



VI.—BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.*

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[Read on 26th November, 1930.]

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² Abercromby, J. *A Proposed Chronology of Beakers*. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. 38, pp. 323-410. 1904.

³ Abercromby, J. *Relative Chronology of some Cinerary Urn Types of Great Britain and Ireland*. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. 41, pp. 185-274. 1907.

⁴ Thurnam. *On Ancient British Barrows*. Arch., vol. 43, pp. 285-544. 1871.

⁵ Fox, C. *A Record of the Distribution of Beaker Pottery in England and Wales*. Arch. Cambrensis, vol. 80, pp. 1-33. 1925.

⁶ Mortimer, J. *Forty Years Researches in the Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*. Hull. 1905.

⁷ Bateman, T. *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*. 1848. *Ten Years Diggings in the counties of Derby, Stafford, and Yorkshire*. 1861.

⁸ Raistrick, A. *The Bronze Age in West Yorkshire*. Yorks. Arch. Journ., vol. 29, pp. 354-365. 1929.

⁹ Abbot, G. W. *Discovery of Prehistoric Pits at Peterborough, etc.* Arch., vol. 62, p. 350.

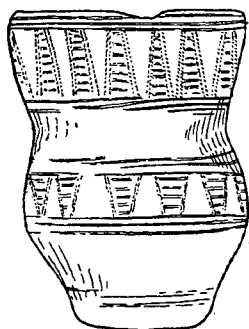
In this paper an attempt is made to represent on maps the distribution of Bronze age remains of several types in the seven northern counties—Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham—in hopes of throwing some light on the date and mode of settlement of various parts of the area. The most important mapping is that of the pottery

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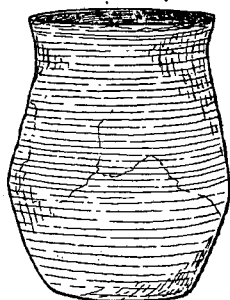
(plate xxii), for this purpose divided into three groups: beakers, food vessels, and cinerary urns. The chronological sequence of these forms has been admirably worked out by Abercromby,¹ but the subdivisions within each class have not been used in the present paper. The bronze implements, so far as recorded in the principal journals or publications, or lodged in the numerous county, local, and private museums, have furnished the basis of a second map (plate xxiii), and for that purpose are grouped in three periods: Bronze age I, II and III. The third mapping is more general in character, including the principal pre-Roman camps and megaliths (stone circles and standing stones) recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps, and recently examined over much of the area for purposes of the schedule of ancient monuments. (Plate xxiv.) This third group of remains is mapped as a special check on the others, as the whole area has been equally covered and examined by the officers of the Survey, thus eliminating to a large extent any apparent local concentrations due in reality to intense localized work, such as Mortimer's excavations in a very small area of East Yorkshire, and Bateman's excavations in Derbyshire.

CHRONOLOGY.

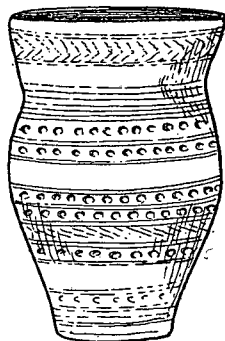
(a) *Pottery.* It has long been recognized that Bronze age pottery could be separated into three groups, beakers, food vessels, and cinerary urns, probably of somewhat different origin and date. (Fig. 1.) Thurnam⁴ in 1871 made one of the earliest systematic studies of these groups, and suggested from a consideration of ornament and texture, that the order of appearance of these three groups was: cinerary urns, food vessels, and beakers. Abercromby¹ by detailed study not only of technique and ornament but of the mode of burial and associated grave goods, established the correct sequence, one that has been amply substantiated by later discoveries. He argued that the beaker was the first type of ceramic to



α. ROTHBURY

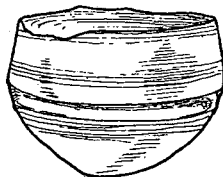


β. GRASSINGTON



γ. LESBURY

— BEAKERS —



COLWELL N.TYNE



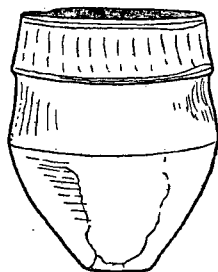
ALWINTON



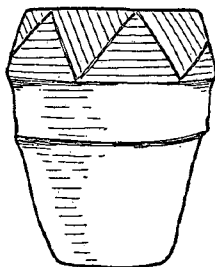
AMBLE.

— FOOD VESSELS —

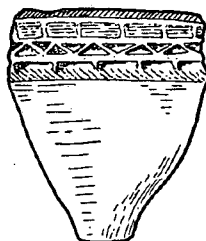
— CINERARY URNS —



i. MONSAL DALE



iii. DARLEY DALE



v. BRANTHWAITE

AR.

FIG. I.

be introduced to this country by the Bronze age people, somewhere around the date 2000 B.C. These "beaker-folk," although of early Bronze age, actually preceded by a short time the introduction of bronze tools and weapons, and were essentially agriculturalists. Abercromby suggested from the distribution of beakers over the whole country that the beaker-folk landed on the Kentish coast and in the process of a few generations spread northward over the midlands, the Pennines and the eastern counties and into Scotland, particularly on the east. Cyril Fox⁵ in 1925, from a re-examination of the same material, came to a very different and more reasonable conclusion, i.e., that the settlement by the beaker-folk took place at many points along the east and south coasts, and spread westward into Wales and Cumberland. The settlers came from the Rhine delta and adjacent coasts of Europe. By typological evidence, Abercromby reasoned that the beaker ceramic lasted approximately four and a half centuries, i.e. down to 1550 B.C., and within this period varying sub-types of beaker can be arranged in a chronological series. This series can now be generally accepted. The second type of pottery, the food vessel, presents more difficulty in dating, but is of especial use for our purpose as it represents the forms evolved by the earlier native Neolithic peoples after contact with the new beaker-folk technique, and therefore can serve as an index to native distributions. From this form was evolved later the truly indigenous cinerary urn, accompanying the growing custom of cremated burial. The cinerary urns form a distinctive chronological sequence, ranging from about 1400-400 B.C. The general time scale adopted by Abercromby can be summarized as :

Beakers and most food vessels	c. 2000-1500 B.C.
Later food vessels and transition forms to urns	1500-1400 B.C.
Early types of urn	1400- 900 B.C.
Late types of urn	900- 450 B.C.

(b) *Bronze implements.* Many workers have shown that the bronze implements of celt or axe pattern can be arranged in a chronological series: plain celt, winged celt, palstave, socketed celt, and investigation of burials with pottery and other associated grave goods has enabled swords, daggers, spears, etc., to be correlated with this sequence, and with the pottery. From all these considerations the Bronze age can be divided into three general periods.

Phase I. c. 2000-1500 B.C.

Flat bronze celts, flanged celts without stop ridges, tanged spear heads, beakers and early food vessels.

Phase II. c. 1500-1000 B.C.

Flanged celts with stop ridge (palstave), daggers and knives, rapiers, looped and socketed spear heads, late food vessels, and early cinerary urns.

Phase III. c. 1000-500 B.C.

Late palstaves and socketed celts, leaf-shaped swords and daggers, bronze shields, and late cinerary urns.

Adopting this division, a map of the bronze implements has been prepared, each item being indicated only by a symbol for its period: I, II, or III.

Turning now to the map of the pottery (plate xxii), three remarkable concentrations are at once apparent: Northumberland, East Yorkshire and Derbyshire, while over the rest of the area the majority of finds are in the valleys of the Aire and Calder, Mersey-Irwell, Eden, and in the district of Furness. We must credit some of the density on the Yorkshire Wolds and in Derbyshire to the intense local work of Mortimer⁶ and Bateman,⁷ though they were attracted to these areas in the first place by the abundance of burial mounds, obviously to be seen as compared with the scattered and often indistinct burial places of the rest of the northern area. For many years competent archaeologists have searched other parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, etc., but have all

found the same condition : that remains are comparatively thinly scattered or rare compared with these two favoured spots. The three areas of concentration have, as common features, moderate elevation, approximating to 600 feet O.D., chalk or limestone subsoil, and absence of ancient peats. On the main mass of the Yorkshire Pennines the elevation is far higher, and the hills preserve, even yet, extensive areas of peat, many of which can be proved to extend to pre-Bronze age times, and contain the remains of forest trees and pollen, thus testifying to the forested nature of much of the higher ground. These older peats have been traced over a great area of the mid-Pennines, but their distribution in Northumberland is still under investigation.

A careful examination of all the evidence amply supports the conclusion that there is a very real concentration in these three main areas. The rest of the pottery can best be discussed in three subsidiary areas : that in the valleys of the Aire, Calder, Irwell, Mersey ; that of the South Tyne, Vale of Eden, and the Lake District ; that of the North Yorkshire moors. In the Yorkshire Wolds, Derbyshire, and Northumberland, the pottery of all types is abundant, and the large number of beakers is clear evidence of the settlement by the beaker-folk. In Yorkshire the earliest type of beaker (Abercromby's type A) is comparatively rare, and more than 70 per cent. of all the beakers belong to the latter half of the beaker period, while in Northumberland this proportion is even more pronounced. In Derbyshire, however, the proportion of early beakers is higher than in Yorkshire, and some types definitely predate any in Yorkshire. We may thus assume in explanation that the first beaker-folk in our area arrived on the east coast around the Humber mouth, penetrated that river, and by the Trent found their way into Derbyshire. The extensive boggy boulder-clay plains of Holderness, and the fens of Lincolnshire and parts of Yorkshire around the Trent (still unreclaimed in the seventeenth century), would be an effective deterrent

to exploration of country off the line of the river. The higher land of the Permian and Trias escarpment near Nottingham was thickly forested, and equally unattractive to an agricultural people; only when the comparatively clear moorlands or grasslands of the Yoredale and Carboniferous limestone series of Derbyshire and Staffordshire were reached, would these colonizers feel able to settle and establish their customary culture.

As the earliest beaker on the Yorkshire Wolds can only be assigned to the late nineteenth century B.C., some century and a half after the arrival of the first beaker-folk in the south, and later than the Derbyshire group, we are led to suggest a second arrival of adventurers on the Yorkshire coast, many of whom may have taken the previous route by the Trent, but some of whom took a new route somewhat to the north, landing near Flamborough Head, probably in the bay to the south, and proceeding directly along the high land of the chalk escarpment on to the Wolds. Along this ridge, and on Ganton Wolds to the north of it, we find a rich Neolithic population mixing with the beaker-folk, and this leads to the conclusion already reached on other grounds, that the beaker-folk made a peaceful settlement, in no sense a conquest of this country.

In Northumberland the majority of the earlier beaker types lie north of the Aln, along the coast from Alnmouth to Bamburgh, and inland across the Charlton moors to the Wooler depression. The many small bays along the coast would offer landing places, possible even if somewhat tricky, and easy access is had to the limestone and grit grasslands. South of the Coquet the sand-dune boulder-clay area, backed by the low land of the coal-field, would be much less desirable. At a rather later date the rocky coast south of Seaton Sluice to Hartlepool was penetrated by the two river ways of Tyne and Wear, the beakers suggesting the eighteenth century B.C. The explorers by the Wear found some settlement on the higher land of the magnesian limestone between the river

and the coast, and on the great accumulation of glacial gravel and moraine around Sacriston and Durham, but beyond this found the river leading again into the depressed and boggy land of the coal-field, and pursued it no farther than a few miles south of Durham.

The Tyne proved a much more favourable river, and settlements were made at many places along the high and fairly well drained banks. Burials of this period with beakers have occurred at Jesmond, Blaydon, Ryton, Dilston, and West Wharmley. Other adventurers followed the Tyne still farther, a small group penetrating the North Tyne as far as the Tarret Burn, and settling particularly on the higher ground east of the river around Birtley and Colwell. A second group passed westward, across the glacial gravels that separate the Tyne and Irthing, on to the Penrith sandstone and carboniferous limestone lowlands of the east side of the Vale of Eden. This provided rich, well-drained grass and arable land, which led them south up the course of the Eden as far as Ravenstonedale Common, their richest settlements being around Penrith and west into the mouth of the Ullswater valley. There is no evidence that the beaker-folk penetrated into the fells of the Lake District, or at any place beyond the western edge of the Eden valley.

Six beakers have been found west of the Ouse in Yorkshire, and evidence some attempt to explore and settle the tributaries of that river. The beakers at York may have come from the Wolds by the bridge of the York moraine, a route whose use is well evidenced by the distribution of bronze implements. The other beakers are on the Aire and Calder, of fairly early pattern, with one moderately early type at Grassington on the Wharfe (Abercromby Type B).⁸ A study of associated Bronze age remains shows that this settlement was made *via* Airedale and the Cracoe valley to Grassington. Up to the present no beakers have been found in Lancashire, and it seems safe to assume that the beaker-folk failed to penetrate this area.

Turning now to the food vessels, it has been shown recently⁹ that this form of ceramic was evolved from the earlier Neolithic round-bottomed bowl by the people of Neolithic stock, following their impact with the beaker makers. It will be seen from the map that the food vessel distribution follows very closely that of the beakers, though a few local distributions have special interest. While the beakers are almost always found with a skeleton, buried in a cist covered by a round tumulus, and often containing grave goods indicating comparative wealth and importance, food vessels occur oftener, but are found with much less pretentious burials, and more closely grouped. These facts support the idea that the food vessels remained the burial ceramic of the poorer native peoples during and after the period of the wealthier beaker cult. The end of the beaker use may indicate total absorption of the beaker-folk into the mass of native population. The comparative figures of food vessels and beakers are of interest in this connection.

	Food vessels.	Beakers.
Northumberland and Durham	76	45
Cumberland and Westmorland	6	9
Yorkshire	161	72
Lancashire	3	—
Derbyshire	65	29
	<hr/> 311	<hr/> 155

In Northumberland the distribution of the food vessels and beakers has local interest. The greatest concentration of the beakers is on the area between the coast, the Till and the Aln, while the greatest proportion of the food vessels lie in a zone immediately west and on rather higher ground, around the east and south-east flanks of the Cheviot hills, and particularly in the upper Coquet. This distribution fits well with the earlier suggestion that the beaker-folk were essentially agriculturalists, tilling the drier land of the coastal region, while the native population

was predominantly hunter-pastoral in habit, and found its best hunting and grazing ground on the rather higher slopes and the grit moors around the upper Coquet. The barren ground of the Cheviot volcanic rocks and granite, with the sad and acid soil and peat, and its higher elevations was avoided by all the prehistoric settlers.

Food vessels are found in the valley of the Aire, passing westward into the Ribble and Irwell drainages of Lancashire and also passing up the Yorkshire Calder to the higher land around Todmorden and the Lancashire border. The settlement of this area was, however, rather poor in burial ceramics.

The distribution of bronze implements marks this Airedale route to Lancashire very plainly.

The third type of pottery, the cinerary urn, of later date, is definitely of native production, evolved probably from the later food vessels, and accompanying a definite change in culture—the introduction of cremation. While no beakers and few food vessels are associated with cremated burial, the great majority of urns contain the ashes and burnt bones of a cremation. These urns belong to the period III, say 1200-500 B.C., and post date practically all the food vessels. While the urns share the same centres of concentration on the Wolds, Derbyshire, and in Northumberland and Durham, there is a very significant extension of the distribution into new areas. The most marked distribution of urns is that in the valley of the Aire, leading through the Pennines to the Lancashire plain *via* the edge of the fells south-east of Colne and Blackburn. Over these westerly spurs of the hills, approximating to 600-700 feet O.D., there is a line of urn burials leading to the Irwell, on to the Mersey, and so to the Manchester, Warrington and Liverpool districts. A second route, from the Blackburn area, north-westward, passes along the edge of the Bowland fells, around the limestone plateaux of the head of Morecambe bay, and into the peninsula of Furness. A few scattered urns lie along the eastern edge of the Pennines in Yorkshire, and may

have arrived *via* the dales rivers from York or the Humber. A second large group of urns lies in the lower parts of the North Yorkshire moors, and along the coast north of Scarborough, indicating, with the group of food vessels and the absence of any but period III implements, the late date of the settlement of this area. In the north, the Tyne valley is well occupied, and the moors between Bellingham and Rothbury show some movement between the Tyne-Aln groups of settlers. In Cumberland urns are found throughout the older settlements of the Vale of Eden, and new sites spread westward from Penrith around the north side of the Lake District fells into the Derwent and Cocker valleys. In Derbyshire the distribution is still confined to the previous areas.

Plate XXIII. Considering along with this the distribution of bronze implements, the most striking feature is the preponderance in Lancashire and Cumberland of implements of period II, and the coincidence of these sites with those of the urns of period III. It suggests at once that the communities of these westerly areas were settled during period II times, but remained too poor or scattered to receive or purchase the far more elaborate implements of period III, though they were able to accept and use the art of urn making introduced in late II and early III period.

Plate XXIV. A further very significant distribution is that of the megaliths (stone circles and standing stones, excluding the small buried circles associated with barrows), which coincides almost exactly with the area of period II implements and period III pottery in Lancashire, Cumberland and West Yorkshire. The only other area where these structures are at all common is Derbyshire. This suggests that the megalithic cult was not introduced from the east by the beaker-folk or their successors, but that the cult reached the communities of the west during period III and was developed by them along with the retention of period II implements. The great scarcity of food vessels (nine in the three counties) is evidence that the period II

implements are a "hang-over" cult used by period III people, and in these counties we must associate the period III with the building of the megaliths.

Along with the megaliths go a group of much discussed remains, the "cup-and-ring rocks." These have a rather restricted distribution, due partly to the material on which the carvings are inscribed. These remains consist of more or less complex groupings and patterns of small cups, surrounded by one or more rings, and frequently having one or two radial grooves from the centre to beyond the outer ring, or of irregular patterns, rectangular or sub-rectangular, chipped on the surface, almost invariably of gritstone rocks. They are very abundant on the grit outcrops around and east of Wooler, on some of the grits near the head of the Wansbeck and Coquet, and on the grits of the moors around Airedale. A few examples occur in Cumberland, and a few in Lancashire, but Wooler and Airedale remain the chief localities within our present area. The fact that occasionally simple forms of the cup and ring marking occur on the cover slabs of cists, suggests their use at an early period of the Bronze age. Their undoubted association with megaliths, however, is proved by their frequent occurrence on the standing stones of stone circles, notably the Calder Stones, Lancashire, and numerous examples in the west and north of Scotland. The evidence associates them with the megalith cult, and thus gives them a date not earlier, in their full development, than the latter part of the Bronze age, possibly period III, with a few early examples in period II.

An alternative suggestion may be put forward here that the megalithic culture represents that of the earlier native peoples, who in the western area failed to receive the new Bronze age cult until late in period II, and that in the megalith areas we have a zone of late intermingling of beaker-folk from the east, and older cults conserved in the less accessible parts of the west. A full discussion of this problem is, however, reserved for a future occasion, as it involves a close examination of the remains in Wales

and Ireland, and in parts of Scotland, too remote for discussion with our present area.

LIST OF BRONZE AGE POTTERY AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LISTS.

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The collections in the public museums of
 Newcastle upon Tyne (Black Gate and Hancock museums).
 Alnwick Castle.
 Carlisle (Tully House).
 Sunderland (Public Museum and Art Gallery).
 Middlesbrough (Dorman Memorial Museum).
 Hull (Public Museum).
 Driffield.
 York (Yorks. Philosophical Society Museum, St. Mary's).
 Bradford (Cartwright Hall).
 Skipton (Craven Museum).
 Halifax (Bankfield Museum).
 Huddersfield (Ravensknowle, Tolson Memorial Museum).
 Sheffield (Public Museum and Art Gallery, Weston Park).
 Leeds (Public Museum).
 Liverpool (Public Museum).
 Manchester (Owens College Museum).
 Warrington (Public Museum).
 Burnley (Townley Park Museum).
 Buxton (Public Museum).
 British Museum.

BEAKERS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

- A. 158, 159, 159a, 160, 161a, 162, 164, 167-172, 172a, 173, 173a, 174, 178-181, 183, 184.
- F. Fowberry (2), High Buston, Rock, Amble, North Sunderland.
- B.G. Ashington (2), Jesmond, Doddington.
- A.A. Birtley (N. Tyne) (1906), Ross Links (1928).
- Proc. Ilderton (3, iv), West Wharmley (4, iii), Dalton (4, iii).
- G. Bamburgh.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

- A. 161, 163, 165, 166a, 175, 176, 182.
- F. Crosby Fell.
- Kirkoswald.

DURHAM.

- A. 177.
- T. Brandon, Ryton, Batter Law, Fatfield.
- Blaydon (1930) (Hancock Museum).

YORKSHIRE.

- A. 98-108, 109, 110, 110b, 111-147, 148, 149-153, 154-157, 293, 294, 295b, 296a, 296b.

F. Elloughton (near Brough), Fimber, Acklam Wold, Thornton Dale, West Lodge Gate, Ragstone (near Huddersfield).

Grassington (Craven Museum, Skipton).

DERBYSHIRE.

A. 48-54, 57, 62, 63, 68, 88, 90b, 301a.

F. Stanhope, Wardlow, Elton Moor, Middleton (3).

FOOD VESSELS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A. 98, 124, 125, 145, 146, 159, 163, 171, 180, 200, 206, 217, 223, 226, 227.

A.C. South Charlton, Long Houghton, Warkworth, Beanley Moor (2), Shilbottle, Alnwick Old Park, Rothbury, Smiley Law (2), Hulne Park (Alnwick), Rothbury South Forest.

B.G. West Hallington Reservoir, Elswick, Colwell, Ashington.

D. Holystone Common (4), Great Tosson, Harbottle Peel (5), Netherton, Hetchester.

A.A. & Hed. Harlow Hill, High Buston, Lesbury, Howtell, Bolton, Greenville, Birtley (2), Whiteside Law, Roddam, Seahouses, Kylloe, Amble (2), Catheagh (Barrasford).

Gr. Bamburgh, Alwinton (2), Kirkwhelpington (5), Cholerton, Ovingham.

DURHAM.

T. Hastings Hill (3), Fatfield, Copt Hill.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A. 164.

B.G. Croglin.

Garlands (Carlisle) (2), Edmond Castle Lodge.

LANCASHIRE.

Kenyon, Briercliffe, Burnley.

YORKSHIRE.

A. 22-40, 43-64, 69-97, 99, 100, 103-123, 126, 128-131, 133-139, 141-144, 147-158, 161, 162, 166, 167, 172, 174, 176, 176b, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 188-190, 192, 193, 195-198, 201-203, 207-211, 213, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223b, 224, 228, 229.

L. Halifax, Wadsworth Moor, Stansfield.

Baildon Moor (Craven Museum, Skipton), Halton (Skipton), Wintringham.

Y.A.J. Brotton-in-Cleveland, Hinderwell Beacon (2), Warsett (2), Marsden (3), (Ravensknowle Museum, Huddersfield).

CINERARY URNS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A. 116d (5), 119, 120, 129, 283, 286, 306, 327, 485, 493 (3), 494, 497.

Akeld	Crook Hill	Kidland
Aln Bridge	Earle	Kyloe
Alwinton	Elsden	Lesbury
Amble	Etal (3)	Little Bavington
Aydon	Fawns	Long Houghton
Bardon Mill	Flodden Hill	Low Trewitt (2)
Barrasford	Ford (4)	Millfield (5)
Barrasford Burn	Glanton (10)	Netherton
Birtley (5)	Gledlaw	Nether Witton (2)
Bousden (3)	Greenville	Newstead
Bradford	Great Tosson (3)	North Charlton (6)
Brainshaugh	Harbottle	Ovingham
Brandon	Hetton	Plainfield (3)
Brinkburn	High Buston	Roddam
Burradon	High Farnham (3)	Shawdon (7)
Catcherside (2)	Holystone Common	Simonside
Carrick High-	Howford	South Middleton
Ground	Howick	Spittal Hill
Chesterhope	Hunters Moor	Swarland
Chollerton	Ilderton (2)	West Lillburn (3)
Corbridge	Jesmond (3)	Yetlington
Crookham		

DURHAM.

T. Hastings Hill, Ryton, Humbledon Hill (3), Copt Hill, Stone Bridge (2).

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A. 113-113d (5), 122, 144, 164, 285, 287, 488, 498.

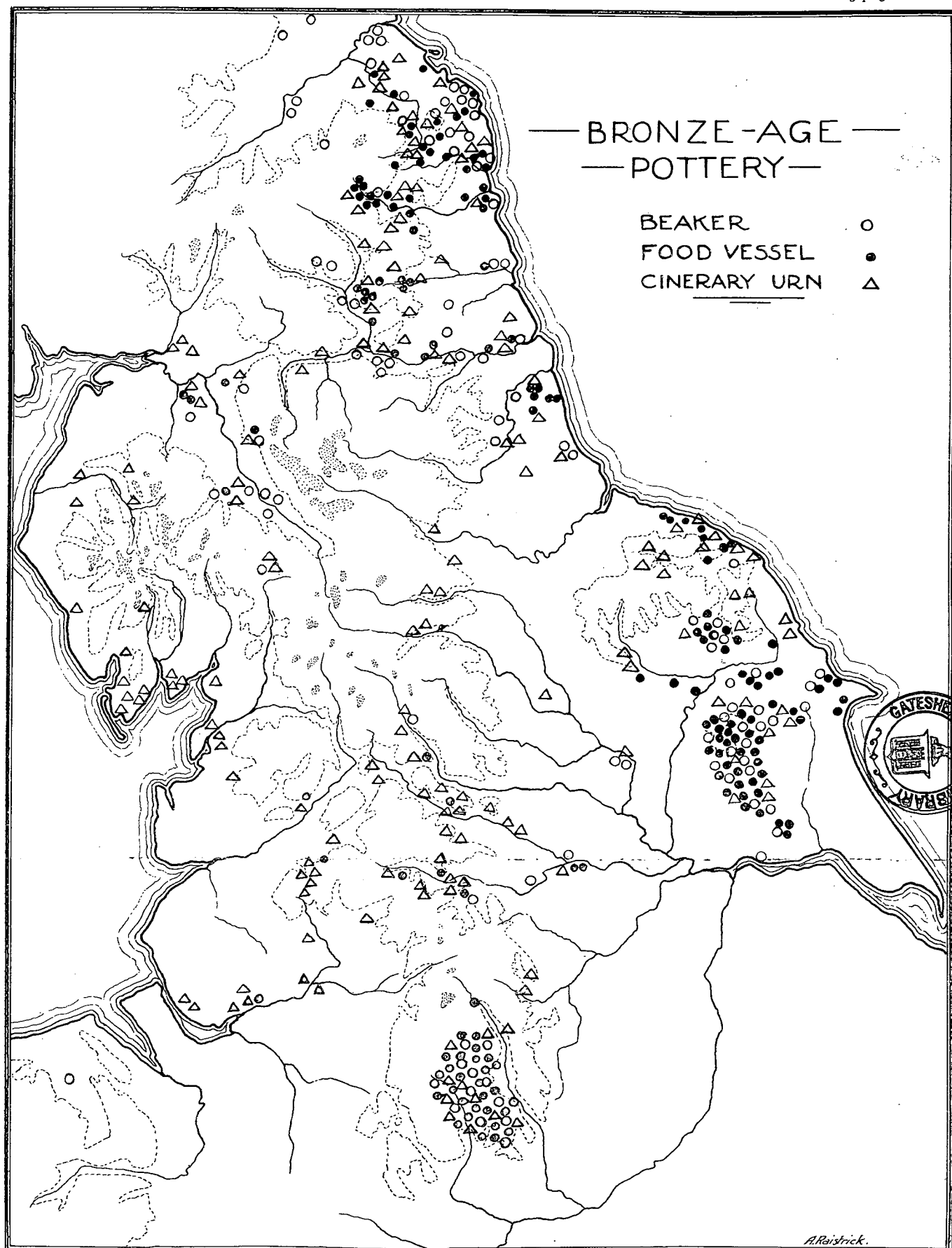
Arthurct (2), Brackenhill, Crosby, Ravensworth, Hackthorpe Fell, Kirkoswald, Leacet Hill.

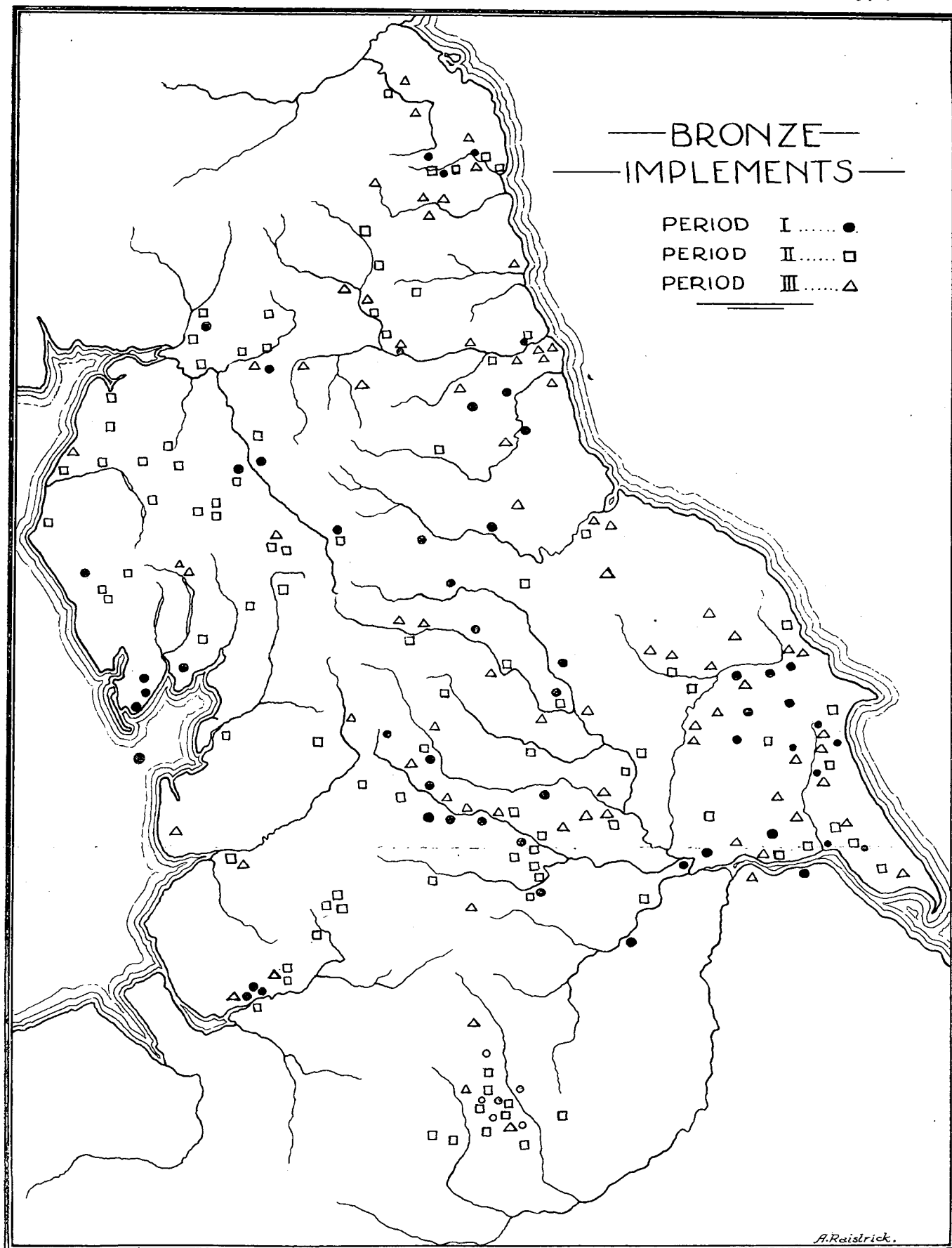
LANCASHIRE.

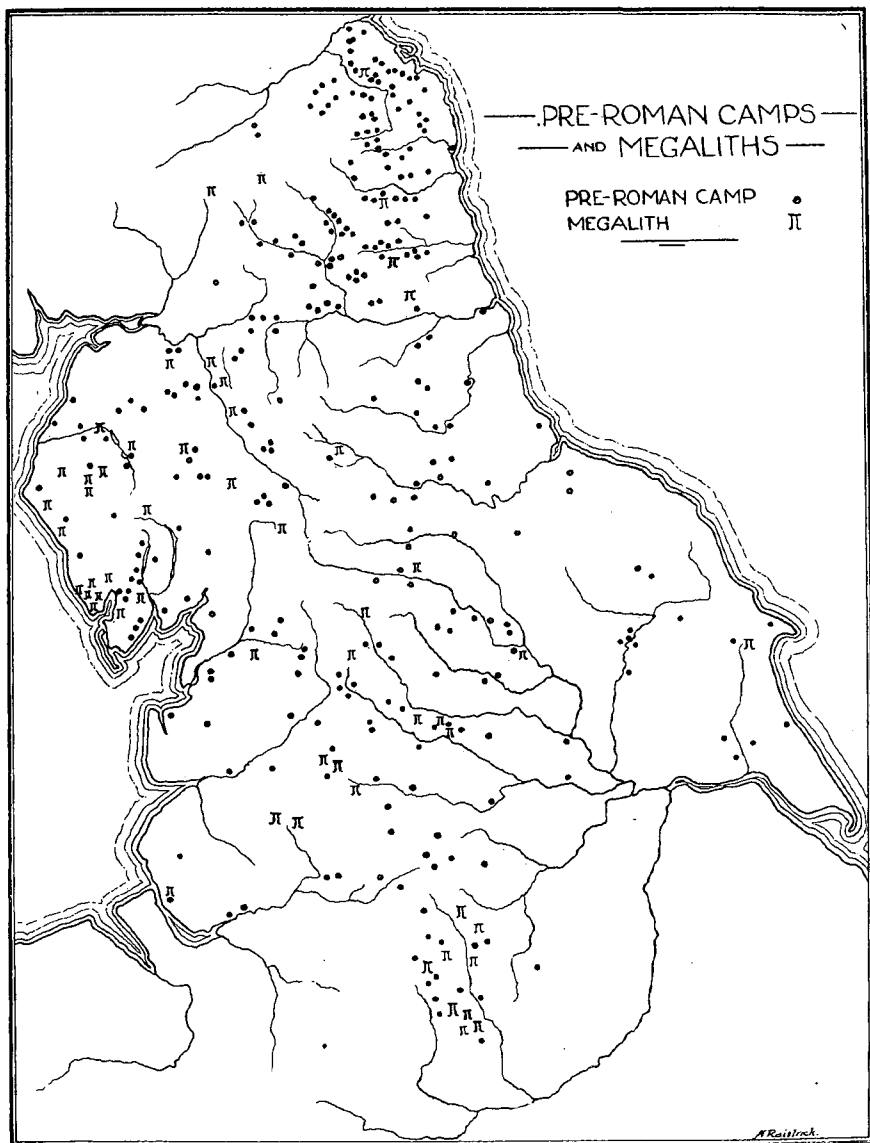
A. 143, 290.

V.C.H., etc.

Baycliff (2)	Littleborough	Stretton
Bleasdale (2)	Redbank	Torver
Bolton	(Manchester)	Walmsley
Broughton Hall	Revidge	Warton
Cartmell (3)	Rochdale	Wavertree (8)
Clifton	Roose (2)	Weeton
Darwen (5)	Scales	Winwick
Ireleth Mill (8)	Stainton (2)	Worsthorne (5)
Kenyon (2)	Stoneyhurst	Yealand.
Lancaster (6)		







YORKSHIRE.

A. 84, 84a, 105-105c (4), 106-106e (6), 107-107d (5), 108, 108a, 109, 109a, 110, 110a, 111, 111a, 112, 112a, 112b, 114, 114a, 115, 115a, 117, 118, 118a, 121, 123-128, 130-136, 137, 137a, 138-142, 145-163, 165-172, 175-178, 281, 282, 284, 288 (2), 289, 291, 292, 293, 295-303, 304 (3), 305 (2), 308-326, 328, 329, 487, 489 (2), 490, 491, 492, 495, 496.

Baildon Moor (6)	Laithekirk	Rumbalds Moor (2)
Bishop Burton (3)	Leeds (2)	Skircote (3)
Boulby (3)	Marsden (2)	Stansfield (6)
Castle Bolton (3)	Midgley	Steeton (2)
Grassington	Otterburn (4)	Waddington (2)
(Thorpe)	Ovenden	Whalley (2)
Hunderthwaite	Rastrick (20)	

Total 205.

Totals given for Derbyshire by Ward, in *Victoria County History, Derbyshire*, vol. I, p. 178: 29 beakers, 65 food vessels.

It has not been possible during the present work to verify these figures, nor to complete the lists for Derbyshire, so for the purposes of the maps the remains listed in Bateman's various works have been used, along with such records as are contained in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, to date (1929).