

**THE TRANSITION FROM LATE NEOLITHIC TO
EARLY BRONZE AGE IN THE PEAK DISTRICT
OF DERBYSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE.**

By MARGARET J. FOWLER, M.A.,
with a section on "Debased-megalithic" Burials by
J. W. X. P. CORCORAN, M.A.

*(Printed with the aid of a grant by the Council for British
Archæology).*

CONTENTS.

Introduction	69
I. BEAKERS, their distribution, types of burials and associations in the area	72
II. FOOD VESSELS, Types found in the area, with burial and association details	77
III. EARLY BRONZES, their burial and association details	87
IV. DEBASED MEGALITHIC GRAVES, by J. W. X. P. Corcoran	91
V. FINDS FROM THE DEBASED MEGALITHIC GRAVES	97
VI. LIFF'S LOW, Biggin, a note	99
VII. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS	101

TABLES.

I. BEAKER REGISTER	104
II FOOD VESSEL REGISTER	107
III. FOOD VESSELS CLASSIFIED	109
IV. BRONZE REGISTER	110
V. DEBASED MEGALITHIC GRAVE FINDS	113
VI. DEBASED MEGALITHIC GRAVE REGISTER	115
VII. CRANIAL TYPES	120

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map I. The Derbyshire-Staffordshire Peakland	68
Map II. Distribution of Beaker Barrows, &c.	85

Figures: BEAKERS AND BEAKER ASSOCIATIONS.

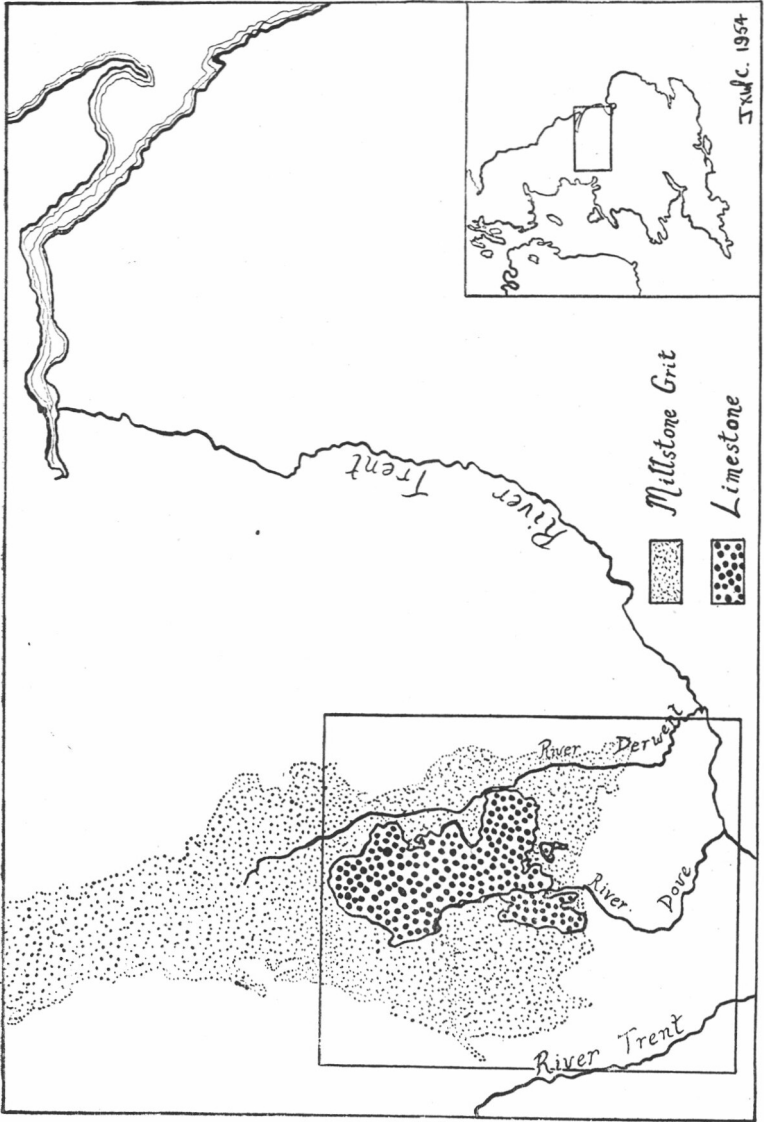
1. Blake Low beaker	<i>between pp. 74 & 75</i>
2. Ilam Moor beaker fragments	<i>„ „ 74 & 75</i>
3. Bronze earring and flint associated with Stakor Hill beaker	<i>between pp. 74 & 75</i>
4. Elton Moor beaker fragments, &c.	<i>„ „ 74 & 75</i>
5. Beaker fragments, Kenslow Knoll. Flints, &c. possibly associated	<i>between pp. 74 & 75</i>
6. Beaker from Rocester, Staffs.	77
7. Flints with Parcelly Hay beaker, Rusden Low Beaker, Ramscroft AB and A beakers, Dowel beaker, and fragments of Calling Low Beaker <i>facing p. 78</i>	
7a. Flints with Hay Top Hill and Bee Low beakers, beaker fragment from barrow in Deepdale, beaker fragments, bone pin and flint arrowhead from 1st excavation Bee Low	<i>facing p. 79</i>

FOOD VESSELS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

8. Waggon Low Food Vessel	79
9. Galley Low Food Vessel	82
10. Crake Low Food Vessel	83
11. Bone pin with Hay Top Hill food vessel, Flints with Waggon Low and Crake Low food vessels, Bone pin with Mare Hill food vessel, Flints with Elkstone, Rolley Low, Eldon Hill, Far Low and Mare Hill food vessels	<i>facing p. 88</i>

BRONZES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

12. Flints with Dow Low and Narrowdale Hill daggers, Flint with Musden Hill dagger, Flints from Minninglow, Flint with End Low dagger <i>facing p. 89</i>	
13. Net Low Dagger; Debased Megalithic	<i>„ 90</i>
14. Hob Hurst's House	92
15. Arbor Hill and Lomberlow cists	<i>facing p. 93</i>
16. South cist, Minninglow	93
17. Arbor Low rampart barrow cist	94
18. Crackendale pasture barrow	95
19. Flints from Three Lowes, Top Low, Arbor Low, Lomberlow, Stony Low and Shawsland, Beaker fragments from Top Low and Arbor Low, flint knives, arrowhead, &c. from Three Lowes <i>facing p. 98</i>	
20. Smerrill Moor, Brownslow and Long Low flints, Hay Top Hill bone pendant, flint scraper and jet beads	<i>facing p. 99</i>
21. Arbor Low Food Vessels	<i>facing p. 100</i>
22 and 23. Liff's Low group	<i>facing pp. 102 & 103</i>



MAP I.—The Derbyshire-Staffordshire Peakland.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following notes are the result of a study of finds from barrows and other sites, mostly on the limestone plateau in Derbyshire and Staffordshire (see Map 1). This limestone plateau, with surrounding forbidding gritstones to the north and east, and coal measures and heavy marl to west and south, is a small enclosed region of easy settlement. This region is called here, for convenience of reference, the Peak District¹ (see Map I). Most of these finds were dug out by Thomas Bateman and Samuel Carrington between 1840 and 1860, with a few later additions by others, and from casual finds. Most of Bateman's and Carrington's finds were incorporated in Bateman's collection of antiquities in Lomberdale House, Youlgrave. The part of this comprising local prehistoric and Saxon barrow finds was bought eventually by the Sheffield City Museum, but by this time many of the small finds had disappeared or had been separated from the objects with which they were found. However, as a result of enquiries it turned out that a number of manuscripts had been bought by the Museum along with the actual finds. Among these exist original "Journals" of Bateman's and Carrington's diggings, a volume of sketches of actual barrows (drawn probably but not certainly by an acquaintance of Bateman named Locke), a small script of a paper read to the British Archæological Association in 1844, with a few pencil illustrations, and a large volume of water-colour sketches of objects from the collection, drawn by Llewellyn Jewitt. The manuscript of *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire* contains few sketches, but the manuscript of the Journal which was later published as *Ten Years Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills* is fairly freely illustrated with pencil sketches. The drawings of objects which still exist at Sheffield are sufficiently good to enable us to place considerable reliance on the drawings of objects now missing. This is most true of the large volume of Jewitt's water-colour sketches. Unfortunately, this volume has no index, and no superscriptions to the sketches, but it

¹ Sir Cyril Fox: *Personality of Britain*, pp. 29 and 54.

is quite apparent what system Jewitt employed. The first part of the volume is devoted to "Celtic" grave goods, and those groups considered worth sketching are drawn in chronological order according to the date of finding. First of all the barrows opened by Bateman are dealt with, and the plates of objects from these are labelled B1, etc. Next, there is a similar set of drawings from "Celtic" barrows opened by Carrington, also arranged in chronological order of opening, and these plates are numbered C1, etc. After these, come Roman and Anglo-Saxon sections, similarly arranged. Of course, there are many omissions, particularly from simple burials accompanied only by small flints, and also, occasionally, in order to fill up odd spaces left on plates, finds are drawn out of chronological order. But, by a careful study of the plates, with the printed works of Bateman and the manuscript journals at hand, it was possible to sort them out, with only a few gaps. Jewitt put no scales on his plates, but with reference to sketches of existing objects, it seems fairly safe to say that he drew flints natural size, fragments of pottery and bronzes similarly, and complete vessels less than full size, except in the case of very small ones. He sometimes indicates where he has drawn objects less than full size.

The drawings of the actual barrows, in a volume entitled *Illustrations of Antiquity*, are of a much more amateurish style and seem altogether less accurate, and therefore any information gleaned from them has to be taken with reservation.

Very little material for the period from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age has been added to the total for this area since Bateman made his collection. A few casual finds, which make no difference to the general picture, are housed in the various local museums, and these finds have been incorporated into the lists at the end of the paper, and referred to where particularly interesting. It is only for the Middle to Late Bronze Age that much new material has been added to that found by Bateman and Carrington, notably in the collection of Cinerary Urns and related material from Stanton Moor,

from the excavations undertaken by the late Mr. J. C. Heathcote, and Mr. J. P. Heathcote. This material is housed in the private museum at Birchover near Matlock.

The position is then that a body of material, for the most part collected in Early Victorian times, remains to-day still virtually the only source for an account of the transition in this district from Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age; roughly, the early and middle centuries of the second millennium B.C.

The bulk and quality of the material show clearly that the Peak District was in this period an important one; and this is natural, since the limestone of which its whole central area is formed would make it conspicuously attractive to human settlement in prehistoric times. It is, as has already been remarked, an area of easy, or primary settlement, on account of its light vegetation, pervious soil and rock, and good drainage. When analysed, the material shows that its attraction drew into the district, in this period, not one but several groups of population.

Small Megalithic groups, settling in slightly before our period, were responsible for "Debased-Megalithic" features continuing, and occasionally affecting Beaker and Food Vessel groups. The Megalithic population was probably a small one which struggled in from the west — quite the most difficult direction from which to approach the district.

The Beaker group, undoubtedly reaching the Peak District from the east, seems to have settled in in larger numbers, and overlap between this group and the Food Vessel group is indicated both in grave types and grave goods.

There is a number of early Bronze types, primarily round-heeled daggers and flat axes, and these occur usually in pit-graves of Beaker type; they probably indicate trading connections in this period with Ireland.

It is hoped that the following paper will show how important this material is, although collected in a leisurely, antiquarian, Victorian manner, and that prehistorians neglect such collections at their peril. This collection

shows clearly the fusing of various elements in the region during the period in question, to make up the population of later periods.

The arrangement of the paper is as follows: First, the Beaker burials and their associated grave goods are described and commented on, and this is followed by a similar treatment of the Food Vessels and Bronzes. As it was concluded that in fact there existed also confused Megalithic traditions which mingled with the new elements, a section entitled "Debased-Megalithic Features" follows the sections on the more usual typological material.

Appendices of lists of particular types and their associations, of certain grave groups, and of crania, are added at the end of the paper.

As many of the flints and some pottery fragments are missing but illustrated in the Bateman manuscripts in the Sheffield City Museum, it has been thought best to illustrate this paper where possible with photographs of the manuscript drawings, rather than with line copies of them.

I. THE BEAKERS.

The Beakers from this district are all of Abercromby's Type A, now called the Neck-Beaker type by Professor Piggott, with the exception of the AB beaker from Rams-croft, Stanshope, and an AB beaker from Normacot, Stoke-on-Trent, well outside the main region.² The Gospel Hillock beaker, which is missing, may have been of Bell-Beaker type, but as it is only known from an old woodcut (see Abercromby's illustration³), Abercromby regards it as more likely to have been of his type AB.⁴ It therefore seems unlikely that it was in this region that the supposed fusion between Bell-Beakers and some other ceramic could have taken place to produce the Necked-Beaker. On this negative evidence of the lack of Bell-Beakers in the district, it is assumed that the Necked-Beaker was brought here, fully developed, from some other region.

² City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

³ Abercromby, *B.A.P.I.*, Pl. X, fig. 8.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

In view of the lack of beakers in any easily accessible district to the south, west or north of the Peak district, one is forced to look eastwards for the direction whence the type entered the region. The obvious area is Yorkshire. There, examples (even if rather small and degenerate) are known both of the Bell-Beaker, which the general distribution of the type shows to have been spread there from a southerly direction, and also of the so-called C-Beaker. This, occurring quite commonly, is a vessel with strong affinities to the Late Neolithic "Corded Ware" of Central and Northern Europe.⁵ The Necked-Beaker seems to owe something to both these types. Among the C-Beakers in Yorkshire which show Corded Ware influence, there are also vessels that can be closely matched in Jutland, among beakers from the so-called "undergraves" — single graves under barrows which there form the earliest class of those distinguishing the "Single-Grave" people, a branch of the peoples who made Corded Ware.

Of this class, two Yorkshire vessels, one from Pickering⁶ and one from the Riggs group⁷ provide us with a link between the Peak district and Yorkshire, as the vessel from Blake Low, Longstone Edge (fig. 1), is of this category. It seems indicated then that an influence crossing the North Sea, however it was actually carried, introduced the use of beakers related directly or indirectly to those representing Corded Ware in Jutland, and that an extension of this influence reached as far inland as the Peak district. Furthermore, the deep pit decoration on the neck of the Blake Low vessel — an unusual feature — may be a vague memory of the pit-ware known in Denmark in the Early Neolithic period there.⁸ The association of pits with line decoration is reminiscent of a corded beaker from Malle, Jutland.⁹

As all the Beakers in the district are themselves well known and illustrated in Abercromby, B.A.P. Volume 1, it is not proposed to discuss them here in detail. All

⁵ See Mortimer, *Forty Years*, Pls. XXXI, LXXIII, etc.

⁶ Elgee, *Early Man in North East Yorkshire*, p. 55, fig. 14.

⁷ Mortimer, *Forty Years*, Pl. LVI, 432.

⁸ P. V. Glob, *Yngre Stenalder*, p. 90, etc.

⁹ Childe, *Prehistoric Migrations*, p. 133, fig. 107.

except the vessel referred to above have notched decoration, in geometric patterns of pendant triangles, lozenges, and the like, normal to their class. There are no noticeable variations in fabric from the normal. They are generally well made and not degenerate or devolved.

Association of Beakers.

The associations of the Peak district Beakers are indicated in Table I. Unfortunately, many of the flints are missing, but those extant or drawn in the Bateman manuscript are listed and some are illustrated (see figs. 2-7). Two classic Beaker groups occur, at Green Low, Alsop Moor, and at Mouse Low, Deepdale. These have the barbed and tanged arrowheads, and round-heeled flint daggers which are commonly associated with Beakers. Otherwise, the flint associations of our Beakers are of the Neolithic "native" kinds — what would now be called Secondary Neolithic;¹⁰ these are small knives and scrapers, and some leaf-shaped arrowheads, and they are paralleled by flints from other kinds of grave groups in the district. Some missing Beaker fragments are drawn in the manuscript, and among these are fragments from a particularly interesting burial on Ilam Moor. The Beaker fragments (fig. 2) were found with fragments of rough ware, also illustrated, in a deep rock-cut grave which contained the skull of a child and also a few other human bones, a bronze awl, and animal bones. At the bottom of the grave, the pottery fragments being just above them, there lay the remains of a bull's head and other bones of this animal, lying on a layer of burnt wood. This is a rare instance of a ritual deposit from the district. The rough pottery fragment, decorated with small slashes, is reminiscent of the roughly slashed Beaker from Staker Hill. The Beaker fragments have now been found in Sheffield Museum, and there is no doubt that they belong to this burial, as the sherds are named and dated.

Similarly, missing Beaker fragments from Elton Moor are drawn in the manuscript, with flint scrapers and two small stone celts, of a kind usually regarded as pre-Beaker

¹⁰ R. J. C. Atkinson, *Excavations at Dorchester, Oxon.*, p. 19, note 2.

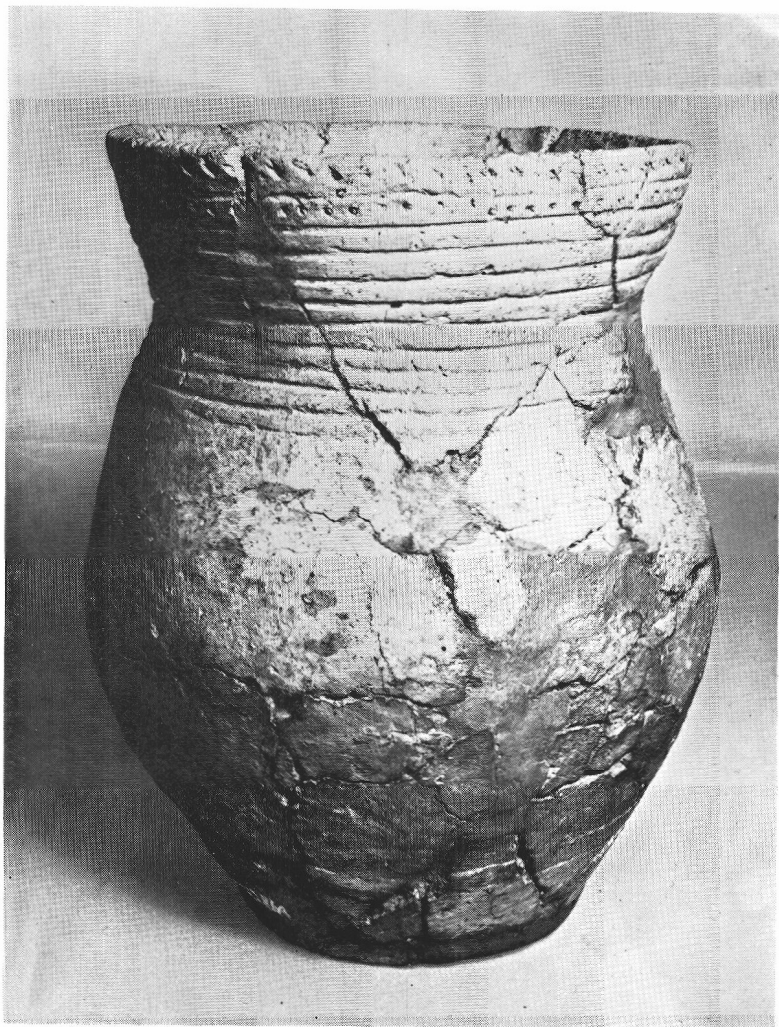


FIG. 1.—Blake Low Beaker.
Height of Original $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

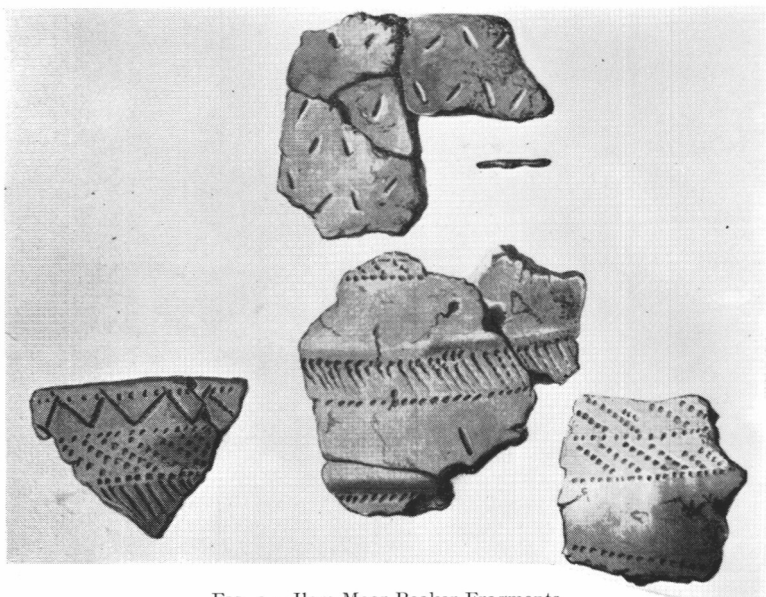


FIG. 2.—Ilam Moor Beaker Fragments.

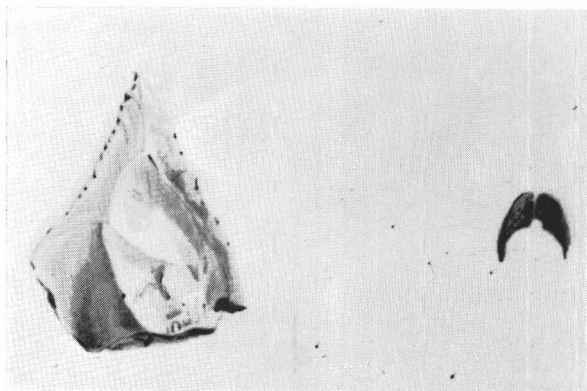


FIG. 3.—Bronze Earring and Flint associated with Stakor Hill beaker.

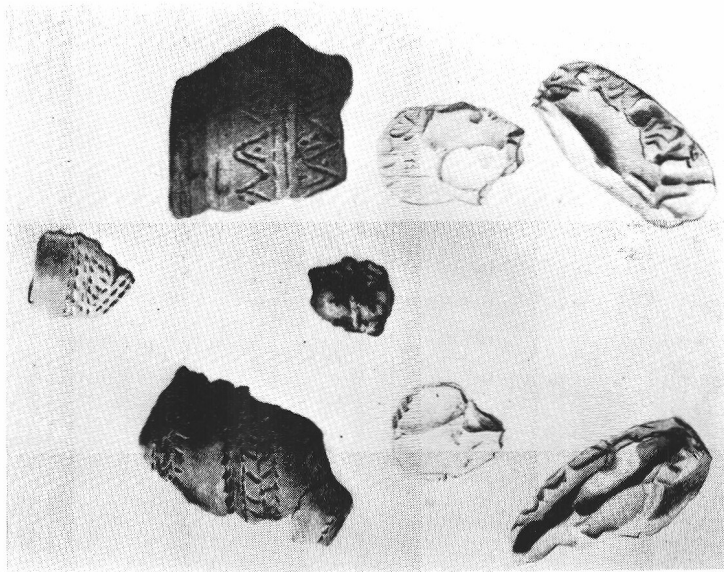
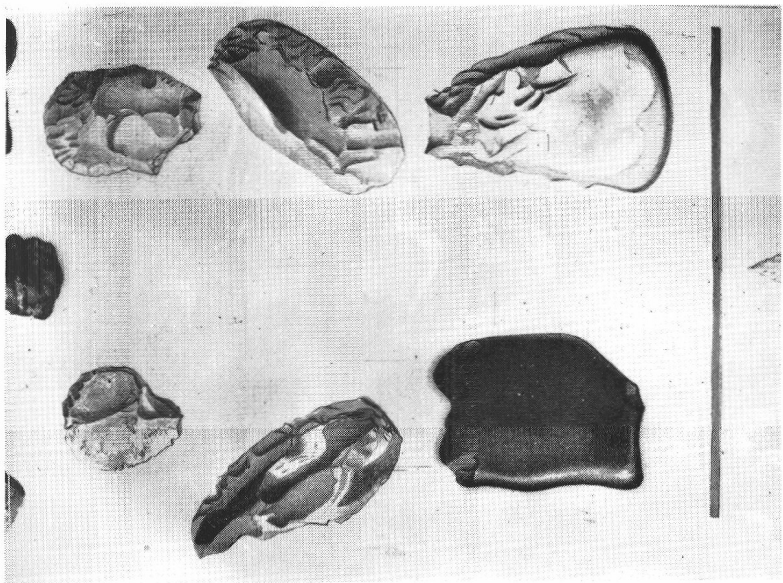


FIG. 4.—Elton Moor Beaker Fragments, associated flints and Stone axes. Approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ size of drawing.

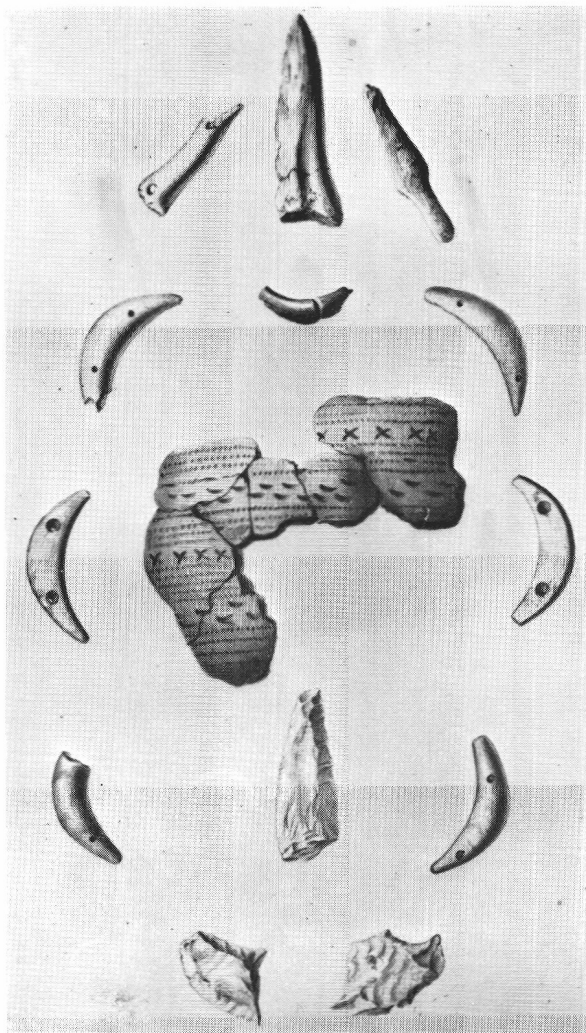


FIG. 5.—Kenslow Knoll Beaker fragments, flints and bone objects possibly associated.
Approx. $\frac{1}{3}$ size of original drawing.

(fig. 4). The bronze earrings from Staker Hill are drawn by Jewitt (fig. 3); they were with the stab ornamented Beaker referred to above, but are now missing. They look as if they might be very degenerate versions of the basket type, shown at its best by the gold examples found with a beaker at Radley, Berkshire.¹¹ They are certainly not of the circular type found with an inhumation with Food Vessel in Barrow C 153 Garton Slack, Yorkshire.¹² The associated flint is probably to be connected with the "lance-head" type found in other graves in the district, e.g. Rusden Low (Beaker), and Lomberlow (Debased-Megalithic), (see figs. 7 and 19). The fragments of beaker from Kenslow Knoll are illustrated with other finds from the same barrow (fig. 5). Unfortunately, these finds are not necessarily associated with either the beaker fragments or with the bronze dagger from the same barrow, as this was dug on two occasions, the first time by William Bateman, Thomas' father, and was very disturbed. Nevertheless, the flint knife and transverse arrowhead are particularly interesting as they show once again the Secondary Neolithic traditions of the region. The bone crescents are without parallel in the area.

Beaker Burial Details.

By far the greater number of Beaker burials in this district come from rock-cut, or pit graves, of varying, though often considerable, depth, containing contracted inhumations, and apparently originally beneath low barrows. The rock graves must have been dug with considerable difficulty. On Smerrill Moor was a Beaker barrow which appears to have contained no later interment. The mound was about nine yards across, with a retaining circle of rough limestone, and was about two feet high, and was composed of earth and limestones; the body was embedded in a layer of stiff clay on the floor of the grave, which was cut out to a depth of five feet into the rock. Green Low, Alsop Moor, is another Beaker burial undisturbed by later interments, but no details of the barrow measurements are given by Bateman.

¹¹ Childe, *Prehistoric Migrations*, p. 129, fig. 103.

¹² Mortimer, *Forty Years*, p. 218, pl.LXXXV, 560.

Out of the eighteen complete Beakers found by Bateman, fifteen come from rock-cut graves; one, Haddon Fields, is apparently from an extended surface burial, and one is uncertain. The other complete Beaker, from Mouse Low, Grindon, was with a contracted inhumation in a cist of three flat limestones, apparently on the natural surface (see Table VI); in every other respect this is a typical Beaker group, with four barbed and tanged arrowheads, a flint dagger and two bone spatulae. But the flint dagger is of the type usually supposed to copy the bronze round-heeled variety, so that this group may well be from one of the later Beaker burials in the area. On the other hand, the surface cist is perhaps connected with the "native" or Secondary Neolithic element, and this rare use of it by a Beaker user seems to indicate both the contemporaneity of the rock grave and the surface cist, and the fusion of the intrusive Beaker, with the earlier elements. The barrow at Mouse Low was again a low one, about two feet high, with its lower part composed of many small stones. There seems to have been some kind of formal arrangement of stones in this barrow, but it is not possible to guess their purpose.

Beaker Distribution in the Peak District.

Map II shows the distribution of Beaker barrows in this area. This is in the main on the limestone, noticeably concentrated on the edge of the limestone plateau, rather than in the centre. This may imply the use of the lower slopes for settlements, where water would be available.

If the Beaker people in the area came from the east, the distribution here suggests that they came via the rivers;¹³ there seems to be a distinct connection between the Beaker distribution and the course of the Dove and Manifold. It is noticeable that the Rocester Beaker (fig. 6), is from a locality where a small tributary, the Churnet, enters the Dove, and where any band entering the district, from the east, might well have paused, undecided as to which stream to follow. Unfortunately, this Beaker was

¹³ See in connection with this find from Stenson - footnote p. 79.

a casual find, and there are no details of whether a skeleton or flints were found with it. A connection with the Derwent also seems to exist, but this is less well marked.

Connected with the Beaker graves in the Wetton area, there is also a group of rock-cut graves which do not contain Beakers or Food Vessels. These have simple inhumations, accompanied by flints as from Vincent Knoll, Parcelly Hay, where there was an end scraper, and small scrapers from the barrow opposite this one. It is not possible, however, to isolate these burials sufficiently to call them a separate group, and they are probably poorer graves contemporary with the other two groups.

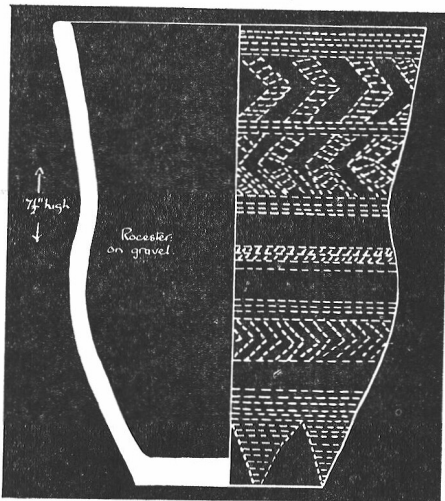


FIG. 6.—Beaker from Rocester, Staffordshire.

(Drawn by permission of the Curator, City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent).

II. FOOD VESSELS.

It is generally supposed that Food Vessels developed from a fusion between Secondary Neolithic types and Beakers. Miss Kitson Clark pointed out in 1937¹⁴ that wherever fusion took place to bring about the develop-

¹⁴ *Arch. Journal*, XCIV, p. 43 f.

ment of this new ceramic, it was apparently not in Yorkshire, although both Beakers and Food Vessels are found there in considerable profusion — the latter so much so that the most common type of Food Vessel in England is referred to as the Yorkshire type. Miss Kitson Clark could find no evidence, however, of a developing series within the region.

As the Peak District is another region in which both Food Vessels and Beakers occur freely, any discussion of our Food Vessels must be introduced, necessarily, by a consideration of whether or not Secondary Neolithic wares occur in sufficiently frequent numbers here to indicate that this might have been the district where the so-called Yorkshire type Food Vessel was produced by the native elements after the arrival of the Beaker users.

The incidence of Secondary Neolithic in this area is low; merely three sites, all mentioned by Piggott¹⁵ in his study of the type in 1931, and only at High Wheeldon were the sherds associated with Beaker sherds. This is a cave find.¹⁶ A bowl of degenerate Secondary Neolithic type came from the barrow on Arbor Low, a barrow which is either contemporary with, or later than, that circle. The type of burial arrangement within this barrow can be classified as "Debased-Megalithic" (see Table VI), but its position on the bank of what should surely have been the most important ritual site in the neighbourhood implies either the ascendancy of "native" elements, and their connection here with the henge monument, or else the deliberate slighting, by the barrow erection, of a monument set up by intruders now much reduced in influence (i.e. the Beaker people). Until Arbor Low can be connected more certainly with one or the other culture complex, one can only speculate as to this. No definite evidence was found in the excavations at Arbor Low in 1901-2.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Arch. Journal*, 1931, See appendix, p. 148.

¹⁶ *D.A.J.* 1951, p. 74.

¹⁷ *Archæologia*, 58, pt. 2, p. 461, N.B. Such flints as were found here apart from one barbed and tanged arrowhead, and the flint dagger (*ibid.* Pl. xlii, and fig. 6) were of Secondary Neolithic types, not Beaker types. The unaccompanied extended burial from the centre regarded by the excavators as a later intrusive burial, but undated by them, had a mesaticephalic skull,

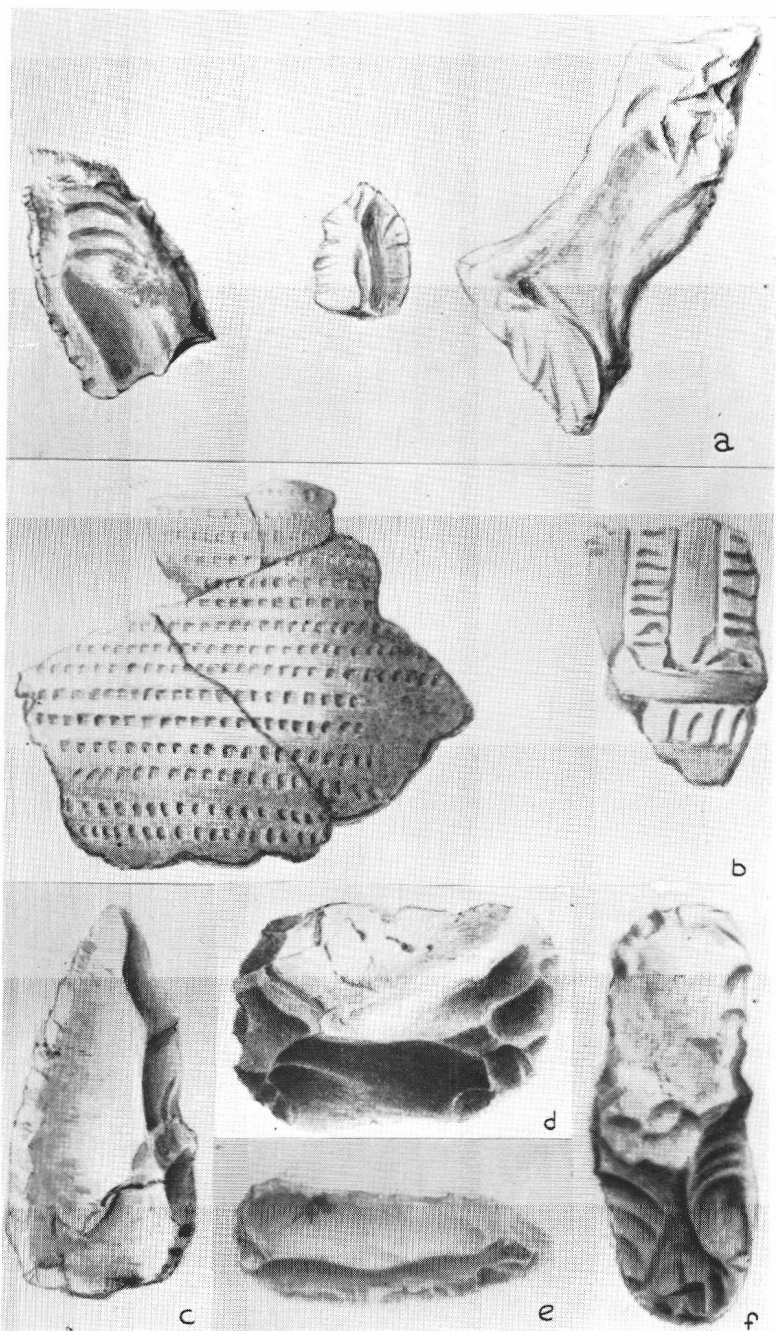


FIG. 7.—(a) Flints with Parcelly Hay Beaker; (b) Fragment of Beaker and grooved vessel from Calling Low; (c) Flint with Rusden Low beaker; (d) Ramscroft AB Beaker flint; (e) Ramscroft A beaker flint; (f) Dowel Beaker flint.

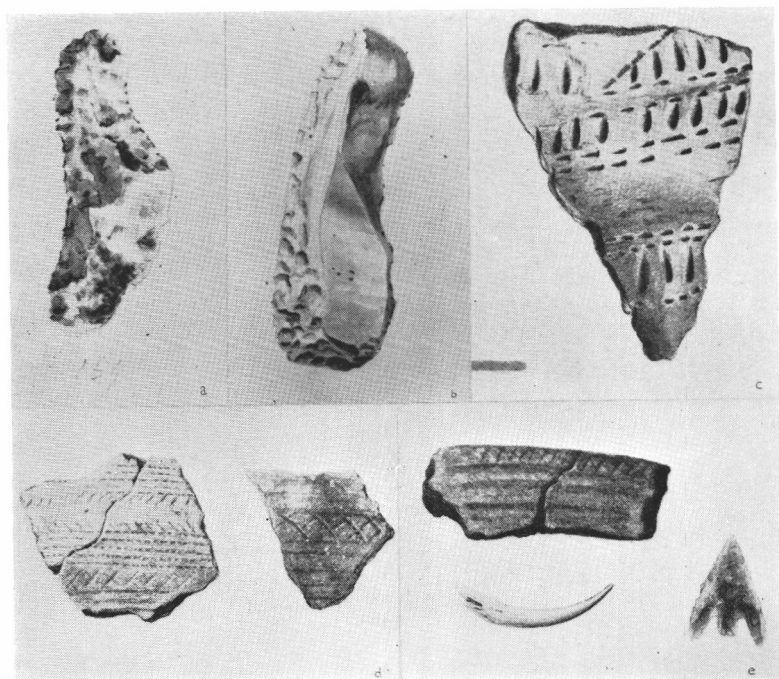


FIG. 7a.—Flint with Hay Top Hill beaker; (b) Flint with Bee Low beaker; (c) Beaker fragment from Deepdale barrow; (d) and (e) Beaker fragments, bone pin and flint arrowhead from 1st excavation Bee Low.

The Arbor Low Secondary Neolithic bowl (fig. 21) is not a good example of its class, and is closely connected typologically with the local Food Vessel. It has an internally bevelled rim, which is also a prominent feature of Food Vessels. The associated vessel (fig. 21) gives no further lead, except that its casual stab ornament may be paralleled on the one hand by the Staker Hill Beaker, and on the other by the Waggon Low Food Vessel (fig. 8), a clumsy affair with casual triangular stab decoration, a token groove, and an internally slashed rim which is not bevelled at all. This is from a cremation, in a rock-cut grave, which itself may indicate further fusion.

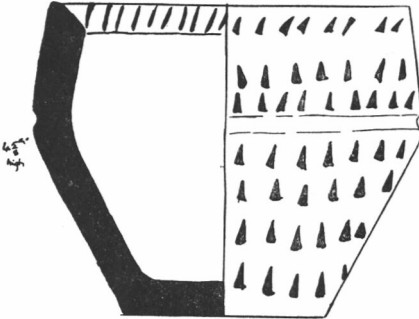


FIG. 8.—Waggon Low Food Vessel.

There is one other vase from the district which may well be compared with the Arbor Low Secondary Neolithic type Food Vessel. This is from a stone-built cist on Hartle Moor (see Table III, class 10), restored by Bateman, as was the Arbor Low vessel, with a flat base, but which again could be restored on the lines of Secondary Neolithic pottery. The description by Bateman of this barrow is confusing, but it appears from Bateman's catalogue that number 3 of the woodcut with which he

and in connection with this it is worth noting that this skull type is not uncommon in both Food Vessel and Debased Megalithic burials in the region.

A casual find from Stenson (on gravel), south of Normanton, Derby, well-down in the Trent valley, has produced Beaker fragments, along with coarser sherds, though these have close similarity in fabric to Beaker ware, which have this casual stab ornament. This was not a burial, but probably a hearth (see *D.A.J.*, 1953. Note by M. J. Fowler).

illustrated his description,¹⁸ is the "urn", much restored, from the stone-built cist; there was a cremation within the cist, as there was at the Arbor Low barrow. Outside this cist, and probably not connected with it, was the vessel with groove and imperforate stops, number 1 of the woodcut, now restored (see Table III, class 2), and another small cup, number 2 of the woodcut.

The cave fragments of Secondary Neolithic type from High Wheeldon give no hint of a developing series and of fusion, nor do the finds from Five Wells.¹⁹ Furthermore, very little can be learnt about this from the disposal and overlap of Beakers and Food Vessels in the same barrows in the district. There are only two instances in which Beakers and Food Vessels have been found in the same barrow. At Rolley Low, a Food Vessel was with the primary burial in a stone-built cist, partially dug into the natural surface. A Beaker fragment was found in the mound, but this could have been collected up with the material with which the mound was built. At Hay Top Hill, Monsal Dale, two Food Vessels were found in rock-cut, rock-lined graves, with contracted inhumations (see Table VI), and similarly a Beaker was found with a child inhumation and two crania in a wide excavation in the rock, at the other end of which was an arrangement of stones round a contracted inhumation. There is a similarity in this barrow about the type of burial, which is suggestive of contemporaneity or overlap between Beakers and Food Vessels. One may note, too, that one of the Food Vessels here is decorated in Beaker-style notched technique. As the graves were some distance apart, as shown by Bateman's plan, however, it is not possible to decide on relative priority. If this barrow could be re-identified, it might make a useful subject for re-excavation.

The peculiar hybrid Food Vessel from Elk Low²⁰ may be mentioned here, and this certainly does seem to show fusion between Beakers and Food Vessels, but it has no bearing on the supposed previous fusion between Second-

¹⁸ "Vestiges", page 72.

¹⁹ Piggott, *supra*.

²⁰ Llewellyn Jewitt, *Ceramic Art of the British Isles*, I, fig. 47, 48.

ary Neolithic and Beakers to produce the Food Vessel. On this question, it seems that the Peak district has little to add, and it is unlikely that it was in this region that the Food Vessel was first produced. Furthermore, there is much less evidence in this area than there is in Yorkshire to indicate the priority here of Beaker over Food Vessel, or vice-versa; what evidence there is on this matter certainly cannot be found in the pottery types themselves.

It could perhaps be suggested that what appears to us to be the first production of Food Vessels in any region, such as Yorkshire or the Peak district, may in fact be only their first adoption into funerary use. In that case, their supposed first production from a fusion between Secondary Neolithic and Beaker pottery will already have taken place, not for funerary but for domestic use, on habitation sites. Unfortunately, such sites of this period are very little known in the districts here in question.

Of the Peak district Food Vessels, nine are of the Yorkshire type. Four of these have grooves with perforated stops, five have grooves with imperforated stops. Allied to these are five more with similar grooves, but without stops (see Table III, class 1 to 3).

Three Food Vessels have what appears to be a vestigial groove, but are not otherwise particularly like the Yorkshire type. Of these, the Waggon Low vessel (Table III, class 4) (fig. 8), has triangular stab decorations which seem to connect it with the Arbor Low rough vessel, and the small vase from Cross Low, Parwich, also bears a faint resemblance to the Secondary Neolithic specimen from Arbor Low. The last vessel of this group, from Broad Low Ash, is rounder-bellied than usual, a feature which may connect it with the Irish Food Bowl influence, more definitely and uniquely shown for the area in the Wetton Near Hill globular Food Vessel.

There is also a group with a marked concave neck, and a broad shoulder, also well marked (Table III, class 5). These were regarded by Abercromby as a degeneration from the grooved, shouldered type, but certainly in Yorkshire they cannot be shown to be later in date than

the full Yorkshire type,²¹ nor can they be shown to be later than these in the Peak District. At Hitter Hill, where the Food Vessels seem to have been contemporary, one has a narrow groove, and no stops, and the other has a groove which is broadening into a shoulder. At Cross Low, Parwich, the following sequence is observed; from the apparently primary burial, in a rough surface cist, came a coarse pot with a few stab marks,²² and possibly a deliberately irregular rim, which is reminiscent of some North German types,²³ and a vessel with a waisted base, concave neck, and bevelled rim; this was undecorated (see Table III, class 6). Just outside this cist was a small broad-shouldered Food Vessel (Table III, class 5). Higher up in this barrow, with an inhumation with a bone pin, was a smaller Food Vessel with a vestigial groove (Table III, class 4), which has already been remarked on for its slightly Secondary Neolithic appearance.

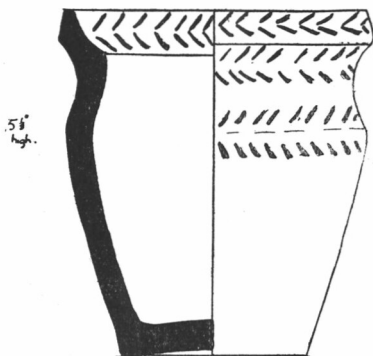


FIG. 9.—Galley Low Food Vessel.

The plain vase from Cross Low, with waisted base, concave neck and bevelled rim leads to another type of Food Vessel, of which there is a number in this district (Table III, class 6). The example of this class from Mare

²¹ Kitson Clark, *supra*.

²² Abercromby, *B.A.P.I.*, Pl. XXXII, 67.

²³ Sprockhoff: *Niedersachsens Bedeutung für die Bronzezeit Westeuropas*. 1941, Teil II, *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission*. Tafel 10a and 10f. But these are with palstaves.

Hill, Throwley, is decorated all over with degenerate Secondary Neolithic style herringboning; that from Galley Low (fig. 9) is decorated with cord herringboning which stops just below the shoulder. The examples from Crake Low, Tissington (fig. 10) and Cross Low are both quite plain. An almost plain vessel was found in "agricultural operations" in 1845 near to Stanton, and has coarse cord impressions on the inside of the rim, and neat slashes on the shoulder, made with the thumb-nail.

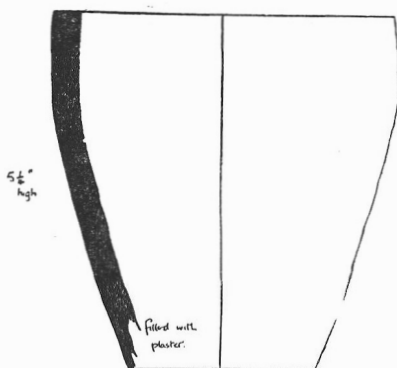


FIG. 10.—Crake Low Food Vessel.

In the matter of ornament, the decorated Peak District Food Vessels show the repertoire of motives which is normal for this type of pottery. One Food Vessel from a barrow near to Longstone Edge was noted by Leeds as having pendent triangle decoration very reminiscent of continental corded ware.²⁴ This was from a rock grave containing a contracted inhumation and a cremation, and it is perhaps worth noting that it was from the next barrow on this edge — (very peripheral to the main inhabited region at the time) — that the Blake Low Beaker with its strong corded-ware affinities was found, also in a rock-cut grave (see above, p. 73). It may also be noted here that the notched herringbone ornament on the grooved vessel from Bretton, near Eyam (recent find, no details),²⁵ has the notching executed rather by "the

²⁴ *Ant. Journal*, 1922, p. 334.

²⁵ *J.* 1901, 38. In Sheffield Museum.

imprint of a thick chisel-edged stamp with close-set serrations along its edge as seen on some Peterborough vases",²⁶ than by the normal, Beaker, small, square-toothed, well-spaced, stamping.

It is difficult to find parallels for the curious vase from Wetton Near Hill (Table III, class 9); the rotund body seems to be most nearly equated in the Irish food bowls, and the deep grooves round the neck, and running downwards to form a "shoulder" decoration, may be a clumsy attempt at false relief. The lower half of the body is decorated, however, with a rough herringbone pattern, which connects the vase with the local Food Vessels, as do also the four straps which are placed on the upper band of decoration. The punched decoration on the internally bevelled rim (which rim is another local Food Vessel feature) is more unusual, and is a feature of neither local Food Vessels nor Irish Bowls. Locally, deep pit decoration occurs on the Blake Low Beaker and on a fragment of pottery from a simple rock grave at Gratton Hill. The Wetton Hill vessel was found with an inhumation with brachycephalic skull in a built cist of our Debased-Megalithic class. The Gratton Hill fragment was also with a burial with brachycephalic skull. Perhaps this is suggestive of Beaker connections with the Irish bronze trade, at a period when fusion was also taking place with the "native" elements. Unfortunately, the associated flint for the Wetton Near Hill Food Vessel is missing.

The distribution of Food Vessels is much the same as that of Beakers. (See Map II.)

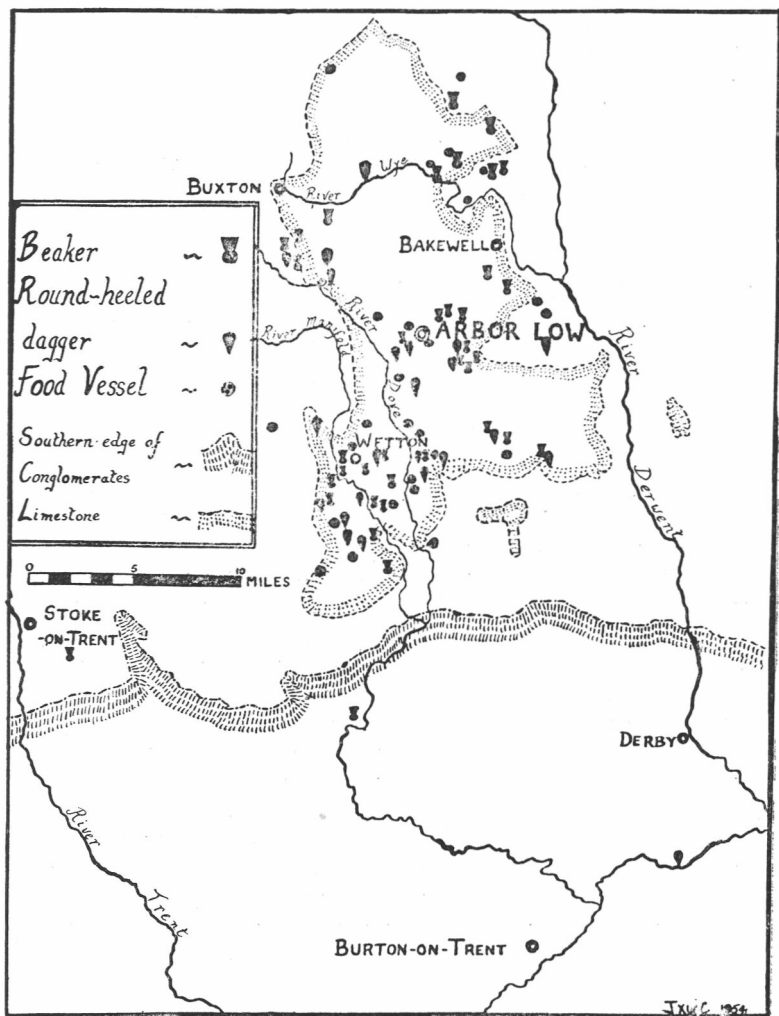
Associations of Food Vessels.

With the exception of the bone pins and one bone pommel, the extant or sketched associations of our Food Vessels are all small flints (see fig. 11).

The bone perforated pin from Mare Hill, Throwley, is of a type which in Yorkshire appears to have later affinities. Such pins come from Barrow 71, Wharram Percy,²⁷ with cremation in a cinerary urn; from Barrow

²⁶ Childe, *Arch. L.*, 1931, p. 131, describing this feature as occurring alongside cord ornamented ware.

²⁷ Mortimer, *Forty Years*, Pl. X, 78.



MAP II.—Distribution of Beaker Barrows.

93a, Painsthorpe Wold,²⁸ from a cremation in a "hole" dug into the rock; from Barrow 241, Blanch Group,²⁹ in a "mortuary house" burial, with cremation under a cinerary urn; from Barrow C89, Blanch Group,³⁰ in a rock grave with cremation and a small vase of collared urn type.

The pin from the Arbor Low burial (fig. 19), however, is paralleled in Yorkshire at Barrow 113, Aldro,³¹ in a barrow with multiple interments, both cremations and inhumations, with Food Vessels; at Barrow 124, Acklam Wold,³² again in a barrow with multiple interments, and the pin itself came from a burial with V perforated buttons, a lump of iron pyrites, and a fragment of unusual Beaker type (with serrated and finger nail impressions), a round heeled flint dagger, a jet pulley ring, and a flint flake knife; at Barrow 121, Painsthorpe Wold,³³ such a pin was with a contracted inhumation; at Barrow 37, Garton Slack,³⁴ a barrow containing many burials, this type of pin was with an inhumation with a Beaker and a battle axe; at Barrow 81, Garton Slack,³⁵ one was with a contracted inhumation, in a barrow which covered a cremation trench cut into by a Beaker burial; and at Huggate Wold, Barrow 244,³⁶ such a pin was with detached human bones, deer antler fragments, flint flakes and pig bones in a dug grave containing both cremation and inhumation. This type of pin, therefore, seems to be well set into the period of overlap between Beaker and Food Vessel, and of confusion between multiple and single burial, cremation and inhumation.

Flints like the two from Rolley Low and Mare Hill, Throwley (fig. 11), were found with a contracted inhumation in an oval grave below a small barrow, C97, at Garrowby Wold, Yorkshire,³⁷ with a Food Vessel of Yorkshire type with false relief decoration. Small flake

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Pl. XL, 329.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Pl. CXXXIV, 986.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Pl. CXXXII, 962.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Pl. XX, 167a-f.

³² *Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII, 215.

³³ *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIX, 327.

³⁴ Mortimer, *Forty Years*, Pl. LXVII, 509.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Pl. LXXX, 604 (n.b. this pin has a small perforation).

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Pl. CXVIII, 930.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Pl. XLVI; 381.

knives of the Crake Low type (fig. 11 and fig. 10 for the vessel) are found in our Debased-Megalithic group at Long Low and at Three Lowes large barrow (figs. 19 and 20); a knife (?) from Elkstone (fig. 11) is like one found with a serrated-edged flint with a contracted inhumation which was also accompanied by a pin like the Arbor Low one, at Barrow 113, Aldro, Yorkshire.³⁸

A round-ended scraper from Far Low, Cauldon, is of ordinary Secondary Neolithic type. Opposed to this is the bone pommel from Galley Low, exactly like one from Narrowdale Hill, which is of the type occurring and used with rounded-heeled bronze daggers; this can only mean overlap in the district between Food Vessels and the early bronzes.

III. BRONZES OF EARLY TYPES.

Under this heading come tiny bronze awls, round-heeled rivetted flat daggers, and flat axes. No later bronze types are found in the Peak District barrows.

Small bronze awls were found with the Minninglow and Ilam Moor Beakers, and also apparently at Haddon Fields, with a Beaker, flints and bone modelling tools. The goods associated with this Beaker are now missing. Apart from the tiny earrings found with the Staker Hill Beaker, these make the total of bronze found with Beakers in the district. The only other indication given by grave goods of overlap of Beakers and Bronzes in the region is a slight hint from two flint types. We have occasional instances of round-heeled flint daggers with our Beakers, and these are commonly supposed to be cheap imitations of the Bronze dagger; also a few small flint knives worked on one edge only occur in Beaker, Bronze, and Debased-Megalithic groups (see below).

Bronze is even more rare with our Food Vessels. The only possible association may have been at Waggon Low, High Needham, where an inhumation with bronze awl may have been contemporary with the Food Vessel burial. The bone pommel from Galley Low, already mentioned, does show some contemporaneity between Food Vessels and bronzes.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Pl. XX, 170; pins, see Pl. XX, 167a-f.

It follows, therefore, that if we are to put Beakers, Food Vessels, and bronzes together into some kind of cultural or chronological sequence, in this area it cannot be done very satisfactorily by associations of one with the other. It may be possible to do it by associated flints, and by overlap of barrow types.

It is first necessary to review the bronzes on the lines on which Beakers and Food Vessels have already been reviewed.

Round-heeled daggers and their associations.

Of these, eight were found in rock-cut graves, with inhumations (wherever details remain). Unfortunately, of the associated goods of those from rock graves, only two are drawn in the manuscript. These are the small jet bead, which is just a simple circle of jet, from Shuttlestone barrow, and the flint from End Low, Hartington (fig. 12). This flint is a knife with one edge worked, which seems to be of the type occasionally found here with Beakers, as at Ramscroft (fig. 7), and Hay Top Hill (fig. 7a), and also in the Debased-Megalithic group at Shawsland (fig. 19). This is very little with which to connect together the Beaker and bronze groups, but taken in connection with the rock-cut grave type, it may nevertheless, indicate some real overlap.

As far as can be ascertained, all the other round-heeled daggers come from surface burials. Parcelly Hay is uncertain, as it seems to have been with a contracted inhumation on the covering stone of a rock-cut grave containing a contracted inhumation with Beaker fragments. It is, however, impossible to tell whether this apparent closeness of the two burials was because the two were in some way connected, or whether it was quite accidental. The Parcelly Hay, Carder Low, and Standlow daggers were all accompanied by stone battle-axes, all of which were discussed by Reginald Smith.³⁹ No details are known of the Standlow burial, and no other grave goods came from the other two burials.

From the other dagger burials, there is drawn in the

³⁹ *Archæologia*, 75, p. 85, fig. 11, fig. 12, fig. 4.

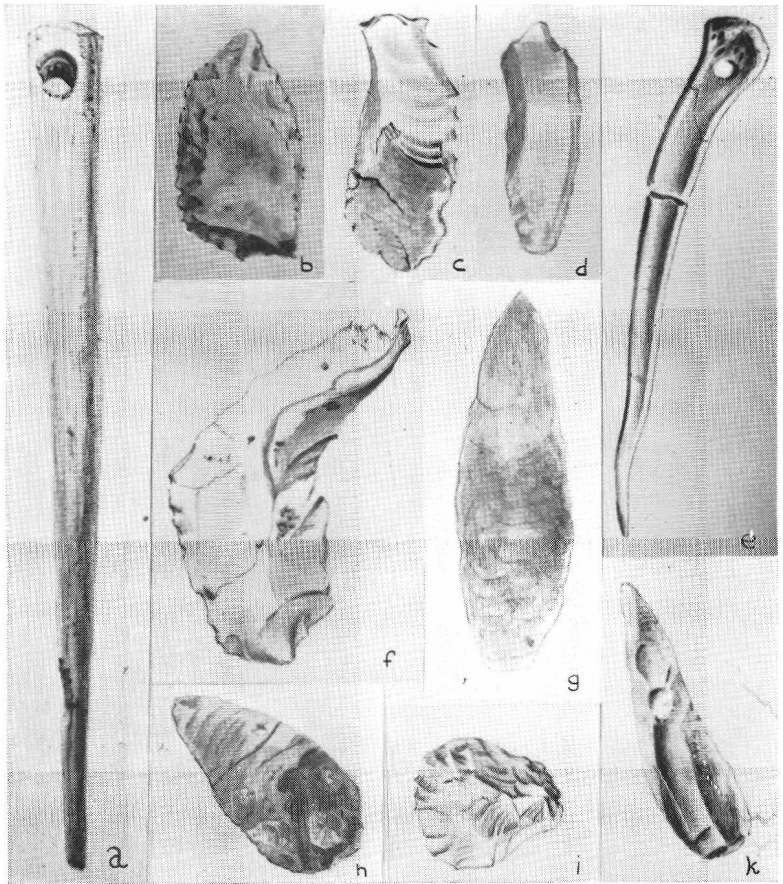


FIG. 11.—(a) Bone pin with Hay Top Hill Food Vessel; (b) Flint with Waggon Low Food Vessel; (c) and (d) Flints with Crake Low Food Vessel; (e) Bone pin with Mare Hill Food Vessel; (f) Flint with Elkstone Food Vessel; (g) Flint with Rolley Low Food Vessel; (h) Flint with Eldon Hill Food Vessel; (i) Flint with Far Low Food Vessel; (k) Flint with Mare Hill Food Vessel.

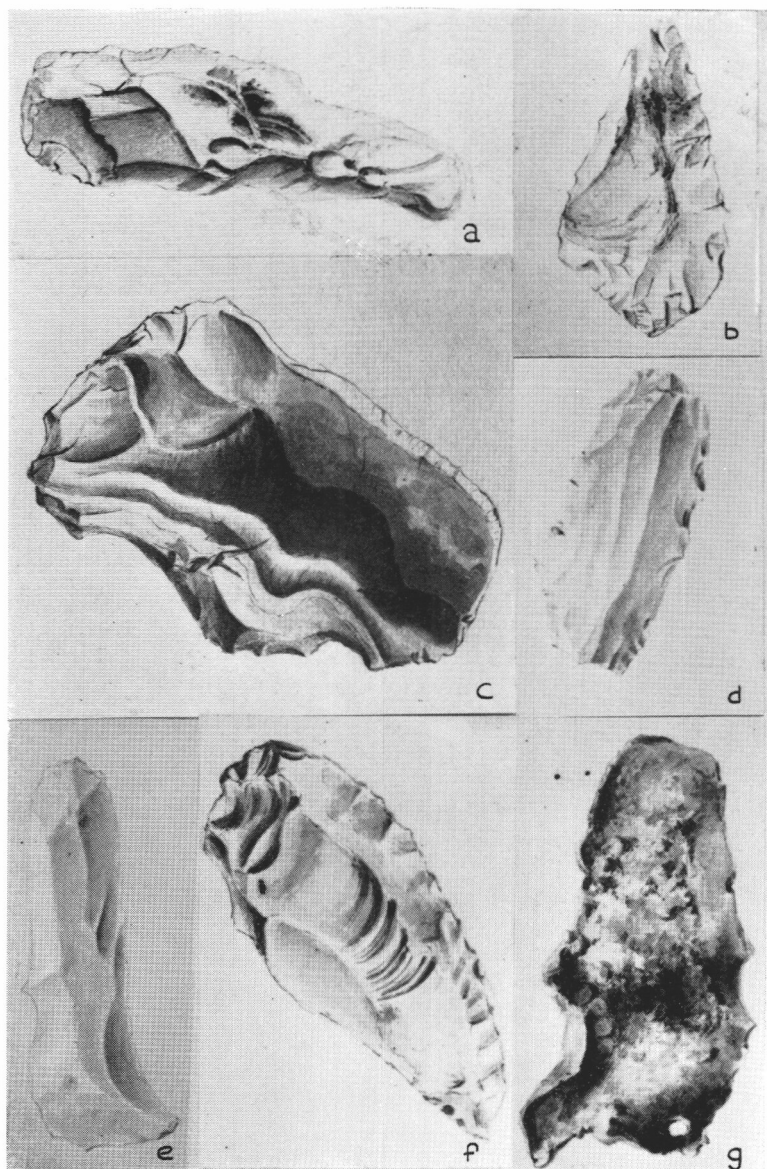


FIG. 12.—(a) Flint with Dow Low dagger; (b) Flint with Narrowdale Hill dagger; (c) Flint with Musden Hill dagger; (d), (e) and (g) Minninglow flints; (f) Flint with End Low dagger.

manuscript a flint knife with the Dow Low dagger (fig. 12). This knife, though not exactly like them, seems best equated with those from the Debased-Megalithic group, as at Arbor Low, and Three Lowes. Similarly, two flint knives were found with Minninglow small barrow bronze dagger (fig. 12). These two knives are of the flake type, very much like the two from Three Lowes (fig. 19) (described by Bateman as spearheads), and it may well be that in the flint knives we have the continuation of earlier traditional types. This hypothesis is supported by the occurrence of a borer at Hay Top Hill barrow, and by scrapers from Shawsland and Three Lowes (see fig. 19).

It is difficult to place the flint from Musden Hill (fig. 12) found there with a bronze dagger, but it appears to be a knife with one edge worked, and the back shaped to fit the hand and forefinger.

From Galley Low, Brassington Moor, came the pommel already referred to; this was with a central inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel. The associated flints are missing altogether. Unfortunately, Bateman was too interested in the Anglo-Saxon finds from this barrow to leave us much detail of the earlier burials. However, we may add here that the cranium found with this burial was mesaticephalic, perhaps another indication of fusion.

Another such pommel was found in a small cist on the Alstonefield side of the barrow at Narrowdale Hill, but the urn which covered the burial, which was in this case cremated, disintegrated, so that we do not know whether it was a cinerary urn. The associated flint, however (fig. 12), is of the "lancehead" type found at Eldon Hill with a Food Vessel, and in the Debased-Megalithic cist at Lomberlow, though there rather larger.

There is one bronze weapon from the district which deserves to be mentioned especially, although typologically speaking it is simply a large round-heeled dagger. This is the bronze dagger from Net Low, Alsop Moor (fig. 13), which has thirty rivets and two pins, these making a handle ornamentation. This was with an

extended burial, apparently on some kind of bier, as Bateman speaks of it as being on a rather higher level than the natural surface. It was accompanied by two very large V perforated buttons, preserved in the Sheffield Museums with the knife, and presumably from some garment or from the dagger belt. These V perforated buttons again seem to give some kind of a hint of overlap with the Beakers in the area, since such buttons are normally found associated with Necked Beakers. As it is very unusual to find an extended burial of this period in the district, might this be paralleled by the undated Arbor Low extended, central, burial?

Flat Axes and their associations.

All of these from the district are casual finds except three. The one from Shuttlestone was found with the dagger and jet bead referred to above; the one from Moot Low, Alsop Moor, which came from a rock-cut grave under a large barrow which was 38 yards in diameter and four feet high — a high one for the area — was found with a contracted inhumation, the lower jaw of a pig, and, possibly associated, burnt bones and another inhumation at the other end of the grave. The flat axe from Borthor Low came from a grave apparently dug into the natural surface, with a disintegrated vessel, of which we do not know the type, two canine teeth, and a small flint, which although it is sketched in the manuscript is drawn in so roughly that it is not really possible to tell its type.

It is interesting to note that there are indications of the larger size of barrows over bronze-accompanied burials, compared with those over Beaker burials. Carder Low was only fourteen yards in diameter, and two feet high at the time of its opening, but Bateman specifically mentions that its summit had been removed. End Low was about eight feet high. It must be added here, though, that the local barrows afforded such an easy source of materials to stone-getters, most of them being built of piles of small limestones, that one has to be wary of putting too much emphasis on the *lowness* of any

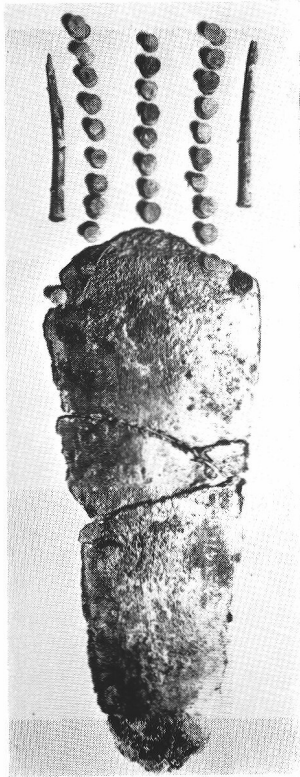


FIG. 13.—Net Low dagger.

barrows; but this reservation does not affect the interest of *higher* instances quoted for bronze associated barrows.

It is noticeable that only one, i.e. Mare Hill, Throwley, of the larger bronzes comes from a barrow which are in any Debased-Megalithic, in spite of what has already been said about the affinities of their associated flints. The only other bronzes from the Debased-Megalithic group are the awls from Bee Low, and the fragment of bracelet from Three Lowes large barrow (fig. 19). This bracelet is perfectly plain.

It is therefore most feasible to assign the bronzes to the latter part of the Beaker-using period in the area, and to regard them as also more connected with the intrusive than with the native elements. The association of bronze daggers and stone battle axes would certainly support this view.

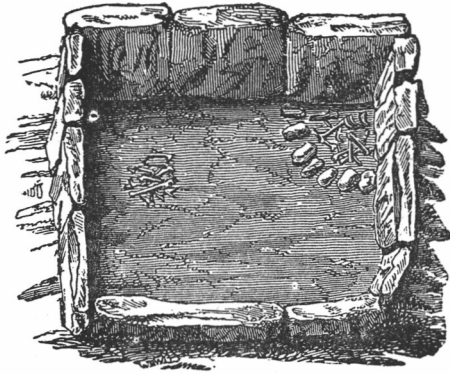
IV. DEBASED-MEGALITHIC FEATURES IN BARROWS.

By J. W. X. P. CORCORAN, M.A.

There are some features in the barrows of the Early Bronze Age which are strongly reminiscent of true megalithic practices, the most obvious being the larger kinds of cists and the evidence for communal burial. It is a commonplace of British Prehistory that the distinctive trait of Beaker and Early Bronze Age interment is the preference for individual contracted inhumation, generally, though by no means always, accompanied by distinctive grave goods. A distinction must be made between the larger cists which are sometimes found in Derbyshire and those smaller, and much more common, that are known from all over Britain, including Derbyshire, throughout the Bronze Age, and which even survive into the Iron Age.⁴⁰ These, it is felt, should not be traced back directly to the Neolithic period, although there may be some very slight megalithic tradition behind them. The particular large cists mentioned here clearly betray their origin, both in their size and construction.

⁴⁰ E.g. Park Brow, *Ant. J.*, IV, 355 and Birdlip, *B.M.E.I.A.G.*, 121.

The true megaliths of the district are well-known and sufficiently documented, and have recently been discussed in relation to the general background of British megalithic cultures.⁴¹ In a barrow at Long Low,⁴² there was a large four-sided cist with a paved floor completely covered with the remains of at least thirteen inhumations of all ages and both sexes. This is so obviously reminiscent of megalithic practice that it is not difficult to assign an origin for it, one made a little more convincing by the finding of two leaf-shaped arrowheads with the bones. Other strong megalithic influences can be seen in the size of the orthostats, two of which measured seven feet by five feet. Even larger was the rectangular cist known as Hob Hurst's House on Baslow Moor (fig. 14).⁴³ In



Cist in Hob Hurst's House.

FIG. 14.—From "Ten Years' Diggings."

the south-west corner was a cremation marked off from the rest of the cist by a semi-circular row of small sandstone boulders which showed, as did the rest of the cist, traces of burning. There were no grave goods with this interment, but the size of the cist and its individual orthostats⁴⁴ makes its inclusion in this Debased-Megalithic

⁴¹ G. E. Daniel, *P.C.T.*

⁴² *Ten Years*, p. 144-7. It measured 6 ft. by 5 ft. by 4 ft.

⁴³ *Ten Years*, 87-9.

⁴⁴ Nearly 3 feet broad.

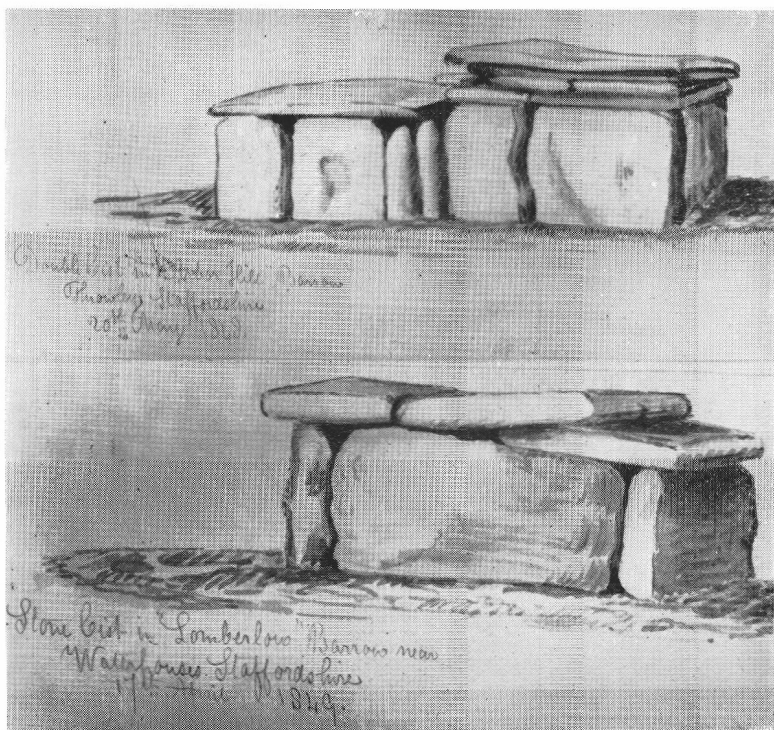
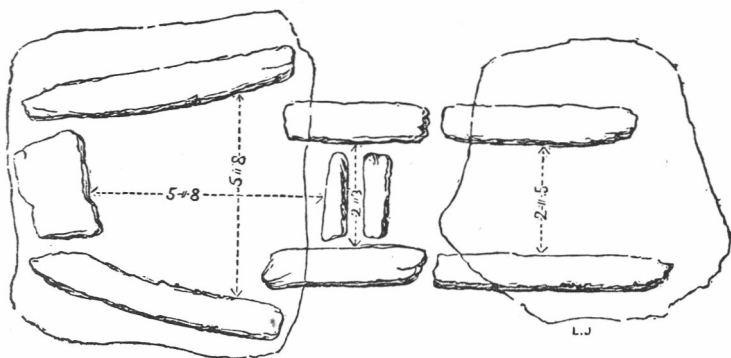


FIG. 15.—Top: Arbor Hill cist. Bottom: Lamberlow cist.

group more than a probability. It is very like the Arbor Low rampart cist. With the arrival of the new Single-Grave influences the size of cists tended to decrease as at Rolley Low,⁴⁵ where a rectangular cist covered by a large capstone contained a single contracted inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel and two arrowheads. But even with its small size this cist had a paved floor perhaps relating it to the main series, although an indication of its connection with newer rites is seen in its being partially sunk into the ground, probably influenced by Beaker practice. Apart from such details as the size of orthostats and capstones there are other constructional features worth noting. There are the double cists at Arbor Hill (fig. 15a)⁴⁶ and on Smerril Moor⁴⁷ where one compartment contained no fewer than 12 inhumations



Plan of Cists at Minninglow.

FIG. 16.—South cist, Minninglow. (From "Ten Years' Diggings.")

and the other a single contracted inhumation; some overlap of tradition must exist. The double cist at Hazleton Hill⁴⁸ was built in a rock-cut grave, possibly again under Beaker influence, yet it contained calcined bones. This idea of a double cist may have developed from the seg-

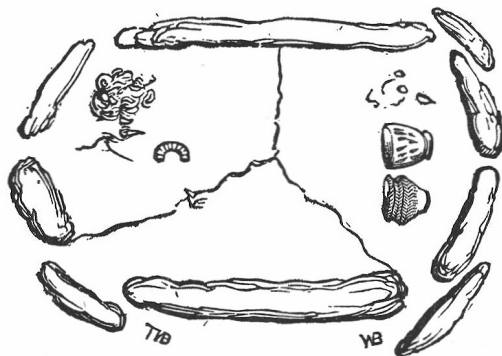
⁴⁵ Vestiges, 55-6. The cist measures 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. The capstone was 6 ft. by 4 ft.

⁴⁶ *Ten Years*, 112.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 102.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 140-1.

mented Gallery Graves such as Minninglow (fig. 16) and Green Low. At Arbor Hill there were traces of what may have been dry walling or corbelling; in Bateman's words, above the orthostats the sides of the structure



Ground Plan of Cist, at Arbor Low.

FIG. 17.—Arbor Low Rampart Barrow Cist. (From "Ten Years' Diggings.")

"continued in a neat wall, terminating with large flat stones which covered all in".⁴⁹ At The Cops⁵⁰ there was a four-sided cist, three sides of which were formed of orthostats whereas the fourth was neatly walled up to to the same height. This cist was again roughly paved with small stones. The "buttressing" of the six-sided cist at Arbor Low (fig. 17)⁵¹ which was also paved and roofed with a large capstone⁵² is similar in function, though not in detail, to that in some of the Carlingford tombs.⁵³

Apart from actual constructional details the mode of interment in several barrows betrays the influence of neolithic burial rite with its strong preference for communal inhumation. Some of these are unconnected with megalithic structures as such but are included under this

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 112.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 129-30.

⁵¹ *Vestiges*, 64-5.

⁵² 5 ft. by 3 ft.

⁵³ E.g. the "betyls" supporting the corners of the chamber at Clontygora Large (*P.B.N.H.P.S.* (Second Series) Vol. 1, Part II, 1936-7, 26), and Clady Halliday (*ibid.*, Part I 1935-6, 78).

heading of Debased-Megalithic. The communal nature of the cist burials at Long Low and Smerril Moor already mentioned is paralleled at Hay Top⁵⁴ where, in the centre of the barrow, apparently without any protection, were the remains of many inhumations, all in disorder apart from one skeleton near the centre. Similarly at Brown's Low⁵⁵ there was a pavement of flat stones on which were

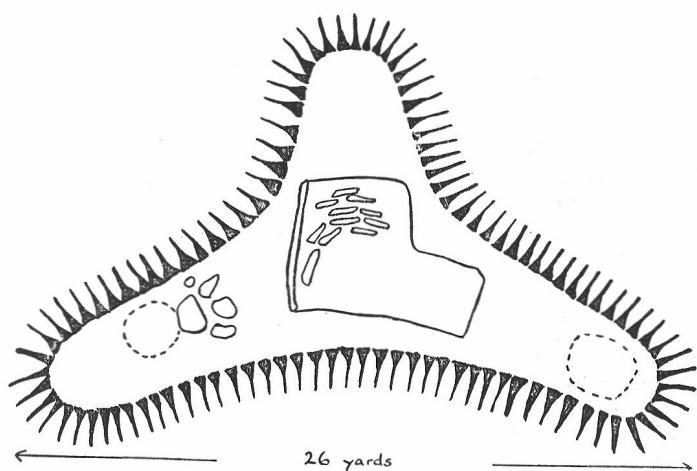


FIG. 18.—Plan of Tumulus on Crackendale Pasture, Near Ashford.
After Bateman "Illustrations of Antiquity."

laid disjointed inhumations. There is a similar interment at Calais Wold in Yorkshire.⁵⁶ At Crackendale Pasture near Ashford there was an unusual mound which consisted, as Bateman put it,⁵⁷ of three "prolongations" from a central mound which was about four feet high. This vague description is fortunately supplemented by the plan, here reproduced (fig. 18) in "Illustrations of Antiquity". From other inaccuracies in this volume of drawings it is not possible to accept the plan in detail but its main features are probably accurate enough. At the centre there were human and animal bones which

⁵⁴ *Ten Years*, 74-7.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 168-9.

⁵⁶ Mortimer, 161, fig. 410a.

⁵⁷ *Ten Years*, 71.

had previously been disturbed but at least three adults and one child were represented. The date of this interment can probably be fixed by the beaker sherds mixed with the bones. Several courses of flat stones set edge-ways on the natural surface carefully surrounded the centre of the barrow. Except for a barrow of similar nature at Ashford in the Water excavated by Major T. A. Harris, such structures are without parallel in the district and possibly in Britain too, but in Ireland there is perhaps an analogous degenerate megalith at Doohatty Glebe, County Fermanagh, with a "five-rayed" structure containing cists at the centre.⁵⁸ This mound may not be in the round barrow tradition and a long elliptical barrow at Top Low⁵⁹ containing many individual interments in cists may reflect a similar divergence from the local preference for round barrows, possibly developed from the Clyde-Carlingford tombs through such barrows as the Bridestones in Cheshire and Ringham Low.⁶⁰ There was a central area eight feet in diameter at Rolley Low⁶¹ divided by five partitions but probably never roofed and was above the original ground surface. In each compartment there was an interment, but this structure was later than the small cist already mentioned, as the capstone of the latter was about one foot lower than the circular structure. Very little comment can be made except that some little attempt at communal burial was made with the retention of very degenerate megalithic features.

The fusion of cultures at the transition of the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age produced several curious hybrids, some of which have been mentioned. A comprehensive analysis of the factors involved is not possible but the main lines of development may be seen. From a late infiltration of chambered tombs into the area could

⁵⁸ *J.R.S.A.I.*, XVI, 1883, 163. Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland, 177-8.

⁵⁹ *Ten Years*, 133-8.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 93-7. Daniel (*P.C.T.* 182) tends to regard this tomb as little more than a group of cists but it is felt that Alcock's interpretation is more correct. (*Antiquity*, XXVI, 1952, 41-3), although too much reliance must not be placed on Bateman's *Illustrations of Antiquity* for reasons already given (cf. Alcock, *Antiquity* XXVII, 1953, 41-2).

⁶¹ *Vestiges*, 55-6.

have evolved influences, clearly megalithic in essence, which were to combine with newly arriving Beaker rites. Round barrows of the Early Bronze Age in the district are numerous and it may be significant that there are differences between the rites performed by the builders of these barrows and those of Wessex which have hitherto been the generally accepted criteria for any discussion of beaker interments. Assuming that the main Beaker infiltration entered from the east, any further pressure from that direction would tend to be absorbed as further expansion northwards and westwards would be limited by the unsuitability of the terrain.

The chambered tombs of the Peak District were already of quite devolved types when built and can best be regarded as late offshoots from the Irish Sea groups, the products of people who managed to struggle through to the Peak District from the western coasts. J.W.X.P.C.

V. FINDS FROM THE DEBASED-MEGALITHIC GROUP OF GRAVES.

The finds from this group of graves are in the main flints (see figs. 19 and 20). The secondary Neolithic affinities of the Arbor Low Food Vessel have been referred to already, and it is not surprising to find here also a simple unperforated pin, also referred to above, and a rough flint knife (fig. 19). The fragment of pottery which Bateman mentions as occurring alongside the two more or less complete vessels is of the same general type as the degenerate Secondary Neolithic bowl. This is decorated with cord impressions and apparently has a thick, bevelled rim (fig. 19).

Other flints from this group give us what seems to be pre-Beaker affinities; for example, the borer from Hay Top Hill (fig. 20); but on the other hand, the long perforated pin from the same barrow was with a Food Vessel, and furthermore this was of the developed York-type. The flints from Long Low, Wetton, are interesting, as they include a serrated-edged knife, which gives a parallel in the area to that from the strange burial at Liff's Low, Biggin, and also with Neolithic-type burials

in Yorkshire (see note on Liff's Low below). The leaf-shaped arrowheads from Long Low, Wetton, are also in the Neolithic tradition (see fig. 20). From Three Lowes large barrow, we have flint flake knives (fig. 19) which are again of earlier tradition than beakers, as is the round-ended scraper from the same place. From the same barrow was also a barbed and tanged arrowhead of Beaker type, mixed up with the confused burials, and a fragment of a bronze bracelet, a little way from these. The arrowhead seems to have been with a cremation with an "urn", and other pottery fragments are referred to by Bateman, but these are all missing. From Brownslow, Castern, there were also confused burials, lying on a pavement, and among them a flint knife, a small leaf-shaped arrowhead, and another flint knife (fig. 20).

From Top Low, Swinscoe, in a barrow of unusual shape (see Table VI), was a flake knife with burial No. 3 (an inhumation with a brachycephalic skull) and a broken leaf-shaped arrowhead with burial No. VIII; this burial also had with it Beaker fragments (fig. 19). There were also two broken bone spatulae of the kind usually associated with Beakers, and these were reported to have been with a cremation with a disintegrated "urn". There were altogether fourteen burials in this remarkable barrow.

Smerril Moor first barrow produced a "lance-head" type of flint, as did Lomberlow (figs. 20 and 19). Beakers came from Mouse Low, Grindon, Bee Low, Youlgrave, Hay Top Hill, and a fragment from Top Low, Swinscoe. The cranium from Mouse Low is mesaticephalic, while that from Bee Low is dolichocephalic, these instances tending to substantiate the theory that there was physical and cultural fusion between the "native" elements and the incoming single grave within a relatively short time. Bronze awls came from Bee Low, one from the small cist, two from the inhumation beneath courses of stones.

Stoney Low, Brassington Moor, had a flint knife of the type usually associated elsewhere with Food Vessels (fig. 19.) From Ribden Low, between Cotton and Cauldon, a built cist with dry stone walling contained an inhumation with a flint knife of Food Vessel type, and

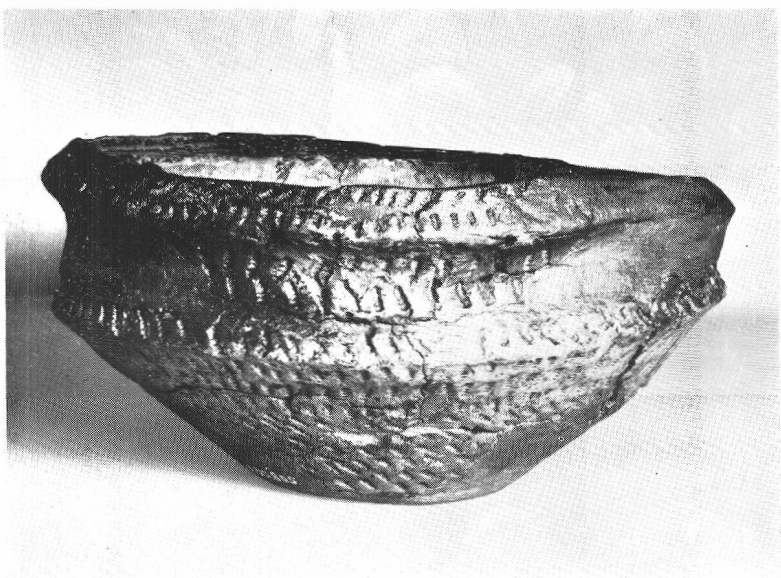


FIG. 21.—Arbor Low Food Vessels.
Diameter of originals, top $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bottom 9 inches.

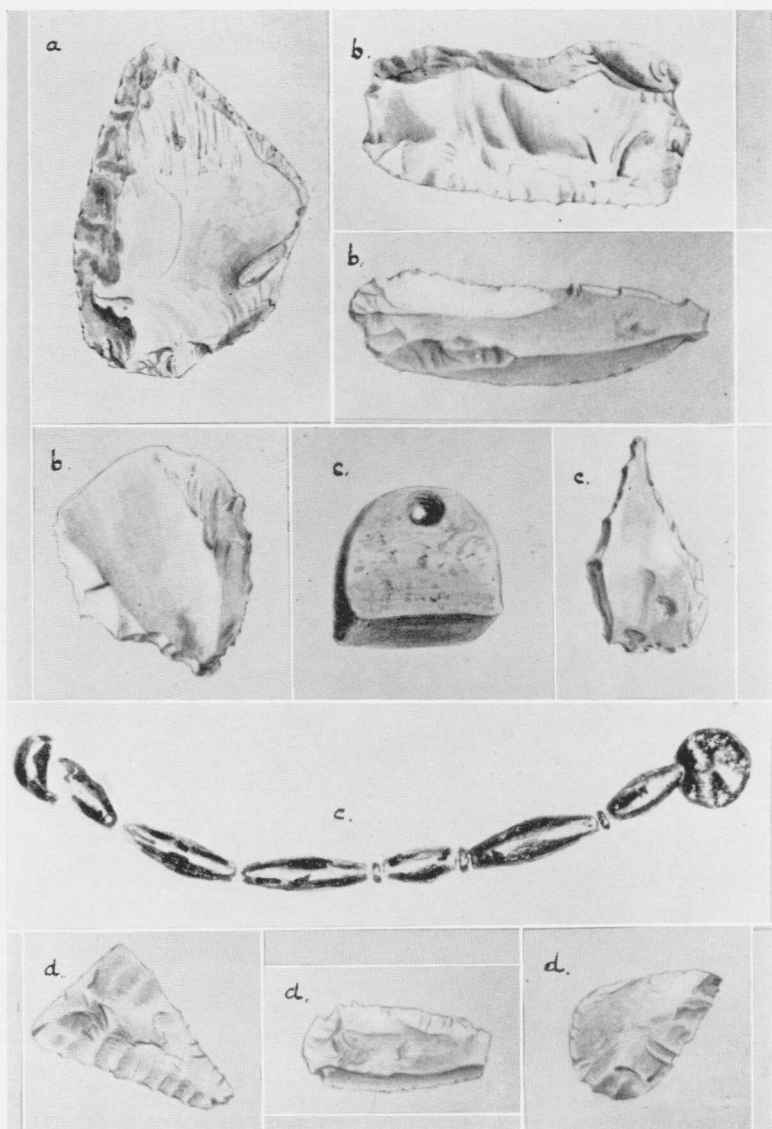


FIG. 20.—(a) Smerrill Moor flint; (b) Flints from Brownslow; (c) Bone pendant, flint and Jet beads from Hay Top Hill; (d) Flints from Long Low.

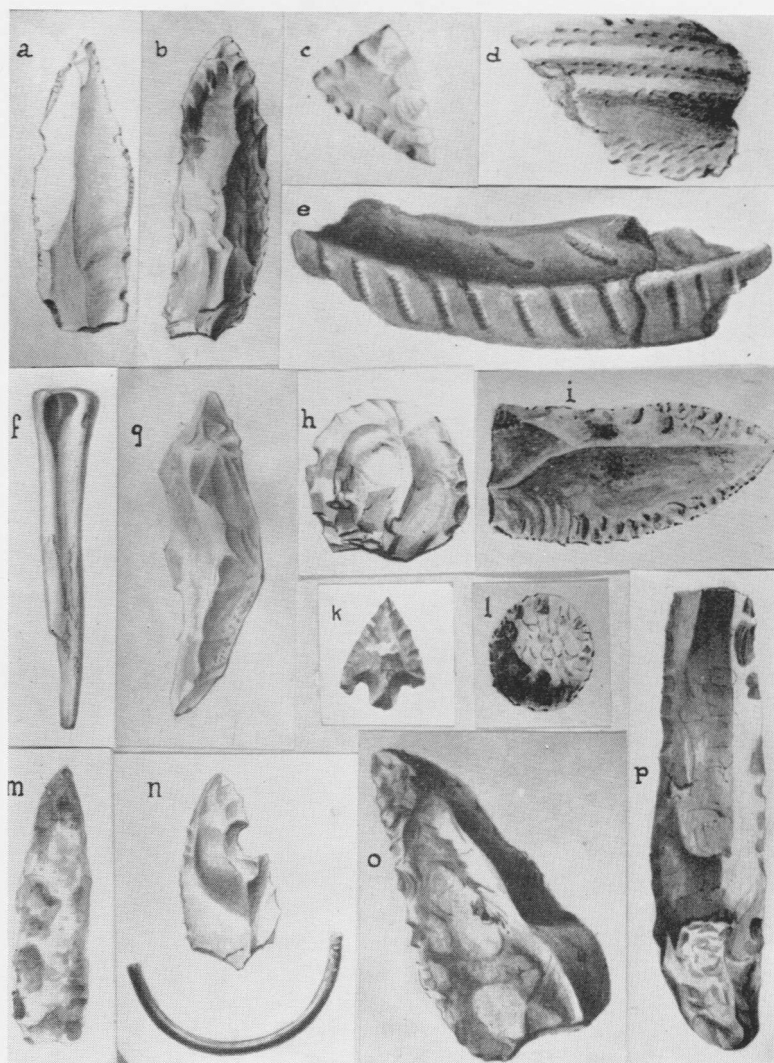


FIG. 19.—(a) Three Lowes flint knife; (b) Top Low flint - burial III; (c) Top Low flint - burial VIII; (d) Top Low beaker fragment - burial VIII; (e) Arbor Low rampart barrow fragment; (f) Arbor Low bone pin; (g) Arbor Low flint; (h) Three Lowes flint scraper; (i) and (l) Shawsland flints; (k) Three Lowes arrowhead; (m) Stoney Low flint; (n) Three Lowes flint and fragment of bronze bracelet; (o) Lomberlow flint; (p) Three Lowes flint knife.

associated with this cist was a dug grave with a paving at the bottom, containing a cremation with barbed and tanged arrowheads, a round scraper, and what appears to be some kind of borer. These are all extant in Sheffield Museum.

VI. A NOTE ON THE GROUP FROM LIFF'S LOW, BIGGIN.

On the 14th of July, 1843, Thomas Bateman opened a mutilated barrow known as Liff's Low, Biggin.⁶² In it he found a flexed inhumation in a cist of small limestones, apparently on the natural surface, with no covering slabs.

With the skeleton was an assemblage of artifacts of which only the pottery vessel, the horn hammer head, two flint axes, and ochre fragments remain, along with a boar's tusk.⁶³ Belonging to the group, but now missing, were two flint "spearheads", two flint knives, and two flint arrowheads. The whole group, however, is illustrated in the large collection of Jewitt's water-colour sketches of objects in the Bateman collection; also the hammer-head, arrowheads, and one spearhead are drawn in Bateman's manuscript of the paper on Derbyshire Tumuli which was read in 1844. In this manuscript the arrowheads and spearhead are noted as drawn full size. The smaller arrowhead is 1.9 in. long and .75 in. wide at its widest point; the larger arrowhead is 2.4 ins. long and .8 in. wide at its widest point; the spearhead is 3.4 ins. long, and 1.7 ins. wide at its widest point. The manuscript plates are reproduced here (figs. 22 and 23).

The existing group was studied by Professor Piggott in the *Archæological Journal*, 1931, as a note to his paper on British Neolithic pottery. He drew attention to the similarity of the polished axes to those from Seamer Moor⁶⁴ and those from Duggleby Howe.⁶⁵ We may now note that the arrowheads illustrated in the manuscripts go to support this comparison, as both turn out to be of the

⁶² Vestiges, p. 41 f.

⁶³ Sheffield Museum Catalogue, p. 19 f.

⁶⁴ *Archæologia*, 76, p. 90, fig. 14.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 91, fig. 15.

lozenge-shaped type which accompanied both the Seamer Moor and the Duggleby Howe axes.

The knives are not of the polished flint type found at the above sites,⁶⁶ and at Barrow C75 Aldro,⁶⁷ which was what Piggott thought likely from Bateman's description of the knives. Nevertheless, one of the Liff's Low knives, small, and of the flake type, is finely serrated on one edge, and is in fact like another flint, similarly serrated, found in Aldro C75 barrow along with the double burial with which the polished flint knife was found.⁶⁸ Furthermore, the second knife from Liff's Low is of a type again found in the same barrow at Aldro,⁶⁹ though the Liff's Low example may be a little larger than the Aldro one. Other flake serrated-edged knives come from Barrow 99 Pains-thorpe,⁷⁰ where one was with decayed inhumations, with several flints, including a Beaker-type flint round-heeled small dagger. At Garrowby Wold, Barrow C69, a similar knife occurred with multiple cremations and interments, and a fully-developed Yorkshire Food Vessel.⁷¹ At Barrow 41, Riggs group, a serrated knife was found with other flints at the base of the mound; this barrow covered a contracted inhumation in a central dug grave, with a Yorkshire Food Vessel. There were indications of stakes of wood — one apparently cut with a metal tool, as was also supposed to be the case with one of the two deer antlers found.⁷²

A further similarity between the Liff's Low burial and that from Duggleby Howe is that although Duggleby Howe is from a group of communal burials, and is in that sense more purely Neolithic, and the Liff's Low one was a single burial, a mass of clay seems to have featured in both. Mortimer says that the Duggleby Howe grave contained a "boat-shaped mass of clay", and Bateman says that the Liff's Low cist was half-filled with a mass of clay. At the same time, Smerrill Moor Beaker grave

⁶⁶ Illustration of the type-Mortimer, *Forty Years*, Pl. VII, fig. 58.

⁶⁷ Mortimer, Pl. XIX, 160.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Pl. XIX, 158.

⁶⁹ Mortimer, Pl. XIX, 157.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXVI, 299.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Pl. XLV, 372.

⁷² *Ibid.*, Pl. LXI, 459a.

in our area had also this feature of a clay mass, as well as a knife of the same type as the Liff's Low unserrated one. Such a knife, on a larger scale, occurred also with the Bee Low beaker — this in a Debased-Megalithic type barrow. Similar flint knives occur in our Debased-Megalithic group at Lomberlow and at Three Lowes large barrow.

Although it is not possible to add anything to what has been said by Professor Piggott on the affinities of the strange vessel from Liff's Low, the flints suggest, in this region, that the burial was contemporary with the period of overlap between the megalithic and the single grave idea, when the surface cist was being used for contracted inhumations. On the one hand, the flints give us connections with earlier rites in Yorkshire, and on the other with local Beaker groups, as does also here the clay mass feature, as well as with local Debased-Megalithic usage.

VII. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

It is apparent that at the beginning of the transition period from Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age there was a residual Megalithic population which continued to influence the later cultural groups. Although the true megaliths of our district are few, it seems clear that in fact the Megalithic idea had more influence on later grave types in this area than has been recognised generally. The list of barrows with features obviously deriving from Megalithic practices is sufficient indication that the arrival of the incoming Beaker people from outside neither drove out the earlier population, nor entirely subjugated it.

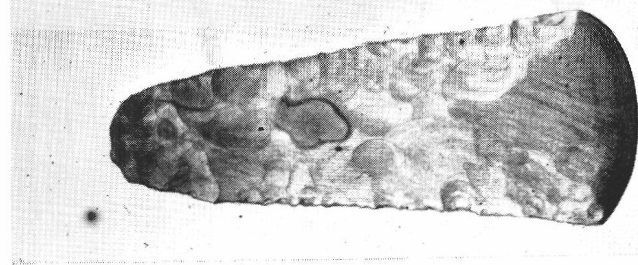
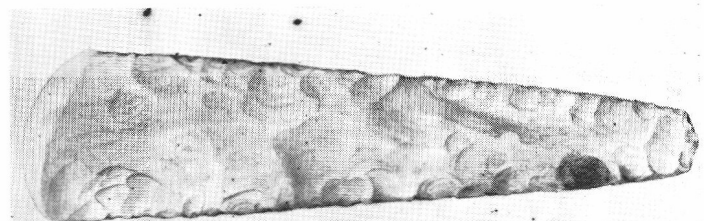
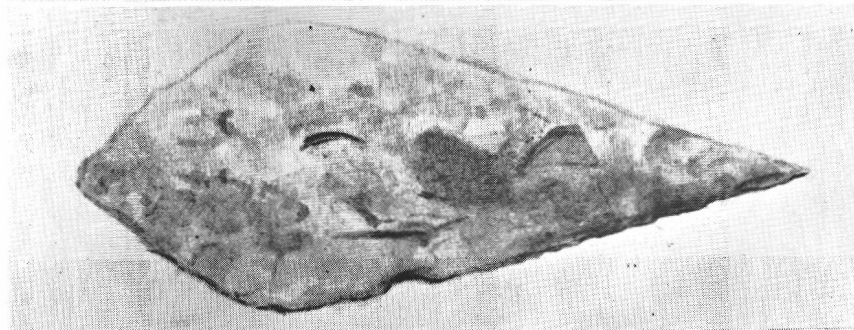
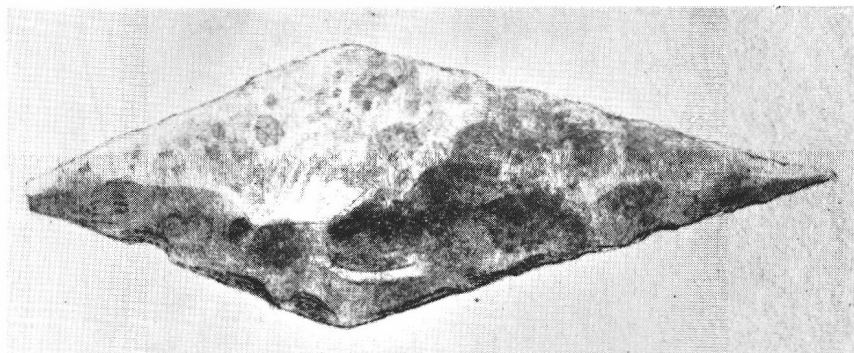
For some time the Food Vessel has been regarded as the result of fusion between Secondary Neolithic and Beaker groups, affecting their ceramic; although there is insufficient Secondary Neolithic pottery in our area and insufficient typological evidence to assume that the Food Vessel could have been produced here first, it is apparent from the mixed grave types and flints that we have here considerable mixture of earlier and later

populations. At the same time, the lack of uniformity in the grave types means that there was for this period no hard and fast ceremonial rule concerning burial places, even Beaker practice eventually giving way. We are in fact confronted by a period of fusion and adaptation, lying between the periods of rigid Megalithic practice and equally rigid cremation practice exemplified in the Cinerary Urn burials. This fusion was the result, one feels, of the mixture of Megalithic, Secondary Neolithic (the earlier users of cremation), and inhuming Beaker people in a natural backwater; and belief in the existence of such a period which ended evidently in the general adoption of a mode of burial by cremation with the ashes placed in a Cinerary Urn, is supported by the continued use of cremation, though not the norm, among the burials under review; cremation occurs fairly frequently with our Food Vessels, and more rarely with our Bronzes, and there is one instance where an inhumation and cremation occurred with a Beaker.

Bell Beaker influence is lacking in this district, and the only two examples which show any memory of the earlier type are strongly necked. The Necked Beaker, presumably the result of fusion between the Bell Beaker and some other ceramic — perhaps Corded Ware, was evidently fully developed by the time Beaker users reached the Peak District. Only the Beaker from Blake Low, with its Corded Ware affinities and its Yorkshire connections, gives any hint of this ancestry. The closest similarities between our Beakers and others from other districts are with Yorkshire types, and the Trent offers a natural highway from there to the Peak District.

The grave goods found with our Beakers are generally rather scanty, but they demonstrate the overlap with the earlier Megalithic and Secondary Neolithic groups in some of the associated flints, scrapers, "lance-head" types, and so on; this overlap is also shown in the rare use of the surface cist.

There is some slight indication in our Food Vessels of earlier Secondary Neolithic types, and the Arbor Low and Hartle Moor vessels are particularly close to the Secondary Neolithic. Generally speaking, however, our Food



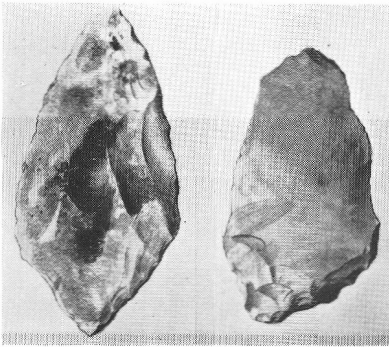
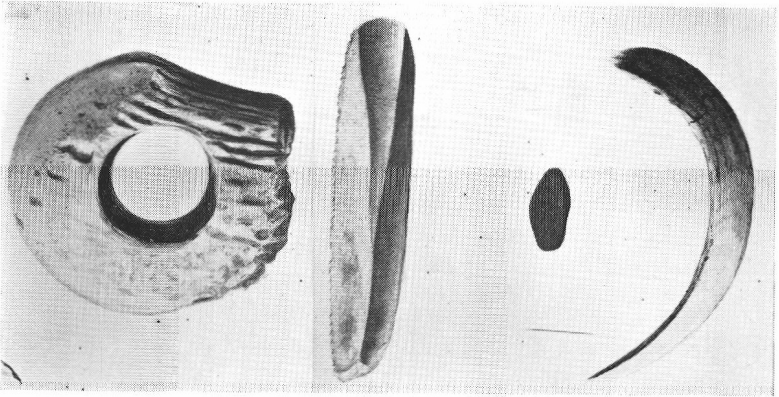
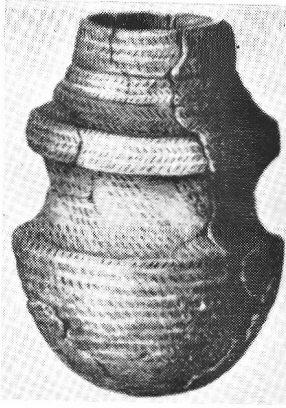


FIG. 22.—Liff's Low Group. Height of pot in drawing $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Vessels are normal variations within the Yorkshire, and the shapeless, open bowl, types.

Bronzes of the earliest types, i.e. round-heeled daggers, and flat axes, seem to have been current during the period of dominance of Beakers in our district, as although no overlaps occur other than simple bronze awls, many of the bronzes come from strictly Beaker-type graves, rock-dug graves containing single contracted inhumations. At the same time, these bronzes, on the grounds of bone pommels associated with Food Vessels, seem to have been contemporary with Food Vessels.

The comparatively poor grave groups, with few exotic objects, with, however, well-made Beakers and Food Vessels, or imported Bronzes, seem to indicate that we have in this period of fusion a population neither rich nor extremely poor, but which maintained itself fairly successfully within the economic limits. External relations seem to have been slight, but significant. On the one hand, the bronzes, with additional support from the Wetton Near Hill Food Vessel, shew connections with Ireland; on the other hand, the use of some jet, and perhaps the incidence of "Yorkshire" type Food Vessels (if indeed they came from that direction into the Peak District, as seems most likely), shew connections with Yorkshire. Perhaps in the early stages of the Bronze trade, the Peak District played a part in the traffic between these two important districts. It may have lain across a route which was never as popular as the more northerly Pennine passes.

TABLE I.
BEAKER REGISTER.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
BEE LOW. T.Y.71, V.35. See Debased Megalithic Register.		Flint knife with complete Beaker (fig. 7a) (T.Y.71). Fragments of Beaker with a Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. (Fig. 7a) (V.35).
BLAKE LOW. T.Y.40. Contracted inhumation in rock cut grave.		None with Beaker. Fragment of pottery with flints in disturbed cist near rock cut grave. (Fig. 1).
BROWNSLOW. T.Y.168. Disturbed, perhaps in mound.		
CALLING LOW. V.98. Two disturbed inhumations. Grave below "natural level".		Beaker fragment and also fragment of other decorated pottery. (Fig. 7).
CASTERN. V.87. Contracted inhumation in square cut rock grave.	c. 4 ft. high.	Flint implement missing.
CRACKENDALE PASTURE. T.Y.71. Fragments in mound? ..	c. 4 ft. high.	Beaker fragments in Sheffield Museum. With antler tine.
DEEPDALE. V.85. Disturbed.		Beaker fragments. (Fig. 7a).
DOWEL. "Brownsedge". T.Y.38. Inhumation in rock grave c. 3 ft. deep.	c. 2 ft. high.	Flint knife and point. V-perforated conical jet stud or button. (Fig. 7).
ELDER BUSH CAVE, Nr. Wetton. Buxton Museum.		Fragments only. Barbed and tanged arrowhead from the same level but not associated.
ELTON MOOR. V.53. Dug grave c. 18" deep. Inhumation.		Beaker fragments. 21 circular flints (some of these scrapers). 3 quartz pebbles. Two broken stone small axe-heads. (Fig. 4).
GOSPEL HILLOCK. Reliquary VIII, 85. In cist with "paved floor" and stone walling.		Flint flakes. N.B. Stone hammer head with V-perforated jet buttons with two contracted inhumations on a large stone slab in the same barrow.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
GREEN LOW. V.59. Contracted inhumation with infant inhumation. Rock cut grave, no depth given.		Flint scraper. Barbed and tanged arrowheads. Round heeled flint dagger. Spherical lump of pyrites. Imperforate bone pin. Bone spatulae. All in Sheffield Museum.
GRINDLOW. Reliquary III, 206. Inhumation near centre of barrow made of concentric circles of stones set on edge. Two flat stones over the inhumation which was contracted. Near this skeletons of eight people found "hereabouts". The Beaker was with one of these.		
HAY TOP HILL. T.Y.74. See Debased Megalithic list.		Flint knife (fig. 7a).
HADDON FIELDS. T.Y.106. Contracted inhumation on bed of charred wood.	c. 16 yds. diameter. 4 ft. high.	Bronze awl, bone spatulae, flint arrowhead, all missing.
HARBOROUGH ROCKS. D.A.J. 1909. Fragments remarked by R. A. Smith in his discussion of the finds from the cave.		
HIGH LOW. T.Y.89. Disturbed inhumation.		
ILAM MOOR. V.82. Adult bones in rock cut grave. With head and bones of bull, and child's skull.		Beaker fragments with fragments of rough vessel. (Fig. 2). Bronze awl.
KENSLOW KNOLL. T.Y.20. Much disturbed.		Associations quite doubtful. Beaker fragment with bone crescents and spatulae. (Fig. 5).
LONGSTONE EDGE, small barrow. T.Y.41. Mutilated, burials disturbed.		Beaker fragments missing.
MOUSE LOW. T.Y.115. Contracted inhumation in built cist. See Debased Megalithic Register.		Barbed and tanged arrowheads, flint dagger, bone spatulae, all in Sheffield Museum.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
MINNINGLOW, small barrow. V.41. Inhumation and cremation.	Perhaps 2 ft. high.	Bronze awl. Small flint knife.
NORMACOT. City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent. On gravel, no associations known nor details of burial, if any.		
ONE ASH FARM, Youlgrave. V.54. With disturbed inhumation.		
PARCELLY HAY. T.Y.22. Contracted inhumation in rock cut grave. 3 ft. deep.		Beaker fragments, three flints. (Fig. 7).
RAMSCROFT. T.Y.158. Three rock cut graves with contracted inhumations, all with Beakers. Depth of two, 2 ft.	40 yds. diameter.	With AB Beaker fragments, two flints. With broken Necked Beaker, flint point. With Necked Beaker, flint knife (fig. 7).
ROLLEY LOW. V.55. Fragments found "through-out barrow".		Beaker fragments missing.
ROCESTER. City Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent. Details of find unknown.		(Fig. 6).
RUSDEN LOW. T.Y.43. Contracted inhumation with infant. Rock grave c. 18" deep.		Flint. (Fig. 7). Further fragments of Beakers were found in this grave, which Bateman thought belonged to an earlier disturbed burial. These fragments are in Sheffield Museum, and one has a grooved neck like the Blake Low Beaker.
STAKOR HILL. T.Y.80. Contracted inhumations in rock cut grave, female and infant.		Bronze earrings, flint. (Fig. 3).
SMERRILL MOOR. T.Y.102. See Debased Megalithic Register.		Flint dagger, spearhead, rough flints, bone spatulae. All Sheffield Museum.
STEEP LOW. V.76.		No associations. But note V-perforated button not in S. Piggott's list, (P.P.S. 1938).

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
SLIPER LOW. V.52. Inhumation in rock cut grave, c. 2 ft. deep.	c. 1 ft. high. c. 12 yds. diameter.	
STONEY MIDDLETON DALE. <i>D.A.J.</i> 1926-7, p. 372. Note by J. Storrs-Fox, found by workmen, appa- rently with inhumation. Derby Museum.		
TOP LOW. See Debased Megalithic Register.		
THORS FISSURE CAVE. <i>Caves and Caving</i> , Vol. 1, no. 2 (1937). Buxton Museum.		Polished celt and amber bead from same level. (See S. Piggott, P.P.S. 1938, p. 100).
THREE LOWES. V.69. Fragments of three Beakers, all disturbed.	c. 3 ft. 6 ins. high.	

TABLE II.

FOOD VESSEL REGISTER.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
ARBOR LOW. See Debased Megalithic Register.		Rough vessel, pottery frag- ment, imperforate bone pin. (Fig. 21 and 19).
ASHFORD. S.M.C. at. J93.798. No details.		
BAILEY HILL. T.Y.169. Contracted inhumation in rock grave.		Bone tweezers higher up in grave.
BITCHINHILL HARBOUR. T.Y.185. Contracted inhumation about 1 ft. from surface of barrow.		
BLAKE LOW. T.Y.41. Cremation and inhumed child, in irregular rock grave.		Cow's teeth, flint, deer's hooves. Missing.
BORSTORN. T.Y.27. Cremation in rock grave.	c. 4 ft. high.	Stag's tine.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
BROADLOW ASH. T.Y.174. Secondary inhumation.	17 yds. diameter.	Flint. Missing.
BRETTON. J.1901.1a. S.M. Cat.		
COLD EATON. Abercromby. Vol. 1, Pl. XXXVI, 127. B.M.		
CRAKE LOW. T.Y.37. Cremation and inhumation but much disturbed.		Flint. Small cup (?). (Fig. 10 and 11).
CROSS LOW. V.49. Three with inhumations, one with cremation.	c. 3 ft. high.	Bone pin, flint chip, miss- ing.
ELDON HILL. T.Y.97. Disturbed inhumation.	16 yds. diameter. 4 ft. high.	Flint (fig. 11), bone "ornament" — probably a pommel of round heeled dagger kind.
ELK LOW. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XLI, 204. Contracted in- humation, Jewitt, Grave Mounds, fig. 67.		
ELKSTONE. T.Y.172. Cremation in barrow mound. (Central rock grave with contracted inhumation in this barrow).	20 yds. diameter. c. 1 ft. high.	Flints (fig. 11).
FAR LOW. T.Y.132. Inhumation in rock grave.	21 yds. diameter. c. 4 ft. high.	Flint (fig. 11).
GALLEY LOW. V.39. Inhumation.		Bone pommel, flint. (Small "incense" cup, nearby, but association doubtful).
GIB HILL. See Debased Megalithic Register.		
HARTLE MOOR. See Debased Megalithic Register.		
HAY TOP HILL. See Debased Megalithic Register.		(Fig. 11).

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
HITTER HILL. Reliquary III, pg. 163-8. Two vessels, one each side of a central cist, which con- tained a brachycephalic skull. (Abercromby, Vol. 1, pg. 110.) B.M.		
LEAN LOW. V.102. Cremation in small cist.		Flint. Missing.
MARE HILL. T.Y.113. Cremation with infant in- humation.		Perforated bone pin. Elongated flint. (Fig. 11).
MUSDEN HILL. T.Y.148. Cremation in "bowl- shaped" cavity in natural surface, about 9 ft. off centre. (Twelve burials in this barrow).	25 yds. diameter. c. 3 ft. high.	
NARROWDALE HILL. V.97. Cremation.		Flint. Missing.
ROLLEY LOW. See Debased Megalithic Register. (Fig. 11).		
STANTON MOOR. V.100. Found by labourers in 1845. Apparently in small stone built cist.		
WAGGON LOW. T.Y.84. Cremation in rock grave with inhumation nearby.		Flint and rough bone in- strument. (Fig. 11).
WETTON NEAR HILL. See Debased Megalithic Register.		

TABLE III.

FOOD VESSELS CLASSIFIED.

1. **YORKSHIRE TYPE WITH GROOVE AND PERFORATED STOPS.**
Cold Eaton. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XXXVI, 127.
Ashford. " " Pl. XXXVIII, 160.
Bretton. S.M. Cat. J93, 1901.
Elkstone. Ten Years MSS.

2. **YORKSHIRE TYPE WITH GROOVE AND IMPERFORATE STOPS.**
 Blake Low. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XXXI, 41.
 Gib Hill. " " Pl. XXXVIII, 165.
 Hay Top Hill. " " Pl. XXXIV, 102, 101.
 Hartle Moor. S.M. Cat. J93, 827.
3. **YORKSHIRE TYPE WITH GROOVE BUT NO STOPS.**
 Borstorn. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XL, 182.
 Eldon Hill. " " Pl. XXXIX, 173.
 Hitter Hill. " " Pl. XXXIX, 169.
 Musden Hill. S.M. Cat. J93, 1298.
 Wardlow and Ashford roadside. S.M. Cat. J93, 786.
4. **WITH VESTIGIAL GROOVE.**
 Broad Low Ash. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XXXVIII, 168.
 Cross Low. " " Pl. XXXII, 68.
 Waggon Low. S.M. Cat. J93, 832.
5. **WITH CONCAVE NECK AND BROAD SHOULDERS.**
 Blake Low. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XXXI, 42.
 Bitchinhill. " " Pl. XL, 186.
 Cross Low. " " Pl. XXXII, 66.
 Far Low. " " Pl. XXXIX, 175.
 Hitter Hill. " " Pl. XXXIX, 170.
 Lean Low. " " Pl. XL, 191.
 Narrowdale Hill. " " Pl. XLI, 194.
 Rolley Low. " " Pl. XL, 182.
6. **NO GROOVE OR SHOULDER.**
 Cross Low. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XXXII, 65.
 Cross Low. " " Pl. XXXII, 67.
 Mare Hill. " " Pl. XL, 187.
 Crake Low. S.M. Cat. J.93, 833.
 Galley Low. " " J.93, 807.
 Hanson Grange. " " J.93, 839.
 Near Stanton. " " J93, 852.
7. **TRANSITIONAL BETWEEN BEAKER AND FOOD VESSEL.**
 Elk Low. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XLI, 204.
8. **TRANSITIONAL BETWEEN FOOD VESSEL AND CINERARY URN.**
 Monyash Moor. Abercromby, Vol. I, Pl. XXXIX, 178.
9. **SHEWING IRISH INFLUENCE.**
 Wetton Near Hill. Abercromby, Vol. 1, Pl. XLIII, 225.
10. **SHEWING STRONG SECONDARY NEOLITHIC INFLUENCE.**
 Arbor Low. *Archæological Journal*, 1931, p. 148 f.
 Hartle Moor. S.M. Cat. J93, 818.

TABLE IV.

BRONZES.

(a) ROUND HEELED RIVETTED DAGGERS.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------

BARROW-ON-TRENT.

Casual find in alluvial clay deposit at depth of 5 ft. Derby Museum.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
BIGNALL HILL.		
Audley End. Casual find. Stoke-on-Trent City Museum.		
BRIER LOW.		
V.61. Contracted inhumation on natural surface.	About 20 yds. diameter, and 6 ft. high.	
BURNET LOW.		
T.Y.115. Contracted inhumation in rock cut grave.	17 yds. diameter.	Flint. Missing.
CARDER LOW.		
V.63. Contracted inhumation apparently on natural sur- face.		Basalt axe head, see: R. A. Smith, <i>Archæologia</i> 75, pg. 85. Fig. 11.
DOW LOW.		
V.96. Inhumations, apparently natural surface.		Flint. (Fig. 12).
END LOW.		
T.Y.38. Inhumation in rock grave.	About 4 ft. high.	Flint. (Fig. 12).
KENSLOW KNOLL.		
T.Y.20. Inhumation in rock cut grave. Barrow much dis- turbed.		
LID/LETT LOW.		
T.Y.245. Inhumation. See Evans, p. 225, <i>Ancient Bronze Implements.</i>		2 flints. Missing.
MARE HILL.		
T.Y.113. Near to a cremation in a built cist, partly below natural surface.		
MIDDLETON-BY-YOULGREAVE.		
<i>Archæologia</i> 9, p. 94, Pl. III. Said to have been found with an inhumation on nat- ural surface.		
MINNINGLOW.		
T.Y.57. In a small earthen barrow cast up against the earlier chamber tomb. With a cremation.		2 flints. (Fig. 12).

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
MUSDEN LOW HILL. T.Y.148. Inhumation probably on natural surface.	Earth, 25 yds. across, about 3 ft. high.	Flint. (Fig. 12).
NET LOW. V.68. (Fig. 13). Extended inhumation on "rather higher level than the natural soil". No earlier interments. Multiple rivets as handle ornament, 32 in all. Compare Garton Slack, E. Riding: <i>Archæologia</i> 43, Pl. XXXIV, 3. Also, Mortimer, p. 230, Barrow 107, Pl. LXXIX.	About 25 yds in diameter. About 2 ft. high.	Two large V-perforated jet buttons.
NEW INNS. V.66. Primary contracted inhumation, natural surface.		2 unattached bronze rivets by the knees.
PARCELLY HAY. T.Y.22. Inhumation on covering stone of rock grave which contained an inhumation with Beaker fragments.		Granite axe, see: R. A. Smith, <i>Archæologia</i> 75, pg. 86, fig. 12.
RAMSCROFT. T.Y.158. Contracted inhumation in a shallow rock grave.	40 yds. diameter, about 2 ft. high.	Flints. Missing.
SHUTTLESTONE. T.Y.34. Contracted inhumation in rock cut grave.	About 4 ft. high.	Jet bead, circular flint. (Missing). Flat bronze axe.
STANDLOW. <i>Archæologia</i> 75, p. 82, fig. 4. No details of find known.		Axe hammer.
STOOP HILL. Buxton Museum. Contracted inhumation.		Flint scrapers; pottery fragments, missing. Flint scrapers, perhaps associated.
THORNCLIFF. T.Y.118. Inhumation in rock grave.	About 26 yds. diameter. More than 4 ft. high.	Flint. Missing.
WINDLE HILL. V.90. Contracted inhumation in rock grave about 3 ft. deep.	More than 20 yds. diameter.	2 flints. Missing.

(b) BONE POMMELS OF TYPE NORMAL TO ROUND HEELED RIVETTED DAGGERS.

GALLEY LOW.

V.37.
See Food Vessel Register.

<i>Place and Burial Details.</i>	<i>Barrow size where given.</i>	<i>Grave Goods.</i>
NARROWDALE HILL. V.97. In a cist on the small Al- stonefield side of the barrow, apparently originally cover- ed with an "urn" which was disintegrated.		Large flint. (Fig. 12).
(c) FLAT AXES.		
BORTHER LOW. V. p. 48. Inhumation in shallow rock grave.		Coarse pottery vessel "much disintegrated", now missing. Flint arrowhead, missing.
BURNT WOOD. S.M. Cat. p. 82. No details.		
HARTLE MOOR. No details. See S.M. Cat. p. 80, or V. 126.		
MILL FIELD, YOULGREAVE. S.M. Cat. p. 82. No details.		
MOOT LOW. V.68. Contracted inhumation in rock cut grave.	About 30 yds. diameter and 4 ft. high.	Jaw of small pig.
SHUTTLESTONE. See under round-heeled dagger.		

TABLE V.

DEBASED MEGALITHIC GRAVE FINDS.

(ALL PAGE REFERENCES GIVEN WITH DEBASED MEGALITHIC REGISTER).

ARBOR LOW rampart.	Neolithic B/Peterborough type Food Vessel (fig. 21). Rough vessel decorated with stabs (fig. 21). Fragment of another pot (fig. 19). Bone pin (fig. 19).
ARBOR LOW, barrow nearby.	Jet necklace. Mesaticephalic cranium.
BEE LOW.	1. Beaker, small flint (fig. 7a), Cranium dolichocephalic. All from rock lined grave. 2. Bronze awl, flints (not identifiable among others in MSS). Cranium brachycephalic. All from built cist. 3. Awls with single inhumation covered with courses of stones.
BROWNSLOW.	2 flint knives, scraper, leaf-shaped arrowhead (fig. 20).
HARTLE MOOR.	Food Vessels.

- HAY TOP HILL.**
1. Food Vessel, perforated bone pin (fig. 11) Cranium mesaticephalic. All from lined rock grave.
 2. Flint point or borer (fig. 20) Cranium mesaticephalic, from rock lined rock cut grave.
 3. Bone pendant, jet beads, from confused mass of skeletons in the centre of the mound (fig. 20).
 4. Beaker fragment; flint (fig. 7a). Jet bead (missing). With two crania and an infant inhumation (2 and 4 were in the same excavation in the rock, but at different ends).
 5. Food Vessel, from rock lined rock cut grave.
- LOMBERLOW.** Flints. (Fig. 19).
- LONG LOW.** Two leaf-shaped arrowheads, one small serrated edged flint knife (fig. 20). Crania, dolichocephalic.
- LONGSTONE EDGE small barrow.** Two Food Vessels.
- MOUSE LOW.** Beaker, flints, see Beaker Register.
- RIBDEN LOW.** Flint knife, barbed and tanged arrowheads bone spatulae. All in Sheffield Museum.
- RINGHAM LOW.**
1. (V. pg. 103) Flint, with inhumation. (MSS).
 2. (T.Y.94) Three leaf-shaped arrowheads, with numerous inhumations. (MSS.).
 3. No. 3 on plan in T.Y. p. 94. Two leaf-shaped arrowheads. (MSS).
- ROLLEY LOW.** Food Vessel, from rock lined rock cut grave below the "roulette table" graves. Also two elongated flint points (MSS). (Fig. 11). Two crania, both brachycephalic, uncertain with which goods.
- SHAWSLAND.** Food Vessel. Flint knife, round ended scraper (fig. 19).
- SMERRILL MOOR, 1st barrow.** Flint knife (fig. 20). One cranium, uncertain which burial, brachycephalic.
- STONEY LOW.** Flint knife (fig. 19).
- THREE LOWS. large barrow.** One cranium from confused mass of skeletons, mesaticephalic. Re-opening (T.Y.167). From confused mass of skeletons and cremations, barbed and tanged arrowhead, flint knives, round ended scraper, stag's horns (fig. 19). Fragment of bronze bracelet not among skeletons, etc.
- TOP LOW.** With burial VIII, small arrowhead (fig. 19). Fragment of Beaker may also be from burial VIII, or from burial V (fig. 19). Bone spatulae of Beaker type came from burial V. Small flint from burial III (fig. 19). Beaker from burial X. Flints etc. from other burials, missing.

TABLE VI.

DEBASED MEGALITHIC REGISTER.

<i>Constructional Details.</i>	<i>Dimensions.</i>	<i>Interment.</i>
ARBOR HILL. Four-sided cist built of flat slabs of limestone, six of which placed in rectangular form "served as basement". Above them the sides of the structure "continued by a neat wall, terminating with large flat slabs which covered all in". Adjoining east end was another cist, smaller and consisting of three flat and two rounded stones.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 30 yds.	Cremation. Ten Years, 112.
ARBOR LOW. Six-sided cist built on the original ground surface and constructed of ten limestones with a floor of three similiar stones neatly jointed. The cist was free from soil. "Buttressing" of four important corners. (Fig. 15).	Capstone, c. 5 ft. by 3 ft. Cist c. 18 ins. high.	Quantity of human calcined bones strewn about floor. Vestiges, 64-6.
Near ARBOR LOW. Cist sunk a few inches beneath level of soil. (Uncertain whether original or present surface is meant). Further cist below first "rude" cist. Ten shapeless masses of limestone.	None given.	Single inhumation. Female inhumation in contracted position with child behind her shoulders. Ten Years, 24-6.
BEE LOW. Bowl-shaped barrow. Two or three courses of flat stones carefully laid over inhumation. Irregular grave in rock, lining of small stones set on edge, within it pitching of chert stones closely packed over whole grave. Above them earth and stones had been thrown without order, under them the inhumation. West of grave was a cist, orientated S.E.-N.W., little higher than bottom of the grave. Filled with earth and small gravelly stone.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter c. 20 yds. 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. by 3 ft. (internal)	Single contracted inhumation. Contracted inhumation of a young person with a piece of child's skull. Cremated bone in the filling. Inhumation of an old man, bones placed in a heap in the middle, long bones laid parallel with each other, skull on top with its base upwards. Vestiges, 35. Ten Years, 71-4.

<i>Constructional Details.</i>	<i>Dimensions.</i>	<i>Interment.</i>
BLORE. Barrow built around a natural elevation. At its S.W. side was a cist, outer side formed of a long stone placed on edge, inner walled from surface to the bottom, paved with a flat stone.	<i>Barrow diameter</i> 13 yds. <i>Cist. c. 2 ft. deep.</i>	Cremation. Ten Years, 142.
BROWN'S LOW. Towards the S.E. of the barrow a pavement of flat stones.	<i>Barrow diameter</i> 14 yds. <i>Pavement</i> 4 sq. yds.	Several disjointed human skeletons on the pavement, most perfect in the middle, head to centre of the barrow. Ten Years, 168-9.
CRACKENDALE PASTURE. Disturbed: three "prolongations" from the central mound. Centre of barrow surrounded by several courses of flat stones (fig. 18).	None given.	Scattered remains of inhumations and perhaps also cremations. T.Y.71.
GIB HILL. Four-sided cist c. 18 ins. below top of 15 ft. high barrow. Cist constructed of four massive blocks of limestone with capstone.	2 ft. 6 ins. by 2ft. (internal)	Cremation. Ten Years, 17-20.
HARTLE MOOR. Very slight mound. Large sandstone cist at the centre built in rock-grave. Large capstone. Full of fine sand.	<i>Cist. 4 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. by 3 ft.</i> <i>Capstone. 7 ft. by 7 ft. by 2 ft.</i>	Large quantities of cremated bones in sand. Vestiges, 72.
HAY TOP. Flat-topped barrow built on naturally elevated rock.	<i>Barrow 20 yds. diameter, 4 ft. high.</i>	In the middle were the remains of many individuals (presumably inhumations) of all ages. All in disorder except one skeleton near the centre. Pendant, beads, with these (fig. 20). Single contracted inhumation of an old man. Food Vessel and bone pin (fig. 11).
To the west of centre was an oval cist sunk a foot into the rock and lined with a few flat stones. In the north cutting the rock was cut away for a large space about two feet deeper than normal level. At its eastern extremity was a small enclosure of flat stones, similar to the one mentioned above.	Diameter under 3 ft.	Single contracted inhumation. Flint (fig. 20).
In the west side of the mound was a grave with a neat rectangular cist in it formed of four slabs of limestone. Filled with limestone, gravel.	<i>Grave. 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft.</i> <i>Cist. 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins.</i>	About the middle of this excavation in the rock were two human crania without their lower jaws and a little distance from them was a child inhumation. Beaker and flint with crania (fig. 7a). Single contracted child inhumation. Food Vessel. Ten Years, 74-7.

<i>Constructional Details.</i>	<i>Dimensions.</i>	<i>Interment.</i>
HAZLETON HILL. Flat barrow with level summit. At its west side was a grave sunk into the rock surrounded by flat stones on edge and divided into two equal compartments.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 20 yds. <i>Grave.</i> 6 ft. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins.	In one division were calcined human bones and bits of bone in the second. Ten Years, 140-4.
"HOB HURST'S HOUSE". Barrow with ditch and bank. Cist composed of slabs of stone each nearly a yard broad. Traces of five throughout. Sand at bottom covered with a layer of charcoal which was thickest towards east side. The cremation in the S.E. corner was marked off from the rest of the cist by a semi-circular row of small sand-stone boulders, all showing marks of fire. (Fig. 14).	<i>Diameter</i> of bank, 22 yds. <i>Cist.</i> 10 ft. 3 ins. by 9 ft.	Cremation lying in heap where they had been drawn together while the embers of the funeral pyre were still glowing. Few more burnt bones embedded in the sand near north end of the cist. Ten Years, 87-9.
LIFF'S LOW. At the centre of the barrow was an octagonal cist of thin flat limestones half filled with clay.	None given.	Contracted inhumation. Vestiges, 41-3.
LOMBERLOW. Barrow built of stones and soil on uneven floor of rock. In an artificially enlarged natural depression was a cist of well-defined rectangular form composed of four massive stones. Covered by three large stones laid across, two of limestone and the other of sandstone, covering the joint, which must have been brought at least one mile from the nearest supply. (Fig. 15b).	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 16 yds. <i>Cist.</i> 3 ft. by 2 ft. (internal) <i>Capstones</i> (limestone) each 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ins.	Single contracted adult inhumation. Ten Years, 131-2.
LONG LOW. Very large cist, two side stones 7 ft. by 5 ft. each, at the foot of these was stone of similar size about 7 ins. thick, other side stone 7 ft. by 4 ft. by 11 ins. Fourth stone 6 ft. by 5 ft. Upper part filled with earth and stones, below with stones only. Paved floor.	<i>Cist.</i> 6 ft. by 5 ft. by 4 ft.	Contracted inhumations completely covered paved floor. At least 13 individuals of all ages and both sexes. Ten Years, 144-7.

<i>Constructional Details.</i>	<i>Dimensions.</i>	<i>Interment.</i>
LONGSTONE EDGE. Externally a cairn but in the middle the rock rose above natural level. Rock-grave lined with flat stones on edge and covered with four or five slabs without much regularity.	<i>Grave.</i> c. 3 ft. deep.	Adult (?) cremation with a child inhumation in one corner. Ten Years, 41-3.
MOUSE LOW. Cist at the centre composed of three large stones, fourth side being left open. Paved with very thin slabs of blue limestone. As far as Bateman's trench extended (c. 5 yds.) it exposed a row of large boulders of hard red grit on the original surface running in the same direction as the longest side of the cist. Much evidence of burning.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 20 yds.	Single contracted inhumation of very well-built male. Ten Years, 115-6.
RIBDEN LOW. Roughly walled cist covered with a large flat stone. Hole by the side of the cist was paved with flat stones.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 30 yds. <i>Hole</i> 2 ft. deep.	Contracted inhumation with skull near its feet. Calcined bones in hole. Ten Years, 127-8.
ROLLEY LOW. At three feet from the mound surface was a central area about 8 feet in diameter, divided by five partitions but probably never roofed.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 45 ft., 5 ft. high at centre.	In the recesses: 1. Inhumation without head but with the under-jaw of a child. 2. Inhumation. 3. Inverted urn cremation (secondary?) and inhumation. 4. Inhumation.
Cist built in a rock-cut grave composed of four limestone slabs with a fifth for pavement and a large capstone. All were carefully sealed with tenacious clay so that no soil entered it.	<i>Cist.</i> 3 ft. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. <i>Capstone.</i> 6 ft. by 4 ft.	At one foot lower than the last four inhumations was an inhumation lying on the capstone of a cist. Contracted inhumation in cist. Vestiges, 55-6.
SHAWSLAND. Cist set lower than original surface, formed of four slabs.	<i>Cist.</i> 3 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 6 ins.	Two infant and one adult inhumation huddled together. Another adult inhumation immediately below. All were contracted. Ten Years, 77-9.
SMERRIL MOOR I. Cist divided into two compartments. Second formed of three large limestones placed on edge.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 11 yds.	1. Disturbed. No fewer than 12 skeletons of all ages and both sexes, mixed with calcined bones. 2. Single contracted inhumation, female. Ten Years, 102.

<i>Constructional Details.</i>	<i>Dimensions.</i>	<i>Interment.</i>
STONEY LOW. Large cist destroyed early in the nineteenth century. Cists found by Bateman in 1843, first contained earth and stones, second more irregular.	None given. 9 ft. by 9 ft. by 1 ft.	Three inhumations side by side. Large quantity of human bones including 161 teeth in first cist. Two female inhumations in second cist. Vestiges, 46.
THE COPS. Four-sided cist covered with two flat stones. Three orthostats but the fourth side was neatly walled up to the same height. Floor roughly paved with small stones. Nearby was another cist, circular, formed of stones on end. Nearer the edge of the mound a third cist, four flat stones inclined together at the top, no capstone.	<i>Barrow</i> diameter 20 yds. <i>Cist</i> 2 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft.	Inhumation of young person.
	None given.	Inhumation.
	None given.	Right half of upper jaw of ox. (Ritual). Ten Years, 129-30.
THREE LOWS. Cist at the centre formed of four thin slabs. Small barrow. Large barrow.	20 ins. by 17 ins. by 20 ins.	Calcined bones. Ten Years, 161. Multiple cremations. T.Y. 167 and V.
TOP LOW. Elliptical barrow—possibly original shape was circular and was lengthened by successive additions.	<i>Barrow</i> 15 yds. by 7 yds.	
I. Rock cut grave with flat stone at each end.	3 ft. long 6 ins. deep.	Contracted inhumation.
II. Burial with feet towards stone at head of I, also had upright stone at head.		Inhumation.
III. Large flat stone by its side.		Inhumation.
IV. Roughly built cist, sides of single orthostats, ends of rounded masses of rock.		Skeleton of hog.
V, VI, VII, VIII. Burials without sub-megalithic features.		
IX. Flat stone on edge by their side.		Adult and child inhumation.
X. Rock-cut grave with circle of upright flat stones round the edge.	3 ft. deep.	Contracted inhumation.
XI. Pentagonal cist of flat stones covered with broad thin slab.	18 ins. diameter 18 ins. deep.	Inhumation.
XII. Flat upright stone by burial.		Inhumation. Ten Years, 133-38.

<i>Constructional Details.</i>	<i>Dimensions.</i>	<i>Interment.</i>
WETTON-NEAR-HILL. Previously dug. (cf. Vestiges, 83) Cist roughly made of large limestones and partly covered with similar stones. Cist found in first excavation at outer edge of barrow, lined with thin flat limestones.	None given.	Contracted inhumation of old man in cist. Further in humation with head near cist. Contracted inhumation in first cist. Ten Years, 139-40.

TABLE VII.
CRANIAL TYPES.

These are classified under groups according to the main grave goods or type of burial. All the crania have been remeasured by Dr. E. P. Samuel, M.D., Ch.B., M.Sc. (Anatomy Department, The University, Sheffield) and the earlier measurements were found to be substantially correct. Acknowledgements are due to Dr. Samuel for his help.

WITH BEAKERS.

BEE LOW, T.Y.71. Dolichocephalic, J93, 935.
BLAKE LOW, T.Y.40. Brachycephalic, J93, 941.
CASTERN, V.87. Brachycephalic, J93, 915.
GREEN LOW, V. 59. Brachycephalic, J.93, 909.
HADDON FIELDS. T.Y.106. Mesaticephalic, J93, 921.
MOUSE LOW, T.Y.115. Mesaticephalic, J93, 914.
PARCELLY HAY T.Y.22. Brachycephalic. J93, 945.
STAKOR HILL, T.Y.80. Brachycephalic, J93, 922.

FROM SIMPLE ROCK GRAVES OF BEAKER TYPE.

GOTHAM, V.105. Mesaticephalic. J93, 918.
GRATTON Hill, V.77. Brachycephalic. J93, 913.

WITH FOOD VESSELS.

GALLEY LOW, V.39. Mesaticephalic. J.93, 920.
HAY TOP HILL, T.Y.74. Mesaticephalic, J93, 911.
WAGGON LOW, T.Y.84. Dolichocephalic. J93, 932.
WETTON NEAR HILL, T.Y.139. Brachycephalic, J93, 939.

FROM DEBASED MEGALITHIC GRAVES.

BEE LOW, T.Y.71. Dolichocephalic, J93, 935. (See Beaker list)
Brachycephalic, J93, 944.
FIVE WELLS, V.91. Dolichocephalic, J93, 937.
HAY TOP HILL, T.Y.74. Mesaticephalic, J93, 911. (See Food Vessel list) Brachycephalic, J93, 912.
LONG LOW, T.Y.144. Dolichocephalic, J.93, 930, 936.
MOUSE LOW, T.Y.115. Mesaticephalic, J93, 914, (see Beaker list).
ROLLEY LOW, V.55. Brachycephalic, J93, 917, 947.
SHAWSLAND, T.Y.77. Brachycephalic. J93, 908.
SMERRILL MOOR, T.Y.102. Brachycephalic, J93, 923.
THE COPS, T.Y.161. Brachycephalic, J93, 924.
THREE LOWES, V.69. Mesaticephalic, J93, 925.

Beakers and simple rock graves.	Food Vessels.	Debased Megalithic.
Brachycephalic 6	1	7
Mesaticephalic 3	2	3
Dolichocephalic 1	1	3

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- ABERCROMBY, J. *The Bronze Age Pottery of the British Isles* (Vol. 1), 1912 Oxford.
- ATKINSON, R. J. C.,
PIGGOTT, C. M.,
SANDERS, N. K.
BATEMAN, T. *Excavations at Dorchester, Oxon.* 1951
Ashmolean.
- BATEMAN, T. *Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon
Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby,
Stafford and York.* 1861, London.
- BATEMAN, T. *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire.*
1848, London.
- CHILDE, V. G. *Prehistoric Migrations in Europe.* 1951,
Oslo.
- DANIEL, G. E. *The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of the British
Isles.* 1951, Cambridge.
- EVANS, J. *Ancient Bronze Implements.* 1881.
- FOX, C. F. *Personality of Britain.* Cardiff, 4th Edn.
1947.
- GLOB, P. V. *Danske Oldsager: Yngre Stenalder* 1952.
Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordiske Vorlag.
Vol. II.
- JEWITT, L. L. *The Ceramic Art of the British Isles* 1878,
London.
- JEWITT, L. L. *Grave Mounds and their Contents.* 1870,
London.
- MORTIMER, J. R. *Forty Years' Researches in British and Saxon
Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire.* 1905,
London.
- SPROCKHOFF, E. *Niedersachsens Bedeutung fur die Bronzezeit
Westeuropas. Ber. Rom. Germ. Komm.*
XXXI, 1941.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ant. J.* Antiquaries Journal.
- Arch. J.* Archaeological Journal.
- Arch.* Archaeologia.
- D.A.J.* Journal of the Derbyshire Archae-
ological and Natural History
Society.
- P.B.N.H.P.S.* Proceedings of the Belfast Natural
History and Philosophical
Society.
- J.R.S.A.I.* Journal of the Royal Society of
Antiquaries of Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The writer wishes to make acknowledgment of continued help and encouragement from Professor C. F. C. Hawkes. Also of helpful criticism from Professor Stuart Piggott and Mr. T. G. E. Powell.

Throughout the preparation of this paper, unfailing kindness from the Committee and Staff of Sheffield City Museum has made necessary work there most pleasant. All the photographs of manuscript drawings have been produced by the kind permission and at the expense of the Museum, a help which has made the production of the paper much easier. Special thanks are due to the members of the Museum Staff who undertook the trying and difficult task of taking photographs of the old water-colour sketches.

Thanks are also due to Dr. E. P. Samuel for help with the measuring of crania.