PLATE I.

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

INTRODUCTION

By L. V. GRINSELL

This 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).

For a general view of the subject the reader is referred to my book 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 Crawford's own fieldwork, and much of this previously unpublished information will be incorporated in this paper.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 Williams, who kindly allowed me to publish his unpublished air-photographs of the Hampshire Downs. I have to express my indebtedness to a number of friends who have generously supplied me with details of the sites described in this paper. For a general view of the subject the reader is referred to my book Ancient Burial-Mounds of England (Methuen, 1936).
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.

A. TYPOLOGY. PART L

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.

6 in. Ordnance Survey Sheet.

8 S.E. Woodcott. No. 42 in Map of Neolithic Wessex.


Hampshire Field Club
PLATE II A.
Grans Barrow Long Barrow. 54 N.W.
PLATE IIb.
Bowl-barrow, West of West Meon Hut. 51 N.E.
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.]
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. Cun-nington 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 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).
86 S.W. Shirley Holms.
86 N.E. Latch Farm, Furzy (? doubtful).
12 HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

Types of Round Barrow

Saucer

Disc

Bell between Bell and Disc

Bell

Bowl
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:

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.

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 banks 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 success have been shown to belong to the Bronze Age, and as a class they may be slightly later in date than the bronze axes and so-called bronze arrowheads. Nearly all the examples opened thus far have contained primary cremations, but it is often difficult to distinguish between disc-barrows and saucer-barrows, and the reader must consider that occasional saucer-barrows may have been included.

It is often difficult to distinguish between disc-barrows and saucer-barrows, and the reader must consider that occasional disc-barrows may have been included.

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).
HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

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. 
53 S.W. Petersfield Heath. 
54 N.W. Rockbourne Down.
80 N.W. Flower Down. The finest example in the county. Two tumps in the central area.

12 N.E. Wiltshire, Hartley Wintney. The formation extends in property of this type.
14 S.W. Head Hill rear of the camp.
17 N.E. Lacock. Doubtful.
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 (?).
53 S.W. Petersfield Heath. 
54 N.W. Rockbourne Down.
80 N.W. Flower Down. The finest example in the county. Two tumps in the central area.

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 (?).
53 S.W. Petersfield Heath. 
54 N.W. Rockbourne Down.
80 N.W. Flower Down. The finest example in the county. Two tumps in the central area.

Saucer-barrows consist of a very low circular mound enclosed by a ditch and outer bank. A saucer-barrow, probably of Early or Middle Bronze Age, appears to be overlapped by a bowl-barrow. Another piece of circumstantial evidence for a middle or middle-late date is the fact that the saucer-barrows are overlapped by the bowl-barrows.

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.W.) a twin-barrow, probably of Early or Middle Bronze Age, appears to be overlapped by a bowl-barrow. At Little Grove and Setley Plain (Hants 32 S.W.) the 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.
PLATE IVB.
Saucer-barrow on Old Winchester Hill, S.E. of Camp. S.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 Tene 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.
The writer has 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 these 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 the 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 Notes, p. 394. See also Hants Field Club, V, p. 16: 'Hampshire Ware' p. 25. R. C. H. S., Miscellanies, 22, p. 25. The present contention is that the Neolithic culture, most of the contents of which were transferred to College Hall, Oxford, 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. All the long barrows may safely be regarded as belonging to the Neolithic Period.
HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

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, in St. and 0.7 acres. Located near the Dorset coast, this site was excavated in 1947 by F.J. Hunt. The mound contained a large number of potsherds and fragments of pottery."

Proceedings Prehistoric 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, 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 (98 N.W.) which contained 12 skeletons, also on Portsdown, near Telegraph.

Hants Field Club, XII, p. 207."

76 S.W. Portsdown. Possible beakers have been found in a hollowed-out tree trunk, further details will appear in Part II of this.

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

Holdenhurst, 86 N.W.

"... The only possible example of contracted burial I have been able to trace are:

44 S.W. Warten Down. Possible hollowed-out tree trunk of 86 N.W. Portsdown, containing remains of a long barrow described by W. Butler, Hundred of Bosmere, 1817:—

"... Another long barrow, 80 yards long and 15 yards wide, in St. and 0.7 acres. Located near the Dorset coast, this site was excavated in 1947 by F.J. Hunt. The mound contained a large number of potsherds and fragments of pottery.

Proceedings Prehistoric 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 (98 N.W.) which contained 12 skeletons, also on Portsdown, near Telegraph.

Hants Field Club, XII, p. 207."

76 S.W. Portsdown. Possible beakers have been found in a hollowed-out tree trunk, further details will appear in Part II of this.
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 this would make it possible that a skeleton had completely decayed.

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.
of the mound are not in their original position. The position of the mound is inferred from the presence of the incense cup, as vessels of this kind are never found with skeleton-burials.

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

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.

In Tudor House Museum, Southampton, is a bi-conical urn from a round barrow near this farm.

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.

One of the other barrows contained a large urn inverted over a cist, with an inverted brim (overhanging—L.V.G.) placed in a cist; another contained a large urn inverted over burnt bones. Warner, Topographical Remarks, I, 70-1; Gentleman's Magazine Library, Archaeology, I, 132.

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.

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.

- **S.E. Hampshire**
  - **III.**
    - **Late Bronze/Early Iron Age**
    - **Deverel-Rimbury**

20 Hampshire Field Club
Middle or Late Bronze Age: Urns of Unknown Type.

71 S.W. Burley. Urns found in barrows.


73 S.W./S.E. Buttsash Lane. Urns found in barrows.

Wise, New Forest, 1883 Edition, p. 211. (See Middle Bronze Age Section.)

15 S.E./16 S.W. Enham Heath. 3. Urns found in barrows.

Crawford, Andover District, pp. 59-60.

Middle or Late Bronze Age: Urns of Unknown Type.

84 N.W. Moordown. About 100 burials in barrows.

Hoads, HINT, p. 2. (See Middle Bronze Age Section.)

71 S.W. Burley. Urns found in barrows.


15 S.E./16 S.W. Enham Heath. 3. Urns found in barrows.

Crawford, Andover District, pp. 59-60.

Middle or Late Bronze Age: Urns of Unknown Type.

84 N.W. Moordown. About 100 burials in barrows.

Hoads, HINT, p. 2. (See Middle Bronze Age Section.)

71 S.W. Burley. Urns found in barrows.

C. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION

ANGE

C

W

been mentioned for the Hampshire (X.Q. S.)

were seen described for the Hampshire (D.M. R.)

in Hampshire (D.M. R.)

were seen described for the Hampshire (D.M. R.)

in Hampshire (D.M. R.)

were seen described for the Hampshire (D.M. R.)

in Hampshire (D.M. R.)
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 Notes.**

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 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 water-sources, and in Hampshire many more barrows were built near springs or streams than has been supposed. Many years ago Mr. T. W. Shore suggested that springs or streams were held sacred by people of the Bronze Age, and that barrows were built near them for that reason. He quoted Seneca: "Where a spring rises or a river flows let us build our altars and offer sacrifices." (Seneca, De Breviariis, 5.) See also J. Stevens, History of St. Mary Bourne, 1888, p. 69.) On the other hand, barrows may have been erected near springs or streams merely because of proximity to the dwelling-places of the people.

**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 the hills offered pasture good enough for sheep but not for cattle. The chalk is still the area of primary settlement, but not for cattle.

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; (i) a probable invasion of the south coast east of Southampton; (ii) a probable invasion of the south coast west of Southampton; (iii) 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 the hills offered pasture good enough for sheep but not for cattle.

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

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

To face page 24

WARREN ASSOCIATES LTD., LITHographers. WINCHESTER
MAP III.
DEVEREL-RIMBURY URNS
FROM BARROWS FROM OTHER SITES

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

WARREN A.SON LTO., LITHographers, WINCHESTER

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.
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 aggressions 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 the 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 at Bournemouth (20 S.W.)

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

In the second half of the last century the founding of the Hampshire Field Club naturally gave an impetus to prehistoric research, but the work of T. W. Shore stands far above that of any of his contemporaries.
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 of great assistance to the excavator of barrows or round barrows.

Firstly, he has made a careful study of the barrows in the New Forest area, and has produced a number of excellent plans. Secondly, he has published a number of excellent excavation reports, which have been widely read and have influenced the work of other excavators. Thirdly, he has introduced the use of air-photography, which has been widely applied to archaeological sites, and has resulted in the discovery of many new sites.

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 a long barrow near Danebury (XXX), and round ones near Longstock (XXXIV), and round ones near Trafalgar (XXX). The publication of the book has been widely praised, and has helped to advance the study of archaeology in this country.

Since then the collection of air-photographs kept at the Survey Office has steadily grown, and at present the collection of air-photographs at the Survey Office contains a number of Hampshire barrows, including a long barrow near Danebury (XXX), and round ones near Longstock and Clatford (XXXIV).

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.
28 HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB
E. FOLKLORE.
16 N.E. Angledown Copse. Golden image said to be buried in the barrow at 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. 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. LXVIII, September 1937. "As in other parts of England, superstition connects them with the fairies."—Wise, New Forest, p. 177.

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. Larksbarrow.
18 S.W. Seven Barrows (destroyed).
30 N.E. Boar Knoll.
31 N.W. Site of Kent's, or Canute's Barrow.
PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

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.
40 S.W. Millbarrows.
52 N.W. The Devil's Jumps, or The Jumps.
34 N.W. Knap Barrow. Grans Barrow.
34 N.E. Giant's Grave.
35 S.W. The Butts. Jacob's Barrow.
62 S.E.—63 S.W. Brown's Castle (barrow on Ibsley Common).
63 N.W. Thompson's Castle (barrow—Summit, Barrows). Earthworks of New Forest, p. 28.

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 Chilvers Coton), Basingstoke (destroyed); Three Barrows (Finkley, Roundwood, and Beaulieu S.W.).

3. From Shape, Colour, Vegetation, etc.:

White Barrow; Rowbury (?); Berrow's Bush; Pudding Barrow. Cave; Lawrence's Barrow; Three Barrows; Pudding Barrow; Pixies' Cave; Lawrence's Barrow; Three Barrows.

Grave Barrow.

Sherry Barrow.

Turtle Barrows; Roundwood, and Beaulieu.

Turtle Barrows (ruined), Roundwood, and Beaulieu (destroyed).

Seven Barrows (Billbury, Tidworth, and Chilvers Coton).
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 Butt s; 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, derived from the barrow, but is one of many Butt names from traditions of money buried, but possibly also from some custom of money being scrambled for during perambulation though the barrows are not at present near a parish boundary.

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.

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

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

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

C. 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. 76, 81, 83 and 84. I have seen most of the sites on the ground and have added my own observations.

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

Saxon Charters:—

Kemble and Birch are given in the Archaeological Journal; they are not repeated here.

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. 76, 81, 83 and 84. I have seen most of the sites on the ground and have added my own observations.
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).


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. "Then so to the burial-places; then so to the camp of the pond." Archaeological Journal, Vol. 84, pp. 177-9.

"Over against the barrows of the moorland." Considered by Grundy to have been the two barrows north of the camp. Archaeological Journal, Vol. 78, pp. 130-131.
HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

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.


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.


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.


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.


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. 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.


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 now appears on Lower Teylor's Map of Hampshire.

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.


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, 1£ miles W. of Popham Beacons. Grundy gives a location west of Popham Beacons, while Grundy gives a location west of Popham Beacons. 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.


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 and one of these is probably that 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 = Heardulf's 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.


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.
HAMPSHIRE Field Club

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOWLAND, Vols. 81, pp. 81, 83.

34. HAMPSHIRE FOWLAND, Vol. 81, pp. 65-6.

51 N.E. MIDDLETON BEORH


51 N.E. MIDDLETON BEORH


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 barrow with a boundary-stone upon it.

Rough Barrow occurs on 7 N.E., 9 N.W., 2 S.W., 4 N.W., 5 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.

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.

"Handyborough" = the Lower Boundary 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.

"Handyborough" = the Low Boundary 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.
HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

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, these latter being recorded under their original names even after modern excavation. 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 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.

These names may indicate:

1. The person buried in the mound, either as a primary or as 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 Paxon Barrows for Popham Barrows.

— over some importance —

The following references are, however, of some importance:

1. The position of the mound is indicated.
2. The position where the barrow is indicated.
3. The position where the mound is indicated.
4. Where more than one barrow is indicated.

Hampshire Field Club
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 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 two barrows north of the road, on ground now occupied by houses. A number of other sites marked on this map, and by the Greenwood's, are no longer to be seen. Of these the most striking are the Petersfield Heath group, which is marked as extensive, and the site of the Petersfield Heath Barrow Group.

The following examples are scheduled under these Acts:

I. SCHEDULING UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.

The following examples are scheduled under these Acts:

- 8 S.E. Crux Easerton, 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 Camp.
- 9 S.W. Barrow near Mill Close, 1/2 mile of Ladle Hill Camp.
- 9 S.W. Seven Barrows, Burghclere.
- 8 S.E. Wooddorsett Long Barrow.
- 52 N.W. Devil's Jumps, Privett.
- 52 S.E./53 S.W. Petersfield Heath group.
- 54 N.W. Duck's Nest, near Martin's Down.
- 54 N.W. Grans Barrow.
- 54 N.E. Giant's Grave, long barrow.
- 59 N.E. Barrows on Old Winchester Hill.
- 60 N.E. Butser Hill earthworks. (The large circular earthworks near Butser are marked as including barrows.)
The following sites may be recommended for excavation:

- 80 S.W. Barrows at Shirley Commons
- 90 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Heath
- 73 S.W. Barrows on Beaulieu Heath
- 68 N.E. Barrows on Tisbury Down and Knoll Down
- 50 N.W. Barrows on Mount and Tisbury Common Downs
- 50 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N.W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 S.E. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 W. Barrows on Hambledon Down
- 46 N. Barrows on Hambledon Down
PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS 39

It would also be interesting to open some of the stans, 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.

MUSEUMS CONTAINING OBJECTS FROM HAMPSHIRE BARROWS.

Andover. Relics from barrows on Higher Common, opened by Mr. Heywood Sumner.

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.


Haslemere. Relics from barrows on Weaver's Down, near the landing tower.

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.

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.


Reading. Small vessel, whetstone, etc., from barrow at Stoke, near the foot of mound on Sideway Warren. Information from Miss L. E. Cherry.

Salisbury. Information from Miss L. E. Cherry.

London (British Museum). "Iron Pyrites and flint from a British barrow." 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 and others.

Newbury, Berkshire. Buckets and pottery found with bone pin in barrow at Hawkhurst, lent by Lord Portal.

Andover. Relics from barrows on Near Common, opened by Mr. Heywood Sumner.

X. MUSEUMS CONTAINING OBJECTS FROM HAMPSHIRE BARROWS.
Common human remains from Bronze Age burial near Wherwell; bi-conical urn from round barrow at Butts Ash Farm (Hythe).

Winchester. Objects from La Tene 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; human remains 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 in the area 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.

40 HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB