

**HAMPSHIRE BARROWS.**

By L. V. GRINSELL.

## PART I: ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

**A. Typology.****Long Barrows.**

**25 S.W. Upper Cranbourne Farm.** I found this example in September, 1938.

**46a S.E. Furze Down.** Found by Mr. Stuart Piggott, 30th March, 1939.

**54a S.E. Tidpit Common Down.** A long barrow is marked on 6in. O.S. map, 1924 edition, in the line of Grimsditch but is not included in the Map of Neolithic Wessex. As it may be a short stretch of Grimsditch itself, I omitted it from Part I and it is evidently doubtful.

**Bell-barrows.**

**79 N.E. Bisterne Closes.** This was omitted from Part I and Map II through an oversight.

**Twin-barrows.**

**73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath** (North of Hill Top). This was omitted in error from Part I.

**B. Chronology. Additional Notes on Excavated Examples.****Early and Middle Bronze Age.**

**44 S.W./S.E. Weaver's Down (The Wylds).** I have obtained the following additional details from Mr. R. K. Cardew, son of the excavator, and from Mrs. Bashford's *All about Lyss*, 1922 :—

The barrows in question were opened by Rev. G. Cardew about 1883, and were on Weaver's Down. In one barrow (on 44 S.W.) was a portion of a hollowed tree-trunk, probably the remains of a coffin, in which was black hair. This hair when found was like a hard black ball, but after some time it uncurled itself into black hair much to everyone's horror. The British Museum authorities pronounced this to be human hair. Some red hair was also found which probably belonged to an animal whose skin had been worn by the person buried in the barrow. This barrow was half-a-mile N.E. of *The Wylds*.

On the eastern part of Weaver's Down (44 S.E.) three tumuli were opened, and in one a cist found made of large stones is said to have contained signs of cremation. Some curious pipes of sandstone were also found in this barrow, and one of these is in Haslemere Museum.

Mr. E. W. Swanton of Haslemere Museum has handed to me a note found in Cardew's copy of Greenwell's *British Barrows*. The substance of the note is as follows:—

**"Tumulus 2, on Weaver's Down.**

Diameter 45 feet; height from floor, 5½ feet. Four excavations in the floor.

- i. N. N.E. of centre.
- ii. N.W.
- iii. E. of centre.
- iv.

Contents of 3. Cremation interment; calcined bones.

Contents of 4. Layer of white sand, \*\* inches deep.  
Layer of charcoal, \*\* inches deep."

It is to be regretted that the account of these barrows is so very imperfect, but perhaps some reader may be able to supply the missing details.

**Middle Bronze Age.**

**33 N.W. Cranbourne Clump.** Mr. W. J. Carpenter Turner informs me that the knife-dagger he found came from the *eastern* of the two barrows at Cranbourne Clump.

**52 N.E. The Slade, near Froxfield.** The grooved stones found with this very important burial are, according to Mr. W. F. Grimes, arrow-shaft smoothers. Mr. Grimes found some similar examples associated with thirteen arrow-heads in a barrow on Breach Farm, Llanbleddian, Glamorgan. (*Proc. Prehistoric Society*, Jan.-July, 1938, p. 107.)

**Late Bronze Age.**

**56 S.E./64 N.E. Nursling.** Bucket and barrel urns found in a barrow, the site of which is probably occupied by the gravel-pit south of Nursling Station. At least one of the urns is in Winchester Museum, from the collection of W. J. Dale. (*Hants Notes and Queries*, VIII, p. 78, and information kindly supplied by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.)

**Possibly Late Bronze Age.**

**41 S.W. Magdalen Hill Down.** In an exhibition-case in the window of the offices of the *Hampshire Chronicle*, High Street, Winchester, is a small narrow (? bronze) chisel, perhaps of Late Bronze Age found close to skeletons on a barrow-site on Magdalen Hill. Animals' teeth and pieces of pottery were also found.

**D. History of Hampshire Barrow Study.**

Since writing Part I of my paper I have had the opportunity of consulting the original Manuscripts of Aubrey's *Monumenta Britannica*, in the Bodleian Library, and have found the following additional references in that work to Hampshire barrows :—

Vol. I, Fol. 155b. "By Stock-bridge are ten great Barrows, not far from it is a great British-Camp called Quarley hill . . ."

(These are probably the barrows on Chattis Hill, 31 S.E.—L.V.G.)

Vol. II, Fol. 23b. "At Black-warren in Hampshire in the parish of Rockburn, are ten Barrows at the least." (He may have been referring to the group on Rockbourne Down, 54 N.W., or to the group on Tidpit Common Down, 54a S.E., west of Blackheath Down, which is however further west.—L.V.G.)

I have also found another early reference in Stukeley's *Family Memoirs* (Surtees Society) II, 1883, p. 181 :—

(From letter from R. Willis to Stukeley, Sept. 18th, 1750) :—

"At (Penton), on Wayhill, and on Andover Down . . . , are still remaining a great number of the antient tumuli . . . . Dunbury was doubtless Dane-bury Hill, as a very large tumulus near it, called Cant's Barrow, was probably raised in memory of King Canute."

(This is Kent's Barrow on 31 N.W. It will be described in Part III of this paper.)

**G. References in the Saxon Land Charters.**

Since writing Part I of this paper I have made a careful study of the Berkshire sites distinguished in the charters by the terms *hlaew* and *beorh*, with the result that I now think that those terms were used to mean natural hills more commonly than is generally supposed.

The whole of this section of Part I should be read in conjunction with my paper on the Berkshire evidence in *Berks Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XLII, Part 2, 1938, which embodies, in my opinion, an improved method of approach to the subject.

P. 31. (Three lines from bottom.) For sainfoin read charlock.

---

**PART II.**
**LIST OF LONG BARROWS.**

**8 S.E. Woodcott.** Lat. 51° 17' 15".  
Long. 1° 23' 8" W.

Situated S.W. of village. Mound 80 paces long, 20 paces wide and 6ft. high: Crawford, *Andover District*, 1922, p. 57.

**17 N.W. Twinley.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 15' 46''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 19' 1''$  W.

In field called Barrow Field S.W. of Twinley. There is a round barrow nearby, and the sites are called Three Barrows on Isaac Taylor's map. It is open to question whether the present example is a long barrow or two round ones placed very close together. Air-photographs support the long barrow diagnosis, but a ground survey leads me to suspect that the site may be two round barrows, joined by a col, the eastern mound being larger than that at the west. The earthwork is 62 paces long, 35 paces wide, and 4ft. high. It is marked as a long barrow on 1st Edition of 6" O.S. Map, but was omitted from subsequent editions. Mr. G. B. Bull was informed by a local ploughman that an iron implement, perhaps a sword, was ploughed out of one of these mounds about 1918. An air-photo was published in *Trans. N.D.F.C.*, VII, p. 192; see also *Hants F.C.*, XII, p. 314. Vertical air-photos of the site are at O.S. Office, Southampton.

**18 S.E. Basingstoke Down.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 15' 2''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 7' 25''$  W.

Situated 1 mile S.W. of Basingstoke, north of Pack Lane. This has every appearance of being a genuine long barrow, and is 40 paces long, 22 paces wide, and 3ft. high at the eastern and higher end. Has been under plough but is now (1937) under grass. *Hants. F.C.*, IV, p. 48, and V, p. 57 (S. Andrews).

**25 N.W./S.W. Freefolk Wood.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 12' 1''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 17' 21''$  W.

Situated just outside the northern margin of Freefolk Wood; the mound is 55 paces long, 27 paces wide, and 4ft. high. Under grass April 1937. *Hants F.C.*, VIII, p. 250.

**25 S.W. Upper Cranbourne Farm.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 10' 44''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 18' 0''$  W.

Situated in angle between Andover—Basingstoke road and the track to Cranbourne Wood. I found this example in September 1938, and it does not therefore appear on Map 1 of Part I. The mound is 210 feet long and 100 feet wide, and is 4ft. high at E. The site is under grass.

**30 N.E. Martin's Farm.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 8' 40''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 38' 30''$  W.

A typical long barrow with well-marked flank-ditches 5 paces wide and 2½ft. deep. The mound is 33 paces long, 20 paces wide, and 5ft. high at E., which is the higher end.

**31 N.W. Danebury West.** Lat. 51° 8' 33".  
Long. 1° 32' 37" W.

A very fine example, the mound being 210ft. long, 72ft. wide, and 6ft. high. The flank-ditches are 27ft. wide and 1ft. deep, and there is a berm 18ft. wide between the mound and ditches.

In a rabbit-scraper in the eastern end of the northern ditch I found a piece of pottery which has been identified by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A. as of Early Bronze Age "rusticated" ware. It is now in Winchester Museum.

**31 N.W./N.E. Danebury East.** Lat. 51° 8' 35".  
Long. 1° 32' 32" W.

This is also a good one, and the mound is 173ft. long and 70ft. wide, and 4ft. high at the east and higher end. The flank-ditches are 15ft. wide and 1ft. deep. The molecasts expose white chalk rubble on the mound and a rich brown mould in the ditch where the grass is greener. There is no berm to this example; berms are in fact uncommon in Hampshire long barrows.

**31 N.E. Danebury North-East.** Lat. 51° 8' 47".  
Long. 1° 32' 15" W.

A "short" long barrow, with side ditches which do not appear to go round the ends. Mound 38 paces long and 30 paces wide, and 4½ft. high. The ditch is plainly visible on the north side though slight and shallow but is barely visible on south.

**31 S.E. Manor Down.** Lat. 51° 8' 28".  
Long. 1° 31' 16" W.

Mound 52 paces long, 28 paces broad, and 3½ft. high at E., and higher end. The metalled road goes over the eastern end of the mound, the rest of which is under cultivation (1938). Ditches were not visible at the time of my visit, September 1938.

**31 S.E. Houghton Down.** Lat. 51° 7' 13".  
Long. 1° 31' 45" W.

A very low long barrow just north of two round ones between Chattis Hill House and Saddler's Plantation. The mound is 60 paces long, 20 paces wide, and 1ft. high. The flank ditches are visible but rather indistinct, and are about 6 paces wide and 6in. deep.

This is evidently the depressed long barrow excavated by T. Cannon at end of last century; the excavation is described in Part I of this paper, page 15 (Chattis Hill). It may be added that the barrow contained a secondary cremation probably of Bronze Age (*Hants Notes and Queries*, IX, p. 50).

**32 N.E. Moody's Down N.W.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 8' 43''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 22' 49''$  W.

The mound is 220ft. long, 75ft. wide, and 4ft. high, the height being almost the same for the whole length of the mound. The flank ditches are in good condition and are 27ft. wide and 1ft. deep. The ditches are parallel and the mound is rectangular. Bleached flint flakes are common on the mound. From a rabbit-scraps at the S.E. end of this long barrow I obtained a rim-fragment of pottery which is now in Winchester Museum.

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes kindly states that it "could reasonably be taken as Neolithic A, on the whole . . . but one must add that it might easily be late Bronze Age, since this sort of rim, as well as flat ones, does occur then, and the straight profile might imply bucket-shape."

**32 N.E. Moody's Down S.E.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 8' 41''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 22' 43''$  W.

This long barrow is pear-shaped and flanked by ditches which diverge towards the eastern end where the mound widens. The mound is 160ft. long and 84ft. wide at the eastern end, and is 5ft. high. The ditches are 24ft. wide and 1ft. deep and covered in parts with thistles. Bleached flint flakes are visible on the mound. Both these barrows were under grass 1937, but were under plough some years before, when the air-photo was taken which was reproduced as Plate I of Part I. See also Fig. 1.

**32 N.E. Moody's Down W.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 8' 46''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 23' 27''$  W.

This example, west of Moody's Down Farm and south of the road to Andover, is a probable but not a certain long barrow. It was under plough 1937; in its present condition it is an oval mound 125ft. long and 93ft. wide placed east and west with the larger end at the east. No ditches were visible at the time of my visit. The mound is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

**32 S.E. Chilbolton Down.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 8' 30''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 24' 10''$  W.

The mound is 172ft. long and 108ft. wide, and 6ft. high. It appears the same width and height all along. The mound is under grass (1937) and there is a suggestion of flank ditches.

**40 S.W. Withering Corner E.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 3' 35''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 26' 4''$  W.

Situated a short half-mile west of Farley Mount. It looks like an authentic long barrow and is 90ft. long and 50ft. wide, the mound being 3ft. high at the eastern and higher end. Ditches are not visible.

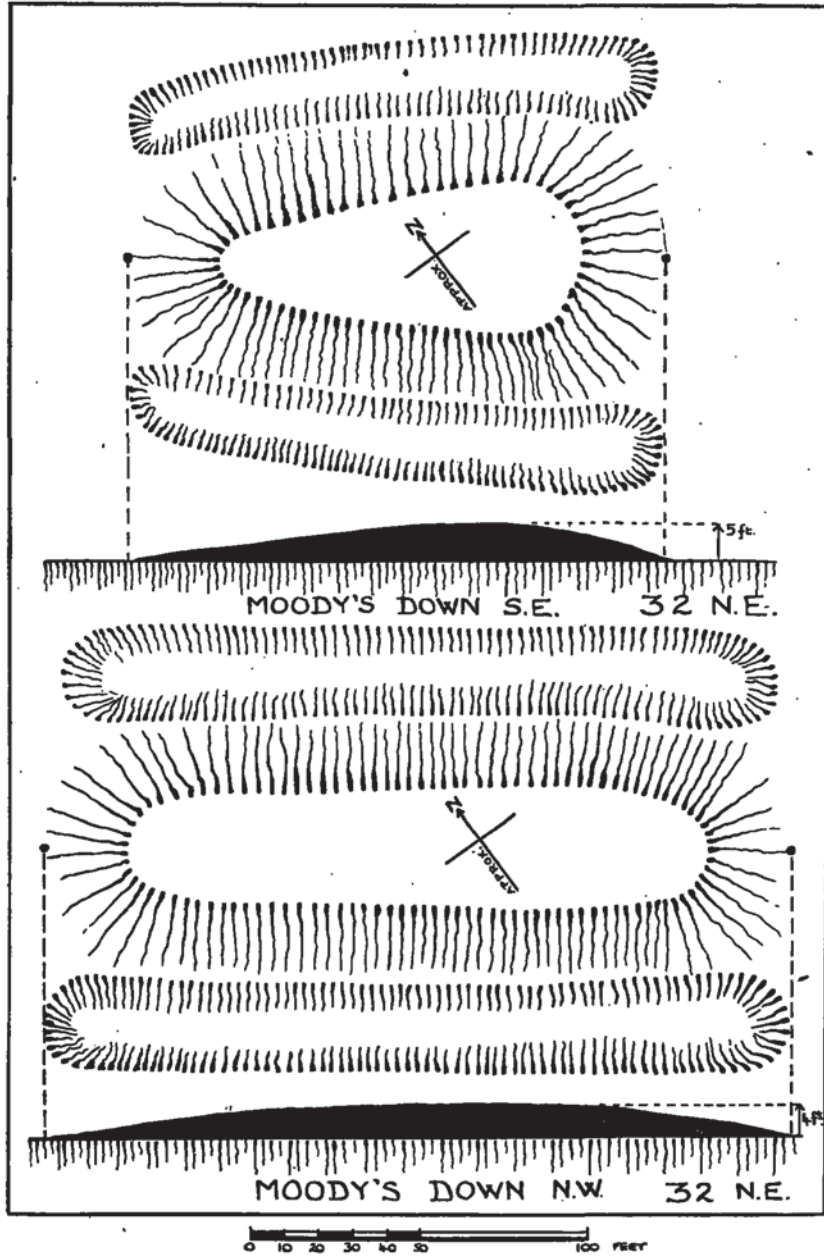


FIG. 1.

- 40 S.W. Withering Corner W.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 3' 35''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 26' 8''$  W.

Just west of the last. If it is a long barrow, it is 130ft. long and 55ft. wide at E., where it is 5ft. high and this is the higher end. I think, however, that it may be three round barrows overlapping, the largest being at the E. See Fig. 4b.

- 46 S.W. Round Clump.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 0' 11''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 50' 22''$  W.

As this barrow is covered with trees it is not possible to measure it by tape, but the mound is about 80 paces long and 30 paces wide, and is flanked by very wide ditches 11 paces wide and 4ft. deep. The ditch goes round the north-western end and is therefore horseshoe-shaped with the opening at S.E. It is a fine barrow though covered with vegetation.

- 46 S.W. Rockbourne Down.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 59' 55''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 51' 18''$  W.

I found this example in July 1937. It is 185ft. long and 90ft. wide, and is slightly broader at S.E. than N.W., where it is only 75ft. wide. The mound is 5ft. high at S.E. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high at N.W. Ditches are indistinct but seem to be there. The site is at present (1937) under grass.

- 46a S.E. Furze Down.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 59' 45''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 53' 15''$  W.

This example was found 30th March, 1939, by Mr. Stuart Piggott, to whom I am indebted for details. At present under plough, it is 178ft. long and 80ft. wide, with flank-ditches 30ft. wide and less than a foot deep. The mound is less than 3ft. high, and is placed west and east, with the higher end at the west—an unusual feature. There are signs of former digging near the east end.

- 50 S.E. Longwood.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 1' 0''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 14' 16''$  W.

A tree-covered example, 75 paces long and 30 paces wide;  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high at eastern end which is the higher. There are no signs of ditches. Situated nearly half-a-mile S.W. of Longwood House.

- 51 N.W. Lamborough.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 3' 5''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 9' 16''$  W.

Situated north of Lamborough Lane between Cheriton and Hinton Ampner. Lamborough is probably from Anglo-Saxon *lang beorh* = long barrow. The mound is 220ft. long and 118ft. wide, and is 7ft. high at E. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high at W. The flank ditches



are plainly visible at E., but are vague towards W. The piece of Peterborough ware pottery found near the bottom of the ditch of this long barrow is illustrated in Fig. 2. For details of the excavation see Part I, p. 15.

**54a N.E. Vernditch.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 58' 58''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 56' 58''$  W.

This is situated on the boundary between Hants and Wilts, but is actually in Hants. The mound is 110ft. long and 80ft. wide, and is 8ft. high. The flank ditches are 18ft. wide and about 2ft. deep. It is a well-preserved example with the mound gently increasing in height towards S.E. The ditch is better preserved on W.

**54a S.E. Tidpit Common Down.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 57' 42''$ .<sup>1</sup>  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 54' 31''$  W.

A doubtful long barrow, not marked on the map of long barrows in Part I of this paper. It is 28 paces long, 20 paces wide and 3ft. high. Ditches, if they exist, are very vague. See page 195.

**54 N.W. Knap Barrow.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 58' 40''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 52' 24''$  W.

A fine example although the south-western side has long been under cultivation. It is 320ft. long and is the longest long barrow in Hampshire. On account of ploughing its width is not easy to ascertain, but it is probably about 100ft. wide. It is 6ft. high at S.E. and 4ft. high at N.W. Ditches were not visible to the writer.

**54 N.W. Grans Barrow.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 58' 37''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 52' 18''$  W.

This is also a very fine example, and is illustrated in Plate IIA of Part I. The mound is 200ft. long and 60ft. wide, and is 9ft. high at S.S.E. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high at N.N.W. There are no clear signs of ditches.

**54 N.W. Duck's Nest.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 58' 56''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 51' 3''$  W.

This is almost impenetrable on account of the nettles and thorns and other vegetation with which it is covered, but I managed to get access to the mound and obtain rough measurements. The mound is about 50 paces long, 30 paces wide, and 12-15ft. high, and the flank ditches are about 7 paces wide and 1ft. deep, very thoroughly burrowed. It is one of the highest long barrows in Hants, the sides of the mound being very steep and the top rather narrow, the whole presenting a whaleback appearance. Bleached flint flakes are common on the mound and in the ditch.

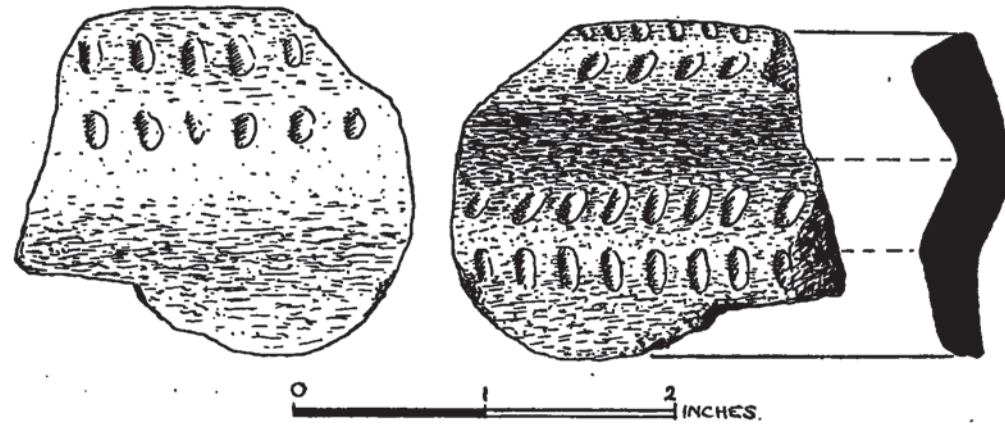


FIG. 2.

Neolithic B pottery from the Lamborough Long Barrow, 6in. O.S. 51 N.W.

Mr. Heywood Sumner was informed by a countryman that the name was not *Duck's Nest* but *Dook's Nest*, because a Dook (Duke) was buried there! I am indebted to Mr. Sumner for passing this detail on to me.

**54 N.E. Giant's Grave.** Lat. 50° 58' 44".  
Long. 1° 48' 8" W.

Situated S.W. of the Mizmaze. The western portion of the mound is destroyed. The length of the mound is 180ft. and its width 84ft., the height at E. being 11ft. Side ditches are indicated by bushes.

**54 N.E. Breamore Wood.** Lat. 50° 58' 38".  
Long. 1° 47' 1" W.

Situated north of South Charford Drove (the road on N. boundary of Breamore Wood). It is about 120ft. long and 90ft. wide, and is 4ft. high at S.E. and higher end. I am doubtful whether this is a long barrow; it may be a round barrow altered in shape by ploughing.

**59 N.E. Old Winchester Hill.** Lat. 50° 58' 17".  
Long. 1° 5' 29" W.

Situated just over half-a-mile S. of Old Winchester Hill camp. The mound is badly mutilated; it is about 185ft. long and 60ft. wide, and is 6ft. high at N.N.E., which is the higher end. The southern part is under cultivation, the northern part being under grass. Flank ditches are not visible. According to the 6" O.S. Map, "Human remains and Silver Coin" have been found on the site.

**59 S.W. Droxford.** Lat. 50° 57' 25".  
Long. 1° 8' 15" W.

This is a probable but not a certain long barrow standing in the garden of a recently-built house which has been called by the owner "Long Barrow," and I hope he is justified in so calling it. The mound is about 80ft. long; the height varies as it is situated on a steep slope; it is 6ft. high from W., but perhaps 15ft. high from E. The N.N.E. end is the higher. There are no unmistakable signs of flank ditches. See *Hants F.C.*, XIII, p. 226.

**76 N.W./S.W. Bevis' Grave.** Lat. 50° 51' 10".  
Long. 1° 1' 0" W.

This is now almost entirely destroyed and no measurements or other details are possible. It was, however, very plainly marked on Isaac Taylor's map of 1759. This was probably the barrow seen by Stukeley who stated (*Iter Curios*, 1776, II, p. 195) that

"we passed by a large long barrow" on Portsdown. Three skeletons appear to have been found near the surface of this barrow with a broken spear before 1817. See *Hants F.C.*, XII, p. 207; W. Butler, *Hundred of Bosmere*, 1817; and *Gents Magazine Library, British Topography, Hants*, p. 76.

**76 S.W. Portsdown (Telegraph).** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 51' 10''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 3' 5''$  W.

A doubtful example, not in the map of Neolithic Wessex. Excavation record given in Part I, p. 16. I think the mound referred to in the account of excavation may have been the long mound in S.E. angle of the crossroads west of Fort Purbrook. This mound is about 110 paces long, 30 paces wide, and 4ft. high. On the other hand it is possible that this mound may be comparatively recent.

**86 N.W. Holdenhurst.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 45' 1''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 50' 3''$  W.

A full account of this example appears in *Proc. Prehistoric Society*, January—June 1937, pp. 1-14. A short *résumé* of this account was given in Part I of the present paper, p. 16; but I forgot to mention that Neolithic "A" sherds were found in the primary silting of the ditch, while a sherd of Neolithic "B" ware and some Early Bronze Age pottery were found at higher levels. The barrow is now destroyed.

#### LIST OF BELL - BARROWS.

**4 S.W. Brimpton Common.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 21' 34''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 10' 10''$  W.

This is one of the Baughurst Barrows, the rest of which are in Berkshire. The present example is on the Berks—Hants border. It is a very large barrow, the mound (much mutilated) being 102ft. diameter, the berm 30ft. wide, and the ditch 12ft. wide. The mound is 7ft. high and the ditch about 2ft. deep. The ditch is waterlogged in wet weather. It is a probable but not a certain bell-barrow, there being a possibility that the surrounding ditch, at a distance from the mound, may be unconnected with the barrow; this ditch may have been dug when the trees were planted on the mound; this has certainly occurred with some other barrows in this group.

**8 S.E. Burghclere Seven Barrows (One of).**  
Lat.  $51^{\circ} 17' 36''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 20' 13''$  W.

The southernmost example of this group looks as if it may have been of bell shape originally, but the whole group has probably



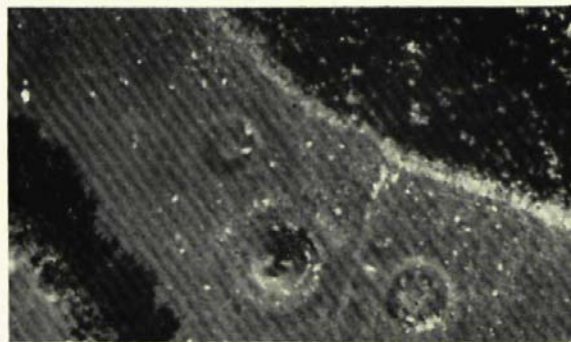
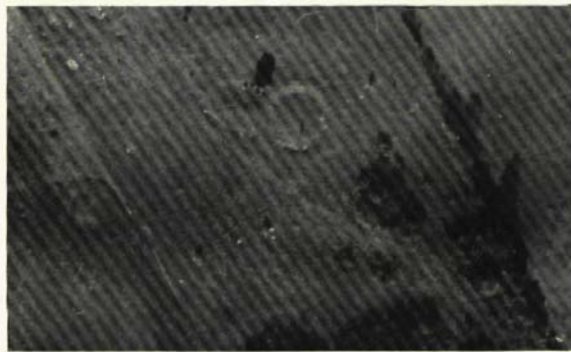
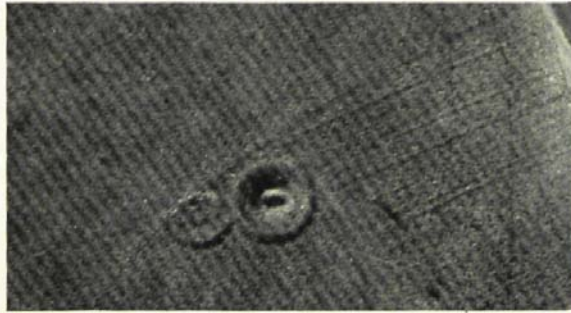
To face p. 206]

PLATE V.

"The Seven Barrows," Burghclere. 8 S.E.—9 S.W.

- 1. Probably a Bell-barrow with berm nearly overspread.
- 2-7 and 9. Bowls.
- 4a and 8. Possible disc-barrows.

[Crown Office Copyright



*To face p 207]*

PLATE VI.

- a. Barrows E. of Ladle Hill. 9 S.W.
- b. Barrows in Wood W. of Little Grove. 32 S.E.
- c. White Shoot Hill. 39 N.W.

*[Crown Office Copyright*

been under plough in former times, and type-features are therefore very indistinct. The example in question is about 160ft. in diameter and looks as if it had a berm which was ploughed over and overspread by the earth from the mound. It is 10ft. high.

**9 S.W. Ladle Hill, East of the Camp.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 18' 24''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 18' 24''$  W.

This adjoins a saucer-barrow on its western side. It is a typical bell-barrow, the mound being 56ft. in diameter, berm 10ft. wide, and ditch 15ft. wide. The mound is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and the ditch 2ft. deep. See the air-photo on Plate VIA. The mound has a hollow at the top. See Fig 5A.

**9 S.W. Watership Down.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 18' 27''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 17' 16''$  W.

On boundary between Ecchinswell and Kingsclere parishes. The mound is 58ft. diameter and 6ft. high, with a cavity in the top; the berm is 12ft. wide and the ditch 15ft. wide and 1ft. deep. The berm is sloping.

**12 N.E. Hornley Common.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 19' 14''$ .  
Long.  $0^{\circ} 48' 39''$  W.

A good example east of Blackwater Lodge. The mound is 64ft. diameter and 6ft. high; the berm is 8ft. wide and the ditch 20ft. wide and 1ft. deep. The mound has a flattish and rather hummocky top, and the ditch is filled with reeds and is waterlogged in wet weather. Although narrow the berm is well-defined. Excavation record in Part I, p. 17.

**25 S.W. Freefolk Wood.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 11' 57''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 17' 16''$  W.

Situated 60 yards south of the northern edge of Freefolk Wood. As it is in the wood and covered with trees it is not possible to get accurate measurements by tape, but pacing makes the mound 33 paces diameter, the berm 8 paces wide, and the ditch 4 paces wide. The mound is 10ft. high and the ditch about 9in. deep. This is a very fine example of bell-barrow with wide berm.

**25 S.W. Roundwood (Single).** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 11' 47''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 16' 23''$  W.

This example has been under cultivation for a very long time and type-features obliterated. It was shown to be a bell when it was opened by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in 1920 (*Proc. Hants F.C.*, IX, p. 189). The mound was 9ft. high and about 70ft. diameter; the berm about 12ft. wide and the ditch probably the same width. For excavation-record see *loc. cit.*, summarised in Part I of this paper, page 18 (Roundwood No. 1).

**25 S.W. Roundwood (Twin).** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 11' 47''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 16' 25-27''$ .

West of the last example. This was also opened by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in 1920 and recorded in *Hants F.C.*, IX, pp. 195-198. The barrow had been under cultivation for many years, and no type-features were visible until the site was excavated. The excavation showed that the two mounds were enclosed in an oval ditch, so that there was a berm of a triangular shape between the ditch and where the two mounds met on either side. It is open to question whether this is sufficient to place the twin-barrow in the bell-barrow class, but in any case it was probably of the same culture, with a disc-barrow on one side and a bell-barrow on the other. For excavation-record see Part I, p. 18.

**25 S.E. Popham Beacons (No. 5 in plan).**  
Lat.  $51^{\circ} 11' 29''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 14' 52''$  W.

This is most likely an overspread bell-barrow and is the best preserved barrow in the Popham Beacons group. The mound and berm together are 100ft. in diameter, the berm being so overspread that it is not possible to measure it; at about one-third the way up the mound is a ring of rabbit-scrapes and this may indicate where the mound ends and the berm begins. The surrounding ditch is 18ft. wide and 1ft. deep, and the mound is 7ft. high. See Fig. 3.

**25 S.E. Popham Beacons (No. 2 in plan).**  
Lat.  $51^{\circ} 11' 31''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 14' 49''$  W.

This is covered with trees and other vegetation and is much burrowed, with the result that the berm, if ever there was one, is almost entirely obliterated, but I think this may have been a bell-barrow originally. Exact measurements are not possible but the mound is about 35 paces in diameter and 8ft. high, the surrounding ditch being 5 paces wide and 1ft. deep. See Fig. 3.

**33 S.E. Micheldever Wood.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 7' 38''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 14' 22''$  W.

As this barrow is covered with dense undergrowth it is not possible to obtain exact measurements, but the mound is about 24 paces in diameter and 7ft. high with a hollow in the top, the berm is 5 paces wide and the ditch the same width and 1ft. deep. It is the south-eastern of the two barrows in Micheldever Wood.



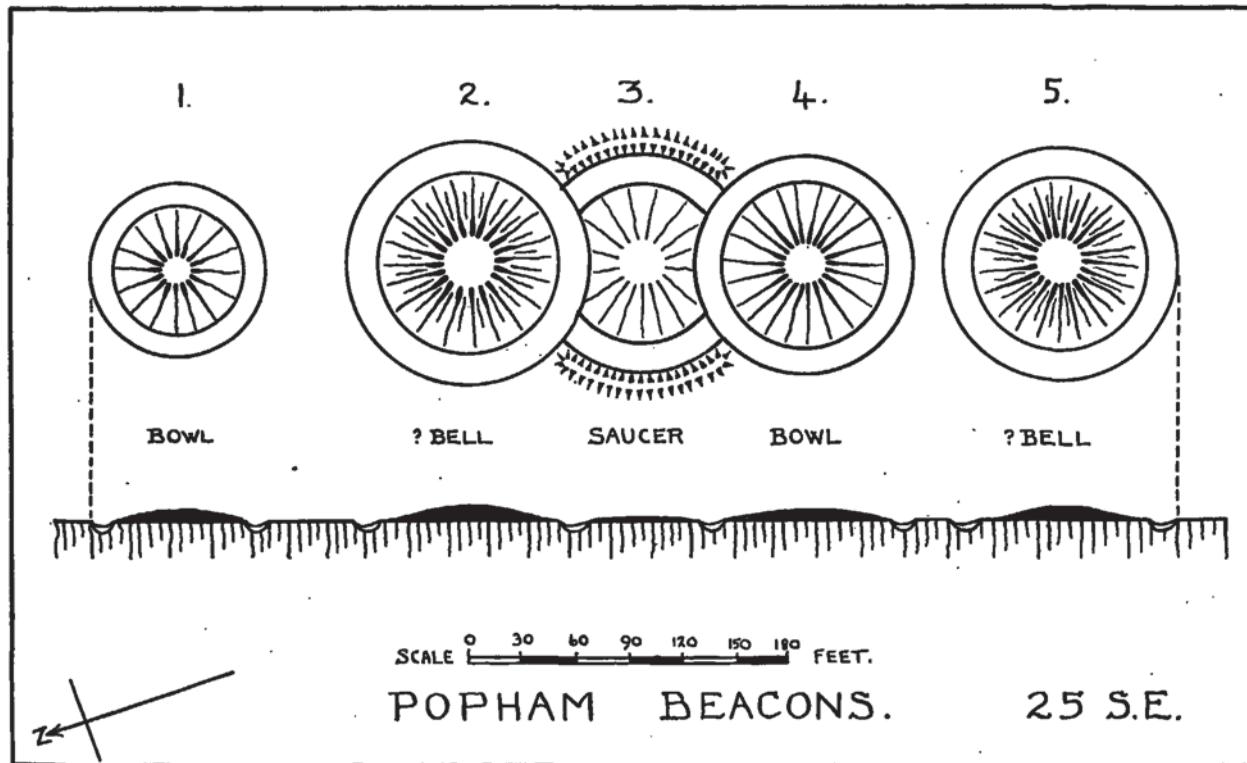


FIG. 3.

**39 N.W. Whiteshoot Hill (Broughton Down).**

Lat. 51° 5' 40".  
 Long. 1° 35' 7" W.

A fine example between two saucer-barrows on the hill just above Whiteshoot Plantation. It is illustrated in Part I, Plate IIIb, and an air-photograph appears in this part, Plate VIc. The mound is 66ft. diameter and 6ft. high, with a hollow in the top; the berm is 15ft. wide and the ditch 18ft. wide and 6in. deep. The mound has overspread the berm on the north side but elsewhere the berm is clearly visible.

**53 S.W. Petersfield Heath.** Lat. 51° 0' 11".  
Long. 0° 55' 10" W.

Situated in the N.E. corner of Petersfield Heath. The mound is covered with trees and the barrow is partly cut away by the road to N. The mound is about 120 feet diameter and 8ft. high, and has a flat top 45ft. diameter; the berm is very vague and is probably about 12ft. wide, the ditch being 8ft. wide and 6in. deep. The berm is ill-defined but is almost certainly there as it has resulted in a concave slope to the mound.

**60 N.E. Butser Hill.** Lat. 50° 58' 36".  
Long. 0° 58' 54" W.

A good example illustrated in Part I, Plate IIIa. The mound is 62ft. in diameter and 6ft. high with a hollow in the top; the berm is 17ft. wide and the ditch 21ft. wide and 1ft. deep. "On the south side the rabbits throw out small fragments of unburnt human bones, presumably of secondary interments"—S. Piggott, in *Antiquity*, IV, 1930, p. 199. Just south of the barrow is a curious depression with a slight earthen rim.

**64 N.W. Money Hills (One of).** Lat. 50° 55' 58".  
Long. 1° 32' 53" W.

Situated in Money Hills Plantation. The mound is 26 paces in diameter, and 6ft. high; the berm is 3½ paces wide and the ditch the same width and 2ft. deep. The berm slopes slightly, and is probably partly overspread by the mound.

**68 N.E. Chalton Down.** Lat. 50° 55' 43".  
Long. 0° 57' 19" W.

This is a very doubtful bell-barrow; there is a suggestion of a berm on W., but it is rather narrow and hardly enough to justify calling it a bell-barrow. At the same time it is the largest barrow in the group and even if it is not a bell-barrow it probably belongs to the culture represented by them. The mound and berm together

are 65ft. in diameter and the mound is 4ft. high with a large hollow in the top. The surrounding ditch is very well preserved and is 10ft. wide and 1ft. deep, and the grass growing in it at the time of my visit was much greener than elsewhere (9th October, 1938) due, of course, to the ditch holding more moisture. There is a suggestion of outer bank on N.E. It is the only really good barrow in the Chalton Down group.

**73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath** (North of Hill Top).

Lat. 50° 50' 38".

Long. 1° 25' 36" W.

West of the road between Dibden Purlieu and the Hill Top is a group consisting of a twin-barrow with a single barrow on each side. The present example is the northernmost of the four. The mound is 68ft. in diameter, and 5ft. high, and there is a sloping berm about 12ft. wide, surrounded by a ditch about 9ft. wide and 1½ft. deep. The berm is rather vague.

**73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath** (North of Hill Top).

Lat. 50° 50' 35".

Long. 1° 25' 37" W.

This is the southernmost of the four above-mentioned barrows. In its present condition, covered with heather, it does not appear to be a typical bell-barrow but I think it may well belong to that class. The mound is 27 paces in diameter, and about 9ft. high; the berm perhaps 5½ paces wide and sloping from the mound into the ditch; the ditch is 3 paces wide and 3ft. deep. The mound is too much covered with furze to be measured by tape. Although the mounds of both these barrows are covered with heather, no heather grows in the surrounding ditches which are clear of all vegetation except grass. The ditches of all these barrows are waterlogged in wet weather.

**73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath** (East of Hill Top).

Lat. 50° 49' 33".

Long. 1° 24' 49.5" W.

One of two adjoining barrows, the other being described below. It is illustrated in my *Ancient Burial-Mounds of England*, 1936, page 164, and in *Proc. Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, VII, p. 224. It is intermediate in type between bell and disc but is nearer the bell form. The mound is 60ft. in diameter and 5ft. high with a hollow in the top; the berm is 10ft. wide, and the ditch is 12ft. wide and 1½ ft. deep. There is an outer bank 12ft. wide and 1½ft. high.

**73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath** (East of Hill Top).

Lat. 50° 49' 34".

Long. 1° 24' 48" W.

This is immediately N.E. of the example just described, which it resembles in being intermediate between bell and disc types though nearer the bell shape. The mound is 54ft. in diameter and 5ft. high; the berm is vague but about 9ft. wide, and the ditch is 12ft. wide and 1½ft. deep. There is an outer bank 10ft. wide and 1½ft. high. This barrow is not so well preserved as the last, being more thickly covered with heather.

**73 S.W. Beaulieu Heath** (East of Stonyford Pond).

Lat. 50° 49' 58".

Long. 1° 24' 25" W.

The mound is 51ft. in diameter and 7½ft. high, and is cratered; the berm is sloping and has a width of 10ft., and the ditch, which is waterlogged in wet weather, is 11ft. wide and 2½ft. deep.

**73 S.E. Beaulieu Heath.** Lat. 50° 50' 22".

Long. 1° 23' 50" W.

This is situated a few yards east of the supposed Roman Road on the eastern border of the heath. It is a small example, the mound being 33ft. diameter and 3½ft. high; the berm is 7ft. wide, and the ditch 8ft. wide and 1ft. deep.

This and the example on 81 N.W. are remarkable for their very small size, most bell-barrows being very large.

**79 N.W. Burley (Slap).** Lat. 50° 48' 59".

Long. 1° 42' 23" W.

A small example, the mound being 30ft. in diameter and 3ft. high with a hollow in the top; the berm is 8ft. wide and the ditch 7ft. wide and 6in. deep.

**79 N.E. Bisterne Closes.** Lat. 50° 49' 21.5".

Long. 1° 40' 1" W.

The western of the two barrows known as "The Burrows." The mound is 35ft. in diameter and 3ft. high, with a hummocky top; the berm is 6ft. wide, and the ditch is 9ft. wide and about 9in. deep. The berm is definite on W., but poorly preserved on E., on account of burrowing.

This example was omitted in error from Map II and the list in Part I, page 11.

**80 S.W. Shirley Holms.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 47' 8''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 34' 52''$  W.

This very large and fine barrow is known as Shirley Barrow. The mound is 110ft. in diameter and 8ft. high; the berm is 15ft. wide and the ditch the same width and 3ft. deep.

**81 N.W. Beaulieu Heath** (East of Hill Top).

Lat.  $50^{\circ} 49' 22''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 24' 11''$  W.

A very small example of bell-barrow, south of the road between the Hill Top and Rollstone Farm. The mound is only 25ft. in diameter and 2ft. high, with a hollow in the top; the berm is 5ft. wide and the ditch 4ft. wide and 6in. deep. The ditch is interrupted at N.E. by a small causeway. This barrow is not marked on the present maps and was found by the late Sir Thomas Troubridge, who kindly showed it to me.

**86 N.E. St. Catherine's Hill.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 45' 19''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 47' 48''$  W.

Situated immediately W. of a reservoir. The mound is 30ft. in diameter and 2ft. high; the berm is very slightly raised and is 16ft. wide, and the ditch is 12ft. wide and 6in. deep. There is a slight dip in the centre of the mound. The ditch is well formed.

**86 N.E. Latch Farm.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 44' 38''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 47' 6''$  W.

Situated just north of Latch Farm, Christchurch. This barrow had been nearly levelled a considerable time before it was excavated prior to its total destruction in 1937. The overall diameter was about 100 feet; the mound was less than 2ft. high and perhaps 50ft. in diameter; the berm, the existence of which was inferred as the result of excavation-data, was about 15ft. wide, and the ditch was about 8ft. wide and about 8ft. deep when excavated. Since Part I of this paper was written the full account of this barrow, by Mrs. Piggott, has been published in *Proc. Prehistoric Society*, January—July 1938, pp. 169-187, to which the reader is referred for more details of the excavation than are given in Part I, p. 19.

**LIST OF DISC-BARROWS.**

**8 S.E. Seven Barrows (One of).** Lat. 51° 17' 45".  
Long. 1° 20' 13" W.

This example has been under plough and is almost levelled, but I was able to measure it by tape on 25th April, 1937. A slight central mound, about 6in. high, is 28ft. in diameter and is placed on a circular platform 63ft. in diameter, which is surrounded by a ditch 16ft. wide, which showed up as a ring of greener grass at the time of my visit. Outside of this is a ring of brown grass 18ft. wide, doubtless the remains of an outer bank. The overall diameter is 131ft. The ditch and bank are on almost the same level as the surrounding ground. This example was recognized as a disc-barrow by Messrs. Ellaway and Willis (*Hants Field Club*, IX, p. 284). Although it is nearly levelled I have very little doubt that it is a disc-barrow. See Plate V.

**8 S.E. Seven Barrows (One of).** Lat. 51° 17' 45".  
Long. 1° 20' 9-10" W.

This is bisected by the metalled road and may be seen in Plate V (4A) as a semicircle on each side of the road, just below where it is met by the track from N.W. This example is now visible only under certain conditions; it was seen in 1922 by Ellaway and Willis (*Trans. Hants F.C.*, IX, 284) when the field to W. was under cultivation, but I have known the site only in recent years when it has been under grass and have never been able to spot this example. According to Walter Money (*Proc. Society Ant.*, Second Ser., Vol 10, pp. 18-19) a peculiar rumbling noise occurs when vehicles pass over the remains of this barrow. Whether it is, or was, a disc-barrow is uncertain; Money called it a low barrow, but Ellaway and Willis called it a disc-barrow and spoke of a possible third example nearby (*Hants F.C.*, IX, 284). It is now almost too far gone to identify the type with certainty unless excavated.

**9 S.W. Ladle Hill (North of the Camp).** Lat. 51° 18' 34".  
Long. 1° 18' 46" W.

A really fine example on the hill-slope north of the camp. The central mound, 1ft. high and 28ft. in diameter, stands on a platform 76ft. in diameter, which is surrounded by a ditch 12ft. wide and 1ft. deep, outside of which is the outer bank 18ft. wide and 1ft. high. It is in excellent condition. An air-photo appeared in *Antiquity*, December, 1931 (O.S. air-photo, No. 2140).

**14 S.W. Tidworth Seven Barrows.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 14' 13''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 41' 6''$  W.

In the report of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, 1919, p. 13, it is stated that "Mr. Percy Farrar reports the destruction, in the course of cultivation carried out by the military, of . . . two small disc barrows near Seven Barrows, Tidworth." A few yards E. of the Seven Barrows is a circle with an overall diameter of 97ft. It consists of a platform 55ft. in diameter surrounded by a ditch 12ft. wide and an outer bank 9ft. wide. The ditch is 1ft. deep and the outer bank 1ft. high. This would seem to be what is left of one of the circles in question: but it is not technically a disc-barrow: it may be classed as an earthen circle of date and purpose at present unknown.

At an approximate Lat.  $51^{\circ} 14' 8''$  and Long.  $1^{\circ} 41' 9''$  W. is another circle which I saw from the distance on 30th May, 1937, and this may be the other supposed disc-barrow. As both these circles are of doubtful origin and almost certainly not true disc-barrows, they are omitted from Map II.

**17 N.W. Hare Warren Cottages.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 16' 51''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 18' 17''$  W.

This was discovered from the air, and is shown on O.S. air-photo No. 5166 at Southampton. I visited the site in the spring of 1937 and it certainly looks like a disc-barrow although it might possibly be a saucer-barrow. It was under cultivation at the time of my visit, but showed as a platform about 63ft. in diameter with the centre raised about 6 inches; this platform was surrounded by a ditch showing as a ring of brown soil 12ft. wide, the chalk rubble from which had been thrown outwards to form an outer bank 13ft. wide which was showing as a white ring. The ditch and outer bank were very definite at the time of my visit. The overall diameter is 113ft. The situation is in the field north of the track between Hare Warren Cottages and the Port Way to E.

**19 S.E. Choseley's Farm (destroyed site).**

Lat.  $51^{\circ} 14' 50''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 58' 0''$  W.

The exact site of this, of which there is nothing visible on the ground, was shown me by Mr. P. Parsons to whom I am indebted. It is west of the farm and just east of the road from North Warnborough to Ford Farm. It was excavated by the late Miss Dorothy Liddell about 1934, who cleared out half of the ditch (*Proc. Hants F.C.*, XII, p. 313). It is hoped that a full report may soon be published, but until this is published I should hesitate to class it definitely as a disc-barrow.

- 20 S.E. Heath Brow.** Lat. 51° 14' 14".  
Long. 0° 49' 22" W.

A small bowl-barrow, 50ft. in diameter and 2ft. high, apparently undisturbed, surrounded by a faint ditch 130ft. in diameter; no bank is visible either on the outer or on the inner lip of this ditch. The mound is not placed centrally, and the site is marked on Map II with a query because I do not think it is a genuine disc-barrow, the ditch perhaps being a comparatively recent addition.

- 22 S.E. Barrow Field Clumps.** Lat. ?  
Long. ?

Dr. Williams-Freeman states (*Hants Field Club*, VIII, Part I, p. xxxvii) that one of the barrows in this group may be a disc-barrow, but I have not been able to find it or to get further details.

- 25 S.W. Roundwood.** Lat. 51° 11' 46-47".  
Long. 1° 16' 28" W.

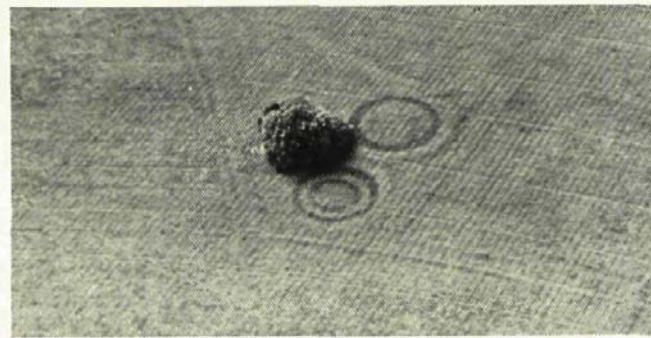
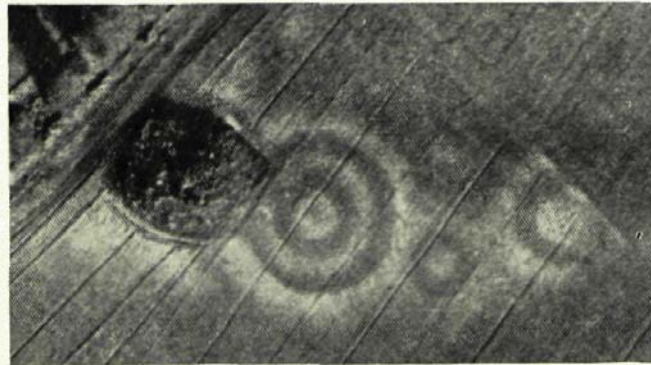
This is the disc-barrow, or presumed disc-barrow, opened by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford in 1920 and described by him in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, IX, pp. 198-204. Although now (1937) under grass, it has been almost ploughed out and there is scarcely anything to see on the ground. It was about 130ft. in diameter. Excavation showed the surrounding ditch to have been 4ft. 9in. deep, flat-bottomed, the bottom being about 6ft. wide and the top about 10ft. wide. There was good evidence of the former existence of a bank outside the ditch. Nineteen sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, forming half a pot, were found just above the rapid silting of the ditch (cutting A), in a context which suggested very strongly that the pottery was only a few years later than the original construction of the barrow. This opens up a possibility of a disc-barrow belonging to the Early Iron Age, whereas all the examples so far opened with result have been shown to belong to the Middle Bronze Age.

But it must be remembered that the disc-barrow diagnosis was itself based only on inference, and that absolute proof was wanting. I feel that the problem offered by this barrow should be kept before us, and judgment deferred until more evidence comes in. This additional evidence may in the future be furnished by the adjoining barrow on the west, now to be described.

- 25 S.W. Roundwood.** Lat. 51° 11' 46-47".  
Long. 1° 16' 31" W.

This site is visible under certain conditions immediately west of the example just described, and west of the hedge which separates the two sites. It is mentioned in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, IX, p. 203, and it was also found by me quite independently when

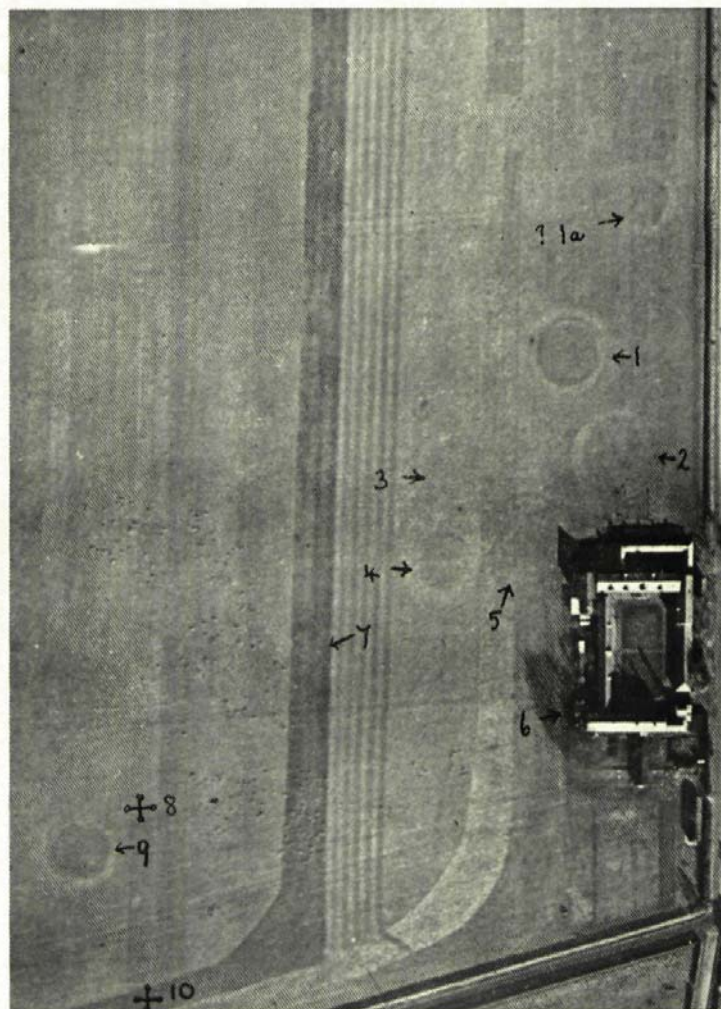




To face p. 216]

PLATE VII.

- a. Willesley Warren. 17 N.W.  
[Air-photo by Major G. W. G. Allen, F.S.A.]
- b. Grateley. 30 N.E.  
[Crown Office Copyright]
- c. Crawley Clump. 32 S.E.  
[Air-photo by Major G. W. G. Allen, F.S.A.]



*To face p. 217]*

PLATE VIII.

The Chattis Hill Group. 31 S.E.

- 1, 2, 4, 5 and 9. Clearly marked barrow-circles ; some of them are suggestive of disc-barrows.  
 1a. A probable barrow-circle.  
 3. A dark ring, marked as a circular depression on 1st Edition of 6in. O.S. ; probably the site of a rare type of barrow.  
 6, 7, 8 and 10. Barrows marked here on 1st Edition of 6in. O.S. map.

*[Crown Office Copyright*

**32 S.E. Crawley Clump.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 7' 23-24''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 22' 0''$  W.

This is the circle east of the tree-covered barrow at Crawley Clump. It is now covered by a fir-plantation, but I obtained measurements in 1937 when the trees were not very tall, and I inspected the site about 1932, before the trees had been planted. Major Allen's air-photo and my ground survey leave no doubt that it is a disc-barrow. I was able to measure it by tape: the central mound, 44ft. diameter and 2ft. high, is placed on a platform 66ft. in diameter, outside of which is a ditch 15ft. wide with an outer bank of the same width. The external depth of the ditch and the height of the outer bank are almost nil as they have been ploughed out. The air-photo (Plate VIIC) shows that there is almost certainly an inner ditch surrounding the mound. Incidentally, it may be added that when we are classifying a ploughed-out disc or saucer-barrow, which is difficult to classify by ground inspection, the presence of an inner ditch enclosing the mound almost proves it to be a disc-barrow, while the absence of an inner ditch makes it likely that it was a saucer-barrow. The adjoining barrow in the present group is in fact a saucer-barrow and is described in page 226 of this paper.

**32 S.E./40 N.E. Little Grove** (West of). Lat.  $51^{\circ} 6' 48''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 21' 34''$  W.

Possibly a disc, but probably a saucer-barrow; see under **Saucer-barrow**s.

**40 N.W. Sparsholt** (West of Ower Wood). Lat.  $51^{\circ} 5' 10''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 24' 24''$  W.

This is just north of three, or perhaps four, ploughed bowl-barrow. It is shown on O.S. air-photo S.A.C.A. 945. I visited the area in September, 1937, and was able to spot the possible disc-barrow which appeared as a slight ring of stubble browner than elsewhere. When I was standing on, or in, the barrow I could not see it, but it was clearly visible from the bowl-barrow to the south. By placing objects around the circumference of the barrow by trial and error based on observations from the bowl-barrow, I was able to measure this elusive example. It is about 40 paces in diameter. The ring of brown stubble was seen to contain more molehills than elsewhere. I should not care to class it as a disc-barrow with any certainty.

**40 N.E. Flower Down.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 5' 6''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 20' 41''$  W.

This is the finest disc-barrow in Hampshire and is in excellent condition. It is situated just behind the Flowerdown' omnibus shelter. It is exactly circular and the overall diameter is 178ft.

I went to see whether this group of barrows, arranged in a line, was continued west of the hedge. At the time of my visit (Spring 1937) it showed after a drought as a ring of dark soil (the ditch) 5 paces wide, enclosing a central area slightly raised and 30 paces diameter. It might be the ploughed remains of a barrow of disc, saucer or platform type.

The possibility that both these sites may have been low platform-barrows must not be ignored, as several very low barrows with flattish tops have recently been shown to belong to the transition from Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (see my *Ancient Burial Mounds of England*, 1936, pp. 26-27). See Fig. 4A.

**30 N.E. Grateley.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 9' 53''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 39' 19''$  W.

A fine example although it has long been under cultivation. It is situated north of the Port Way and just south of the boundary between Quarley and Grateley, only 400 paces east of the Wiltshire boundary. It consists of a central mound 66ft. in diameter, placed on a platform 87ft. in diameter, which is surrounded by a ditch 20ft. wide outside of which is a bank 20ft. wide and 6in. high. The ditch is 6in. deep and the mound  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The mound and outer bank are marked by bleached chalk rubble soil, while the ditch is marked by brown soil. In type it is intermediate between bell and disc, the mound being very large for a disc-barrow. The outer bank is broken on the north side by part of a bowl-barrow. It is illustrated by an air-photo on Plate VIII of *Air-Photography for Archaeologists*, by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford. See Plate VIIb and Fig. 5c.

**31 S.E. Chattis Hill.**

Lat.  $51^{\circ} 7' 4''$  } approximate centre of  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 32' 0''$  W. } group.

The disc-barrow diagnosis of probably two or three of the barrow-sites N.W. of the farm buildings at Chattis Hill is an inference from the appearance of the barrows on Plate VIII. Measurement of the farm buildings and a comparison of the relative sizes of the circles reveal the fact that the barrows range between 35 and 50 yards in diameter, and most disc-barrows are between 40 and 50 yards across. Some of the circles appear as a dark circle sandwiched between two light ones; the outer light circle may be the outer bank, the inner dark circle the ditch, and the inner light circle might be where the plough has cut into the chalk between the ditch and inner platform. At the same time the interpretation of photos. such as these is very difficult, and it is for excavation to decide the character of the remarkable circles in question.

There are two mounds within the platform area which is surrounded by a ditch and bank. The platform is 94ft. in diameter and the encircling ditch is 19ft. wide and 2ft. deep; the outer bank is 23ft. wide and 2ft. high, and is in good condition except at E., where it is rather flattened. The central area appears to be raised very slightly above the natural level. Of the two mounds, the larger is in the centre of the platform, and is 26ft. in diameter and 2ft. high, with a dip in the centre. This central tump is evidently contemporary with the original construction of the barrow. The other mound may be a later addition, and is west of and adjoining the central mound. This subsidiary mound is 21ft. in diameter and 1½ft. high, with a dip in the centre. See Fig 4F.

**40 S.W. Withering Corner.** Lat. 51° 3' 36".  
Long. 1° 26' 2" W.

This is bisected by the trackway down Beacon Hill just north of Withering Corner. It was first noted and described by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford (*Wessex from the Air*, 1928, p. 103) who saw it from the air and later confirmed it on the ground.

As a hollow way passes through the centre, it is not certain whether the barrow is a disc or a saucer. The overall diameter is about 190 feet, the ditch and outer bank each being about 16ft. wide, and the central platform about 126ft. in diameter. The presence of the trackway through the central area makes it impossible to tell whether there was a small "disc-barrow" tump in the centre, or a large "saucer-barrow" mound spread over the entire central area. The depth of the ditch and elevation of the outer bank are very slight. See Fig. 4B.

**40 S.E. Sparsholt** (West of Newbarn Cottages).  
Lat. 51° 4' 37".  
Long. 1° 23' 58" W.

I visited this site in the spring of 1937 but there was nothing visible. The disc-barrow diagnosis is, I think, probably correct and is based on the appearance of the site on O.S. air-photo S.A.C.A. 917. This shows a ring of white (the outer bank) enclosing a dark ring (the ditch) bounding a circular area (platform) with a vague small ring (the central tump) in the centre.

**41 S.E. Lodge Clump.**  
(See under saucer-barrows.)

**51 N.E. Brockwood Park.** Lat. 51° 1' 44".  
Long. 1° 6' 21" W.

Situated immediately N. of the road in Brockwood Bottom and W. of Moon's Copse. It is just south of three large bowl-barrows. The southern part of this example has been quarried

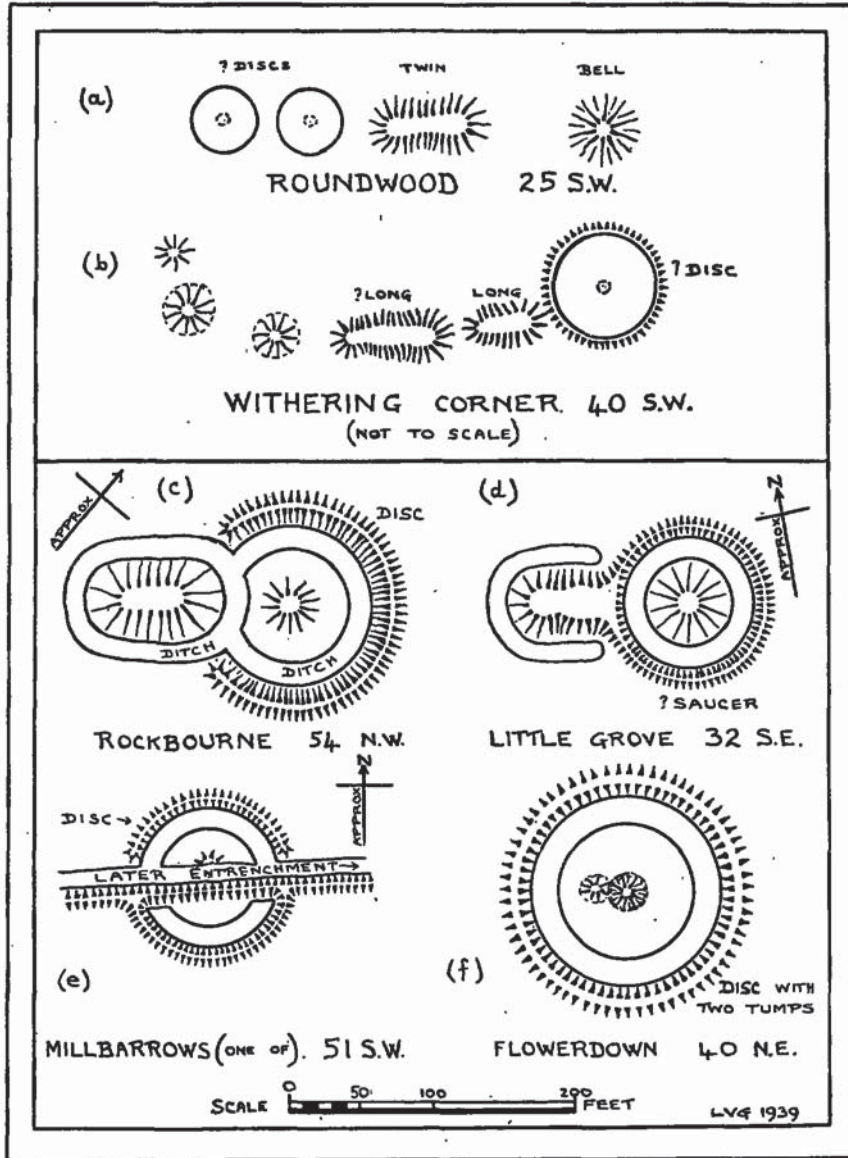


FIG. 4.



*To face p. 221*

PLATE IX.

Part of the Petersfield Heath Group. 52 S.E.—53 S.W.

*[Crown Office Copyright*

away, leaving a segment of a circle about 35 paces in diameter, which may have originally been a disc or saucer-barrow. First noted by Mr. Crawford.

**51 S.W. Millbarrows** (One of). Lat.  $51^{\circ} 0' 55''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 11' 3''$  W.

A most interesting site, immediately S. of the large barrow. The central mound, 42ft. in diameter and 2ft. high, stands on a platform 73ft. in diameter, outside of which is a ditch 15ft. wide and 1ft. deep, with the earth thrown outwards to form a bank 15ft. wide and 1ft. high. But the remarkable thing about this barrow is that it is overlapped and bisected by a later entrenchment, as shown in the plan (Fig. 4E).

**53 S.W. Petersfield Heath.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 0' 9''$ .  
Long.  $0^{\circ} 55' 8''$  W.

Situated in N.E. corner of the heath. It differs from the normal disc-barrow in that (1) the ditch, which is very vague, appears to be outside the bank; and (2) although there are two mounds in the central area, neither is in the centre; the latter is very unusual for an exactly circular disc-barrow, but it occurs in oval disc-barrows which were of course originally constructed for the reception of two mounds. The present example consists of a central area 70ft. in diameter bordered by a bank 25ft. wide and 2ft. high, outside of which is, on S.W., a very slight ditch 10ft. wide and only a few inches deep. The overall diameter, allowing for a ditch on one side only, is about 130ft. The western mound is 30ft. in diameter and 2ft. high, and the eastern is 25ft. in diameter and 1ft. high and is somewhat vague. Both mounds have dips in their centres. Mr. Stuart Piggott has kindly permitted me to publish his plans of the Petersfield Heath barrows (Figs. 6 and 7). See also Plate IX.

**54 N.W. Rockbourne Down.** Lat.  $50^{\circ} 59' 15''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 50' 54''$  W.

A most interesting barrow, the ditch and outer bank of which are broken by the presence of an oval mound on W., as shown in the plan (Fig. 4C). The disc-barrow consists of a mound 44ft. in diameter and 1ft. high placed on a platform 79ft. in diameter, which is surrounded by a ditch having an average width of 16ft. and depth of 6in., the material from which was thrown outwards to form an outer bank 21ft. wide and 1ft. high.

**80 N.W. Setley Plain** (Single). Lat.  $50^{\circ} 47' 47''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 34' 37''$  W.

Situated S.E. of the twin barrow described below. The mound, 30ft. in diameter and 3ft. high, is placed on a platform 46ft. in diameter, enclosed in a ditch 10ft. wide and 1ft. deep, outside of



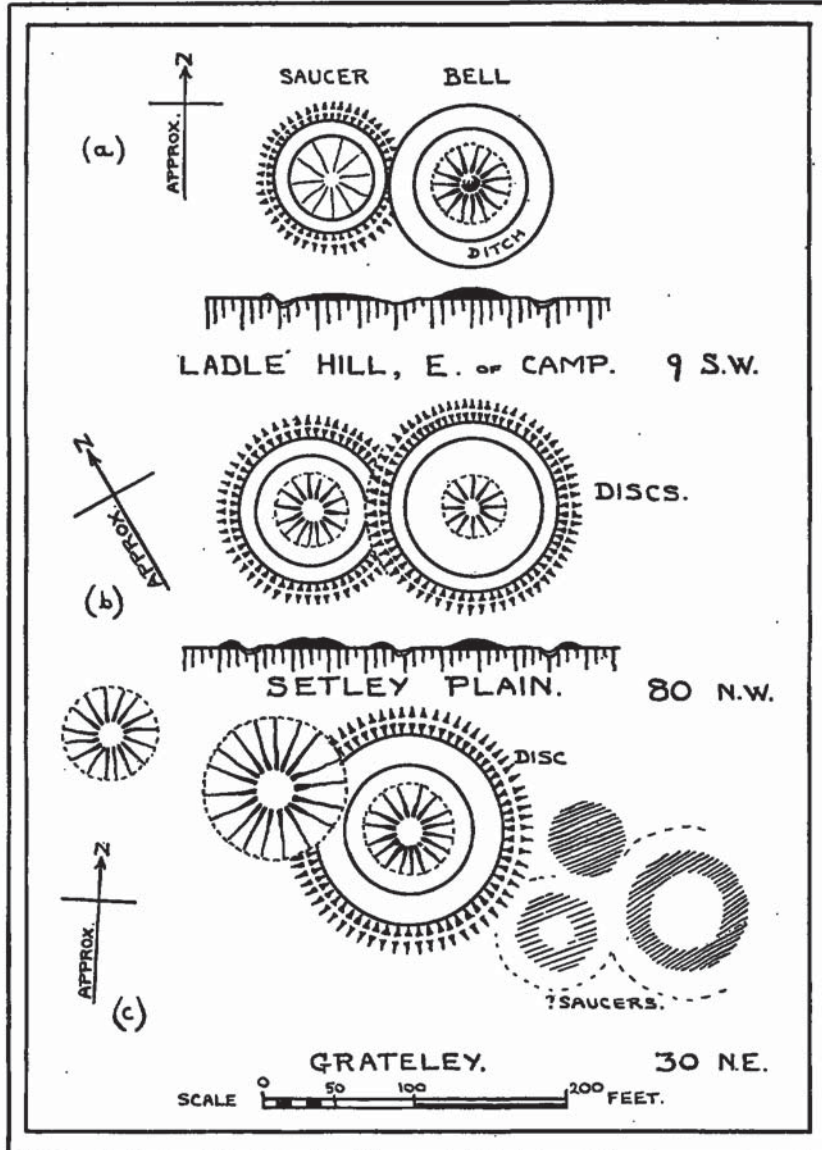


FIG. 5.

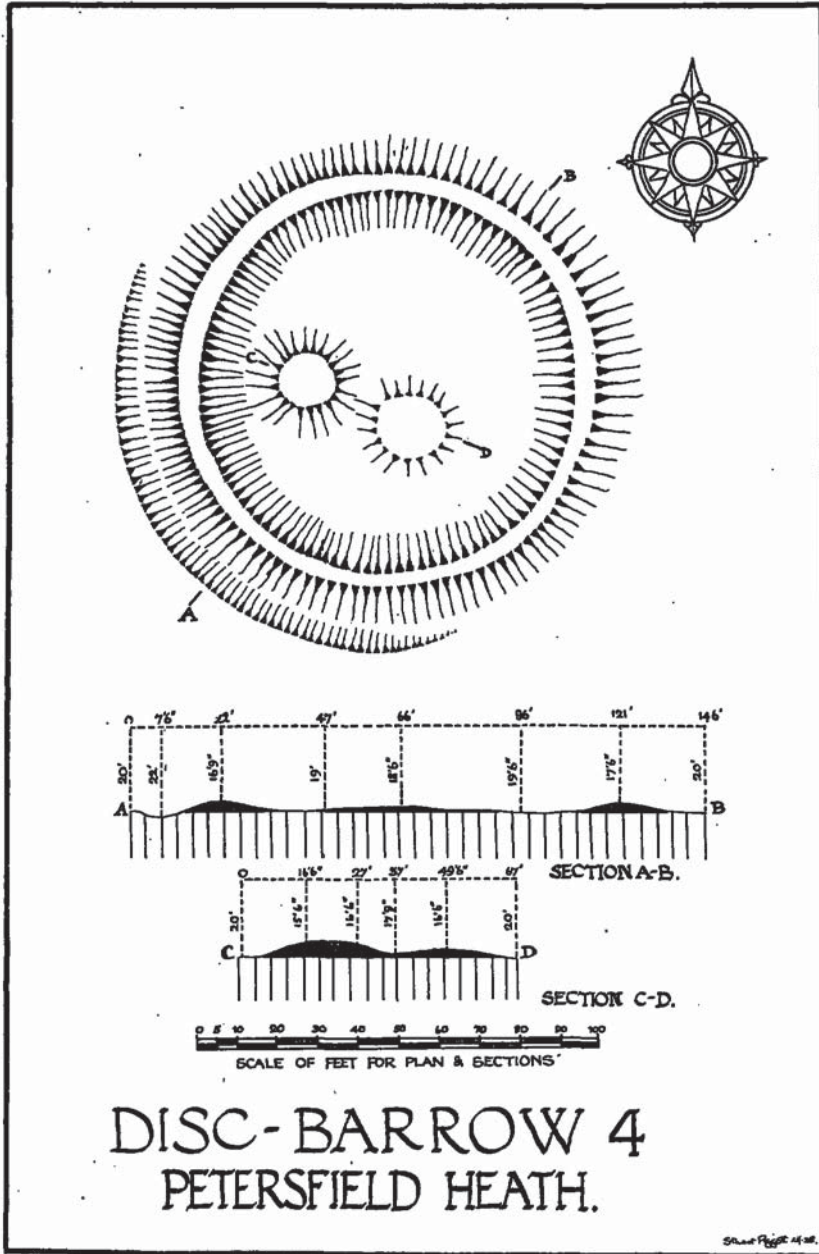


FIG. 6.

which is a bank 13ft. wide and 1ft. high. This example, with an overall diameter of only 92ft., is small for a disc-barrow, but it is otherwise quite a typical example. The mound is covered with heather and bracken.

**80 N.W. Setley Plain (Twin).** (1) Lat. 50° 47' 54".  
 Long. 1° 34' 47" W.  
 (2) Lat. 50° 47' 53½".  
 Long. 1° 34' 45" W.

This is one of the only two known pairs of overlapping disc-barrows, the other being near Grafton, Wilts. (See my *Ancient Burial-mounds of England*, 1936, p. 23 and Plate IV.)

(1) This is the N.W. example, which is overlapped by that at S.E. It has a central mound 48ft. in diameter and 4ft. high, placed on a platform 72ft. in diameter, surrounded by a ditch 11ft. wide and 1½ft. deep, with an outer bank 13ft. wide and 1½ft. high. The ditch and bank are interrupted on S.E. by the outer bank of the other barrow.

(2) The mound, 46ft. in diameter and 3½ft. high, is on a platform 90ft. in diameter, which is surrounded by a ditch 11ft. wide and 2ft. deep, with an outer bank about 12ft. wide and 1½ft. high. The ditch and bank of this barrow overlap that of No. 1. Both barrows are partly covered with heather.

It should be noted that these barrows have central mounds larger than those of the average disc-barrow. See Fig. 5B. A rather cursory opening of the single and one of the twin disc-barrows on Setley Plain is thus described by Rev. R. Warner in his *Topographical Remarks Relating to S.W. Parts of Hampshire*, 1793, Vol. I, p. 73:—

“This (*i.e.*, the single disc—L. V. G.) and one of the two connected with each other, I opened last summer in company with the Rev. William Jackson, Vicar of Christ Church. . . . *Cremation* had obviously been practised, since large quantities of burnt earth and parcels of wood, reduced by fire to charcoal, were found in each: but after searching with great attention, removing all the factitious earth, and digging to a considerable depth below the surface of the natural land, we were convinced that simply burning the body, and covering its ashes with mould, had been the mode observed in these instances. . . .”

**80 S.W. Race Plain.** Lat. 50° 47' 30".  
 Long. 1° 34' 17" W.

The central mound of this barrow is larger than that of the average disc-barrow. The mound is 48ft. in diameter and 4ft. high, and is placed on a platform 66ft. across, bounded by a ditch 9ft. wide and 1ft. deep, with an outer bank 9ft. wide and 1ft. high. The overall diameter is about 102ft.

**LIST OF SAUCER - BARROWS.**

**9 S.W. Ladle Hill** (East of the Camp). Lat.  $51^{\circ} 18' 24''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 18' 26''$  W.

West of and apparently overlapped by a bell-barrow. Both examples are illustrated in Plate VIA. The saucer-barrow is a typical one, consisting of a central low mound, about 9in. high and 47ft. in diameter, bounded by a ditch 10ft. wide and 6in. deep, outside of which is a bank 11ft. wide and 6in. high. This bank is interrupted on E., where it is encroached on by the bell-barrow. See Fig. 5A.

**17 N.W. Willesley Warren.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 16' 37''$ . } Approx.  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 16' 35''$  W. }

The only reason for classing this as a possible saucer-barrow is the appearance of the site on Major Allen's air-photo (Plate VIIA). The site shows as a white circular patch (central mound) enclosed in a dark ring (ditch) outside of which is a white ring (outer bank of chalk rubble quarried from ditch). I think this is a satisfactory interpretation of this soil-site but unfortunately I have been unable to confirm it on the ground. I have visited the site twice, once (October 1937) under swedes, and once (September 1938) under grass, but on neither occasion was anything visible. The site must therefore be regarded only as a possible saucer-barrow.

**25 S.W. Roundwood.**

Two circles, possibly saucer-barrows, but more likely discs. See under disc-barrows.

**25 S.E. Popham Beacons** (One of). Lat.  $51^{\circ} 11' 31''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 14' 50''$  W.

Not marked on the present maps. The outer bank, ditch, and part of the mound of this barrow are broken by the ditches of the large barrows to north and south (Fig. 3). The saucer-barrow has a central mound 88ft. in diameter and 2ft. high, surrounded by a ditch 18ft. wide and 1ft. deep, with an outer bank 18ft. wide and 1ft. high. The overall diameter where the section is complete is therefore 160ft.; but the diameter between the two large barrows to north and south is only 62ft.

**30 N.E. Grateley Down** (West). Lat.  $51^{\circ} 9' 53''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 39' 17''$  W.

Has for long been under cultivation. Consists of a central white area 18ft. in diameter, surrounded by a ditch about 17ft. wide and a rather vague outer white ring (outer bank). See Plate VIIb and Fig. 5C.

**30 N.E. Grateley Down (East).** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 9' 53.4''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 39' 14-15''$  W.

The central mound is 38ft. in diameter and about 9in. high, and is enclosed in a ditch 15ft. wide and an outer bank 14ft. wide and about 3in. high. Like the barrow just described, this has for long been under cultivation, so that it shows as a central core of white chalky soil surrounded by a dark ring of mould (ditch) and a white ring of chalk rubble quarried from the ditch, and forming the outer bank. I think there is not much doubt that these are both saucer-barrows, and their appearance on the air-photograph lends support to the saucer-barrow identification of the site on O.S. 17 N.W., which is at present not visible from the ground but looks the same as the two sites in question from the air.

**31 S.E. Chattis Hill.**

Possible disc or saucer barrows described in this paper under **Disc-barrows.**

**32 S.E. Crawley Clump.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 7' 25''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 22' 2''$  W.

A very large example, with an overall diameter of 156ft. A few years ago it was planted with firs which are growing steadily and may result in this, and an adjoining disc-barrow already described, becoming almost invisible within a few years. I saw both sites before they were planted but did not survey them until 1937. Major Allen's fine air-photograph (Plate VIIC) was taken in May 1934, when the area was under plough.

The central mound is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and has the large diameter of 81ft. It is enclosed in a ditch about 19ft. wide and 1ft. deep, the earth from which was thrown outwards to form an outer bank 18ft. wide and 1ft. high. Both ditch and outer bank are still in good condition.

**32 S.E. Crawley Down.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 7' 24''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 22' 18''$  W.

Situated just over 300 yards west of Crawley Clump, on open downs. It is the eastern member of two confluent barrows, the other of which appears to overlap it. The central mound is about 42ft. in diameter and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high (higher than the average saucer-barrow) and is enclosed in a ditch 24ft. wide and 1ft. deep, with an outer bank 24ft. wide and 6in. high. The ditch and outer bank are broken on W., where they are apparently overlapped by the bowl-barrow. In some parts the ditch is externally very shallow, but is plainly marked by greener grass and more rabbit-scrapes.

- 32 S.E. Little Grove.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 6' 48''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 21' 34''$  W.

A fine example, probably a saucer, but possibly a disc, shown on Plate VIB. On the west of the saucer-barrow is a curious twin-barrow which is overlapped by the saucer, as shown in Fig. 4D. The central mound is 62ft. in diameter and 1ft. high, and is enclosed in a ditch 15ft. wide and 1ft. deep, with an outer bank 17ft. wide and 1ft. high. This saucer-barrow abutting on the twin-barrow bears a striking resemblance to the disc-barrow overlapped by an oval mound on Rockbourne Down (54 N.W.).

- 34 N.E. Park Copse:** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 9' 46-7''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 5' 58''$  W.

A curious small circular earthwork at S.E. corner of Park Copse. It consists of a central area 7 paces in diameter surrounded by a ditch 3 paces wide and 6in. deep, and an outer bank 3 paces wide and 6in. high. Exact measurements are not possible as the circle is covered with vegetation. Site visited in Summer 1937, when some of the trees were being felled. It may or may not be a saucer-barrow.

- 39 N.W. Whiteshoot Hill (West).** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 5' 41''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 35' 9''$  W.

Situated N.W. of the bell-barrow. The central mound is 23ft. in diameter and 6in. high, and is surrounded by a ditch 10ft. wide and 6in. deep with an outer bank about 18ft. wide and 1ft. high. The outer bank has nearly vanished on the higher slope. See Plate VIC.

- 39 N.W. Whiteshoot Hill (East).** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 5' 41''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 35' 5''$  W.

Situated east of the bell-barrow. The central mound is 27ft. in diameter and is 6in. high. It is enclosed in a ditch about 12ft. wide and 6in. deep, with an outer bank 15ft. wide and 6in. high. It is not marked on the latest maps prior to 1938. See Plate VIC. Both the Whiteshoot Hill saucer-barrows are very typical examples.

- 40 S.W. Withering Corner.**  
See under **Disc-barrows.**

- 41 S.E. Lodge Clump.** Lat.  $51^{\circ} 3' 27-8''$ .  
Long.  $1^{\circ} 14' 45''$  W.

Immediately south of Lodge Clump. The mound is 47ft. in diameter and 1ft. high, and is enclosed in a ditch 8ft. wide and 6in. deep, with an outer bank 12ft. wide and 6in. high. As the

mound has suffered damage in the past, it is uncertain whether it is a disc or saucer-barrow, but it is probably of saucer type. It is a neat little example, and was found by Mr. C. J. Moggridge of Winchester Museum, who kindly showed it to me.

**51 N.E. Brockwood Park.**

Possible remains of disc or saucer barrow. For full account see under **Disc-barrows**.

**51 S.W. Beacon Hill.** Lat. 50° 59' 53".  
Long. 1° 8' 5" W.

A neat little example; the central mound, 15 paces in diameter and 1½ft. high, is enclosed in a ditch 3 paces wide and 6in. deep, with an outer bank the same width and height. The barrow is on the eastern slope of Beacon Hill, just S.E. of Beaconhill Béeshes.

**52 S.E. Petersfield Heath (12).** Lat. 51° 0' 1½".  
Long. 0° 55' 23" W.

A beautiful example, with the central mound 22ft. in diameter and 6in. high with a slight dip in the centre, the ditch and outer bank being each 6ft. wide. The ditch is 6in. deep and the outer bank 6in. high. The ditch is also marked by greener grass, and the outer bank by brown grass.

**52 S.E. Petersfield Heath (14).** Lat. 50° 59' 56".  
Long. 0° 55' 25" W.

A large example on the slope of a slight hill. The central area, perhaps slightly raised, is about 40ft. across, and is enclosed in a ditch 10ft. wide and 4in. deep, with an outer bank 14ft. wide and 8in. high. As the site is partly covered in gorse the measurements are only approximate.

**53 S.W. Petersfield Heath (16).** Lat. 50° 59' 55".  
Long. 0° 55' 19" W.

A small example, the central area 14ft. across, enclosed in a ditch 4ft. wide and 6in. deep with an outer bank 4ft. wide and 6in. high. The central area is raised about 6in.

**53 S.W. Petersfield Heath (17).** Lat. 50° 59' 55".  
Long. 0° 55' 18" W.

About thirty paces east of the last is another example of almost identical dimensions; but whereas the former is on open grassland, the latter is covered with gorse and bushes.

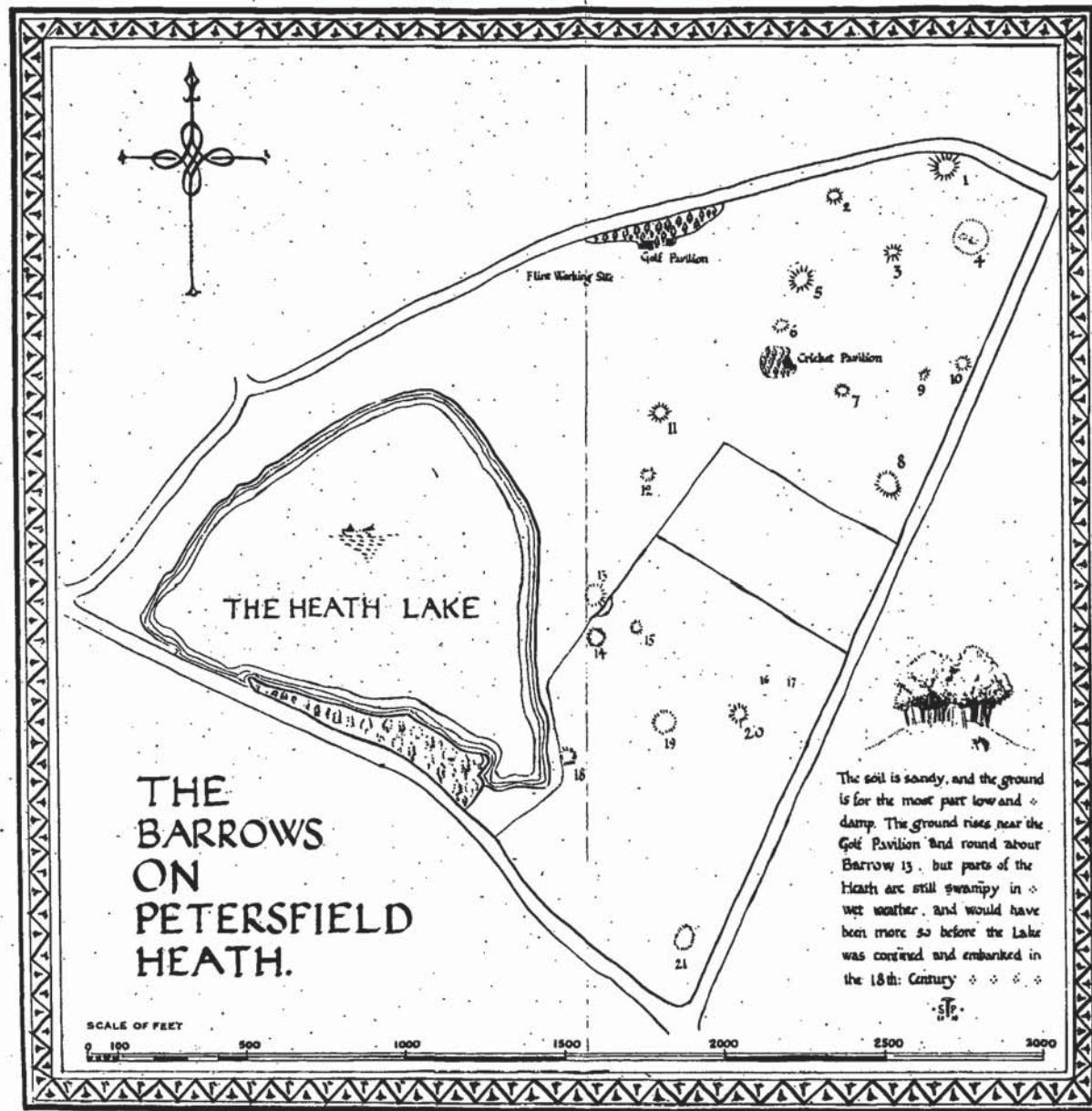


FIG. 7.



**56 N.E. Old Winchester Hill (West).** Lat. 50° 58' 50-51".  
Long. 1° 5' 22" W.

Immediately west of the camp. This example has the outer bank and ditch broken on the south by the northern member of a twin bowl-barrow. The saucer-barrow has a central mound 45ft. in diameter and 1½ft. high, enclosed in a ditch 9ft. wide and 1ft. deep, and an outer bank about 16ft. wide and 1ft. high.

**59 N.E. Old Winchester Hill (East).** Lat. 50° 58' 45".  
Long. 1° 5' 2" W.

Immediately S.E. of the camp. The central mound, 50ft. in diameter and 1½ft. high, is surrounded by a ditch 14ft. wide and 6in. deep, and an outer bank 16ft. wide and 9in. high. This barrow is illustrated in Part I, Plate IVB.

Very flat circular mounds similar to these are so often associated with Early Iron Age hill-forts that I am not too confident that the two examples in question are genuine saucer-barrows. Flat circular mounds near camps (*e.g.*, Chanctonbury, Ranscombe and Caburn in Sussex) do not usually have a bank outside the ditch: that is why I class the Old Winchester Hill sites provisionally as saucer-barrows. Pitt-Rivers thought the small earthen circles near some camps may have been the steads of outposts to the camps (*Archaeologia*, Vol. 42, p. 37).

**62 S.E. Ibsley Common.** Lat. 50° 53' 36".  
Long. 1° 45' 2" W.

This is not on O.S. Map and was discovered and opened by Mr. Heywood Sumner. The central mound is about 16ft. in diameter and about 1ft. high, and is enclosed in a ditch about 5ft. wide and 6in. deep externally, with an outer bank about 12ft. wide and 1ft. high. Excavation by Mr. Sumner in 1917 revealed the primary interment, in a cist, of a Middle Bronze Age urn inverted over and surrounded by ashes, but no burnt bones were found. (See Part I of this paper, p. 19.)