

Bronze Age Finds.

BRONZE Flanged Celt from Grange Mill—sometime in 1933, we understand, Mr. George Gregory found a bronze flanged celt at Grange Mill, somewhere near the upper end of the Via Gellia. It is an early type of bronze celt, with flanges and an incipient stop-ridge, which later developed into the full-grown palstave. The exact type is illustrated in the British Museum *Guide to the Bronze Age*, fig. 3 *d*. The celt has a wide crescental cutting edge, and the stop-ridge is only faintly developed. Its date may be about 1500 B.C., at any rate it is much earlier than the palstave from Buxton described below. We do not know its present owner, but it ought to be in one or other of our Derbyshire Museums.

BRONZE PALSTAVE FOUND NEAR BUXTON.

In March, 1934, some workmen working in a quarry in Ashwood Dale, near Buxton found a bronze palstave in the surface soil.

It is a flanged palstave with a well-marked stop-ridge and one loop (broken), with the blade of the tool ribbed below the stop-ridge with four short ribs converging towards the cutting edge into one well-defined rib. Figure 78 in Evans' *Bronze Implements*, and fig. 3, iv in the British Museum *Guide to the Bronze Age* illustrates the Buxton palstave sufficiently closely. Its length is 6 inches and the width of the cutting edge which is splayed out is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The palstave, we understand, is to be placed in the Buxton Museum, which is far preferable to its remaining in private hands, as happens with so many Derbyshire finds.

This type of palstave came late in the Bronze Age and is probably not older than 500 B.C.