section with D 6 it gives the probable outline of these bowls. The decoration of this base compares with the practice of decorating the bases of vessels, seen on pottery from Brittany and the Somerset Lake Villages.
- D 6. Mottled red surfaces, black core. Paste somewhat gritty; slight internal thickening of rim.
- D 7. Reddish black, similar ware. Black core. Fairly gritty. Rim thin and slightly everted, with internal thickening.
- D 8. Part of bowl of coarse, buffish coloured ware, with a large amount of pounded shell in the paste. Black core. Outer surface burnished, but parts have flaked away. Rim beaded, without demarcating groove. Irregular dotted ornament, lightly and carelessly executed.
- D 9. Blackish-buff, fairly coarse ware, containing pounded shell. Poor polish. Rim shows internal thickening and is slightly everted. Two dots replace rosettes. Compare with complete pot with similar design found at Desborough, Northants. (George, *op. cit.*, p. 3.) The designs on these pots, D 1-D 9, are good examples of the dynamic feeling of La Tène art. The returning spiral, as seen here, is rarely used on pottery. The movement is most closely comparable with that on the embossed bronze bands found at Rodborough Common, Gloucestershire, now in the British Museum.
- D 10. Part of a round-bottomed bowl of highly burnished black ware. Fairly coarse paste. Short everted rim. Zonal design, composed of 'stroke-filled' triangles and lozenges. Grooves deeper and narrower than in the curvilinear ornament.
- D 11. Almost complete round-bottomed bowl of similar ware to D 10. Two zones of swag design between parallel groovings. Rim rounded and slightly everted. Plate xi B.
- D 12. Part of small bowl of similar form, ware and ornament to

D 11. Everted rim. E. T. Leeds in *Ant. Journ.* xv, Pl. v, 2, illustrates a bowl from Cassington, Oxford, decorated with triple-lined festoons swinging from circlets. He says, 'Though the decoration recalls Glastonbury, the form appears to be antecedent to one common on that site, which has developed a bold and carefully moulded rim.' The shape compares with the Hunsbury vessels, especially with D 11 and D 12. The ware is inferior. G. C. Dunning very kindly sent me particulars of a round-bottomed bowl found at Salmonsbury in his period I pits, provisionally dated to the second half of the first century B.C. He suggests that the type originated in the Wiltshire-Somerset region, spreading north-east to Oxford and along the Jurassic Zone to Northamptonshire. In addition to the examples already mentioned, there is one from Boxford Common, Berkshire, reported in the *Trans. Newbury Field Club*, vi (1932), 14-16; a round-bottomed pot with thickened base from *All Canning's Cross*, Pl. 31, iv, and two extremely doubtful baseless ones, one from Ham Hill, and one from Glastonbury, illustrated in *Glastonbury Lake Village* ii, Pl. lxx, iv, and Pl. lxxviii, p. 186, respectively. An undecorated round-bottomed bowl has been found at Meare. There are, however, so few pots of this type it does not yet seem possible to establish their place of origin or route of diffusion. There are also two pots, presumably anterior and posterior respectively:—

(a) Round-bottomed pot from Birchington, Kent, containing a hoard of degenerate bronze palstaves. *Ant. Journ.* iv, 220 ff.

(b) Redhills, Langenhoe, Essex. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 191, Fig. 8. Round-bottomed La Tène III bowl.

- D 13. Sherd of coarse, buff-coloured, "corky" ware. Paste contains dark flecks. Rim rounded, continuing the line of the walls. Outer surface ornamented with deep, parallel scratches, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. apart, running diagonally and probably made with a metal instrument after firing. Fracture has run along these lines.
- D 14. Plate xiv. Complete pot, slightly polished ware with 'soapy' feeling. Wide mouth, high, everted neck, globular body and slightly hollowed foot. Five deeply scratched, irregular, acute-angled triangles with parallel hatching are subtended from the angle between the neck and the shoulder. Possibly developed from the Hallstatt form as at Park Brow. *Archaeologia* lxxvi, 17, f. 5, or from Marnian type, as the hollow foot would suggest. See Fig. 7.
- D 15. Fig. 10. Six fragments of a large, handled pot of well-baked black ware, with polished external surface. At the level of the handles the pot is ornamented by a row of saucer-like depressions  $\frac{9}{16}$  in. in diameter, irregularly spaced. These depressions show as slight convex bosses on the inner surface. A second row of saucer-like depressions nearer the

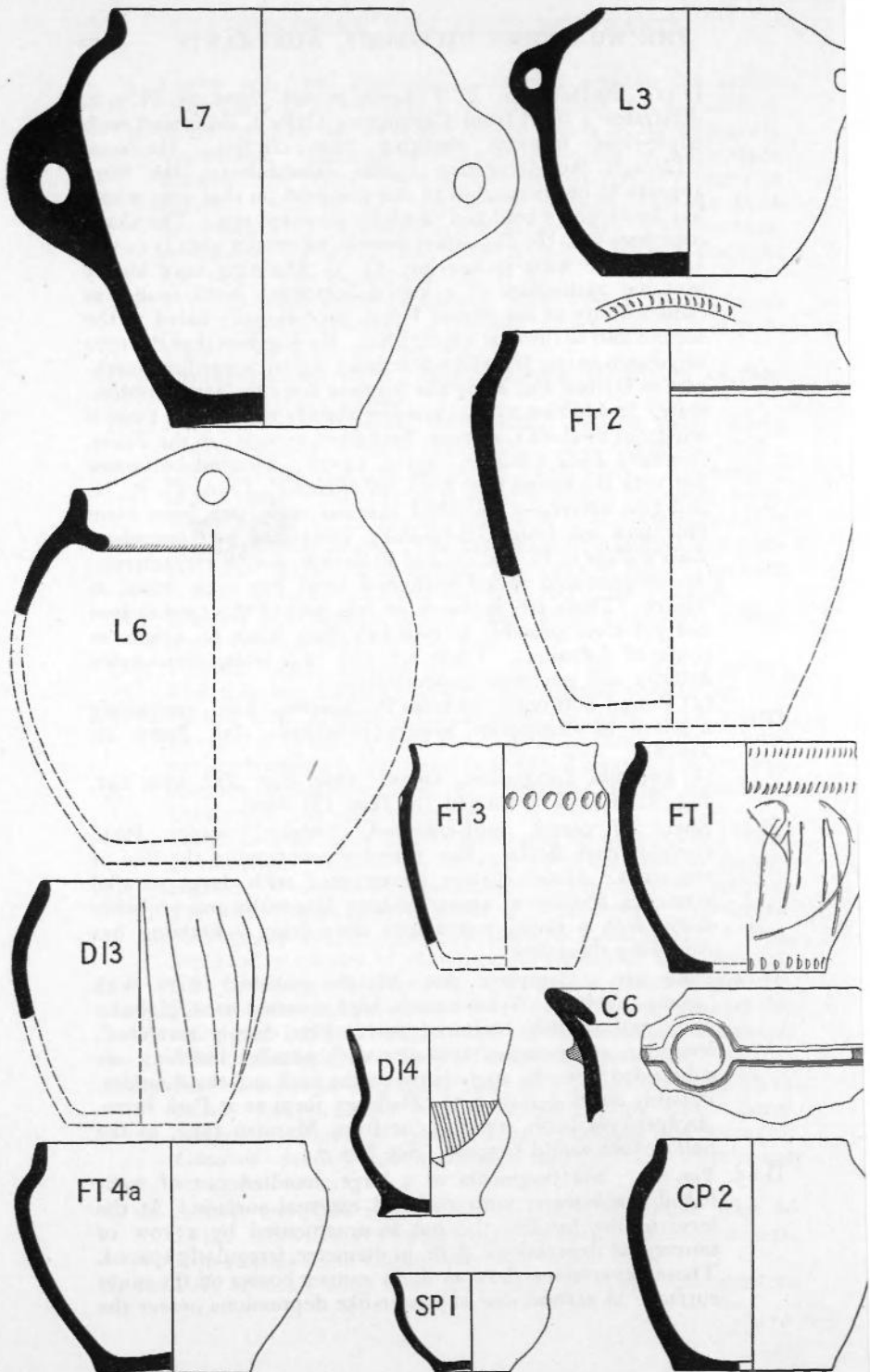


FIG. 7.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Drawings by G. C. Dunning

base, and placed at wider intervals, can be seen on other fragments of the vessel. The handles have been inserted into the walls, as at All Canning's Cross, not countersunk. Inner surface shows horizontal smearing. Saucer-like depressions occur on Iron Age pottery at various sites in this country and date from different periods. See Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, pp. 93 and 83, Pl. xiv, A 3. Scarborough, *Archaeologia* 77. (Described as omphalos base.) *All Canning's Cross*, Pl. 36, 4, p. 175. *Hengistbury Head Report*, p. 42 and plates. Cobham, Surrey—*Surrey Arch. Coll.* xxii, 154, Pl. iii. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxviii, 376 and 385, urn from Pulborough, Sussex. Wisley, Surrey. *Ant. Journ.* iv, 43. Here R. A. Smith states this form of ornament to be a perpetuation of a Hallstatt feature, commonly found on the Goritz type (Saxony). See *Voss-Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1903, p. 188. See also *Glastonbury* ii; *Wroxeter Report*, 1913, p. 29. What is probably a round-bottomed bowl from Salmonsbury, Bourton-on-the-Water, combines the circular depression with the inter-locking semicircle motif (G. C. Dunning kindly supplied me with a drawing of this). A fragment of pot from Houghton, near St. Ives, has a large saucer-shaped depression and a row of smaller dots. It is in the possession of M. Coote, Esq., of Houghton Dingle, who gave me permission to refer to it. Also an example from Arminghall, near Norwich. *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.*, vol. II, i, Fig. 7, 17, p. 16. Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes here emphasises that the Iron Age pottery made in the native tradition need not ante-date the arrival of Belgic influence in the district.

UNDECORATED, WELL-MADE POTTERY. See Fig. 8.

Very little of this occurs, but the sections display a variety of forms.

- LC 1. Fragment of hard, well-baked black ware. The inside is rough; the outer is very highly burnished. Rim well formed and turned outward.
- LC 2. Sherd of highly burnished black ware. Inside smooth but not so well polished as the outside. Rim rounded and almost upright.
- LC 3. Part of bowl of blackish-red polished ware. Inner surface reddish-buff and rough. Core black. Large content of pounded shell. The short neck is almost vertical, forming a sharp angle with the high and bulging shoulder. Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, Pl. xxii, 3. Rough horizontal scorings round neck. See also Park Brow, *Archaeologia* lxxvi, 18.
- LC 4. Black burnished ware, well baked and of fine paste. Walls thin towards the rim, which is sharply everted.
- LC 5. Fairly well-polished sherd. Outer surface black, inner red. Core black. Note internal thickening of rim. Cf. *St.*

*Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 14, R 3, and p. 119, where a note on this La Tène II type is given.

- LC 6. Upper part of bowl of reddish-brown ware; black core; outer surface burnished. Short everted rim, well rounded. Cf. *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 13, AR 3 and p. 116. Ascribed to La Tène II.

POTS WITH HANDLES OR LUGS. Figs. vii and viii.

Comparatively common at Hunsbury, more than forty individual examples having been preserved. There is a great variety in shape and size of the handles. Nearly all are made separately from the body of the pot, their tangs being pushed through the walls of the vessels and smoothed down on the inside. They mainly belong to large, coarse pots and all are set vertically. There are three main types:—

- (a) Lugs whose perforation could only take a string or cord. The majority are of this type.
- (b) Handles with a wider span making possible carrying or lifting by hand. There are few of these, but there is one almost complete, large, high-shouldered vessel of coarse red ware, in which two such handles remain in place.
- (c) Perforated projections or lugs on the rim of the pot. There are three of these. Two are on coarse red vessels with an internal ledge, as if to take a lid; the third is on fragments of a large vessel of smooth black ware. There is another sherd in the Northampton Museum with a similar perforated projection, but of coarser ware than that last mentioned. It was found in a tumulus at the corner of Abington Road, Northampton. No record of the contents of the tumulus was made. Pots of this type are uncommon, but occur at Glastonbury, and at All Canning's Cross. (See *All Canning's Cross*, Pl. 37, i, p. 176.)

There are no counter-sunk handles from the site.

- L 1. Fragment of reddish-brown, fairly coarse ware. The lug is 1 in. broad and has been inserted into the walls of the pot and subsequently smoothed down. The rim is flat-topped, the neck vertical. The shape is somewhat similar to *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 12, Mis. 12, and p. 110.
- L 2. Sherd of black, fairly coarse ware, with smooth external finish. The rim is rounded and slightly everted. Similar lug as in L 1. Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, Pl. xxii, Class 1, 5.
- L 3. See Pl. xiv. Complete two-lugged pot with narrow mouth, high shoulders and unmoulded rim. Unusual shape.
- L 4. An example of type b. Well-baked, reddish-brown ware.
- L 5. One of the type c examples. The sherd is of coarse, reddish-brown ware, with pounded shell in the paste. The perforated projections are much damaged, but enough remains to form a reconstruction. The ledge inside, as if to carry a lid, is uncommon, but occurs at All Canning's

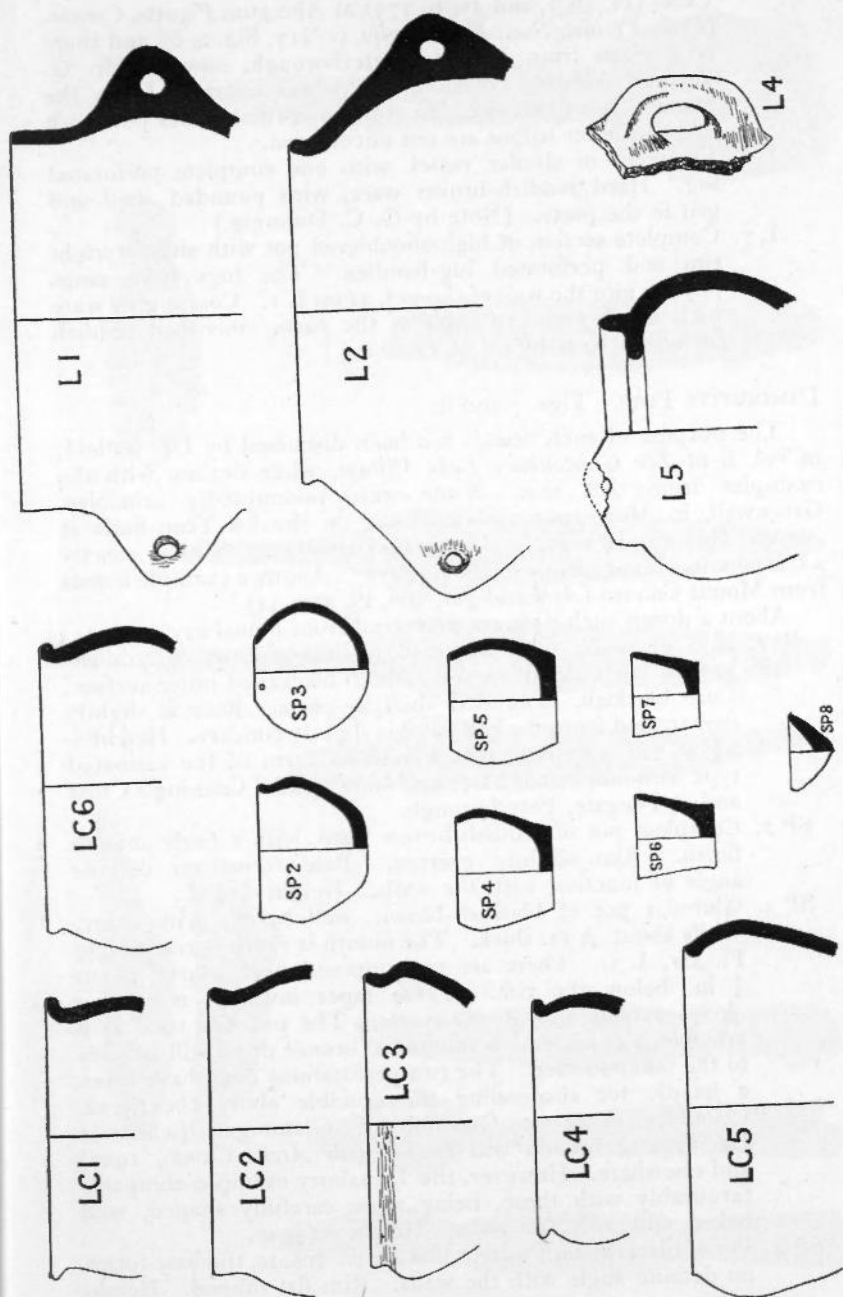


FIG. 8.  $\frac{1}{4}$

Cross (Pl. 36, 1, and 1a, p. 175), at Abington Pigotts, Cambs. (*Proc. Prehist. Soc., East Anglia*, iv, 217, Fig. 2, c), and there is a piece from Fengate, Peterborough, now in Mr. G. Wyman Abbott's collection, by whose courtesy I saw the material from that site. In Romano-British times pots with lids and inner ledges are not uncommon.

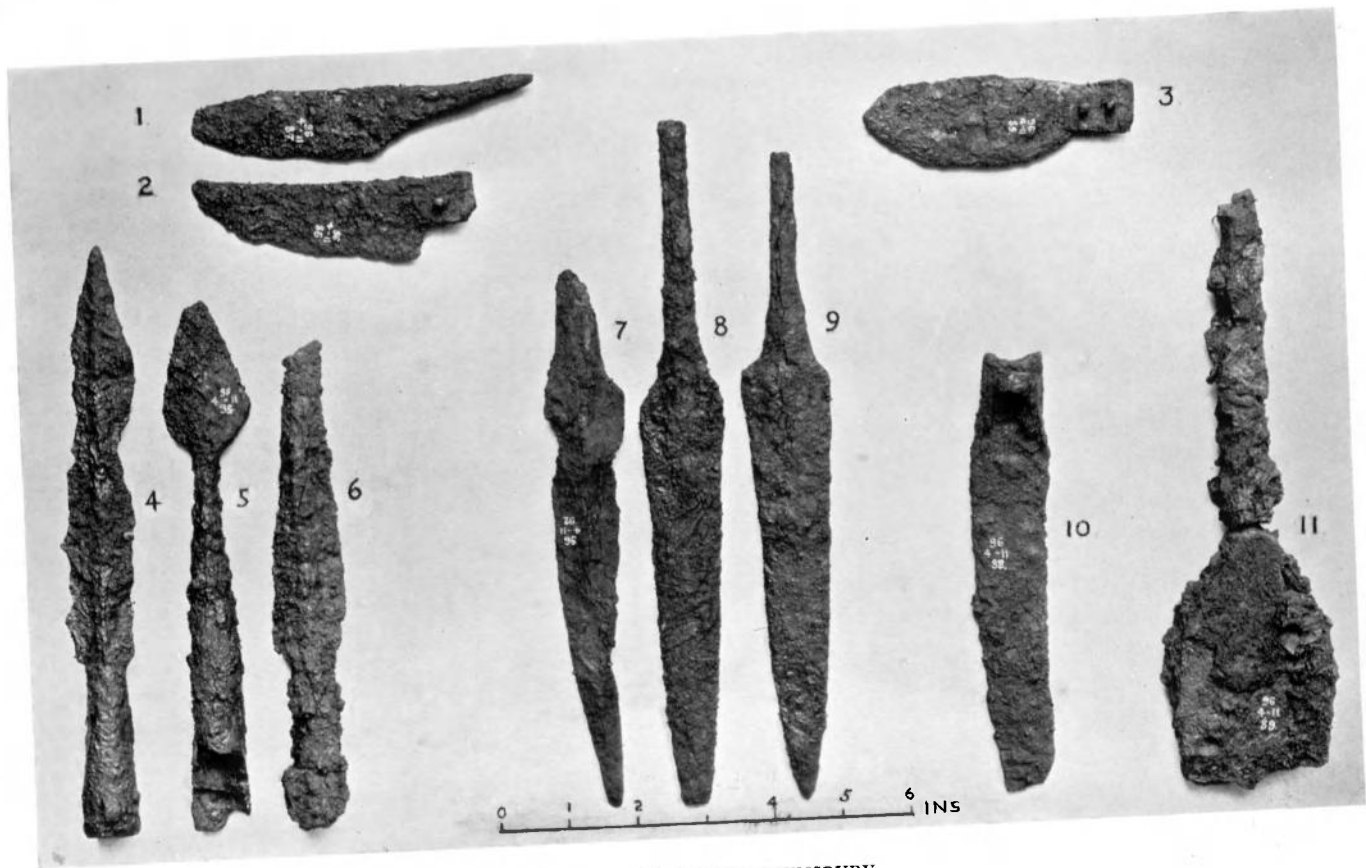
- L 6. Fragment of similar vessel, with one complete perforated lug. Hard reddish-brown ware, with pounded shell and grit in the paste. (Note by G. C. Dunning.)
- L 7. Complete section of high-shouldered pot with short upright rim and perforated lug-handles. The lugs have tangs passing into the wall of the pot, as on L 1. Coarse grey ware with much pounded shell in the paste, smoothed reddish surface. (Note by G. C. Dunning.)

#### DIMINUTIVE POTS. Figs. 7 and 8

The purpose of such vessels has been discussed by Dr. Bulleid, in vol. ii of *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, while dealing with the examples from that site. Some were undoubtedly crucibles. Greenwell, in *Man*, 1910, 4<sup>o</sup>, reporting on the La Tène finds at Atwick, Holderness, says, '... one very small cup, holding exactly a teaspoonful, is suggestive of the nursery.' Another example comes from Mount Caburn (*Archaeologia*, xlvi, Pl. xxv, 34).

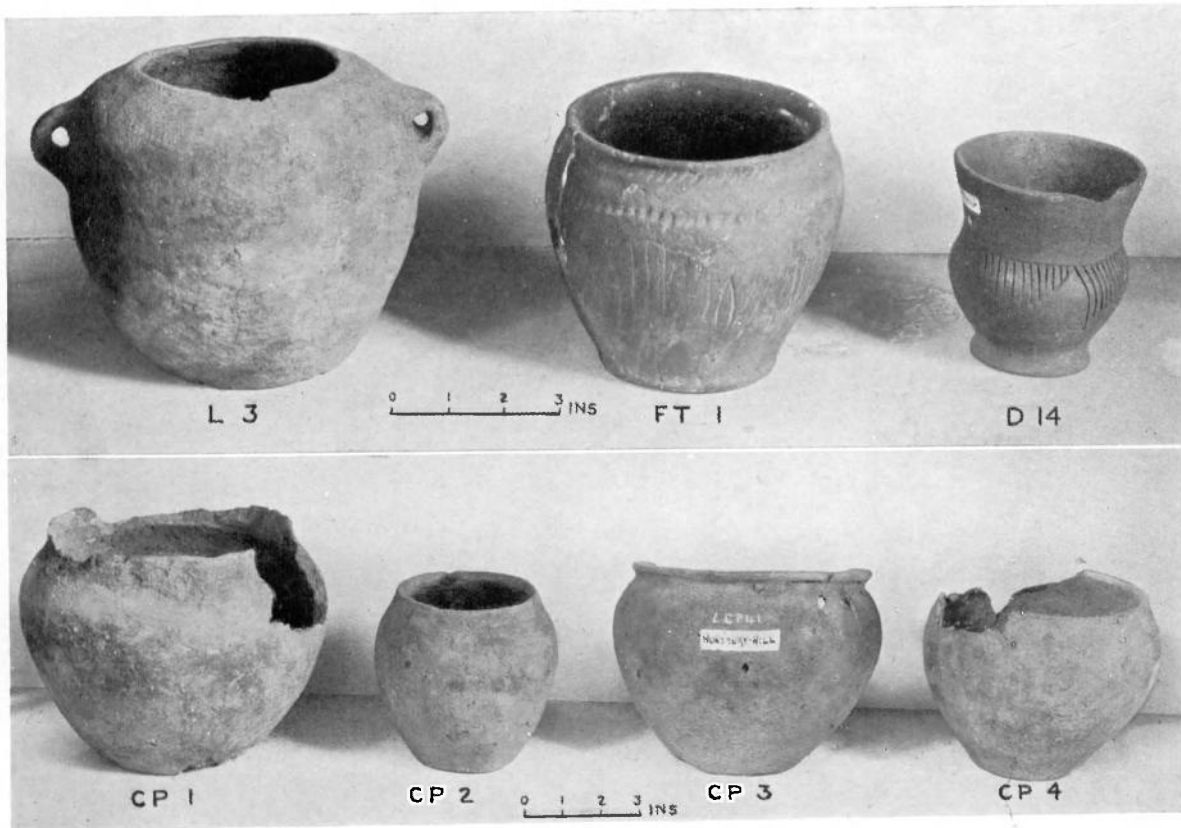
About a dozen such pots are preserved from Hunsbury.

- SP 1. Half of small, open-mouthed, carinated bowl of reddish-brown, fairly smooth ware. Much blackened inner surface. Core blackish. Pounded shell in paste. Foot is slightly demarcated from the body and is slightly concave. Height =  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. It may represent a debased form of the carinated type with omphaloid base, well known at All Canning's Cross and at Fengate, Peterborough.
- SP 2. Complete pot of reddish-brown ware, with a fairly smooth finish. Rim slightly everted. Base forms no definite angle of junction with the walls. Height =  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.
- SP 3. Globular pot of blackish-brown, well baked, gritty ware. Walls about  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. thick. The mouth is narrow, resembling Pl. xiv, L 3. There are two opposed perforations, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. below the rim. These taper inwards, measuring  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. outside and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. inside. The pot was used as a crucible, a considerable amount of bronze dross still adheres to the inner surface. The two perforations must have taken a handle for suspending the crucible above the flame. Crucibles occur at Glastonbury, Glamorgan (where a La Tène I brooch was found) (*see Arch. Camb.*, 1927) and elsewhere. However, the Hunsbury example compares favourably with these, being more carefully shaped, well baked, and with thin walls. Height =  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in.
- SP 4. Pot of blackish-buff ware. Flat base. Inside, the base forms no definite angle with the walls. Rim flat topped. Height  $1\frac{1}{16}$  in.



IRON OBJECTS FROM HUNSBURY  
(In the British Museum)





POTTERY FROM HUNSBURY

- SP 5. Thick, coarse, clumsy pot of reddish-black ware. Badly baked, parts of the surface having flaked away. Height =  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in. Cf. Mount Caburn, *Archaeologia*, xlvi, Pl. xxv, 34.
- SP 6. Very small, straight-sided pot. Paste coarse, containing much pounded shell. Base slightly pinched out. Height =  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in.
- SP 7. Shape and ware similar to SP 6. Height =  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.
- SP 8. A mere squidge of clay. Cf. *Man*, 1910, 48.

Another small pot from Hunsbury is now in the Cheltenham Museum.

POTTERY WITH FINGER-TIP OR FINGER-NAIL DECORATION; OR SIMILAR MARKINGS ACROSS THE RIM. Pl. xiv, and Figs. 7, 9 and 10.

Although this is a feature of the Hallstatt pottery as seen at All Canning's Cross and elsewhere, it persisted throughout the Pre-Roman Iron Age. Sir Cyril Fox, in *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 95 ff, discusses this point giving examples from La Tène and later pottery, associated with Romano-British wares. The technique has also been discussed by C. F. C. Hawkes, *St. Catharine's Hill*, pp. 104-106. For decorative techniques of the Early Iron Age see *Ant. Journ.* x, pp. 166-167.

- FT 1. (Pl. xiv and Fig. 7.) Complete pot of black, well-baked ware with a smooth finish on the outer surface. Rim slightly everted with small degree of internal thickening; and foot pinched out a little. Row of diagonal thumb-nail markings just below the rim. A second row, probably of finger-nail marking at the shoulder and a third row of similar markings, more widely spaced, surround the foot. The walls are covered by irregular, shallow, vertical groovings. Inner surface is rough and extremely black. Debased form of the situla type as seen at Hengistbury Head, All Canning's Cross and elsewhere. C. F. C. Hawkes, in *St. Catharine's Hill*, p. 118, compares its rim with Fig. 14, R 1, from that site. However, that type, namely the flower-pot or saucepan, is conspicuous by its absence at Hunsbury. He presumes the date of the present example to be La Tène I. For ornament round base, cf. *All Canning's Cross*, Pl. 37, 7, and p. 178.
- FT 2. Sherd of coarse ware of rough texture. Rim flat, with finger-nail markings along it. At the shoulder a groove about 1 mm. deep runs round the pot. Lower part of the body shows rough diagonal combings. A similar sherd from Fengate, Peterborough, is at present in the Northampton Museum, lent by Mr. G. Wyman Abbott. Cf. *Pre-historic Soc. of E. Anglia*, vol. vii, 2, p. 232, f 2 and 3, *Runcton Holme, nr. King's Lynn-on-Ouse*.
- FT 3. Coarse, blackish-brown ware. Surfaces rough. Flat-topped rim with transverse finger-nail marking. Rounded shoulder with finger-tip impressions running round it. Usually supposed to be derived from the angular jars with finger-

printing of Rhenish origin, and well represented on Iron Age 'A' sites of this country. Mr. C. A. R. Radford, in the *Proceedings of the International Congress in London, 1932*, maintains that these features were survivals from the Bronze Age. Compare All Canning's Cross, Hengistbury Head, Swallowcliffe Down. *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xliii, Pl. v, II.

FT 4. Part of pot of coarse black ware with much pounded shell in the paste. Marked shoulder, neck rising vertically from it. Flat-topped rim with finger-nail markings along it. Profile cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, Class A, Pl. xvi.

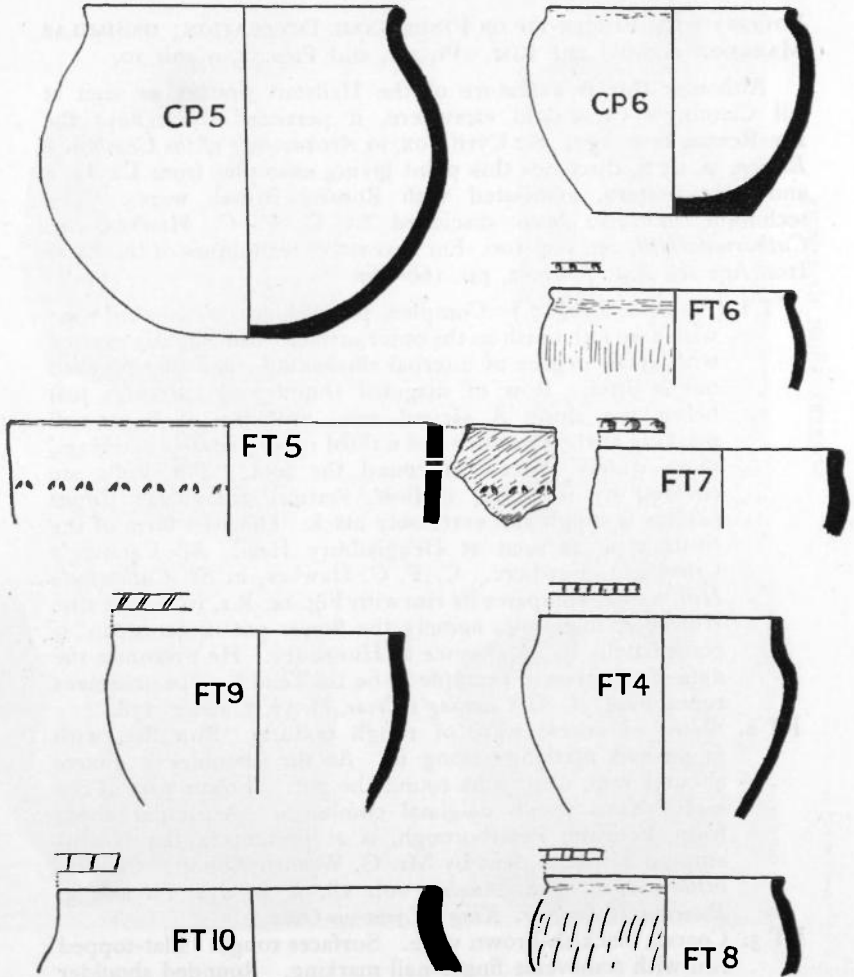


FIG. 9.  $\frac{1}{4}$

'Swallowcliffe Down,' *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xliii, p. 542, 2. *Archaeologia* lxxvi, 16 ('Park Brow').

- FT 4a. Complete section of high-shouldered pot with short, almost vertical neck and flat-topped rim. Coarse black ware with pounded shell, surface smoothed upwards. Note by G. C. Dunning.
- FT 5. Fragment of rim of hard, well-baked black ware. Outer surface well polished. Paste fine. Rim has slight external bevel. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. below the rim is a row of 'pinch' marks.
- FT 6. Sherd of coarse, black ware, with roughened external surface. Horizontal smearing just below the rim and vertical smearing on the body. Rim rounded and slightly everted. Irregular transverse markings on rim, resembling what Dr. Bulleid, in *Glastonbury Lake Village*, vol. ii, describes as 'grain impressions.'
- FT 7. Coarse, gritty, black ware, with rough surfaces. Flat-topped rim with row of shallow finger-tip impressions at irregular intervals.
- FT 8. Part of bowl of coarse, reddish-brown ware. Surfaces pitted with decaying out of shell. Outer surface smeared as in FT 6. Rim flat-topped and slightly everted, with a series of fairly shallow, transverse markings about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. apart.
- FT 9. Very coarse reddish-brown pot, with large shell content in paste. Both surfaces rough. Flat-topped rim, with pairs of diagonal deeply-scored, parallel grooves, at irregular intervals, along it. Type may be a further debasement of FT 4. Cf. *Ant. Journ.*, iv, Pl. xviii, Fig. 7 G (Wisley).
- FT 10. Sherd of thick, coarse, red ware. Rough finish. Rim rounded and slightly out-turned and has transverse scratches along it at irregular intervals. Cf. *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 190, f 41 (Scarborough).
- FT 11. (Fig. x.) Extremely coarse, buffish-brown ware, with large particles of pounded shell. Flat rim with rough and irregular finger-prints along it. Outer surface covered with deep diagonal combings, beginning an inch below the rim. Some iron rust adheres to the inner surface.

COARSE POTTERY (COMPLETE OUTLINES). Pl. xiv A and Fig. 9.

The great majority of the pottery from Hunsbury consists of vessels of coarse ware, probably used for cooking or storage. The decorated ware represents, at the most, 5 per cent. of the total preserved. The coarse pottery varies in size from the pygmies of Figs. 7 and 8, to vessels with an external rim diameter estimated at 17 inches.

Pl. xiv.

- CP 1. Globular pot of extremely coarse, badly baked black ware, with a large admixture of pounded shell in the paste. The rim is rounded and very slightly everted and is thinner than the walls of the vessel.

- CP 2. Globular pot of reddish-brown ware with large content of pounded shell. Outer surface fairly smooth. Inside much blackened. Rim has slight inner bevel and internal thickening. Cf. *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 12, Q 1, and Fig. 13 AR 4 and 5. Hawkes here suggests a La Tène I date and that the type may have developed from the biconical urn as seen at Weybridge (Surrey). *Ant. Journ.*, v, 75.
- CP 3. Part of globular pot of coarse, blackish-brown ware. Black core. Flat-topped rim, nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad. Interesting because it has either been riveted, or had an iron staple. A piece of iron, piercing the walls, is still in position (on photograph it is the dark mark just to the right of the hole below the rim). Shape cf. 'Swallowcliffe Down,' *Wilts. Arch. Magazine*, xliii, Pl. v, 6. 'Park Brow,' *Ant. Journ.*, iv, No. 5.
- CP 4. Open-mouthed, globular pot of reddish-buff ware. Smooth outer finish and fairly smooth inside. Black core and large shell content. Flat base  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter. Rim rounded and upright, not thickened. External diameter at rim = about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. Inside, the base forms no definite angle with the walls. The type seems to be of Hallstatt origin. Compare Hallstatt types from Holwerda, Holland, *Archaeologia*, 77, f 40, middle row, right. Also, Fifield Bavant, *Wilts. Arch. Magazine*, xlii, Pl. ii, 4.
- Fig. ix.
- CP 5. Globular, thin-walled pot of black and somewhat gritty ware; well baked. The outer surface is rough and is covered with irregular vertical scoring. Rim slightly everted. Base forms no definite angle with the walls, but is flattened slightly. Ware cf. SP 3, Fig. 8.
- CP 6. Incipient bead-rimmed bowl of blackish-brown, well baked, coarse ware. Outer surface well smoothed. Whether this type at Hunsbury was a result of Belgic influence or from the incipient bead-rimmed bowl of pre-Belgic origin, will not be discussed here. See rather *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVII, pp. 150-335; *Ant. Journ.*, xii, pp. 27-34, and *Ant. Journ.*, xii. R. E. M. Wheeler, in *Ant. Journ.*, xv, iii, p. 273 ff, proposes taking the bead-rim of 'the simple, hand-made type' and the counter-sunk handle as criteria of Iron Age 'B' culture in the Wessex hill-forts, with special reference to Maiden Castle. The latter criterion is entirely lacking from Hunsbury.

#### COARSE POTTERY (RIMS). Fig. 10

Great variety of rim-mouldings. The outer surfaces of much of this coarse pottery, show irregular smearings. Cf. *Ant. Journ.*, x, 166-167.

- C 1. Sherd of very coarse reddish-buff ware, with much pounded shell in the paste. Broad, flat-topped rim, protruding beyond the walls of the pot. Tooled underneath. Broad flat-

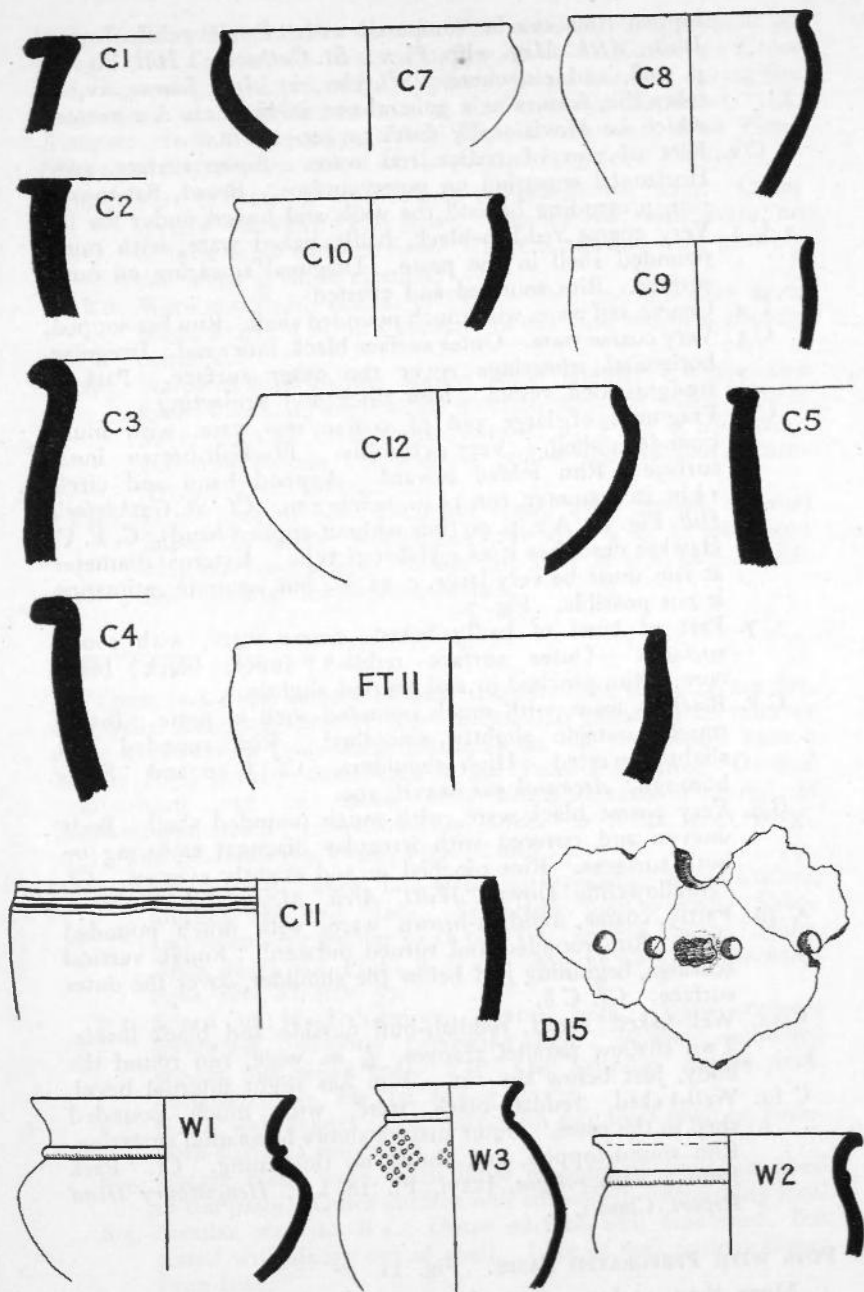


FIG. 10.  $\frac{1}{4}$

- topped rims can be compared with 'Swallowcliffe Down,' *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xliii, Pl. v; *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 12, p. 108, and elsewhere. Wheeler, in *Ant. Journ.*, xv, iii, takes this feature as a general one in his class A 2 pottery, which he provisionally dates to 400-100 B.C.
- C 2. Part of rim of coarse red ware. Inner surface grey. Horizontal smearing on outer surface. Broad, flat-topped rim, protruding beyond the walls and tooled under the lip.
- C 3. Very coarse reddish-black, badly baked ware, with much pounded shell in the paste. Diagonal smearing on outer surface. Rim rounded and everted.
- C 4. Coarse, red ware, with much pounded shell. Rim flat-topped.
- C 5. Very coarse ware. Outer surface black, inner red. Irregular, horizontal smearings cover the outer surface. Part of straight-sided vessel. Rim thick and projecting.
- C 6. Fragment of large pot of coarse red ware, with much pounded shell. Very crumbly. Blackish-brown inner surface. Rim folded inward. Applied band and circle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, run  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. below rim. Cf. *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 10, A 2, p. 99 (but without applied band). C. F. C. Hawkes describes it as a Hallstatt type. External diameter at rim must be very large, c. 22 in., but accurate estimation is not possible. Fig. 7.
- C 7. Part of bowl of badly baked, coarse ware, with rough surfaces. Outer surface reddish; inner, black; black core. Rim pinched in and everted slightly.
- C 8. Blackish ware, with much pounded shell in paste. Inside rough; outside slightly smoothed. Rim rounded and slightly everted. High shoulders. Cf. C 10 and 'Scarborough,' *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 190.
- C 9. Very coarse black ware, with much pounded shell. Body uneven and covered with irregular diagonal smearing on both surfaces. Rim pinched in and slightly everted. Cf. 'Swallowcliffe Down,' *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xliii, Pl. v, 2.
- C 10. Fairly coarse, reddish-brown ware, with much pounded shell. Rim rounded and turned outward. Rough vertical scorings, beginning just below the shoulder, cover the outer surface. Cf. C 8.
- C 11. Well-baked sherd, reddish-buff outside and black inside. Two shallow parallel grooves,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. wide, run round the body, just below the rim. Rim has slight internal bevel.
- C 12. Well-baked, reddish-black ware, with much pounded shell in the paste. Outer surface shows horizontal smearing. Rim round-topped, and shows no thickening. Cf. 'Park Brow,' *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, Pl. 18, f 7; *Hengistbury Head Report*, Class 1, 3.

#### POTS WITH PERFORATED BASES. Fig. 11

More than a dozen have been preserved. The number of perforations varies from one to seven, three being a common number.

As a rule they are centrally placed. Pots similarly treated occur on several Iron Age sites in this country, such as All Canning's Cross and Glastonbury. A pot of this type was found last year during the excavations of an inhabitation site at Camerton, Somerset. Cf. *Somerset Arch. Proc.*, 1935, Very Rev. E. Horne. Also Plate. (They are discussed in vol. ii of the *Glastonbury Lake Village*.)

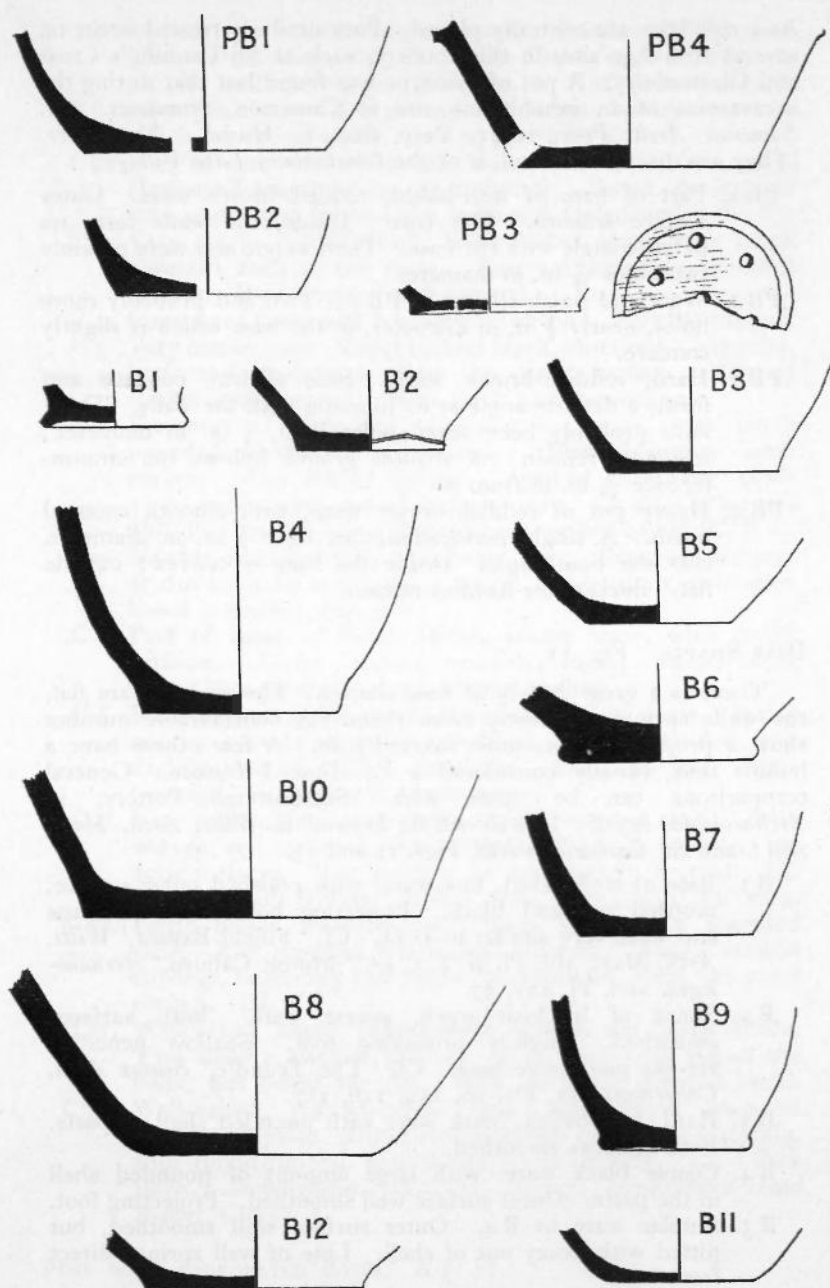
- PB 1. Part of base of well-baked, reddish-brown ware. Outer surface smooth. Flat base. Inside, the walls form no definite angle with the base. There is one and were possibly two holes  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. in diameter.
- PB 2. Ware and finish similar to PB 1. Two and probably more holes, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter, in the base which is slightly concave.
- PB 3. Hard, reddish-brown ware. Base slightly concave and forms a definite angle at its junction with the walls. There have probably been seven holes in it,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter; five now remain. A shallow groove follows the circumference  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. in from it.
- PB 4. Heavy pot of reddish-brown ware, with smooth external finish. A single perforation, just over  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, cuts the base angle. Inside the base is convex; outside flat. Sockets for handles remain.

#### BASE SHAPES. Fig. 11

There is a great variety of base shapes. The majority are flat, the walls springing directly from them. A considerable number show a projecting foot, some markedly so. A few others have a hollow foot, usually considered a La Tène I feature. General comparisons can be made with 'Scarborough Pottery,' in *Archaeologia*, lxxvii; 'Swallowcliffe Down,' in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xliii; and *St. Catharine's Hill*, Figs. 10 and 13.

- B 1. Base of well-baked, fine ware, with polished outer surface, mottled red and black. Projecting hollow foot. Shape and ware very similar to D 14. Cf. 'Fifield Bavant,' *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xlii, Pl. iii, 2, 3, 4; 'Mount Caburn,' *Archaeologia*, xlvi, Pl. xxv, 57.
- B 2. Sherd of blackish-brown, coarse ware. Both surfaces smoothed. Slightly projecting foot. Shallow pencilled zig-zag just above base. Cf. 'The Trundle,' *Sussex Arch. Collections*, lxx, Pls. 10, 114, 116, 117.
- B 3. Hard, well-baked, black ware with pounded shell in paste. Both surfaces smoothed.
- B 4. Coarse black ware, with large amount of pounded shell in the paste. Outer surface well smoothed. Projecting foot.
- B 5. Similar ware to B 4. Outer surface well smoothed, but pitted with decay out of shell. Line of wall springs direct from base.
- B 6. Extremely coarse brownish-black ware, badly baked and roughly finished. Projecting foot. Cf. 'Park Brow,'



FIG. 11.  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Archaeologia*, lxxvi, f 9; 'Scarborough,' *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, Figs. 14-23, a and e.

- B 7. Very coarse reddish-black sherd. Rough both surfaces.
- B 8. Base of large pot of blackish-brown coarse ware. Walls  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. Both surfaces smoothed.
- B 9. Coarse, roughly-made pot of blackish-brown ware. Smoothed on outer surface. Projecting base, slightly concave.
- B 10. Sherd of coarse reddish-brown ware, smoothed on the outer surface.
- B 11. Well-baked, fairly fine ware, of blackish-brown colour.
- B 12. Coarse sherd with red outer surface, black core and black inner surface. A piece of red ochre was recovered from the camp and it may be that it was used for colouring the pottery. On the other hand, the red colour may be due to chemical action occurring in open-hearth firing.

#### WHEEL-TURNED POTTERY. Fig. 10

Very little such pottery was preserved. There are two other fragments of polished black ware in addition to the red ware illustrated. One piece shows a cordon with deep groove below it.

- W 1. Bowl of hard, smooth red ware. Fracture shows black core. Out-turned neck. Cordon at its junction with the squat, globular body. Compare with examples in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, from the Belgic and Romano-British cemetery at Guilden Morden.
- W 2. Upper part of vessel of hard red ware, with carefully moulded rim, out-turned neck and low cordon at the junction of the neck and shoulder.
- W 3. 'Poppy-headed' pot of hard, grey, sandy ware. Applique red dots forming diamond pattern ornament. Roman, second century A.D. There is another fragment of Roman pottery, of hard, red, sandy ware, very thin-walled.

#### BAKED CLAY OBJECTS (other than pottery)

*Twelve triangular loom-weights*, pierced at each corner. Pl. XI A. The type occurs at Hengistbury Head, Glastonbury and elsewhere.

#### DATE AND DURATION

The determination of the date and duration of the settlement is especially difficult in view of the unsatisfactory way in which the finds were brought to light. However, certain positive and negative evidence provide some basis for reconstruction.

The absence of Roman objects, except for the poppy-headed pot (Fig. 10, W 3), another fragment of thin red ware and perhaps the pin (Fig. 3, 5) and the boat-shaped spoon (Pl. i, 2), indicates that the

settlement had come to an end before the Roman occupation. But had it ended before the Belgic people came to live close by at Duston?<sup>1</sup> Sir Cyril Fox, in his presidential address to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, considers that the northward spread of the Belgae was slow. Duston may not have been reached until late first century B.C., or early first century A.D. Although there is a marked scarcity of Belgic wares and of other objects usually associated with that culture, various comparisons suggest that Hunsbury was still occupied during the first century B.C., even early first century A.D. :—

1. The La Tène III brooch can be compared with several examples from Glastonbury and with one from Desborough (Northants), which was found in the same field as the Desborough mirror.
2. The cast imitation of a La Tène I fibula is not likely to date before the first century B.C.
3. The terrets, Pl. ii A, 3 and 5, are paralleled in the British Museum by an example from an unknown locality and by one from Hod Hill respectively. Both probably date late in the first century B.C.
4. The figure-of-eight belt-links, Pl. ii, B, closely resemble those from Glastonbury and from Letchworth Garden City. The latter was found with a Belgic pedestal urn.
5. The two iron, openwork discs set at right angles to their stems (Pl. vi B) are similar to one found at Trer Ceiri, associated with a blue melon bead of Roman type.
6. The bone object (Pl. v B) is paralleled at Glastonbury and Wookey Hole.
7. Ring-beads are generally considered to be of late La Tène date, as at Glastonbury, but a ring-bead was found at All Canning's Cross.
8. A lump of lead, similar to those from Glastonbury, was found in the camp.
9. A few fragments of Belgic ware occur at Hunsbury (Fig. 10, W 1, W 2).

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeologia*, xliii, 125 ff.

The scarcity of Belgic objects and influence suggest that trade, and presumably friendly relations, did not exist between the two peoples. Sir Arthur Evans, in *Archaeologia* LII, ii, p. 384, suggested that the finds from Hunsbury 'reached down to a somewhat later date than those of the Aylesford urn-field.' He considered that the Aylesford type of pottery 'appears at Hunsbury in a degenerate form,' and that the ornament on the sword sheath represented a later phase of ornamental development than does that on the situla from Aylesford.

Moving back in date the Middle La Tène period also claims representation:—

1. The swords, scabbard, and daggers display La Tène II features, but it must be remembered that these characteristics probably persisted late in this country. For instance, the North Grimston sword (Shepherd, *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxxi, 132 ff.), with arched guard and heart-shaped chape, was accompanied by a true anthropoid dagger—a type which Déchelette dated on the Continent to Late La Tène times. The dating of the La Tène II sword in this country is involved with that of the 'mirror style.' Mr. E. T. Leeds, in *Celtic Ornament*, attributed the style to his 'western school' and places it earlier than do most authorities. Very few pieces have been found with datable associations. Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, in the *Archaeological Journal*, 1934, p. 151, claims a late date of this style. The design on the Hunsbury scabbard has affinities with both the Bugthorpe sword and the Desborough mirror. The latter, by comparison with the dated grave containing the Birdlip mirror, has been placed late in the first century B.C., or early first century A.D., and in spite of the primitive technique used for enamelling on two discs at Bugthorpe, that sword also is probably of first century B.C. date.
2. The five-piece bridle bit (Pl. vi A) ranks early in Mr. Leeds' series (*Celtic Ornament*). On the

Continent, the type is usually considered of La Tène I date, as in the Gorge Meillet chariot burial.

3. The blue bead with white inlaid spirals is of a type dated to the second century B.C. It is paralleled by a bead from Oldbury Hill, Ightham, Kent, and by a part of one from Kettering, Northants, now in the Northampton Museum.
4. Some of the pottery has internal thickening at the rim, a feature common in Middle La Tène times.

Representing La Tène I we have :—

1. The two much discussed La Tène I brooches. (Fig. 2, *a-b*). It is known that the type survived beyond the third century B.C. in this country. Cast fibulae of a later date not infrequently imitate the La Tène I brooch, as at this site. The Hunsbury brooches are placed by Fox, in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 1927, in his phase B, while Mr. Reginald Smith, in *Archaeological Journal* LXIX (1912), claimed for them a fourth-century date. Although the latter may be a little early, there is no evidence to place them late in the series. A third-century date might reasonably be claimed for them.
2. A ring-headed pin (Fig. 3, 1) cf. All Canning's Cross. Mr. G. C. Dunning, in *Arch. Journ.* 1934, xci, p. 274, places the Hunsbury pin in the group which he refers to the fourth century B.C.
3. Some of the pottery exhibits late Hallstatt and early La Tène features. The continuity in pottery-form suggests that the first settlers at Hunsbury had established themselves before they became acquainted with the new La Tène shapes. A similar continuity has been noticed on other Iron Age 'A' sites in this country. High-shouldered jars and finger-tip ornament occur here; flat rims are common and counter-sunk handles are absent. Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, in *Antiquaries Journal*, xv (1935), 273 ff., gives

a provisional basis for the classification of the Maiden Castle pottery. He divides Iron Age 'A' pottery into three chronological categories. It will be seen that the earlier Hunsbury pottery corresponds with his A2 400-100 B.C., and pots such as Fig. 7, FT3, with his A1, 600-400 B.C., which is very well represented at Fengate, Peterborough.

It seems then, that a settlement, with or without defences, was in existence at Hunsbury at the latest by the fourth century B.C., and that the occupation lasted well into the first century B.C. or later. Its end may have been heralded by the arrival of the Belgae at Duston, but the presence of isolated Belgic sherds (Fig. 10, W 1, and W 2) indicates at any rate a short overlap.

#### CONNEXIONS WITH THE IRON AGE IN THE REST OF BRITAIN

Although Hunsbury appears from the finds to have been an Iron Age 'A' hill-fort, it is far richer in iron objects than any other Iron Age 'A' settlement in this country. It has formerly been assumed that the people of those times could not have worked the ironstone underlying the camp. However, a considerable amount of slag was found there. Mr. H. Maryon, of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, very kindly gave me the following information. 'The composition of the ironstones of Northamptonshire is as follows. They are iron claystones, i.e. Iron Carbonate ( $\text{FeCO}_3$ ) and Clay ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 2\text{SiO}_2, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). On calcination this becomes Ferric Oxide ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{SiO}_2$ . Smelted with limestone ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) and coke or charcoal it becomes Ca O (quicklime) and carbon dioxide and  $\text{Fe O}_3$  and carbon. This becomes iron (Fe) and carbon monoxide and CaO,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{SiO}_2$  which unite to form a fusible slag. What actually happens is that the ironstone is put into a charcoal fire, which is blown up to a white heat by bellows or fan. This first roasts the ore, and then reduces it to a sponge-like mass of iron

penetrated throughout by masses of slag. The mass of iron and slag is hammered while red-hot, or white-hot. The iron fibres weld together and the slag is forced out. The heating and hammering are repeated again and again till the iron is fairly clear of slag. If broken pieces of limestone are mixed with the ironstone, the iron can be smelted rather than reduced, and in this case would run down like water and collect at the bottom of the furnace. The ancient smith could obtain a useful wrought iron by reduction. He did not learn to smelt till later. The Iron Age folk of Northamptonshire should have had no difficulty in reducing their iron ore, for, though a temperature of  $1500^{\circ}$  C. is necessary to melt iron, it can be reduced from the ore to a spongy mass, full of slag, at about half that temperature. The white-heat of a good fire is sufficient to do the work.' The site of the settlement was probably chosen on account of the proximity of the ironstone.

In addition to Hunsbury, Northamptonshire holds the important Iron Age site at Fengate, Peterborough, and the later Belgic settlement at Duston. As well as the bronze mirror, now in the British Museum, and the La Tène III fibula, a pot with returning spiral ornamentation, like that at Hunsbury, comes from Desborough. A bronze lyre-shaped mount, with inlaid encrinite stem, published in *Proc. Ant. Soc.* second series xvii, was found near Rainsborough Camp in 1842. Two cup-shaped pots of blackish ware from Northamptonshire, locality unmentioned, are now in the Ashmolean, Oxford. Finally there is half a blue bead with inlaid white spirals from Kettering. This is now in the Northampton Museum. The close resemblance between the Peterborough material and that from All Canning's Cross, shows that the Iron Age occupation in this district began as early as did that on our southern coasts. The situation of Peterborough and again of Hunsbury on the banks of the Nen suggests that the settlers came here direct from overseas. Finds from the Witham, the Ouse and other rivers draining into the Wash substantiate this theory, although it is not beyond possibility that they

were intentionally deposited there for cult purposes. The rivers were probably the main routes by which the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tene newcomers penetrated the eastern counties. The Jurassic Zone route, leading from the south-west, via Oxfordshire into Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and beyond was probably more important commercially than as a route of colonisation.

Hunsbury is usually regarded as the connecting link between the Iron Age 'B' peoples of Yorkshire and those of south-west England. The scabbards, the fibulae, the currency bars and the curvilinear ornament on some of the pottery, are quoted in support of this theory. The first two items are specialised products of metal smiths and exactly what one would expect to find traded about the country; while the currency bars, if their function has been correctly diagnosed, are the natural accompaniment of trade. The Hunsbury scabbard has been compared with the one from Bugthorpe, Yorkshire, but the decoration more closely resembles that on the Meare sheath. The origin of both the Bugthorpe and the Hunsbury scabbards is rather to be looked for in the south-west, where, as Mr. E. T. Leeds pointed out, the 'mirror' style evolved. Bugthorpe may represent the farthest northerly penetration of the south-western traders, moving by way of the Jurassic route.

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, in *St. Catharine's Hill*, p. 146, recognises that 'the presence (at Hunsbury) of coarse vessels with regular late Hallstatt features including finger-printing,' marks the farthest inland penetration of the movement in Late Hallstatt times which affected the whole of our East coast, southward from Scarborough. The continuity of pottery-forms at Hunsbury compares with a similar feature recognised in Iron Age excavations in south and south-east England and, indeed, in most parts of the country where Iron Age 'A' culture had first been established. The improvements and modifications in texture, technique, moulding and ornamentation were probably due to the influence, rather than the influx of the Iron Age 'B' people of the south-west. Mr. Leeds,



referring to the Iron Age site at Chastleton,<sup>1</sup> Oxfordshire, considers that the inhabitants there were beyond the immediate reach of new-comers to the southern-coasts and therefore preserved their original culture unmodified. This is probably true also of Northamptonshire, where the Iron Age culture resembles that of Oxfordshire, apart from local variations. The curvilinear motifs at Hunsbury are usually supposed to indicate the northward spread of the Iron Age 'B' people and especially show a connexion with Glastonbury. This connexion is somewhat superficial as the designs differ in several respects and the advanced pot-forms at Glastonbury are absent at Hunsbury. Hunsbury designs are purely linear in boldly executed free-hand, while those from Glastonbury often depend for their effect as much on a cross-hatched background as on the curved lines. They are more complicated and combine stamped with freehand motifs. Both are the product of a people noted for their mastery of curvilinear design. The Hunsbury designs may be spontaneous expression, or else result from south-western influence. The occasional presence of flowing designs on Belgic pottery<sup>2</sup> may well be due to the innate ability of the Celtic peoples to create this form of ornament. It is unnecessary to conjure up a captive native girl to have produced them.

The introduction of the chariot into Northamptonshire may have resulted from an expedition from the Yorkshire wolds. People of a similar culture to that at Arras reached Derbyshire,<sup>3</sup> and it is not impossible that they advanced even further south. Traces of this culture in East Anglia are described by Sir Cyril Fox in his *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*. Greenwell claimed in *Archaeologia* lx that the crouched skeleton, bridle bit, chariot tyre and other pieces of iron were found together in one of the pits at Hunsbury. This is not corroborated elsewhere. The Yorkshire chariot

<sup>1</sup> *Ant. Journ.* xi, p. 382.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Ant. Journ.* v, p. 165, and also a restored pedestal urn from the same site, now in the British Museum. Cf. also *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, p. 191, from Red Hills. Langenhoe, Essex.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Brooches from Queen's barrow, Arras, *Archaeologia* lx, and from Harborough Cave, Brassington, *Derby. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journ.* 1909.

people must have come direct overseas. The same may be true of those of Northampton, their inland penetration being made by the river routes.

No evidence exists as to the date at which the fortifications were erected. The site at Fengate, Peterborough, is without defences, while at St. Catharine's Hill the earliest Iron Age settlement existed prior to their erection, which Mr. Hawkes provisionally dates not earlier than the fourth century B.C.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that the earliest occupation at Hunsbury was without fortifications. The quantity of material recovered from inside the camp suggests that after the defences were built the people were in permanent, rather than spasmodic inhabitation. In its earlier stages it may have been a camp of refuge. Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford<sup>2</sup> is of the opinion that the Iron Age 'B' newcomers, not only influenced, but overran the Iron Age 'A' people. He suggests that hill-forts attributable to this culture were set to guard the main trade routes. Among these he includes Hunsbury, but recognized that there was an absence of conclusive proof that the iron-stone of the district was worked at that period. The remarks of Mr. Maryon, quoted above, should help to clear this point.

There is no evidence at Hunsbury justifying the assumed supremacy of the Iron Age 'B' peoples over their predecessors.

Judging from the finds, the Iron Age inhabitants of Hunsbury pursued a similar existence to their contemporaries in other parts of the country. They were agriculturists, both tending cattle and growing grain. Remains of horse, pig, goat, sheep and a species of cattle were found. They knew how to harness horses and drive chariots. Charred grain, recognised as wheat, was removed from the hole in the upper half of a quern, and in another sample, examined at Kew Gardens, rye was found in addition to wheat.<sup>3</sup> Rotary querns were used for grinding the grain. Dryden<sup>4</sup> states that as many as 150 querns

<sup>1</sup> C. F. C. Hawkes, *St. Catharine's Hill*, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Article in *Homenagem A. Martins Sarments Guimaraes*. Portugal 1933.

<sup>3</sup> T. J. George, *Journ. Northants Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 18-19.

<sup>4</sup> Dryden, *Ass. Arch. Soc. Reports*, 1885.

were found in the camp, 'made of grits of Derbyshire and Leicestershire provenance.' The people were also hunters, as the remains of red and roe deer show.

Among the crafts they performed was the hand-making of pottery. It is probable that some form of turn-table was used in the production of the decorated ware. The presence of bone combs, spindle whorls and triangular loom-weights show that they knew how to weave. They worked in bronze, and probably both mined and worked their own iron. They also worked in stone, making querns, spindle whorls, whetstones, stone beads and many flint arrow-heads and other implements.