

PLATE I.—CINERARY URNS D. C. B. FROM T.2.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Excavations at Barrows on Stanton Moor.

By J. P. HEATHCOTE, M.A.

THIS barrow, T2, is situated at the south-west end of Stanton Moor, about four miles north-west of Matlock and some 350 yards east of the Cork Stone. It is marked on the 6" O.S. map, Derbyshire 28 S.E., as "Tumulus, Human remains, Incense cups, etc. found." It is 1,000 feet above sea level and commands an extensive view of a long stretch of the Derwent valley and many surrounding hills, including Aleck Low, Minning Low and Hob Hurst. It will henceforth be referred to as T.2. in view of the fact that a list of all tumuli on this moor may be compiled.

The mound had an average diameter of 54 feet and showed an extensive crater in the centre with cuttings from the east and south sides. The diameter of the horse-shoe shaped crest thus formed, was 30 feet and the maximum height was five feet.

No record of previous excavations on this particular mound can be found and nothing is known of previous discoveries on the site. Presumably the O.S. map refers equally to other tumuli on this moor which have been

excavated. Although many discoveries of prehistoric interments have been made, records of actual barrow digging on Stanton Moor are not numerous. A list of discoveries up to 1899 can be found in *Reliquary*, Jan. 1900. In 1925 quarrymen found three urns at New Park Quarry and at the same place in 1926 excavations yielded indications of a number of interments from which 12 cinerary urns and three incense cups were obtained (*D.A.J.*, xlix, p. 199). In 1927 an urn and a bronze dagger, etc., were found near the Andle Stone. Disregarding discoveries made accidentally or in small barrows, the most likely reference to this barrow is Bateman's *Catalogue*, 1855, page 90. Towards the beginning of the 19th century Rev. Bache Thornhill opened several barrows on Stanton Moor. All the interments had undergone cremation and in most cases were inurned. Fragments of three urns with their deposits, two flint instruments, a pebble, a bronze pin and a bone pin were afterwards, in 1847, presented to Mr. T. Bateman. Major Rooke also opened several barrows on this moor in the eighteenth century.

The present barrow from its size and position would probably be one of the first to suffer and the excavators would therefore have little experience of similar work. Much of their work was never recorded, as is illustrated by the fact that the Rev. Bache Thornhill denied to W. Bateman in 1824, that he had any recollection of opening Gib Hill whereas the latter seemed to think that he had done so and had forgotten it. (*D.A.J.*, xxx, p. 164).

The excavations now to be described were begun in June, 1926 and finished about two years later. Digging was commenced on the north side, which showed no trace of previous excavation, and carried with a straight section running east and west, across the mound to the southern end. The ground sloped gently from north to south. The material of the barrow was re-erected a few feet behind the section as the work proceeded.

The stratification of the barrow was found to be as follows:—(1) Turf of coarse wiry grass, heather, black soil, stones and larch tree roots. 6 ins.—1 ft. 6 ins.

(2) The barrow proper consisting of stones of all sizes up to 10 cwts. or more, mixed with yellowish sand. 4 ft.

(3) A layer of fine white, iron-cemented sand with no stones. 4 ins.—8 ins.

(4) Red sandy sub-soil, not excavated.

Generally the excavations included most of layer three but nothing was found in it except for a small space in the centre of the mound outside of which it was quite undisturbed. It was at first suggested that this layer which was very regular, was not natural. Layers of sand on actual burial areas have been recorded many times and in several cases similar stratas over the whole of a barrow have been mentioned. Canon Atkinson observed in a Cleveland barrow a “six inch layer of the whitest snowiest sand” on the original surface and he considered that this sand could not have been obtained within seven miles of the barrow. (*Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*). In the present instance no definite trace of an old turf level could be found but thin lines of charcoal were present occasionally on the top of layer three.

The stones first encountered were mostly large and it was afterwards proved that a continuous ring of these extended all round the barrow. In one case, at least, a large rock in its natural position, had been utilised in the circle. From the plan it can be seen that this rock is at the most northerly point of the barrow. The stones in the circle were not in every case fitted closely together and none was found upright. The method of excavation prevented leaving these large stones open to view but afterwards they were re-opened and it was found that only three had been moved from their original positions. In continuing the excavations it was noticed that the

large stones were by no means confined to the outer edge of the mound and this fact rather discounted the importance of the outer ring. It was afterwards explained, however, by the discovery of an inner circle concentric with the outer.

Only a few stones foreign to the neighbourhood were found, the rest being weather worn gritstones which could be picked up on the surface of the moor, within a few yards of the barrow. Two or three small stones had evidently been used as whet stones but it is impossible to say at what period. The shapes of several stones suggested use as rubbing stones but they were not of sufficient importance to be preserved. Some of them could be explained by accidental weathering.

A. In the section at 6 feet, 4 feet west of the middle of the section, one foot below the surface, was found the first interment. This was a deposit of burnt bones with pieces of charcoal, embedded in black earth and sand. The bones, which were those of an adult individual, (*All the bones found in the mound were examined by Sir Arthur Keith and a report on each of the thirteen deposits was made. In no case did he see any trace of cremated animal bones.*) were much decayed owing to proximity to the surface. They had been placed inside and partly between a large rock and its neighbouring ringstone. No covering stone was noticed but some of the bones were found underneath the ring-stone which was leaning upon the rock thus forming a sort of cavity. Probably in digging a pit for the interment the stone was lifted up and could not be replaced on its original level. If it was in this position when the interment was made it was rather badly fixed in its place in the ring. The interment was evidently a shallow one because of the difficulty in digging amongst the stones.

B. In the section at 14 feet, 8 feet west of the middle of the section, three feet below the surface were

found a number of pieces of a cinerary urn with a deposit of burnt bones, a white flint knife (F. 1) and a small pebble. These were scattered and intermingled with the stones. Previous excavators had not reached this point but could conceivably have undermined it and so caused it to slip. The interment must have been higher originally since the urn was scattered over a considerable area.

The flint knife was calcined and broken across the middle either in or before the funeral fire. It is 2.1 ins. long and 1.2 ins. wide. It is leafshaped but not symmetrical enough to have been used for throwing. It is well worked all round its edge.

The pebble shows a little battering on one end and was no doubt associated with the interment. Such pebbles are often found in prehistoric burials and owing to their insignificant appearance are often disregarded. They may have been used as pot-boilers, sling-stones, hammer stones, etc., and no doubt like flint flakes they had a symbolical significance. One incense cup at New Park Quarry in September 1926 was closely accompanied by two pebbles. Three other pebbles were found in the present mound, two in the disturbed area and one near the surface.

The cremated remains were those of a "strong individual, probably a man."

The fragments of pottery were not very large and when re-constructed by Mr. J. W. Baggaley only made up a part of the original. (Plate 1.). Fortunately sufficient remained to determine its shape. None of the original base remains. The diameter of the mouth is about 11 ins. and the height is 9 ins. The overhanging rim, common to this type, Abercromby's Type 1, (Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, Vol. 11) is 2.5 ins. deep and the neck 2.5 ins. deep. The ornamentation consists of incised chevrons extending all over the rim, and the top of the lip is similarly ornamented. At one point is a sudden

alteration from neat, regular work to a confused jumble of incisions, evidence of impatient workmanship.

C. In the section at 16 feet, 22 feet west of the middle of the section, two feet below the surface was found a deposit of burnt bones, charcoal and blackened earth together with an incense-cup nearly full of charcoal and two flints (F. 2 and F. 3). These were buried in a small pit about 18 ins. across, between two large rectangular stones which were afterwards seen to form part of the outer circle. Both flints and incense-cup were on the top of the bones but some of the charcoal was probably thrown in afterwards and so filled up the incense-cup. Possibly this was done whilst the ashes were still hot as the charcoal was packed fairly tightly in the cup. Of the flints, F. 2 is a scraper and F. 3 a knife. Both are well chipped and calcined white.

The height of the incense-cup (Plate 1) is 2.25 ins., the diameter of the mouth 2.25 ins. and the average thickness of the sides .3 ins. The clay is like that of the larger urns, light brown in colour and mixed with sand and grit. It is absolutely plain except for one perforation. Unfortunately part of it is broken so that originally there may have been two holes on opposite sides as is quite often the case.

The cremated remains were those of an adult. Sir Arthur Keith thinks that only a part of the ashes were represented. In every case, except at "D," as many fragments of bone as possible were gathered usually by sifting the sand. It is, of course, impossible to collect every part of an interment as some bones are sometimes so well calcined as to crumble to dust when touched.

D. In the section at 20 feet, 13 feet west of the middle of the section and three feet below the surface was found a cinerary urn with a deposit of burnt bones and a small white calcined flint (F. 4). The urn was broken by the

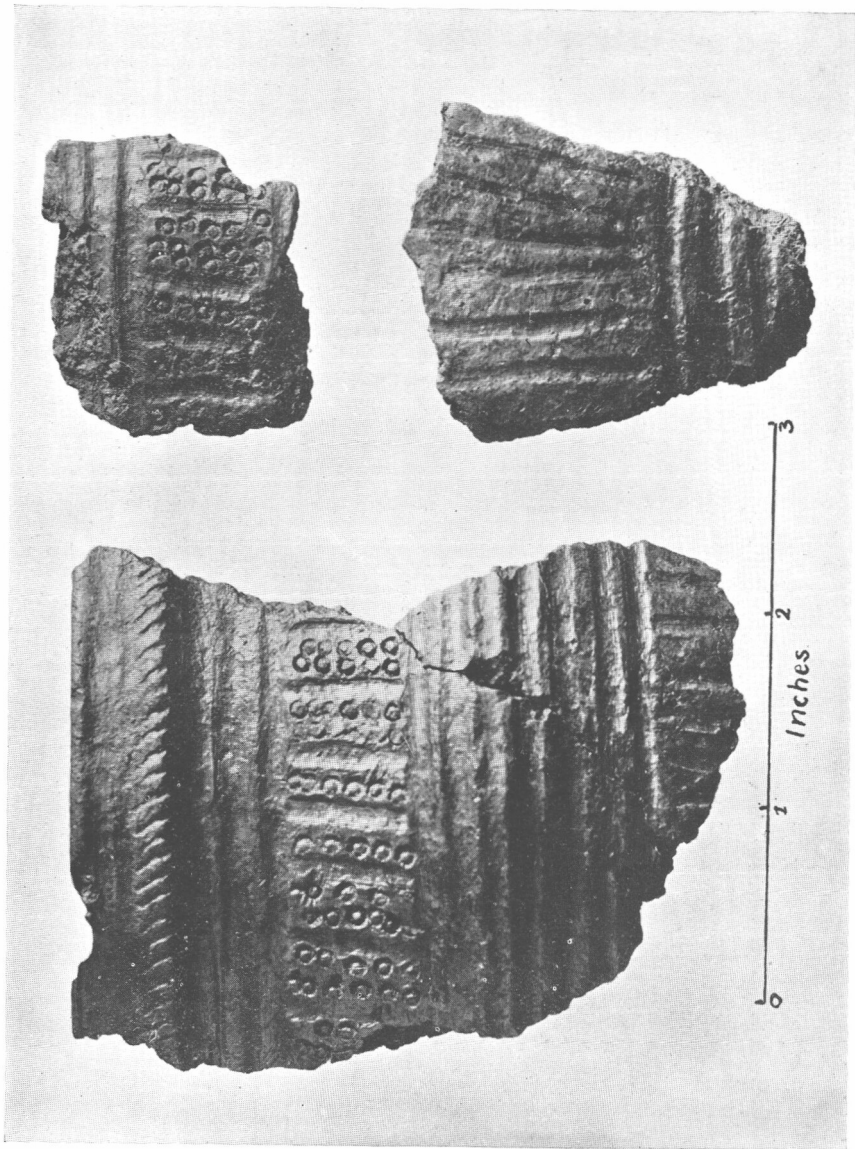


PLATE 2.—FOOD VESSEL H. FROM T.2.

stones whilst being unearthed, but most of the pieces were collected and the urn was afterwards repaired.

The flint flake is 1.2 ins. long and shows chipping all round its edge. It is apparently too thin to be of any practical use except perhaps as a knife. It could have been used for making incised ornamentation on the pottery but does not fit any urn in this barrow. Possibly it was only a chance flake, chipped into shape for ceremonial or symbolic use.

The bones are parts of a thick-skulled individual.

The urn (Plate 1) is 10 ins. high and the diameter of its mouth 9.5 ins. The rim is 2.5 ins. deep and the base 3.8 ins. in diameter. The vessel shows signs of considerable use. It was either smoothed over whilst being made or rubbed by use since the ornamentation in some places is worn away. In addition it has been blackened and charred in several places.

E. In the section at 20 feet, 5 feet east of the middle of the section and one ft. six ins. below the surface were found several fragments of pottery with a few small pieces of burnt bone scattered in the material of the mound. The bones belonged to a woman. Here as can be seen from the section and the plan, at some time or other, the mound has been disturbed so that it would be unwise to draw definite conclusions from position alone. In shape the fragments present several peculiarities (Fig. 1). The diameter is always difficult to determine from small pieces owing to uneven moulding but this vessel would probably be about eight inches in diameter. The ornamentation is the common incised chevron pattern. The incisions are unusually deep, some of them 1.25 in. The ware is extremely coarse with a large admixture of grit, facts which sometimes point to a late date. The lip however, more resembles a food vessel as the rim is only one inch deep and the ornamentation extends 1.5 ins. inside the vessel. On this account Mr. Reginald Smith of

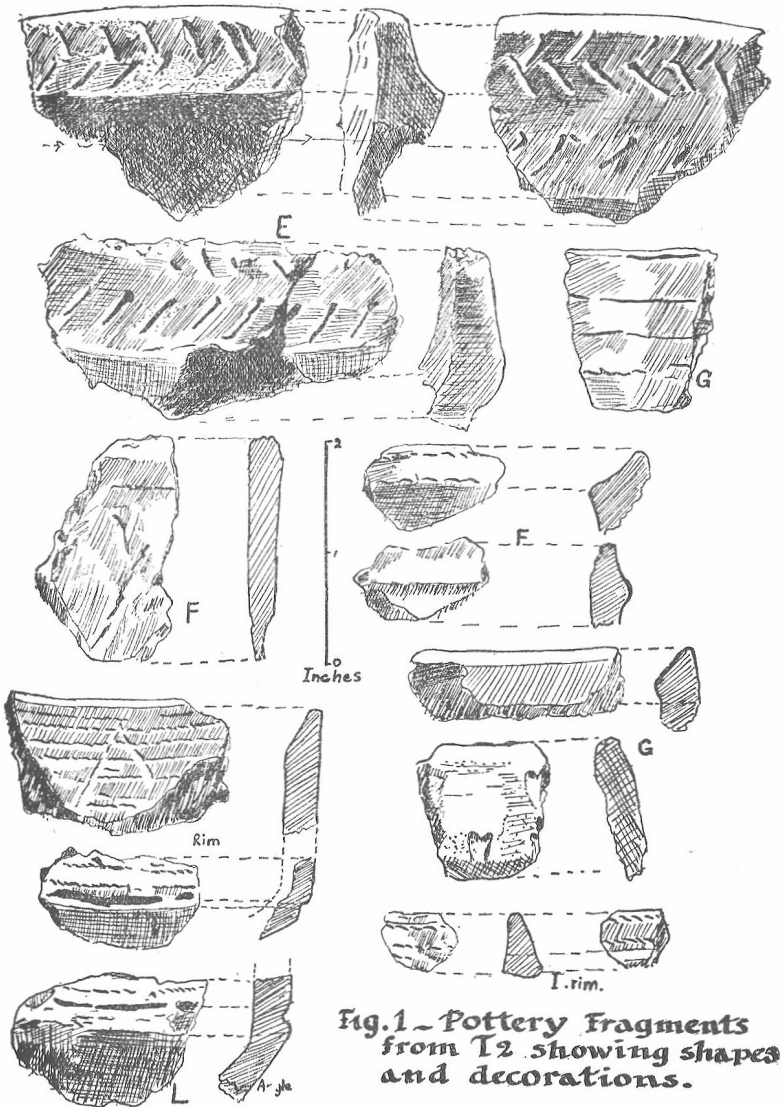


Fig. 1 - Pottery Fragments from T2 showing shapes and decorations.

the British Museum suggested this might be a food vessel. Unfortunately he took his measurements from an uneven piece of rim submitted to him and calculated the diameter as less than six inches.

F. In the section at 24 feet, the edge of a cist was exposed, the centre of which was three feet to the east of the middle of the section. As will be seen from the plan this section was in line with the cutting from the eastern edge of the barrow with the result that the section was no more than three feet high in the centre of the mound. The top cap-stone was therefore only one ft. six ins. below the surface. This can be seen from the illustration of the cist. The height of the cist was two ft. six ins., of which one foot was in the white sand and red sub-soil; very little of this had been disturbed. Internally the cist is roughly rectangular the length being 4 ft. 6 ins. and the width 2 ft. 6 ins., the longer axis being north-east and south-west. The sides of the cist are built up partly by means of stones laid horizontally one above the other and partly by means of flat stones placed upright. These latter are, however, comparatively small and do not bear the weight of the cap-stones. Two large cap-stones surmount the structure. They are three ft. six ins. across the widest part and their total length is six ft. The average thickness of the stone is one foot.

The contents of the cist were, a full deposit of burnt bones, including two human teeth, an urn broken into very small pieces and three pieces of bronze. Sir Arthur Keith reported on bones as follows: "Teeth, third lower molar of young male, second lower left molar of same individual. If cremation represents young man then he was particularly robust. Without the teeth I should have supposed cremation to be of male adult (strong)."

The fragments of pottery (Fig. 1) although numerous, are too small to be recognised accurately, but seem to belong to a small cinerary urn (Mr. Reginald Smith).

Only two or three pieces show any ornamentation. One piece consists of two sloping incised lines enclosed between horizontal lines. The lines are rather long if it is a small urn. One small piece of shoulder angle is illustrated. It does not seem very acute. Abercromby says of cinerary urns. "Rarely were the cremated remains enclosed in a cist. There is one instance from Wilts., two from the North Riding of Yorkshire, two from North Britain and one from Hibernia." (*Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 82). The urn found near the Andle Stone on Stanton Moor in 1927 was surrounded by small stones like a cist. It was not unusual for food vessels of the immediately preceding period to be buried with cremations in cists and where there was plenty of stone, as in the present case, it seems likely that the practice would survive. An alternative is that this was actually a food-vessel and not a cinerary urn.

The bronze cannot easily be identified. Two pieces which fit together are 3.75 ins. long and shaped like a pin (Fig. 3). They are rectangular in section and taper gradually, though not to a point. The other piece is curved and shows a rivet hole in one end. Various suggestions as to its use, including that of a spoon, are open to question, chief of which is the problem of date (Mr. Reginald Smith).

It was not definitely ascertained that previous excavators had disturbed the contents of the cist. At least two of the vertical stones on one side were loose and could have been removed and then replaced though this is unlikely. The urn of course, could have been broken through pressure and even if it had once contained the bones they would soon be scattered when the vessel was broken. Fragments of bones and pottery, however, were scattered all round the cist and there were bones right in the crevices although these only formed a small proportion of the whole. Taking everything into consideration, the

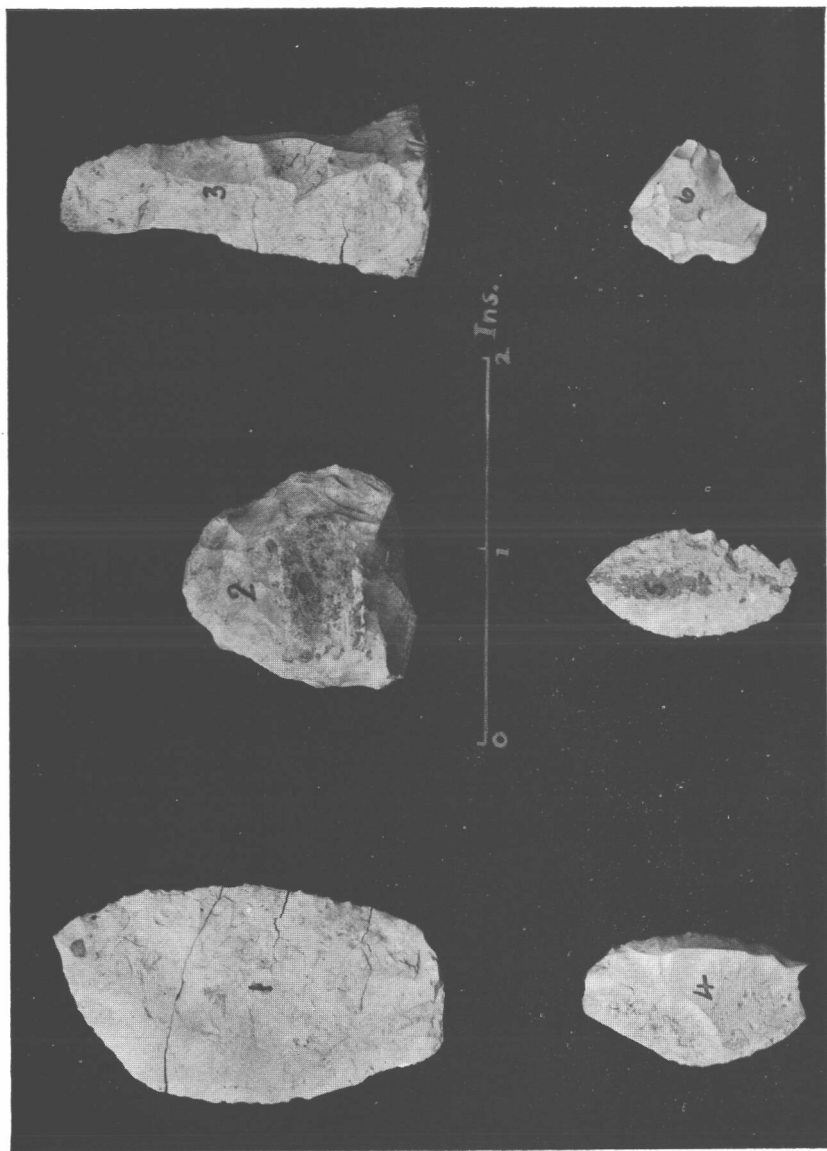
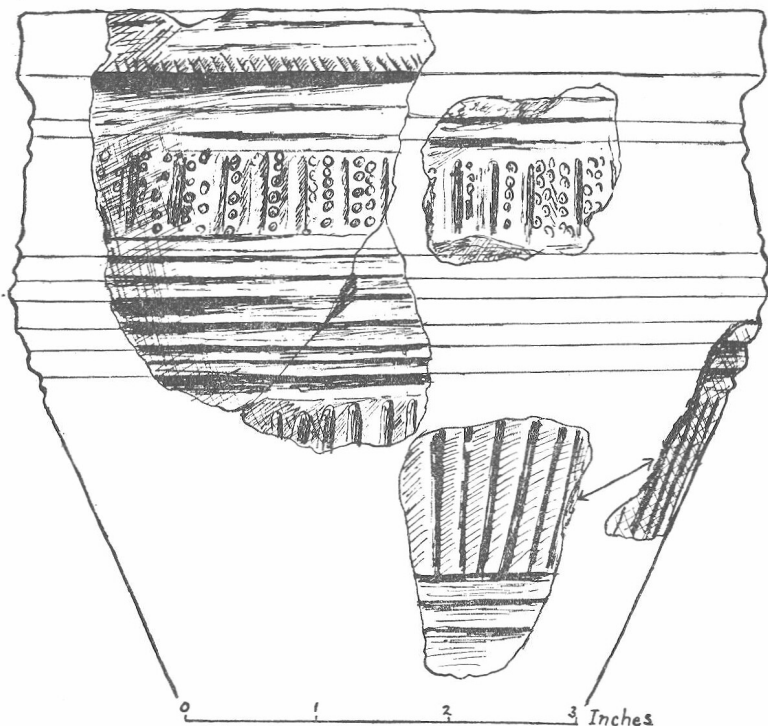


PLATE 3.—BURNT FLINTS FROM T.2.

excavators could hardly have missed uncovering the cist and perhaps being unaware of its significance they would only disturb its contents very superficially.

G. In the section at 25 feet, in the middle of the section was a layer of bones and dark sand. This was



**Fig. 2 - Reconstruction of Food-Vessel
H. T 2.**

about three ft. west of the cist and three ft. below the surface. Its average width was two or three feet and it extended up to the section at 30 feet, being therefore over five feet long. It took the place of the white sand but in no case was the red subsoil disturbed. Above this layer

bones were mingled with the material of the mound but only in small quantities compared with the layer itself. The bones are those of an "adult—probably a woman." Scattered amongst the layer were a number of fragments of pottery representing two or more cinerary urns and six flints. The pottery is coarse and shows only a few examples with simple ornamentation—horizontal and sloping incised lines. (Fig. 1). One small piece of rim is dark and unornamented. Several pieces are from a thick, large urn. One piece is ornamented by impressions of a notched stick.

Of the flints F. 5 is a delicate leaf-shaped arrowhead. It is 1.1 ins. long, .6 ins. broad and .15 ins. thick. It is well chipped all over one surface. Assuming as it is necessary to do, that this was deposited with a Bronze Age interment, it is an unusual find. It is generally considered that the barbed and tanged arrowhead represents the latest and most developed form, and this is the type most commonly found in the Bronze Age. In Neolithic interments, on the other hand, leaf-shaped arrowheads are almost invariably the rule. Typical specimens were found in the chambered barrow at Harborough. Interesting data concerning the form of arrowheads was obtained from Arbor Low in 1901 and 1902 (*D.A.J. vol. xxv*). At the bottom of the fosse was found a barbed and tanged arrowhead whilst 2.3 ft. above it was a half leaf-shaped, half lozenge-shaped arrowhead. This apparently shows that these two examples were in use about the same time and that Arbor Low may be taken to belong to the same period (i.e. the transition from Neolithic to Bronze Ages.) Whatever the date of the first introduction of barbed arrowheads it seems obvious that the simpler leaf-shaped would continue in use for a considerable time. Their scarcity, however, in Bronze Age interments cannot be overlooked. Very few authentic cases can be found since early excavators were rarely sufficiently accurate.



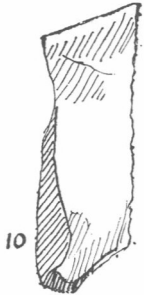
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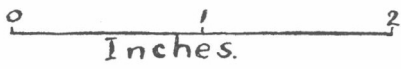


Fig. 3 - Bronze from F, and
Flints 7-14. T2.

Whenever the shape is described the arrowheads are barbed and tanged. Mortimer found a leaf-shaped arrowhead in Hedon Howe, Langton (Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches*, p. 346-350) but Abercromby infers that it was neolithic or very nearly so. (Abercromby, *op. cit.* vol. i, p. 104). A leaf-shaped arrowhead was found inside an urn from Crookes, Sheffield (*Hunter Arch. Soc., Part iv, vol. 3, Dec. 1928*). The urn belongs to Period IV (B.C. 900-650), so there is no doubt the shape was in use at that time.

Two more flints F. 6 and F. 7 (Fig. 3) were also white and calcined and almost certainly associated with interments. They are somewhat bruised and it is difficult to determine their original form. F. 8 shows a slight chipping on one end and is a small scraper. F. 9 and F. 10 are unchipped flakes and may not have anything to do with the interments although found in the immediate neighbourhood.

The significance of this layer of bones was not at first realised but since it was disturbed above the layer and in no case below it, it seems clear that the early excavators had come upon it from above. It would be very difficult for them to dig downwards with a spade, owing to the stones. Their only means of getting down to anything was to pull up the stones and leave the sand. This method of excavation would not alter the position of the deposits on the plan but would cause the urns to be broken and the fragments spread out in a layer. This theory is supported by the fact that the disturbed area in the centre was comparatively free from stones except larger ones which would be difficult to move. Where undisturbed, the barrow practically consisted of a solid mass of stones, filled in with sand. In some cases the section was nearly like a dry stone wall. Moreover the sand in the centre was a darker colour, presumably the result of mixing with the black earth of the surface. It is

fortunate, therefore, that these different kinds of evidence agree with the evidence of the height of the sections and enable the area of previous excavations to be shown fairly accurately on the plan.

Before being disturbed there must have been at least three cinerary urns placed with, but not necessarily containing, the burnt bones, on the same level as the cist and therefore in all probability, contemporary with it. There is not sufficient evidence however, to prove this. The fact that these deposits were exactly in the centre of the barrow could easily be accidental. One cannot say whether they were unimportant personages or not but three burnt flints were found with their remains and presumably they were inurned. It seems rather improbable that a flint arrowhead should be placed with the bones of a woman. Sir Arthur Keith was apparently of the opinion that the deposit represented one individual only but judging from the actual excavations themselves one would have thought that there could not have been less than three interments. It may be that these were slaves put to death in honour of the man buried in the cist but there is not much proof of this. Abercromby shows that a state of polyandry probably existed and that "it is difficult to decide whether women were put to death and cremated on the demise of the husband." (Abercromby, *op. cit.* vol. ii, p. 87). There seems a possibility that something of the kind happened in the present instance.

H. In the section at 28 feet, in the centre of the mound and one foot below the surface were found three pieces of an ornamented vessel (Plate 2). These fragments were on the western edge of the capstone of the cist. No more than the usual amount of bones in the disturbed area could be found near it and it is not certain in what manner it was buried. A piece of the skull is represented among the bones found near it. Fortunately sufficient

remains of the entire vessel to determine its shape. From the re-construction (Fig. 2) it will be seen that the position of the third piece is not clearly fixed. The diameter of the mouth would be 5.75 ins. and the height about 5.5 ins. The thickness of the pottery is .3 in. Mr. Reginald Smith examined and reported as follows. "Rather large and heavy for a beaker; may be a food vessel but decoration rare and remarkable." Photographs and sketches were submitted to several archaeologists including Professor Gordon Childe. He expressed the opinion that the pieces belonged to a food vessel. "The rim is characteristic of food vessels and though I do not at the moment recall the ooo decoration on a vase of this class it might be inherited from beakers of the immediately preceding phase." After some time had elapsed Mr. A. L. Armstrong kindly offered to take the pottery itself to the Glasgow meeting of the British Association in September, 1928. On his return he wrote that both Professor Childe and Mr. Graham Callender of the National Museum of Antiquities of Edinburgh had been interested in it. "Both stated that the pottery closely resembles certain food vessels which are peculiar to Scotland, chiefly southern Scotland, and belong to the Bronze Age. I think we can be certain now that that is where it fits in and it is most interesting to find a specimen of the type so far to the south The type was new to Mr. Harold Peake and all the other English archaeologists to whom I showed it."

On investigation we find some confirmation of this view from Abercromby who says of Region III (i.e. Hibernia and North Britain) when writing of food vessels, "we find ourselves in a different artistic atmosphere from that of Region II (i.e. the northern half of England) and are confronted with vessels which have no representatives in Region I, II and yet with others which have forms common to both these parts of Britain. The ornamentation on the whole is very different and far more elaborate,

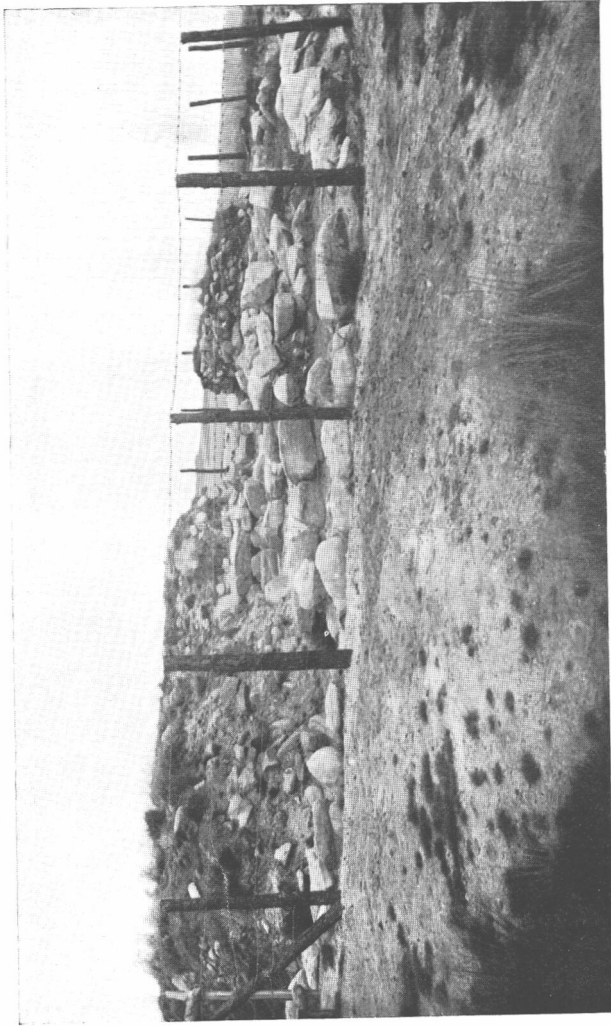


PLATE 4 —VIEW OF EXCAVATED BARROW T.2 LOOKING EAST.

To face p. 16.

disclosing a greater feeling for art, and is often executed with a boldness which is scarcely to be seen in the other regions. It seems to indicate that the makers of these vessels belonged to a different stock of people, endowed with a more lively fancy than the brachycephalic invaders." (*Op. cit. vol. i, p. 116*).

Abercromby also infers from the grave goods that food vessels were interred with persons of lower rank of the original inhabitants, while beakers were interred with the ruling caste of invaders. The distinction, however, would most likely have died out by the time cinerary urns were used so we cannot be sure that this vessel necessarily accompanied an interment of any particular race or rank. The evolution of the cinerary urn from the food-vessel seems to imply that the brachycephalic invaders were gradually absorbed by the original inhabitants.

As regards the ornamentation used on this particular vase, Abercromby includes a tube as amongst the instruments used on beakers. "Quite exceptional was the use of a reed or the bone of a bird cut across to make a tube by which to produce small circular depressions, for it is only found on two beakers of type A in Wilts, and Berks., Figs. 3, 7." (*Op. cit. vol. i, p. 51*). He does not mention the circular technique in describing the ornamentation of food-vessels. The following food-vessels appear to so ornamented. Fig. 367 from Ayrshire is the best representative and also bears some resemblance to H. except for the fact that the groove in fig. 367 is deeper and contains stops. Fig. 325 from Ulster has larger circles. Figs. 273, 274, from E. Lothian appears from the plates to have somewhat similar circles. Also fig. 398 from Dublin Museum. On all these food-vessels the circles are in continuous rings round the vessels. On the beakers, figs 3 and 7 and also on the vessel H, the circles are arranged vertically. On the beakers they appear to be in single columns of eleven circles. On the H vessel they

are in both single and double columns of approximately five impressions, occasionally six. The use, however, of ornamentation in columns is by no means uncommon on food-vessels of Region III. It is rather doubtful if this method of ornamentation was copied from the beakers of Wiltshire or Berkshire. Abercromby says, "Although in this region (i.e. Region III) some of the ornamental motives on food-vessels are similar to those that occur on beakers, the absence of plain bands proves that the original tradition of these two classes of ceramic was different. Even when the motive is the same, we may sometimes be sure that no borrowing had taken place." (*Op. cit. vol. i, p. 132*). It is possible that the woman who made this vase accidentally hit upon the method used by the different race in the south some years previously.

Apart from ornamentation we have still the shape to consider. As a class, food vessels appear to be very varied and I find some difficulty in deciding which type this particular vessel ought to be in. In shape as a whole there are a number of vessels in type 1a very similar. The difference is that this type has larger grooves containing stops. The series is irregular but "with few exceptions, both in form and especially in ornamentation, these examples differ considerably from the older Hibernian specimens and stand nearer to those of Region II." (*Op. cit. vol. i, p. 125*). It was probably from North Britain that this type permeated into Region II. (*Op. cit. vol. i, p. 131*). If we attempt to place this vessel in type 2, we must suppose that it is a late development. Type 2 in North Britain is "more reminiscent of Hibernia than of Region II." (*Op. cit. vol. i, p. 124*). Fig. 168 from Ashbourne is similar in shape but is not representative of its type. (*Diggings, p. 113*). Fig. 98 from Northumberland is another late example. The shape might more easily be placed in Type 3 (concave neck) or Type 4 (biconical). Figs. 273 and 274 from E. Lothian

both belong to Type 3 and probably the last half of the food vessel period. The classifications appear to overlap considerably.

I. On the east side of the cist, widely scattered in the material of the mound were found fragments of pottery, burnt bones, six flint chippings and two pebbles, all of which were in the disturbed area. The pottery fragments include a piece of a small rim, well made and ornamented with the twisted cord impression, probably part of an incense-cup (Fig. 1) (Mr. Reginald Smith). Some small cinerary urns are often similarly made. The other fragments may easily have come from the black band at G, and are of a somewhat similar rude ware.

J. In the section at 31 feet, one ft. six ins. below the surface and 20 feet east of the middle of the section, a small deposit of burnt bones was found under a flat stone. This deposit was on the outside edge of a very large stone which was seen to form part of the inner ring. It was undisturbed but much decayed owing to the damp earth and nearness to the surface. As in the burial at A most of the bones were embedded in the black surface soil which on the outside edge of the barrow was deeper than elsewhere.

K. In the section at 34 feet, 12 feet east of the middle of the section and from one ft. six ins. to two ft. six ins. below the surface was found a plain cinerary urn broken into a great number of small pieces. Here we were obviously on the edge of the disturbed area and the urn was probably broken by stones slipping during previous digging. The pieces are too small to determine if the vessel belongs to the overhanging rim type. The lack of ornamentation, the position and general shape point to a late date. The bones found near it are the "cremation of an adult: not a complete individual."

L. In the section at 34 feet, one ft. six ins. below the surface, in the middle of the section were found a number

of fragments of a cinerary urn which had been disturbed but not scattered very widely. The urn has a neat ornamentation made by impressions of a twisted cord (Fig. 1). I have not yet seen another urn with similar upright and hanging triangles superimposed on horizontal lines. The lip has a bevel inside and is regularly made. The shape can be roughly determined from the rim and angle pieces and shows the urn to be of the usual overhanging rim type and not very large. The bottom of the rim and shoulder angle have grooves with stops, both of which are suggestive of the food vessel. The groove, however, is much smaller than those found on food vessels. I can find no other case of their occurrence on cinerary urns.

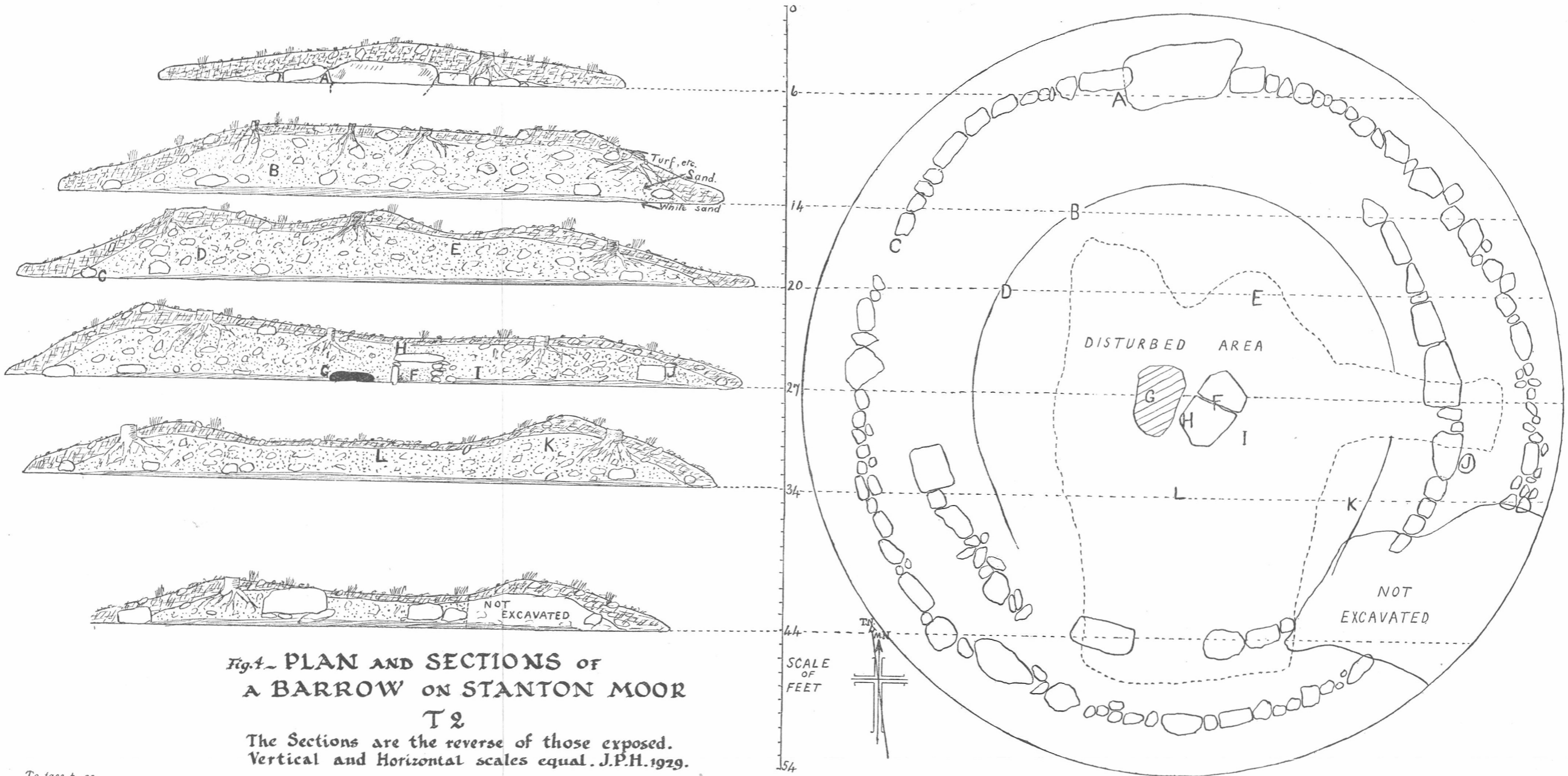
A semi-circular flint scraper (F. 11) was found near K, but was probably only one lost accidentally. Two other scrapers (F. 12 and F. 14) and a flint flake (F. 13) and several chippings were also found in the material of the mound, not associated with interments.

About the section at 30 feet it was decided to begin excavations on the south side of the barrow with the object of leaving entirely bare of material the semi-circle of the barrow which remained. This was accomplished with very fortunate results. Only small stones and sand were removed, leaving all stones over a certain size in situ. The outer ring was no more than six inches or a foot below the surface and must have been visible after the barrow had been constructed. It was approximately 46 feet in diameter. It had not been disturbed by the early diggers except perhaps on the east side where no large stones could be found. An inner concentric circle, 36 feet in diameter, was also uncovered. It had been noticed all through the excavations that the large stones were by no means confined to the outside. On the other hand there were larger stones inside the mound than on the edge of it. Some of these were too large to move and so were

fortunately left in their original positions. About three-quarters of this ring is now exactly as it was constructed, the remainder being covered by excavated material. Most probably some of them were moved out of their positions. The inner circle is very regular in its formation and two or three of its stones have been built up flat with smaller stones underneath. None of the stones is more than a foot or more out of the circumference. The stones are in every case lying above the white sand and very little of this could be found outside the inner circle. The inner circle has two small gaps on the south side, perhaps made by previous excavators. The stones disturbed, however, could not have been large. Inside these undoubted circles are several large stones which could have formed other circles, but from the available evidence it is not clear that they did so. The bearing and measurements of these stones were taken but they are not included in the plan. Two or three large stones had been placed round the cist. There was no trace of any upright stones nor of any kind of a wall. Generally the smaller upper stones were sloping inwards and not laid flat.

Apparently both these circles were constructed at the same time. In nearly all barrows an outer circle of stones is met with, and in many cases it is visible before excavation. This shows some forethought or organisation in the method of construction but especially in those cases where there are two circles. Double circles surrounding a dolmen are described by Borlase in Ireland and by Jewitt without giving the location. The classic example is, of course, Stonehenge. Further instances are recorded by Greenwell. (*British Barrows*, p. 7, see also Allcroft, *The Circle and the Cross*).

The position and shape of each stone in the circles is shown on the plan as accurately as possible and checked by means of its bearing and distance from the centre.



The height of some of them can be seen from the photographs and identified with those on the plan. In the Plate 5a the depression in the centre of the mound before excavation can be seen, also the flat stone on the west of the inner circle. In Plate 4 the excavated material is on the left and the unexcavated part of the original mound, which has been purposely left intact, is on the right. From this section it can be seen how the circles were covered and also how the different strata were arranged.

Considerable time and trouble has been spent on improving the appearance of the barrow after the actual excavations were finished. The excavated material left inside the barrow was returned and that thrown outside, which was half the total amount, was levelled. All of this will in time, sink lower. One of the capstones of the cist, which had been removed was replaced as accurately as possible. Finally the barrow was enclosed by a fence of barbed wire.

In reviewing the results of the excavations apart from the scientific point of view, it seems to be a matter of opinion whether these are in proportion to the labour expended. Over fifty tree roots were extracted from the mound during the excavations. Some of the stones also required a great deal of exertion to move them. It is, however, clear that any method of cutting trenches would be inconclusive. The most disappointing thing is that one can rarely expect to find undamaged pottery in a cairn like this, especially when it has been disturbed. The number of interments (at least twelve) was not disappointing, but all of them were cremations and had few grave goods with them. It seems possible that a flint of some sort was nearly always thrown in apart from those lost accidentally. Flint is associated with 33 per cent. of Bronze Age interments in Derbyshire, but with only 11 per cent of the urned interments. (*Victoria County Hist. vol. i, p. 175, 179*). The present barrow gives a



PLATE 5a.—CIST AT T.2 WITH ONE CAPSTONE REMOVED.



PLATE 5b.—S.W. END OF T.2.

To face p. 22.

higher proportion and also includes more secondary interments than early diggers would meet with.

Burials on the outer edge of the barrow do not often contain grave goods. This may mean that the deceased was inferior in some way or perhaps that the burial was a late one. It cannot be said that the association of flints alone with an interment proves it is of an early date. Bronze is comparatively scarce in prehistoric interments, being found in 8.5 per cent only in Derbyshire interments. (*Op. cit.* p. 175). It also seems as if the practice of burying weapons and tools with the dead was declining during the later half of the Bronze Age, i.e. the cremation period. The ceremony would tend to become a mere symbolism in which a piece of flint, simply as a token of respect, would serve just as well as a bronze tool. Flint knives would be replaced by bronze knives while flint scrapers were still used. This fact explains the predominance of flint scrapers. Persons who were not rich, would continue to use flint tools for nearly every purpose probably to the end of the Bronze Age and later. Abercromby shows how poor in bronze the district north of the Thames was, but he also explains the absence of bronze and the presence of small bronze knives by casuistry on the part of relatives. (Abercromby, *op. cit.* vol. ii, p. 74).

Usually secondary interments are more numerous on the south and west sides of barrows but such was not the case in this barrow. Nor could the early diggers have destroyed any interments on the south. There was no trace of any calcined bone south of the section at 36 feet. There is, of course, still a part of this left unexcavated. A trench about 15 feet long, was dug outside the southern end of the barrow, but nothing was found in it and it does not appear as if any burials were made on that side.

CHRONOLOGY.

In attempting to place these burials in their relative

chronological order the first thing to consider is their distance from the centre and secondly the depth at which they were buried. The following therefore, should be the order in which the interments were made:—F, G, H, E, L, D, B, K, C, J, A. This list may perhaps serve as a rough guide when examining the different classes of pottery.

It is not possible to give accurate dates for the pottery. Yet on the ground that this is our only history of the period some attempt should be made. By comparison with previous records we can probably fix approximate periods for each urn. Abercromby places the pottery into groups and then attempts to fix the approximate periods which each group or type would take to evolve.

Period I (B.C. 2000-1400) is concerned only with beakers and food vessels. A few food vessels are brought down into Period 2 (B.C. 1400-1150) in Yorkshire and Hibernia. The cinerary urn began at the end of Period I probably in the south and continued through Period 2, Period 3 (B.C. 1150-900) Period 4 (B.C. 900-650) and Period 5 (B.C. 650-400).

It is practically certain that cinerary urns were derived from food vessels and some examples are known to be contemporary. (*Op. cit.* vol. ii, p. 23). The food vessel H, can probably be regarded as a fairly late example since it is due to Scottish influence and presumably some time would elapse before it occurred in Derbyshire. We have already noticed that it possesses some late characteristics. Moreover by its position it is either contemporary with or later than the primary interment in the cist. This seems to be a cinerary urn of type I. We cannot be emphatic upon this point but in any case it can hardly be an early food vessel as this would mean a long period of time between it and the urns found in the secondary burials. One would expect that with a few exceptions urns found in the same barrow would be contemporary or nearly so.

(*Op. cit.* vol. ii, p. 8). The size of the barrow and cist are not conclusive in their evidence but in conjunction with other details seem to give us some reason for supposing that the pottery at "F" and "H" were made towards the end of Period 1 or the beginning of Period 2. The same argument applies to "E," if we consider it a food vessel.

If the fragments found at "E" and "F" belong to cinerary urns they must be early examples in Period 2. Local examples are Fig. 57 (J. 93-807)¹ from Galley Low and Fig. 63 (J. 93-773) from Stanton Moor. In this period, the overhanging rim, which characterises the whole of type 1, is generally small. The average height of the rim is about 10 per cent. of the total height. Urns "B" and "D," however, have rims which are over 25 per cent. of their total height and so must be later. In these urns the rims are deeper but not so prominent. The neck or middle portion is also straighter than typical urns of Period 2.

In Period 3 (B.C. 1150-900) we seem to be nearer the shape of urns "B" and "D." Most of the urns in this period are placed there because of type and if we consider the evolution of type as sufficiently strong evidence our urns could be located in this period. There are no exact local comparisons but we might compare "D" urn with Fig. 78 (J. 93-855) from Stanton Moor, in shape but not in size. Other urns from Derbyshire are Fig. 79 (J. 93-767) from Monsal Dale, Fig. 81 (J. 93-758) from Ballidon and Fig. 94 (J. 93-778) from Moot Low.

In Period 4 the tendency is to have a deeper rim and less neck. At the same time the sides become straighter until the urns are bipartite. Some urns in this period are tripartite and it is only with these that we can attempt

¹ Reference to figures where no authority is given, refer to Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*. The references between brackets are to the *Catalogue of the Bateman Coll. in the Sheffield Public Museum*, 1899

any comparison. Presumably they are towards the beginning of the period. The nearest local comparison for "D" is Fig. 84 (J. 87-51) from Sheffield. Others are Fig. 87 from Northampton, Fig. 113 from Cumberland and several more from Yorkshire. The urn "B" is nearer the bipartite stage and so may be compared with later urns in this period. From the very slender negative evidence, i.e. lack of ornamentation and shoulder angle, we might place urn "K" in this period.

The shape of the incense cup is so simple that as a type it probably occupies a long period of time. Abercromby rejected the term "incense cup" in favour of "pigmy vessel." These, as Type 2 of the cinerary urns, he divides into seven sub-types but they are so varied that there is considerable overlapping and very little chronology can be determined. This example would perhaps be called Sub-type 6, Biconical. It has been pointed out that incense cups of quite good design are found with larger urns of rough workmanship and vice versa. Cinerary urns degenerated in shape and ornamentation through Periods 3, 4 and 5, but there is not enough evidence to assume a reverse process for incense cups.

In Period 2 there are no good comparisons except perhaps Fig. 57a from Galley Low, Fig. 229a from Berks., and Fig. 225 from Wilts. The two latter are ornamented while the sides of Fig. 57a are straight.

In Period 3 (B.C. 1150-900) there are several cups very similar. Fig. 73b from Lincs., Fig. 137a from Allerston Warren (J. 93-887) and Fig. 107d from Hutton Buscel, N.R. The two latter were both associated with cinerary urns of type 1 placed in Period 3.

In Period 4 (B.C. 900-650) a similar incense cup, Fig. 84a (J. 87-52) with two perforations, was buried at Crookes, Sheffield with a bronze knife and an urn of type 1. Another cup, fig. 272 (J. 93-881) from Larks Low, Middleton has some resemblance. It was found with an urn

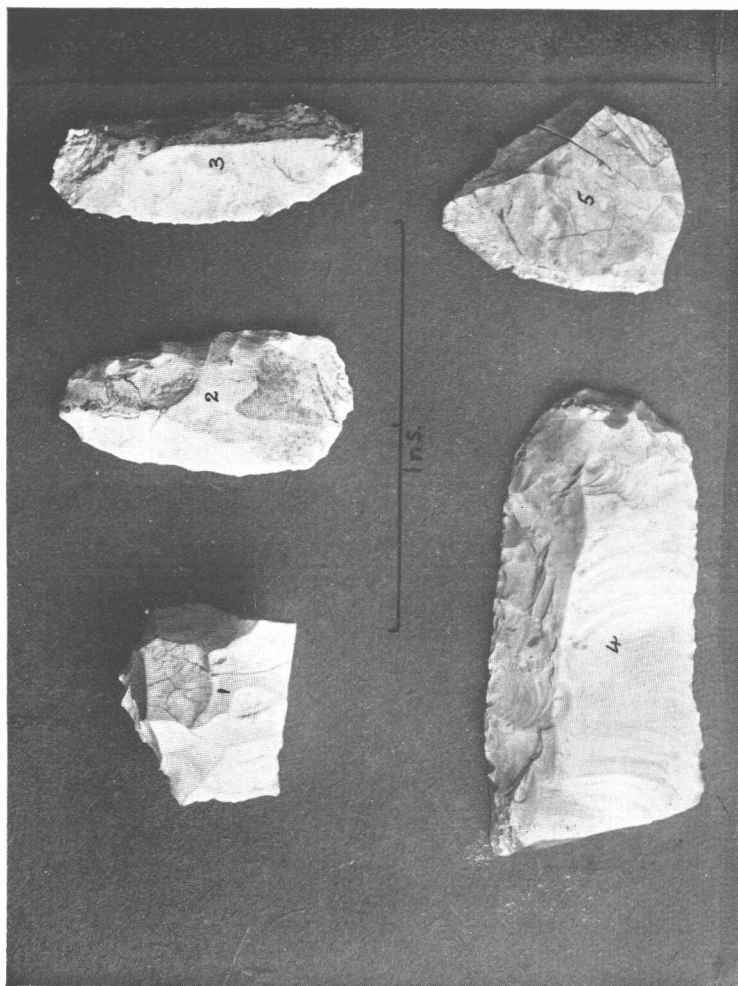


PLATE 6.—FLINTS FROM Tl.

which appears to be bipartite (*D.A.J.* xxx, p. 164). Abercromby's chronology includes seven North British incense cups, four of which resemble the present example and are placed in Period 4. Judging from its position in the mound, the incense cup would seem to be later than urns "B" and "D" and therefore in Period 3 or 4. It is noteworthy that nearly all the incense cups found on Stanton Moor are somewhere near Period 4, some perhaps Period 5. The incense cup found in 1889 is almost exactly similar to Fig. 331 and Fig. 341, both of which are in Period 5.

The excavation of the barrow was carried out principally by Mr. J. C. Heathcote and the writer of this paper. Thanks are due to Mrs. McCreagh Thornhill for allowing the excavations to take place on her property and also for contributing towards the erection of a fence round the barrow—to Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, Dr. L. S. Palmer and Mr. W. Storrs Fox for advice and assistance—to Mr. J. W. Baggaley for the restoration of the pottery and the photograph of the food vessel—to Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum for notes on the pottery fragments submitted to him, to Mr. Gordon Childe for his opinion on the pieces of the food vessel "H"—to Sir Arthur Keith for his report on the bones—to Mr. H. J. Hopkins for assistance in drawing Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and to Mr. F. Williamson for assistance with the MSS. and lettering.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM A BRONZE AGE BURIAL SITE, T. 1.

The five flint implements illustrated in Plate 6 have been found in association with Bronze Age interments discovered on Stanton Moor in 1925 and 1926. The paper describing the pottery found on those occasions at New Park Quarry (*As this was the first excavated burial site on Stanton Moor, the exact locality of which is recorded, I propose to refer to it as T. 1*) appeared in this Journal vol.

xlix, p. 199 and Mr. Storrs Fox then recorded the fact that no implements were found and no other relics discovered except the pottery, two pebbles, two flakes of flint and two small fragments of bronze. To this list must now be added the five flints here shown. All are white and except for F. 4, burnt.

The largest and most perfect urn found in the series was Fig. 2, found in 1925. This vessel contained a large deposit of burnt bones. These were carefully sifted and amongst them were found two flint scrapers. F. 1 has had most of its sides chipped off in the fire and presumably only the larger piece itself was used in the ceremonial burial. It is unusually thick, being .6 ins. thick at the centre. F. 2, the second scraper, has been well chipped all round its edge and much burnt. The bones found in this urn were sent to Sir Arthur Keith who examined and reported as follows. "Almost certainly a female; young, not adult."

F. 3 and F. 5 were found by Mr. J. C. Heathcote and myself among the debris carted away after the excavations of 1926. For several reasons the deposits of bones were not thoroughly examined at that time so that at regular intervals we carefully searched the soil and material of the barrow thrown away. Fortunately this was spread over a wide area in an adjoining field. These two flints were found in 1927, almost a year afterwards but they can certainly be said to have been buried intentionally with some of the cinerary urns. F. 3 is a similar scraper to F. 2 and also very much burnt. F. 5 is a thin flake, worked, but to no particular shape.

F. 4 was obtained from a quarryman who found it whilst carting away the excavated soil from the site. It is an unburnt knife, 2.25 ins. long, chipped intentionally and also by use on its sides and end. One side is slightly serrated. It is patinated bluish white and has apparently been chipped and broken at one end since

patination. It seems possible, that judging by the number of burnt flints found, this implement was not buried intentionally but lost accidentally over the burial area. A pebble similar to those found with an interment was also obtained from a boy who had found it on the site.

It may be that a number of flints are still undiscovered, as in the opinion of some persons, a flint of some kind was nearly always buried with the deceased. Mr. John Ward's excellent summary of recorded finds (*Victoria County Hist. vol. i, p. 179*) shows that only 11 per cent. of urned interments in Derbyshire have been found to have flint associated with them. If, however, every deposit had been carefully searched it is highly probable that more relics of this kind would have been found.

EXCAVATIONS ON STANTON MOOR, T. 3.

This barrow is situated immediately on the right hand side of the road leading from the south-west entrance of Stanton Moor (28 S.E. Derbys. 6" O.S. map) to the "Nine Ladies." It is 90 yards south of T. 2 and 48 yards north west of the largest of the old quarries on that part of the moor. The mound was one of two close together. It is oval in shape, the diameters being 28 feet and 20 feet respectively. The longer axis is east and west. The ground sloped considerably from north-east to south-west. The height of the mound was about two feet. No disturbance could be noticed on the surface but it was not certain before excavation that the mound was a barrow. It was not marked on the O.S. map. A large flat stone, 2 ft. 9 ins. by 2 ft., lay on the summit, but it appeared too high to have any connection with an interment.

The excavations to be described were carried out between July 1929 and November 1929. A straight section facing south was obtained as shown in the photograph, Plate 10b. The large stones were left *in situ*. The stratification was as follows:—

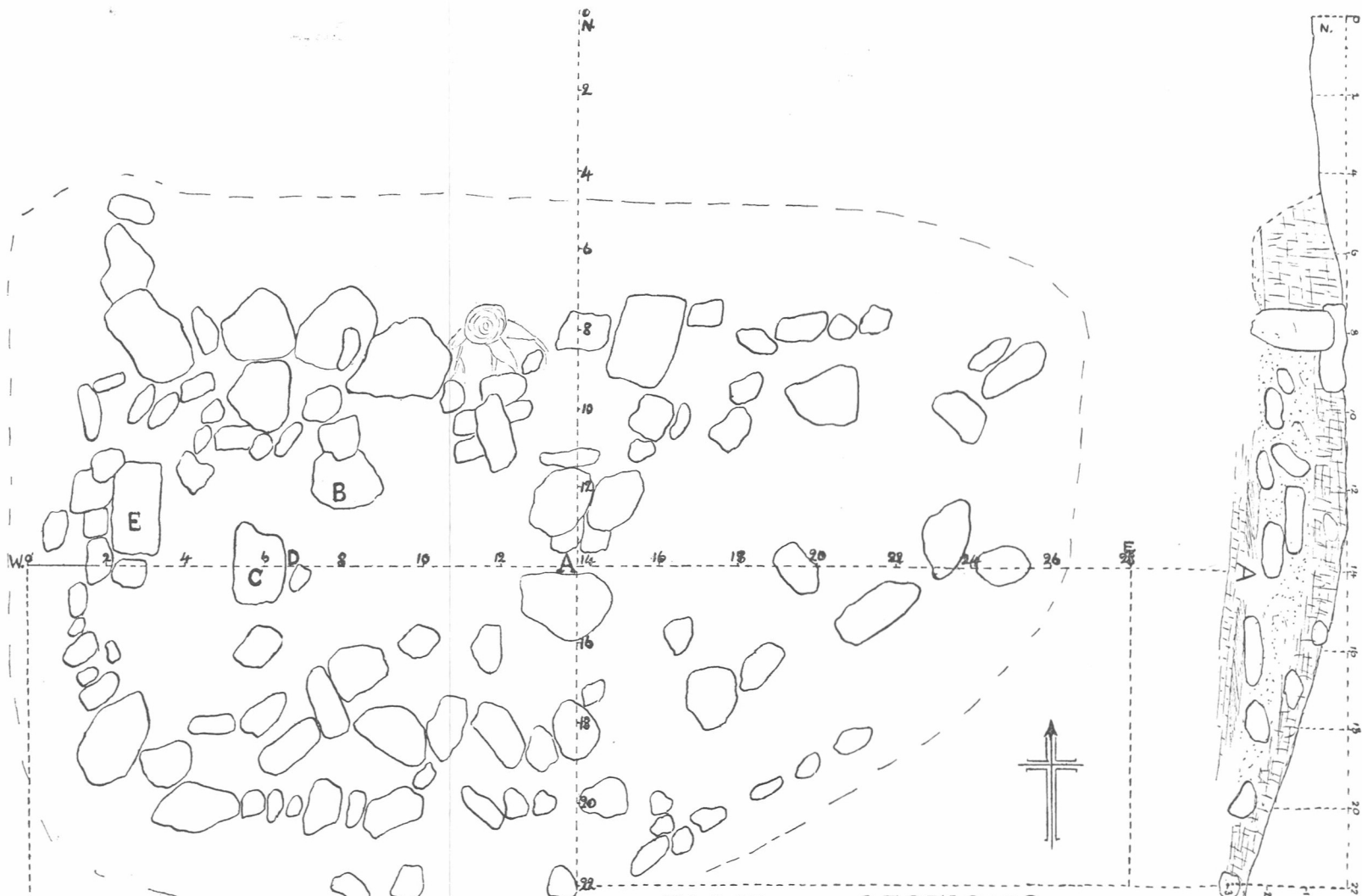
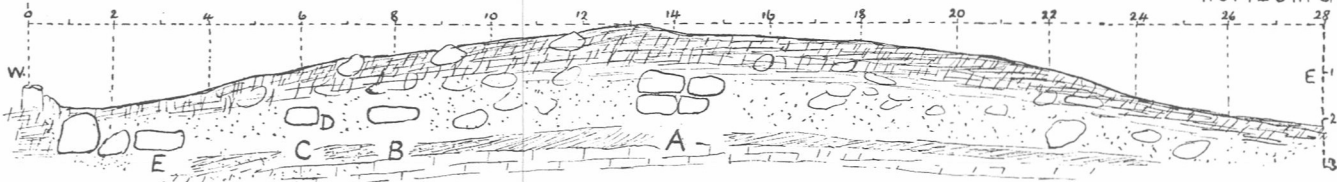


Fig. 5. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF
A BARROW ON STANTON MOOR
T 3.

Scale of feet. Vertical and
horizontal scales equal.
J.P.H. 1930.



To face p. 29.

1. Turf, black soil and stones, tree roots, etc. 9 ins.
—12 ins.
2. Stones, dark yellow sand, 12 ins.—18 ins.
3. Fine white sand, 3 ins.—6 ins.
4. Red subsoil and rocky flag stone.

The interments, four in number, were found approximately in a line from east to west. A was in the centre of the mound, B was six feet west of A, C was eight feet west of A, and E was 11 feet west of A. It may be taken that A occupied the most important position although it is probable that no great length of time elapsed between the different burials.

A. The interment was two ft. six ins. below the surface and consisted of a large cinerary urn containing the following articles:—a second urn, burnt bones, a burnt flint and a bronze dagger. No bones were found outside the urn which is a somewhat unusual occurrence. Only a few small pieces of charcoal were present. The urn was crushed into an oval shape by pressure and had tilted nearly 45° ; with its mouth towards the north. It was half full of bones and on tilting, sand had filtered in and filled the upper half diagonally. Inside this urn which will be referred to as A.1 was a smaller urn, A.2. It was resting on the bones, lying on its side and projecting an inch outside the lip of the larger urn (Plate 10a). It might perhaps have rested on a cover or cloth tied over the mouth of A.1.

The interment had been made in a hole dug through the white sand and the base of the urn rested on the rocky flag stone. Part of this had to be broken up before the urn could be undermined. In places the subsoil consisted of very hard sand which made the process of getting the urn out, very tedious. Nevertheless this was accomplished satisfactorily, the only drawback being that it fell to pieces when the contents were removed a few days later. The interment was covered by two flat stones not larger



PLATE 7.—URN FROM T.3 CONTAINING DAGGER AND URN A2.

than others found close by and therefore not necessarily used as a protection.

The urn (Plate 7) is one of the largest found recently. It is over 14 ins. high and approximately 12 ins. in diameter across the mouth. The deep overhanging rim is 4.2 ins. and ornamented with alternate upright and hanging triangles enclosed by three horizontal lines above and three below. Each triangle is filled by seven or eight sloping lines with the exception of one which has horizontal lines. All these are well made by the impression of a twisted cord. The inside of the lip is ornamented by sloping lines similarly made. The neck is plain but the shoulder angle has a single row of punch marks made by the impression of a stick. The four other urns found in this barrow, A.2, B.1, B.2 and D. all have a similar row of punch marks on their shoulder angle.

The smaller urn, A.2, is neatly made and in good condition (Plate 8). It is 6.25 ins. high and its mouth is 5 ins. in diameter. The rim is covered with incised chevrons and the neck is ornamented by upright and hanging triangles filled with sloping parallel lines all incised. There are generally five lines to each triangle. The incisions are fairly deep and like A1, the ornamentation is boldly executed. The inside of the lip is ornamented by sloping lines. The shoulder has a row of vertical marks made by a blunt end of a small stick. The clay is reddish brown.

The flint, F. 1 (Plate 9b) is a thin white calcined flake broken across the middle with no secondary chipping. The bronze knife dagger was in two pieces (Plate 9a). It was found at the bottom of the large urn. It is 4.5 ins. long and 1.3 ins. across. It has been attached to its haft by a tang. It is much twisted by the action of the fire which is probably the cause of its being broken.

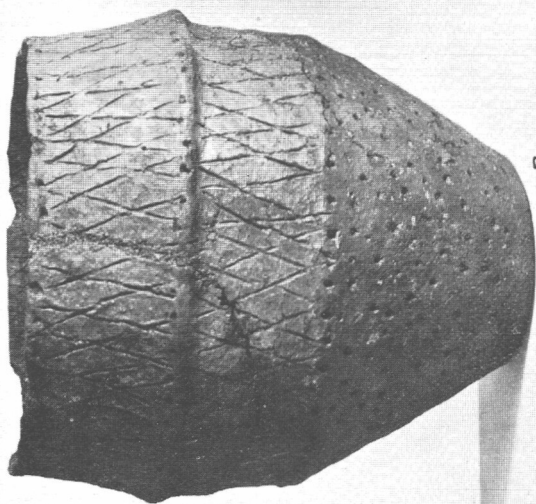
The bones in A1 were those of an "adult female—suffered from rheumatism." (*Sir Arthur Keith and E.*

Smith kindly examined and reported on all the bones found in T. 3). A2 contained sand, charcoal and a few pieces of burnt bone which are "too fragmentary to make any determination of their nature possible."

B. The interment at B was a large deposit of bones and charcoal on a level with the white sand. Its position can be seen by the dark patch on the photograph, Plate 10b, on the west of A. It was two ft. six ins. deep and the deposit was nearly two feet across and six ins. thick. It was covered by a large flat stone. At the top of the layer of bones was an inverted cinerary urn, B1, in fairly good condition, while at the bottom, lying on its side and crushed on the rocky bottom was another smaller cinerary urn, B2. B1 was about half full of bones and it is very likely that some more had slipped out when it was inverted. The bones in the urn were those of "an adult, too few to indicate sex." The bones in the layer itself are the "cremated parts of a woman's body—adult." B2 contained sand and a few "bones of a young person, not adult." There is no doubt that the burial is that of a woman and child, the woman having the better urn and being buried on top of the child.

B1 is 7.75 ins. high and from 6 ins. to 6.5 ins. across the mouth (Plate 8). The rim and neck and the inside of the lip are all ornamented by incised lattice work. The top and bottom of the rim and the shoulder angle have each a row of punch marks. The body is also covered irregularly with similar marks. It is not usual to find the rim and neck ornamented in the same way owing to the great number of combinations possible. Also "with one or two exceptions the body was always plain." (Abercromby, *op. cit.*, ii, p. 23). With such a simple motive, however, there does not seem anything extraordinary about the occurrence of ornamentation on the body of the urn.

B2 is 6.5 ins. high and 5.5 ins. across the mouth. It



B1.

6 Ins.



A2.

3

0

was considerably crushed and some parts are missing. Its ornamentation is not inferior although the clay is not good. The rim has vertical lines enclosed by two pairs of horizontal lines. The neck has a rough latticework. All these lines are made by a twisted cord (Plate II).

With this interment were found five flints, three pieces of bronze and, in the immediate vicinity, a cylindrical piece of stone or clay. All the flints are burnt and, except for F. 5, white. An oval scraper, F. 2, well chipped, was found at the bottom of the layer. F. 3, another well chipped scraper, was found at the top of the layer. F. 4 is a very thin flake, broken across the middle. F. 5 is a simple dark flake. F. 6 is a small point of a knife or arrowhead found inside B2. The pieces of bronze were found in the top of the layer, not close together, but two pieces obviously fit together (Plate 9a). They are together 3.2 ins. long, .5 ins. broad and .3 ins. thick, tapering towards the end to .2 ins. It was therefore a fairly solid piece of bronze and it may be doubted whether the break was accidental. The third piece is a small round piece, perhaps part of a pin. The hollow cylinder which appears to be a bead is either stone or hard clay.

C. The interment at C was a deposit of ashes and sand mixed with a white powdery substance afterwards identified as cremated bones. This was two feet deep, taking the place of the white sand which here rested on red subsoil. The deposit was covered by a flat rectangular stone which was not quite level. A piece of white burnt flint, F. 7, was found close to the interment.

D. By the side of the stone at C were found some fragments of a cinerary urn about 12 ins. or 15 ins. below the surface. The roots of the turf had grown through them. The interment at C did not appear to have been disturbed and it is difficult to explain the presence of the pottery so high. It is not certain that these fragments were intended to be buried with C.

The ornamentation on the rim is formed by two horizontal lines of impressed cord, one above and the other imposed on similar vertical lines. The neck is covered by sloping incised lines terminated by a row of punch marks. (Plate II).

E. Another interment similar to C was found three feet to the west, again under a large flat stone. This was a deposit of ashes and very small pieces of bone, buried two feet deep near the western edge of the barrow. Near the top of the deposit was the small base of a vessel. At the bottom of the pit, resting on the flag stone rock was the inverted rim of a very small cinerary urn about three ins. across. It is of soft clay and a good deal of the whole vessel is missing. These pieces of pottery appear to belong to the same vessel so they must have been broken and buried separately as the distance between them was greater than the total height could be. In addition the base was upright while the rim was below it. There was a good amount of charcoal present. The rim is ornamented by alternate upright and hanging triangles, each filled by three lines, all of impressed cord pattern. (Plate II).

Close to this interment but not actually in the deposit were found four flints. F. 8 is a white calcined fragment which appears to have been worked. F. 9 is a fairly large rough piece of flint, burnt and white. It might have been a core or a rough scraper. F. 10 is a dark calcined flake. F. 11 is a small unburnt scraper of semi-circular shape, well chipped.

The interment at A is an interesting one in several respects. It is, of course, quite common to find "incense cups" enclosed in large cinerary urns but we can hardly compare A2 with such vessels which are much smaller. Mr. J. W. Baggaley informs me that the urn found in 1887 at Crookes, Sheffield, Fig. 84 (Abercromby, *op. cit.*) was inverted inside a larger urn forming a cover to it. He also

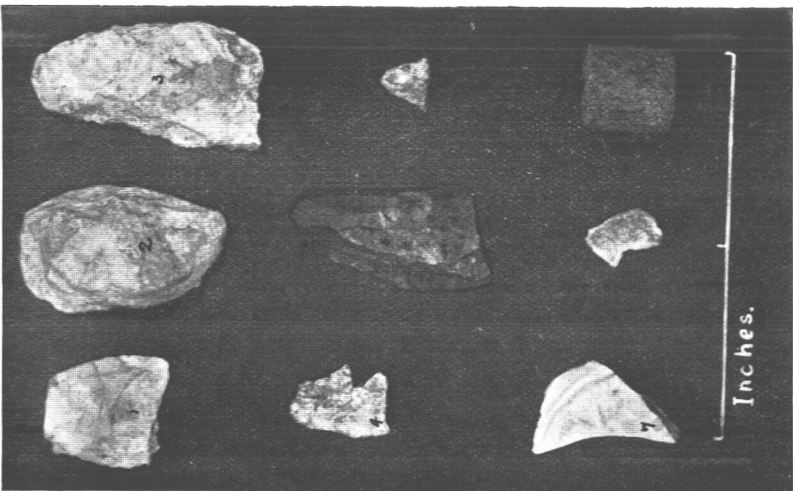


PLATE 9b.—FLINTS FROM T.3.

To face p. 34.

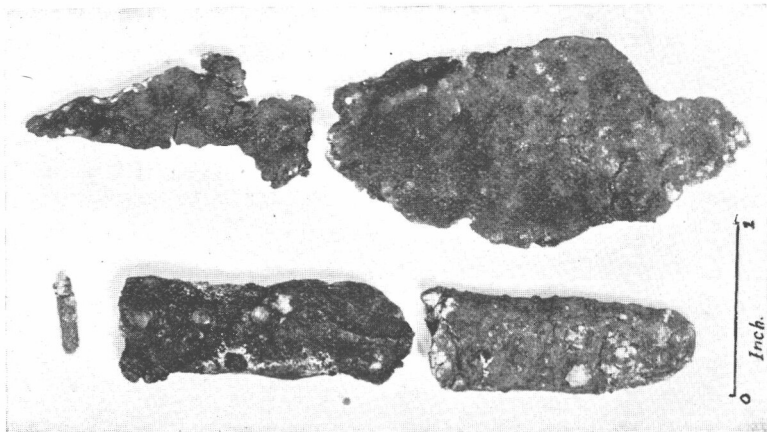


PLATE 9a.—BRONZE DAGGER (A) AND
PIECES (B), ALL FROM T.3.

describes two other instances from Barnside Common, Midhope, Yorks., and from Broughton, Lincs. (*Hunter Arch. Soc. Part iv, vol. 3 Dec. 1928*).

The presence of a knife dagger with the remains of a woman is not so difficult to explain. A bronze dagger was found with the cremated bones of a woman near the Andle Stone, Stanton Moor, in 1927. There is no doubt that females were regarded with greater esteem in the Bronze Age than is usual among barbaric peoples. More women are buried in good urns than in poor urns. The present interment is an example. The large urn found in 1925 at T. 1 also enclosed the remains of a woman.

Furthermore the same shape of dagger served both as knives and daggers. Abercromby uses the term knife for all tools under four inches in length and the term dagger for all over that length. The large daggers gave place to swords towards the end of the Bronze Age but presumably the smaller knives were in use for a longer period. South of the Thames 23 daggers and 12 knives have been found with cinerary urns. From the Thames to the Tweed two daggers and 13 knives are recorded. (Abercromby, *op. cit. vol. ii, p. 64*). The latter district was poor in bronze although larger weapons must have been in use. We should not, however, expect to find a large dagger buried with a woman who suffered from rheumatism. Seven of those found in this area were attached to the hilt by rivets and three by a tang as in this example. The dagger may be compared with those found in the locality, viz.:—that found at Crookes, Sheffield, with urn Fig. 84 (tanged, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins.), that found at Moot Lowe with urn Fig. 94 (rivets, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins.), one found at Minninglow (fused and bent), that found near the Andle Stone 1927 (3 rivets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

The cinerary urn itself A1 is very similar in shape to urns of Period IV. The neck shows the tendency towards flattening and disappearing into the body. Judged by

type alone the urn is towards the end of Period III (B.C. 1150-950) or the beginning of Period IV (B.C. 950-600). Fig. 94, which is placed in Period III because of the knife dagger found with it, is very similar in shape. Fig. 84 from Crookes is also comparable. The urn enclosing it is the same type (Period IV).

The other cinerary urns A2, B1 and B2 are all similar in shape and must belong to the same time, approximately the end of Period III. The interments at C and E may be later in date, although with a small mound of this kind it is more likely that all were buried within a short time.

The fact that B1 was inverted is not unusual although no urns were found inverted in T.I. the burial site excavated in 1926. Abercromby says of urns south of the Thames that it is not unlikely that earlier urns were upright and later ones reversed (i.e. Period III and IV). (Abercromby, *op. cit.* vol. ii, p. 10).

One is naturally led to speculate as to the reasons for the burials found in this mound. It can hardly be said to be a family group. Is the interment at A, like that at B, a woman and her child? If so, are they cases of infanticide?

The structure of the mound can be seen from the plan and sections (Fig. 5). There is no doubt that a mound had been raised over the interments although about this time urns were sometimes buried in flat cemeteries. Not much trace of an outer circle of large stones can be seen but there is distinct evidence that the stones on the north side form part of a wall. Some of its stones are upright and those which are horizontal are built one on top of another. It cannot be followed outside the actual barrow, but there are indications of the ruins of similar walls on other parts of the moor. No stones were found north of this wall so we must come to the conclusion that the interments were made a few feet to the south of this wall and a mound then heaped up against it. There was no definite indication that the site had previously been a habitation.



PLATE 10a.—URNs A.1 AND A.2 FROM T.3.



PLATE 10b.—SECTION ACROSS T.3 SHOWING URNS
A. AND B.

Two yards to the north of the wall is a sunken trackway which extends across the moor. The road is not actually parallel with the wall but as it has some appearance of being a prehistoric road it seems likely that one was built against the other. The wall then fell into disuse and served as a barrow. Further on, the road passes through an area covered by supposed pit dwellings and tumuli.

I am further indebted to Mr. J. W. Baggaley for his careful restoration of all the pottery found in T. 3 and also for the photographs of Plates 7 and 8.

EXCAVATIONS ON STANTON MOOR. T. 4.

T. 4 is situated in a slight hollow on Stanton Moor (6" O.S. map, Derbyshire 28 S.E.), near the north-east corner of the field adjoining the southern side of the moor. It is about 10° east of north from that corner and 48 yards due north of the track which runs east from the Cork Stone.

The mound was a simple bowl shaped cairn of stones, rather flat on the top. It was one foot high and 14 ft. in diameter. It is not marked on the O.S. map but could be distinguished by its stones and regular outline. Not more than half a dozen stones had rolled outside its edge and its appearance suggested that it had not been disturbed since its erection.

The excavation of the barrow was accomplished between Dec. 31st 1929 and Jan. 4th, 1930. A trench was dug round its edge, in the black peaty soil, thus exposing the cairn of stones, one ft six ins. high, as it stood when constructed. A broken flake of burnt white flint, F. 1, was found outside the southern edge of the barrow, a foot below the surface.

The stones on the outer edge which were on the whole a little larger than those inside were left *in situ* in the expectation that they would form a circle. Two or three of these were upright. Several more were slanting either

inwards or outwards. The stones inside the mound were then removed and a straight section facing south was obtained. The stratification was as follows:—

1. Stones packed tightly with black soil in between.
(There was no turf). 18 ins.
2. Red sandy soil with a few stones. 12 ins.—18 ins.
3. Flaggy sand stone rock, easily breakable.

The stones on the old surface were generally flat, a circumstance which led us several times to expect an interment underneath them. The fact that the site might have been a dwelling place was not lost sight of but no proof of this was obtained. Nothing was found until the section came to the centre where the single interment had been made. This was a deposit of well calcined bones, a large amount of charcoal, thirteen pieces of white burnt flint and one piece of bronze. The interment was made at the bottom of the red sand and was circular in shape being 18 ins. in diameter. The pit had been dug as deeply as possible as it rested on the rock foundation which would be difficult to remove in such a small area. The deposit was six inches thick and the sand which had filled in the hole also contained a few bones. The interment was covered by three flat stones but as there were other flat stones adjoining these it is not clear that these were meant in a protective sense. Many interments of this kind are, however, so covered.

The pieces of charcoal were unusually large but a great proportion of the bones were too much calcined to collect. "The condition of these fragments suggests that they belonged to a young individual." (*Kindly examined by the Acting Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons*).

The bronze appears to be some part of an ornament or pin. It is 1.3 ins. long and bent at one end (Plate 12). The other end is slightly damaged and originally may have been a little longer. It is circular in section. Five

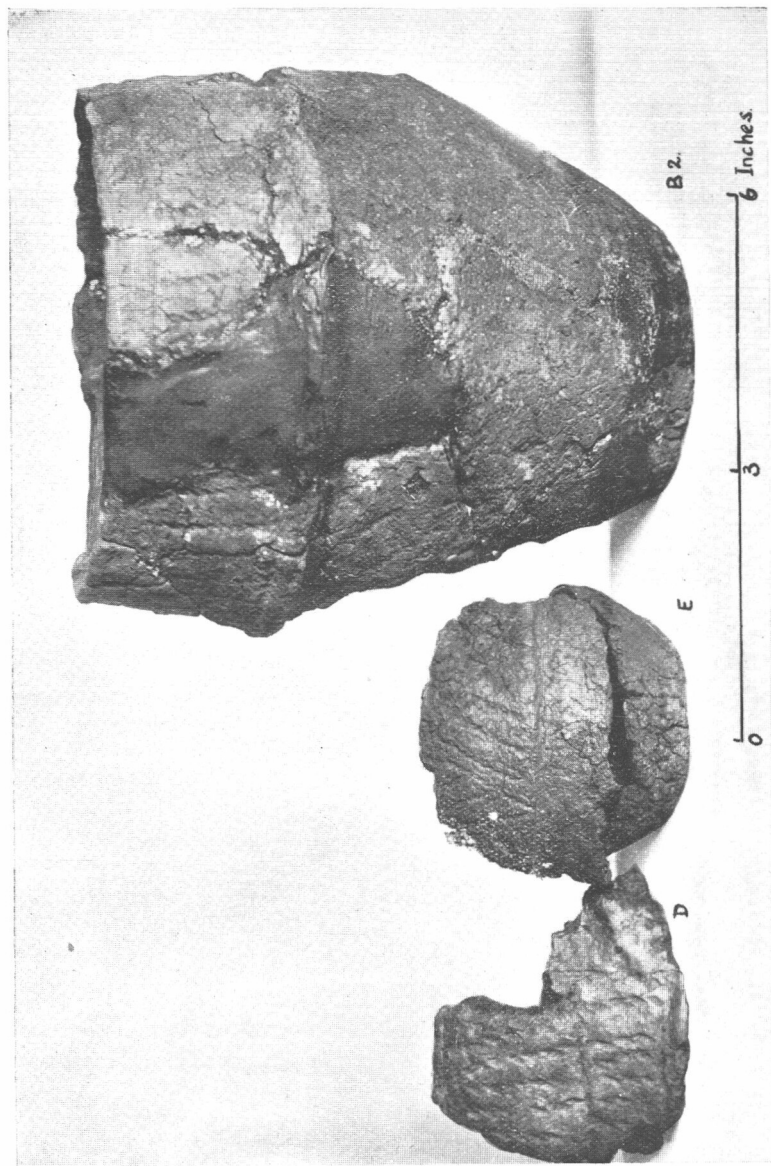


PLATE II.—POTTERY FROM T.3.

of the flints appear to be worked into scrapers F. 2—F. 6. A most interesting fact is that the piece F. 1 found outside the cairn is part of the scraper F. 2. found in the interment six or seven feet away. When the burial was made this

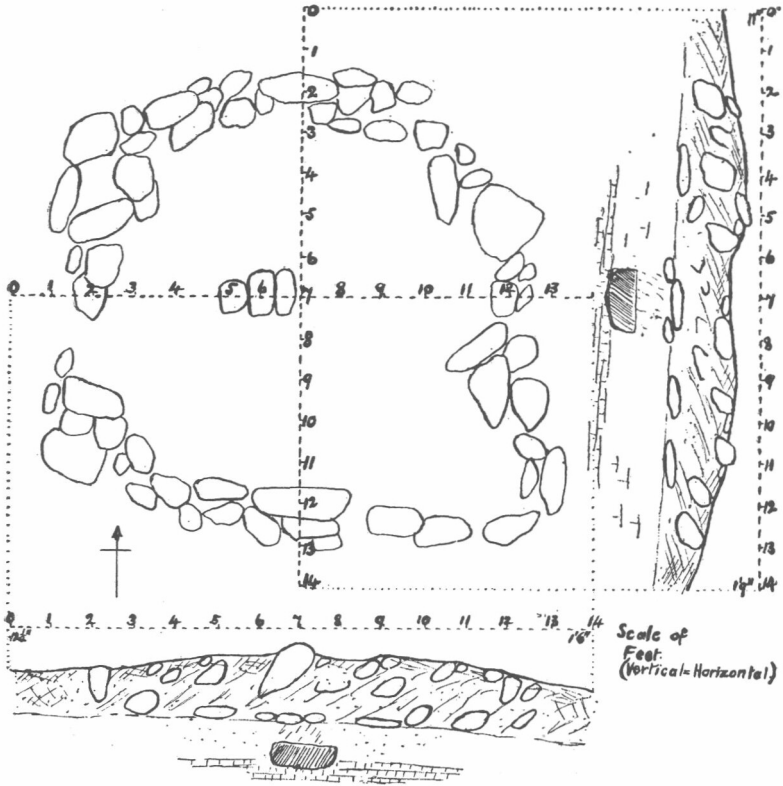


Fig. 6.—PLAN and SECTIONS of T4, showing outer stones only.

thin piece must have split off in the funeral fire and have been lost in carrying the ashes to the grave. There can be no doubt about this as it was marked carefully when found. F. 5 is a very small scraper but not smaller than others picked up in this locality.

F. 7 is a simple flake with no secondary chipping. It is broken across the middle and the two pieces were not found close to each other. The remaining seven pieces appear to be small pieces which have splintered off in the fire. They may perhaps have been burnt as chippings but as the evidence points to a large funeral fire they are more likely to have come from larger pieces. A very small fragment of pottery was also found in the interment. It is of a similar composition and thickness to the usual Bronze Age cinerary urns.

In the absence of pottery this barrow might at first seem difficult to date. It must, of course, belong to the second half of the Bronze Age and the presence of at least half a dozen flint implements is a slight indication of an early part of this period when cinerary urns were first used. The size of the barrow suggests a later burial or one of lesser importance as does also the absence of a cinerary urn.

As the population during this part of the Bronze Age increased it would appear that the inhabitants became more democratic and larger mounds were not so often constructed. At the same time the practice of depositing grave goods declined but there are exceptions to this rule and this may be one. The fact that a mound was raised over a hole dug in the ground is not exceptional as barrows continued to be used until the end of the Bronze Age.

The distance of the barrow from the highest point in the locality is generally a good guide to its date, the earlier barrows occupying the higher ground and succeeding burial sites being found lower down. Thus, T. 2 is near the summit of the moor, and it is the largest and one of the oldest. The erection of this was probably in Period I (B.C. 2000—1400). About 90 yards lower down the slope is T. 3, dating probably near the middle of the Bronze Age (B.C. 1000). T. 1 is another instance of a later burial site occupying lower ground. The present barrow

T. 4 is only a few yards from the summit and on a level with T. 2 but as the site is closely overlooked on

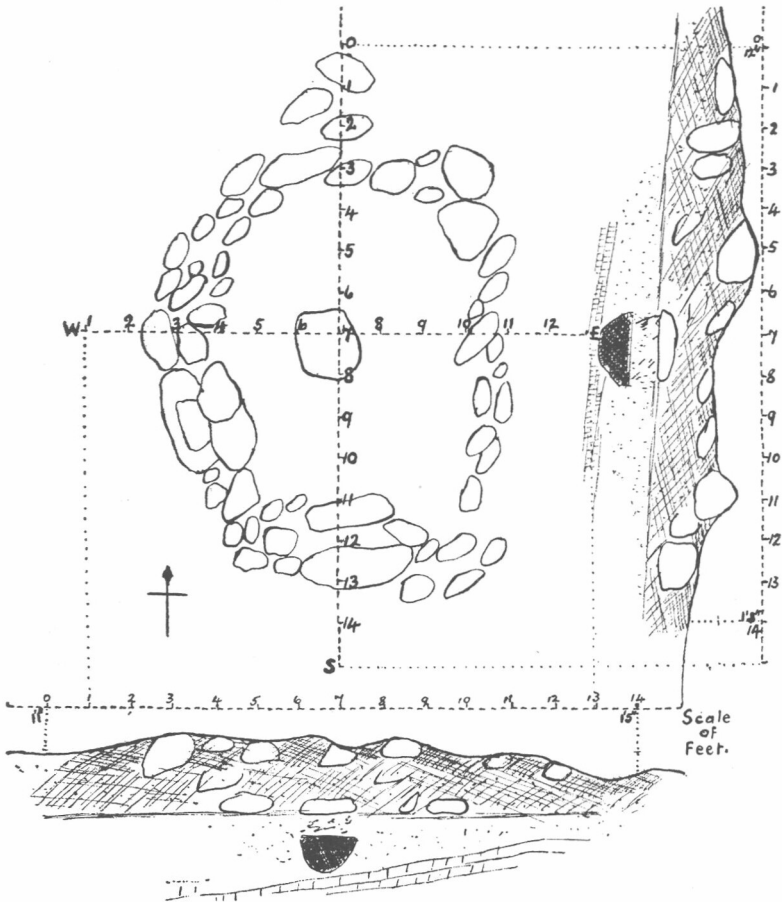


Fig. 7-PLAN and SECTIONS of T5, showing outer stones only.

three sides its position is not so prominent. We must therefore conclude that it represents an interment fairly late in the Bronze Age.

EXCAVATIONS ON STANTON MOOR. T. 5.

The next barrow which was excavated, T. 5, is 24 yards from T. 4 and about 20° west of north from T. 4. It is in the same hollow depression but on slightly higher ground which gives it a view of the north-east part of the moor as well as the south.

The mound was, like T. 4, a low cairn of stones, but not so regular in its outline. Some of its stones had rolled over its edge and a rabbit's burrow had made a depression in the centre. Its height was about nine inches and its diameter 12 feet.

The excavation was completed between Jan. 8th and Jan. 18th, 1930, the method being precisely the same as that followed in T. 4. The stones in this case were not so carefully put together but the stratification was just the same except for the differences in height. A very small fragment of pottery was obtained from the original surface but nothing else was found until the interment was reached in the centre. This was underneath a large flat stone and, like T. 4, consisted of a deposit of calcined bones and charcoal buried in a pit eighteen inches deep and a little more in diameter. No flints or pottery were present. The pit showed signs of severe heat, the sides being coloured red. There was not, however, sufficient evidence to prove that the body had been burnt on the spot. There was not a large amount of charcoal but the bottom of the pit was filled with burnt black soil. The top of the pit was covered with grey sand above which was the flat stone. "The deposit contains fragments of skull and other bones of an adult. There was no evidence as to sex." (*Acting Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.*)

As in the case of T. 4, there is no doubt that a mound had been raised over the interment and the sections show the heights of the surface. It seems that no attempt in

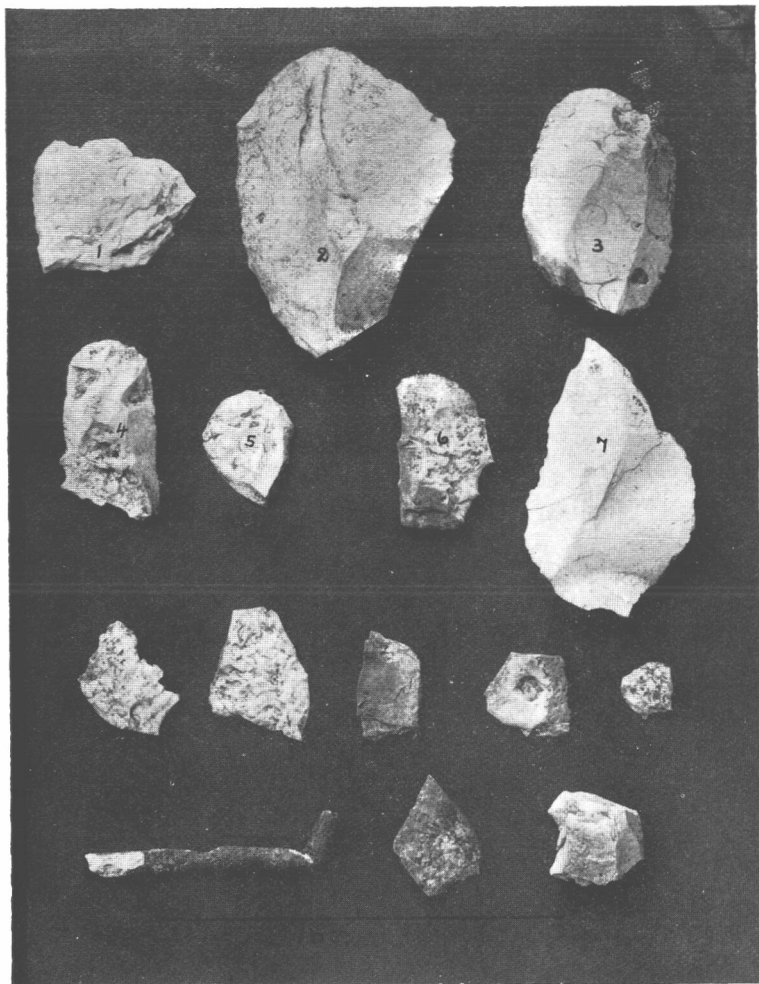


PLATE 12.—FLINTS AND BRONZE FROM T.4.

either case has been made to make accurate circles for the outlines.

The age of T.5 is even more difficult to determine than T.4, although judging from their proximity and similarity they cannot be far apart in time. As T. 5 is higher in situation one would expect it to be earlier or more important but the absence of grave goods, the smaller size as well as the poorer construction are against that hypothesis. From the evidence available all that can be said is that T. 5 was a barrow made about the same time as T. 4 in which a person of lesser importance was buried.

Both these mounds, T. 4 and T. 5 were re-erected in their original positions. The outer stones were not covered again with soil so that in each case the mounds are several inches higher than they were originally in the centre.

EXCAVATIONS ON STANTON MOOR.

With the object of finding out, if possible, something of the dwellings of the Bronze Age inhabitants of Stanton Moor, excavations have been carried out by Mr. J. C. Heathcote and the writer of this paper at two sites which were considered likely to yield some evidence.

A rough circle of stones was noticed immediately on the right of the road leading from Birchover to the "Nine Ladies" Stone Circle and about 70 yards south-west of the circle. It was suspected that the space inside them was paved with flat stones but excavations during 1928 and 1929 failed to show that it was anything but a collection of stones. As these appear to-day it is not possible to say that they have ever been placed there. No relics of any kind were found except one small gritstone rubbing stone.

A so-called pit dwelling was next chosen. It is near the south-western entrance to the moor, about 17 yards west of the first old quarry to be seen there. A hollow depression, two feet deep, by the side of a rock, showed signs of

having been made into a hut site by several roughly built stones. It had an entrance on the south immediately adjoining an old sunken roadway. This track has been disused for a considerable time. There is no sign of it in the fields close by and as it contains some very old tree roots it was thought not to have been used as a road for at least 150 years. It continues across the moor through an area containing a large number of pit-dwellings and tumuli.

After surveying and making plans of the site, excavations were carried out in November and December, 1929. The rock foundation was found to be covered by 18 inches of sand and soil. Several pick marks were noticed on the adjoining rock below the surface, similar to those which are popularly described as Druidical marks. Four inches below the surface an old iron pick-head was found and it was not considered advisable to continue any further. The site was most probably the remains of a quarryman's hut and there is no evidence that it had been used in prehistoric times. It does not necessarily follow that the trackway is not an ancient one.