

**CATALOGUE OF THE
BATEMAN COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUITIES IN THE
SHEFFIELD PUBLIC MUSEUM**

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Catalogue of the Bateman collection of antiquities in the Sheffield public museum by E. Howarth

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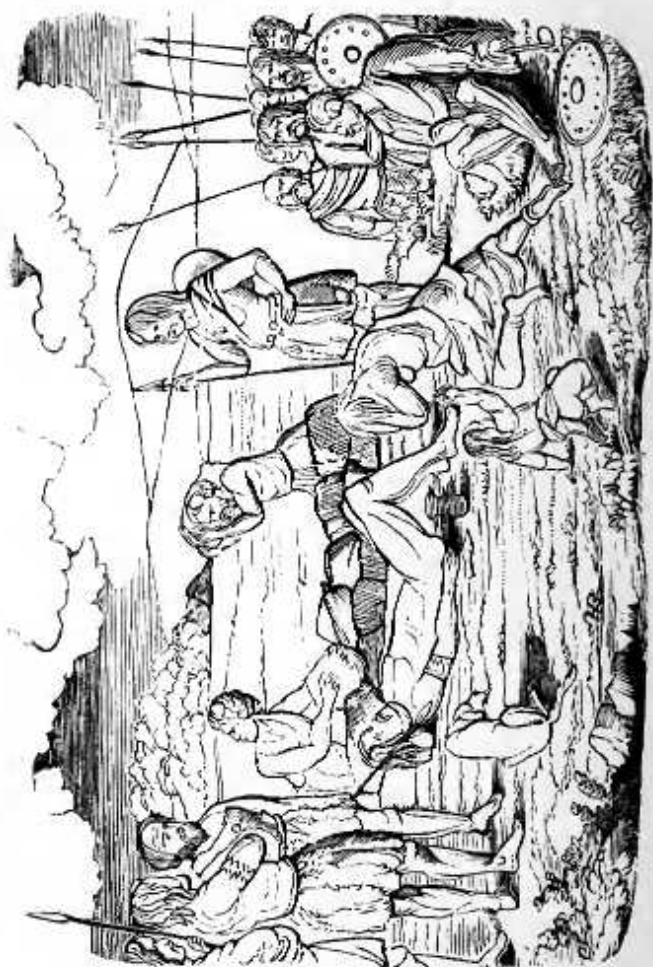
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E. HOWARTH

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BURIAL OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
Bateman Collection of Antiquities
IN THE
SHEFFIELD PUBLIC MUSEUM.

PREPARED BY
E. HOWARTH, F.R.A.S., F.Z.S.,
Curator of the Public Museum and Mappin Art Gallery.

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PREFACE.

IN 1876 the Corporation of Sheffield received on loan from Thos. W. Bateman, Esq., of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, the collection of Antiquities formed by his father and grandfather, and for many years previously arranged in cases in Lombardale House, near Youlgreave, Derbyshire, where the collection had been open to the inspection of antiquaries and other visitors interested in it. Both the objects and the cases were removed to the Public Museum in Weston Park, Sheffield, where they remained on loan until 1893, when it was arranged by the Bateman family that the collection should be sold.

The objects which had been discovered in the process of barrow digging in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Bateman and his father, Mr. William Bateman, F.S.A., were purchased by the Corporation of Sheffield, and comprise the collection catalogued in the following pages.

The extracts given after many of the entries are taken from two works published by Thomas Bateman, those marked "*Vestiges*" being "*Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*," issued by subscription in 1848, and those quotations marked "*Diggings*" are from "*Ten Years Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York, from 1848 to 1858*," published in 1861. In the former of these volumes Mr. Thomas Bateman describes the excavations made by his father, William Bateman, and co-temporary antiquarians from the year 1759 onwards, concluding with his own labours in the County of Derby up to the year 1847. His explorations of tumuli are further continued in the second work over a wider area, where he was assisted by Mr. Samuel Carrington in Staffordshire, and Mr. James Ruddock in the North Riding of

Yorkshire. In Derbyshire also he had the valuable co-operation of Mr. Stephen Glover, a famous barrow explorer, and of Mr. Samuel Mitchell, a Sheffield antiquary of wide erudition.

Mr. Bateman published a catalogue of his whole collection in 1855, which comprised a large number of antiquities from various parts of Britain, and from foreign countries. These were dispersed at the sale in London in 1893, only that portion of the collection being retained for Sheffield which had been collected by Mr. Bateman and his coadjutors, and described in the two books above referred to. In his catalogue Mr. Bateman arranged his British collections under five periods, from the Celtic Period to the Old English, the objects in each period being sub-divided according to their nature. In the present Catalogue a somewhat similar arrangement is adopted in the following order.

CELTIC PERIOD: Stone and bronze weapons and utensils, Nos. 1 to 526.....	pages 1 to 89.
Urns and other Pottery, Nos. 757 to 896	pages 91 to 156.
Miscellaneous Objects, Crania, Querns, Nos. 897 to 985A.....	pages 157 to 174.
Tools, personal ornaments, Nos. 527 to 598...	pages 175 to 190.
ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD, Nos. 599 to 687, and 986 to 1117...	pages 191 to 218.
ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD, Nos. 688 to 756 ..	pages 219 to 231.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, Nos. 1118 to 1288,	pages 232 to 254.

It will be found in a few cases that some objects have been placed with others of a different period with which they were found or otherwise associated, and these are indicated by a note in each case. The numbers in the Catalogue are all preceded by J 93, that indicating the letter of the Museum Catalogue and the year of their acquisition. The numbers in brackets following these refer to the entries in Mr. Bateman's original Catalogue.

INTRODUCTION.

RECORDS of the dead are almost the only means whereby any reliable account can be constructed of the life and customs of the earliest inhabitants of Britain, with whom writing was unknown, pictorial art, if not quite beyond their skill, was of the simplest kind, and their dwellings were of such a temporary and unsubstantial character that all traces of them vanished before the historical period. The care of the dead forms their most lasting memorials, and it is these sepulchral mounds that furnish the principal information respecting the early Britons. Derbyshire has contained many conspicuous examples of ancient barrows, tumuli, or grave-mounds, and fortunately amongst the Bateman family there were men of leisure, means, and knowledge with the taste for exploring these sepulchral store-houses, and carefully preserving them: and it was chiefly owing to the labours of Mr. Thomas Bateman that the collection which bore his family name was formed.

Mr. Thomas Bateman was the only son of William Bateman, and was born in June, 1821, so that at the time of his death on August 28th, 1861, he had not completed his fortieth year. He was eminently a practical archæologist, inheriting his taste from his father, who had made extensive researches among the barrows of Derbyshire and its neighbourhood, which were continued on a more extensive scale over a wider area by his son. His discoveries were from time to time communicated to the British Archæological Association, to *Archæologia*, and later brought together in books published under his own name. Losing his parents while still young, he was brought up by his grandfather at Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, a locality rich in Celtic remains, about six miles from Bakewell. The whole of the estates descended to him on the death of his grandfather in 1847, and he thus became possessed of ample means to indulge his taste for archæological pursuits which mainly occupied the remainder of his life: his researches bringing to light most valuable material. His excavations in Derby and the adjoining counties extended over a period of twenty years, and comprised the examination of more than 500 barrows. The great aim which he had in opening barrows was, "by

exploring them extensively, with the utmost care and preciseness, to preserve a faithful record of everything observed in the excavations (aided by accurate measurements and drawings), and to collect and accumulate, with patient industry, every relic brought to light, in order to elucidate the great problems involved in the history and ethnology of the race of people who left behind them only these unwritten records of their existence and manner of life." Dividing the antiquities into the three periods usually adopted by archæologists, The Celtic Period, The Romano-British Period, and The Anglo-Saxon Period, it will be found that the first of these comprises the most numerous, as well as the most important of the objects.

Under the Celtic Period are grouped all those objects found in the burial places, or in any way associated with the ancient Britons, whether belonging to the round-headed or the long-headed races, two distinct types which may have sprung from two different groups afterwards associated together. Authorities agree in regarding the earliest race inhabiting these islands as Celts, and as the exact indications of time are few there is the freer scope for the imagination. Let us take it then, that 1600 years before Christ Britain was inhabited by a Celtic race of long-headed men,¹ of low mental development and small stature. The Phœnicians traded with Britain for tin, lead, and skins 600 years before Christ; and about 500 B.C. Hecateus, a Greek writer, describes Britain as an island opposite the coast of Gaul about as large as Sicily.

In or about the year 350 B.C. the Belgæ, a tribe descended from the Scythians, invaded the island. They were men of larger stature than the Celts, their heads were round,² rather than long; and they were inured to the dangers and hardships of war. The Belgæ conquered and occupied the southern and south-western counties, driving the Celts to the north and north-west. When the Romans invaded the island, first in 55 B.C. under Julius Cæsar, and about a century later in the reign of Claudius, the Belgæ were the tribes first encountered. The skulls found in the barrows mainly belong to the round-headed type, some of them being mesaticephalus, representing the characters of the two types.³

Mr. Bateman's explorations were chiefly carried on in the counties of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Most of the objects were collected from grave-

¹ J. 93-929, p. 163. ² J. 98-908, p. 159. ³ J. 93-914, p. 160.

mounds, though many implements were turned up in fields during the course of agricultural operations. Very great care and trouble were expended over the construction of many of the grave-mounds, probably those in which were deposited chiefs of tribes, or important individuals of the community—for it is quite impossible that these huge mounds, which sometimes contain only a single interment, and never very many, could have been constructed for all the people who died. It is these barrows or tumuli which furnish the evidence of the customs, habits, and rites of these ancient people.

The chief characteristic of a Celtic place of burial is a large mound, sometimes circular, in other cases oval, and more rarely long-shaped,¹ the latter being regarded as the most ancient. These mounds differ considerably in dimensions, from 20 to 200 feet in diameter, and from 1 to 24 feet in height. They were usually placed in a conspicuous position, on or near the summit of some natural elevation of the land.² The mounds of earth and stone are called barrows, and are formed of materials from the immediate neighbourhood of the situation in which they were placed. In some cases a mound of stones, or a cairn, was erected over the dead.³ The term "Low" is very frequently associated with the place of burial. The interment sometimes consists of the calcined remains of a body which has been cremated, and in other cases of unburnt bones, both being occasionally found in the same barrow,⁴ showing that inhumation and cremation were practiced at the same time. Where the body was interred in its natural condition it was almost always placed on its side, with the knees drawn up towards the chin, and the hands placed against the face.⁵ Occasionally skeletons have been met with placed in a sitting posture.⁶ Interments with the body extended are of rare occurrence.⁷ The body in most cases was laid on the ground, and over this was erected a large mound of earth. Later interments have sometimes been made in the same mound,⁸ but the primary interment is always found in the centre of the base of the mound. This was the ordinary method of burial. In most cases the body was protected by stone slabs on the sides and end, with a covering one on the top of these, forming a stone cist,⁹ completely enveloping the body, and sometimes in stone chambers cut out of the natural rock,¹⁰ in all cases covered

1 J. 93-170, p. 42. 2 J. 93-2, p. 2. 3 J. 93-438, p. 66. 4 J. 93-428, p. 56.

5 J. 93-123, p. 32. 6 J. 93-12, p. 7. 7 J. 93-11, p. 6. 8 J. 93-430, p. 58.

9 J. 93-840, p. 130. 10 J. 93-864, p. 145.