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PLATE I.

*[Crown Office Copyright.*

Long and Round Barrows on Moody's Down. (32 N.E./S.E.)

**HAMPSHIRE BARROWS.**

By L. V. GRINSELL.

## INTRODUCTION.

**T**HIS is the fourth of a series of county-surveys of barrows which I have voluntarily undertaken chiefly with a view to throwing light on the distribution and relative chronology of the rarer types of round barrow. The counties already published are :—

Sussex (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, Vol. LXXV, 1934).

Surrey (*Surrey Arch. Collections*, Vols. XL, 1932, and XLII, 1934).

Berkshire (*Berks Arch. Journal*, Vols. 39-40, 1935-6).

For a general view of the subject the reader is referred to my *Ancient Burial-Mounds of England* (Methuen, 1936).

I have to express my indebtedness to a number of friends who have been very helpful either generally or for special areas. First among these I would place Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, who has given me access to the 6in. Ordnance Survey maps and air photographs under his care; the 6in. Ordnance Survey maps at Southampton contain a wealth of information very largely the result of Mr. Crawford's own fieldwork, and much of this previously unpublished information will be incorporated in this paper. Mr. J. B. Calkin has been of great help in the Bournemouth area, and Messrs. G. W. Willis and J. R. Ellaway have given me information relating to the Basingstoke district. My thanks are also due to Dr. Williams-Freeman for help with several details; to Mr. G. B. Bull for unrecorded barrows on the downs above Kingsclere; to Mr. Stuart Piggott for details of the Petersfield Heath group; to Dr. G. B. Grundy for reading through and permitting me to publish the section dealing with the Saxon Charters so largely based on his own work; and to Major G. W. G. Allen for allowing me to publish some of his fine air-photographs, which will appear in Parts II and III of this paper. I have to thank the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, and the Ordnance Survey Office for permission to reproduce the vertical air-photographs and to use maps based on those of the Ordnance Survey. Other acknowledgements will be made in the text.

It remains to add that I have tried to see all the sites described in this paper, and to verify in the field such details as have been supplied to me by others.

The paper will consist of three parts :—

- I. Analysis.
- II. Details and measurements of barrows of rare types and plans of the more important groups.
- III. Details and measurements of Bowl-barrows.

N.B.—The Isle of Wight barrows will be published in the *Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society*.

#### PART I.

#### A. TYPOLOGY.

**Long Barrows.** As is well known, long barrows belong as a class to the Neolithic period, and it is probable that they range in date between 2200 and 1800 B.C. With the exception of the Long Stone, Isle of Wight, the Hampshire examples are probably all of the earthen or unchambered variety, and this is doubtless due to the scarcity of sarsens in the county.

#### HAMPSHIRE EXAMPLES.

6in. Ordnance Survey Sheet.		
8 S.E. Woodcott.	No. 42 in Map of Neolithic Wessex.	
17 N.W. Twinley.	Discovered by Major Allen. Not in Neo. Wessex.	
18 S.E. Basingstoke Down (Pack Lane).	Neo. Wessex, 2nd Edition, No. 42a. ? Doubtful.	
25 N.W./S.W. Freefolk Wood.	Neo. Wessex 43.	
30 N.E. Martin's Farm.	" " 56.	
31 N.W. Danebury West.	" " 55.	
31 N.W./N.E. Danebury East.	" " 54.	
31 N.E. Danebury N.E.	Not in Neo. Wessex, but I believe this to be a genuine long barrow as it has flank-ditches which do not go round the ends.	
31 S.E. Manor Down.	Neo. Wessex 53.	
31 S.E. Houghton Down.	" " 52.	
32 N.E. Moody's Down N.W.	" " 50.	
32 N.E. Moody's Down S.E.	" " 49.	
32 N.E. Moody's Down W.	Doubtful. Not in Neo. Wessex.	
32 S.E. Chilbolton Down.	Neo. Wessex 51.	
40 S.W. Withering Corner E.	" " 47. ? Doubtful.	
40 S.W. Withering Corner W.	" " 48. ? Doubtful.	
46 S.W. Round Clump.	" " 179.	
46 S.W. Rockbourne.	Noted by L.V.G.	
50 S.E. Longwood.	Found by Mr. E. S. McEuen.	
51 N.W. Lamborough.	Neo. Wessex 44.	
54a N.E. Vernditch (Woodyates)	" " 174.	
54 N.W. Knap Barrow.	" " 175.	
54 N.W. Grans Barrow.	" " 176.	
54 N.W. Duck's Nest.	" " 177.	
54 N.E. Giant's Grave.	" " 181.	
54 N.E. Breamore Wood.	" " 182.	
59 N.E. Old Winchester Hill.	" " 45.	
59 S.W. Droxford.	Found by Mr. E. S. McEuen.	
76 N.W. Bevis's Grave.	Neo. Wessex 45a.	
76 S.W. Portsdown.	Doubtful. Not in Neo. Wessex.	
86 N.W. Holdenhurst.	Neo. Wessex 183.	



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PLATE IIA.  
Grans Barrow Long Barrow. 54 N.W.



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PLATE IIB.

Bowl-barrow, West of West Meon Hut. 51 N.E.



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PLATE IIIA.

Bell-barrow on Butser Hill. 60 N.E.

[Note the surrounding ditch filled with snow; isolated patches of snow are on the platform between mound and ditch.]



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PLATE IIIB.

Bell-barrow on White Shoot Hill. 39 N.W.

[The berm and ditch are not clearly visible in the photo.]

**Round Barrows.**

**Bowl-barrows.** Of over a thousand barrows in the county about 900 are of the ordinary bowl shape, which means that they are shaped like an upturned circular pudding-basin. Mrs. Cunningham has well said that "as the shape of bowls varies, so does that of the bowl-shaped barrow. Some are wide and flat, others high and almost conical" (*Archaeology of Wilts*, 2nd Edition, 1934, p. 83). It is enough here to point out that the type ranges from the earliest Bronze Age to Saxon times, and one or two seem to have been erected by people in the Neolithic culture (Duggleby Howe in Yorks, and an example in the Chilterns not yet fully published). These may represent a fusion between Neolithic and earliest Bronze Age cultures.

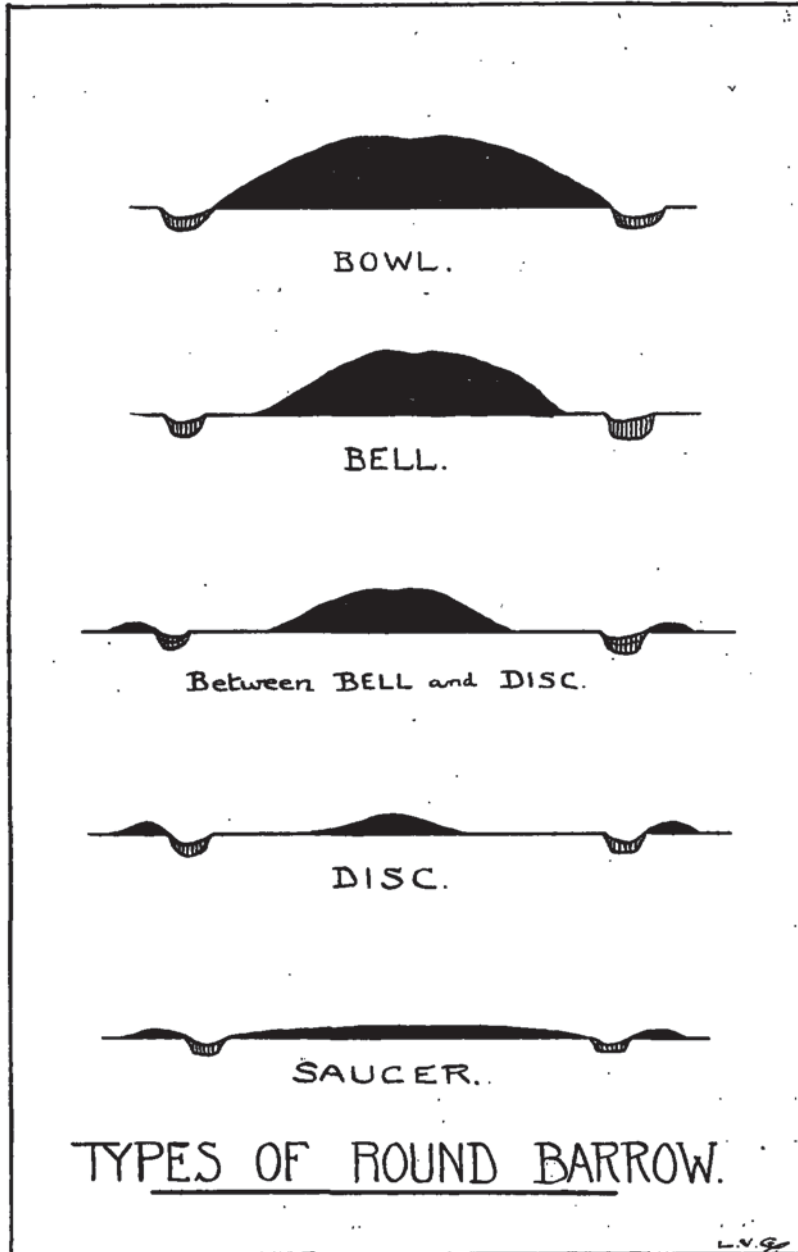
But it is quite clear that about 80 per cent. of the known bowl-barrows extend from the beginning to the end of the Bronze Age. A list of Hampshire examples will be given in Part III of this paper. It will be seen from this list that bowl-barrows are generally surrounded by a visible ditch unless they have been under plough. Occasionally a low bank or counter-scarp is present on the outer rim of the ditch (e.g., Newbridge Enclosure, 64 N.W.).

**Bell-barrows** differ from those of the bowl shape in having a ledge or berm between the mound and the ditch. All examples so far opened with result have yielded primary Bronze Age burials, generally by cremation but occasionally by inhumation of the crouched skeleton. For further details the reader is referred to *Proceedings Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, VII, pp. 203-230.

## HAMPSHIRE EXAMPLES.

- 4 S.W. Brimpton Common. On Berks—Hants boundary.
- 8 S.E. Seven Barrows, Litchfield—the southern example.
- 9 S.W. Ladle Hill, east of the camp.
- 9 S.W. Watership Down.
- 12 N.E. Hornley Common.
- 25 S.W. Freefolk Wood.
- 25 S.W. Roundwood (Single).
- 25 S.W. Roundwood (Twin).
- 25 S.E. Popham Beacons—two and a possible third.
- 33 S.E. Micheldever Wood—the S.E. example.
- 39 N.W. Whiteshoot Hill.
- 53 S.W. Petersfield Heath (doubtful).
- 60 N.E. Butser Hill.
- 64 N.W. Money Hills—second from the south.
- 68 N.E. Chalton Down (doubtful).
- 73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath—several, two of which are intermediate between bell and disc types.
- 73 S.E. Beaulieu Heath, near the supposed Roman Road.
- 79 N.W. Burley (Slap).
- 80 S.W. Shirley Holms.
- 86 N.E. St. Catherine's Hill, near Christchurch.
- 86 N.E. Latch Farm, Furzy (? doubtful).







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PLATE IVA.

Part of Disc-barrow on Flowerdown. 40 N.E.

**Twin-barrows.** It is unusual to find two barrows of bowl or bell shape enclosed in an oval ditch ; but possible examples occur at :—

32 S.E./40 N.E. On the overlap of these sheets is the fine disc- or saucer-barrow south-west of the copse known as Little Grove. This example overlaps what appears to be a low twin-barrow, with mounds of bowl-shape, the berm being definite only in the constriction between the mounds.

59 N.E. A possible twin-barrow is among the group west of the camp on Old Winchester Hill. The mounds enclosed are low bowl-shaped examples.

(N.B.—For twin disc-barrows, see under disc-barrows.)

**Disc-barrows.** A disc-barrow resembles a bell-barrow but has a smaller mound, a wider platform between the mound and ditch, and a bank outside of the ditch. The last feature is present only occasionally in bell-barrows, and bell-barrows with outer bank may represent a stage intermediate between bell and disc types. There is indeed no hard and fast division between the two types, and several examples in the New Forest (Setley Plain and Beaulieu Heath) fall into an intermediate category. Those on Beaulieu Heath come nearer the bell form and appear in the list of bell-barrows, while those on Setley Plain approach more closely to the disc type and appear in the list of disc-barrows. All the disc-barrows so far opened with result have been shown to belong to the Bronze Age, and as a class they may be slightly later in date than bell-barrows. Nearly all the examples opened with success have contained primary cremations, but it is possible that a very small minority may have contained burials of crouched skeletons with or without beakers.

It is often difficult to distinguish between disc-barrows and saucer-barrows, and the reader must remember that absolutely accurate classification of types is impossible without excavation.

#### HAMPSHIRE DISC-BARROWS.

- 8 S.E. Seven Barrows. (Barely perceptible from ground ; one reasonably certain and one doubtful example.)
- 9 S.W. Ladle Hill, north of the camp.
- 14 S.W. Tidworth Seven Barrows (?).
- 17 N.W. Hare Warren Cottages. (Perhaps a saucer.)
- 19 S.E. Choseley's Farm. Destroyed site of disc-barrow (?).
- 20 S.E. Heath Brow (?).
- 22 S.E. Barrow Field Clumps (?).
- 25 S.W. Roundwood. Two examples (? discs or saucers).
- 30 N.E. Grateley, north of the Port Way.
- 31 S.E. Chattis Hill.
- 32 S.E. Crawley Clump (S.).
- 32 S.E. Little Grove (perhaps a saucer).
- 40 N.W. Sparsholt (disc or saucer, under plough).

- 40 N.E. Flower Down. The finest example in the county. Two tumps in the central area.  
 40 S.W. Withering Corner. Disc or saucer.  
 40 S.E. Sparsholt (west of Newbarn Cottages). Doubtful.  
 41 S.E. Lodge Clump. (Probably saucer but possibly disc.)  
 51 N.E. ? Part of disc-barrow or saucer-barrow south of Brockwood Park.  
 51 S.W. Millbarrows (the disc-barrow is south of the barrow marked on the maps).  
 53 S.W. Petersfield Heath. Disc with two tumps.  
 54 N.W. Rockbourne Down.  
 80 N.W. Setley Plain. Twin discs and a single one to S.  
 80 S.W. Race Plain.

**Saucer-barrow**s consist of a very low circular mound enclosed by a ditch and outer bank. The height of the mound is normally no greater than that of the outer bank. At present little is known as to their contents, but I have reason to think they belong as a class to the Bronze Age and are not later in date than the average bell-barrow and disc-barrow. There are at least eleven examples within a five-mile radius of Avebury. At Crawley Down (Hants 32 S.E.) and Earls Farm Down (Wilts 55 S.W.) a saucer-barrow appears to be overlapped by a bowl-barrow. At Little Grove (Hants 32 S.E.) a twin-barrow, probably of Early or Middle Bronze Age, is overlapped by a fine disc-or saucer-barrow. At Ladle Hill (Hants 9 S.W.) and Popham Beacons (Hants 25 S.E.) a saucer-barrow is overlapped by a bell-barrow. Another piece of circumstantial evidence for an Early or Middle Bronze Age date for saucer-barrow is that their distribution corresponds very closely with that of barrows of bell and disc types. A Middle Bronze Age date was revealed for the example on Ibsley Common, 62 S.E., opened by Mr. Heywood Sumner.

#### HAMPSHIRE EXAMPLES.

- 9 S.W. Ladle Hill, east of the Camp.  
 17 N.W. Willesley Warren. The southern example is probably of this type.  
 25 S.W. Roundwood. ? Discs or saucers (2).  
 25 S.E. Popham Beacons.  
 30 N.E. Grateley Down (2).  
 31 S.E. Chattis Hill. (? Discs or saucers, destroyed.)  
 32 S.E. Crawley Clump, the northern example.  
 32 S.E. Crawley Down.  
 32 S.E. Little Grove. Perhaps a disc.  
 34 N.E. Park Copse—a very small example (? doubtful).  
 39 N.W. Whiteshoot Hill (2).  
 40 S.W. Withering Corner. Saucer or disc.  
 41 S.E. Lodge Clump. Probably saucer but possibly disc.  
 51 N.E. South of Brockwood Park—part of a disc or saucer (?).  
 51 S.W. Beacon Hill.  
 52 S.E. Petersfield Heath.  
 53 S.W. Petersfield Heath.  
 59 N.E. Old Winchester Hill (2).  
 62 S.E. Ibsley Common.



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PLATE IVB.

Saucer-barrow on Old Winchester Hill, S.E. of Camp. 59 N.E.

**Pond-barrows.** (See Grinsell, *Ancient Burial-Mounds of England*, p. 25 and refs. in index.) There are no undoubted examples in Hampshire. The nearest approaches to the type are :—

- 59 N.E. Within the area of Old Winchester Hill Camp.  
60 N.E. Butser Hill, adjoining the bell-barrow.

**Grave-Mound Clusters** (? Early Iron Age or Saxon).

Excavation has shown that groups of tiny circular barrows placed close together generally belong to either the Early Iron Age (La Tène phase), as at Danes' Graves in Yorkshire, or the Saxon period as in many areas in Kent.

The only grave-mound clusters known to the writer in Hampshire are south-west of Foxhill Farm (72 N.E.) and west of Fritham (63 N.E.), both in the New Forest ; they may be Early Iron Age or Saxon, but on the other hand they may be a very degenerate kind of Bronze Age barrows. There are also a number of isolated very small bowl-barrows which may be Saxon, *e.g.*, on Telegraph Hill near Winchester, 50 N.E.

**Platform-barrows.** I have not seen any convincing barrows of this type in Hampshire, the nearest approach being on 14 S.W., near the Tidworth Seven Barrows.

**Ringworks.** For an explanation of the possible origin of the ringworks between Horndean and Butser Hill, see under Early Maps.

## B. CHRONOLOGY.

### Neolithic Period.

All the long barrows may safely be regarded as belonging to the Neolithic culture, although it is not impossible that a small minority of them may have been actually erected during the Early Bronze Age by descendants of the Neolithic population.

### Excavated Examples.

**31 S.E. Chattis Hill.** Contracted skeletons found in a depressed long barrow excavated by Mr. T. Cannon probably at end of last century. The bones were placed in the old Hartley College Museum, most of the contents of which were transferred to the Tudor House Museum, Southampton. The present curator, however, cannot trace the bones. *Neolithic Wessex* 52. See T. W. Shore, in *Hants Field Club*, V, p. 19 ; *Hants Notes and Queries*, IX, p. 50 ; and *Hampshire Papers*, p. 374.

**51 N.W. Lamborough.** In Winchester Museum is a piece of Neolithic pottery (Peterborough ware) from this barrow, given by Rev. A. B. Milner who partly excavated it in 1932. The pottery was found near the bottom of one of the flank-ditches. *Hants Field Club*, XII, pp. 206-7. It had previously been opened probably

at end of last century when a layer of black earth was found ; this of course is usual on the original turf-level beneath long barrows on the chalk downs. Godwin, *Civil War in Hampshire*, 1904 Edition, p. 187. *Neolithic Wessex* 44.

**76 S.W. Portsdown.** In S.E. angle of cross-roads just over half-a-mile west of Fort Purbrook. A long mound which may be the remains of a long barrow thus described by W. Butler, *Hundred of Bosmere*, 1817 :—

“ . . . . Another long barrow, 80 yards long and 15 yards wide, contained 12 skeletons, also on Portsdown, near Telegraph.” (Quoted in *Hants Field Club*, XII, p. 207.) Not in *Neolithic Wessex* map.

**86 N.W. Holdenhurst.** This is the only Hampshire long barrow that has been scientifically excavated. “ The structure of the mound was seen to consist of piles of top soil dumped along the axial line of the barrow, the gravel from lower in the ditch being piled against this. Under one of these piles of top soil near the southern end of the barrow and under its highest point was an oval mound of decomposed turf, set obliquely to the axis of the barrow, with faint stains representing the dissolved bones of the primary interment it must originally have covered.” *Proceedings Pre-historic Society*, January—June 1937, pp. 1-14 (Stuart Piggott.) *Neolithic Wessex* 183.

## BRONZE AGE.

### I. Early Bronze Age.

#### Beakers and Contracted Interments.

Although several beakers have been found in Hampshire (*e.g.*, from the Bournemouth area, Brown Candover, Braishfield, Winchester, Lymington, Martin, Fordingbridge, etc.) they do not appear to have been found with burials in barrows. Fragments of beakers, most likely intrusive and unconnected with any burials, were however found in the Holdenhurst long barrow (86 N.W.) and in a barrow at Roundwood (25 S.W.). Evidence of contracted burials of the Early Bronze Age in Hampshire is likewise very scanty. With the possible exception of the Bournemouth area, contracted burials with or without beakers seem to be much rarer in Hampshire than in Sussex (*S.A.C.*, Vol. lxxv, pp. 231-2), Dorset or Wiltshire, where about a quarter of the known burials are by contracted skeleton.

The only possible examples of contracted burial I have been able to trace are :—

**44 S.E. Weaver's Down.** Possible hollowed tree-trunk coffin from barrow. Further details will appear in Part II of this

paper. The interment might have been by inhumation of the skeleton, because (1) a hair, believed to be human, was found, and would scarcely have survived cremation; (2) no bones were found, and as cremated bones are almost indestructible it is possible that a skeleton had completely decayed.

**78 S.E. Blackwater**, north of Bournemouth. One of three barrows opened 1852 by the third Earl of Malmesbury. "On reaching the level the body was clearly delineated in black bone-dust." The large size of the barrow, and the Bronze Age evidence from the other two opened at the same time, suggest that this was most likely an Early Bronze Age contracted burial. *Proceedings Society Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, XXIV, pp. 39-40. (O. G. S. Crawford.)

#### I and II. Early and Middle Bronze Age.

**Barrows of Bell, Disc, and Saucer types** belong to these phases. I have no doubt that bell-barrows were introduced or invented before the custom of burial by contracted skeleton had been completely superseded by that of cremation. At the same time excavation records have made it clear that probably 80 per cent. of bell and disc barrows contain primary burials by cremation. Authenticated instances of burials of contracted skeletons in disc-barrows are rare, but I believe a very small number of disc-barrows contain or contained primary burials of skeletons with or without beakers.

#### II. Middle Bronze Age.

**Cremations (Middle Bronze Age; with or without overhanging-rim urns).**

**8 S.E.—9 S.W. Seven Barrows**, Burghclere. Cremations without urns. A flint scraper and bronze pin were found near a cremation in one barrow. *Trans. Newbury District Field Club*, IV, 186; *Proceedings Society Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, X, 18-19.

**12 N.E. Hornley Common**. Coarse earthenware urn found in a bell-barrow in 1770. If this was primary it was most likely an urn of overhanging-rim type as it was from a bell-barrow. On the other hand, quite a number of bucket urns have been found near here. *Hants Field Club*, VII, Part 2, p. 52.

**16 N.W. Stoke**. Barrow destroyed 1854. Small pottery vessel and polished holed stone and a sandstone rubber found. Stevens, *History of St. Mary Bourne*, 1888, pp. 69-70. Plate VIII.

**18 N.W. Ibworth**. Bronze knife-dagger and bone pin found in barrow N.W. of Hook Lane. *Hants Field Club*, IV, 49; *Proceedings Society Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, XXIII, p. 98.



**23 N.E. Mark Lane**, two miles west of Andover. The primary interment seems to have been by cremation accompanied by a bronze knife-dagger ; two cinerary urns about 20 feet from the centre of the barrow may have been secondary. *Hants Field Club*, VIII, 354-6.

**25 S.W. Roundwood**. Barrow No. 1 (O.G.S.C.) contained primary cremation in a cist cut in the chalk. *Hants Field Club*, IX, 189-195. Five beaker fragments were in the material of the mound.

**25 S.W. Roundwood**. No. 2 (Twin-barrow). A cairn in the centre of the eastern mound probably covered the original burial-pit. Small cairns in the centre of barrows are generally of Middle Bronze Age. *Hants Field Club*, IX, 195-7.

**33 N.W. Cranbourne Clump**. Bronze implement, probably a knife-dagger but possibly the end of a sword, found by Mr. W. G. Carpenter Turner of Winchester, in one of the two barrows here, and now in Winchester Museum. ? Perhaps associated with a Middle Bronze Age burial. The implement had been thrown out of a rabbit-scraper.

**44 S.E. Weaver's Down**, N.E. of **The Wylds**. Cremation from barrow. Possible hollowed tree-trunk coffin with burial from another barrow. Information from Mr. E. W. Swanton of Haslemere Museum. See *It Happened in Hampshire*, 1937, p. 151. Remains are at Haslemere Museum. (A more detailed account of the Weaver's Down sites will appear in Part II of this paper.)

**51 N.E. Brockwood Park** (S. of road and S.W. of Brockwood Park). The western of two small barrows opened by S. E. Winbolt and Rev. A. B. Milner in 1930 ; burnt bones and a worked flint flake were found, beneath a cairn of flints. *Hants Field Club*, X, 250.

**52 N.E. The Slade, nr. Froxfield**. Cremation, probably primary, with bronze knife-dagger and chisel and grooved stones ; relics in Winchester Museum. *Hants Field Club*, IX, 399-400.

**55 S.W. The Butts**, Ashley Walk Ph. In one of them, "a few remains of much calcined bones, and a fine stone hammer bored with two holes slantwise." Wise, *New Forest*, Artists' Edition, 1883, p. 209.

**59 N.W. Corhampton Down**. In one of the barrows here were found an "incense cup, a bronze pin, a flat rounded flint . . . and an amber bead." *Hants Field Club*, VI, 253-4. (Cremation is inferred from the presence of the incense cup, as vessels of this kind are never found with skeleton-burials.)

**62 S.E. Ibsley Common.** Barrows opened by Mr. Heywood Sumner.

BARROW I. Saucer-barrow. Primary interment of inverted Middle Bronze Age urn with plenty of ashes but no burnt bones.

BARROW V. Rim of overhanging-rim urn found (? primary or secondary).

BARROW VI. Upright Middle Bronze Age urn with burnt bones.

For all of these, see *Trans. Bournemouth N.S.S.*, XIV, pp. 69-78.

**66 N.W. West End.** From a barrow on West End Common was taken an urn of bi-conical type, now in the Tudor House Museum, Southampton. *Hants Field Club*, V, p. 23; *Shore, Hampshire Papers*, p. 356.

**73 S.W./E. Buttsash Farm.** In Tudor House Museum, Southampton, is a bi-conical urn from a round barrow near this farm.

**78 S.E. St. Catherine's Hill,** near Christchurch. Middle Bronze Age gold torc found by the Third Earl of Malmesbury in 1852 in one of three barrows in the area known as Blackwater, near St. Catherine's Hill. One of the other barrows contained "ashes in a vase of unbaked pottery." *Proceedings Society Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, Vol. XXIV, pp. 39-40.

**80 S.W.** Small barrows near Shirley Barrow. One yielded an urn "with an inverted brim" (? overhanging rim—L.V.G.) placed in a cist; another contained a large urn inverted over burnt bones in a cist. This urn seems likewise to have been bi-conical. Warner, *Topographical Remarks*, I, 70-1; *Gentlemen's Magazine Library, Archaeology*, I, 132.

**86 N.E. St. Catherine's Hill,** Christchurch. Cremation in overhanging-rim urn found by W. G. Wallace. *Hants Field Club*, IX, 288; *Bournemouth N.S.S.*, XIII, 65-6.

**86 N.E. Latch Farm.** Primary Middle Bronze Age cremation in a tree-trunk coffin, and a large number of secondary burials of barrel and bucket urns. Opened by Mr. J. B. Calkin and Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, October 1937.

**86 S.E. Hengistbury Head.** BARROW NO. I. The richest burial yet found in a Hampshire barrow. Primary cremation beneath overhanging-rim urn. Enclosed in the urn were an incense-cup, two cones of thin gold probably originally covering objects of wood or lignite, a small bronze blade in an amber handle, and three amber beads. BARROW NO. 2 contained cremations in Middle Bronze Age urns; BARROW NO. 3 contained fragments of urns but nothing to suggest a burial. Bushe-Fox, *Hengistbury Head Report*, pp. 14-20.

III. **Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age.** Deverel-Rimbury Culture ; ? 750—600 B.C.

For an exposition of the theory that barrows containing primary Deverel-Rimbury burials represent a fusion between the urnfield and Wessex Bronze Age cultures, see Hawkes and Preston, *Three Late Bronze Age Barrows*, in *Antiquaries' Journal*, XIII, 414-454, esp. 428-440.

**31 S.E. Broughton.** Cup with lugs from one of the Seven Barrows. Said to have contained ashes. *Archaeologia*, XLIII, p. 340 and Plate 29, Fig. 5 ; Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, II, p. 118 and Plate LXXXI, Fig. 253.

**49 N.E. Barrow North of Oliver's Battery.** In a small chalk cist were the remains of an urn apparently of Hallstatt type. *Hants Field Club*, XII, pp. 9-10.

**49 S.E. Cranbury Common.** Barrel and bucket urns from barrows on Cranbury Common are in Tudor House Museum, Southampton. Shore, T. W. : *Hampshire Papers*, pp. 124-5 ; *Hants Field Club*, II, xiv ; *Hants Notes and Queries*, VI, p. 81.

**51 S.W./59 N.W. Preshaw.** Barrel urn from barrow near Preshaw given to Thurnam by William Long, author of *Stonehenge*, etc. Now in British Museum. *Antiquaries' Journal*, VIII, 98 ; *Archaeologia*, XLIII, 340.

**55 S.E. Landford.** The so-called Landford barrow is actually in the parish of Plaitford. Contained nineteen cremations of which seventeen were in urns of Deverel-Rimbury types. The primary burial was not found. *Antiquaries' Journal*, XIII, 421-4 ; Preston, J. P., *Excavations of Early Iron Age Site at Landford*.

**56 S.W. Plaitford.** Primary interment of two Deverel-Rimbury urns inverted over human cremations. *Antiquaries' Journal*, XIII, 424-8.

**63 N.W. Between Fritham and Whiteshoot.** Four urns in barrow, similar to those found in the Bratley barrow (Bucket type). Wise, *New Forest*, 1883 Edition, p. 207.

**63 N.W. Ashleycross Hill.** Barrow opened by Rev. J. P. Bartlett. Fragments of very coarse urn found. Wise, *New Forest*, Artists' Edition, p. 208.

**63 S.E. Minstead (?)**. Plain urn found in a barrow near Minstead. Wise, *New Forest*, 1883 Edition, p. 211, note.

**63 S.W./71 N.W.** Barrows on Bratley Plain opened by J. R. Wise who found some urns in them, most or all of which were of the barrel and bucket shapes. Wise, *New Forest*, 1883 Edition, pp. 196-205.

**63 S.E. Stoney Cross.** Two urns, probably bucket type, from low barrow 600 yards E. of Compton Arms Hotel. *Hants Field Club*, VI, Supplement, pp. 33-6.

**64 S.E. Colbury.** In the mound were thirty-nine cremations all of which were originally in urns mostly of bucket but perhaps a few of barrel type. *Antiquaries' Journal*, XIII, pp. 414-421.

**73 S.W./S.E. ; 80 N.E.** Barrel and bucket urns from barrows near Beaulieu in the museum attached to Beaulieu Abbey. (Little remains of these urns beyond their shape as revealed by their solidified contents.) *Hants Antiquary*, I, 106.

**86 N.W. Moordown.** About 100 bucket and barrel urns from barrow. *Hants Field Club*, I, 47-8 ; *Ibid*, I, Part 2, pp. 14-15 ; *Bournemouth N.S.S.*, XV, p. 71.

**86 N.W. Haddens Hill Oval Barrow.** Sixteen burials of which six were in urns of barrel form. *Antiquaries' Journal*, VIII, 87-9.

**86 N.E. Latch Farm, Furzy.** Barrow recently opened by Mr. and Mrs. Piggott and J. B. Calkin yielded a large number of secondary cremations in barrel and bucket urns.

**86 S.W. Hillbrow,** 200 yards E. of St. James's Church. Site of barrow in (? or near) which some bucket or barrel urns were found, which are in Mr. Druitt's collection. *Trans. S.E. Union of Scientific Societies*, 1935, p. 25 (J. B. Calkin).

**86 S.W. Stourfield Barrow,** between Oxford Avenue and Herberton Road. Mr. Druitt has three bucket urns from this barrow which is now destroyed. *Trans. S.E. Union of Scientific Societies*, 1935, p. 25 (J. B. Calkin).

**87 N.E. Barton Common.** Calcined bones enclosed in urn found upright, of bucket shape, ornamented with bands decorated with (? finger-nail) impressions. Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, II, p. 40 and Plate LXXXVI. *Antiquaries' Journal*, XIII, 449.

#### Middle or Late Bronze Age : Urns of Unknown Type.

**15 S.E./16 S.W. Enham Heath.** Urns and cremated human remains found, most likely Middle Bronze Age. Crawford, *Andover District*, pp. 59-60.

**71 S.W. Burley.** Urns found in barrows. Wise, *New Forest*, 1883 Edition, p. 211.

**73 S.W./S.E. Buttsash Lane.** Urns from barrows. Wise, *New Forest*, 1883 Edition, p. 211. (See Middle Bronze Age Section.)

**86 N.W. Maze Barrow**, Talbot Woods. Urn found by one of the brothers Prideaux of Dorchester. Information from Mr. J. B. Calkin.

**87 N.E./S.E. (?)**. Two urns from barrow in field called Hilly Accombs. Wise, *New Forest*, 1883 Edition, p. 206.

#### **Early Iron Age (La Tène Period).**

**15 N.E. Blagdon Coppice**. Interment of wooden bucket with burnt bones surrounded by a dozen pottery vessels, bronze brooch and bracelet, and fragments of brown glass vessel. Early 1st Century A.D. *Hants Field Club*, X, 121-2; *Arch. Journal*, LXXXVII, 302 ff.

#### **Roman.**

Apparently no undoubted Roman barrows exist in Hampshire. Note however that **Farley Mount** has a steep conical outline which is not unlike that possessed by Roman barrows, and is also near the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum; but its shape may have been modified for the horse-burial. (40 S.W.)

#### **Saxon Period.**

Although no excavated barrows in Hampshire have, so far as the writer's knowledge goes, been proved to be Saxon, it is possible that some of them do in fact belong to that period.

In the Saxon land charters are a number of examples distinguished by personal names (see notes on barrows mentioned in the charters). It is probable that at least some of these contain or contained primary, or less likely secondary, Saxon burials.



Saxon secondary burials have been found in barrows in the Isle of Wight, and the existence of several Saxon cemeteries and isolated burials in Hampshire suggests the possibility that some of the smaller bowl-barrows may belong to this period. (See the Ordnance Survey *Map of Britain in the Dark Ages* (South Sheet), and the map on p. 103 of *Historical Geography of England*, 1936, edited by H. C. Darby.)




#### **C. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION.**

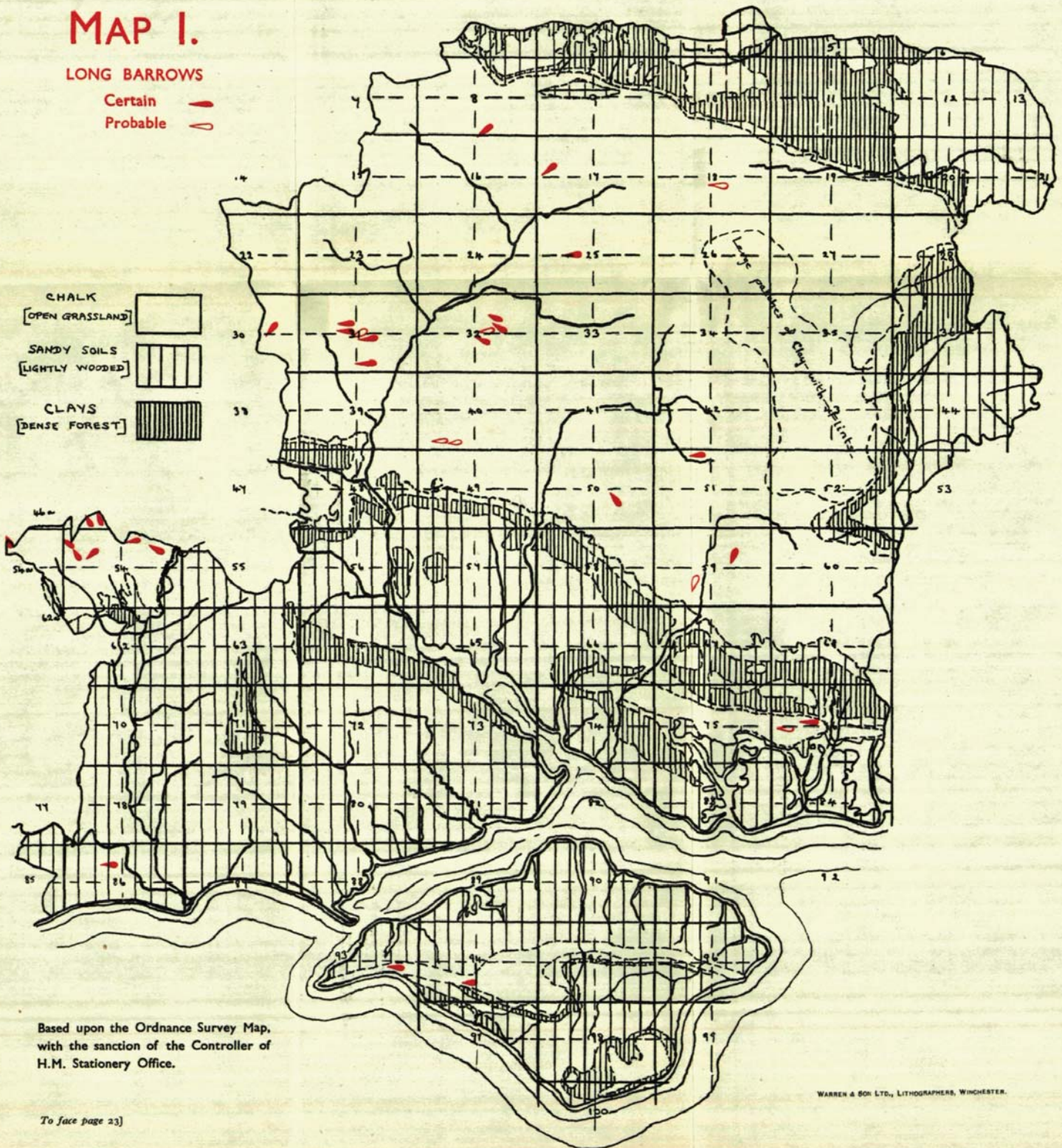
**Number.** In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight there are a maximum number of 33 long barrows as compared with well over 1,000 round ones, of which probably at least 80 per cent. belong to the Bronze Age. These figures support the prevailing views as to the short duration of the Neolithic period and the fairly small population which existed at that time. It is probable that an industrial revolution in the earlier phases of the Bronze Age resulted in a considerable increase of population which is reflected in the enormous number of Bronze Age barrows.

# MAP I.

## LONG BARROWS

- Certain 
- Probable 

- CHALK 
- [OPEN GRASSLAND]
- SANDY SOILS 
- [LIGHTLY WOODED]
- CLAYS 
- [DENSE FOREST]



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At the same time the following two facts must be carefully considered when comparing the relative numbers of long and round barrows :—

- (i) A larger proportion of the population may have been honoured with barrow-burial in the Bronze Age than in the Neolithic.
- (ii) Whereas the Neolithic long barrows tended to be used for collective burials, the Bronze Age round barrows were frequently used for individual burials, or burials of only two or three people.

#### **Distribution.**

**General Notions.** Most of the barrows are on the chalk downs, but there are a good many on the heathlands of the New Forest and Woolmer Forest. In both regions they tend to be grouped on the more elevated spots, but open country perhaps more than altitude was a governing factor in their distribution. It was for that reason that porous soils were chosen in preference to clays which were probably covered with forest. It will be seen from the maps that so far as is known there are no barrows at all on the clays in Hampshire.

There are, however, several groups near rivers or river-sources, *e.g.*, the Seven Barrows near Tidworth (14 S.W.); the Seven Barrows at Burghclere (8 S.E.), and the fine group revealed by air-photography near Weston Colley (33 N.W.); there are also some isolated barrows in the Bourne Valley between Hurstbourne Tarrant and Hurstbourne Priors, and in the Candover valley. Recent air-photography by Major Allen and others has shown that barrows are more common near rivers than has been supposed. Many years ago Mr. T. W. Shore suggested that if springs or streams were held sacred by people of the Bronze Age, they would naturally have erected barrows near water-sources; and he quoted Seneca: "Where a spring rises or a river flows let us build our altars and offer sacrifices." T. W. Shore, *Hampshire Papers*, pp. 111, 112, 113, 241, and 261. See also J. S. Phené, in *Journal B.A.A.*, March 1873, pp. 27-36; and J. Stevens, *History of St. Mary Bourne*, 1888, p. 69.) On the other hand, barrows may have been erected near rivers merely because of proximity to the dwelling-sites.

#### **Period Maps.**

**I. Long Barrows.** Of the thirty-three long barrows in the county, thirty-two are on the chalk downs, the remaining example being on heathland near Bournemouth. The *Map of Neolithic Wessex* shows that nearly all the demonstrably Neolithic material is on the chalk or the carboniferous limestone; at least that is

revealed when the map is superimposed on a geological base. (There is, however, some Neolithic pottery along the Thames valley.) Porous soil, open country, and a good supply of flint were among the advantages offered to Neolithic man by the chalk downs. That he tended to inhabit areas within striking distance of rivers or streams is suggested by the proximity of many of the long barrows to the river-systems.

**II. Bell, Disc, and Saucer Barrows.** As barrows of these types are mostly of Middle Bronze Age (a few may be Early Bronze Age), this map may be taken as a guide to the distribution of Middle Bronze Age barrows of Wessex type. Most of these rare types of barrow are in the western parts of the county: this is because the culture they represent was centred on the Wiltshire Downs.

The similarity of distribution-patterns I and II on the chalk shows that nearly all the long-barrow areas were also occupied during the early part of the Bronze Age. The distribution of many of these rare types of round barrow in the New Forest may suggest (i) the beginning of a valleyward movement, and clearance of the forest areas; (ii) a probable invasion on the south coast between Southampton and Poole, and movement up the rivers to the chalk downs; (iii) Mr. H. J. E. Peake has suggested to me that the Neolithic folk were essentially cattle-breeders and therefore required chalk or limestone hills for their pasture, while the Bronze Age folk tended to be sheep-breeders and they inhabited the heaths as well as the downs because the heaths offered pasture good enough for sheep but not for cattle. The chalk is still the area of primary settlement in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages.

**III. Deverel-Rimbury Urns (Late Bronze Age).** The grouping of the bulk of the material of this map in the New Forest suggests another invasion of the south coast west of Southampton; but this time the invaders did not get far enough into the hinterland in Hampshire to occupy the chalk downs to any extent. (But they occupied the chalk downs of Dorset which are much nearer the coast.) There is reason to believe that a considerable number of the bowl-barrows in the New Forest belong to this period, to which the few examples excavated in recent years have been referred (*e.g.*, Landford, 55 S.E.; Plaitford, 56 S.W.; Colbury, 64 S.E.).

**IV. Round Barrows of All Types.** This is a composite map of material nearly all of which ranges from the beginning to the end of the Bronze Age. There is probably not very much Early Bronze Age material in the county, judging from excavation results up to the time of writing. I believe this indicates that there



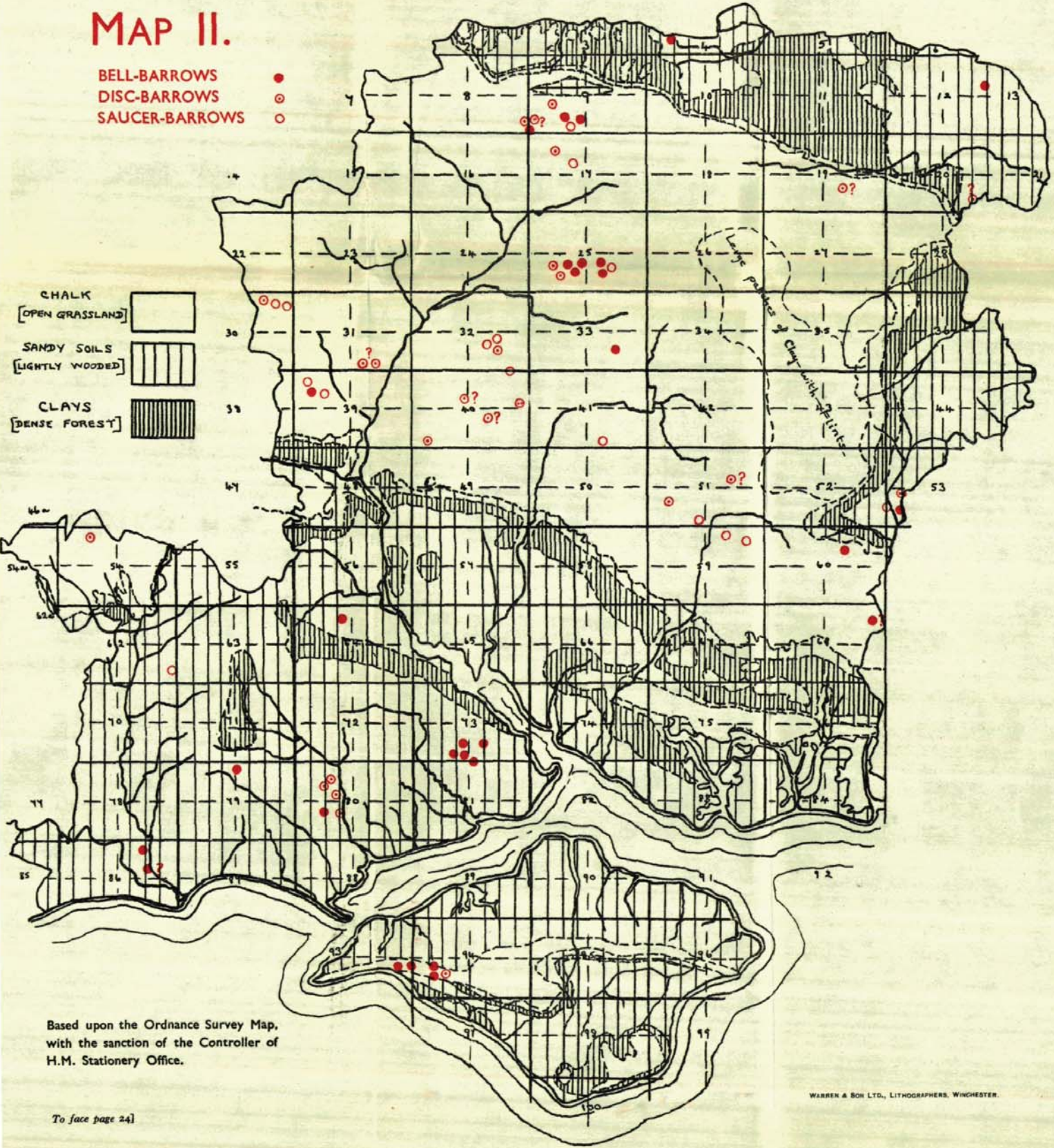
# MAP II.

BELL-BARROWS ●  
 DISC-BARROWS ○  
 SAUCER-BARROWS ○

CHALK  
 [OPEN GRASSLAND]

SANDY SOILS  
 [LIGHTLY WOODED]

CLAYS  
 [DENSE FOREST]



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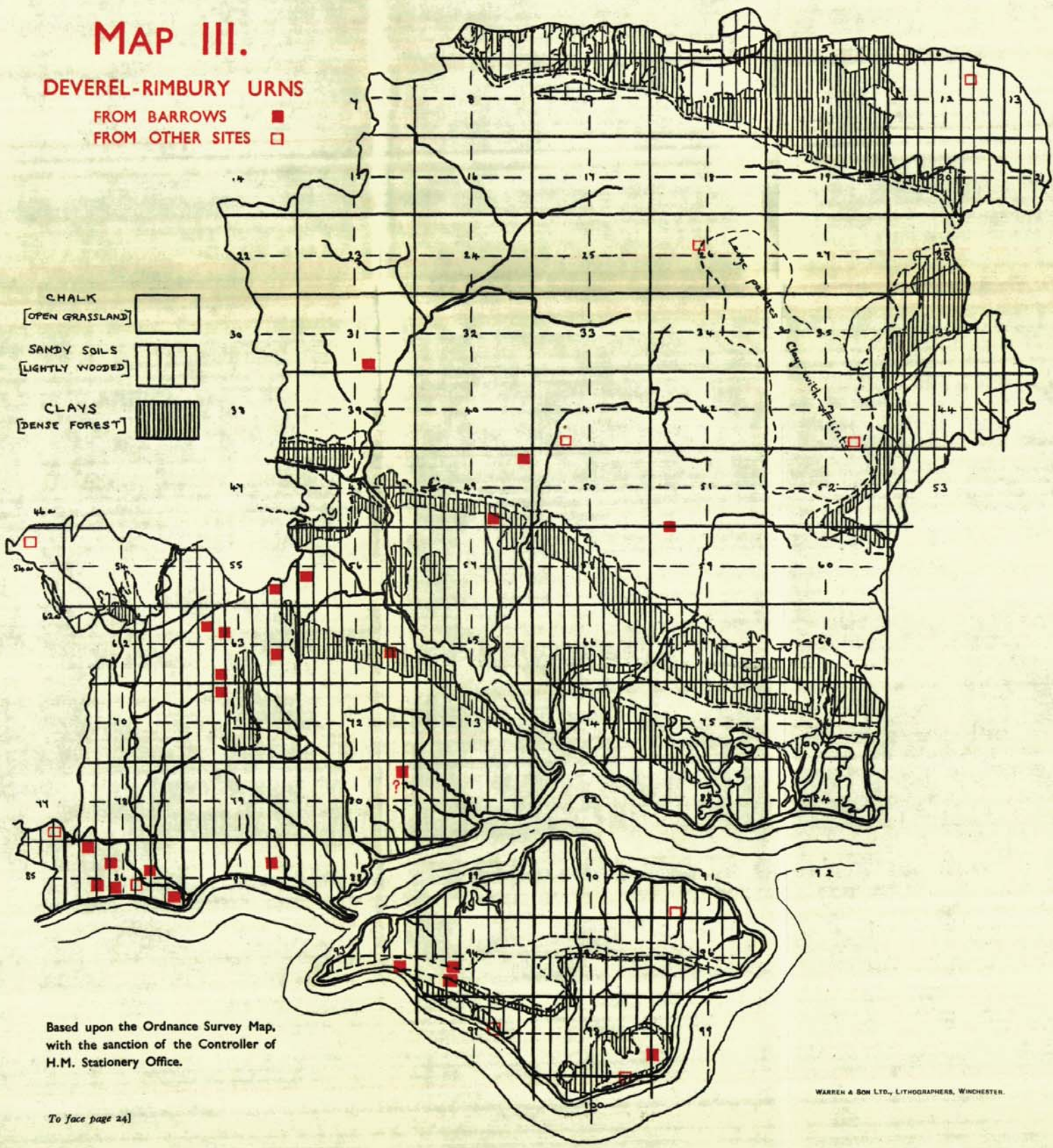
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# MAP III.

## DEVEREL-RIMBURY URNS

FROM BARROWS ■  
FROM OTHER SITES □



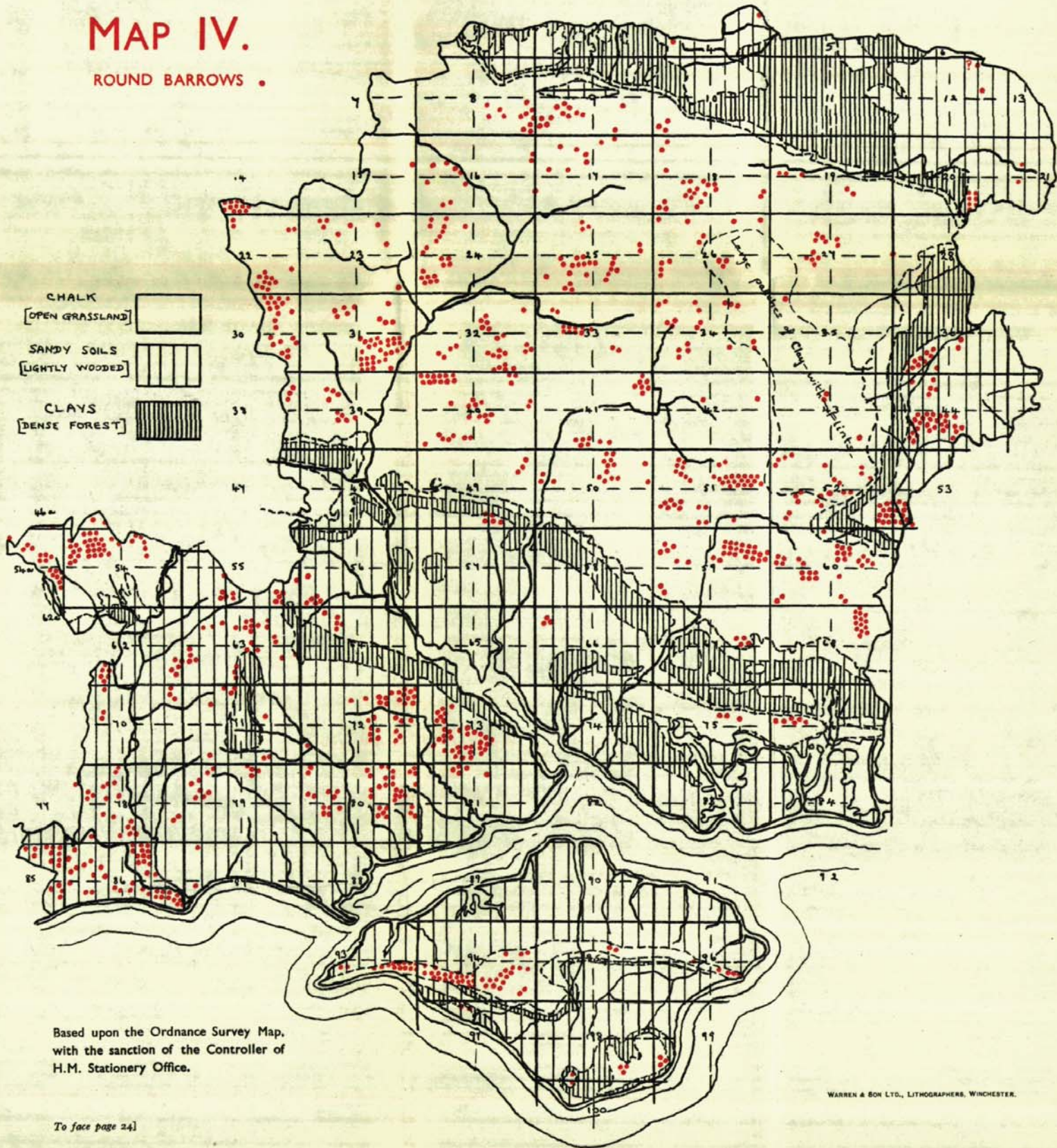
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# MAP IV.

## ROUND BARROWS .



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To face page 24]

was no appreciable increase of population until the Middle Bronze Age.

The majority of the sites on the chalk are Middle Bronze Age, and those on the heaths are probably divided in roughly equal proportions between the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. There are about 1,020 sites marked on this map, nearly all of which I have seen, the remainder being well attested. A number of doubtful sites and a few possible crop-sites revealed by air-photography have been omitted, and in one or two areas where sites are very thickly grouped it has not been possible to mark every barrow. The total number of round barrows at present known in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is probably between 1,100 and 1,200.

(The merits of this section of the paper are chiefly due to the writings and personal criticism of Sir Cyril Fox to whom I am greatly indebted ; the faults are mine.)

#### D. HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE BARROW STUDY.

##### Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries : The Romantic Movement.

The earliest reference I have found to Hampshire barrows (apart from the evidence of the Saxon charters) is in the unpublished *Monumenta Britannica* by John Aubrey (1626—1697). The following extract from that work is quoted in *Hants Field Club*, IX, 393 :

“ Two miles east of Sutton, Hants, a rampart and ditch cross the London road . . . ; near them are four barrows and four more by the Beacon ” (? Popham Beacons—L.V.G.).

Sutton is probably Sutton Scotney and the barrows on 25 S.W.- S.E.

Next came Stukeley, whose *Itinerarium Curiosum* (2nd Edition, 1776) contains the following references :—

P. 179. “ Going from Aldermaston to Kingsclere . . . I passed over Brimpton Common ; here are many very fine Celtic barrows ” (4 S.W.).

P. 191. “ Two miles before I came to Winchester (from Romsey—L.V.G.), the downs of chalk begin again with barrows upon them. I saw several double ones.” (There are two pairs of barrows on Compton Downs, 49 N.E. and 50 N.W.—L.V.G.)

P. 195. “ We found some of the Roman Way upon this ridge, which I suppose went through Fareham and Havant, between Trausantum and Chichester. . . . We passed by a large long barrow.” (This was probably on Portsdown—76 N.W.- S.W.)

But the most typical representative of the Romantic Movement in Hampshire topography and archaeology was Rev. R. Warner. The following quotations from his *Topographical Remarks* will serve to illustrate his style and curious mixture of accurate observation and wild conjecture :—

“ It may be amusing to spend a few minutes in contemplating these repositories of the departed warriors and in offering some observations on this very ancient mode of interment. . . . The appellation of the tract, on which these barrows are scattered . . . not only points out the people who occupied the spot, but . . . marks it as the scene of a furious and bloody contest. . . . The former (bowl-barrows—L.V.G.) are simple aggestions of earth . . . such as a routed party obliged to retreat, but unwilling to omit paying the last offices to the deceased, might be supposed, in an hurry, to have formed ; while on the others (disc-barrows—L.V.G.) are displayed all those marks of nice attention, which are only to be effected, in the season of uninterrupted leisure . . . . Thus, I think, we may without departing from reason, or probability, attribute the barrows described above, partly to the Saxon followers of the victorious Cerdic, and partly to the Britons, under the ill-fated, but patriotic Ambrosius.”

Warner's theory has only the pleasure of conception to recommend it ! The barrows he was describing are those on Setley Plain (80 N.W.).

#### **Nineteenth Century : The Beginnings of Scientific Archaeology.**

Rev. J. Skinner was a Somerset parson who spent a great deal of time touring and noting archaeological remains in the early part of last century. One hundred volumes of his MSS. are in the British Museum, and they contain a wealth of archaeological material. The following are among the Hampshire items :—

MS. 33658, Fols. 110, 113. Barrows on Crondall Heath, with drawings. (20 S.W.).

MS. 33650, Fol. 45. Description of Farley Mount. (40 S.W.)

MS. 33670, Fols. 5, 6. Description and drawings of the barrows on Magdalen Hill Down, 41 S.W.

There are also some much more important references to his excavations in barrows in the Isle of Wight : these will be published in the *Transactions of Isle of Wight Natural History Society*.

In the second half of last century the founding of the Hampshire Field Club naturally gave an impetus to prehistoric researches, but the work of T. W. Shore stands far above that of any {of his

Hampshire contemporaries, and many references to his work occur in the present paper.

As to the diggings of J. R. Wise and others in the New Forest barrows, it must suffice to say that they were not in advance of their time in their technique and excavation reports.

#### **Twentieth Century : Modern Developments.**

It was left to Mr. Heywood Sumner to place archaeology in the New Forest and other parts of Wessex on a sound basis, and he has shown that it is possible for archaeological maps and plans to be things of beauty as well as models of accuracy. The important work of Dr. Williams-Freeman and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in Wessex field archaeology has resulted, among other things, in their discovery of a number of long and round barrows which are described in this paper. Messrs. G. B. Bull, G. W. Willis, and J. R. Ellaway have found a number of barrows on the downs between Basingstoke and Newbury, and Mr. J. B. Calkin has done important work in the Bournemouth area. Dr. G. B. Grundy's great study of the Saxon Charters has rendered easily accessible an important field of research in earthwork study.

But the most important recent development has been the revealing of hitherto unknown sites by means of air-photography.

Hampshire may almost be said to have been the cradle of archaeological air-photography in this country. To quote Mr. Crawford, "the birth of the new study in England may be said to date from 1922 when Air-Commodore Clark Hall observed certain curious marks on R.A.F. air-photos taken in Hampshire. With him must be mentioned Flight-Lieut. Haslam, who took a number of photographs near Winchester showing what turned out to be Celtic fields"—*Wessex from the Air*, 1928, p. 5. Among the earliest photographs taken was one of the camp and barrows on Old Winchester Hill in October 1922.

The publication of Crawford and Keiller's *Wessex from the Air* in 1928 constituted a landmark in the history of air-photography as applied to archaeology. Among the photos published and described were several of Hampshire barrows, including long barrows near Danebury (XXX), and round ones near Longstock and Clatford (XXXIV).

Since then the collection of air-photographs kept at the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton has steadily grown, and at present the Hampshire portion alone runs into thousands, of which, however, only a minority contain archaeological features.

In recent years Major G. W. G. Allen has taken some excellent photos of Hampshire sites, including a long barrow near Whitchurch, round barrows on Willesley Warren, and barrows of disc and other types on Crawley Down, N.W. of Winchester.

**E. FOLKLORE.**

**16 N.E. Angledown Copse.** Golden image said to be buried in the barrow on Angledown Copse. People dug for it on one moonlight night, but while digging saw a headless man on horseback carrying his head under his arm, on the sight of which they fled. (Information from G. B. Bull.)

**42 S.W. In Cheriton Wood** are some mounds on rising ground, where rustic tradition says three generals are buried. Godwin, *Civil War in Hants*, 1904 Edition, p. 187.

**51 N.W. Lamborough.** According to Godwin, Sir Wm. Waller's brigade were encamped for a night on Lamborough Field. (*Civil War in Hants*, 1904, p. 178.) "Traditionally it was utilised as a burial-ground for soldiers killed in the battle of Cheriton."—Godwin, *loc. cit.*, p. 187.

**52 N.W. Devil's Jumps, Privett.** Traditional scene of battle between Danes and Saxons. Danes overthrown, and were given quarter on condition that they were baptized as Christians in the ford of the River Alre.—*It Happened in Hants*, 1937, pp. 155-6.

**52 N.W. Devil's Jumps, Privett.** According to local tradition they are the graves of soldiers. According to Godwin, there was a skirmish near here in the Civil War.—*Civil War in Hants*, 1904, p. 177.

**80 N.E. Pixie Cave.** For theory that graves of the dead came to be known first as haunts of spirits and later as haunts of fairies, see Grinsell, in *Folk-lore*, Vol. XLVIII, September 1937.

"As in other parts of England, superstition connects them with the fairies."—Wise, *New Forest*, Artists' Edition, p. 197.

**F. LOCAL NAMES.**

- 4 S.W. Baughurst Barrows.
- 8 S.E. Seven Barrows, Burghclere.
- 14 S.W. Seven Barrows, Tidworth.
- 17 N.W. Three Barrows (Isaac Taylor's Map).
- 17 S.W. Larks Barrow.
- 18 S.W. Seven Barrows (destroyed).
- 18 S.E. White Barrow.
- 21 N.W. Cockadobby Hill.
- 23 N.W. Windmill Barrow.
- 25 N.W. Abra Barrow.
- 25 S.W. Three Barrows, Roundwood.
- 25 S.E. Popham Beacons.
- 30 N.E. Boar Knoll.
- 31 N.W. Site of Kent's, or Canute's Barrow.

- 31 N.E. Rowbury (?).  
 31 S.E. Seven Barrows (destroyed).  
 31 S.E. The Turret.  
 39 N.W. The Turret, or Bol's Turret.  
 39 S.W. Berrow's Bush (?).  
 39 S.W. Broughton Hill Clumps.  
 40 S.W. Robin Hood's Barrow.  
 51 S.W. Millbarrows.  
 52 N.W. The Devil's Jumps, or The Jumps.  
 54 N.W. Knap Barrow.  
       Grans Barrow.  
       Duck's Nest.  
 54 N.E. Giant's Grave.  
 55 S.W. The Butts.  
       Jacob's Barrow.  
 62 S.E.—63 S.W. Brown's Castle (barrow on Ibsley Common  
       H.S.). *Earthworks of New Forest*, p. 28.  
 63 N.W. Thompson's Castle (barrow—Sumner, *Earthworks  
       of New Forest*, p. 28).  
 63 N.E. The Butt, Fritham.  
 64 N.W. Money Hills.  
 75 N.E. Giant's Grave Quarry.  
 76 N.W. Gob's Barrow (site of).  
 76 S.W. Bevis' Grave (Long barrow).  
 79 N.W. Lugden Barrow.  
 79 N.E. The Burrows.  
 80 N.E. Pudding Barrow ; Pixies' Cave ; Lawrence's  
       Barrow ; Three Barrows.  
 80 S.W. Shirley Barrow.  
 85 N.E. Lush Barrows.  
 85 S.E. Fern Barrow ; Robin Hood's Barrow.  
 86 N.W. Oval Barrow.

#### Analysis of Local Names.

1. *From Localities or Villages* :—  
    Baughurst Barrows ; Fritham Butt ; Popham Beacons ;  
    Shirley Barrow.
2. *From Number* :—  
    Seven Barrows (Burghclere, Tidworth, and Chattis Hill) ;  
    Basingstoke (destroyed).  
    Three Barrows (Finkley, Roundwood, and Beaulieu  
    Heath S.W.).
3. *From Shape, Colour, Vegetation, etc.* :—  
    White Barrow ; Rowbury (?) ; Berrow's Bush ; Pud-  
    ding Barrow ; Oval Barrow ; Fern Barrow.



4. *From Use* :—  
Windmill Barrow ; Popham Beacons.
5. *Redundant Names* :—  
Abra Barrow ; Knap Barrow.
6. *Embodying local terms* :—  
(1) *Turret*.—The Turret ; Bol's Turret.  
(2) *Butt*.—The Butts ; Fritham Butt.
7. *From Fairies, etc.*  
Cockadobby Hill ; Robin Hood's Barrow ; Devil's Jumps ;  
Giant's Grave ; Pixie-mounds ; Pixie's Cave.

#### Notes.

Note the New Forest local name **Butt**—see Crespigny, *New Forest*, p. 118 (1895) ; Wise, *New Forest*, Artists' Edition, p. 197.

Abra Barrow : Abra = Eald beorh = old barrow (?).

Rowbury = perhaps the common rough barrow of Anglo-Saxon Charters.

Robin Hood's Barrow—a fairly common name. See Grinsell, *Ancient Burial-Mounds*, pp. 43, 44, 59.

Millbarrows—apparently unconnected with any mill.

Giant's Grave—a common name for long barrows of which this is one.

Money Hills. Perhaps from tradition of money buried, but perhaps corruption of Many Hills ; possibly also from some custom of money being scrambled for during perambulation though the barrows are not at present near a parish boundary.

Pixie Mound—perhaps applied to more than one barrow on Beaulieu Heath. See Hudson, *Hampshire Days*, and Crespigny, *New Forest*, p. 123.

Pudding Barrow—compare Pudding Pie Hill, Yorks, N.R.

For possible "church" names associated with barrows in the New Forest, see H. Sumner, *Earthworks of New Forest*, pp. 65-6 (Eyeworth Wood, Burley Beacon and Knightwood).

N.B.—A list of field-names suggesting barrow-sites will be given in a later instalment of this paper.

#### G. REFERENCES IN THE SAXON LAND CHARTERS.

The following references to barrows occur in the Saxon Land Charters and are extracted from the papers by Dr. G. B. Grundy in *Archaeological Journal*, Vols. 78, 81, 83 and 84. I have seen most of the sites on the ground and have added my own observations where necessary. As references to Kemble and Birch are given in the *Archaeological Journal* they are not repeated here.

**4 S.W. Imma's Barrow.** Among the group known as Baughurst Barrows, nearly all of which are in Berkshire, is one on the Berks—Hants border, and this appears to be the Imma's Barrow of the charter. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, p. 102; *Berks Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 29, pp. 207-210. It may be noted that an Imma's Barrow also appears in a charter of Bishop's Cleeve (Grundy, *Charters of Gloucestershire*, p. 76).

**7 N.E. or 8 N.W. Rough Barrow,** Vernham Dean. Perhaps between Facombe and Rockmoor Down. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, p. 282.

**8 N.W. Ruwan Beorh**—Rough or rugged barrow, in Hurstbourne Tarrant charter, is placed by Grundy at N.E. corner of Parish of Linkenholt. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 153 ff.

**8 S.E. Hythwalda's, or Hilda's Hlaew,** stood probably on the site occupied by Three Legged Cross Inn. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, p. 91; Vol. 81, pp. 58 and 61; Vol. 83, pp. 133 ff. Crawford, *Andover District*, pp. 67 and 69.

**8 S.W. Barrow at Waecc's Tree.** Grundy places the site on the hill quarter-mile N. of Lye Farm. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, p. 210.

**9 N.W. Little Stone Barrow.** Grundy places this on the hill E. of Sydmonton Warren Farm. Two other stone barrows appear to be mentioned in the same charter. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, pp. 94 ff.

**9 S.W. "Then so to the burial-places; then so to the camp of the pond."** There is no doubt that the camp is that on Ladle Hill. The burial-places may be either the disc-barrow north of the camp (as Grundy suggested) or, as I think more likely, the two barrows east of the camp, as the charter says *burial-places*, not *burial-place*. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, pp. 130-131.

**16 S.W. "Over against the barrows of the moorland."** Considered by Grundy to have been the two barrows in the field N.E. of Finkley Farm. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 210 ff.

**17 N.W./N.E. Enta Hlew = ? Giant's Barrow.** Grundy placed this about five furlongs N.E. of Willesley Warren. Mr. G. B. Bull has located a large barrow at about the right spot, in extreme N.W. corner of 17 N.E. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 177-9.

**17 N.E./S.E. Cissa's Barrow.** Placed by Grundy at one furlong N. of Overton Station. I could find nothing definite here (Oct. 10th, 1937) but a yellow patch of sainfoin may have marked the site. This is a most important reference as it may just possibly mark the site of the burial-place of the great Cissa. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 14, p. 129 (Kemble); Vol. 84, p. 175.

**18 N.W. Scobba's burial-place.** Grundy regarded this as probably the barrow about a mile N.W. of Tangier House, but excavation has shown this barrow to belong to the Bronze Age. As the site appears in the charter not as hlaew or beorh but as byrygels, it may not have been a barrow. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 313 ff.

**18 S.W. Broccaes Hlaew** = the barrow at the brook. Identified by Grundy as possibly one of the barrows N.E. of Lone Farm which is in a valley which may have formerly contained a stream. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 313 ff.

**23 N.W. Fif Beorgan** = the Five Barrows. Connected by Grundy with Burrow Field, quarter-mile E. of village of Fyfield. The excavation of a barrow on this spot is described in Crawford, *Andover District*, p. 62. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 100 ff.

**23 N.E. "Then up on the Down to the Dyke, to the Tumulus."** Grundy is inclined to place the site near Hundred Acre Corner, and it may well have been the Mark Lane barrow destroyed in 1917. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, p. 65.

**24 N.W. Ashtree Barrow.** There is little doubt that the site is near or at the acute angle quarter-mile W. of Faulkner's Down Farm: the field S. of the farm is called Burrow Piece and that to W.N.W. is called Twisted Ash Piece as brilliantly shown by Grundy. Possible but not undoubted traces of the barrow are visible (site inspected by L.V.G., Oct. 1937, and some years previously by Grundy. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 210 ff.)

**24 N.W. Cerdic's Barrow.** This is a very interesting reference, because as observed by Grundy (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, p. 211) and Kemble (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 14, pp. 128-9), the barrow may have been that of the great Cerdic. Grundy places the site at the twist of the boundary 300 yards S.E. of Lower Wyke Down Farm, 200 yards from Ashtree Barrow. I searched for this site without success October 1937. Either this or Ashtree Barrow appears on Isaac Taylor's Map of Hampshire.

**25 N.W. Heafod Beorge** = the Barrow on the Headland. Almost certainly Abra Barrow, which is at an angle of the present parish boundary. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, p. 175.

**25 S.W./S.E. Thrim Beorgum** = Three Barrows. Identified by Grundy with Popham Beacons; it is just possible it might be the Three Barrows on 25 S.W. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 177-9.

**25 S.W. Ruwan Beorge** = Rough Barrow. Placed by Grundy quarter-mile W. of Popham Beacons, while Crawford (note on Ordnance Survey Map at Southampton) regards it as the barrow west of Cranbourne Wood, 1½ miles W. of Popham Beacons. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 177-9 and pp. 305 ff.

**25 S.E. Ceortes Beorge** = Ceort's Barrow; probably the barrow E. of Popham Beacons and not marked on the present maps. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 232 ff.

**27 N.E. Upicenes Hlywan** = (?) perhaps a personal name. Grundy placed the barrows at S.E. corner of Humbly Grove Copse; Messrs. Willis and Ellaway have located two barrows just inside the Upton Grey parish boundary E. of Humbly Grove Copse, and these are probably those mentioned in the charter. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 277 ff.

**28 N.W. Broken Barrow** = the barrow that has been opened. The site was probably west of Well. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, p. 55; Vol. 84, p. 255.

**32 S.E. "The barrow which lies between the two long barrows."** The two long barrows are certainly those on Moody's Down (32 N.E.). *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 305 ff.

**32 S.W. Heardulf's Barrow** (Heardulfes Hlaewe). Placed by Grundy on hill E. of New Farm, where a large round barrow has since been found by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 172 ff.

**33 S.E. Broken Barrow** = the barrow which has been opened. It was called Aethelwold's Barrow in B.C.S. 740 and K.C.D. 1121. Grundy placed it at N.E. angle of Martyr Worthy parish, half-mile E. of Lunways Inn. There are no certain signs of it here, but it may be added that the barrow half-mile N.E., on edge of Micheldever Wood, is cratered by one of the largest excavation-hollows I have ever seen. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 182 ff., and 232 ff.

**34 N.W. Ruwan Beorge** = Rough Barrow. Probably stood on hill a mile N.N.W. of Chilton Candover, near or on the parish boundary. I searched without success for this site October 1937. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, pp. 140-142.

**42 N.W. Wibba's Barrow.** The site was probably where the parish boundaries meet of Bighton, Bishop's Sutton and Old Alresford. A shapeless mound of doubtful origin is discernible here. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, pp. 107-9.

**42 S.W. Earnes Beorge** = Eagle's Barrow. Identified by Grundy with field-names Lynch Berry Hill and Great Berry Hill half-mile S. of Tichborne, but nothing is visible here now. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, p. 158.

**51 N.W. Raeling Beorgas.** Grundy's suggested location, near S. end of Hinton Park, has been confirmed by the finding of three barrows (with possible traces of a fourth) by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford and Rev. A. B. Milner. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 139 ff.

**51 N.E. Middemestan Beorh** = the Midmost Barrow, is located by Grundy near Woodcote Park, at S.E. corner of which Crawford found possible traces of two barrows, Mar. 17th, 1932. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 139 ff.

**51 N.E. Rough Barrow.** This may be the large barrow, not marked on the maps, south of Brockwood Park (Lat.  $51^{\circ} 1' 46''$ ; Long.  $1^{\circ} 6' 45''$  W.), found by Mr. Crawford. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 139 ff.

**51 S.W. Millbarrow** (Mealán Beorh; Melan Beorh; Meolan Beorh). Meaning not known. Crawford has suggested its association with Maegla, the companion of Port and Bieda (*Antiquity*, X, p. 511); Grundy has suggested a corruption of Mylen = mill; Zachrisson has suggested a derivation from Celtic Mailo = bare; and Ekwall suggests OE. maele = multicoloured (O.D.E.P.N., 305). The element Maelaen occurs also in a Taunton charter (Grundy, *Somerset Charters*, p. 15). The identification of the site with the present Millbarrow is beyond reasonable doubt. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 78, pp. 150, 157, 159; Vol. 83, pp. 159 ff.

**51 S.E. Mearc Beorge** = the Boundary Barrow. Though not marked on the map, the site was brilliantly located and found by Grundy in a belt of timber 150 yards S. of Sheep Bridge. It is a very large barrow, 5ft. high. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 224 ff.

**51 S.E. (?) The Little Barrow.** Perhaps in or near Westbury Park. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 192-221. In the Fourth Charter of Meon is a Mearc Beorh which Grundy identifies with this site. But note place-name Burrow Plantation on 52 S.W., N.E. of Westbury Park.

**52 S.W. Barrow Dean.** This is the modern Bordean; there are three barrows near Bordean Farm, only one of which is on Ordnance Survey map. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 192-221.

**54a N.W. Cotel's Barrow.** This is the modern Kitt's Grave. I could find nothing definite but the ground is covered with very thick undergrowth. Visited July 1937. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, pp. 65-8.

**54 N.W. Langeberghe** = Long Barrow. This is Knap Barrow, a long barrow still on the parish boundary. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, pp. 65-8.

**58 S.W./S.E. ". . . . Over Barrow Copse to the Tall Birch Tree."** Perhaps on west edge of the wood N. of Durley. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, pp. 82 ff.

**59 N.E. "Westmestan Beorgan"** = Westernmost barrows, identified by Grundy with the group of barrows on Tegleaze Down. In another charter they are called Hima's Barrows. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 108 ff., and 224 ff.

**59 N.E. "Along the path on the north side of the barrow."** This refers to a barrow in or near Old Winchester Hill Camp, the previous landmark being the camp itself. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, pp. 110-115.

**59 N.W./N.E. Tiggael Beorgae** = Tile Barrow. Somewhere west of Old Winchester Hill Camp. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 81, pp. 110-115.

**60 N.W./S.W. Raven's Barrow** (Hremnes Beorh). Probably one of the barrows on Wether Down. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 192-221.

**76 N.W. Mearc Beorh** = Boundary Barrow. Probably between Havant Station and Stockheath. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 83, pp. 118 ff.

**70 N.W./79 N.W. Luca's Barrow** is placed by Grundy on Ashley Heath (70 N.W.) where there are two or more barrows near the parish boundary; but on the E. boundary of Ringwood is a barrow still called Lugden Barrow (79 N.W.).

**Undernbeorh** = the Lower Barrow, in the same charter, may possibly be the barrow on the parish boundary quarter-mile W. of Lugden Barrow, but the bounds of this charter are very difficult to identify. *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, pp. 193 ff.

#### Notes on the Barrows mentioned in the Saxon Charters.

##### Stone Barrow. (9 S.W.)

The following meanings suggest themselves :—

1. A barrow with a boundary-stone upon it.
2. A cairn, *i.e.*, barrow composed of stones.
3. A barrow to which it was the custom to add a stone when passing, as is still done in some districts, *e.g.*, the Scottish Highlands.
4. A chambered barrow : unlikely for this region.
5. A mere heap of stones piled up to mark a boundary.

**Rough Barrow** occurs on 7 N.E., 8 N.W., 25 S.W., 34 N.W. and 51 N.E., and is common in other counties. The local names Rowbury, Rowbarrow, etc., are probably derived from it. Barrows were doubtless so called from being covered with heather, bracken, gorse or similar vegetation.

**Eagle's Barrow** (42 S.W.); **Raven's Barrow** (60 N.W.-S.W.). These names reflect the tendency for barrows and other earthworks to be called after birds, as pointed out by Grundy in *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 84, p. 184. This tendency appears not only in Saxon charters but also on modern maps; thus we still have Lark's Barrow (17 S.W.) and Duck's Nest (54 N.W.). Eagle Barrow, Geese Barrow and Bird Barrow occur in the Wiltshire charters.

**Broken Barrow** (28 N.W. ; 33 S.E.). This occurs also fairly commonly in other charters of Southern England and shows that a good many barrows had been opened before the dates of the charters.

**Personal Names.** (4 S.W. ; 8 S.E. ; 17 N.E./S.E. ; 18 N.W. ; 24 N.W. ; 25 S.E. ; 32 S.W. ; 42 N.W. ; 54a N.W. ; 70 N.W./79 N.W.) These names may indicate :—

1. The person buried in the mound, either as a primary or a secondary burial.
2. The person whose family are buried therein, especially when more than one barrow is indicated.
3. The person on whose land the mound is situated.
4. Mr. Crawford has suggested to me that hlaew and beorh when compounded with a personal name may occasionally be applied to natural hills; Dr. Grundy, however, tells me he considers this suggestion is not borne out by the evidence of the Charters.

#### H. EARLY MAPS.

Little purpose would be served by enumerating all the barrows marked on all the early maps. The following references are, however, of some importance :—

**Speed** (1611) marks Patow Beacons for Popham Beacons (25 S.E.).

**Isaac Taylor** (1759) marks "Three Barrows" near Twinley and two barrows west of Frost Hill (17 N.W.); although not on modern maps, these sites were recently found independently by G. B. Bull from the ground and Major Allen from the air. He also marked several barrows near Harewood Forest which are not on modern maps though they have been rediscovered by air-photography and ground-survey (24 N.W./S.W.). Kent's or Canute's barrow is marked near Grateley (31 N.W.).

**Faden** (1791) likewise marks Canute's Barrow. He also marks "The Twelve Barrows" at Chattis Hill W. of Stockbridge (31 S.E.), Bevis's Grave on Portsdown (76 N.W.) and a barrow called Astney

Barrow near Bournemouth. The large circular earthworks near Clanfield (60 S.E.—68 N.W.), which some have thought to be disc-barrows, have clumps of trees marked in their positions on Faden's map, and I believe this fact indicates that the alleged earthworks in question are modern and are the sites of these clumps: there could be no more striking illustration of the importance of consulting these early maps!

**C. and J. Greenwood** (1826) mark Kent Barrow, and Barrow Farm at Weston Colley (33 N.W.). The latter is suggestive in view of the group of barrows recently found there, of which an air-photograph will appear in a later part of this paper. Two tumuli are marked between Millbarrows and Warnford, where only one appears on the present maps (51 S.W.). They also marked two barrows near Broad Halfpenny Down (60 S.W.) which I have recently located although they are not on the present maps.

**Ordnance Survey First Edition** (1810). Among the sites of special interest we may note that the Petersfield Heath group is marked as having been more extensive than it is now; there were probably some barrows north of the road, on ground now occupied by houses. A number of other sites marked on this map, and absent from subsequent editions, will be referred to in Part III of this paper.

#### I. SCHEDULING UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACTS.

The following examples are scheduled under these Acts:—

8 S.E.	Crux Easton, round barrow 700 yards E. of church.
8 S.E.	Woodcott Long Barrow.
8 S.E.	Seven Barrows, Burghclere.
9 S.W.	Barrow half-mile S.W. of Ladle Hill.
9 S.W.	Barrow quarter-mile E. of Ladle Hill.
9 S.W.	Disc-barrow N. of Ladle Hill Camp.
22 S.E.	Cholderton Park group.
25 S.E.	Popham Beacons.
52 N.W.	Devil's Jumps, Privett.
52 S.E./53	S.W. Petersfield Heath group.
54 N.W.	Duck's Nest long barrow.
54 N.W.	Grans Barrow.
54 N.W.	Knap Barrow, near Martin.
54 N.E.	Giant's Grave long barrow.
59 N.E.	Barrows on Old Winchester Hill.
60 N.E.	Butser Hill earthworks (? including barrows).
60 S.E.	Clanfield earthen ring.



The following sites may be recommended for scheduling :—

- 9 S.W. Barrows on Watership Down.
- 12 N.E. Hornley Common bell-barrow.
- 32 S.E. Littlegrove barrows.
- 39 N.W. Whiteshoot Hill bell- and saucer-barrows.
- 40 N.E. Flowerdown disc-barrow.
- 41 S.E. Lodge Clump saucer-barrow.
- 46 S.W. Round Clump long barrow.
- 46 S.W. Long barrow on Rockbourne Down.
- 51 S.W. Millbarrows.
- 54 N.W. Barrows on Toyd Down and Knoll Down.
- 54a S.E. Barrows on Martin and Tidpit Common downs.
- 63 N.E. Fritham Butt.
- 64 N.W. Money Hills.
- 68 N.E. Chalton Down group.
- 73 S.W./S.E. Barrows on Beaulieu Heath.
- 80 N.W. Setley Plain disc-barrows.
- 80 S.W. Barrows at Shirley Holms.

#### J. SITES RECOMMENDED FOR EXCAVATION.

The sites that have first claim on the spade are of course those on arable ground and in other situations where their destruction is imminent if it is not actually taking place.

In Hampshire unfortunately these are very many, on account of the very high proportion of ploughed land in the county.

Excavation for the present should therefore be confined to examples which are in danger of destruction ; and as these are very numerous it is well to consider which of these examples should best repay excavation.

Perhaps the first claim is the long barrows ; examples which are now under cultivation include Twinley (17 N.W.) ; Basingstoke Down (18 S.W.) ; Rockbourne Down (46 S.W.) ; among others.

Among notable round barrows under cultivation, which should be opened as soon as possible, is a disc-barrow near Hare Warren Cottages (17 N.W.). A few trial trenches would also throw considerable light on the nature of the Weston Colley group, which must have been very fine originally (33 N.W.).

**Barrows mentioned in the Saxon Charters** would form another interesting and important subject for excavation, and many of them are under plough. We still do not know why *beorh* was used for some barrows and *hlaew* for others, and we still do not know how frequently, if at all, *byrgels* and *heathen-byrgels* denoted barrows. Also a most important fact to establish is whether barrows distinguished by Saxon personal names contain primary or secondary Saxon burials, or whether the barrows were merely named from their

landowners. It would also be interesting to open some of the stan beorhs, to find out whether they were so-called from being surmounted by a stone (boundary-stone), or from being cairns, or from a custom of adding stones to them by passers-by, as in Scotland and elsewhere to-day.

#### K. MUSEUMS CONTAINING OBJECTS FROM HAMPSHIRE BARROWS.

**Andover.** Flint core found in or near a barrow at Doles Copse. Part of an urn (? cinerary) perhaps Romano-British, from Mark Lane barrow, and cremated human remains from the same barrow (1917).

**Basingstoke.** Bronze Age dagger found with bone pin in barrow at Ibworth, lent by Lord Portal.

**Beaulieu** (Abbey Museum). Solidified contents of six or more bucket and barrel urns from barrows on Beaulieu Heath. In most cases only the solid earthen contents of the urns are preserved, with a few bits of pottery sometimes adhering. Some of these masses contain calcined bones embedded in a matrix of very black soil.

**Cambridge** (Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology). Urns from the Landford barrow.

**Haslemere.** Relics from barrows on Weaver's Down, near Liphook.

**London (British Museum).** Bucket and barrel urns from the Colbury barrow; barrel urn from barrow at Preshaw; bucket urns from barrows at Bratley Plain; cup with lugs from barrow near Broughton; model of Heywood Sumner's saucer-barrow on Ibsley Common.

**Newbury.** Belgic pottery found by the late Brig.-Gen. Hardy and W. E. Harris at foot of mound on Sidown Warren. *Newbury District Field Club*, VII, No. 1.

**Reading.** Small vessel, whetstone, etc., from barrow at Stoke, near St. Mary Bourne. (Basingstoke G.W. Railway—contracted skeleton and two barbed and tanged arrow-heads; no evidence of barrow). Information from Miss L. F. Chitty.

**Salisbury.** Relics from barrows on Ibsley Common, opened by Mr. Heywood Sumner.

**Southampton** (Tudor House). "Iron Pyrites and flint from a British barrow" (? from Hants). Eight bottles containing cremated human remains from local Bronze Age burials; bi-conical brick-red urn from barrow at West End; urns from barrows at Cranbury

Common ; human remains from Bronze Age burial near Wherwell ; bi-conical urn from round barrow at Butts Ash Farm (Hythe). (? Skull from Chattis Hill long barrow.)

**Winchester.** Objects from La Tène III barrow at Doles ; knife-dagger and urn from Mark Lane barrow near Andover ; objects found by O. G. S. Crawford in barrows at Roundwood ; Neolithic pottery from Lamborough long barrow ; knife-dagger from Sutton Scotney barrow ; finds from round barrow at the Slade, Froxfield.

**PRIVATE COLLECTIONS CONTAINING MATERIAL  
FROM HAMPSHIRE BARROWS.**

**J. B. Calkin.** A number of beakers and urns, mostly from the Bournemouth area.

**H. Druitt.** Collection of urns and beakers from the areas of Bournemouth and Christchurch.

N.B.—I should be glad if any readers possessing relics from barrows in Hampshire or elsewhere would communicate with me.