

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FOOD VESSELS OF THE PEAK DISTRICT.

By T. G. MANBY.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Food Vessels found in the Peak District of Derbyshire and Staffordshire provide a compact group of finds suitable for study in isolation. The recent article by Margaret Fowler on the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age makes it unnecessary to discuss other material associations of these Food Vessels in great detail.¹ Most of the pottery to be considered was found in burial-mounds by Thomas Bateman, Samuel Carrington and Llewellyn Jewitt in the nineteenth century and by J. C. and J. P. Heathcote more recently. Before proceeding with the main object of this paper, some introduction to the ceramic type is necessary.

The term "Food Vessel" is applied to a group of related vessel types of the Early Bronze Age, which represents a purely British development. Miss L. Chitty divided Food Vessels into two distinct regional types: the "Yorkshire Vase", found mainly in England and Southern Scotland, and the "Irish Bowl" from Ireland and Western Scotland.² The Peak District is one of the areas where these types overlap. The Yorkshire type is the more common and the Irish an intrusion, which will be dealt with separately (p. 9).

¹ Fowler, *D.A.J.*, LXXV, 84-7.

² British Association, Blackpool, 1936.

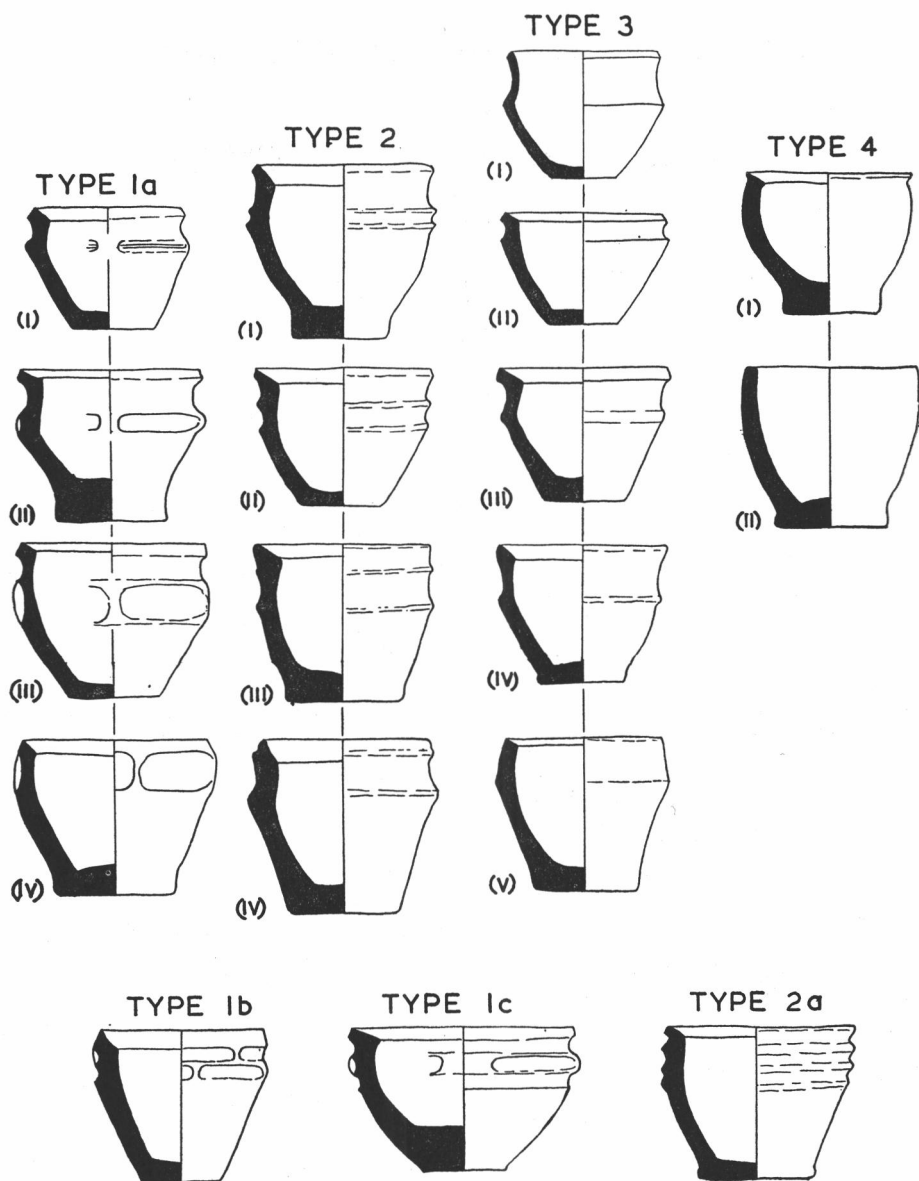


FIG. 1.—Classification of Food Vessels.

TYPOLOGY.

Abercromby in his great work on Bronze Age pottery classified the Food Vessels, now called the Yorkshire type, in the following way:³

- Type 1 Low truncated body with a grooved shoulder, containing several stops or lugs sometimes perforated with an incurving rim above.
- Type 1a Similar to (1) but with an internal bevel and moulded rim.
- Type 1b Similar to (1a) but with two rows of lugs.
- Type 2 Similar to (1a) but without the lugs in the shoulder groove.
- Type 2a With a third groove.
- Type 3 With a concave neck and moulded rim.
- Type 4 Biconical form.
- Type 4a Biconical with a moulded rim.
- Type 4b Biconical with two grooves at the shoulder.
- Type 5 Truncated conical form.
- Type 5a Truncated cone with moulded rim.
- Type 6 Cylindrical.

Abercromby observed that types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were contemporary.⁴ This was also noted by Miss Kitson Clark, who could find no evidence of a developing series amongst the Food Vessels of Yorkshire.⁵

A detailed revision of Abercromby's scheme is long overdue. After a study of some 380 Food Vessels from Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire and Yorkshire, the writer would like to suggest a number of modifications, including the insertion of certain phases within the types. Abercromby's (1) and (4b) are Irish types and may be omitted from the Yorkshire series. Types (4) and (4a) are clearly degenerate forms of (3) and may be incorporated in it; also (5), (5a) and (6) may be united. A new type, called (1c), may be created for vessels with a groove below the shoulder lugs. The modified scheme is laid out below with Abercromby's (5), (5a) and (6) combined as type 4. (See fig. 1.)

³ Abercromby, *B.A.P.*, I, 93-4.

⁴ Abercromby, 103.

⁵ Kitson Clark, *Arch. Journ.*, XCIV, 55-6, 62.

- Type 1a Lugged type; the lugs may be perforated.
- (i) With a narrow shoulder groove. No decoration between the lugs.
 - (ii) With a broad shoulder groove generally decorated.
 - (iii) With very broad shoulder grooves and lugs represented by strips of clay.
 - (iv) The distinction between neck and groove has disappeared.
- Type 1b With two rows of lugs in separate grooves.
- Type 1c With a groove below the shoulder groove containing the lugs.
- Type 2 Without lugs in the shoulder groove.
- (i) Narrow shoulder groove with moulded rim.
 - (ii) Shoulder groove has become as deep as the neck. Moulded rim.
 - (iii) The moulded rim has been replaced by a simple rim; the ridge between the neck and groove has moved up towards the rim.
 - (iv) The ridge has moved up to just below the rim forming an apparent deep rim. Often with a deep internal bevel.
- Type 2a With three grooves between the rim and shoulder.
- Type 3 With a body and neck but no shoulder grooves.
- (i) With a deep concave neck and moulded rim. No internal bevel but its place is filled by decoration.
 - (ii) Concave neck, moulded rim and internal bevel.
 - (iii) The neck is shallower than (ii) and the shoulder has become a ridge. Moulded rim. (Abercromby type 4a.)
 - (iv) With a concave neck but no moulded rim.
 - (v) The neck has become a simple truncated cone on top of the body. (Abercromby type 4.)
- Type 4 Globular or cylindrical form.
- (i) With a moulded or hollow rim and internal bevel. (Abercromby type 5a.)
 - (ii) Cylindrical with a simple rim. (Abercromby type 6.)
 - (iii) Decrease in height from (ii) to become a simple open bowl.

Evidence for this developing series within the main types and their contemporaneity is provided by the direct association of vessels of differing types with the same burial. Type 1a(ii) and 2(ii) vessels were found together with burials under barrows at Longstone Edge, Derbyshire (A.14 and 15) and at Cawthorn, Yorkshire.⁶ Types 1a(ii) and 4(ii) were associated at Little Gonerby, Lincoln-

⁶ Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, 207-8; S.M. J93.794, 828.

shire;⁷ 2(iv) and 3(v) at Brotton, Yorkshire;⁸ 3(iii) and 4(ii) at Arbor Low and Cross Low, Derbyshire (A.21, 22, 30 and 32); and finally 1c and 4(ii) at Towthorpe, Yorkshire.⁹ The following types are thus shown to be contemporary: 1a(ii) with 2(ii), 1c, 3(iii) and 4(ii); 2(iv) with 3(v). If each of the main types developed uniformly, we may assume that types 1a(i), 2(i), 3(ii) and 4(i) are contemporary, as are types 1a(iii), 2(iii), 3(iv) and possibly 4(iii), and that type 3(i) is the earliest.

CHRONOLOGY.

Derbyshire provides little evidence of the chronological position of Food Vessels. The priority of Beakers over Food Vessels cannot be established here but in East Yorkshire all types of Beakers appear to be earlier than Food Vessels. If the fusion of B3-Beaker and Peterborough peoples took place at the time of the A and C-Beaker invasions, we should expect the earliest Food Vessels to be contemporary with late A and C-Beakers. That this is so in East Yorkshire is suggested by the finding of A-Beakers and Food Vessels in the same grave. The interval of time between the successive burials is unknown, and the Beakers are always at the lowest level. At Painsthorpe, a deep central pit-grave had burials with A-Beakers at the bottom; in the upper filling was a burial with a Food Vessel of type 3(iii). Other smaller graves were linked with it by trenches, one of which contained a burial with a Rusticated Beaker.¹⁰ All these graves were covered by a single mound and all the burials could be contemporary. At Kellythorpe, a Food Vessel of type 2(ii) was found standing beside a cist containing an A-Beaker burial and protected by a stone slab leaning against the cist.¹¹ These burials do suggest that Food Vessels of types 1a(ii), 2(ii) and 3(iii) could be contemporary with A-Beakers. More definite evidence of this comes from a barrow on Charmy Down, Somerset, where a Food

⁷ Unpublished. Grantham Museum.

⁸ Hornsby and Laverick, *Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, XXIV, 263; Middlesbrough Museum.

⁹ Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches*, 2, figs. 2, 3.

¹⁰ Mortimer, 114.

¹¹ Londesborough, *Archæologia*, XXXIV, 258.

Vessel of type 3(iii) accompanied a central cremation, simultaneously deposited with an inhumation and an A-Beaker in an eccentrically placed pit.¹²

More definite dating for Food Vessels is provided by the grooved daggers of the Wessex Culture. Daggers of the "Bush Barrow Group", dated to 1600-1500 B.C.,¹³ were found in a secondary position to a cist burial with a type 3(i) Food Vessel at Hutton Bushel in the North Riding,¹⁴ and with a burial primary to a type 1a(ii) Food Vessel in a barrow at Towthorpe in the East Riding.¹⁵ A type 3(iii) Food Vessel was found with an abnormal urn and segmented faience beads in a barrow at Llangwyn, Denbighshire.¹⁶ It seems therefore that the earliest Food Vessels of type 3(i) are contemporary with the first phase of the Wessex Culture, and that type 3(iii), like types 1a(ii), 2(ii) and 4(ii), is contemporary with the second phase of the Wessex Culture, dated by faience beads to after 1400 B.C. This suggests that the remaining Food Vessels, like the urn culture, may be ascribed to the Middle Bronze Age.

ORIGINS.

The origin of the Yorkshire type Food Vessel has long been in dispute. R. A. Smith pointed out their resemblance to Peterborough ware,¹⁷ and later E. T. Leeds noted their strong element of Beaker ornament.¹⁸ In 1937 Miss Kitson Clark supported the view that Food Vessels originated in a fusion of Beaker and Peterborough elements.¹⁹ The former was distinguished by Hawkes in 1939 as the B-Beaker culture.²⁰ As the most common decoration of Food Vessels was cord ornament, the B3-Beaker — not the B1 — was the ancestral element.

It is possible to trace the development of Food Vessels directly from the B3-Beaker. Type 3(i) Food Vessels are

¹² *Ant. Journ.*, XXXI, 2-24, fig. 7.

¹³ Apsimon, *Ann. Rep. Inst. Arch.*, 1954, 51.

¹⁴ Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 358.

¹⁵ Mortimer, 7, fig. 11.

¹⁶ Grimes, *Prehistory of Wales*, 90, fig. 28.

¹⁷ Smith, *Archæologia*, LXII, 351.

¹⁸ *Ant. Journ.*, II, 333-8.

¹⁹ *Arch. Journ.*, XCIV, 43-63.

²⁰ Hawkes, *Prehistoric Foundations of Europe*, 319-20.

merely B3-Beakers with a sharpened and more squat profile, and with the top of the rim bent outwards until it appears as a deep moulded rim. The decoration on the interior of the rim was a feature of some B-Beakers (fig. 5). The decoration of 3(i) Food Vessels by horizontal cord lines is the same as that of the parent Beaker type. Influence of the Peterborough culture appears in the second phase of development in type 3(ii) with the use of maggot impressions, horseshoes and herring-bone decoration. It must be admitted that the changes in profile of the B3-Beaker to the 3(i) Food Vessel may represent an imitation of the squat form and rim of some Peterborough bowls, while retaining the flat base and decoration of the Beaker.

The Food Vessel of type 3(i) could be the ancestor of those of types 1a and 2 by the addition of the shoulder groove and, in the case of type 1a, the lugs. The origin of the lugs remains unknown. Type 4 Food Vessels are not derived from type 3(i) but directly from B3-Beakers, especially as type 4(i) has the horizontal cord decoration. Equally the hollow rim of type 4(i) is reminiscent of B2-Beakers, which lack only the internal rim bevel.

The fusion that produced Food Vessels must have taken place in a region where both the parent cultures, Peterborough and B3-Beaker, were well represented. Miss Kitson Clark could not accept that this was Yorkshire because of the apparent absence of Peterborough ware,²¹ but more recent work has shown that, like B3-Beakers, it is fairly common, whilst over 250 Food Vessels are known there.²² East Yorkshire is probably the home of the Food Vessel, for in Southern England B3-Beakers and Food Vessels are rare, whilst in Scotland Peterborough ware is uncommon.

In Derbyshire, Peterborough ware has been found at Whaley,²³ Harborough Cave,²⁴ Rain's Cave,²⁵ Ravenscliff Cave,²⁶ Church Dale Rock-shelter,²⁷ High Wheeldon

²¹ Kitson Clark, *Arch. Journ.*, XCIV.

²² Manby, Yorks., *Arch. Journ.*, XXXIX, 1-8.

²³ *Arch. Newsletter*, 4, 172.

²⁴ *Arch. Newsletter*, 4.

²⁵ Heathcote Collection, Birchover.

²⁶ *Arch. Newsletter*, 4, 172.

²⁷ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, XIX, 229-30, fig. 2, 2.

Cave,²⁸ and Five Wells.²⁹ To this list may be added the strange little vessel, found with an antler hammer, flint axes and arrow heads, from an inhumation at Liff's Low, Biggin.³⁰ This burial has been attributed to the Dorchester Culture by Piggott.³¹ The vessel has a deep rim swelling to a collar below which is a deep neck, a sharp shoulder and a round-bottomed body. If it were not for the deep rim, this would be a miniature Peterborough bowl with the collar representing a square rim. The Arbor Low vessel must be withdrawn from the Peterborough class as it seems to be simply a wide type 3(iii) Food Vessel. Apart from two sherds from High Wheeldon Cave,³² the Corded B3-Beaker has not been found in the Peak District, and it is therefore unlikely that the Food Vessel originated in this area.

GENERAL CONSIDERATION OF PEAK DISTRICT FOOD VESSELS.

Derbyshire and Staffordshire have produced fifty-six Food Vessels; only fifty now exist but the rest are known from water-colour drawings in the Bateman manuscripts in the Sheffield City Museum. Fifty are of the Yorkshire type and can be fitted into the modified typology outlined above (p. 4). The earliest is a type 3(i) vessel from Elk or Aleck Low, Hartington (A.19), which has the proportions of a B3-Beaker but Food Vessel decoration and moulded rim.

Examples of other types have been found at the following sites:

- Type 3(ii) Arbor Low Barrow (A.21); Ilam (B.4).
- Type 3(iii) Galley Low, Brassington (A.7); Cow Low, Buxton (A.9); Cross Low, Parwich (A.30, 31); Stanton Park (A.35); Throwley (B.6).
- Type 2(i) Earl Sterndale (A.12); Harthill Moor (A.18); Stanton Moor (A.34); Broadlowash (A.40).
- Type 2(ii) Ashford (A.5); Waggon Low, Cronstone (A.11); Earl Sterndale (A.13); Longstone Edge (A.14); Lean Low, Hartington (A.20); Monyash Moor (A.27); Cross Low, Parwich (A.29); Eldon Hill,

²⁸ Jackson, *D.A.J.*, LXXI, 72-7.

²⁹ Piggott, *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVIII, 156.

³⁰ Bateman, *Vestiges*, 41-3.

³¹ Piggott, *Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles*, 356.

³² Jackson, *D.A.J.*, LXXI.

- Peak Forest (A.33); Bostern, Tissington (A.41);
 Rolley Low, Wardlow (A.43); Alstonfield (B.1);
 Far Low, Caudon (B.3); Musden (B.5); and
 Wetton (B.7).
- Type 1a(i) Harthill Moor (A.17, 18).
 Type 1a(ii) Ashford (A.1, 2); Bradwell (A.6); Bretton (A.8);
 Cold Eaton (A.10); Longstone Edge (A.15); Gib
 Hill (A.24); and Monsal Dale (A.25, 26). The
 Ashford and Bretton vessels have perforated
 lugs.
- Type 4(i) Fin Cop (A.4); Stanton Moor (A.37).
 Type 4(ii) Arbor Low (A.22); Cross Low (A.32).
 Type 4(iii) Possibly represented by sherds from Swarke-
 ston (A.39).

Vessels of the types 3(iv), 3(v), 1b, 1c, 2a have not been found in the area nor have Footed, Lidded and Handled Food Vessels. A local feature of some of the Peak District examples is a channelled rim bevel. Slightly concave rim bevels are common but three vessels (A.1, 21; B.5) have a deep channelled bevel with a high lower edge.

All but three (A.28, 42; B.4) of the Peak District Food Vessels are decorated, most commonly by the impression of a single twisted cord, and frequently by wrapped cord maggots and incised lines. Impressions of the broken end of a stick, the articular end of a small animal bone, comb teeth and cord horse-shoes are also found. Half of the vessels have herring-bone patterns, sometimes supplemented by simple horizontal lines.

THE "IRISH" INFLUENCE.

Irish Food Vessels are not only of the bowl type; there are vase types, some of which may be derived from certain Yorkshire vases. A distinctive feature of Irish Food Vessels is their rich and complex decoration, which includes the panels not found on Yorkshire vases.

Four vessels from the Peak District may be linked with the Irish series. The most famous is that from Wetton Hill (C.5), which has a globular body, a simple rim and four strap-like lugs. The decoration on the lower part of the body consists of rows of incised herring bones, but on the upper are the deep vertical grooves between horizontal grooves, which are typical of many Irish bowls.³³

³³ Abercromby, *B.A.P.*, I.

This decoration is also found on the Stanton Moor (C.3) and Dronfield (C.1) vessels, which have parallels in Ulster and Scotland.³⁴ The Elkstone vessels (C.2, 4) have rich decoration and wide shallow grooves with round lugs that characterise some Irish vases.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of Food Vessels in the Peak District shows a concentration on the limestone. A few have been found on the adjoining limestone shales and gritstone, notably on Stanton Moor. The Dronfield Food Vessel is the only one from the Coal Measures and from the Trent Gravels there are only the Swarkeston sherds. The Food Vessels showing Irish features are from the extreme east and west of the main settlement area. Types 2 and 3 are scattered over the limestone but type 1a has a limited distribution in the north and centre.

DISCUSSION.

The geographical position of the Peak District is reflected in the presence of both Yorkshire and Irish types. The users of the former from the east possibly advanced by way of the Rivers Don and Trent. The latter need not indicate a direct connection with Ireland, as Food Vessels with Irish features are known from the coasts of Wales.³⁵ In the Peak Beakers and Food Vessels have a similar distribution³⁶ but there is a marked distributional difference between Food Vessels and Overhanging Rim Urns; the former are concentrated on the limestone, the latter on the gritstone,³⁷ and only in the Stanton Moor region do they overlap to any extent. If the urn users arrived late, they would have found the limestone already populated by the Food Vessel people and may therefore have been forced to settle on the gritstone. The Stanton Moor region is the only part of the Peak to have produced the early type of Overhanging Rim Urn.³⁸ In Barrow

³⁴ Abercromby, figs. 273-4, 325, 367, 398, 351-3, 370-2.

³⁵ Grimes, 88-9.

³⁶ Fowler, 85, map 11.

³⁷ Bartlett and Preston, *Sheffield and its Region*, III, fig. 32.

³⁸ S.M. J93.762.

T.2 were found a narrow-rimmed urn and, within a central cist, an urn too fragmentary to be classified;³⁹ on the lid of the cist were laid three sherds of a Food Vessel with Irish features (C.3). This evidence suggests that the Irish type of Food Vessel entered the Peak at the same time as or later than the urns. There can be no cultural connection between the two movements as the urns have their nearest parallels in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Yorkshire.⁴⁰

A barrow on Narrowdale Hill, Alstonfield, had a central cist containing a type 2(ii) Food Vessel (B.1) and on the lid an inverted urn,⁴¹ which is not of the normal type found in the Peak, where Overhanging Rim Urns are the most common with a few Cordoned Urns and stray examples of Deverel Urns.⁴² The Alstonfield urn now lacks a base and has been excessively restored; it is in a dark brown coarse paste with a rim diameter of 9.5 ins. The rim is everted with an internal bevel, the neck sloping outwards down to a marked shoulder, on which are two oval unperforated lugs; originally there may have been three.⁴³ Urns of this type (Abercromby III, 3)⁴⁴ have recently been distinguished by Miss I. Smith from the Deverel Urns and, on the evidence of their association with segmented faience beads, dated to soon after 1400 B.C.⁴⁵

In the Peak District, Food Vessels of type 2, followed by type 3, are the most common; in East Yorkshire, type 3 and then type 1a. This at least indicates a regional preference, which may also be seen in Wales where type 3 is the only known Yorkshire Food Vessel.⁴⁶ An extension of the modified typology for these Yorkshire vessels to other parts of the country might reveal similar local preferences in form, or further reveal some cultural significance in the distribution of the various types.

³⁹ Heathcote, *D.A.J.*, LX, 7, fig. 1, f.

⁴⁰ Powell, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, XVI, 71.

⁴¹ Bateman, *Vestiges*, 98.

⁴² Deverel Urns from Stanton Moor, Willington and a possible hybrid from Kirk Ireton.

⁴³ S.M. J93.

⁴⁴ Abercromby, II, 71.

⁴⁵ Smith, *Ann. Rep. Inst. Arch.*, 1956, 36-43.

⁴⁶ Grimes, 89.

CONCLUSION.

Both Yorkshire and Irish Food Vessels have been found in the Peak District, the former being the dominant type, while the latter represents a late penetration from the west. As one of the parent cultures is not found in the area, the Yorkshire type must represent a movement from outside. There is a preference for type 2 and an absence of the rarer, more exotic types. Even among the types represented there is not a complete series as the later sub-types are lacking. The reason for this is not apparent but it cannot be accounted for by the Food Vessel people being displaced by the Urn Folk, since the latter settled on the gritstone moors, whilst Food Vessels are most common on the limestone.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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PART II.

CATALOGUE OF FOOD VESSELS.

FORMAT.

- (a) Site.
- (b) National Grid Reference.
- (c) Circumstances of discovery.
- (d) Description and dimensions (H. height; D.R. diameter of rim; D.B. diameter of base).
- (e) Present location.
- (f) Publication.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- B.A.P.* Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery of the British Isles*, 1912.
- B.M.* British Museum.
- S.M.* Sheffield Museum.
- Diggings* Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, 1861.
- Vestiges* Bateman, *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 1848.

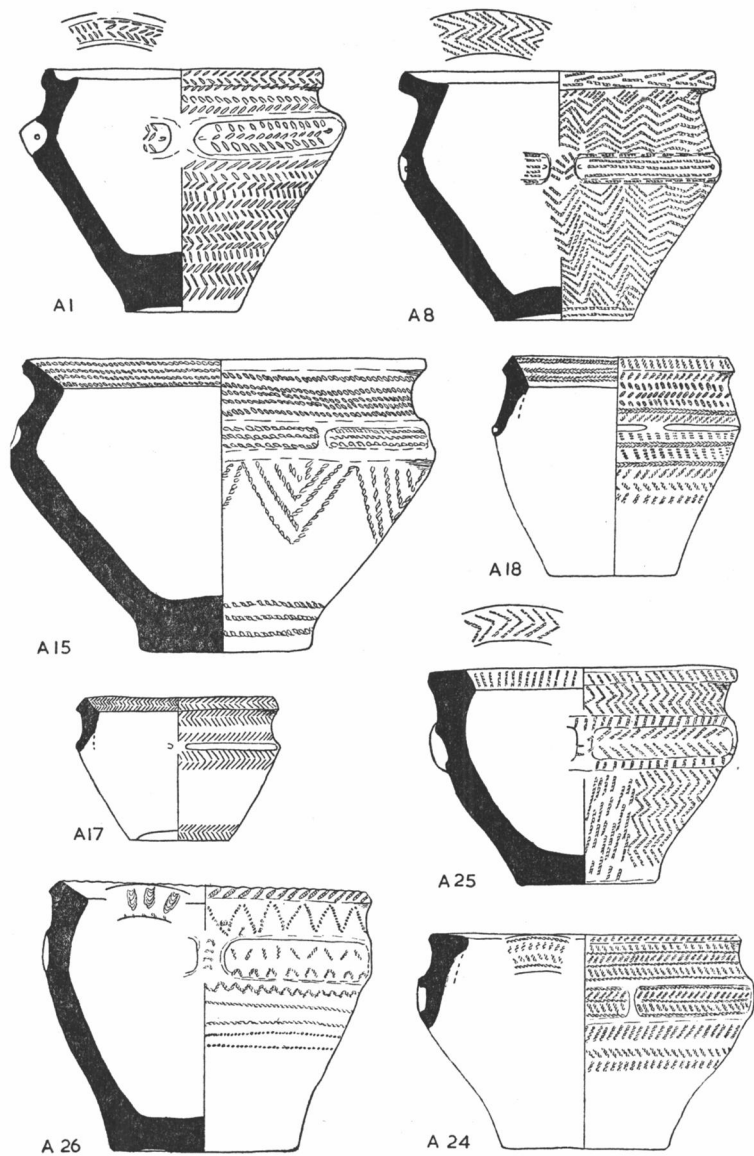


FIG. 2.—Food Vessels from Ashford (A1), Bretton (A8), Blake Low (A15), Harthill Moor (A17, 18), Gib Hill (A24) and Monsal Dale (A25, 26).

A. YORKSHIRE-TYPE FOOD VESSELS FROM
DERBYSHIRE.

1. (a) ASHFORD IN THE WATER. (fig. 2.)
 (b) —
 (c) "Found with another of the same kind in demolishing a tumulus . . . in 1832".
 (d) Type 1a(ii). Hard smooth compact grey-brown paste, reddish interior. Incised decoration. Four perforated lugs. 4.75 H; 5.4 D.R.; 2.2 D.B.
 (e) S.M. J93.798.
 (f) S.M. Cat. p. 111; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXVI, fig. 127.
2. (a) ASHFORD IN THE WATER, Fin Cop.
 (b) —
 (c) 1795. Parts of three urns, full of burnt bones, also a cist in this barrow.
 (d) Sherd of Type 1a(ii) vessel, shoulder and groove with a single perforated lug. Cord line and wrapped cord decoration.
 (e) —
 (f) *Vestiges*, p. 26; Bateman MSS. B10.
3. (a) ASHFORD IN THE WATER, Fin Cop.
 (b) SK 175705.
 (c) Major Harris Collection.
 (d) Type 3. Rim sherds, coarse brown, cord line decoration.
 (e) S.M. J1956.35.
 (f) —
4. (a) ASHFORD IN THE WATER, Fin Cop.
 (b) SK 175705.
 (c) Major Harris Collection.
 (d) Type 4(i). Brown paste-cord line and stab decoration.
 (e) S.M. J1956.
 (f) —
5. (a) BETWEEN ASHFORD AND WARDLOW. (fig. 3.)
 (b) —
 (c) With an inhumation laid on rough limestone near the barrow centre.
 (d) Type 2(ii). Fragmentary soft brown, black core. Coarse cord line decoration. 6.2 H; 6.5 D.R.; 2.5 D.B.
 (f) *Diggings*, p. 74.
6. (a) BRADWELL, Hazelbadge Hills.
 (b) —
 (c) —

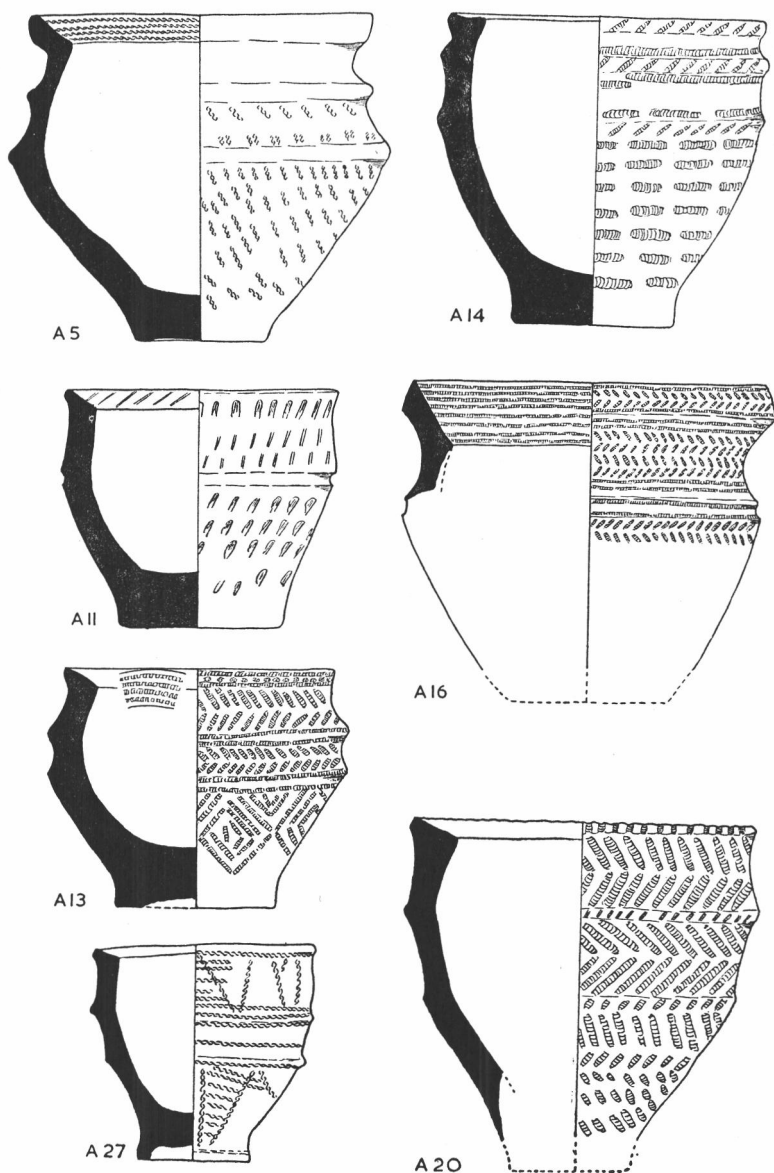


FIG. 3.—Food Vessels from Ashford (A5), Waggon Low (A11), Hitter Hill (A13), Blake Low (A14), Harthill Moor (A16), Lean Low (A20) and Monyash Moor (A27).

- (d) Type 1a(ii). Hard smooth buff with orange tones, black core. Cord line and stab decoration. Four unperforated lugs. 5.2 H; 5.9 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J1.
 - (f) —
7. (a) BRASSINGTON, Galley Low. (fig. 5.)
- (b) —
 - (c) Near the head of a "Lengthy" skeleton accompanied by a bone dagger pommel.
 - (d) Type 3(iii). Smooth orange-buff. Faint coarse cord decoration. 5.2 H; 5.5 D.R.; 2.8 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.807.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 39.
8. (a) BRETTON, Eyam. (fig. 2.)
- (b) —
 - (c) Barrow find.
 - (d) Type 1a(ii). Greyish-buff, dark grey interior. Comb decoration. One perforated lug remaining, four originally. 4.9 H; 6.1 D.R.; 2.7 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. 1901.38.
 - (f) —
9. (a) BUXTON, Cow Low.
- (b) —
 - (c) Probably with the lower of two skeletons in an hexagonal cist under a barrow.
 - (d) Type 3(iii). Upper part of a vessel. Incised herring-bone decoration.
 - (e) —
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 93; Bateman MSS., p. 93.
10. (a) COLD EATON. (fig. 7.)
- (b) —
 - (c) —
 - (d) Type 1a(ii). Wrapped cord maggot decoration. Four perforated lugs. 4 H.
 - (e) B.M. 76. 6-2. 28.
 - (f) *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXVI, fig. 127.
11. (a) CRONKSTON, Waggon Low. (fig. 3.)
- (b) SK 116648.
 - (c) In a grave north of the barrow centre accompanying a cremation with a flint scraper and a bone object.
 - (d) Type 2(ii). Coarse heavy buff-brown, black core, some large grit. Decorated with stab and drag marks made by the broken end of a stick. 4.6 H; 5.2 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93-832.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 84; *D.A.J.*, LXXV, 1955, p. 79, fig. 8.

12. (a) EARL STERNDALÉ, Hitter Hill. (fig. 7.)
(b) SK 087668.
(c) With a crouched skeleton (Burial B), in a cist east of the barrow centre.
(d) Type 2(i). Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 4.75 H.
(e) B.M. 73. 6-2. 26.
(f) *Reliquary*, III, 1862-3, p. 166; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXIX, fig. 170.
13. (a) EARL STERNDALÉ, Hitter Hill. (fig. 3.)
(b) SK 087668.
(c) With a crouched skeleton in a cist west of the barrow centre.
(d) Type 2(ii). Coarse greyish-buff, orange tones. Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 4.6 H; 5.1 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
(e) B.M. 73. 6-2. 27.
(f) *Reliquary*, III, 1862-3, p. 165; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXIX, fig. 169.
14. (a) GREAT LONGSTONE, Blake Low. (fig. 3.)
(b) SK 219735.
(c) With another Food Vessel (A.15) in a central cist accompanying a cremation.
(d) Type 2(ii). Smooth coarse buff with reddish tones, black core. Wrapped cord decoration. 5.9 H; 6.1 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
(e) S.M. J93.785.
(f) *Diggings*, p. 42; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXI, fig. 42.
15. (a) GREAT LONGSTONE, Blake Low. (fig. 2.)
(b) SK 219735.
(c) With another Food Vessel in a central cist accompanying a cremation.
(d) Type 1a(ii). Hard smooth orange-buff, black core. Thick cord line decoration. Eight unperforated lugs. 5.8 H; 7.8 D.R.; 3.4 D.B.
(e) S.M. J93.792
(f) *Diggings*, p. 42; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXI, fig. 41.
16. (a) HARTHILL MOOR. (fig. 3.)
(b) —
(c) With a cremation in a central cist under a barrow.
(d) Type 2(i). Fragmentary. Smooth brown with black patches. Cord line and wrapped cord decoration. 6.8 D.R.
(e) S.M. J93.818.
(f) *Vestiges*, p. 73.

17. (a) HARTHILL MOOR. (fig. 2.)
 (b) —
 (c) Accompanying a cremation with a second Food Vessel (A.18). Outside the cist containing Food Vessel (A.16).
 (d) Type 1a(i). Hard coarse dark brown, some grit. Incised decoration. One unperforated lug remaining, possibly four originally. 2.9 H; 3.7 D.R.; 2 D.B.
 (e) S.M. J93.818A.
 (f) *Vestiges*, p. 73.
18. (a) HARTHILL MOOR. (fig. 2.)
 (b) —
 (c) Accompanying a cremation with a second Food Vessel (A.17). Outside the cist containing Food Vessel (A.16).
 (d) Type 1a(i). Dark brown with buff tones. Cord line decoration. Three unperforated lugs remaining, possibly four originally. 4.3 H; 4.2 D.R.; 2.5 D.B.
 (e) S.M. J93.827.
 (f) *Vestiges*, p. 73.
19. (a) HARTINGTON, Elk or Aleck Low. (fig. 5.)
 (b) SK 175594.
 (c) This mound was excavated by Jewitt who found a central crouched inhumation, no grave goods mentioned. (This vessel was presented to the B.M. by Jewitt.)
 (d) Type 3(i). Fragmentary. Smooth hard buff-brown. Cord line and cord horse-shoe decoration. 4.8 H; 4.2 D.R.; 3 D.B.
 (e) B.M. 73. 6-2. 30.
 (f) Jewitt, *Grave Mounds*, fig. 67; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XII, fig. 204.
20. (a) HARTINGTON, Lean Low. (fig. 3.)
 (b) SK 149622.
 (c) In a small central cist with cremated bones strewn over the floor. The Food Vessel contained splinters of animal bone.
 (d) Type 2(ii). Coarse gritty brown, dark grey core. Cord maggot decoration. Base missing. 6.5 D.R.
 (e) S.M. J93.817.
 (f) *Vestiges*, p. 102; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XL, fig. 191.
21. (a) MIDDLETON, Arbor Low. (fig. 6.)
 (b) SK 160635.
 (c) Barrow built on the bank of the henge-monument contained a cist with cremated bones strewn over the floor. This Food Vessel and another (A.22) standing in one corner.
 (d) Type 3(iii). Hard smooth brown. Cord maggot decoration. Base missing. 9.8 D.R.

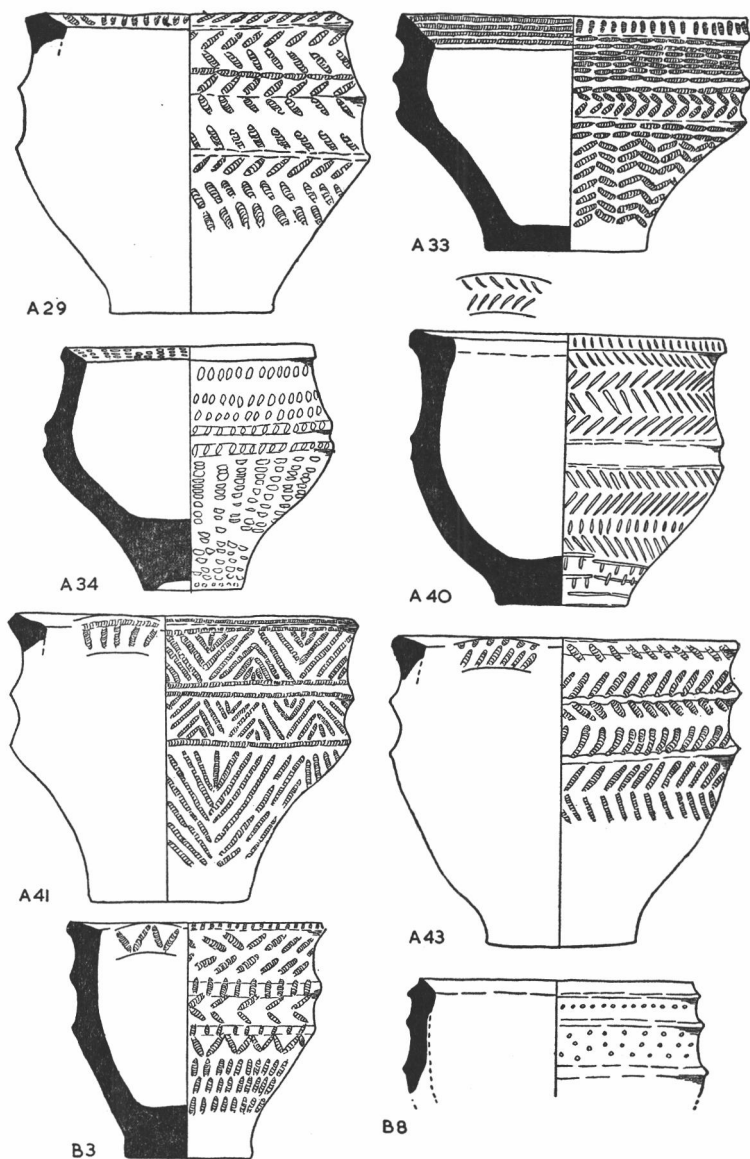


FIG. 4.—Food Vessels from Cross Low (A29), Eldon Hill (A33), Stanton Moor (A34), Broadlowash (A40), Bostern (A41), Wardlow (A43), Far Low (B3) and Three Lows (B8).

- (e) S.M. J93.805.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 65; *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVIII, pp. 115-6, fig. 18(3).
22. (a) MIDDLETON, Arbor Low. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 160635.
 - (c) Barrow built on the bank of the henge-monument contained a cist with cremated bones strewn over the floor and two Food Vessels standing in a corner.
 - (d) Type 4(ii). Coarse heavy brown, some large grit. Stick end decoration. 4.9 H; 5.4 D.R.; 2.7 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.806.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 65.
23. (a) MIDDLETON, Arbor Low.
- (b) SK 160635.
 - (c) From the barrow built on the bank of the henge-monument.
 - (d) Rim sherd. Wrapped cord maggot decoration.
 - (e) Lost.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 65; *D.A.J.*, LXXXV, 1955, fig. 19(e).
24. (a) MIDDLETON, Gib Hill. (fig. 2.)
- (b) SK 158633.
 - (c) With a cremation in a cist in the upper part of the barrow.
 - (d) Type 1a(ii). Coarse brown paste with much limestone grit. Cord line decoration. Three unperforated lugs remaining, possibly six originally. 4.2 H; 6 D.R.; 3.25 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.840.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 19; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 165.
25. (a) MONSAL DALE. (fig. 2.)
- (b) —
 - (c) With the skeleton of a child in a cist on the west side of the barrow.
 - (d) Type 1a(ii). Smooth greyish-brown with reddish patches, some large grit. Comb decoration. Four unperforated lugs. 4.3 H; 4.7 D.R.; 2.75 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.782.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 77.
26. (a) MONSAL DALE. (fig. 2.)
- (b) —
 - (c) With a crouched skeleton in an oval grave under a barrow.
 - (d) Type 1a(ii). Smooth buff, dark grey core. Wrapped cord maggot, cord line and cord horse-shoe decoration. Three unperforated lugs remaining, originally four. 5.3 H; 6 D.R.; 3.6 D.B.

- (e) S.M. J93.789.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 75.
27. (a) MONYASH MOOR. (fig. 3.)
- (b) —
 - (c) —
 - (d) Type 2(ii). Brown with reddish tones and dark grey patches. Cord line decoration. 4.2 H; 4.1 D.R.; 2.2 D.B.
 - (e) B.M. 73. 6-2. 29.
 - (f) *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXIX, fig. 178.
28. (a) NEWTON, Hanson Grange, Bailey Hill. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 144540.
 - (c) With a crouched skeleton also accompanied by a boar's tusk blade, in a central grave under a barrow.
 - (d) Debased type ?. Coarse heavy brown paste with much grit, dark grey core. 5.75 H; 5.5 D.R.; 3 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.839.
 - (f) *Diggings*, pp. 169-70.
29. (a) PARWICH, Cross Low. (fig. 4.)
- (b) SK 159557.
 - (c) With an inhumation near the central cist of the barrow.
 - (d) Type 2(ii). Coarse gritty buff, greyish tones. Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 6.1 H; 6 D.R.; 3.3 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.847.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 49; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXII, fig. 68.
30. (a) PARWICH, Cross Low. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 159557.
 - (c) With a cremation at the feet of an inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel (A.32).
 - (d) Type 3(ii). Fragmentary. Coarse reddish-brown, brown interior black core, much grit. Decorated with thick cord line impressions, in lines and horse-shoes. 6.3 H; 6 D.R.; 3.9 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.820.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 49; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXII.
31. (a) PARWICH, Cross Low. (fig. 5.)
- (b) SK 159557.
 - (c) With an inhumation on the northern side of the barrow.
 - (d) Type 3(iii). Smooth hard dark brown, dark-greyish interior. Incised decoration. 4.25 H; 5.6 D.R.; 2.5 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.799.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 49; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXII.
32. (a) PARWICH, Cross Low. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 159557.

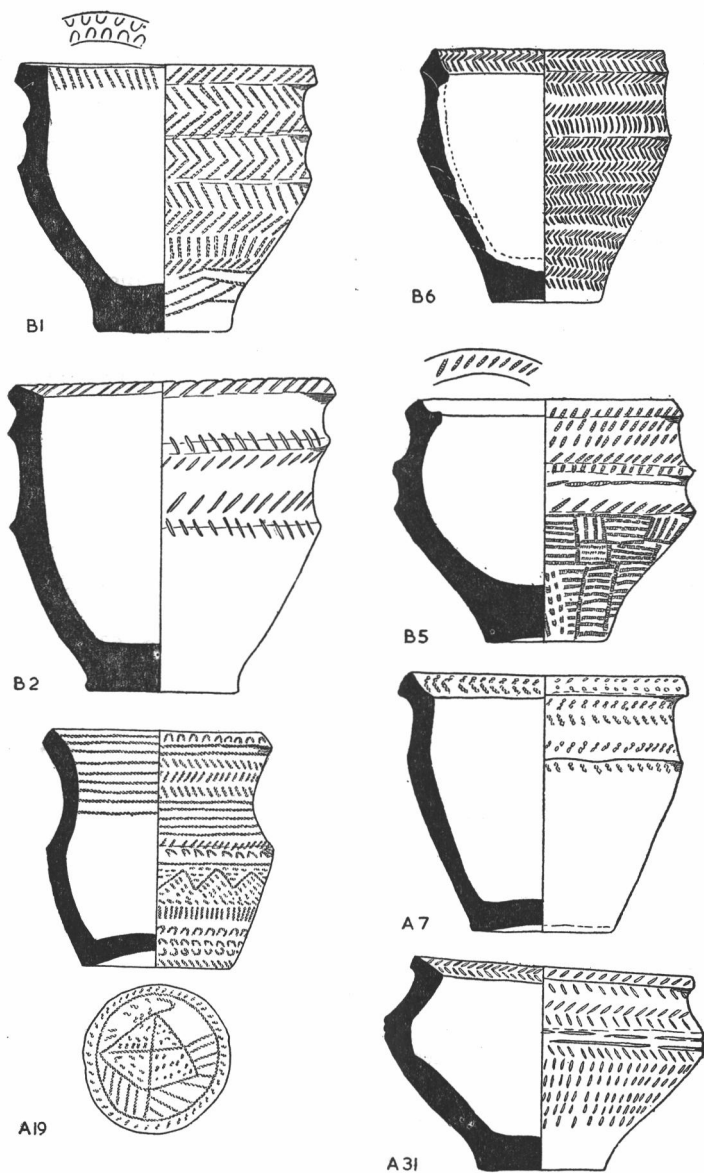


FIG. 5.—Food Vessels from Galley Low (A7), Elk Low (A19), Cross Low (A31), Narrowdale Hill (B1), Bitchinhill (B2), Musden (B5) and Mare Hill (B6).

- (c) With an inhumation in a central cist, which also contained a cremation with a Food Vessel (A.30).
 - (d) Type 4. Coarse dark brown, black core. Coarse cord line decoration. 3.75 H; 3.9 D.R.; 2.4 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.837.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 49.
33. (a) PEAK FOREST, Eldon Hill. (fig. 4.)
- (b) SK 115811.
 - (c) With the inhumation of a child in the southern part of the barrow.
 - (d) Type 2(ii). Very coarse reddish-buff, much large lime-stone grit. Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 4.8 H; 7 D.R.; 3.3 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.834.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 98; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXIX, fig. 173.
34. (a) STANTON MOOR. (fig. 4.)
- (b) —
 - (c) Discovered embedded in fine red sand in a small cist found during levelling a small barrow, 1847.
 - (d) Type 2(i). Smooth hard dark brown with reddish tones. Decorated with the imprints of the articular end of a bone. 5 H; 5 D.R.; 2 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.802.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 100.
35. (a) STANTON PARK. (fig. 6.)
- (b) —
 - (c) Found during agricultural operations in 1845.
 - (d) Type 3(iii). Hard coarse buff to reddish with grey tone. Thick cord line decoration. 3.75 H; 5.4 D.R.; 3 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.852.
 - (f) *Vestiges*, p. 85.
36. (a) STANTON MOOR, T.21. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 250633.
 - (c) With the cremated remains of a woman enclosed in a cist (Burial A) accompanied by sherds of a second Food Vessel (A.37), two flint scrapers and seven flint flakes.
 - (d) Two rim sherds. Brown, black core, pebble grit. Cord line and finger-nail decoration.
 - (e) Heathcote Collection, Birchover.
 - (f) *D.A.J.*, LX, 1939, p. 111.
37. (a) STANTON MOOR, T.21. (fig. 7.)
- (b) SK 250633.
 - (c) With the cremated remains of a woman enclosed in a cist (Burial A), accompanied by two flint scrapers, seven flint flakes and sherds of a second Food Vessel (A.36).

- (d) Type 4(i). Sherds of rim and base. Coarse fissured soft grey. Cord line decoration. 4.1 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
 - (e) Heathcote Collection, Birchover.
 - (f) *D.A.J.*, LX, 1939, p. 111.
38. (a) STANTON MOOR, T.57. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 251632.
 - (c) Surface find in a large barrow with a flint arrowhead.
 - (d) Rim sherd. Coarse gritty brown, potsherd grit. Coarse cord line decoration.
 - (e) Heathcote Collection, Birchover.
 - (f) —
39. (a) SWARKESTON LOWS, Barrow II.
- (b) SK 366294.
 - (c) From the edge of the barrow mound which covered an early or middle Bronze Age burial.
 - (d) Type 4(iii). Sherds. Smooth buff, black core, gritty. Cord line decoration.
 - (e) Derby Museum 290. 9. 56.
 - (f) *D.A.J.*, LXXV, 1955, pp. 127 and 132, fig. 2(5).
40. (a) THORPE, Broadlowash. (fig. 4.)
- (b) —
 - (c) Inverted with a skeleton in a grave under a barrow.
 - (d) Type 2(i). Hard smooth greyish-buff. Decorated with stab and drag strokes and finger-nail impressions. 5.5 H; 6.3 D.R.; 2.7 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.845.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 175; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 168.
41. (a) TISSINGTON, Bostern. (fig. 4.)
- (b) SK 153527.
 - (c) With a cremation in a central limestone slab cist under a barrow.
 - (d) Type 2(ii). Compact buff with orange tones, black cores. Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 5.9 H; 7 x 6.9 D.R.; 3.3 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.790.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 27; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XL, fig. 182.
42. (a) TISSINGTON, Craike Low. (fig. 6.)
- (b) SK 172534.
 - (c) Between a cremation and an inhumation in a cist under a barrow.
 - (d) Type 4(ii). Coarse gritty brown with orange tones. Plain. 5.5 H; 4.8 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
 - (e) S.M. J93.833.
 - (f) *Diggings*, p. 37.

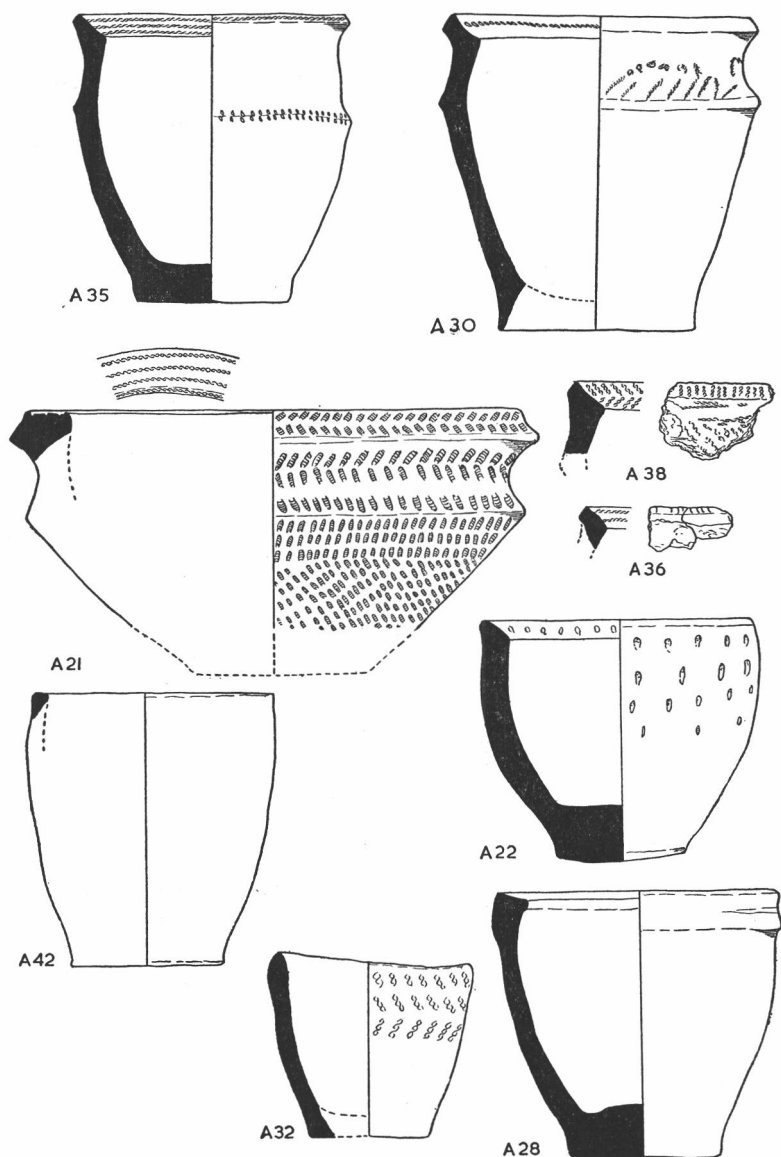


FIG. 6.—Food Vessels from Arbor Low (A21, 22), Hanson Grange (A28), Cross Low (A30, 32), Stanton Park (A35), Stanton Moor (A36, 38) and Craike Low (A42).

43. (a) WARDLOW. (fig. 4.)
- (b) SK 184736.
- (c) With a crouched skeleton in a cist accompanied by two flint points and a boar's tusk blade.
- (d) Type 2(ii). Coarse heavy orange-buff, large grits. Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 6.8 H; 6.4 x 6.8 D.R.; 3 D.B.
- (e) S.M. J93.791.
- (f) *Vestiges*, p. 56; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XL, fig. 182.

B. YORKSHIRE TYPE FOOD VESSELS FROM STAFFORDSHIRE.

1. (a) ALSTONFIELD, Narrowdale Hill. (fig. 5.)
- (b) SK 123573.
- (c) With a cremation in a central cist under a barrow, an urn inverted on the lid of the cist.
- (d) Type 2(ii). Coarse greyish-buff with much large flint grit. Decorated with comb and semi-circular impressions. 5.3 H; 5.9 D.R.; 2.8 D.B.
- (e) S.M. J93.781.
- (f) *Vestiges*, p. 98; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XLI, fig. 194.
2. (a) BITCHINHILL. (fig. 5.)
- (b) —
- (c) At the feet of an inhumation at the south-east side of the barrow.
- (d) Type 2(i). Coarse gritty brown, black core. Slash decoration. 6.3 H; 6.3 D.R.; 3.1 D.B.
- (e) S.M. J93.811.
- (f) *Diggings*, p. 185; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XL, fig. 186.
3. (a) CAULDRON, Far Low. (fig. 4.)
- (b) —
- (c) With an inhumation accompanied by nine flints in a rock-cut grave on the north side of the barrow.
- (d) Type 2(ii). Hard smooth brown with grey tones, black core, much large grit. Wrapped cord maggot decoration. 4.8 H; 5.2 D.R.; 2.6 D.B.
- (e) S.M. J93.784.
- (f) *Diggings*, p. 132; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XXXIX, fig. 175.
4. (a) ILAM, Hazelton Hill.
- (b) SK 125498.
- (c) Inverted over a deposit of cremated bones laid on a flat stone 8 yds. from the barrow centre.
- (d) Type 3(ii). Rim sherds, plain. 7 H; 5 D. according to Bateman.
- (e) Lost.
- (f) *Diggings*, p. 141; Bateman MSS. C.14.

5. (a) MUSDEN, Fourth Barrow. (fig. 5.)
(b) —
(c) Near the skull of the eighth burial 18 ins. below the barrow surface.
(d) Type 2(ii). Fragmentary. Smooth brownish with grey patches. Wrapped cord decoration. 4.9 H; 5.1 D.R.; 2.4 D.B.
(e) S.M. J93.1298.
(f) *Diggings*, p. 149.
6. (a) THROWLEY, Mare Hill. (fig. 5.)
(b) SK 105524.
(c) With the inhumation of a child 2 ft. below the barrow surface.
(d) Type 3(iii). Reddish-buff, dark grey core, small grit. Evidence of ring building. Incised decoration. 5 H; 4.6 D.R.; 2.2 D.B.
(e) S.M. J93.788.
(f) *Diggings*, p. 113; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XL, fig. 187.
7. (a) WETTON, Gratton Hill.
(b) —
(c) Circumstances of finding uncertain.
(d) Type 2(ii). Rim sherds. Wrapped cord maggot decoration in a herring-bone pattern.
(e) Lost.
(f) *Vestiges*, p. 79; Bateman MSS. B32.
8. (a) WETTON, Three Lows. (fig. 4.)
(b) —
(c) With an inhumation in a central cist under a barrow.
(d) Type 2(ii). Fragmentary. Coarse brown, stab decoration. 5.5 D.R.
(e) S.M. J93.821.
(f) *Vestiges*, pp. 69-70.

C. FOOD VESSELS SHOWING "IRISH" FEATURES.

1. (a) DRONFIELD WOODHOUSE, Birkin Lea Farm. (fig. 7.)
(b) —
(c) From a barrow which produced two overhanging rim urns.
(d) Hard smooth orange, grey core. Incised and stab decoration. Four perforated lugs. 4.5 H; 5.5 D.R.; 2.3 D.B.
(e) S.M. J1920.72.
(f) —

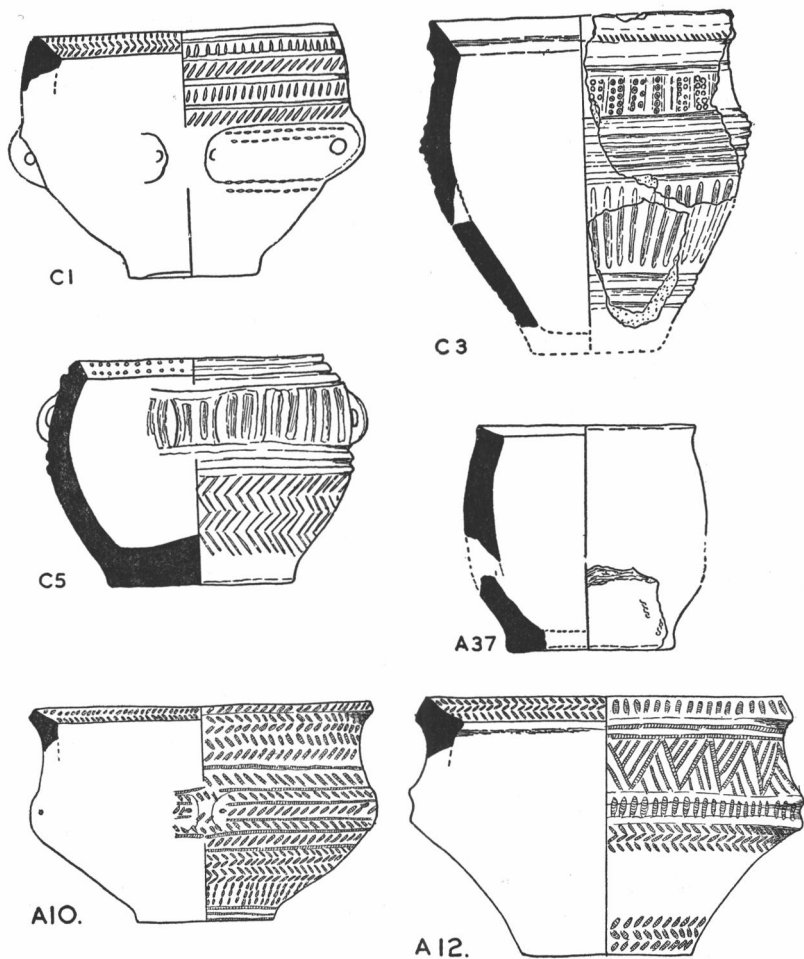


FIG. 7.—Food Vessels from Cold Eaton (A10), Hitter Hill (A12), Stanton Moor (A37, C3), Dronfield Woodhouse (C1) and Wetton (C5).

2. (a) ELKSTONE, Second Barrow.
 (b) —
 (c) With a disturbed cremation below the barrow centre.
 (d) Similar to a Type 1a(iii) Food Vessel but with rounded lugs and rounded rim. Incised and coarse cord decoration. Vertical lines between horizontal lines above the shoulder and vertical herring-bones below. 6.2 D.R.
 (e) S.M.
 (f) *Diggings*, pp. 171-2.

3. (a) STANTON MOOR, T.2. (fig. 7.)
 (b) SK 244625.
 (c) Sherds found on the top of the capstone of a central cist containing a cremation with fragments of an urn.
 (d) Sherds. Buff, dark grey core, smooth exterior surface, small grit. Decorated with shallow grooves and stamps of a hollow cylinder. 5.5 D.R.
 (e) Heathcote Collection, Birchover.
 (f) *D.A.J.*, LI, 1930, pp. 15-19, Pl. 2, fig. 2.

- *4. (a) WETTON, Gratton Hill.
 (b) SK 132571.
 (c) From a barrow.
 (d) Rim sherds, with a flat shoulder groove containing flat round lugs. Wrapped cord maggot and bone end impressed decoration.
 (e) Lost.
 (f) *Vestiges*, p. 79; Bateman MSS. B32.

5. (a) WETTON, Wetton Hill. (fig. 7.)
 (b) —
 (c) With an inhumation in a cist accompanied by pieces of flint and deer antler.
 (d) Hard coarse brown, dark-greyish interior. Incised grooves and incised herring-bone decoration. Stab impressions on the rim bevel. Four strap lugs. 4.2 H; 4.5 D.R.; 3 x 3.4 D.B.
 (e) S.M. J93.809.
 (f) *Diggings*, p. 139; *B.A.P.* I, Pl. XLIII, fig. 235.

ADDENDUM.

*This vessel has recently been found in the reserve collection in Sheffield Museum by Mr. J. E. Bartlett. The illustration in the Bateman MSS. gives a wrong impression of its shape and on reconstruction it proves to be an enlarged type 1a(ii) Food Vessel urn. It is the only example of an enlarged Food Vessel from the Peak known to the writer. (SM. J93.1301.)