

A REPORT ON THE BRONZE AGE HOARD FROM WICK PARK, STOGURSEY, SOMERSET

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SUMMARY

Stogursey is a sizeable founder's hoard of the Late Bronze Age, containing the largest number of South Welsh axes. Also present are other native types, the palstave and plain and faceted axes, all of which typify the Llantwit-Stogursey tradition. Alien influences also appear at Stogursey from all directions: these traits from North, South, East and West indicate that South West Britain was an important metallurgical area, with Stogursey at its centre. Stogursey is the only hoard which directly links the Llantwit-Stogursey, Broadward, Carp's Tongue and Heathery Burn traditions together to a similar horizon, the Ewart Park Phase of the Late Bronze Age in Britain. Moreover, Llantwit-Stogursey material is the only material out of the various native, regional industries, to be found on the continent, perhaps signifying that South West Britain was of more importance than has hitherto been realized.

INTRODUCTION. The hoard from Stogursey, Somerset was found in 1870, and a brief description of its content was given to the Society of Antiquaries in 1873 (Hood 1873, 427-8). This founder's hoard, consisting mainly of scrap metal and broken implements is now housed in the Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle.

CONTENT AND ASSOCIATIONS. The hoard contains 27 socketed axes and 40 fragments, 2 palstaves, 2 socketed gouges, 2 socketed knives, 1 chape, 22 sword fragments, 18 spearheads, 5 spearhead sockets, 15 casting jets and 15 fragments of metal cake. The hoard totals over 140 bronzes, but many of these are only fragments of the original, and weighs 22,298.5 grams.

CHAPES. There were three main types of chape current in Britain in the Late Bronze Age: tongue-shaped, bag-shaped and winged. A rare fourth type is found in the late Wilburton hoard of Guilsfield (Savory 1965, 184 & Fig. 5.6; Davies 1967, 103). It is the tongue chape that concerns us here. These appear in three different sizes: the long tapering form, occurring in Wilburton contexts; the diminutive form, present at Pant-y-Maen (Griffiths 1957, Fig. 1:9); and the short variety, which is found at Stogursey. This chape (No. 44), of only 126 mm., with one rivet hole on each side near the central rib, whose edges are emphasized by a slight ridge, is of ogival shape, with a button protrusion on the base. Similar chapes, found with long chapes and ferrules, come from Guilsfield (Savory 1965, 181, Fig. 5: 4, 6, 11), although one example lacks the central rib. Almost exact replicas to the Stogursey chape are found at Tarves (Black 1893, 349ff), Breckin (Evans 1881, 304) and Mollington (Burgess, Coombs & Davies, 1972, Fig. 25:5). Such chapes are scattered throughout Britain and Ireland; only two exist in Southern England, at Mollington and Houghton; and only a couple from Wales. From their distribution, little can be gleaned, but it is significant that tongue chapes are mainly found in the spearhead hoards (Burgess, Coombs & Davies, 1972, 233). Stogursey is atypical in that this hoard contains mostly axes.

All the short chapes are characterized by their fine technology; the delicate execution and thin metal casting is a recurrent feature. When found, they are almost invariably complete, perhaps because they were valued for more than their functional use! Possibly they were not broken up because they were already a convenient size to carry round.

SWORDS. In the developed Late Bronze Age, two types of sword are represented in Britain; the intrusive Carp's Tongue sword and the leaf-shaped sword, developed from earlier native types. The latter developed into the Wilburton sword.

In the eighth century, new techniques were discovered, with the resultant widespread use of lead bronze, whereas previously tin bronze was favoured. There seems little doubt that the Ewart Park sword evolved from the preceding Wilburton sword. Straight shoulders, straight ricasso, notch and leaf-shaped blade identify the Ewart Park sword (Cowen 1933, 185ff).

There are numerous leaf-shaped blade fragments at Stogursey, but with only these pieces, it would be impossible to differentiate between Wilburton and Ewart Park swords; luckily at

Stogursey there are also four hilts (Nos. 45, 46, 51, 56), three of which are definitely of Ewart Park type. The hilt from Stogursey with numerous rivet holes, an early trait, (No. 45), can be closely allied with those from Marston St. Lawrence, although one sword in this group shows Hallstatt influence in the rivet holes. Sword hilts without pronounced flanges are normally found in the late hoards within the Ewart Park industry; the Stogursey examples (Nos. 45, 51) have good parallels at Yattendon, Berks, Ashley, Hants and Heathery Burn, Co. Durham (Burgess, Coombs & Davies 1972 Fig. 18:55 Fig. 20:16:17 & *Inv. Arch. G.B. 55(5)*). Other features that indicate a late date are the insignificance of the ricasso notch and the presence of only two rivet holes in each shoulder, paralleled for instance in the hoards from Shoebury, Essex (*Inv. Arch. G.B. 38(1)*) and Willow Moor (Chitty 1928, Fig. 2:6).

The sword with rounded shoulders and numerous rivet holes both horizontal and vertical (No. 51) seems to have no parallels in Britain¹: however a sword from Salorges, Reze, has a similar convex outline, and belongs to a Carp's Tongue horizon. The find from Stogursey appears to be an isolated example.

The restricted southerly distribution of the Wilburton sword contrasts with the widespread occurrence of the Ewart Park sword (Burgess 1968, Fig. 10, Fig. 12); however the scarcity of the latter type in South West Britain may reflect the presence of a different industry in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset.

The other sword tradition is represented in the Atlantic Carp's Tongue complex, which occurs mainly as scrap metal in Britain. The blade pieces, with the typical pronounced midrib, from Minster, Kent for instance (B.M. 1920, pl. III) are comparable to the Stogursey fragments (Nos. 59, 61); however the Stogursey point (No. 65) lacks the characteristic grooving and finds its best parallel in French Carp's Tongue associations (Briard 1965, Fig. 69:2:3).

Carp's Tongue material is concentrated in South East England. Exceptional to this are the Stogursey blade fragments and the bugle-shaped object from Broadward (Burgess, Coombs & Davies 1972, Fig. 7:53:54).

SPEARHEADS. The elliptical spearhead from the Stogursey hoard (No. 68) is paralleled in several hoards of the period; the closest parallels are from the Yattendon and Heathery Burn hoards where the gradually tapering midrib and slight bevelling of the edges of the Stogursey example also occur. However, elliptical spearheads normally occur in weapon hoards, whilst Stogursey is composed mainly of axes.

There are several lanceolate spearheads from Stogursey, which can be compared to those geographically nearest: the spearheads from St. Fagans and Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire (Grimes 1951, 254, 257) have the characteristic bevelled edges, evenly tapering midrib and rivet holes of the Stogursey examples. On the other hand, some lanceolate spearheads from Stogursey have midribs, which suddenly taper, a trait more characteristic of the Broadward complex.

Lanceolate spearheads are found throughout Britain, but do not occur in similar densities everywhere: in Scotland, most deposits are sword biased; again in South East England lanceolate spearheads do not form a major component of the hoards, which comprise axes and tools of various kinds; this is surprising, in view of the strong spearhead element in the Wilburton horizon; likewise in South West England, the few lanceolate spearheads present can only represent intrusive material into an otherwise domestic assemblage. Only in Cheshire, Herefordshire and Shropshire are lanceolate spearheads a regular component of the hoards: in all cases in this region such types are found with barbed spearheads, a type which also occurs at Stogursey. The distribution of this weapon emphasizes the different regional centres characterizing South West and South East Britain. With these very definite regional industries, Stogursey stands out, since it contains elements from both traditions.

In the developed Late Bronze Age, ogival spearheads became very popular. Whilst these were generally plain, examples with decorated sockets are fairly numerous, especially in South East England, as for instance at Broadness, Kent (Smith 1909-11, 168). However, most traits on the Stogursey example (No. 75), such as the thinning of the midrib and the incised bands around the socket find their best analogies in spearheads, not always of ogival form, at Broadward (Burgess, Coombs & Davies 1972, 215).

The Stogursey hoard contains several fragments of barbed spearheads. Various writers have tried to define these spearheads; however, the most complete and useful survey is by Coombs (Burgess, Coombs & Davies 1972, 211-283), who concluded that there were four main types in Britain. The Stogursey fragments belong to type 2, which is recognized by its

broad form, with straight, roughly parallel sides, wide point and enormous barbs. Barbed spearheads are not found beyond the River Humber, being concentrated in two areas – South West Britain, including the Welsh marches, and along the Thames valley as far as Berkshire, with a few outliers in East Anglia. No barbed spearheads have been found on the continent, although the example from Alderney suggests that some were transported across the channel. Nearly all type 2 forms are stray, unbroken finds, or if they are found in a hoard, such as Flansham, Suffolk (Hearne 1940, 204, 208) or Carleton Rode, Norfolk (Norwich Castle Museum 1966, pl. VI) they occur as scrap metal. One should also note that these hoards are of a domestic, rather than weapon, nature. Where complete barbed spearheads are found in association (for example Broadness, Kent; Congleton, Cheshire; Broadward (Type 3); Bloody Pool, Devon (Type 1)), the bronzes constitute an entirely different component from that at Stogursey. It is obvious that the barbed spearheads at Stogursey belong to a different metallurgical tradition. What is important, is that Stogursey is the only hoard which directly links the ‘domestic hoards’ of the Bristol Channel/Severn basin to the Broadward complex.

REMAINING SPEARHEADS AND SOCKETS. Two of the five sockets (Nos. 83, 84), being circular, are fairly undiagnostic. Another, (No. 72) has an oval socket – this trait is rare, being confined to the Broadward complex. The other two sockets have fillet defined midribs, as does one complete spearhead (Nos. 81, 82). Such types appear at Wilburton itself (Evans 1884, 109), and become more widespread, as do many other Wilburton types, in the succeeding Ewart Park phase.

SOCKETED AXES. Evans first commented on the different types of ribbed axes; ‘that in some celts with three ribs on their faces, found in Wales, the moulding at the top is large and heavy and forms a sort of cornice round the celt, the upper surface of which is flat’ (Evans 1881, 119). These axes, of which there are eleven at Stogursey (Nos. 1–11) are known as ‘South Welsh’ axes after their main area of distribution. Such types are concentrated in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, although the relevant axe forms are also found scattered in other parts of England, and in occasional Carp’s Tongue contexts in France (Savory 1965, 187, Fig. 9; Burgess 1968, 21 n. 83; Briard 1965, Fig. 74, n. 9). The Stogursey hoard contains the largest number of these axes, for which there are good parallels in the Llantwit Major, St. Fagans and St. Arvans hoards (Grimes 1951, 254, 255, 257), just across the water. One can, therefore, envisage a Llantwit-Stogursey metal working province, centred on both sides of the channel. South West Britain, in fact, has the monopoly of moulds, both in stone for the production of South Welsh axes, as found at Helsbury, Cornwall and Bulford, Wiltshire, and in bronze for the production of the faceted form; these moulds demonstrate that such types were made locally. No petrological analysis has been carried out on the moulds to try and relate them to metal deposits in the area, which would more firmly demonstrate the regional schools existing in the Late Bronze Age.

Most of the remaining axes and axe fragments are as yet unidentified. However, two pieces should be noted. The first (No. 17) has widely spaced ribs impinging on the facets; the second (No. 27) repeats these traits and has a flaring edge; both of these characters find their best parallels in numerous axes from the Heathery Burn Cave (Inv. Arch. G.B. 55). Axes with three widely spaced ribs hanging from a bar, are called ‘Yorkshire axes’ and are concentrated in Northern England. It is, therefore, unusual to find such types in Somerset. What is more interesting is that Stogursey is the only hoard in South West Britain containing these northern wares.

FACETTED AXES. There are two types of faceted axe present in the Late Bronze Age in Britain, the slender faceted variety and the squat variety. Stogursey contains examples of both kinds.

Slender faceted axes are found in both Northern and South Western contexts, but in shape the Stogursey axes (Nos. 34–37) compare most favourably with axes from Yattendon (Burgess, Coombs & Davies 1972, Fig. 17: 39–41). Bronze moulds have been found in the Quantock hills, only six miles from Stogursey and at Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire (Hodges 1960, 160–1), forty miles from Wick Park; and such types could produce the form of the Stogursey axe, which only require the hammering out of the cutting edges.

The other rather dumpy axe (No. 38) is similar to the stray find from Segontium, Caerns (Savory 1958, Fig. 2:2), and can be related to types in Ireland during the Dowris phase (Eogan 1964, Fig. 11:2), and to a contemporary period in Scotland (Coles 1959, Fig. 4:3).

From Stogursey comes one plain untrimmed axe (No. 21). The stray axe from Ty-Freeman, Monmouthshire, is almost identical (Burgess 1962, 42, pl. I & Fig. I). Relatives of the Stogursey axe are found in Scotland (Coles 1959/60, 31) and Ireland, where they start in the Bishopsland horizon (Eogan 1964, 273 & Fig. 5), and continue to evolve in the Dowris phase. Burgess has demonstrated that these axes were ultimately derived from the Taunton axe of the Ornament Horizon (Burgess 1962, 7). The Stogursey axe probably reflects a continuum of Middle Bronze Age derivatives: the existence of earlier types in later horizons is generally accepted for most regions outside Southern Britain, and the presence of an earlier form at Stogursey is, therefore, not too surprising.

PALSTAVES. Smith recognized several classes of palstaves; the South Western, the transitional and the late type (Smith 1959, 164ff). Both decorated palstaves from Stogursey belong to the latter type. There is a concentration of plain and decorated late palstaves in North West Wales, but outside this limited area palstaves are rare, the bulk of finds coming from South East Wales. Indeed ribbed palstaves seem to be a fairly regular component of hoards containing South Welsh axes (Llantwit Major and Cyncoed, Cardiff for example). One observes that ribbed palstaves appear in association in the Bristol Channel area, but always occur as stray finds in North Wales.

Ribbed palstaves from Guilsfield (Savory 1965, Fig. 1:12) and Nettleham (B.M. 1920, 43) show an early appearance of this type; it seems unlikely, therefore, that this mode of decoration was borrowed, as claimed, from South Welsh axes, since ribbed palstaves probably developed before this axe form. No exact analogies can be found for the four rib decoration on the Stogursey example (No. 42), but variants of ribbed palstaves are known from several sites, and these, with the Stogursey one, must represent deviations from a common type.

A study of late palstaves may well indicate several metallurgical areas in Wales and South West England, already hinted at by the plain palstaves clustering in North West Wales and the ribbed palstaves predominant in the South West.

The other palstave from Stogursey, is decorated with a trident pattern. Such decoration is difficult to parallel in the Ewart Park phase, but was common in the Middle Bronze Age, examples coming from South West Britain (Smith 1959, map 2a & 3a). A similar concentration of trident patterned palstaves is noted in North West Wales somewhat later (Savory 1958, 24 & map 5). It is proposed that the developed trident decoration on the Stogursey palstave is a survival from an earlier horizon, when such designs were common in the West.

SOCKETED GOUGES. There are two socketed gouges at Stogursey; the best parallels to these specimens, with the slight moulding around the mouth are seen at Bexley Heath (Inv. Arch. G.B. 53(1):4) and Llyn Fawr (Fox & Hyde 1939, Fig. 1:8:9:10). One of the Stogursey gouges is faceted (No. 43); this is a rare characteristic. The only other occurrence known to me comes from Yattendon, Berkshire (Coghlan 1970, 15 & pl. 11)². Gouges were obviously standard craftsmen's tools, and once a convenient shape had been evolved there was no need for further change: no great chronological or cultural significance can be applied to these everyday tools. It is during the Carp's Tongue phase that gouges received their greatest popularity, although in most cases these tools are not found in good Carp's Tongue hoards.

SOCKETED KNIVES. Four classes of socketed knives have been recognized: the Thorndon, the Dungenen and Kells types, and knives with curved blades (Hodges 1956, 38). The Stogursey knives (Nos. 39, 40) belong to the first category, a type frequently found in the hoards of Southern England as at Thorndon itself (Inv. Arch. G.B.11), and in Northern France (Briard 1965, 234-6). The presence of a definite, but scattered concentration of Thorndon knives in South West England is significant, and is probably due to trading contacts with the Carp's Tongue province, with which such knives are often associated.

CASTING JETS AND CAKES. Casting jets occur in many Late Bronze Age contexts. Those at Stogursey with four runners (Not illustrated), would be consistent with the casting of heavy axes, especially the South Welsh type! The oval shaped jets, with two runners (Not illustrated)

may well have been used for the casting of ogival spearheads: such a hypothesis implies local production of Broadward type spearheads.

Before the Ewart Park phase, metal cakes were rare, plate cake being common. It is interesting that, although not plate cake, one circular piece (not illustrated) is thinner than the remaining cakes and could be related technically to, but later than, the plate cake at, for instance, Guilsfield and Isleham.

DISCUSSION. The hoard from Stogursey is one of the largest Late Bronze Age hoards in Britain. Numerically it compares with the Guilsfield hoard (over 120 pieces), the Broadward hoard (originally at least 100 pieces), and Isleham (over 6500 bronzes). Large hoards are a peculiar feature of England in the Late Bronze Age. In content, the Stogursey hoard differs significantly from these hoards. At Wick Park, most of the bronzes are axes, gouges and knives, with a small percentage of weapons. The reverse is true for Guilsfield, Isleham and Broadward, where weapons are in the majority, with few or no tools. The size of the Stogursey hoard suggests that South West England was an important region.

Stogursey is also renowned for containing the largest number of South Welsh axes, more than are found at Llantwit Major (five only) and St. Fagans (four) put together. However, it should be noted that hoards in South East Wales are invariably smaller than Stogursey: it is of interest that in all these hoards South Welsh axes are in the majority. The presence of several bronze and stone moulds in South West England, together with the high percentage of axes, both north and south of the River Severn indicates that the production of 'domestic bronzes' was of prime importance here. The quantity of South Welsh axes, in addition to the large size and weight of the Stogursey hoard, (since it is unlikely that such weight and quantity of metal would be transported too far), hints that the Stogursey area may have been at the centre of distribution and/or production. The strategic location of the site, being near the sea, actually within the lowland zone, but in close contact with the highland zone, seems to confirm this.

One notes the preponderance of South Welsh and other socketed axes, palstaves and small tools in the hoards from South East Wales and Somerset. It seems, therefore, legitimate to talk of a Llantwit-Stogursey tradition, when referring to these hoards.

In addition to the domestic component at Stogursey, there is also the weapon element, which is alien to the Llantwit-Stogursey tradition. Out of the numerous hoards of this complex, only two, Llantwit Major and St. Fagans, contain spearheads, and these must be intrusive elements into an otherwise domestic assemblage. None of the hoards of this tradition contain any significant weapon element (See Fig. 8), except Stogursey. Forty out of the one hundred and forty bronzes from Wick Park are weapons; few of the bronzes are complete, so the number of actual weapons is somewhat, but not greatly, reduced. Therefore, at least one quarter of the hoard is made up of weapons. Such implements are more characteristic of the Broadward complex (Burgess, Coombs & Davies 1972, 228ff). An analysis of the content of domestic and weapon hoards is informative (see Fig. 8). We see that the two types of hoards are mutually exclusive in their makeup; axes make up the bulk of the material in the domestic hoards, whereas swords or spearheads are dominant in the weapon hoards. It is worth noting (1) that no jets or cakes are found in the Broadward and related weapon hoards, which might imply the actual import of bronzes; and (2) where barbed spearheads occur as scrap metal, the hoards themselves are of a domestic nature. Map 1 shows that weapon and domestic hoards are distinct in their distribution in the West: the Llantwit-Stogursey tradition is confined to South East Wales and South West England, whilst the weapon hoards cluster in North Wales, with few outliers in the South.

The hoard from Stogursey is important because it is the only hoard which directly links the Broadward and Llantwit-Stogursey traditions together. The high proportion of weapons at Stogursey cannot be mere chance, as the St. Fagans and Llantwit Major finds would seem to be. We know that Cornish ores were being exploited at this time, and it is conceivable that the Broadward complex was willing to trade with the rich metal bearing areas of South West England, perhaps even for the metal itself, with which to manufacture weapons.

What is needed now is a metal analysis of the bronzes from Broadward and Stogursey to try and relate the metal to an area. This may be impossible in view of the practice of melting down and re-using bronzes, but interesting results may be forthcoming.

The few Carp's Tongue fragments in this hoard suggest influences coming from Southern England; the presence of South Welsh axes in the London region implies a two way trade. It is

interesting that the only other major hoard in the West, containing Carp's Tongue material, is that of Broadward, where two bugle-shaped objects were associated with numerous weapons. The presence of Carp's Tongue material in Wales and the West must be due to trading contacts between these areas and Southern Britain. But the presence of South Welsh axes in French Carp's Tongue associations may be indicative of direct trade between South West Britain and Northern France: the hoard from St. Lawrence, Jersey, containing South Welsh axes and Carp's Tongue sword fragments may provide the necessary link between these areas (Hawkes 1937, 106ff).

The Yorkshire axes at Stogursey show influences emanating from North Britain, whose nature in Somerset can only be guessed at. What is certain, is that no true South Welsh axes are found in the Heathery Burn area. One can only say that the two industries existed side by side; the distribution of the two diagnostic axes bears this out. Stogursey is the only hoard linking the Heathery Burn tradition to the Llantwit-Stogursey tradition.

Stogursey is obviously a key hoard, drawing together influences from the North, South, East and West, in addition to containing many local traits. The exotic and strong native elements present must in some way be related to the prosperity of South West England at this time. Their presence here is clearly significant, but we must be careful in interpreting this significance, be it economic, social, political or cultural. What is certain, is that South West Britain was rich in metal resources, which we know to have been exploited during this period.

CHRONOLOGY. The founder's hoard from Stogursey belongs to the Late Bronze Age in Britain. It seems likely that some elements were drawn from an earlier horizon, as is suggested by the ribbed and trident decoration on the palstaves.

The date for the earliest material at Stogursey can be fairly well documented. There are no long chapes, no gouges with multiple moulding and no plate metal present — material which characterizes the Wilburton horizon. The short Stogursey chape, barbed spearheads, gouges with single moulding and metal cakes do not occur at this time, although one short chape is recorded in a transitional context at Guilsfield. Small socketed tools are rare in the Wilburton phase, but become widespread in the succeeding period: the four at Stogursey reflect this increase, when compared with the two in the Guilsfield hoard.

The South Welsh axes are dated to the developed Late Bronze Age. We know that an 'industrial revolution' took place in the eighth century B.C. resulting in the development of regional industries, often characterized by their axes, such as the South Eastern, Yorkshire and South Welsh types, which do not occur in earlier horizons. Detailed studies indicate that the Wick Park assemblage was in part contemporary with the various regional groups, and this has been further shown by the presence of some of these traits at Stogursey itself.

How long Stogursey types survived into the Ewart Park phase is difficult to determine, since there are so few points of contact with continental chronologies. At Longy Common, Alderney, barbed spearheads and Carp's Tongue material are associated with Breton axes, which are generally dated to the seventh-sixth centuries B.C., or even later (Briard 1965, 271–5). The Alderney barbed spearhead is scrap and could represent material from an earlier horizon. The same cannot be said for the St. Lawrence (Jersey) South Welsh axes, which are in good condition, too good to be survivals from an earlier period. These hoards, together with the evidence from Britain suggest a late date for the survival of some Stogursey traits: At Tarves, in Scotland, a short Stogursey chape was found with two sunflower pins, types dated by their continental associations to after 550 B.C. It seems likely that the hoard from Stogursey was deposited sometime between 700 and 500 B.C. but further accuracy cannot be established. Despite this lack of absolute dating Stogursey is a hoard of interest, due to its combination of numerous local traits and widespread connections with other regional groups in Britain.

¹ See Tarves & Cherwell (Coles 1959–60, 53; Evans 1881, 344) for swords of similar appearance, but both have few rivet holes.

² See also Flansham, Suffolk, where the working part of the gouge is emphasized by a shallow groove.

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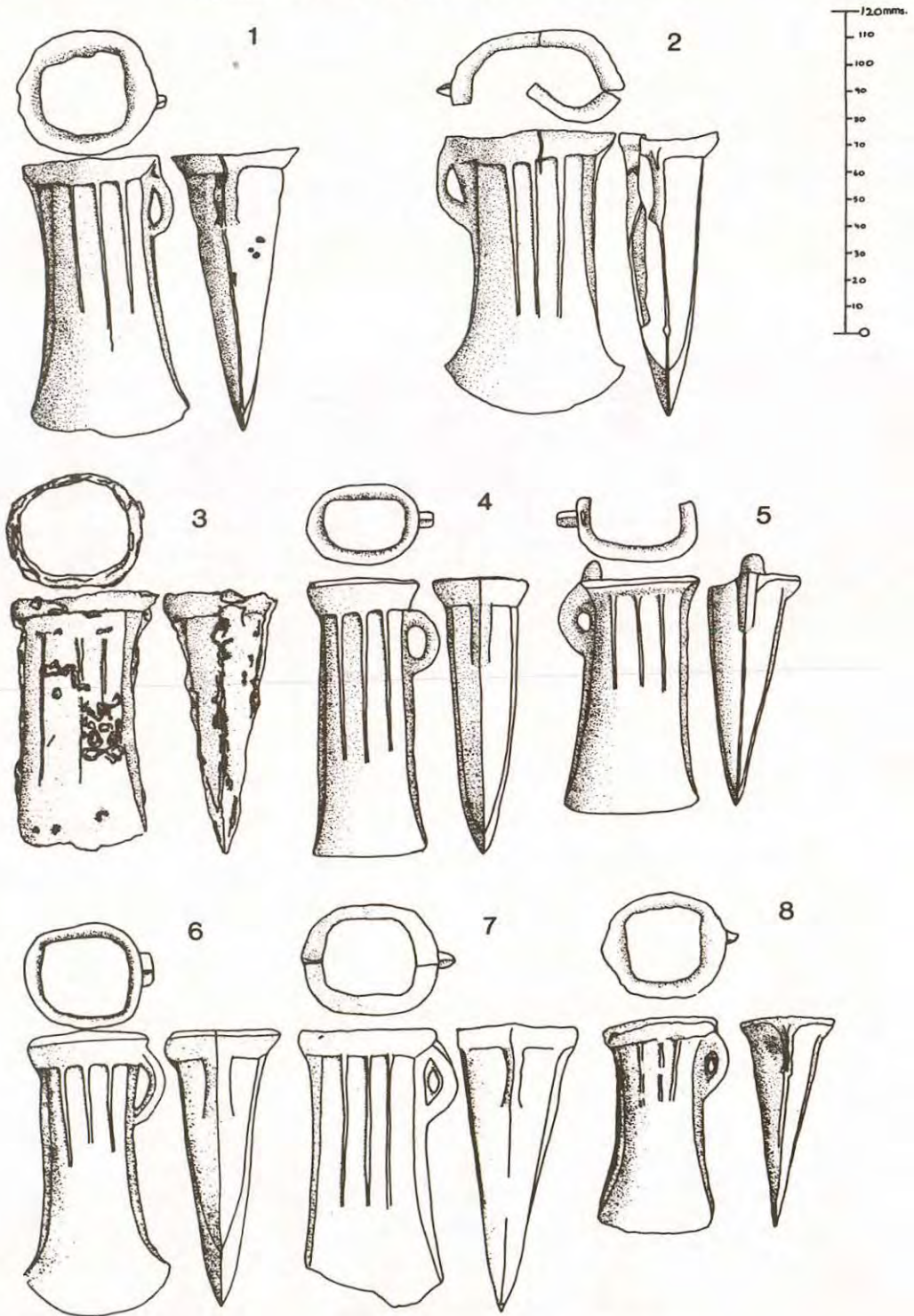


Fig. 1. Stogursey hoard, socketed axes.

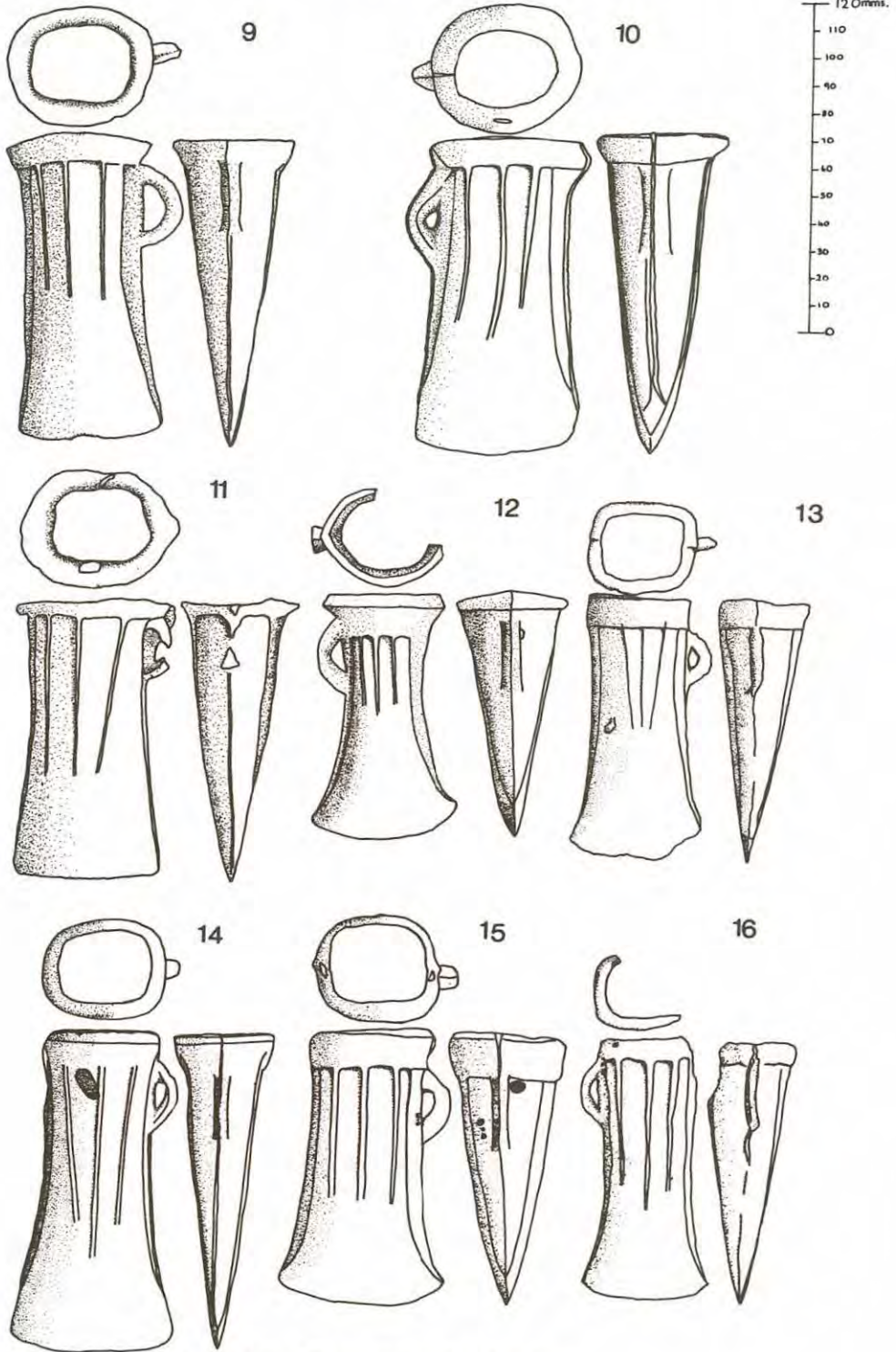


Fig. 2. Stogursey hoard, socketed axes

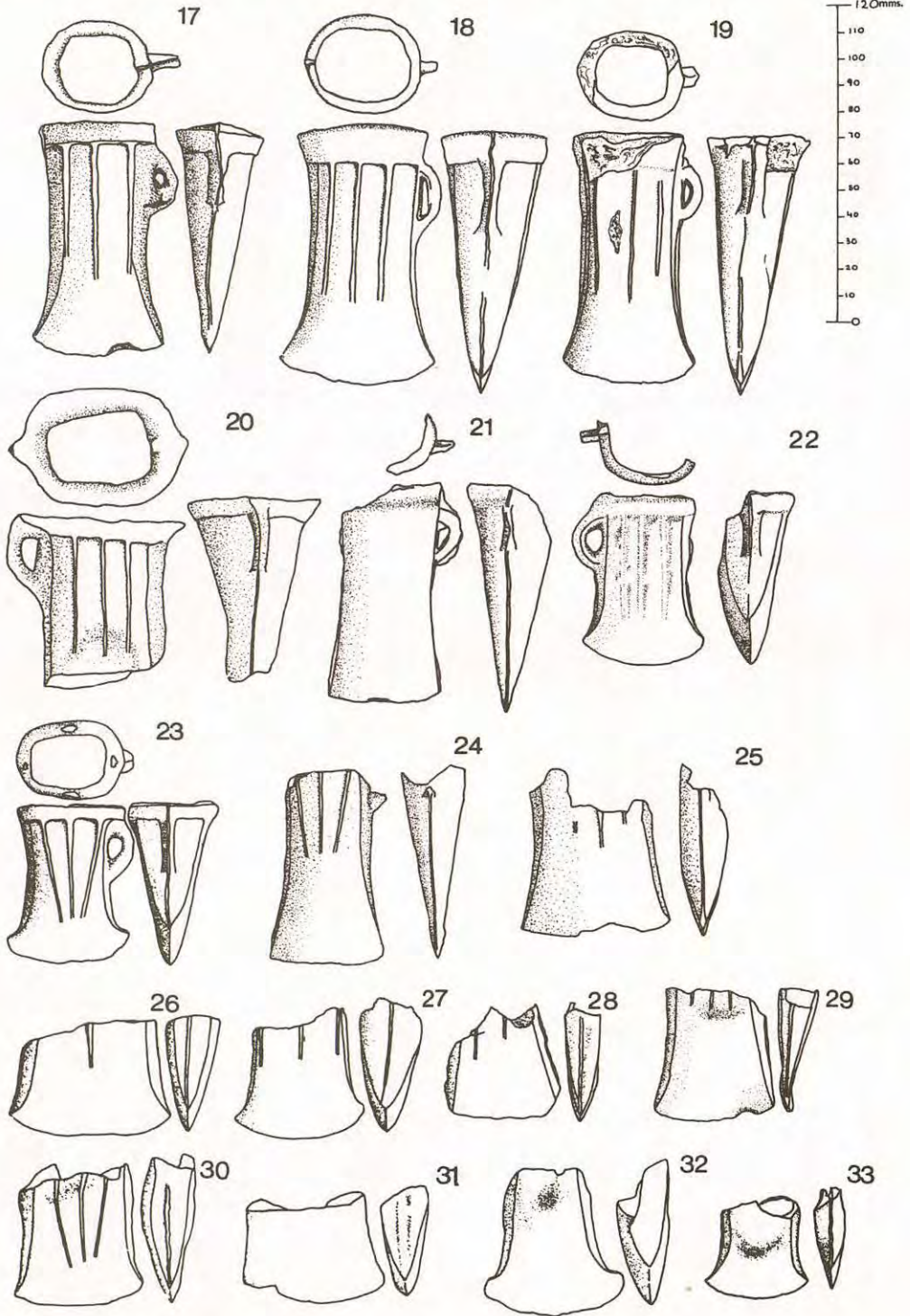


Fig. 3. Stogursey hoard, socketed axes

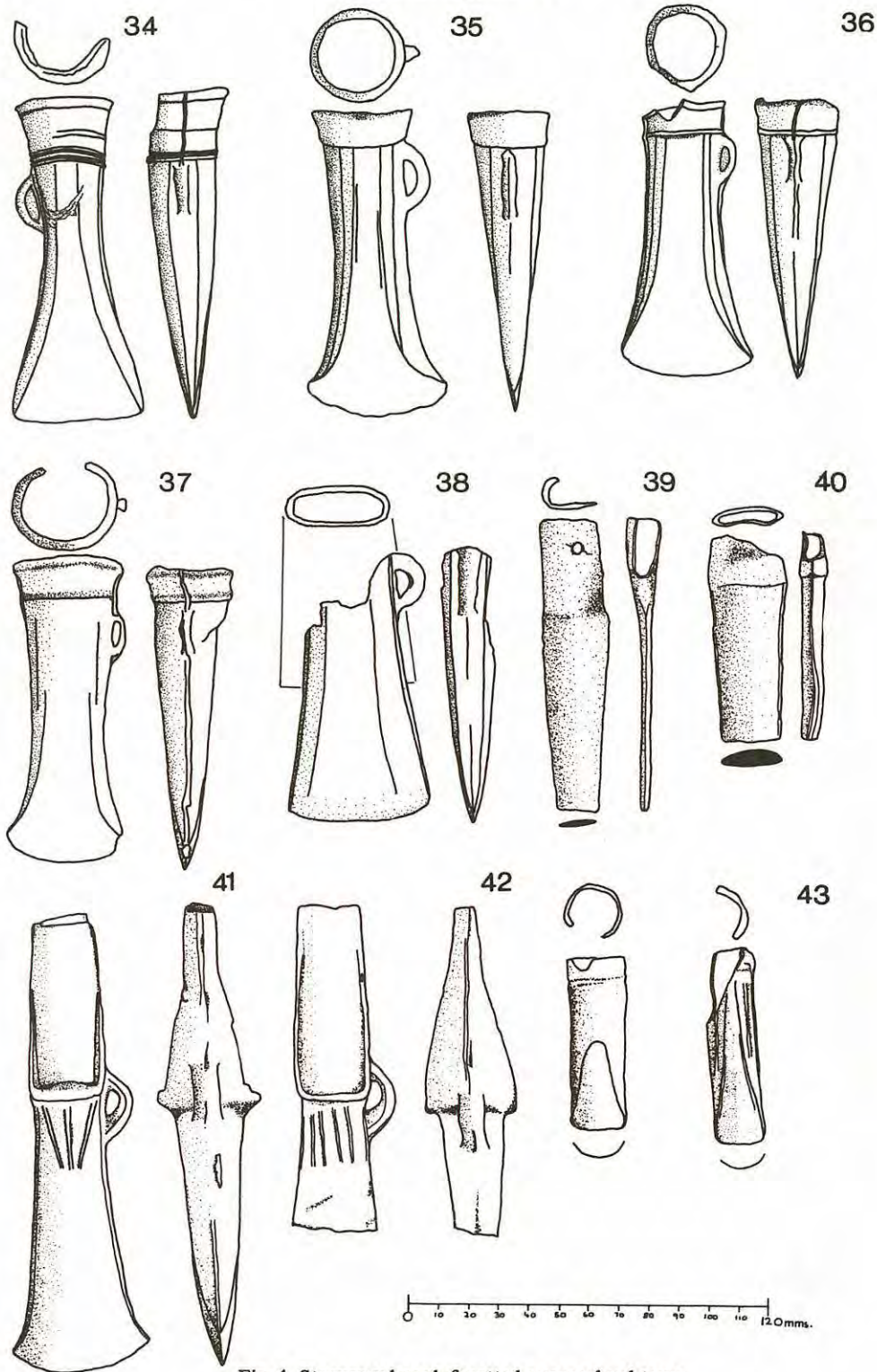


Fig. 4. Stogursey hoard, faceted axes and palstaves

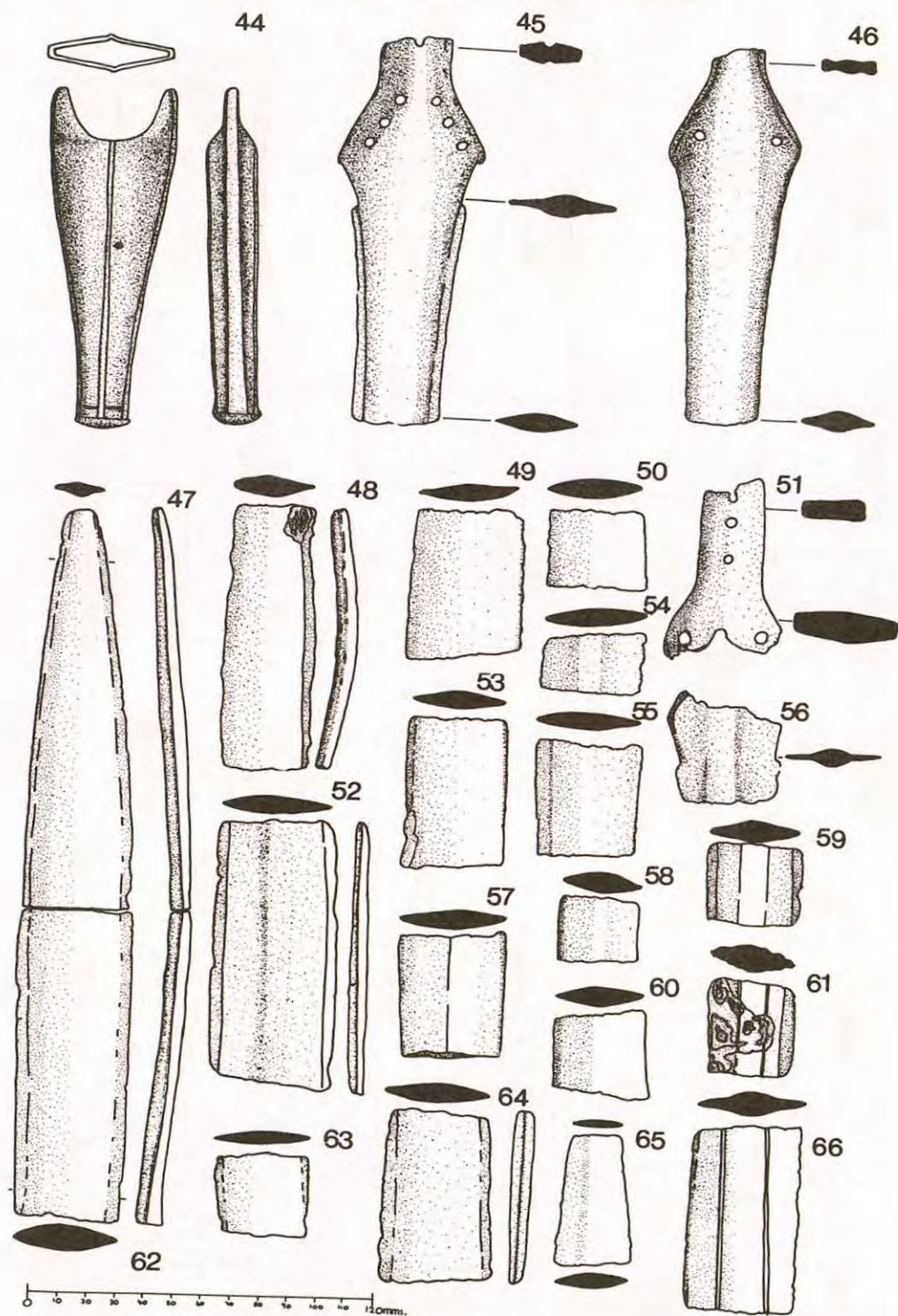


Fig. 5. Stogursey hoard, chape, and sword fragments

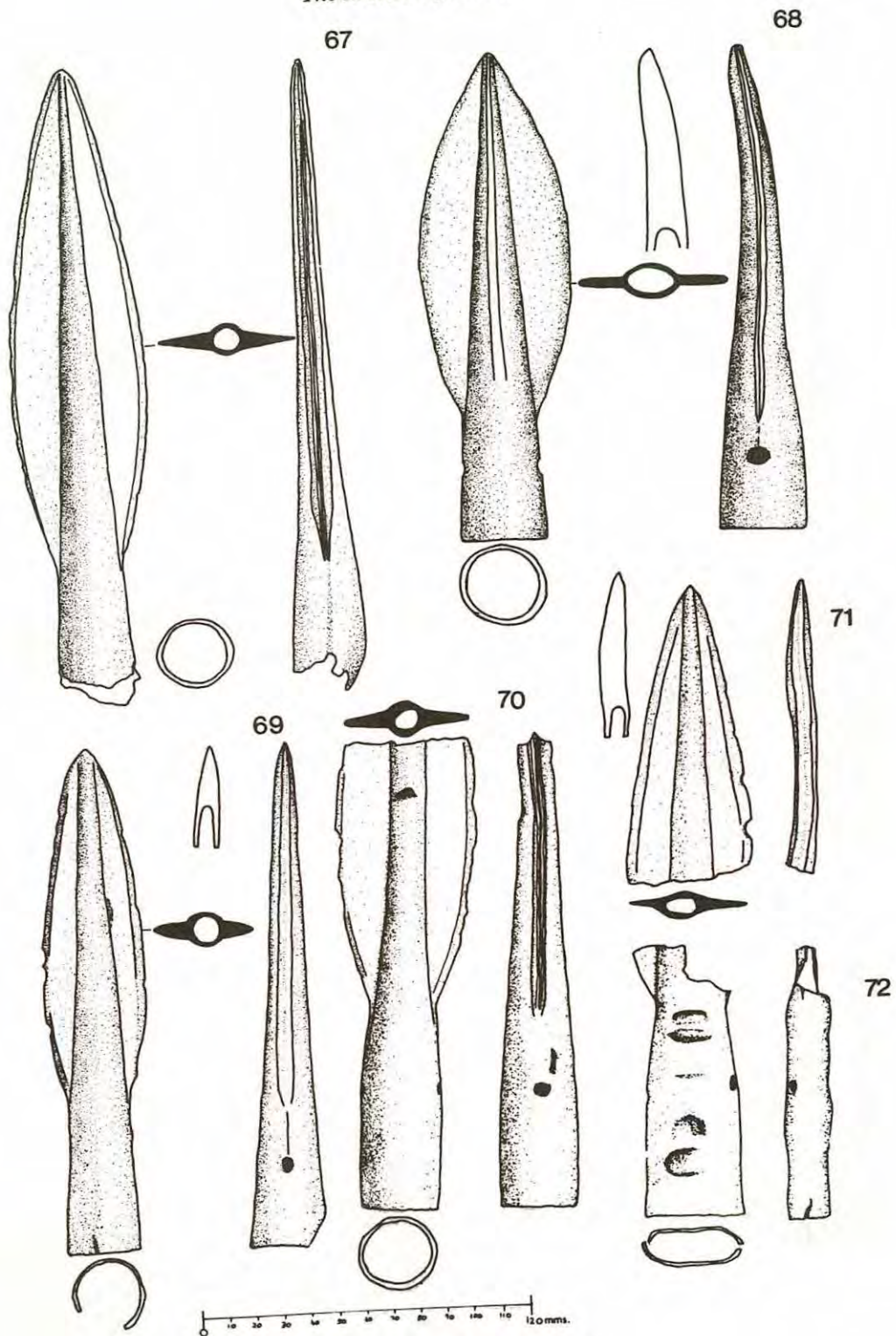


Fig. 6. Stogursey hoard, spear heads

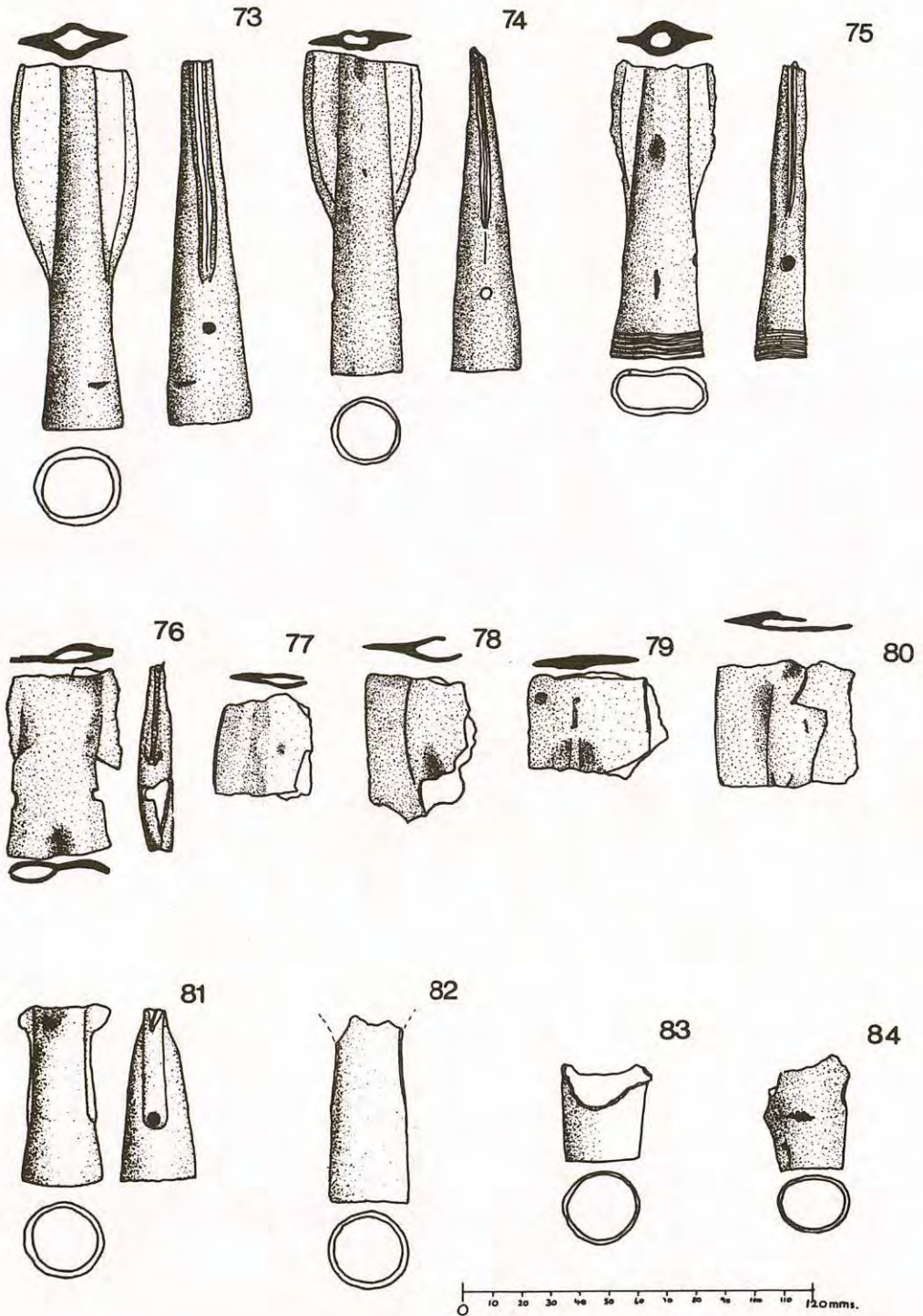
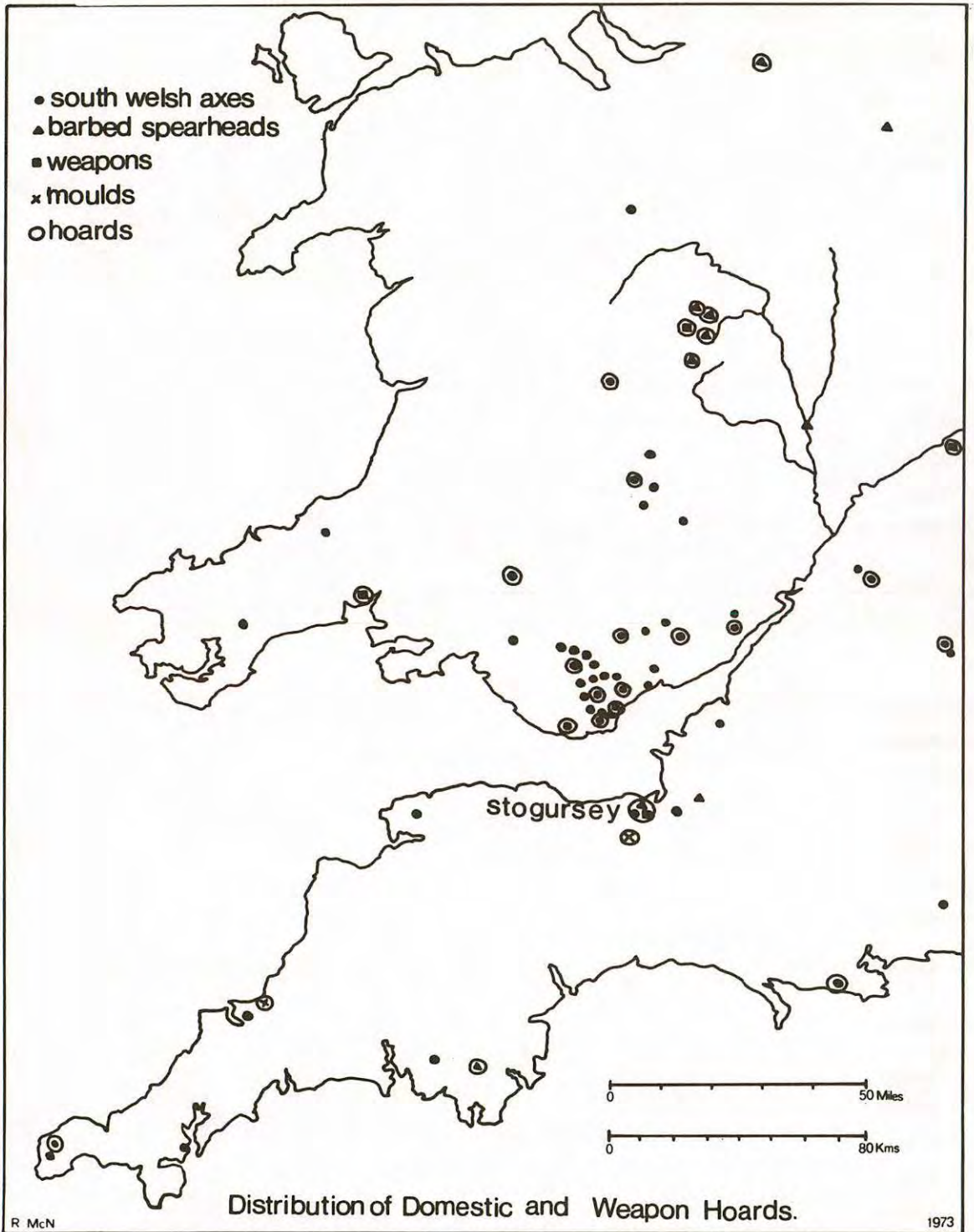


Fig. 7. Stogursey hoard, spearhead fragments

Table Showing The Contents
of Domestic and Weapon
Hoards

	South Welsh Axe	Ribbed Axe	Plain Axe	Facetted Axe	Palstave	Gouge	Knife	Cake	Jets	Lanceolate Spearhead	Ogival Spearhead	Elliptic Spearhead	Fillet Spearhead	Other Defined Spearhead	Barbed Spearhead	Cap's Tongue Spearheads	Leaf Shaped Swords	Ferrule	Chape	Other Material
Stogursey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yattendon		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Llantwit Major	0	0	0		0				0	0										0
St Fagans	0	0								0										
Penarth	0								0										0	
Cyncoed	0				0															
Llandewi-Rhydderch	0		0																	
Beaufort	0																			
Penwyllt	0					0			0								0			0
Ynshir	0																			
St Arvans	0	0	0	0																
Llansantffraid-cymderuddwr	0	0		0																
Kenidjack Castle	0				0			0	0											
Flansham		0	0	0		0	0	0							0		0	0		
Green End Road		0	0	0		0		0	0						0		0	0		0
Carleton Rode		0	0		0	0		0							0					0
Broadward										0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Willow Moor										0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0
Congleton		0												0	0				0	
Bloody Pool														0	0				0	
Ashley					0					0		0	0	0	0		0	0		
Broadness							0			0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0
Peelhill			0							0	0	0		0			0			0
Mollington										0			0							0
Pant-y-Maen										0		0					0	0	0	0
Bishops Castle										0	0			0			0			

Fig. 8



Map 1 Fig. 9

APPENDIX

List of socketed axes of South Welsh type.
References and/or present location are cited wherever possible.

WALES

Brecknock:

Llandew: s*(P.W.471)†
Llanddety: s(P.W.478)
Creckadarn: s(Fox & Hyde, 1939)

Watton: s(Fox & Hyde, 1939)
Penwyllt: 5 in hoard (P.W.550)

Denbighshire:

Llandysilis: s(Fox & Hyde, 1939)

Glamorgan:

Llantwit: s(P.W.269—old catalogue)**
Creigiau: s(P.W.467)
Near Cowbridge: s(P.W.470)
Neath Valley: s(P.W.472)
Penarth: 1 in hoard, (P.W.534)
Ynshir: 2 in hoard, (P.W.541)
Llantwit Major: 5 in hoard, (P.W.544)
Fairwater, Llandaff: 1 in hoard, (P.W.546)
Mynydd-y-Glas, near Hensol:
s(Evans 1881, Fig. 126)

Trehafod: 2 in hoard, (P.W.548)
Gelligaer Common: s(Fox & Hyde, 1939)
Banwen, Pyrddin: s(Fox & Hyde, 1939)
St. Fagans: s(P.W.303 old catalogue)
St. Fagans: 4 in hoard (P.W.532)
Cardiff: s(P.W.474)
Abercmboi: (Abedare) s(P.W.477)
Pentyrch: s(Savory, 1958, 43:6)
Pendoylan: (B.A.)††

Cardiganshire:

Aberaevon: s(Savory 1958, 43:5)

Pembrokeshire:

Manordeifi: (Fox & Hyde 1939)

Radnorshire:

Llansantffraid-Cymdeuddwr: 4 in hoard (P.W.540)
Near Road between Llanwig & Rhayader: s(B.A.)

Monmouthshire:

Rumney: s(P.W.465)
Llanthony: s(P.W.468)
St. Mellons: s(P.W.469)
Trelleck: s(P.W.476)

Llanddewi-Rhydderch: 1 in hoard (P.W.536)
Beaufort: several (P.W.539 & B.A.)
St. Arvans: 4 in hoard (P.W.542)
Llanfair Cilgedyn: s(Savory 1958, 43:8)

ENGLAND

Herefordshire:

Vowchurch (Dorstone): s(Fox & Hyde, 1939)

Cornwall:

Kenidjack Castle: 2 in hoard (Hencken 92; Evans 1881, 119)
St. Just in Penwith, Kenidjack Castle: s(B.A.)
Falmouth Harbour: (B.A.)
St. Kew: s(B.A.)
Helsbury Quay, Camelford: 2 stone moulds (Hodges 1960)

Devon:

Tavistock: s(Truro Museum) Marwood: s(B.A.)

Gloucestershire:

Bourton-on-the-Water: 7 in hoard, (Dunning 1932; Green 1935)
Lower Slaughter: s(B.A.)

Somerset:

Stogursey: 11 in hoard. Sedgmoor: s(Taunton Castle Museum)
Loxton: s(B.A.)

Wiltshire:

Manton Preshute: 1 in hoard (Devizes Mus. Catal. pl. XXIa)
Near Manton: s(B.A.) Could belong to above hoard.

Hampshire:

Fordingbridge: s(B.A.) Portsmouth: s(B.A.)

Dorset:

Lulworth: 1 in hoard (Drew 1935)

Norfolk:

Reepham: s(Camb. Mus.)

Bedfordshire:

Eaton Ford: s(V.C.H. Hunts. I pl. II:9)

Yorkshire:

Carr Moorside: 1 in hoard (Burgess 1968, 60)

Channel Islands:

St. Lawrence Valley: 1 in hoard, (Hawkes 1937)

FRANCE

Menez Tosta: (Savory 1965, 187, Fig 9)

Challons: (ibid)

Notre Dame d'Or: (ibid)

Le Folgoet: (Burgess 1968, n83)

Pointe-en-Vile, Locmariaquer:

(Burgess 1968, n83)

* stray find

† numbers used in Grimes 1951

** Grimes 1939

†† British Association Card Catalogue of Bronzes