

PART I. PREHISTORIC LINCOLNSHIRE

By C. F. C. HAWKES

I. INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The prehistoric archaeology of the county was thoroughly summarized in 1933 and 1934 in this *Journal* by Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A. (*Arch. Journ.*, xc, hereafter cited as 'Phillips '33': Stone Ages, Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, 115ff; Neolithic, 119ff; Bronze Age, 123ff; xci, 'Phillips '34': Iron Age, 97ff; *Gazetteer*, 155-87). His distribution-maps have formed the basis for all subsequent work on the geographical aspects of its prehistory, and in particular for the fine series of large distribution-maps in colour, as far as possible complete to 1946 for every period, which were executed by Mr. Baker and Mr. Webster and displayed to the Meeting in the Archaeological Exhibition. Although the plan of the excursions did not allow of set visits to any prehistoric sites, these maps and the exhibits of prehistoric antiquities were naturally the main theme of my brief evening lecture on Prehistoric Lincolnshire, and localities of interest to prehistorians could be recognized on several of the excursions. Such were the palaeolith-bearing regions of Kirmington; the ancient trackway-line of the 'High Street' road along the chalk Wolds, with its Bronze Age barrows surviving especially near Burghon-Bain; the Ancholme valley at Brigg, notable not only for the famous dug-out boat (now unhappily destroyed in the air-raids on Hull), but for Late Bronze and Iron Age antiquities from the Brigg Brickfield site, collected and in part exhibited by Mrs. Rudkin (pp. 7, 12); the regions of prehistoric occupation round Grantham and Ancaster, where Honington Camp (p. 17) remains the chief of the county's unexplored Iron Age hill-forts; and lastly, the valley of the Witham cutting through the oolitic-limestone 'Lincoln Edge' at Lincoln itself, where the river, at this perennially important crossing-place between the south with its Fenland and Midland connexions, and the north giving on to the Humber estuary and Yorkshire, has yielded so many antiquities, above all the well-known bronze and iron swords and the British Museum's renowned Iron Age shield. It is then scarcely necessary here to rehearse the county's prehistoric geography (Phillips '33, 107 ff.) and sequence of human occupations; and the work of past Lincolnshire antiquaries (*ibid.*, 112-15) can best be appreciated, together with that of their modern successors, from a brief account of the prehistoric section of the Exhibition.

2. THE EXHIBITION

(Numbers in brackets are those of the *Catalogue of the Exhibition*. See p. 1.)

BM=British Museum. GM=Grantham Museum. HM=Hull Museum.

LM=Lincoln Museum. SM=Scunthorpe Museum.

A. STONE AGE ANTIQUITIES

Palaeolithic implements are not common in Lincolnshire, but the Acheulian ovate flint hand-axe found in 1944 on Risby Warren, Scunthorpe (1: SM) has

been assigned by Mr. A. D. Lacaille to 'a well-developed Middle Acheulian industry presumably of the later part of the second inter-glacial period (Mindel-Riss)' (*Antiq. Journ.*, xxvi, 180-1), while a Clactonian flake-tool industry has been recognized by Mr. J. P. T. Burchell in the 'cannon-shot' gravels at Kirmington (4 : LM ; *ibid.*, xi, 262). Of the Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian culture (derived from the Continental Aurignacian) the sands of the Scunthorpe district have also produced some representative implements (2, 3 : SM ; cf. *ibid.*, xxvi, 181-2), but are much more prolific of the microliths—sometimes concentrated on settlement-sites—of the ensuing *Mesolithic* (5 : SM) ; so also, farther south, are those of the South Wolds (e.g. West Keal : Phillips '33, 116) and the Grantham district, especially the Sudbrook sand-pit site near Ancaster, illustrated (7) from the fine series collected by Dr. A. R. Bowen. Transverse arrowheads (6 : SM), and Mrs. Rudkin's 'tranchet' (8) and core axes (9, 10) from Willoughton (8, 9), Brigg Brickyard (10) and Scawby (10), represent the 'Baltic' element in the Mesolithic of East and South-East Britain, which remains manifest in the following Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages.

Pl. 1, *a*, shows Mrs. Rudkin's superb polished jadeite axe from the Isle of Axholme, found probably at Wroot, and of *Neolithic* type (13) ; with this, flint arrowheads (12 : SM), and the Great Ponton 'Neolithic A' pottery bowl (11 : GM ; *Antiq. Journ.*, xv, 347), were exhibited photographs of Lincolnshire flint and stone axes in BM, and also of the excavation by Mr. Phillips in 1934-35 of the Giant's Hills long barrow at Skendleby (BM : *Archaeologia*, lxxxv, 88). This, the only one yet excavated of the nine or ten long barrows in the Wolds located by him (Phillips '33, 119 ; *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxix, 174), was shown by the excavation to belong to a late Neolithic phase after the first incomings of the Beaker peoples from the Continent, which, at about 1900 B.C., conventionally mark the opening of the British Early Bronze Age.

B. BRONZE AGE ANTIQUITIES

Among the implements, etc., of *flint and stone*—arrowheads (14 : SM), daggers (16 : SM, *Antiq. Journ.*, ix, 36 ; 26 : LM ; Phillips '33, 122, pl. III, *b*), knives (17 : SM ; 18-19, polished : SM), other flint types (20 : SM), stone axes (21 : SM), axe-hammer (22 : SM), and greenstone bracer (27 : Mrs. Rudkin, South Rauceby gravel-pits) ; also photographs of axes, axe-hammers, and mace-head in BM—two are of especial note.

Pl. 1, *b*. Curved flint sickle, Scunthorpe (15 : Mr. H. E. Dudley) ; blade equally convex, and flaking of equal excellence, on both faces. Doubtless Early Bronze Age in date, but the type appears in Britain first in Neolithic connexions (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vii, 76 ; *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, ii, 206).

Perforated polished stone hammer, Threethingham (50 : Captain W. A. Cragg ; *Antiq. Journ.*, xv, 59) ; of banded ash. Probably a ceremonial mace-head ; Early-Middle Bronze Age.

Of Mrs. Rudkin's small amulet from Manton Common (28) and groove-waisted 'miner's' stone hammer from Mell's Farm, Messingham (49), the latter at least may be later than the Bronze Age ; for 'plough-stones' see p. 13 below.

Pottery. Of the two main types of Early Bronze Age *beakers*, immigrants making B were the earlier (fragments associated with the polished flint knife 19,

Normanby Park : SM), but in Lincolnshire were soon swamped by A-beaker folk. The following four A beakers were exhibited.

Pl. II, *b*. Revesby (39 : LM). Incised zonal ornament (grooves with ladder, herring-bone, zigzag, cross-hatching).

Pl. II, *c*. Billingham (38 : LM). Tooth-tooled zonal ornament (diamond, ladder, triangles, diamond, ladder, dashes, vertical panels).

Pl. II, *d*. Harlaxton Road, Grantham (36 : GM). Sharp shoulder ; tooth-tooled ornament mainly in zones of pendent triangles.

Pl. II, *e*. Caythorpe (37 : GM). Pinched ornament round rim and neck and in vertical herring-bones below.

Pl. II, *f* is a handled beaker from Harrowby Lane, Grantham (35 : GM), with zonal ornament of finger-printing and 'stab-and-drag' grooving, triangles, ladder, zigzag-band, and slant-hatching. The well-known handled beaker from Denton was also shown (34 : LM).

Pl. II, *g* is a simple cord-ornamented bowl from Kirkby Laythorpe (42 : LM), perhaps with beaker affinities even if ranked as a *food-vessel*.

Pl. II, *h* shows the unusual *four-footed food-vessel* from Heighington (41 : LM, Carlborn Coll.), on which see Phillips '34, 152, with '33, pl. VII.

The Sudbrook (43 : GM), Little Gonerby (44 : GM), and Caythorpe (40 : GM ; handled) food-vessels (Phillips '33, pl. VIII) were also exhibited.

Middle Bronze Age *overhanging-rim cinerary urns* were represented by the Sudbrook group (46 : GM ; Phillips '33, pl. ix), by photograph of the Broughton urns in BM (*ibid.*, 133), and by a notable group of vessels exhibited by Cleethorpes Borough Council (45 : from their Council House), excavated in 1935 by Mr. L. W. Pye, then Borough Surveyor, from the hillock called *Beacon Hill, Cleethorpes*, on the site of the new municipal cemetery (*Lincs. Notes & Queries*, xxiii, 129 ; *Hull Mus. Publ.*, no. 190). Beacon Hill is a mound of tough boulder-clay standing at 50 ft. O.D. on the morainic ridge running southwards from Cleethorpes, 45 by 25 ft. at the base and 10 ft. high, and used as a beacon-site since 1377.

Fig. 1 shows the six Bronze Age vessels which it was found to contain. The large urn *a* stood upright, 6 ft. deep near the centre of the mound, and contained, with cremated remains and charcoal, the four smaller vessels *b-e*. In the bottom was *b*, and in the upper part, still mixed with and themselves containing cremation-material, were *c, d, e*. Outside *a* and within a few inches of it was the further cinerary urn *f*. Their dimensions in inches (height, maximum diameter, mouth diameter, base diameter) are : *a* : 9, 11.4, 9, 4.7 ; *b* : 4.2, 4.45, 4.05, 2.4 ; *c* : 3.9, 5, 4.4, 2.9 ; *d* : 3.2, 4.8, 4.6, 3.2 ; *e* : 4.8, 4.25, 4.2, 2.4 ; *f* : 4.9, 5.5, 5.2, 3.3 (measured by Mr. Webster when kindly drawing them for this Report).

All are of typical Middle Bronze Age ware, *a* being of good finish, *b* thinner and lighter, *d, e* coarser and reddish, *f* a well-baked red ; *c* was only about a quarter preserved, but the fragments just permit a restoration, with good overhanging rim, hollow neck, and apparently rounded shoulder. In *a, b, d, e* there is no neck and barely the vestige of a shoulder : the resulting 'bipartite' form is in *a* vigorously biconical, in the others more bowl-like, the rim-overhang being in *b* emphasized by a surmounting hollow, in *d* virtually absent ; in *e* it is wholly absent, in *f* represented by a slightly raised ridge round the shoulder-line. The rims of *d* and *e* are flat-topped, of *a, b, c, f* inwardly bevelled. Ornament is lacking on *a, b, d* ; on *c* it consists of punch-dots, in steeply-slanting rows on rim-bevel, rim and neck, and one of larger dots round the lip ; on *e*, of the impression of a two-strand cord in a line running $\frac{1}{4}$ in. below the lip and in pendent V's between this and the shoulder ; on *f*, of cord-impressed 'maggots' in rows set round the rim-bevel, horizontally below the lip and at the shoulder, and vertically between these.

This assortment of features covers a range of form and ornament which in conventional typology would be spread over a considerable span of time in the Middle and Late Bronze Age; yet there can hardly be doubt that all were deposited at one time.

The only secondary deposit was a small black globular bowl, found in a crushed condition at about the same level but 5 ft. farther from the centre of the mound: no cremation nor inhumation was recorded with it, but it is unmistakably of the Pagan Anglian period, and is therefore described and figured separately below (p. 89, fig. 2).

Late Bronze Age *bucket cinerary urns* were represented by the Frieston (Caythorpe) group (Phillips '33, pl. xvi, A), by another from Normanton, and by another, unusual, from Sudbrook (51-3: all GM).

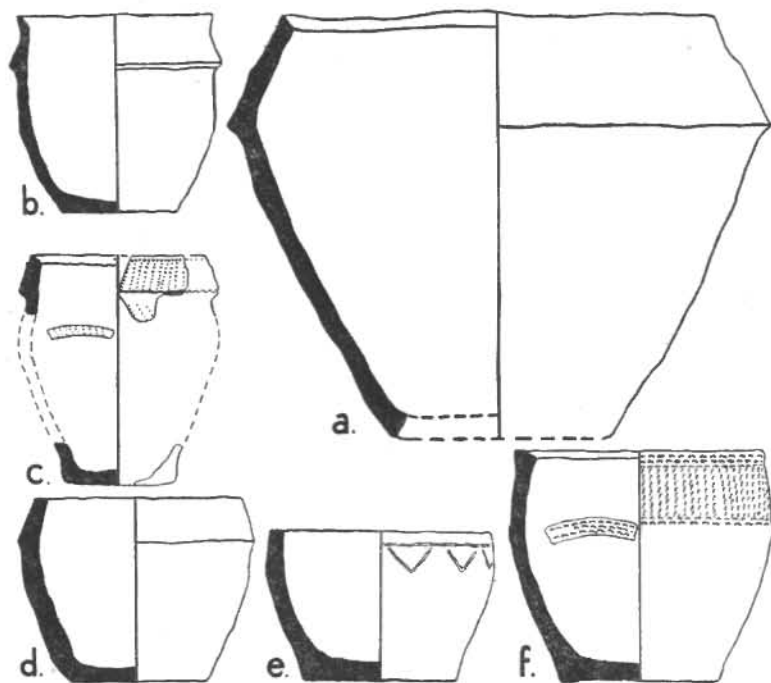


FIG. 1. BEACON HILL, CLEETHORPES: BRONZE AGE CINERARY URN (a), WITH THE VESSELS FOUND WITHIN IT (b-e) AND ADJOINING IT (f). $\frac{1}{4}$

Bronze implements and spearheads were represented from the Scunthorpe area (25a, flanged axe; b, tanged knife; d, two 'protected-loop' spearheads, Greenwell-Brewis Type IIIa; e, socketed gouge, found inside Type V spearhead; f, socketed axe with elaborate collar: all SM), and from Mrs. Rudkin's collection (spearheads: 33, Type IV, Waddingham; 32, Type V, Brigg Brickyard; disc-headed pin, 29, same site). This *Brigg Brickyard* site is noticed below as representing the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age (p. 12). To the advanced Late Bronze Age belong also the bronze harness-mount or bridle-cheekpiece of convex-disc form, with attachment-bar behind, from Kirkby-cum-Osgodby (30: LM; cf. Evans, *Ancient Bronze Impts.*, 401-2), and the following important hoard.

Pl. 1, e-f. *The Bagmoor Founder's Hoard*, of whole and fragmentary bronze

socketed spearheads, axes and chisel (*e*), with a six-piece circular bucket-base (*Antiq. Journ.*, xv, 460) of unusual interest (*f*, and fig. 2), was exhibited (24) by SM, in great part for Mr. E. J. Coulthurst and Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bart.; the following note on it has been prepared by Mr. H. E. Dudley.

THE BAGMOOR FOUNDER'S HOARD

By H. E. DUDLEY

The hoard was encountered about 1933 in working the Bagmoor ironstone quarry situated about 230 yards north-east of the north-east corner of Normanby Park, a little over 3 miles north of Scunthorpe. The well-known Frodingham ironstone is here quarried after removal of the sandy overburden by mechanical excavators, which drop the sand to form large heaps in the quarry bottom. Into these most of the hoard was dropped, with the sand, from the hopper of the excavator, and remained hidden until some months later their levelling was undertaken to permit the resumption of farming the land, when many pieces were exposed and secured by the workmen and others. Fortunately, the site of the find lay in a field farmed by Mr. E. J. Coulthurst, of Thealby Hall, who has shown a life-long interest in the prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology of his farms and formed a fine collection of material from them. On learning of the hoard's discovery he at once sought to recover as much of it as possible, and in the ensuing years obtained the great majority of the pieces now recorded. He gave some to the then owner of the site, the late Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bart., of Normanby, and both gentlemen afterwards kindly made over all their pieces on permanent loan to Scunthorpe Museum, where they are displayed together with a few obtained otherwise, making 32 in all: 5 socketed spearheads (Type V) and 2 spearhead-points, a socketed chisel, 18 whole or fragmentary socketed axes, and the 6 pieces composing the bucket-base. Some of the axes and fragments show the marks of hammering inflicted to break them up for the founder's melting-pot; other pieces are in good condition.

PL. I, *e*.

SPEARHEADS:

1. L. $10\frac{7}{8}$ in. Sharp bevelled blade-edges; evenly-tapering socket, hollowness extending slightly into blades; two rivet-holes. Very thin and light. Inserted in the socket was the chisel no. 8.
2. L. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Line of blades continued by slight ridges as far as mouth of tapering socket; two rivet-holes.
3. L. 8 in. Midrib merging more gradually into blades; two rivet-holes, unusually large; below them, nine girth-lines decorate socket, in three groups of three.
4. L. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Socket tapers more quickly; blades turn somewhat sharply in to point; two rivet-holes $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from mouth; below, sixteen girth-lines in four groups of four.
5. L. $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. Line of blades continued by slight ridges to the two rivet-holes.
6. Point fragment, l. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Resembles no. 1, hollowness extending into blades.
7. Another, 1.3 in. Sharper midrib, blades solid.

CHISEL:

8. L. $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; socket $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, leaving blade solid and workmanlike; cutting-edge $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, at right angles to broadest face. Perfect; well made, cast-marks cleanly removed. Found inside socket of spearhead no. 1, so is largely bright and unpatinated.

SOCKETED AXES (LOOPED):

- 9, 10, 11. Fragments: blade (hammer-broken), body (and loop), side.
12. Imperfect casting: not enough metal in mould to complete loop and upper part. Cast-ridges left rough; both faces hammer-marked in breaking off blade. L. now $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

13. Another, l. now $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Sides very narrow; has had ill-done decoration of three reeds; also internal ridges.
14. L. 3 in. Faces chamfered down to sides; at collar, socket squared; slight internal ridges.
15. L. $2\frac{11}{16}$ in. Plain collar; faces well chamfered; cutting-edge dented by use.
16. L. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. At collar, socket oval; faces chamfered.
17. L. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. At collar, socket squared; cutting-edge abruptly curved.
18. L. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Plain collar, socket oval; faces somewhat chamfered.
19. L. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. At collar, socket subrectangular; very prominent internal ridges.
20. L. 4 in. At collar, socket oval; cutting-edge damaged by use.
21. L. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. Heavy; collar big; cutting-edge almost straight. Both faces disfigured by hammering; mouth cracked and partly closed.
22. L. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. Mouth, with collar, somewhat closed and cracked by hammering.
23. L. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. Roughly cast. At collar, socket square; internal ridges; ill-done decoration of three reeds. Cutting-edge broken.
24. L. $3\frac{11}{16}$ in. As last, without internal ridges.
25. L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. As last, with prominent internal ridges. One face cracked.
26. L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. As last, without decoration. Blade partly wrenched away.

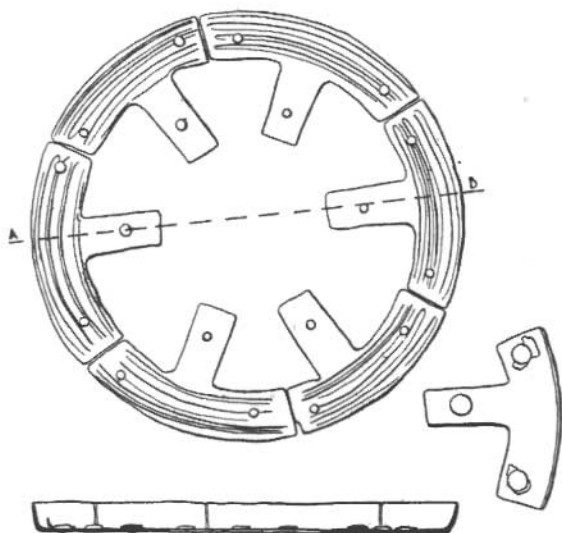


FIG. 2. THE BAGMOOR HOARD: BRONZE BUCKET-BASE. $\frac{1}{4}$

Pl. I, *f*, and fig. 2.

BUCKET-BASE.

This, the outstanding feature of the hoard, consists of six separate bronze castings, each a roughly equal segment of a circle of about $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, and each having an arm pointing towards the centre, the whole when assembled suggesting a wheel with six incomplete spokes. Four castings have the arm approximately central, but the other two are less symmetrical, suggesting reduction of arc to fit a bucket-bottom slightly less in circumference than expected. Each retains three large-headed bronze rivets, for attachment to the bucket-bottom; they were inserted from inside it and secured by hammering-down on the outside, and ultimately the castings seem to have been wrenched off, the rivets tearing away small fragments of the very thin sheet-bronze of which the bucket evidently consisted. The castings, which average $\frac{3}{32}$ in. in thickness, have each an upturned flange, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, to protect the angle of the bucket-bottom, the flange having a slight outward splay, such as would fit a bucket outplayed in the body to 'situla' form, like the Heathery Burn example in the British Museum. The arc of each casting bears four concentric ribs or ridges, making continuous circles when the base is assembled; the arms, however, are plain, and do not interrupt these circles with radial cross-ribs as do those of the Heathery Burn bucket-base.

On the typology and date of the bucket-base and the hoard in general, Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes contributed the following report, in the form of a letter written in June, 1946, from the British Museum.

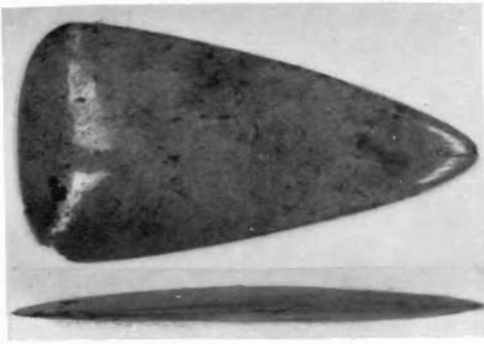
"The Bagmoor hoard presents several points of close resemblance to that from Heathery Burn (Durham). The spearheads and socketed axes are all characteristic of this very late stage of the Bronze Age (BM, *B.A. Guide*, 46-50). The socketed chisel resembles that from the Carleton Rode hoard (Norfolk): Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 171, fig. 200. But of course the most arresting piece is the bucket-base.

"The Hallstatt culture of the Continental Early Iron Age—mainly of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., and contemporary with the height of the Etruscan and Villanovan, etc., civilizations of Italy—ran while we in the British Isles were in the Late Bronze Age. Various 'Hallstatt' types of things in bronze were traded into these regions of persisting Bronze Age culture and imitated or adapted here, e.g. the distinctive Hallstatt type of bronze sword, single-bladed bronze razors of certain kinds—and above all, the distinctively Etruscan or in general Italian bronze bucket called the *situla*, which was shared by the Hallstatt folk of Central Europe. By exactly what route(s) we do not know, acquaintance with such buckets reached Ireland, which, with its rich deposits of copper and gold, had always been the primary centre of bronze production and industry in the British Isles. And the Irish smiths proceeded to make such buckets for themselves. They reproduced the general shape of the foreign models, but had their own devices for their ring handles, similar to those on the well-known bronze cauldrons of the same period and related origin. The whole series of these vessels was discussed by Mr. E. T. Leeds in *Archaeologia*, lxxx (1930), pp. 1-36, including notably the bases of the buckets.

"The Etruscan buckets sometimes had their bases reinforced by a ring of piano-key-shaped plates set peripherally round the flat circular bottom, held by a rivet in the tip of each. Examples, one from Talamone in Tuscany in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (*Archaeologia*, lxxx, p. 21, fig. 7); another, that in the famous 'Tomb of the Chieftain' (*Tomba del Duce*) at Vetulonia, also in Tuscany, which is one of the most famous of the 7th century Etruscan tombs—this is in the Museo Archeologico at Florence, but is reproduced in *Archaeologia*, lxxx, pl. IX, opposite p. 22. The weakness of the arrangement was, of course, the lack of any fastening round the edge, the plates being riveted at their inner tips only. When the Irishmen, then, got hold of the type, they soon improved on this, and usually by making their plates angle-shaped, so as to clasp the edge of the bucket, and take a rivet at each of their two tips. With variations of detail, these are found on most of the Irish buckets, arranged radially just as in the Italian examples, though usually not so close-set and numerous, i.e. seldom more than six or eight in all (the Vetulonia one had nearly thirty, set touching one another all round). You can see two of these angle-plates (though the drawing is a very bad one) on the Irish bucket, fig. 512 on p. 412 of Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*; and a number are figured in *Archaeologia*, lxxx, pl. VIII, opposite p. 15.

"However, there was obviously still room for improvement. These plates only protected the edge of the sheet-metal at intervals. What was wanted was a continuous protection for edge as well as bottom, rendered in cast metal. And, ultimately, this was duly developed by running the whole circle of plates into a single wheel-shaped casting, their inner points being reduced to four spokes meeting in the centre, their bodies coalescing into a continuous band, and their upper tips into a continuous flange, clasping the edge of the sheet-metal all round. This is what you have in the Heathery Burn bucket-base. The example figured by Evans (*Anct. Br. Impts.*) is an Irish one, from Capecastle Bog (p. 413, fig. 513); in *Archaeologia*, lxxx, the one figured is that from Cardross in Scotland (p. 22, fig. 8)—both are just like the Heathery Burn one, and with it represent the final and full development of the device. Once you had reached that stage, there was no more improvement to be made.

"But here, now, comes in the interest of your Bagmoor example. For it gives us what has hitherto been missing—the intermediate stage between the separate plates of the earlier Irish buckets (one of them is that from the Dowris hoard in BM: *Guide*, pl. v, 2,



a



b



c

d



e



f

a. JADEITE AXE, I. OF AXHOLME (p. 5). $\frac{1}{3}$
 b. FLINT SICKLE, SCUNTHORPE (p. 5). $\frac{2}{3}$
 c. GOLD BRACELET, LINCS. FENS (p. II). $\frac{1}{2}$

d. BRONZE RAPIERS, S. KYME (p. II). $\frac{1}{4}$
 e, f. BRONZE IMPLEMENTS AND BUCKET-BASE, BAGMOOR HOARD (pp. 8-II). $\frac{1}{4}$

c, by British Museum ; rest, by S. J. Harrop



a



b

c

d

e



f



g



h

a. GOLD TORC, WITH 'RING-MONEY'. LOW BURNHAM (p. II). $\frac{1}{3}$. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (pp. 5-6):—BEAKERS: b. REVESBY; c. BILLINGHAY; d. GRANTHAM; e. CAYTHORPE; f. GRANTHAM. FOOD-VESSELS: g. KIRKBY LAYTHORPE; h. HEIGHINGTON. ALL $\frac{1}{4}$.

a, by British Museum; b-h, by S. J. Harrop



a

b

d

c

c

BRONZE AND IRON AGE SWORDS FROM THE RIVER WITHAM.
 a, b. BRONZE, ANTENNA-POMMELED (p. 12). $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.
 c. BRONZE SCABBARD-PLATE OF THE IRON 'WITHAM SWORD' (p. 14). $\frac{2}{3}$
 d, e. IRON, IN BRONZE SCABBARD (p. 14). $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

c. by British Museum; rest, by S. J. Harrop

where the angle-plates are clearly visible) and the complete wheel-shaped base-casting of the later buckets, e.g. Heathery Burn and the others above named.

"The circumference of the 'wheel' is already there, as is its upturned flange for protecting the edge of the sheet-metal continuously. But the 'wheel' is still made up of six separate plates: they have stretched out round the circumference to touch each other, and have each two rivets on this circumference, as well as one each on the inner tip; but they have not yet been joined up into a single casting. Likewise with the inner tips: they are stretching towards each other, but have not yet been joined up at the centre into radial spokes.

"Lastly, date. It should follow from the above, and from the association of these buckets with cauldrons like the Battersea one (*Guide*, pl. v, 1), which Sir Cyril Fox, from those in the Llyn Fawr hoard (*Antiq. Journ.*, xix, 370), has been able to date within a century on either side of 500 B.C., that the date of your piece should be

- (a) scarcely earlier than the 6th century B.C., for the Etruscan ones with separate plates are themselves within the 7th;
- (b) not very far from 500 B.C., whether somewhat earlier or somewhat later;
- (c) not later than about 400 B.C., for even if Heathery Burn is something like a century later again, as Dr. Elgee fancied, your piece is typologically a whole stage earlier than the full wheel-shaped Heathery Burn piece; and actually, I doubt if Heathery Burn is really so late, since it shows no other of the foreign Hallstatt types such as the swords, of which there were a certain number about in east and north-east England at the time. In other words, I should put Heathery Burn itself not after 400 B.C. at latest, and your piece at least some little time before that.
- (d) Relating this argument again to (b), one may estimate the Bagmoor date as somewhere about 500 B.C.: earlier, perhaps, more probably than later."

The date of the bucket-base, and therefore broadly speaking of the hoard, seems then to fall within the sixth century B.C., or about or scarcely after 500.

Photographs were exhibited from BM of bronze implements (including the Nettleham, Haxey, and West Halton hoards), of the Brumby and Burringham bronze shields, and of the following two *gold ornaments*.

Pl. I, c. Gold bracelet, 'from the Lincolnshire Fens', formed of a penannular strip just over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, with expanded 'nail-head' ends (Phillips '33, 144); Late Bronze Age.

Pl. II, a. Gold torc, from Low Burnham, north of Haxey in the Isle of Axholme, having strung upon it two pieces of gold 'ring-money'. Of the well-known Middle Bronze Age type with bent-back bar terminals; the hoop of Y-shaped section. See Phillips '33, 143-4 and *Man*, 1932 (August), no. 222, p. 182, where, however, the descriptions must be read with the studies later devoted to these ornaments by Mr. Herbert Maryon (*Proc. R. Irish Acad.*, xlv, c (1938), pp. 205-10).

Lastly, some notable *bronze rapiers and swords* were exhibited.

Pl. I, d. Two rapiers, from South Kyme, 1820 (31: The Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle). The shorter, of regular Middle Bronze Age type with two rivet-holes in wide butt; the longer, with lengthened and notched butt, perhaps influenced by Late Bronze Age sword-forms: cf. *Antiq. Journ.*, vii, 295-8.

A rapier from Appleby was also seen (25c: SM); a re-used leaf-shaped sword with ferrule for short handle, from the Witham near Washingborough (48: LM); and also the following:

Pl. III, *a-b*. Antenna-pommeled bronze-hilted sword, from the Witham (probably not far below Lincoln), 1826 (54 : The Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle ; *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 1st ser., ii, 199 ; Evans, *Anc. Br. Impts.*, 287, fig. 330 ; *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, pl. XLVIII, 55 ; Phillips '33, 142, fig. 3).

Classified and listed by E. Sprockhoff, *Die germanischen Vollgriffschwerter* (1934), 113, no. 138 ; he shows the type (*ibid.*, 26-46) to belong to the early to middle Hallstatt period in Central Europe, Montelius' periods v to vi in Northern Europe, and in Italy to the 'Benacci II' period of the Bologna sequence : the absolute dating is thus probably (in broad terms) seventh-sixth centuries B.C.

The two bronze swords of Hallstatt type from Billingham Dales (47 : LM ; Phillips '34, 142, pl. XIII, B) are most probably of the sixth century B.C. : they come from the Hallstatt culture which introduces the Continental Early Iron Age. In fact the advanced stage of the British Late Bronze Age, during which these foreign type of weapon made their appearance, can be regarded as transitional to the British Early Iron Age.

C. IRON AGE ANTIQUITIES

(a) The Early Iron Age in Lincolnshire is still little known (Phillips '34, 97 ff.), but it seems certainly to have begun in a phase of immigrations, responsible probably for the foreign types of bronze sword above noticed and also perhaps for Hallstatt or contemporary Italian bronze boat-shaped brooches like those from Greetwell and the Witham near Lincoln (60 : LM), and ending only with the settlements that established the full Early Iron Age towards 400 B.C. The immigration-phase thus corresponds to the Bronze-Iron Age transition period propounded above. Its bronze industry, represented for the Scunthorpe district by the Bagmoor hoard and other bronzes exhibited (p. 7), is represented also in the Ancholme valley, notably by a lost hoard from Appleby (Phillips '34, 158), and by implements from Brigg (*ibid.*, 161) of which Mrs. Rudkin's pin and spearhead (29, 32 : p. 7) will require notice here again.

Brigg Brickyard, the site whence both these come, is a site of interest and promise. Phillips (*ibid.*, 153) pointed out that 'a regular settlement' must have existed here 'at the latter end of the Bronze Age', for Mrs. Rudkin has also collected occupation-debris dug up in the Brickyard, including pottery of 'Hallstatt type' (*ibid.*, 161). She kindly lent this pottery in 1946 for examination at the British Museum, representing two vessels, both of Early Iron Age (that is, immigrant) character. One (two fragments : coarse, sparsely gritted, light grey ware) was evidently a situlate jar, 'comb-striated' (twig-brushed?) downwards from the shoulder ; cf. *Arch. Journ.*, xcvi, 19, pl. II, 1 (Lakenheath, Suffolk). The other is here illustrated.

Fig. 3. Upper part (restored from four fragments, one with rim) of jar of moderately coarse, flint-gritted grey/black ware, hand-made (finger-working and smoothing-marks visible inside), with ovoid body (diameter 8.8 in.), everted rim (diameter 6.2 in.), and constricted neck with finger-printed applied clay band. Cf. *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 184 ff, esp. fig. 14 (Castle Hill, Scarborough, Yorks).

The bronzes associated with the analogous pottery at Scarborough include socketed axes (*ibid.*, 180-1, fig. 1), such as in the Bagmoor hoard accompany spear-heads of the same Type V as Mrs. Rudkin's from Brigg (p. 7), and also parallels

to her disc-headed pin from the site (*ibid.*, 181-2, fig. 5), accompanied by one pin of iron.¹ Thus the context of the immigrant pottery here is probably, as there certainly, the period of Bronze-Iron Age transition. Moreover, to an early part of the same period probably belongs the timber causeway or cord road found close by in the Brickyard in 1884 (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd ser., x, 110; Phillips '34, 139, 160; cf. *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Proc.*, xxxv, 86-9, with *Antiq. Journ.*, xx, 52-3, for Late Bronze Age causeway-building in the Cambridgeshire Fens), and to later parts of it both the famous Brigg dug-out boat found near the causeway also in 1884 (Phillips '34, 139, 160, refs.; Fox, *Antiq. Journ.*, vi, 121-51, figs. 3, 6, and list no. 18), and that found in 1943 four miles downstream at Appleby (*Antiquity*, xvii (Sept., 1943), 156: perhaps of the full Early Iron Age). The Ancholme sedimentary deposit-sequence in which these finds were stratified needs re-consideration for their more accurate dating; but even the latest of them is apparently still pre-Roman,

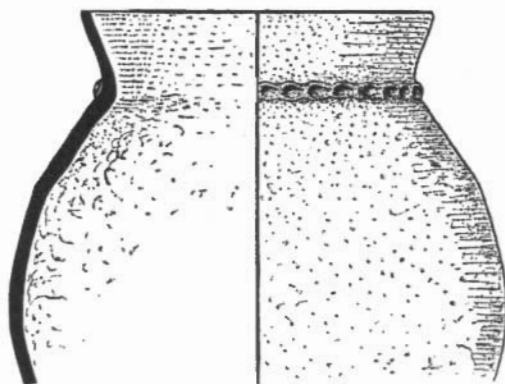


FIG. 3. BRIGG BRICKYARD: EARLY IRON AGE POT. $\frac{1}{4}$

namely the so-called 'raft' or 'pontoon' found also in the Brickyard in 1886 (fragment in LM: *A.A.S.R.*, xix, 1; claimed for the Viking age in the *Saga-Book of the Viking Society* for 1907). This remarkable craft is closely related to the Iron Age ferry-boats from the Humber at North Ferriby, Yorks, found and studied in recent years by Mr. E. V. Wright, whose researches on the whole subject will shortly be published in the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.²

It remains to notice the 'plough-stones' often found in the Scunthorpe (particularly Bagmoor) area (23: specimens from SM), which are exactly like those to be seen on certain Iron Age wooden ploughs in Denmark, let in to their wrists to protect them against wear in ploughing, which has thus ground the outer end of each stone smooth and almost flat (Phillips, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, iv, 230, 338-9). They occur elsewhere in North Lincolnshire and in East Yorkshire, and might therefore belong to the Anglian or the Danish settlements later effected in these regions; however, the plough from Tømmerby in Denmark on which such stones

¹ See the review of the material by R. E. M. Wheeler in *History of Scarborough* (ed. H. Rowntree, 1931), 19-33: iron pin, fig. 16, 11.

² The Editor is indebted to Mr. Wright for much information kindly given both in conversation and correspondence.

first appear is certainly of the Early Iron Age, though it is not known how much later they continued to be used.

(b) In the latter part of the pre-Roman Iron Age, Lincolnshire was evidently one of the regions where fresh Celtic invaders, of the Continental La Tene culture, established in the third century B.C. a domination that lasted until the Roman conquest. These are of course better known in East Yorkshire, but the pottery of their famous inhumation-burials in the Yorkshire Wolds can at least be matched from the Lincolnshire Wolds by one complete vessel. This (fig. 4) is 6.1 in. high, and of hard thick grey ware, with a rough surface showing a few large flint grits, one or two tool-lines round the shoulder, and four round the base, which internally is thickened and raised, while the rim, thickened inwards, approaches bead-rim form.

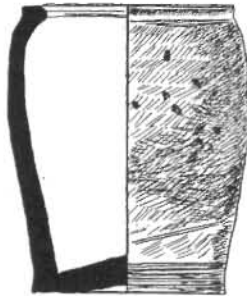


FIG. 4. WEST KEAL: IRON AGE POT, FROM GRAVE. $\frac{1}{4}$

It was deposited in LM (no. 615.09) by the Municipal Technical School Committee in 1909, and comes from West Keal, at the south end of the Wolds, where it is recorded to have been 'found in a grave': for similar vessels from the East Yorkshire graves, see those from the Eastburn cemetery: *Yorks Arch. Journ.* xxxiv, pl. opp. p. 37.

To this same period from the third century B.C. to the Roman conquest belonged the rest of the exhibited Iron Age material. Of *iron swords* from the Witham near and below Lincoln, four were exhibited: one found in 1787 (57: LM), one in Mrs. Harding's collection (58), and the two following.

Pl. III, c. The Duke of Northumberland's famous 'Witham sword' (55), with bronze scabbard-plate elaborately engraved in an early (third century B.C.) British version of the La Tene Celtic style (cf. the Witham shield (BM), of which a photograph was shown). See *Antiq. Journ.*, xix, 194-5; Phillips '34, 103-8, with also the anthropoid-hilted sword and trumpet figured in Kemble's *Horae Ferales*, and other notable pieces.

Pl. III, d-e. Long sword in bronze scabbard of La Tene III type (length 31.5 in.), datable within the century about A.D. 1, found 1787-8 in the Witham opposite Bardney Abbey (56: LM; Kemble, op. cit., pl. xiv). The scabbard bears engraved decoration on a pointille ground, in panels divided by separately cast bronze binding-strips, ornamentally moulded.

The electrum torcs of this period from Ulceby were exhibited from the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (59; *Antiq. Journ.*, xiii, 466). Lastly, the pre-Roman British

coins exhibited comprised the silver (and electrotypes of the gold) coins of the Brigantes from the South Ferriby hoard (104: HM; *J. R. Num. Soc.*, 1906 and 1908), a Brigantian coin of base gold (c. A.D. 40) found in 1937 at Cleethorpes (106: Mr. L. W. Pye), and a small hoard of six Belgic gold staters (first century B.C.) found in 1851 at Scartho near Grimsby (105: also Mr. L. W. Pye). Mr. John Allan of the British Museum has reported that the Scartho coins comprise three of Evans' type C6, well known from the Whaddon Chase (Herts) hoard, and two of Evans B8, and one of B10, both being types found in east Britain from Kent to Lincolnshire; and that the Cleethorpes coin is a Brigantian variant as Evans (*Coins of the Ancient Britons*) pl. XXIII, 14. The coins as a whole thus reflect contacts both with the Belgae of south-east Britain and the Brigantes of Yorkshire.

Lincolnshire itself in this period belonged to the territory of the Coritani. The archaeology of their Continental origins was discussed in 1941 by Dr. Felix Oswald (*Antiq. Journ.*, xxi, 323): the Continental Celtic tradition seen in their pre-Roman art (swords, shield, etc.) re-appears with the Roman conquest in new, Romanized forms (e.g. of pottery at the Claudian fort of Margidunum, Notts), which entered into the tradition of Roman Britain.