

THE EXCAVATIONS AT BURY HILL. 1939.

By C. F. C. HAWKES, M.A., F.S.A.

A. INTRODUCTION.**I. Prefatory.**

After the Club's excavations of 1938 at Quarley Hill,¹ the Research Committee was anxious to arrange a further campaign for 1939 in the Andover district, which should throw light on the later stages of the Iron Age as there represented. The best prospect was afforded by digging in a hill-fort furnished with the double or multiple defences known by analogy to be characteristic of that part of the period, and it was natural first to wonder if this could not be done at the noblest of all multiple hill-forts not only in the region of the Test, but in the whole County, Danebury in the parish of Nether Wallop near Stockbridge. Permission however could not be obtained, and since the great size of its earthworks, and especially the heavy growth of timber on and within their inner circuit, would in any case have made excavation there rather difficult and costly, it was felt to be no bad thing for the Club to attempt another hill-fort site where the required results might be more easily come by, throwing comparative light on Danebury at the same time. The only such other site in the neighbourhood is Bury Hill Camp, in the parish of Upper Clatford, a mile and a half south-west of Andover (6in. O.S. Hants XXIII S.E.), and here accordingly the Committee was authorized to invite me to dig, a renewal of the Club's kindness for which I must begin by expressing my appreciation and thanks. In addition to the intrinsic interest of its visible features, the site is peculiar in its close proximity to another camp of a different kind, Balksbury, a bare half-mile north-east of it across the little River Anna, just within the Andover boundary; and the Club was good enough to agree that trial sections should be cut there at the same time, so that if possible the relation between the two might be explained. This, by the owner's generous permission, was done, and the sections were cut under the direction of my wife, whose report will be found following this one (p. 338). In addition, I have to record my thanks to her for invaluable assistance at Bury Hill, and in drawing the pottery from both sites for publication here. Assistance in the field which I must gratefully acknowledge was also rendered by Miss Isabel Gough-Thomas, Miss Edith Jackson, Miss Norah Jolliffe, Miss Edith Stiassny, Miss G. E. Wharhirst, Miss Ursula Wratislaw, Mr. Donald Gregg, and Mr. K. R. Maitland

1. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XIV, Pt. 2, 136-194.

Muller. The work lasted from July 24th to August 21st, five to seven men being employed. We had the benefit of several visits from Dr. Williams-Freeman and Col. Karstlake, and amongst others from Mr. Percy Farrer, from Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Piggott and Dr. J. F. S. Stone, and from Miss M. Sloane Stanley, who kindly gave two serviceable hand-picks to augment the Club's excavating equipment, the nucleus of which was formed by the bequest of surveying instruments from the late Miss Dorothy Liddell. The whole enterprise was of course made possible by the ready permission to excavate given by the owner, Major Miller Mundy, of Redrice, and the arrangement willingly entered into by his tenant Mr. F. Harris, for which all gratitude is due. The site being scheduled as an Ancient Monument, the assent of H.M. Inspectorate has also to be gratefully recorded. To our Hon. Secretaries, Mr. F. Warren and the Rev. G. A. Bayly, and especially our Local Secretary for Andover, Col. W. A. Payn, the warmest thanks are owed for their unflinching helpfulness in many ways, and not least for the success of the Club's Field Meeting held to visit both the excavated sites on Wednesday, August 16th, on which occasion Miss Mary Milman and the Misses Poore added to other kindnesses the provision of tea in the garden of Clatford Manor.

In the preparation of this Report, I am much indebted to the following specialists for their contributions²: Dr. A. J. E. Cave on the human remains, Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson on the animal remains, Miss F. L. Stephens on the charcoal, and Dr. F. E. Zeuner on the soil-samples which here, as at Quarley Hill, have furnished evidence of such especial value in respect of the site's chronology.

Chronology is indeed of primary importance to the proper understanding of Bury Hill Camp, for it is not one Camp but two Camps. That this is so was first pointed out by Mr. Alexander Keiller when he published an air-photograph of the site in *Wessex from the Air* (1928).³ Beyond the inner ring of defences, itself double, a single line of earthwork runs out on the north-west, enlarging its circle into an oval, and in his well-known book Dr. Williams-Freeman⁴ mentions possible explanations of this, assuming it to form a contemporary 'annexe.' But Mr. Keiller found himself forced to the conclusion that it represents the earlier of two successive camps, the later of which was made smaller, reducing in fact an original oval to a circle, and so leaving a good deal of it outside—in appearance an annexe, in fact a relic. And *prima facie* confirmation of this view has accumulated during the last dozen years in the widespread evidence, recognized in a closely relevant

2. Dr. Cave's and Dr. Jackson's reports will be printed as a separate paper in Vol. XV, Part 1, of these *Proceedings* in 1941.

3. Crawford and Keiller, *Wessex from the Air*, 94, with Pl. XIa.

4. *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire* (1915), 140.



PLATE I, 1.

Bury Hill : Distant view from N.W. (beyond R. Anna)



PLATE I, 2.

Bury Hill : General view along Ditch II between Rampart II
Outer and Inner, looking N.W., in area of Fig. 7A

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context by Dr. Williams-Freeman in 1933⁵ and already noticed here, that camps with double or bivallate (or multiple) defences belong to the later stages of the Iron Age, whereas single-banked or univallate camps may be, and on the Wessex chalk most often are, relatively early, dating in fact from Iron Age A.

Here then was the reason for seeing in Bury Hill a site where our objective should be attained: for if the earlier camp was of Iron Age A like Quarley Hill, we should be able to take up the story where it had left off last year, and follow it through whatever later stages witnessed this camp's disuse and replacement by a successor more strongly defended, but of less extent. And at the same time the question of Bury Hill's relation to Balksbury should receive a fair opportunity of solution. Our measure of success with the latter problem may be estimated from my wife's report below; as regards Bury Hill itself, it may be said at once that not only was Mr. Keiller's view of its dual identity confirmed, but a sequence of occupations was obtained stretching from the same phase of Iron Age A as represented at Quarley Hill right through the rest of the Iron Age into Roman times. Thus when Miss Liddell's excavations at the near-by site of Meon Hill are taken into account,⁶ the Club may claim to have recovered an outline of the whole pre-history of the Test basin from the outgoing Bronze Age to the morrow of the Roman conquest.

2. Descriptive.⁷

The immediate surroundings of Bury Hill and Balksbury are seen in the map, Fig. 1, while their situation in the western Upper Test basin as a whole, close to the ancient routes between east and west noticed in the Quarley Hill Report,⁸ may be appreciated from the archaeological map of the region given (Fig. 1) opposite p. 141 of that Report. The Test's principal tributary, the Anton, reaching Andover from the west and bending south and again south-west round the town, comes close under the east side of Balksbury, and there at Rooksbury Mill starts on its main southward course to join the Test at Fullerton. Before reaching Upper Clatford, it is itself joined by the Pillhill Brook or Anna, flowing east through Monxton and Abbots Ann past Anna Valley village and making a wet trough between our two camps. The greater part of Balksbury on the north shelves down towards this from an inconspicuous summit of 265 feet; to southward, on the other hand, Bury Hill rises abruptly, a landmark (Pl. I, 1) from a considerable distance, with the 300ft. contour-line

5. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XII, Pt. 2, 103-4.

6. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XII, Pt. 2, 127-162; XIII, Pt. 1, 7-54.

7. See also Dr. Williams-Freeman's descriptions, *op. cit.* 138-140 and (with plan) 363; and Mr. Keiller's in *Wessex from the Air* above cited.

8. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XIV, Pt. 2, 137-8.

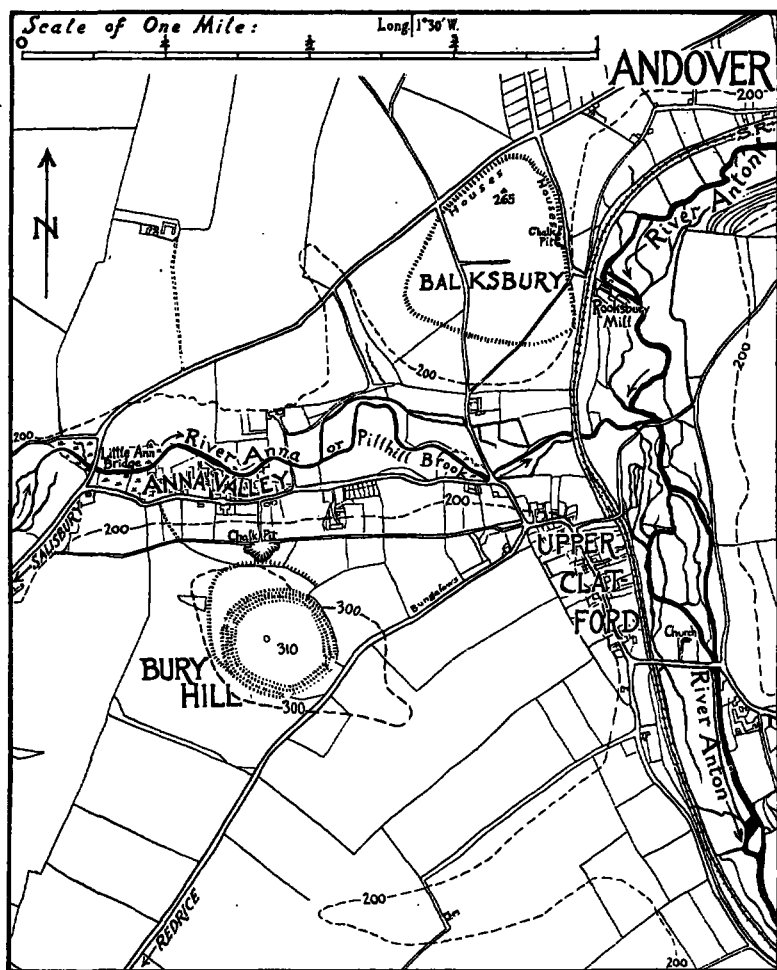


FIG. 1.

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF BURY HILL AND BALKSBURY.
 (Based on the 6-in. Ordnance Survey, Hants XXIII N.E. and S.E.,
 with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office).

around the brow of its flattened, plateau-like top. The oval form of Bury Hill Camp I, a true contour-fort, is largely dictated by this line, coinciding with it to crown the sheer northern slope, now tree-clad and bitten into by a large chalk-pit, and only descending below it to cross the top of a shallow gully which hollows it gently inward on the north-east. The contracted circuit of Camp II only touches the brow-line at the head of this gully, and otherwise keeps well within the summit-plateau, the convexity of which is no more than 10ft. : thus it has very much the nature of a plateau-fort, suited by the greater artificial strength of its bivallate earthworks.⁹

As will be shown below, the entrance into both camps is at the same point on the south-east, facing the Clatford-Redrice Road, in which direction the plateau is prolonged as a flat-topped ridge dipping gently towards the Anton valley, between Upper Clatford village down by the Anna-Anton confluence on the north, and on the south a broad dry combe.

The soil is chalk; but over the whole top of the hill this is covered by a thick drift of clay-with-flints, stiff and unwelcoming to the excavator, but prolific of natural vegetation. From the examination of a number of soil-samples—S 12 (Section 1), S 1 (Section 2), S 7-9 (Section 5), S 13 (Section 8), and S 5 (Section 10)—Dr. Zeuner in fact regards it as probable that both inside and also outside the limits of the clay-with-flints the hill-top was covered with woods. Under primitive conditions, therefore, the hill would show open grassy flanks and a forested and thicketed crown—an appearance to some extent re-created (Pl. I, 1) by the modern arable and pasture round most of the former, together with the trees and dense undergrowth which now thrive upon all of the surviving inner earthworks (Pl. I, 2) and part of the outer too. These have grown up in recent years: within living memory¹⁰ the works were unencumbered, and encroached upon by less recent but still modern tillage, which has left enduring marks upon them (*cf.* plan, Fig. 1). From a point on the south-west to one on the east not far north of the entrance, the single rampart of Camp I has the outer of the two ramparts of Camp II superimposed upon it. At the most southerly point of this sector both have been dug away into a considerable hollow, probably the site of a pond, and from here eastward to the entrance only the inner rampart remains standing, the doubly-constituted outer one, with the ditch of Camp I outside and that of Camp II inside it, being reduced to a mere fold in the ground by the removal of most of the rampart-material into these ditches and ploughing over the whole. Nothing is thus visible of the outer part

9. See Dr. Williams-Freeman's list of Hampshire earthworks classified according to the Earthworks Committee's old scheme: *Proceedings Hants Field Club* VI, Pt. 4, 344 (under Class B); Shore's list (unclassified) *ibid.* I, Pt. 1, 23. (Shore took the 'annexe' for a later addition).

10. Of still vocal inhabitants of Upper Clatford. The site was all arable in 1887 when Shore published his list (see previous note).

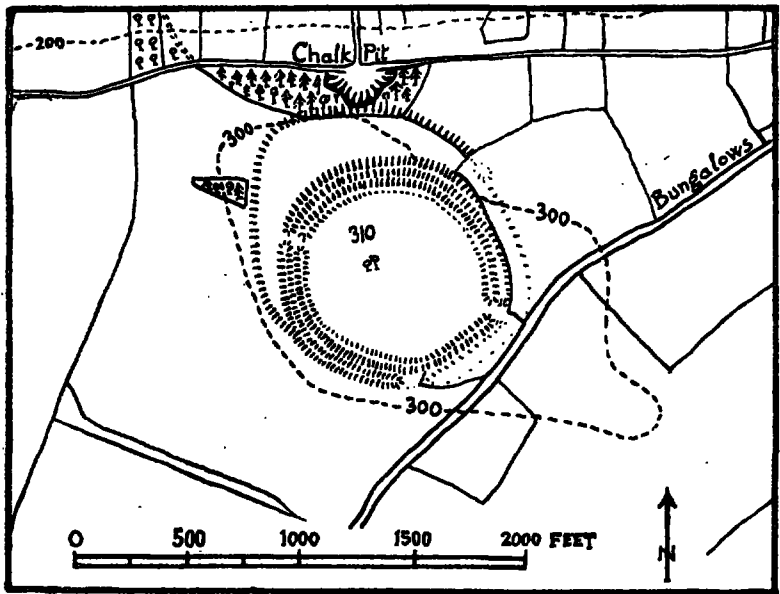


FIG. 2.
PLAN OF BURY HILL.

of the entrance, and in the field beyond where the lines bend round north and north-west again, the Camp I rampart and ditch have been served likewise as far as the bottom of the gully above mentioned, and on its southern slope further interrupted by the digging of another pond, while the outer Camp II rampart reappears only after its sharper diverging curve has brought it away from contact with its predecessor. Beyond the gully, and the whole way round to its opposite junction with Camp II on the south-west, the Camp I earthwork has been turned into a simple scarp, ploughing within having levelled the gently-sloping interior with its crest by the accumulation of a 'positive lynchet' of tilth, and ploughing without having caused its ditch to disappear entirely from view, as indeed it has all round the southern sector also. Similarly the ploughing of the whole interior of Camp II has buried much—on the north nearly all—of the back of its inner rampart beneath a like 'positive lynchet,' as well as partly biting into what is left of it above, and as for the ditch between this rampart and its twin, even where the latter has been left alone its silted surface has been ploughed flat. This interference, which in part at least dates probably from the eighteenth century, has to be understood because of its inevitable

effect on the planning of the excavations, which, with all the untouched remainder of the earthworks encumbered with dense vegetation, called for the exercise of a certain ingenuity.

B. THE EXCAVATIONS.

In the following account, the rampart and ditch of Camp I are called Rampart I and Ditch I, the twin ramparts of Camp II respectively Rampart II Outer and Rampart II Inner, and the Camp II ditch between them Ditch II. It will be discovered that there were three occupations: the primary one, responsible for Camp I, is called Bury Hill I and belongs to Iron Age A, or more precisely Iron Age A 2; the next, responsible for Camp II, is called Bury Hill II and belongs to a stage which will here be provisionally named Iron Age AB; the third is a Belgic occupation (Iron Age C) succeeding this, Bury Hill III, which lasts into the early Roman period.

I. Camp I (plan, Fig. 3).

The area of Camp I is approximately 22 acres internally; in Fig. 3 its rampart is shown in black, while the Camp II earthworks are marked by dotted lines (contrast Fig. 9). The areas where the latter impinge upon it, planned in Figs. 5 and 7 (pp. 305, 307), will be described in ensuing sections, as will that of the only original entrance, on the south-east (planned in Fig. 11, p. 318). That this was indeed the only ancient entrance was soon proved. Apart from the two modern pond-diggings above noticed, there are only two other places where an interruption of Rampart I could be suspected. One is in the trough of the north-eastern gully (*cf.* Fig. 2), the line of which is marked by the hedge crossing the top left-hand corner of Fig. 5. But a small cutting here (see Fig. 5) revealed the rampart intact directly beneath the turf. The second place is on the north-west, almost diametrically opposite the real entrance, where a slight dip in the ploughed-over line of Rampart I hints at a breach. **Section 1** was accordingly dug across this by Messrs. Gregg and Maitland Muller, and the result (Fig. 3, bottom) shows that a breach indeed exists, but is modern, being dug not only through the rampart but the old turf-line beneath,¹¹ and even into the underlying chalk, on which earthy chalk rubble has been left lying loose, to be covered with a layer of fresh turf before the ensuing accumulation of recent plough-soil. A square cutting on the line of Ditch I opposite showed beneath the soil only normal earthy-chalky silt, instead of the rock-chalk causeway proper to an original entrance; the breach in fact is no more than a farmer's expedient for connecting the two adjacent fields.

11. This turf-line is stated by Dr. Zeuner from the sample (S 12) submitted to him to be an ordinary chalk-soil of the brown-earth type, but unusually dark and rather clayey, whence he is inclined to suspect the presence of vestiges of clay-with-flints here.

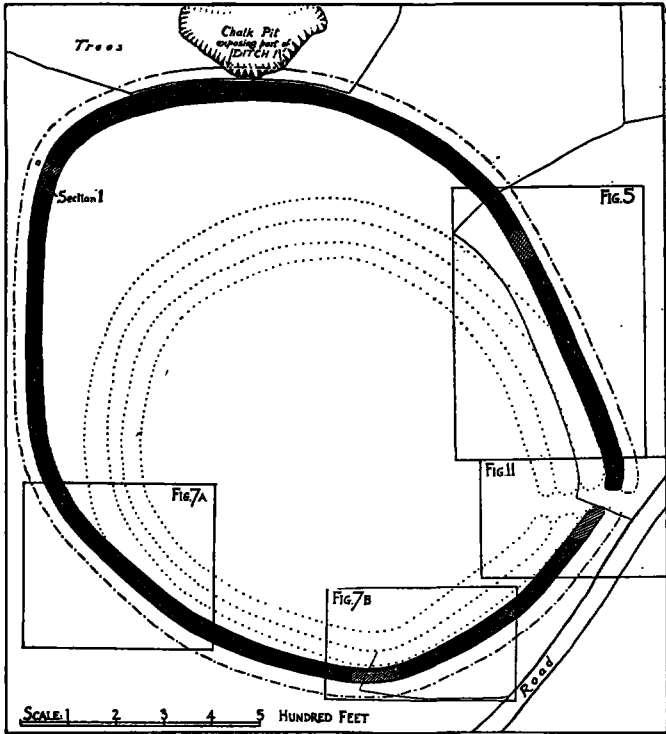


FIG. 3 (i).
 BURY HILL: PLAN OF CAMP I.
 (Camp II shown dotted).

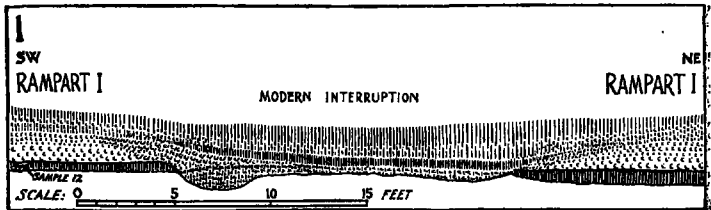
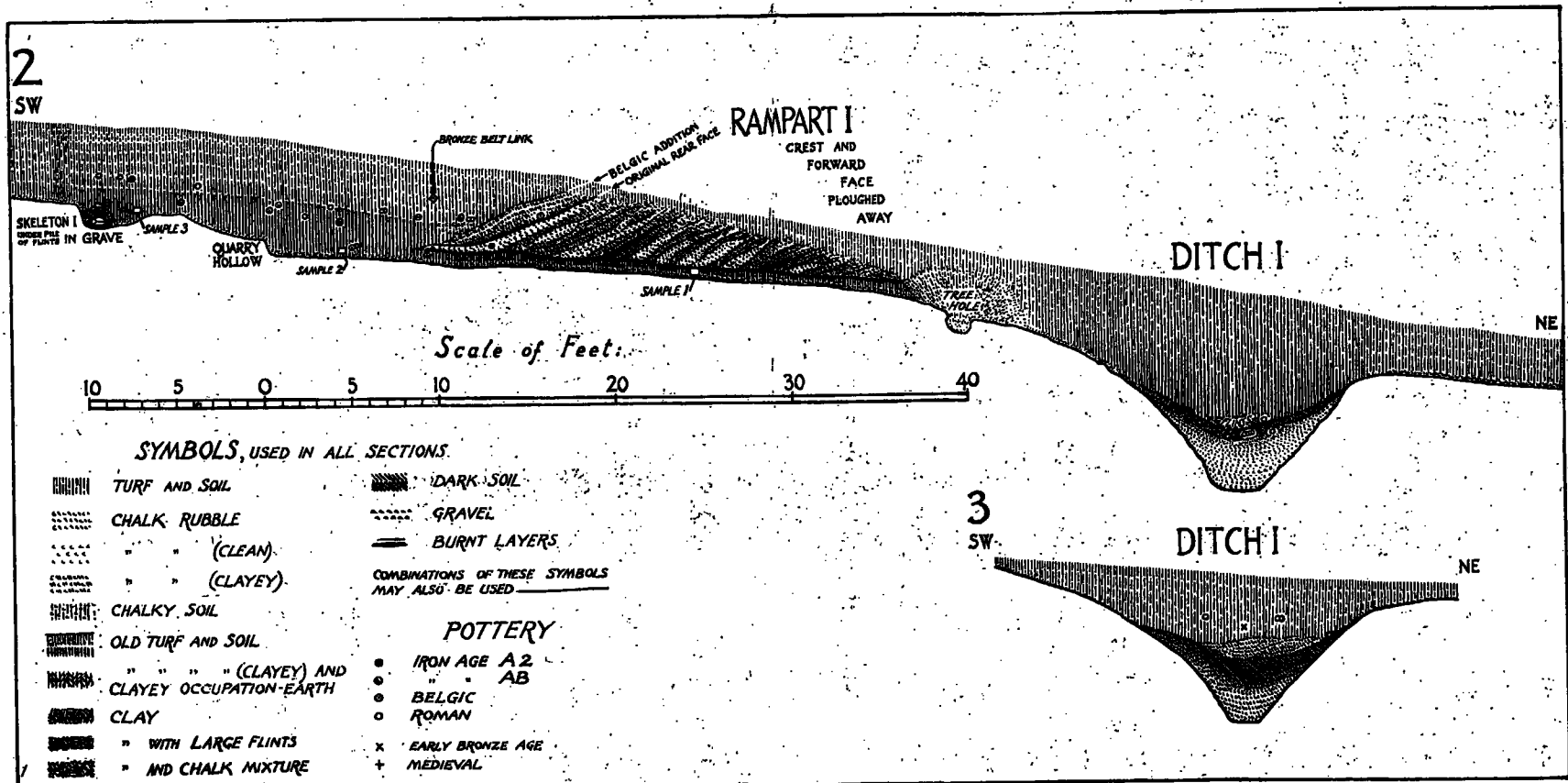


FIG. 3 (ii)
 BURY HILL: SECTION 1.



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FIG 4.
BURY HILL: SECTIONS 2 AND 3 ACROSS THE CAMP I DEFENCES.

The best place for a standard section across Rampart and Ditch I was clearly in the north-eastern gully, where the accumulated soil which rendered them nearly invisible on the surface should have given them a maximum of protection.

Section 2 was therefore cut here, by means of a 3ft. trench across both ditch and rampart, extending also south-westward (with intermissions) as far as the fence at the foot of Rampart II Outer, in case this carried any ditch along its outward side. It did not, and the Camp I defences can thus be studied here in isolation (plan, Fig. 5 (*cf.* Fig. 3); section, Fig. 4; photograph, Pl. II, 1). Their overall breadth was found to be 55ft.

Ditch I descended into the natural chalk 11ft. 6in. below modern turf, and must have been between 8 and 9ft. deep when first dug. From a flat bottom 2ft. 6in. across, its sides slant up and out to a mouth now splayed by weathering to more than 20ft. wide, but originally somewhat less. It contained 3ft. of medium to fine chalk rubble silt, getting finer and earthier upwards; above this 6in. of humus had formed, in and on which were found a sheep-tooth and (p. 329) six small sherds of Romano-British pottery. On it was also a small group of flint nodules presumably fallen from the rampart; above, the whole 8ft. to the surface consisted of plough-soil. No intruding deposit of thrown-down rampart-material was present, and ploughing here must long ante-date the farmer's improvements elsewhere above described: the slight changes of surface gradient above the ditch's inner face and the outer slope of the rampart 25ft. farther up may indeed be the result of Saxon or Medieval strip-lynchet ploughing. At the toe of the rampart the ground had been disturbed by a tree, but from there inwards the pre-rampart turf-line was clearly visible for a distance of 27ft. 6in., with the rampart-material piled upon it in slanting tips of variegated clean, earthy and clayey chalk rubble (one containing a broken sheep-bone) with a few seams of clay. The ploughing away of its crest and forward face has left its greatest surviving height no more than 3ft.: originally it was perhaps 8ft., with a basal breadth of about 30ft.

The evidence for its date came from two tiny scraps, one haematite-coated, of Iron Age A pottery on the old turf-line just under its tail, and another in the directly overlying tip of clean chalk rubble (p. 324, Fig. 13, 1). This tip carried a thin but compact surface soil-line marking the original back of the rampart; but upon it was an extra tip, of clayey-earthly chalk rubble, which contained a potsherd of a different kind, from a large coarse store-jar unmistakably of the Belgic period (p. 329). This tip must then be regarded as an addition to Rampart I made by the Belgae of Bury Hill III, by whose time it must have been overgrown and in decay; their repair of it also in the entrance will be noticed

below (p. 321). The fact complicates the interpretation of the hollowing-out of the natural chalk perceptible behind Rampart I here, across which there is no continuation of the pre-rampart turf-line; the upper edge of this is divided into two steps, the lower abrupt, the upper shelving. Only at 3ft. above the floor of the hollow is an extra dark surface-line visible in the prevailing brown soil, and close along this 16 sherds of pottery were found, ranging from three specimens of the Iron Age AB ware recognized below as belonging to Bury Hill II (p. 326), and four of the Belgic period of Bury Hill III (p. 327), to nine of Romano-British age (p. 329). This line can then have formed no earlier than Romano-British times; the 3ft. 6in. of plough-soil above it is continuous with the modern humus, and contained only the decorated bronze belt-link described and figured below (p. 331, Fig. 16), which thus occupied a derived position; so that the whole of this 6ft. 6in. of soil represents accumulation, heightened by ploughing, against the back of the rampart as blocking the natural slope. However, 6in. above the rubble-strewn bottom of the hollow were two more sherds of Belgic pottery (p. 327). Now the hollow is evidently (and especially on the analogy of Quarley Hill¹²) to be explained as a quarry-hollow dug to get additional material for the rampart. Its two steps should thus represent first the doing of this by the original Iron Age A builders of Rampart I, and secondly the quarrying by their Belgic successors of the extra material needed for repair of it. The horizon of the two Belgic sherds just noticed, 6in. above the bottom of the hollow, agrees with the level of the second or higher of the two steps, which produced the clayey-earthly rubble of the Belgic addition to the rampart. The first or lower step is thus the primary one, taking the hollow into the clean chalk and producing the clean chalk rubble of the tip which completed the rampart originally. Recourse however was also had to the evidence of soil-samples, to throw light not only on this but on the age of the grave, Grave I, which was found crossing the line of the section from 2 to 6ft. beyond the upper edge of the hollow. This contained the greater part of a skeleton, of a corpse which had been deposited in a contracted position with an undatable small tubular iron object as its only accompaniment, and it was plainly desirable to ascertain its age relatively to that of the rampart. Samples were therefore collected (S 1) from the old turf-line well under the middle of the rampart, (S 2) from the first 4in. of soil in the primary quarry-hollow, below the level of the two Belgic sherds, (S 3) from the brown earth at the mouth of the grave, away from the skeleton and near its edge, and (S 4) from inside the skull. From Dr. Zeuner's report, we learn that while the soil in the primary hollow (S 2) was not a natural formation but an

12. *Proceedings Hants Field Club XIV*, Pt. 2, 171-3, with Fig. 11 and Pl. X, 2.

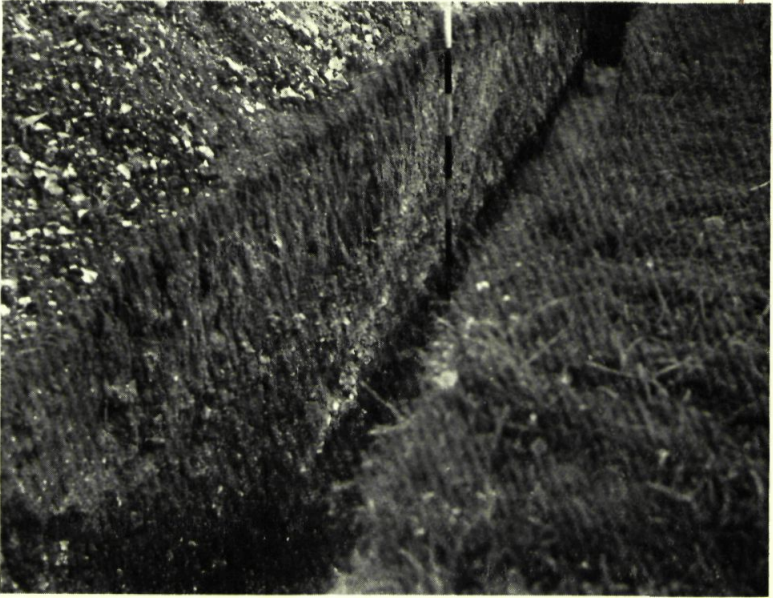
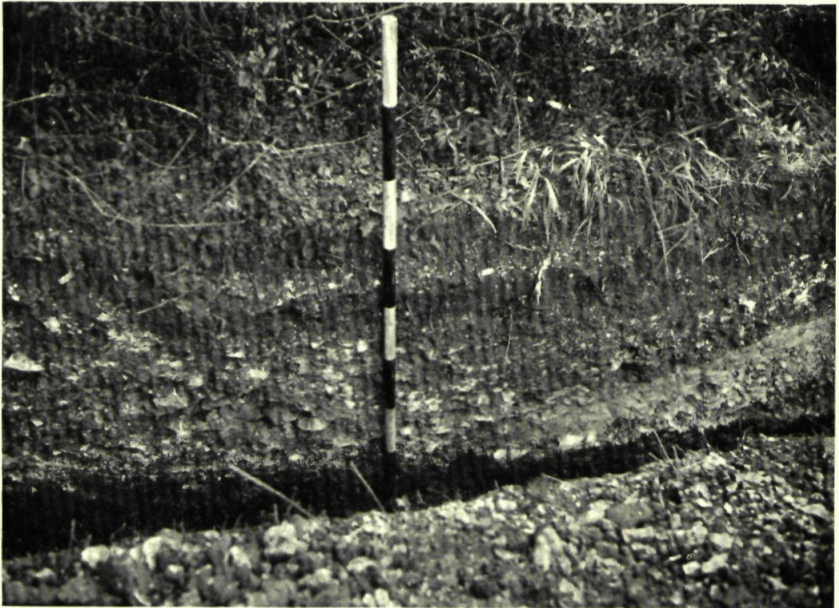


PLATE II, 1.
Bury Hill: Rampart I in Section 2



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PLATE II, 2.
Bury Hill: Overlap of Ramparts I and II Outer in Section 5

accidental or deliberate artificial filling, the nature of the earth inside (S 4) and (S 3) on the edge of the grave, when compared with that of the old turf-line under the rampart (S 2), warrants the conclusion that the grave, if not earlier, is contemporary with and certainly not later than the rampart. As there is no evidence for any earlier Iron Age occupation of the hill, the grave thus belongs, with the rampart, to Bury Hill I. The grave will be described separately below (p. 321), while Dr. Cave's report on the skeleton will be printed in next year's *Proceedings*.

A further section across Rampart and Ditch I was taken 170ft. farther south, beyond the modern pond-site, to investigate their condition outside the gully chosen for Section 2. In the inner half of this 3ft. trench (Fig. 5) were found slight remains of the quarry-hollow behind the rampart, and a few inches only of the material of the rampart itself, all the rest of which had been removed; interest is then here really confined to the ditch (Ditch I), in the outer half.

Section 3 (Fig. 4) shows this. The original depth was not more than 8ft., but the profile is very like, though rather narrower and more splayed than, that in Section 2; that there is more earthy-clay admixture in the 2ft. of chalk rubble silt, and as much as 18in. of humus-formation above it, is explained by the presence of natural clay-with-flints here upon the chalk, and accordingly in the composition of the silt from the now vanished rampart. The smaller depth of primary silt is of course due to the much more gentle slope of the ground here outside the gully occupied by Section 2. The only other feature is a bed of chalky admixture in the soil over the dark band of humus; this must be post-Roman, and the sherds found in the modern plough-soil above are accordingly derived pieces: three are Romano-British (p. 329), and the fourth, curiously enough, a small and worn fragment of Early Bronze Age rusticated ware—the only scrap of anything earlier than the Iron Age found on the hill (p. 329).

It is to be remarked in both these sections that the sides of Ditch I are thoroughly weathered everywhere except right at the bottom, and the primary silt contained no large blocks of clean chalk: there is thus no possibility of supposing that the Camp I defences were left unfinished, like those of Quarley Hill. It will nevertheless be found probable that the Bury Hill I occupation was not prolonged, and it was certainly separated from Bury Hill II by an appreciable interval apparently of disuse.

2. Relation between Camp I and Camp II.

Setting aside the entrance area as a special problem, stratified evidence bearing on this relation could be expected from two quarters, those where the earthworks of the two camps come into

physical contact with one another. In one, that on the south-west, the overlapping of Rampart I by Rampart II Outer can be plainly seen and its incidence approximately located: this will be called the West Junction-area. In the other, situated on the East in the same field as Sections 2-3 and immediately south of them, the levelling of the works for agriculture has left nothing but a vague fold in the ground to represent them on the surface, so that the incidence of the overlapping on this side has to be searched for. The area where this was done will be called the East Junction-area, and described first.

The East Junction-area (plan, Fig. 5). Four 3ft. trenches, divided into two or more parts, were dug between Section 3 and the southern limit of the area as mapped in Fig. 5. The first, 50ft. south of Section 3 and inclined so as to cut the junction of Rampart I and Rampart II Outer at right angles, was found to pass short of it: the tail of the former was found on its expected alignment, but scantily represented only, and some 7ft. 6in. back from its remaining few inches appeared the quarry-hollow, here some 6-9in. deep, but so close beneath the surface that little could be made out of its former covering by the material of Rampart II Outer. Ditch I was located on alignment as before, but was not dug out. The next trench, 50ft. farther south and similarly inclined, located Ditch I likewise, and at its other end found the material of Rampart II Outer some 2ft. thick, this being just where the levelling operations had cut slantwise across its crest. The same portion of the trench also located the inner edge of the Rampart I quarry-hollow, some 18ft. back from the tail of its rampart; it must here be less than 14ft. wide, since its other edge did not appear in the middle portion of the trench. This did however cut the overlap of Rampart I and Rampart II Outer, and will be described in a moment as Section 4. The other two trenches were less productive: the next, 75ft. farther on, revealed what was perhaps a foot thickness of indistinguishable rampart-material, and a few inches depth of Rampart I quarry-hollow, 18ft. wide, in its expected place beneath; it also located Ditch I as before. But as natural and artificial formations alike here consisted of stiff and scarcely differentiated clay-with-flints, nothing useful could be done. In the last trench, 100ft. farther, the natural level had risen, so that a faint trace of the tail of Rampart II Outer was all that could be seen but for Rampart I's quarry-hollow, 18ft. wide again and 6in. deep in the middle, and Ditch I once more, still maintaining its present-day surface width of rather over 20ft. A scrap of Romano-British pottery (p. 329) in the clayey soil over the quarry-hollow here was all that was found in any of these trenches. They at all events permit of the approximately correct planning (Fig. 5) of the earth-works in this area, of which the air-photograph (p. 292) shows

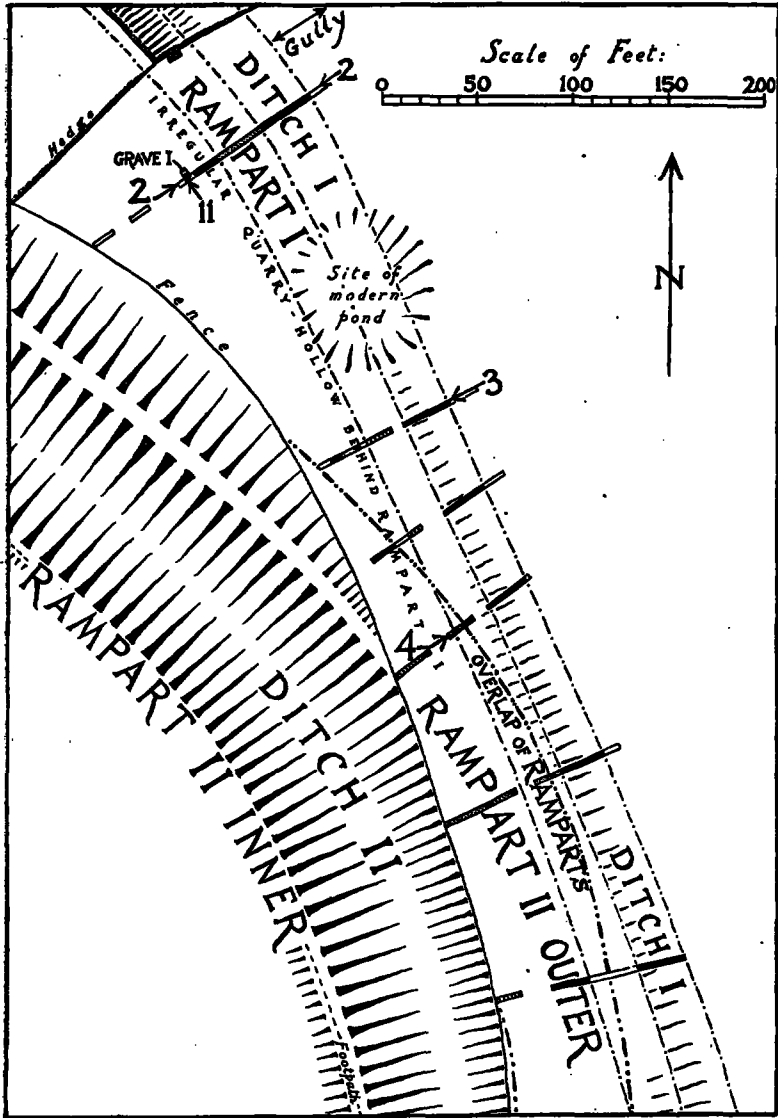


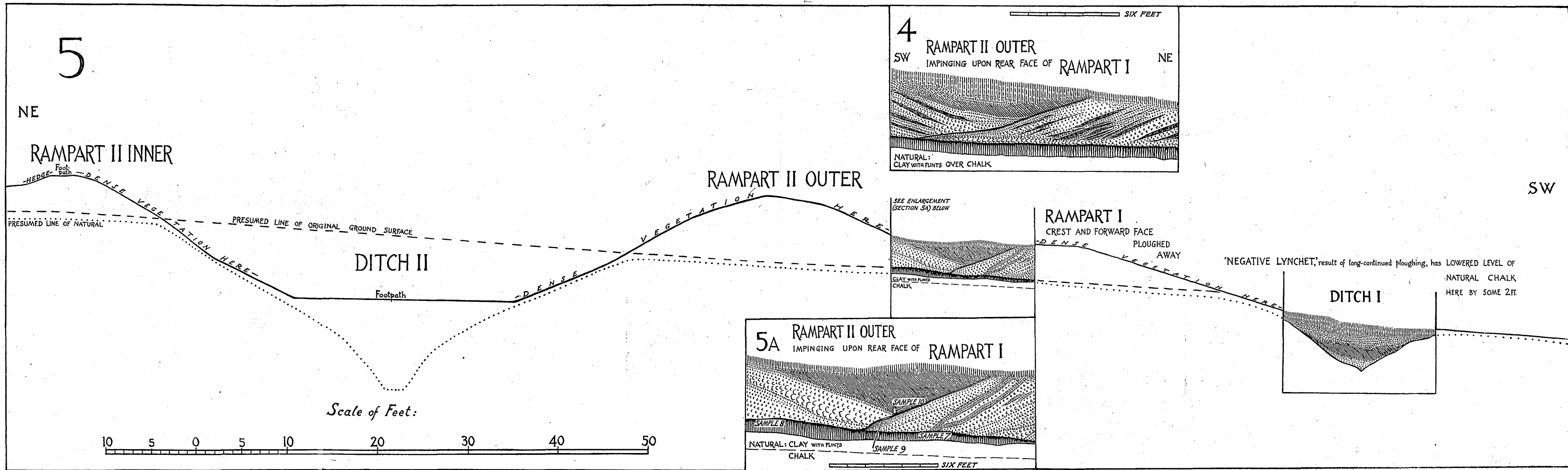
FIG. 5.
BURY HILL: PLAN OF THE EAST JUNCTION-AREA.

nothing, and give us in Section 4 one really valuable piece of stratification.

Section 4 (Fig. 6). Located as already described, Section 4 in a length of 16ft. just hit upon the surviving portion of Rampart I with Rampart II Outer impinging upon its rear face. On the dark-reddish clayey natural surface, its base was found formed of a bed of clean white chalk rubble, above which it survived to a height of close on 3ft., consisting of tips of clean and earthy chalk rubble just as in Section 2 but divided by more plentiful seams of clay, slanting parallel to the slope of the rear face. This bore a thin skin of clay-humus, and showed no sign of any Belgic addition; instead, the last 6ft. of its slope were buried beneath the forward face of Rampart II Outer, formed like it of tips of chalk rubble, some earthy or clayey, with regular seams of clay dividing them, bedded in the plane of the face. This rampart was distinguishable up to a height of 2ft. 9in., and in the shallow V-shaped hollow above its overlap with Rampart I lay a bed of dark clayey humus interspersed with silted-down chalk, over which a foot of modern plough-soil completes the section 3ft. 6in. above the pre-rampart surface. The excessively clayey nature of everything in it other than quite clean chalk made it not only most laborious to dig, but probably unsuitable for soil-sample investigation; this was therefore reserved for that next to be described, but with it we have reached our first stratigraphic proof that Camp I is in fact earlier than Camp II.

The West Junction-area (Fig. 7) will be divided into two parts, one, the junction-area proper, where the works have not been interfered with save by ploughing, and the other further east where Ramparts II Outer and I have been largely destroyed. In the former (plan, Fig. 7 A), all three ramparts are almost wholly covered by dense vegetation, but above the crucial point where the overlap of Ramparts II Outer and I begins this thins out to a mere tangle of weeds allowing of excavation, and accordingly through this point Section 5 was taken.

Section 5 (Fig. 6 (*cf.* Fig. 7 A); photograph, Pl. II, 2). This was measured across the whole series of defences, though only at the point mentioned and across Ditch I could digging be done. Rampart II Inner stands only 2ft. above the modern surface, heightened as it has been by ploughing, within it; above the silt-surface of Ditch II, which ploughing has flattened (*cf.* Pl. I, 2), it stands 13ft. 6in., to which another 10ft. should be added to reach the bottom if (as marked conjecturally on the drawing) the profile of the ditch answers to that in Section 6 (below, Fig. 8). Ditch II would in that case have been dug here 17ft. deep from the presumed original ground-line; its silt-surface is now 24ft. wide. Above the level of this Rampart II Outer stands 11ft. 6in., or some



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FIG. 6.

BURY HILL: SECTION 5 ACROSS THE CAMP I AND II DEFENCES IN WEST JUNCTION-AREA, WITH ENLARGEMENT (SECTION 5A) SHOWING OVERLAP, AND SECTION 4 SHOWING SAME IN EAST JUNCTION-AREA.

7ft. 3in. above the old ground-surface beneath its crest : its basal breadth is 37ft. Rampart I, with a basal breadth (as in Section 2) of 30ft., has been reduced by ploughing to a height of only 4ft. above old ground-surface. The digging of the section in a 3ft. trench across Ditch I revealed it as of a symmetrically V-shaped profile here, with a bottom only 5ft. below modern surface, weathered sides, and a mouth width of some 17ft. It contained just over a foot at most of clean chalk primary silt, with a full 16in. of humus above, covered by an average foot of fine chalky-earth silt and 18in. of plough-soil. The flattening of the natural slope over the ditch's outer lip, and the planed-down appearance of the natural chalk close under the surface, show together with the scarped-away face of Rampart I that long-continued ploughing has here formed a 'negative lynchet,' removing probably as much as 2ft. of material and consequently reducing the dimensions of the ditch : if allowance be made for this, these will have been originally some 7ft. in depth and in width rather over 20ft., as in Sections 2 and 3. The overall breadth of the Camp I defences will then have been 55ft., exactly as there, while that of the Camp II defences, allowing a buried tail to Rampart II Inner answering to that in Section 8 (below, Fig. 10), will have been just twice that, or 110ft. Their combined breadth here falls just short of 165ft., for the excavated middle portion of the section did not disappoint us in disclosing the expected overlap of Rampart II Outer over the tail of Rampart I. This portion, a 3ft. trench 16ft. long, is best studied in the enlarged drawing, matching Section 4, distinguished as **Section 5 A**.

The works here are near the edge of the plateau capping of clay-with-flints, which was found only 9in. in average thickness above the chalk : the sub-soil is thus clayey, but bears a good chocolate-black turf-line, with which the clean chalk rubble of both ramparts makes a vivid contrast (Pl. II, 2). That of Rampart I, varying in size from medium-large to quite fine and small, is in the exposed portion divided by only two sizeable clayey seams, and is bedded, not very evenly, in the plane of its rear face. Its surviving vertical height is 3ft. 6in., from which the rear face, of chalk finely comminuted by weathering, slopes down rather more steeply than in Section 4, with upon it a skin of brown humus, of an average thickness of 1in., being very thin at the top, but growing from 1 to 2in. for the last 3ft. towards the bottom. The last 2ft. are covered by the forward face of Rampart II Outer, and with the sloping plane of this its clean chalk rubble material is fairly evenly bedded, a thin earthy seam dividing the excavated portion into two main deposits, small to medium in size below, medium to large above. Its greatest excavated height was 3ft. The V-shaped hollow between the ramparts above their zone of overlap was filled right

up to modern surface-soil with evenly-bedded dark humus, interspersed with silted-down chalk. No finds were made in this section; but its stratification was so eminently clear, and its proof of the priority of Rampart I so admirably enunciated, that there could not be a better case for seeking to carry the evidence to a still greater precision by means of soil-sample analysis. Four samples were accordingly collected and submitted to Dr. Zeuner, as follows :

Sample 7, from the old turf-line beneath Rampart I ;

Sample 8, from the old turf-line beneath Rampart II Outer ;

Sample 9, from the skin of humus upon the rear face of Rampart I where impinged upon and covered by the material of Rampart II Outer ;

Sample 10, from the bottom 4in. of the humus formed in the V-shaped hollow directly above the zone of overlap of the two ramparts.

Sample 7 represents the natural surface-formation before Rampart I was built ; Sample 8 the same but continuing until Rampart II Outer was built ; Sample 9 represents the amount of vegetation-soil that was able to grow up on the chalk of the rear face of Rampart I before the material of Rampart II Outer covered it up ; and Sample 10 represents the first formation of new humus above the zone of overlap after that material was in position.

Dr. Zeuner was asked whether from analysis of these he could estimate what interval of time had elapsed between the building-dates of the two ramparts. His report may be summarized in these terms :—

The *minimum* time required for the soil-formation giving Rampart I its skin of humus (Sample 9), in other words the minimum time-interval between its building-date and that of Rampart II Outer, may be estimated "as about a hundred years." *On the other hand*, its still imperfect decalcification shows that when Rampart II Outer covered it up this soil was still only in its initial stage of formation, and its age when so covered "cannot therefore exceed a very few hundred years." The determination of the required mean between these extremes will be arrived at below (p. 335).

With this indication of the age-relation between the two camps in hand, the evidence for their respective cultural contexts should next be clarified. Section 2 has shown that Rampart I is associated with Iron Age A pottery, and that before the Roman period supervened an Iron Age AB and a Belgic occupation had left ceramic remains on the site. Greater precision was found attainable in Section 6, taken across the defences in the easterly part of the West Junction-area planned in Fig. 7 B.

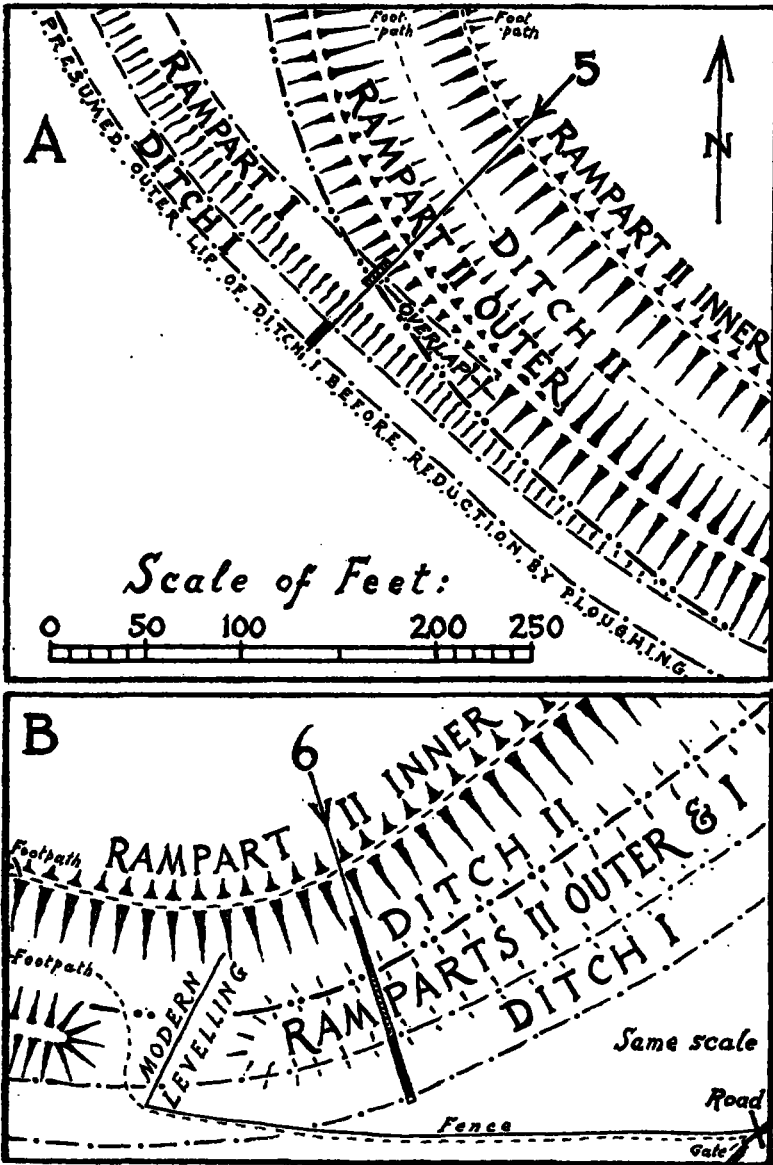
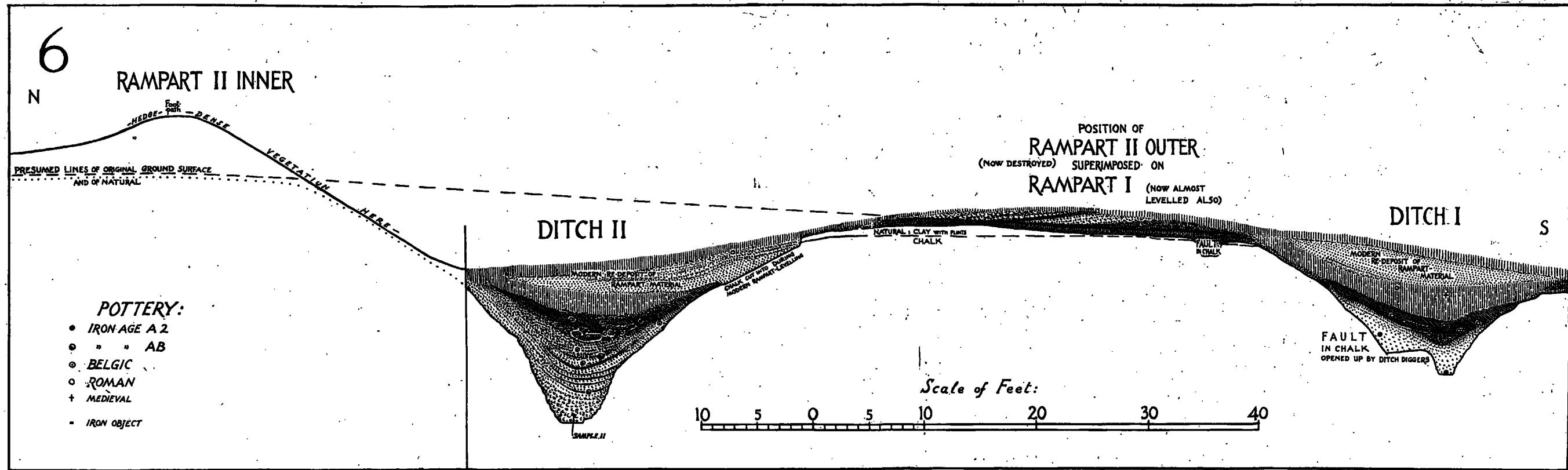


FIG. 7, A AND B.
BURY HILL: PLANS OF THE WEST JUNCTION-AREA.

Section 6 (Fig. 8 (*cf.* Fig. 7 B) ; photographs, Pl. III). Here, as already explained, Rampart II Inner alone still stands intact : it is 3ft. 6in. high above the modern ground-surface within (to which figure at least another 18in. must be added from the presumed old ground-level on which it stands), and 14ft. above what is now the surface of Ditch II. Above the bottom of the ditch disclosed by excavation it stands 28ft. Between Ditch II and Ditch I scarcely more than a foot of rampart-material at most was found surviving above the turf-line of the old ground-surface. This is not enough to allow of separate recognition of Rampart II Outer and Rampart I, which the site's topography has already shown to have been formerly here superimposed one upon another. The available space between the ditches is nearly 40ft., just sufficient for the 37ft. basal breadth of Rampart II Outer attested by Section 5, but as the breadth of Rampart I under it must be allowed to have occupied its full established average 30ft., measured from the lip of Ditch I, none of the surviving rampart-material can be ascribed to Rampart II Outer. For it is just at 30ft. from the lip of Ditch I that this material peters out into modern turf. However, even in what survived of it the slanting tip-construction already familiar could be distinctly seen, tips of small and medium-large chalk rubble, slightly earthy and divided by a narrow earthy seam, resting upon an initial tip in front composed of brown clay. The latter had evidently been derived from the thin skin of a few inches, representing the very edge of the plateau capping of clay-with-flints, which is all that here overlies the natural chalk, with 6in. of clayey subsoil and old turf-formation upon it.

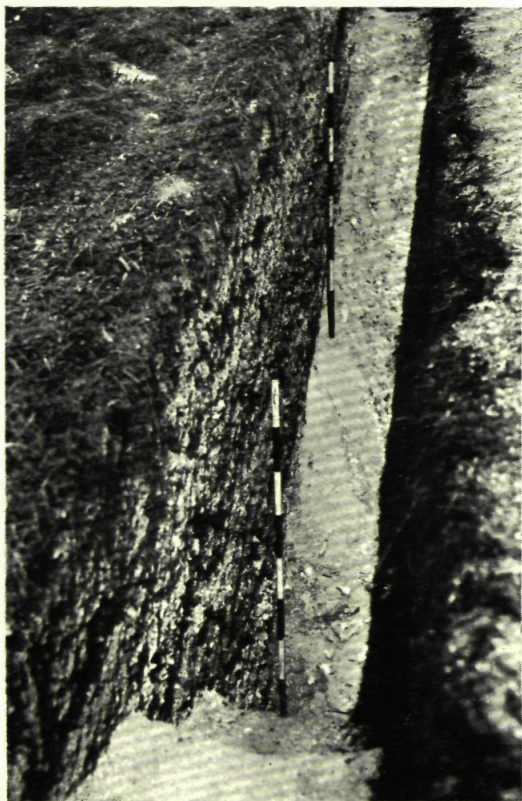
In front of this Ditch I, invisible on the surface, was found to be 11ft. deep below modern turf. The upper 3ft. 6in. of its filling was composed of material re-deposited from the rampart in modern times to level it up and since ploughed over ; the old soil-accumulation forming the true silt-surface beneath this was itself 3ft. 6in. thick, and contained one sherd of Romano-British and one of Medieval green-glazed pottery (p. 329). The mouth of the ditch under this was splayed by weathering to a width of 27ft. Below it, under the soil-accumulation just noticed, was a 15in. deposit of dark humus, which contained, together with bones of horse, ox, sheep, pig, and fox, over two dozen sherds of Romano-British pottery, including Figs. 15, 28 and 29, probably 2nd century (p. 329), and nine Belgic sherds (p. 327). Iron Age AB was unrepresented, but there were also over a dozen of Iron Age A pottery along the inner bottom line of this deposit, and two more in the foot-thick pocket of clayey silt which underlay it directly over the ditch bottom (p. 324). The ditch bottom itself was of peculiar conformation, for the diggers had here encountered a deep fault in the natural chalk, slanting roughly east and west across their



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FIG. 8.

BURY HILL: SECTION 6 ACROSS THE CAMP I AND II DEFENCES IN WEST JUNCTION-AREA.



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PLATE III, 1.

Bury Hill : Ditch I and Fault in Section 6



PLATE III, 2.

Bury Hill : Ditch II in Section 6

intended line, and had begun by opening it up, but then, finding that its slant threw their alignment out, had let it fill up again with clean chalk rubble, digging the true bottom of the ditch in front of and 2ft. below its greatest depth. The fault, well seen in Pl. III, 1, was accordingly found as a sort of shelf disfiguring the inner face of the ditch, the true bottom of which, flat and 14in. across between steep sides, must have been a little over 9ft. below contemporary surface-level. Both fault and ditch-bottom were filled with the same primary silt of clean and fairly small chalk rubble, 2ft. 6in. in greatest depth and getting slightly earthier at the top, showing, together with the weathering of the sides, that the ditch had silted up naturally. On the very bottom of it, lying flat upon the natural chalk, was found a broken sherd of Iron Age A pottery (p. 324, Fig. 13, 2), of coarse ware, rather more sandy than gritty, black and somewhat burnished on the face, such as is not met with in Iron Age A 1, but is characteristic in this region of Iron Age A 2, and was well represented among last year's finds at Quarley Hill.¹³ A grittier, greyish sherd assignable to the same period, bearing a loop of incised surface ornament (p. 324, Fig. 13, 3), was found in the clean chalk silt filling the adjacent fault, and high up in the same silt, on the inner face of the ditch, was a group of red-coated sherds equally typical of the period,¹⁴ (p. 324, Fig. 13, 4), together with a small piece of iron. Here then is positive evidence for assigning the defences of Camp I, like those of Quarley Hill, to Iron Age A 2.

Ditch II provided the expected contrast. Weathering has splayed its mouth (the outer lip also slightly cut into in the modern levelling operations) to a width of some 30ft., but it narrows to a steep-sided, deep-cut bottom (Pl. III, 2), ending flat and 2ft. across 14ft. below modern surface. The primary silt, under which the chalk face was virtually unweathered, covered this to a depth of up to 3ft. ; it was formed of fairly large chalk rubble in a clayey matrix. The only thing here attributable to human agency was a piece of yellow ochre (Sample 11), so determined by Dr. Zeuner, but the same deposit continued upwards for a further 2ft. 8in., the rubble slightly smaller and layered by thin festoon-like sheets of washed-down clay, and here were not only bones of horse, sheep, and pig, but, at 11ft. 7in. from the surface, a characteristic sherd of black, flint-gritted, burnish-faced, Iron Age AB pottery (p. 326), and, at 11ft. 6in., a piece of an iron scabbard-loop of contemporary La Tène type (p. 331, Fig. 17). And just above the uppermost clay sheet, together with a few more bones and an ungritted sherd of the same period, were the numerous fragments of a shouldered dark-grey pot of the same gritted ware figured in Fig. 13, 6 (pp.

13. *Loc. cit.* 186, 183, Fig. 16, 4, 7.

14. *Cf. loc. cit.* Fig. 16, 12.

325, 326). All this lower silt can only represent a very short space of time after the digging of the ditch, and it is unquestionably safe to assign its date to the Iron Age AB period of the site, or Bury Hill II.

Above, the silt became smaller and more clayey, and the first Belgic sherd, from a characteristic large store-jar (p. 329), appeared at 7ft. 9in. from the surface, and a number more, including the bead-rim, bowl-rim; and imported jug-handle of Fig. 14, 5-6-7 (p. 327-9), were found in the still more clayey layer next above and the foot-thick bed of dark humus lying above again. Here were also bones of ox, sheep, and dog, and the date of the humus formation was shown by its containing, in addition to one Iron Age AB and several A scraps and this Belgic ware, a number of pieces of Romano-British pottery (p. 329). Above a little more clayey silt, the formation became plough-soil, which continued to the surface interrupted only by the layer of rampart-material re-deposited in the modern levelling operations already noticed. Ditch II accordingly belongs to Iron Age AB, the Bury Hill II occupation; the Bury Hill III or Belgic occupation supervened when just over 6ft. of silt had accumulated in it, and the period of its disuse represented by the dark humus formation coincided with Romano-British times. The interval of not less than one nor more than a very few centuries ascertained by soil-analysis in Section 5 between the ages of Camps I and II is thus that between Iron Age A 2, the date of Ditch I (p. 309) and of Rampart I, and Iron Age AB, the date of Ditch II and its accompanying Ramparts. The confirmation of this required from the latter was obtained by the excavations in Rampart II Inner next to be described, in the section devoted to Camp II as a whole.

3. CAMP II (Plan, Fig. 9).

The internal area of Camp II is $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres; in Fig. 9 its twin ramparts are shown in black, while the defences of Camp I are marked by dotted lines (contrast Fig. 3). The black gives place to hatching only where it is certain that modern destruction has been total, that is, for Rampart II Outer, in the East Junction-area, on both sides of the entrance, and in the pond-excavation at the rampart's south point; there is also a breach in both ramparts on the north-west, and that this is likewise modern was proved by a short trench dug by Mr. Maitland Muller in the south slope of the corresponding causeway between them across Ditch II. This he found to consist of re-deposited rampart-material overlying the ditch's natural silt; accordingly, Camp II, like Camp I, had only one original entrance, that on the south-east to be discussed below.

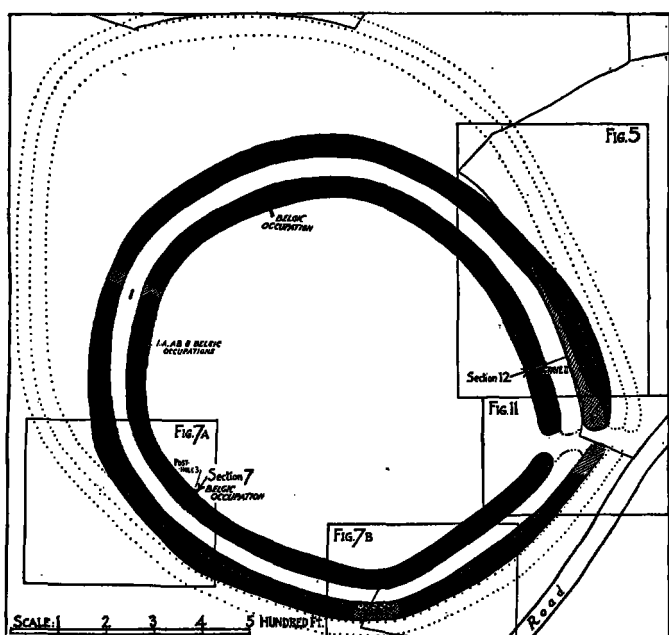


FIG. 9.

BURY HILL: PLAN OF CAMP II.

(Camp I shown dotted).

Operations within the internal area were confined to digging seven 3ft. trenches into the tail of Rampart II Inner, at suitable intervals spaced round its circuit, in order to locate areas of occupation situated under its immediate shelter, and to stratify the occupation-layers in relation to its construction. Of these trenches three were dug close to the entrance, and will be found planned in Fig. 11 below; the remainder are planned here in Fig. 9. In the Entrance area, as Pl. IV, 1 shows, Rampart II Inner stands up well above the ground-level within. But as it curves away north and west over the gradual beginning of the northern slope of the hill, the ploughing of the ground inside it has caused soil to 'creep' down this slope and pile up as a 'positive lynchet' against its back, as against that of Rampart I in Section 2 (p. 299). A good deal of the northern stretch of it was therefore unsuitable for trenches of the kind proposed, and the first to be described was located on the N.N.W., where the slope only begins outside Camp II altogether. In this first trench, 18ft. 6in. long, the chalk was covered by clay-with-flints, and accordingly the tail of the rampart

was found composed of the same material, with no very clearly distinguishable turf-line under it. 2ft. 6in. were exposed, covered by a talus of washed-down clay, 5ft. broad at the base. No remains were found here, but for some 5ft. at the other end of the trench the tapering edge of a layer of dark occupation-earth was found at 24 to 27in., containing carbonized matter and a few sherds of black wheel-made pottery (p. 327) showing that there had been a patch of Belgic occupation (Bury Hill III). The next trench, 13ft. long, was dug on the west, south of the modern breach, and here the pre-rampart surface and the base of the rampart alike consisted of reddish clay-with-flints as before. Black matter within the latter was submitted to Miss Stephens (Sample D) but proved to be of mineral origin (manganese specks often occur in such clay), apart from one leaf fragment, perhaps of oak. Black matter from the old surface-line below the talus washed down behind the rampart's tail, on the other hand, is identified by her (Sample C) as oak charcoal, and from the same horizon came two rim-sherds of unmistakable Iron Age AB pottery (pp. 325-6, Fig. 13, 7, 10). This then confirms Ditch II's evidence for assigning the Camp II defences to Iron Age AB, the period of Bury Hill II occupation. Further, in the middle of the talus formation itself was found another sherd of Iron Age AB pottery (p. 326) with a scrap of animal bone. The material of the talus is chalky rubble in a clayey matrix, reflecting the composition of the upper courses of the rampart. And over the slope of it, vanishing about 7ft. from the eastern end of the trench, the soil was flecked with charcoal, determined by Miss Stephens (Sample E) again as oak; with this was a sherd of Belgic pottery (p. 327), together with a fragment of a sarsen rotary quern (*cf.* Fig. 18). Here, then, there had been a sequence of occupations, that associated with the rampart being of Iron Age AB (Bury Hill II), and the Belgic (Bury Hill III) occupation following after. The next trench provided Section 7.

Section 7 (Fig. 10) was dug on the south-west of the rampart's circuit, not far from the line of Section 5 (*cf.* Figs. 9 and 7A), and was 14ft. 6in. long. Beneath a nearly level plough-soil surface, the ancient ground-line was found to be sloping gently upwards beneath the rampart, from 4ft. 6in. to 3ft. in depth below present-day turf. As clay-with-flints here again had the chalk well covered, this line was clayey and not over-clearly different from the clay core of the rampart above it; however, the overlying stratum forming the actual tail of the rampart was a clayey mixture in which were not only flints but some amount of chalk rubble. This stood out more clearly, and the tail of the rampart was located at 8ft. from the S.W. end of the trench at a depth of 4ft. 6in. On the old surface just behind it was a sherd of Iron Age AB pottery (Fig. 13, 9), covered by a foot-thick talus of washed-down chalky-

clay mixture which effectively sealed it. But for this there was no sign of regular occupation of the primary period of the rampart ; however, after the formation of the talus a thick layer of dark soil had been created by occupation in Belgic times. This lay 2ft. 6in. thick over the vanishing-point of the talus, and where it ran out to end 5ft. up along the slope of the rampart, the latter was found pierced by a cylindrical post-hole, Post-hole 3, 9in. in diameter and 18in. deep, touching the pre-rampart surface-line at the bottom. A timber structure of which this hole held an upright has therefore to be associated with the occupation. Unfortunately the dark soil yielded only specks of charcoal and bones of horse, ox and sheep and no pottery ; however its chalky silt and plough-soil up to modern surface speak compellingly for its Belgic age by analogy with the answering layer in the trench last described, and in that to be described next as Section 8.

The trench dug near the south point of the rampart, just on the boundary of Fig. 7B (Fig. 9), located its tail and talus as before, but was otherwise unproductive ; in the south-eastern sector adjoining the entrance, on the other hand, the best results from this whole series of trenches were obtained. Three trenches were dug here, and are planned in Fig. 11. The first, 65ft. north of the entrance and 18ft. long, found the tail of the rampart consisting of stiff dark clay-with-flints difficult to distinguish from that forming the old surface naturally covering the chalk, and running out into a talus of the same material, ill-defined in itself but containing a great number of very large flints, tumbled from above. The old surface beneath this was blackened and smeared with charcoal, and here, between points 2ft. 6in. and 4ft. from the end of the trench, at a depth at the latter of 2ft. 6in., were found several sherds of Iron Age AB pottery. The Bury Hill II occupation had then extended here also ; and among the large flints in the talus was a piece of sarsen rotary quern (p. 332, Fig. 18, 2). Above the talus, just as in Section 7, was an ensuing occupation-layer which yielded sherds of Belgic pottery, showing that the same was true of Bury Hill III ; in this were also several sherds of Romano-British age. On the south side of the entrance the remaining two trenches were dug (Fig. 11). One, 75ft. from the entrance and 18ft. long, was taken into what proved to be the corresponding Belgic occupation-layer only. This accidentally produced a stray sherd of Iron Age A ware (p. 324, Fig. 13, 5), reminding us that the contemporary Rampart I passed only 100ft. away ; otherwise the finds were all Belgic sherds (p. 327) and animal bones. The stratigraphy of this layer was revealed in the adjoining trench, 20ft. further on and carried well into the back of Rampart II Inner. Of its total length of 40ft. the whole significant portion is shown in Section 8, the remainder at the north-west end consisting simply of Belgic

occupation-layer covered by plough-soil, just as last seen on the left of the section as drawn.

Section 8 (Fig. 10). Beneath the tail of the rampart the old surface-line lies 2ft. 6in. below modern surface and again, as in Section 7, is running slightly upwards to the crest of a fold in the original ground 9ft. further south-east: the two sections together suggest that this fold may run right along under the rampart on this side, or in other words that the rampart-builders took advantage of it in planning their work. The chalk is here, as before, blanketed by stiff dark-reddish clay-with-flints, and the core of the rampart is formed of the same material. The old surface-line is however perceptible as a defined brownish streak, running unbroken under this and the evenly-bedded overlying tips of more chalky clay and clayey chalk constituting the rampart's tail. The true slope of the earthwork has been bitten into by modern ploughing, which has scarped it away to form a 'negative lynchet' as shown on the section, in a manner similar to what we have already observed in connexion with Camp I defences in Section 5 (p. 305).

From the base of this lynchet-scarping downwards, the tail of the rampart is covered by a talus of washed-down clay and chalk rubble, traceable for just over 5ft. out from the rampart's terminal point, where it reaches its greatest thickness of 9 inches. In the middle of it here were two rim-sherds of Iron Age AB pottery (pp. 325-6: Fig. 13, 8, 11); below this it becomes more clayey, and underneath it the old surface-line was covered by a thin burnt layer, beginning just where the rampart terminates. Material from this, together with a specimen of the unburnt surface-line (Sample 13) from the end of the trench, was submitted as Sample 14 to Dr. Zeuner. He reports that in contrast to the unburnt Sample 13, the burnt Sample 14 contains nothing necessarily assignable to the burning of growing vegetation, rather than to that of built timber structures. And outwards from the rampart, where the burnt clay ran on in streaks and patches under the talus for nearly 5ft., its level was found to overlie a post-hole, Post-hole 4, 2ft. in diameter at the mouth, 18in. at the base, and 15in. deep, which must have held an upright belonging to a timber structure. The hole was filled with a clayey mixture interspersed with a little chalk; just in the burnt layer above its southern lip was a rim-sherd of Iron Age AB pottery (pp. 325-6, Fig. 13, 14), and in the centre of its mouth another (Fig. 13, 12); occupying its middle portion was the large piece of sarsen rotary quern described on p. 332 (Fig. 18; 1), and immediately behind this at just 4ft. from the surface and 4in. from the flat bottom of the hole was the rim-sherd of a large Iron Age AB saucepan-shaped pot (pp. 325-6, Fig. 13, 13). The occupation of the surface at the tail of the rampart, carrying with it the erection of some timber structure with an upright

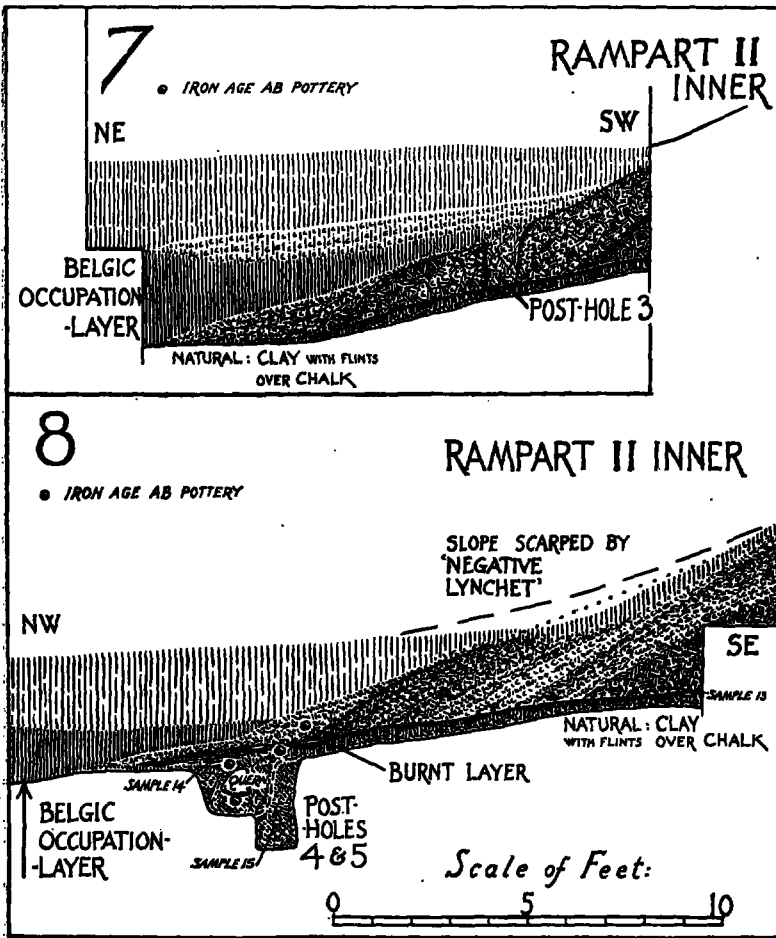


FIG. 10.

BURY HILL: SECTIONS 7 AND 8, INSIDE THE CAMP II DEFENCES.

bedded in this hole, thus belongs to the Bury Hill II occupation. The upright must subsequently have been removed, and the piece of quern thrown in where it had been, when pottery of the same period was still alone present in these surroundings. Further, the talus that covered all this still contained a sherd of the same pottery only. By contrast, immediately above the talus, as in Section 7 and the other trenches just described, lies a Belgic occupation-layer—the same one found in the neighbouring trench—the contents

of which belong to Bury Hill III and will be mentioned directly. Stratigraphy thus gives the whole complex associated with the Iron Age AB pottery clear precedence in time, represented by the talus, and furthermore connects the rampart itself directly with it in a way which wholly bears out the testimony, obtained in Section 6, of the similar Iron Age AB pottery from the silt of the corresponding Ditch II.

It remains to record that Post-hole 4 was adjoined by another one, Post-hole 5, which ran down beneath its southern edge to a flat bottom 10in. deeper, or 2ft. 3in. from the natural clay. Where not continuous with Post-hole 4, its upper portion was slightly splayed, but below it was cylindrical, of 1ft. diameter; its filling was a mixture similar to that in Post-hole 4. A sample of this was submitted to Dr. Zeuner as Sample 15, and he reports that it resembles in composition the overlying burnt layer, so that it is probable that here, as with Post-hole 4, the extraction of the post-stump and the filling-in of the hole were the sequels of the burning already attested. Thus, though it would seem unlikely that they were originally dug together, these two post-holes met a simultaneous and common end, and both must be assigned to the same Iron Age AB timber structure. Perhaps it had its timbers doubled here for strength against the back of the rampart. In any case, its destruction may well have been the result of the capture of the site by the Belgae responsible for the ensuing Bury Hill III occupation.

The Belgic occupation-layer has been seen to be clearly separated from all this by the talus, on which it rested directly, beginning at a point just over the south-east edge of Post-hole 4, 2ft. from modern surface. Its upper limit, covered only by plough-soil, remained within a few inches of this level throughout the trench, while beneath it ran down behind the talus to a thickness of 18in., so that its bottom lay indistinguishable from the original soil directly on the natural clay, at a mean depth of 3ft. 3in. from modern surface. It continued beyond the north-west end of the trench for an unknown distance, which however may not have been very great, as the finds in it at this end of the trench were already sparser than they were nearer to the rampart. These, lying in a matrix of dark greasy soil stained with charcoal and decayed organic matter, consisted, together with bones of horse, ox and sheep, almost exclusively (Fig. 13, 15 (p. 326) is an AB stray) of wheel-made pottery, preponderatingly Belgic, but including a good deal of early Romano-British character. This will be described below (pp. 327-30 with Figs. 14, 15), and it will be concluded (p. 329) that this Belgic occupation, beginning a generation or so after 50 B.C., lasted after the Roman conquest until probably near the end of the third quarter of the first century A.D. Thus Camp II

was occupied initially by the Bury Hill II people in Iron Age AB, and subsequently by the Belgae of Bury Hill III.

The further evidence that was obtained comes from the Entrance-area.

4. The Entrance-area (plan, Fig. 11).

The entrance through Rampart II Inner is seen from within in Pl. IV, 1. The northern rampart-end flanking it is in a somewhat reduced condition, and as both ends are encumbered not only with bushes but with the fencing of the modern footpath which runs all round the top of this rampart, excavation in them was impossible.

The entrance-way between them is covered to what seems a considerable depth by embanked soil, and as we were required not to obstruct access to the field within, it was not possible to excavate here either. From foot to foot of the two rampart-ends as now visible, the breadth of the entrance-way is a little over 30ft. Outside, the corresponding ends of Ditch II are both clear, though less so on the south side owing to the levelling operations above described (pp. 295-6), and the axis of the entrance is thus seen to be due east and west. Across it, from the northern end of Ditch II to the gate which leads into the site from the road, a modern fence and hedge run diagonally W.N.W. and E.S.E., and the free way into the interior required by the tenant prevented any excavation along these. It was thus impossible to recover the position of the ends of Rampart II Outer and Rampart I on the south side, and this would in any case have been difficult, as the two ramparts, originally superimposed on one another here as in Section 6 (p. 308; Figs. 7B and 8), have been so drastically levelled that it must remain doubtful whether any of their material still lies *in situ* (cf. Figs. 3 and 9).

We were only able to dig two short lengths of trench to locate Ditch I, the inner edge of which was found at 55ft. from the hedge bounding the road, running in a north-easterly direction which makes it end against the edge of the entrance-way exactly under the fence and hedge just mentioned (Fig. 11).

This then had to be left alone, but 50ft. farther on, beyond the hedge, a trench dug E.S.E.-N.N.W. located the inner corner of the ditch's opposite end, again invisible on the surface, on the north edge of the entrance-way: this was just 50ft. from the road-hedge and some 70ft. north of the gate. The conformation of the corner shows that the ditch end was incurved here to bring it round from the north on to the alignment fixed the other side of the entrance causeway; that this last consisted of undisturbed clay-with-flints over chalk was duly established at the south end of the same trench, and from here W.N.W. towards Ditch II a

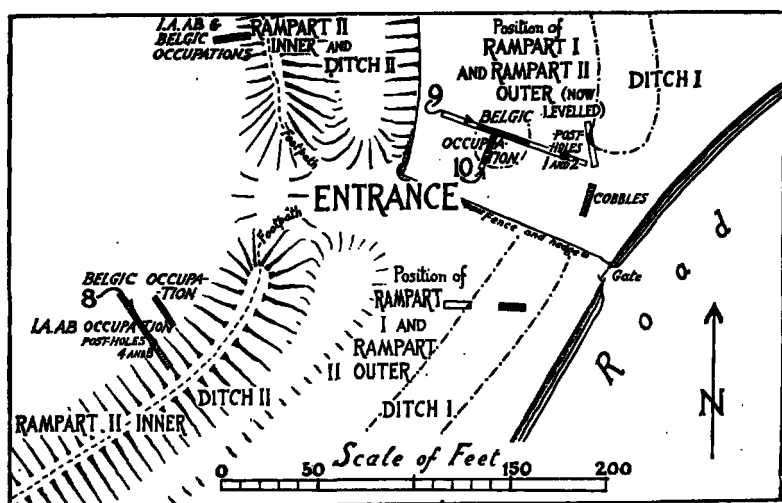


FIG. 11 (i).

BURY HILL: PLAN OF THE ENTRANCE-AREA.

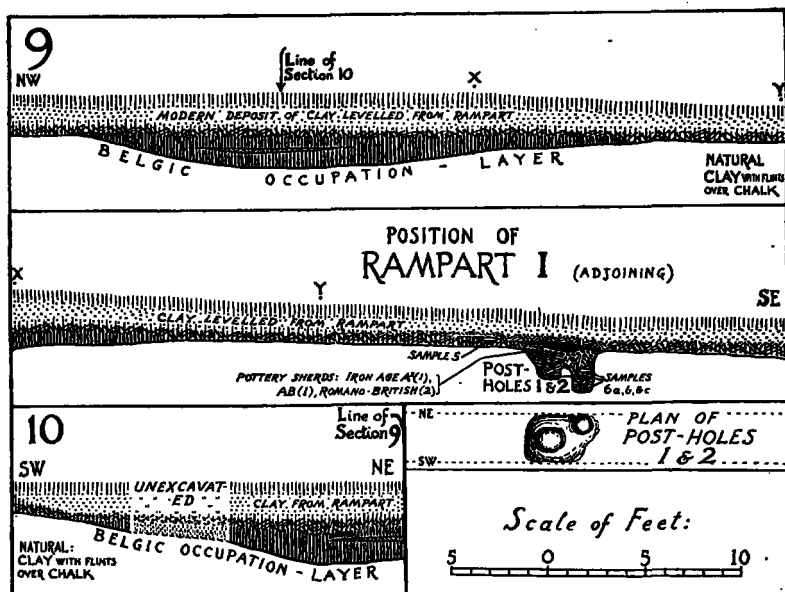


FIG. 11 (ii).

BURY HILL: SECTIONS 9 AND 10 IN THE ENTRANCE-AREA.

2ft. 6in. trench was dug to a length of 80ft., to see if anything could be found of the end of Rampart I and Rampart II Outer on this side. The two ramparts had here presumably been in some sort of contact, but how much was doubtful, and there was nothing to be seen of them on the surface, any more than on the other side of the entrance-way. This trench produced Section 9.

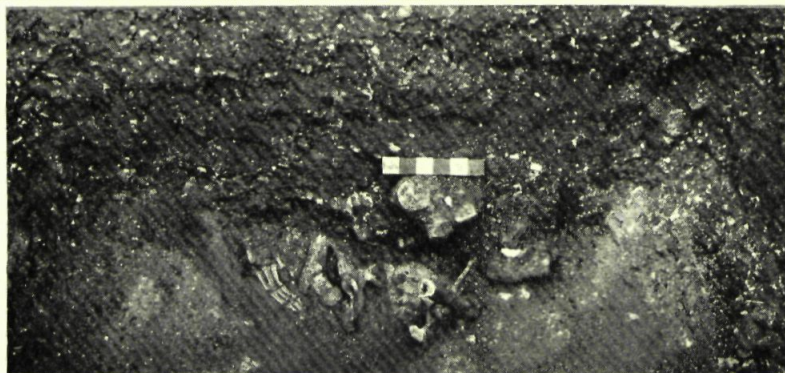
Section 9 (Fig. 11) has been drawn out in two parts with an overlap XY. The mean level below modern surface of the natural clay-with-flints was 20in. Everywhere, between the subsoil and the overlying turf, was spread a compact layer of brownish clay, 8 to 12in. thick, evidently derived from levelling the rampart-material and flattening it evenly over the whole adjacent surface. Thus modern destruction has left little to see: only in one place, from 6ft. to 18ft. from the south-east end of the section, was the faint trace of a pre-rampart surface-line detectable, with some 3 to 4in. of rampart-clay from Rampart I still in place upon it. Sample 5 from this surface-line is reported by Dr. Zeuner to be an ordinary natural soil of the brown-earth type. It was only visible in the north-east wall of the trench, that away from the entrance: opposite, there was nothing of it, and it would appear that the trench has cut exactly across the termination of Rampart I. And in the middle of the old surface-line lay a compact patch of burnt soil, 2ft. across and 4in. in greatest thickness, under which, and for a foot on either side, the old subsoil was replaced by a 4in. bed of clayey gravel (natural clay-with-flints may often contain gravelly patches from which such could be obtained), which covered the filling of two post-holes, Post-holes 1 and 2. These, as the plan and section in Fig. 11 show, begin as a single whole, 2ft. 6in. by 4ft. in greatest length, within which Post-hole 1, an oval 15 by 12in., sinks to 1ft. 10in. below the old surface-line, while Post-hole 2, cylindrical and 12in. in diameter, sinks to 2ft. 6in. The two are separated by a 6in. balk of untouched clay with a little gravel on it, and the whole was found filled with an undistinguished mass of dark clayey mixture. Three samples of this were submitted to Dr. Zeuner, Sample 6a from the bottom of 1, Sample 6b from the bottom of 2, and Sample 6c from half-way down 2. He reports that there is nothing to show whether the two holes were contemporary or not. Usually in such cases the deeper hole (2 here) is the earlier, which, considering the situation here just at the edge of Rampart I flanking the entrance, should mean that Post-hole 2 is of Iron Age A2 and belongs to the Bury Hill I entrance defences. Since the Bury Hill I occupation must be thought too short to allow time for any need of the post's replacement through its decay, and since the Bury Hill II people have been seen to show no concern for the I defences, the insertion of Post-hole 1 is best ascribed to the Belgae of Bury Hill III,

who in Section 2 at least (p. 299) did recondition Rampart I. This is confirmed by the fact that in the bottom of the overlying gravel, with an Iron Age A2 and an AB sherd, were two sherds of Romano-British pottery. The dismantling of the entrance defences implied by the laying of this gravel over the post-holes was therefore after the Roman conquest, and the defences in their latest form must accordingly be assigned to the immediately preceding Belgic period, Bury Hill III.

Some 18ft. north-west beyond the post-holes, where the margin of Rampart I must swing away north out of the line of the trench, and one would expect to find some trace of Rampart II Outer, the natural clay began to sink into a scooped-out hollow. Along Section 9 this hollow was 30ft. wide, and Section 10 was taken south-west at right-angles, at the point marked in Fig. 11, to determine where it ended towards the entrance-way: the end was found 16ft. 6in. from the line of Section 9. The hollow was everywhere filled to its top by dark, greasy occupation-earth, yielding charcoal of oak and birch, abundant bones of horse, ox and sheep, and a few of pig and dog, and a great deal of pottery, mostly Belgic but including also a fair proportion of early Romano-British age. This is described below (pp. 327-30; Figs. 14-15), and it will appear that, like that from Section 8 (p. 316), it represents a Bury Hill III occupation beginning towards the end of the 1st century B.C. and lasting after the Roman conquest till near the end of the third quarter of the 1st century A.D.

A thin bed of trodden clay, 9 to 14in. above the bottom at the junction of Sections 9 and 10, marks some sort of floor-patch within the hollow, but identical Belgic pottery came from above and below it, though in the latter position there was nothing certainly as late as Romano-British.

This hollow with its Belgic occupation not only provides the largest amount of material evidence obtained for Bury Hill III, but also enables something to be said about the entrance defences in that period. At their arrival the Belgae must have found Rampart II Inner and Outer standing, and Rampart I also, though in a more decayed condition, wherever it was not buried by the superimposition of Rampart II Outer upon it. We have seen that on the south side of the entrance, as in Section 6, it must have been totally so buried, for there is too little room—no more than 40ft.—between Ditch I and Ditch II to allow of any other inference. On this north side, however, the difference in curvature between the Camp I and Camp II defences leaves no less than 90ft. between the ditches, and since the tail of Rampart II Outer cannot have been far from the lip of its own Ditch II, the greater part if not all of Rampart I, as shown in Fig. 9, must have been left protruding in front of the later work (*cf.* Section 5, Fig. 6). Thus while



To face page 321.]

PLATE IV.

Bury Hill: 1.—General View of Entrance from within;
2-4.—Views of skeleton in Grave I (Sections 2 and 11).

Section 9 has shown that the Belgic hollow does not impinge upon Rampart I, since it lies behind it, it must, for this same reason, have impinged on Rampart II Outer. In fact, it could not have been made without the removal of part of the end of Rampart II Outer in the process. As there is nothing earlier than Belgic pottery in the hollow, which is made furthermore entirely in the natural clay, the Belgae cannot have found it ready made: they must have made it themselves, and it seems most probable that the material they so obtained from the end of Rampart II Outer must have been used by them for repairing Rampart I. We have already seen them doing precisely this (though not at the expense of Rampart II Outer) in Section 2 (pp. 299-300; with Fig. 4), and the same thing here harmonizes very well with the superseding of Post-hole 2 by Post-hole 1, which we have just seen to imply a secondary reconditioning of this end of Rampart I. The conclusion must be that the Belgae not only took over the Camp II defences, but sought to strengthen the site further by repairing what was left of the rampart of Camp I, and reconditioning the entrance through it. This agrees with the findings of Section 6 (pp. 308-10), where Iron Age AB pottery of the Camp II period was present in Ditch II but not in Ditch I, while Belgic pottery of Bury Hill III was present in both, suggesting that unlike the Bury Hill II people the Belgae concerned themselves with both sets of pre-existing earthworks. One more sign of Belgic activity in the entrance remains to be noticed. A short trench was dug transversely across the middle of the causeway between the ends of Ditch I (Fig. 11), and disclosed that its natural clay surface had been metalled with large flint cobbles, which lay at a depth of 12-15in. At the south end of the trench, flush with these, lay a piece of Belgic and three of early Romano-British pottery (pp. 327-9), and a sheep tooth. In the east entrance of Maiden Castle, Dr. Wheeler found that the first metalling of the roadway had been laid by the Belgic occupants shortly before the Roman Conquest, and it seems probable that the same thing happened here. We have seen already, from the stratification and pottery over Post-hole 1, that if the testimony of our section is representative, the entrance structure must have been dismantled at some time after, and probably not long after, the beginning of the Roman period.

This then closes the account of our evidence for the main history of the site, and this part of the Report will close with the description of the two graves accidentally discovered.

5. The Graves (Fig. 12).

Two graves containing inhumation-burials were encountered. The finding of **Grave I** has already been related in the account of Section 2, across the Camp I defences on the north-east side

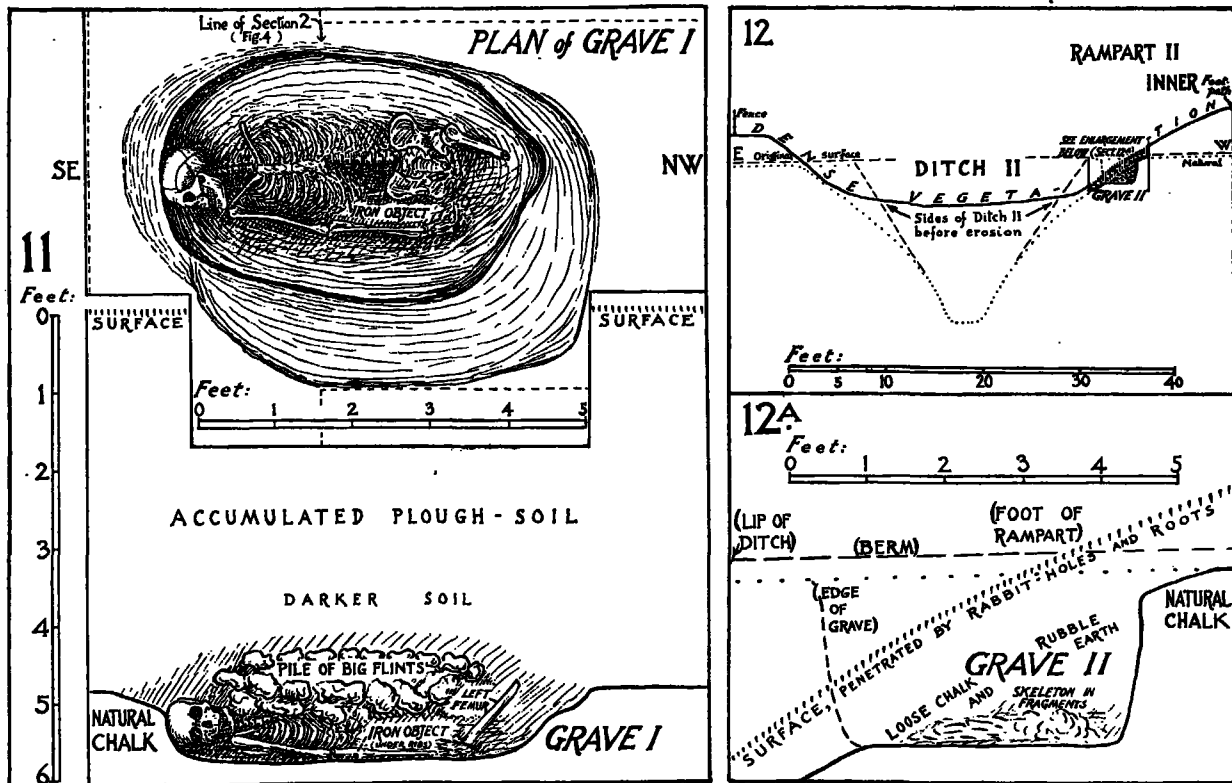


FIG. 12.

BURY HILL: PLAN AND SECTION 11 SHOWING GRAVE I, AND SECTIONS 12 AND 12A SHOWING GRAVE II.

(p. 300). It will be recalled that it lay between 2 and 6ft. beyond the upper edge of the quarry-hollow behind Rampart I, or 16 and 20ft. from the Rampart's tail, and that on the evidence of the soil-samples examined by Dr. Zeuner (Samples 1, 2 and 3; pp. 300-1) it is to be regarded as contemporary with that rampart, that is, of the Iron Age A2 culture of Bury Hill I. Photographs of the grave are given in Pl. IV, 2-3-4, and a cross-section of the south-east end of it is seen in Section 2 on Fig. 4 (p. 299) : this end held the head of the buried corpse, and the whole is seen in plan on Fig. 12, with **Section 11** along the grave lengthways. The natural chalk was covered here by 4ft. 10in. of accumulated soil, containing both Iron Age and Romano-British pottery as described above on p. 300. The grave had been hollowed out at most 1ft. into the chalk in the form of a rough oval 5ft. by 3ft., with a sloping shelf round it over a foot wide on the north-east, only a few inches opposite, and 5 and 8ins. at the ends. The inhumed skeleton lay on its back on the floor of the grave, with the head at the south-east turned to the right, the vault of the skull tight against the steep edge of the grave below the shelf, and the point of the lower jaw pressed against the proximal end of the right humerus. The right arm lay along the side in a natural position, but the whole of the left arm, together with the left shoulder-blade, was missing. Further, of the lower limbs nothing remained but the left femur, which was raised at an angle of 45 degrees and broken off above the distal end. In his report on the skeleton (Skeleton I there), Dr. Cave opines that this mutilation must be ascribed to marauding animals which preyed upon the corpse after partial decomposition. The whole of the torso was covered with a heavy pile of big flints, but the animals could easily have got under these at the north-west end to pull out all they could of the legs, and the left arm from the hand upwards. The restricted length of the grave shows that the legs must originally have been in a flexed position. The only object found with the skeleton was a small tubular iron object, not further described, probably the ferrule of something with a wooden shaft. Dr. Cave reports that the individual was a young adult woman of about 25 years, agreeing closely in general characters with the contemporary female discovered by Dr. R. C. C. Clay at the Fifield Bavant settlement site in Wiltshire, and in some respects also with the elderly male found by the late Mr. R. W. Hooley at Worthy Down near Winchester. Here then was a probably representative inhabitant of Bury Hill I.

Grave II was found by one of Mr. Harris's men while ferreting. It was situated just at the foot of Rampart II Inner, on the inner lip of Ditch II, at a point thickly overgrown with trees and bushes 150ft. north of the entrance (Plan, Fig. 9). **Section 12** (Fig. 12) was taken across the rampart and ditch here to establish the correct

relationship of the grave to them, and the profile of what was left of the grave itself is seen in the enlarged **Section 12A**. Not much was left. The grave was a flat-bottomed oval excavation some 2ft. deep in the natural chalk; it was perhaps 3ft. wide, but rabbit-holes and ferreting had made this difficult to ascertain. The possibility of its having been dug before the rampart and ditch were made seems remote, compared with the probability that the narrow berm which their makers would have left between them would have been chosen as a suitable spot for a burial. If this is admitted, the limited width possible for this berm, as shown in Section 12, restricts the original length of the grave to some 4ft. Further, the grave must have been dug before the weathering of the lip of the ditch destroyed the berm altogether. From these considerations it will follow that the grave is to be dated either in the Bury Hill II occupation, when rampart, ditch and berm were fresh, or at latest in the Bury Hill III or Belgic occupation following.

Unfortunately, as Dr. Cave reports (his Skeleton II), the skeleton was exceedingly comminuted and very imperfect—little more than a heap of fragments. From the evidence available he concludes that the individual was a fairly long-skulled, adult woman of between 35 and 50 years. No associated objects were present.

C. THE FINDS.

I. The Pottery.

Bury Hill I (Iron Age A2). The finds of pottery of this phase have all been noticed above (pp. 299, 308-9, 313, 320), and its stratified association with Camp I expounded. Its amount was so small that the Bury Hill I occupation can only be judged to have been a brief one. Five representative pieces have been selected for illustration:—

Fig. 13.

1. Chalk rubble of Rampart I in Section 2 (p. 299). Dark sandy-gritty ware, smoothed surface worn: neck-and-shoulder sherd of typical shouldered and probably flat-rimmed pot.
2. Bottom of Ditch I in Section 6 (p. 309). Blackish sherd of similar ware, surface more burnished. Both this and 1 identical with A 2 ware of Quarley Hill.
3. Primary silt of fault in side of Ditch I, Section 6 (*ibid.*). Grittier, greyish ware: sherd with loop of incised surface ornament (*cf. Devizes Mus. Cat.*², 151, Pl. XLV, 7, from Swallowcliffe Down).
4. Primary silt of Ditch I, Section 6 (*ibid.*). Rather finer ware, fired reddish to imitate the fine 'haematite ware' of the period: sherd of round-bodied vessel with faint girth-groove.
5. Stray, in Belgic occupation-layer, trench adjoining Section 8 (p. 313). Sherd selected to show the harder, grittier form of this ware, fired reddish.

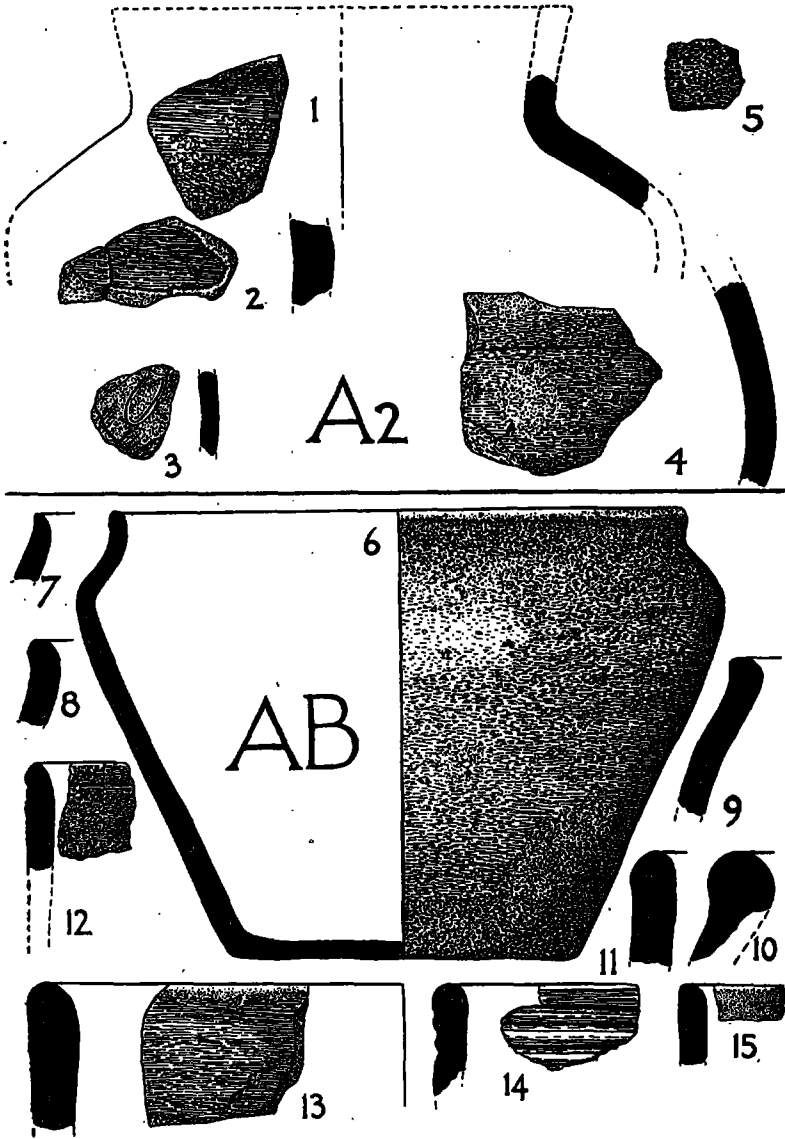


FIG. 13.
 1- 5: IRON AGE A2 POTTERY FROM BURY HILL I;
 6-15: IRON AGE AB POTTERY FROM BURY HILL II.
 (Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.)

In all, sherds representing some 16 vessels were found : those of genuine 'haematite ware' (e.g. from beneath tail of Rampart I, Section 2, p. 299) are too small to illustrate, but taken all together the series corresponds entirely with that obtained at Quarley Hill (*Proceedings Hants Field Club* XIV, Pt. 2, 182-6), and the description there given applies here in all respects.

Bury Hill II (Iron Age AB). The stratified association of this ware with Camp II has been proved from the finds of it fully noticed above (pp. 300, 309, 320). Its distinctive character is due to the permeation of Iron Age A culture in its final phase by influences from Iron Age B sources (below, p. 334) ; this is manifest in superior fabric, either thickly flint-gritted or else virtually free from grit, high surface burnish (which may however wear off), normally black to dark-grey colour, body-form either convex or straight-sided (cylindrical) 'saucepan,' or else with high but rounded shoulder, rims always rounded and often swollen or demarcated into incipient forms of bead-rim, and decoration (when present) in shallow-tooled line or line-and-dot pattern. It has often been called "La Tène II" (e.g. *St. Catharine's Hill*, 113 ff. (Figs. 13, 14) ; Worthy Down, *Proceedings Hants Field Club* X, Pt. 2, 191-2 and Pl. III ; Meon Hill, *ibid.* XII, Pt. 2 (exx. on Figs. X and XII) ; *ibid.* XIII, Pt. 1, 23 (exx. on Pls. 27-28) ; Twyford Down, *ibid.* XIII, Pt. 2, 197-9, with Fig. VI), as representing a British equivalent of the La Tène II culture of the Continental Celts.

Fig. 13.

6. Primary silt of Ditch II, Section 6 (p. 309). Dark-grey, flint-gritted ware : high-shouldered vessel restored from 12 fragments all found together, height 4.7in., shoulder diameter 6.7in.
7. Beneath talus of Rampart II Inner on W. side (p. 312) ;
8. In talus of Rampart II Inner, Section 8 (p. 314) ;
9. On old surface at tail of Rampart II Inner, Section 7 (p. 312) ; all rim-sherds of convex-sided 'saucepan' pots, similar ware.
10. With 7 : rim-sherd of large version of same type, soft dark gritless ware.
11. With 8 : rim-sherd of large cylindrical 'saucepan' pot, gritty ware ;
12. In centre of mouth of Post-hole 4, Section 8 (p. 314) : similar, smaller, with groove-demarcated rim ;
13. Four inches from bottom of Post-hole 4 (*ibid.*) : similar, highly-burnished gritless black ware ; all rim-sherds of cylindrical 'saucepans.'
14. In burnt later above S. lip of Post-hole 4 (*ibid.*) : similar, with shallow-tooled horizontal-line ornament.
15. Stray, in Belgic occupation-layer in Section 8 (p. 316) : similar, plain, in finely-gritted grey ware.

In all, sherds representing some 20 vessels were found. In addition to the parallels from the Hampshire sites above quoted, and to those from Choseley Farm mentioned elsewhere in this

volume, this ware has been found in several bivallate hill-forts directly analogous to our Camp II : on the bottom of the inner ditch at Dudsbury near Wimborne, E. Dorset¹⁵; at Yarnbury Castle, Wilts, in the secondary silting of the inner ditch, doubtless contemporary with the bivallate outer works¹⁶; and in pits at Battlesbury,¹⁷ Oldbury,¹⁸ and Chisbury¹⁹ Camps, Wilts. At Hengistbury Head specimens were classified under 'Class C' of the pottery-series there found.²⁰ The directly analogous ware from Sussex has been described by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen²¹ and discussed more recently by me²²: all the attested datings lie within the 1st century B.C.

Bury Hill III (Belgic—Iron Age C, and Early Romano-British). Of the deposits yielding this pottery described above, those in Section 2 (pp. 299-300) produced Fig. 14, 1-4; Section 6 (pp. 308-10), Fig. 14, 5-8; Section 8 (p. 316), Fig. 14, 9-10; and Sections 9 and 10 (pp. 320-321), Fig. 14, 11-27, and Fig. 15, 1-27; remainder (pp. 312-3, 316). The main characteristics of this wheel-made Belgic pottery in our region, with its close-grained hard dark fabric, its predominating bead-rim form, burnished only in a zone from the shoulder upwards and matt below, its inclusion also of necked jar and various bowl and occasional pedestal-base forms, together with some specimens or copies of imported Gallo-Belgic types, and its continuance, in harder-baked and more metallic fabric as a rule, into early Romano-British times, have repeatedly been described.²³ The Bury Hill series is in all essentials typical.

Fig. 14, 1-2, 5, 8, and 10-18, comprise a full range of the characteristic bead-rim profiles, in un-Romanized Belgic ware; 19 shows an upright rim intermediate between these and the necked jar series in similar ware, 20-23, which is noticeably rarer. Among bases, 25 is typically associated with the bead-rim form, 26 rather with the necked jar; 27 is a pedestal base, uncommon in this Wessex Belgic culture.

Lids, of which 24 gives a groove-ornamental example, were probably chiefly for use with the inturned-rim type of bowl, 7. Lastly, copies of imported Gallo-Belgic platters are represented in

15. Heywood Sumner, *Local Papers, Archaeological and Topographical, Hants-Dorset-Wilts* (1931), 16ff., 22-4 (dated by me (1930) too early, as will be seen below).

16. *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XLVI, 198ff., 203, Pl. XIV, 4-7, Pl. XV, 4-6; *Devizes Mus. Cat.*, 158-61, Pl. XLVIII, 4-7.

17. *Ibid.* XLII, 368-71; same *Cat.* 90-2, fig. 18.

18. *Ibid.* XXVII, 291; same *Cat.*, 146-7, fig. 26.

19. *Ibid.* XLVI, 4; same *Cat.*, 110-2, Pl. XXXIa, 5.

20. Bushe-Fox, *Hengistbury Head* (1915), Pl. XIX, 8-9.

21. *Archaeology of Sussex* (1937), 273-4.

22. *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXX, 237 ff., 278 ff.

23. *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII, 280ff.; *Antiq. Journ.* XII, 411ff.; *Devizes Mus. Cat.*, 101-2; *Proceedings Hants Field Club X*, Pt. 2, 192 (Worthy Down: cf. 186ff.); *ibid.* XIII, Pt. 2, 199ff. (Twyford Down: cf. Fig. VII).

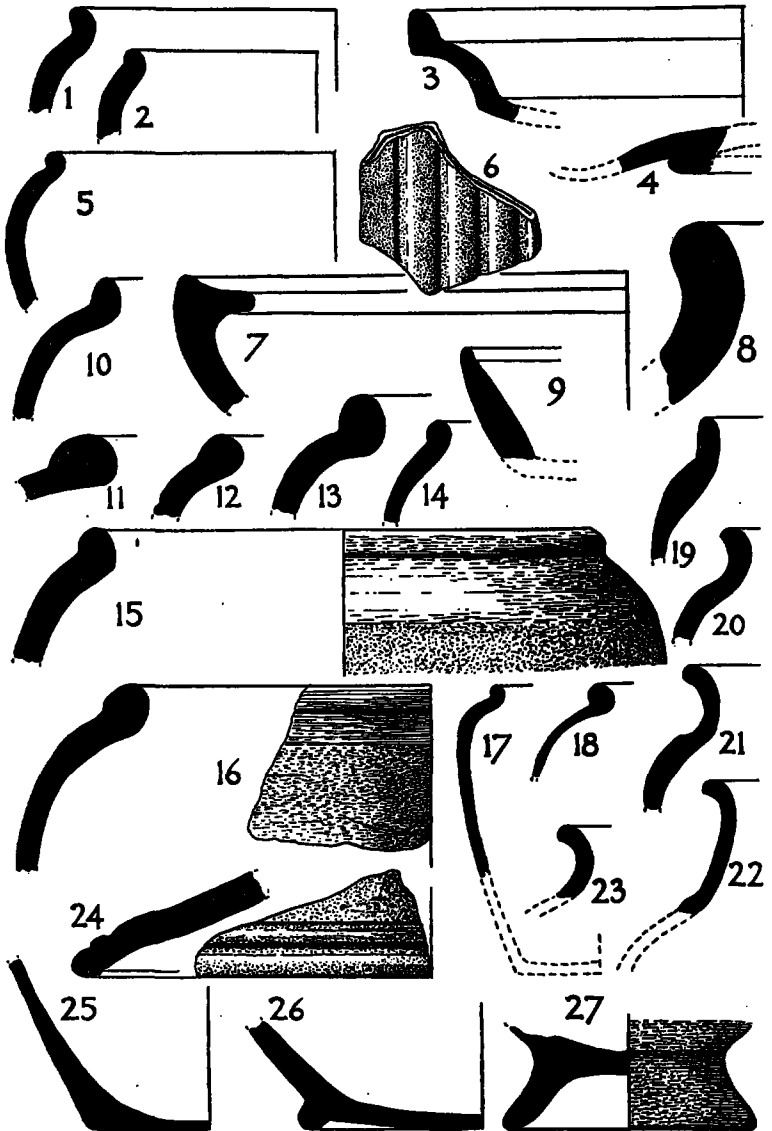


FIG. 14.
 BELGIC (IRON AGE C) POTTERY FROM BURY HILL III.
 Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

black ware by the 'drooping' piece 4 (gritless), and the rim 9 (sandy-gritty), and by the better-formed rim 3 in soft pink-buff ware similar to that of the ribbed jug-handle fragment 6.

Fig. 15, 7 and 8, show more such black-ware copied platters, while 10-12 are either imported or non-local British specimens of the Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker, as found *e.g.* at the Wiltshire Belgic sites of Oare and Casterley (*Devizes Mus. Cat.*², 99, 143). The pedestal-base 6 is also not unlike one from Oare (*ibid.* 142, Pl. XLII, F), and belongs probably to a bowl of the tazza type (*cf. ibid.* 141, Pl. XLI, E), represented here by the fragment 5. 3 and 4 are again inturned-rim bowls, and 2 is an unusual finger-ornamented specimen of the answering lid. 9 is a simple bowl-rim, as more rarely found without the inturning. Lastly, the massive piece 1 represents a great bulk of sherds from the typical Belgic form of necked store-jar in thick, rather soft, lumpy-gritty ware, buff to brown-grey and black in colour. These lasted with only slight improvement of the fabric well into Romano-British times; the rest of the foregoing, apart from the copies of Gallo-Belgic imports, are all of un-Romanized Belgic fabric. When Romanization sets in, the improvement of the fabric is more noticeable than any great change in the standard bead-rim (19-24), necked jar (13-15), or bowl (25) types. 16-18 however show Romanized modifications of the former, and 26 is a jug-neck, 27 a jug-base, in pink-buff fabric of regular Romano-British sort, Claudian or Claudio-Neronian in date.

Nothing at all characteristic of the ensuing Flavian period of Roman Britain (from A.D. 70) has been found in the Bury Hill III occupation-material, and a date about A.D. 75 may be taken as its effective limit.

Later Romano-British. This limit however does not cover the numerous scraps of Romano-British ware found unstratified or in subsequently accumulated deposits (pp. 299, 300, 301, 302, 308). Many are not closely datable, but some at least belong to the middle or later Roman period, when the site or parts of it were probably under the plough.

Fig. 15, 28 and 29, from the upper silting of Ditch I in Section 6 (p. 308) show respectively a trellis-ornamented black cooking-pot and a hook-rimmed brown bowl probably not earlier than the middle 2nd century A.D. But nothing distinctively Late Roman was found, and there is no question of any re-occupation of the site after its abandonment in the 1st century.

Other Pottery. The piece of Early Bronze Age rusticated ware unstratified in Section 3 (p. 301), and occasional Medieval or later sherds (*e.g.* p. 308), require no further notice.

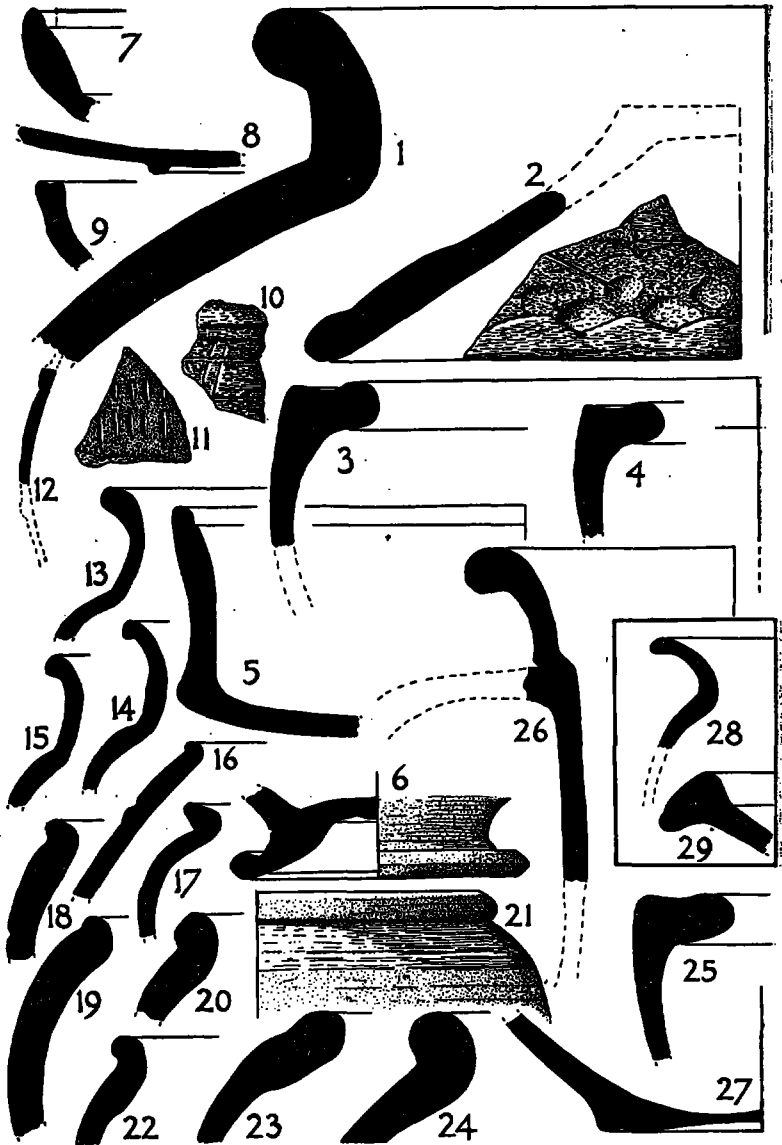


FIG. 15.

1-12: BELGIC (IRON AGE C) POTTERY; 13-27: ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY,
 ALL FROM BURY HILL III; 28-29: LATER ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.
 (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$).

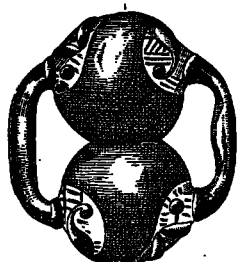


FIG. 16.

BURY HILL: DECORATED BRONZE
BELT-LINK.
(Scale $\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 17.

BURY HILL: IRON PIECE PROBABLY
OF SCABBARD-LOOP (as sketch).
(Scale $\frac{1}{2}$).



2. Bronze.

Fig. 16. Decorated double loop or belt-link, $1.15 \times 1.3 \times 0.3$ in., a single casting, consisting of two low dome-shaped lobes, with a flat loop, one more worn than the other, on either side. The type is a variant of *Glastonbury Lake-Village*, I, Pl. XLIV, E 262 and 190; and *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, lxiv, 201, from the Belgic site in Arundel Park, all datable in the latter part of the Iron Age. The loops end in simple mouldings against the curved sides of the lobes; otherwise the ornament is confined to the latter, and is achieved by shallow sunk fields so paired as to give the true surface of each lobe between them the form of a tongue in false relief, running in a right-handed curve against either end of the object. The fields thus answer in shape to their diagonal opposites, and this cross-correspondence is maintained in the relief-ornament which each contains, the two motives used being a leaf-like shape curving round to end in a small attached boss, and a pair of such shapes meeting each other at an angle, with a detached boss free in the field. These relief-motives are set off by a very shallow tooling of the fields in 'basket-pattern,' the collocation of which with relief-ornament is an unusual feature. The relief-motives themselves, as Prof. Jacobsthal has kindly pointed out to me, are legacies of the Continental Celtic art of La Tène I and II (e.g. Aus'm Weerth, *Grabfund von Waldalgesheim*, Pl. I, 1a; Vouga, *La Tène*, 41-2, Fig. 7 o); 'basket-pattern' tooling, most fully developed in Britain on the bronze mirrors of the 1st century A.D., appears in combination with relief normally only earlier, on the Clevedon-torc (*B.M. Early Iron Age Guide*, Fig. 175), the Thames horned helmet (*ibid.*, Fig. 116), and one of the Ulceby bits (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.* XV, 225, Pl. XXII, 1; *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* V, Pt. 1, 181, Fig. 6, right), none of which are later than the 1st century B.C. The only later examples of the combination, an ornament from Stamford Hill, Plymouth (*Archaeologia* xl, 503, Pl. XXXI, 4), and

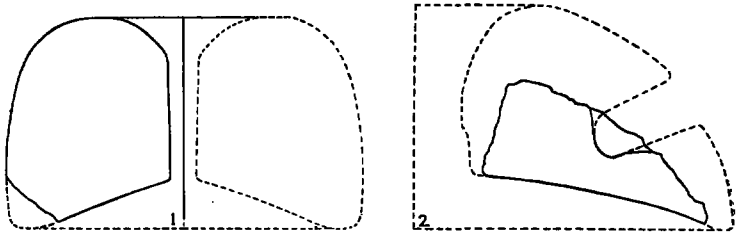


FIG. 18.

SECTIONS OF SARSEN ROTARY QUERNS FROM BURY HILL II.
(Scale $\frac{1}{4}$).

another from the Santon (Downham) hoard, Norfolk (*Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc.* XIII, 149-50, Fig. 3), are of the 1st century A.D. and greatly inferior to these. Our piece is stylistically intermediate, and probably belongs to the later years of the 1st century B.C. Its discovery unstratified in the soil behind Rampart I in Section 2 (p. 300) tells one little, but on general grounds it is perhaps associable rather with the Iron Age AB culture of Bury Hill II than with its Belgic successor.

3. Iron.

Fig. 17. The only iron object worth figuring is that found in the primary silt of Ditch II in Section 6 (p. 309), probably part of the strap-loop of a sword-scabbard of the La Tène II type current in Iron Age AB (as sketch).

4. Sarsen Rotary Querns.

Fig. 18. Both of Iron Age AB, of which such are typical : 1, part of upper stone from Post-hole 4, Section 8 (p. 314) ; 2, part of another from AB layer behind Rampart II Inner N. of Entrance (p. 313), restored after Curwen, *Antiquity* XI, 141, Fig. 5, from Maiden Castle.

D. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

Bury Hill occupies a strong position within the western Upper Test basin, commanding the Anton and Anna lines and close to the course of natural routes of communication east and west across the river-system. But its clay-capped and therefore wooded summit makes it unsuitable for the settled habitation typical in prehistoric times of the more naked chalk, and there is no sign of its regular occupation before the date of its choosing, by people of the district's Iron Age A2 culture, as the site of Camp I. This is a contour hill-fort of 22 acres with single ditch and rampart measuring 55ft.

over all, and single entrance opposite the prolongation of its plateau-summit on the S.E. No trace has been found of a pre-existing enclosure, palisaded as at Quarley Hill or ditched as at Ladle Hill and—for so its outermost enclosure-work must surely be explained—at Danebury²⁴: this camp's occupation may thus be named Bury Hill I. The defences were completed, but the paucity of associated finds suggests strongly that the occupation was not prolonged. On the other hand Meon Hill²⁵, 5 miles away to the south, was a long-inhabited farming-settlement, with occupation beginning in Iron Age A1 and lasting for three or four centuries, and the same, though with an initial date not quite so early, has been established for the Woodbury site recently excavated near Salisbury²⁶; such sites were originally and properly unfortified. But for a brief period in Iron Age A2 times Woodbury had to be defended by a ditch and rampart, and it has been shown in the Quarley Hill Report²⁷ that among true hill-forts also the short-lived fortifications of Figsbury Rings²⁸ and Quarley Hill itself belong to this same period, a period evidently of 'war scare,' probably also responsible for the unfinished fort of Ladle Hill, Great Litchfield.²⁹ Bury Hill Camp I is a hill-fort of the same general class, and its pottery is of this same Iron Age A2 period: as a short-lived work on a site primarily of military value only, it is clearly assignable to the same historical context. It may now be added that the culture's best-known hill-fort in Hampshire, St. Catharine's Hill, was first fortified, in the same style, in this period also.³⁰ Further, the work of Drs. Curwen and Wilson and the present writer has now made it possible to maintain that the main series of hill-forts along the Sussex Downs—The Trundle, Cissbury, Hollingbury, and their like—were all originally erected at this same time, and that the 'scare' responsible was the first of the invasions of Continental Celts that give us our Iron Age B, beginning about 250 B.C.³¹ That invasion must have let loose bands of Celtic warriors from across the Channel over large parts of the south country, and against them the A2 inhabitants had to undertake the great work of building these hill-forts and settlement-defences.

24. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XIV, Pt. 2, 169-71, 187.

25. *Ibid.* XII, Pt. 2, 127ff.; XIII, Pt. 1, 7ff.

26. Full report to appear in *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* VI, Pts. 1-2 (1940). The other S. Wilts sites of Highfield (*Wilts Arch. Mag.* XLV, 570ff.), Swallowcliffe Down (*ibid.* XLIII, 59ff.), Fifield Bavant (*ibid.* XLII, 457ff.), and Harnham Hill (*ibid.* XLVIII, 513ff.) are of this same type.

27. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XIV, Pt. 2, 189-90.

28. *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XLIII, 48ff.; Crawford in *Wessex from the Air*, 84-6.

29. Piggott, *Antiquity* V, 474 ff.

30. Dating as first propounded in Vol. XI of these *Proceedings* (1930) revised in 1936: *ibid.* XIII, Pt. 2, 208-12.

31. *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXX, 214ff., 230ff., 237ff.

Here then is the explanation of Bury Hill Camp I, and with it probably of the bulk if not all of the closely similar large univallate hill-forts of our county and its neighbours. Among them may be reckoned the first or univallate phase of the effective fortification of Danebury;³² the case of Balksbury, Bury Hill's 'opposite number' across the Anna, will be dealt with below. The date of about 250 B.C. suits all known points both of the British (A 2) and the Continental (final La Tène I) chronology, and in the present state of knowledge may safely be adopted.

In due course—at all events by 200 B.C.—the 'scare' passed away; the majority of the invaders drew off from the strongly-defended south, and spread north-east and north,³³ to settle most densely in East Yorkshire, where the Parisi preserved their Continental tribe-name into Roman times.³⁴ But there were left behind in the south several 'pockets' of settlers among the persisting A 2 population, one of which may be recognized in E. Kent,³⁵ another in the central Cissbury region of the Sussex Downs,³⁶ and yet another in S. Wiltshire.³⁷ The evidence for these consists of pottery, La Tène I brooches, etc., which show that an element from the late La Tène I culture of the Continent was here introduced into the native A tradition: since farther north, where it achieved more absolute dominance, this culture initiates our Iron Age B, these mixed pockets in the south may be called areas of Iron Age AB culture. But the B influence did not end there. In the course of the next three or four generations it spread over the south much more widely, bringing improved metalwork, probably an improved textile industry using the bone weaving-comb,³⁸ rotary querns as at our site instead of the saddle-querns of e.g. Quarley Hill, and improvements in the pottery industry comprising better average fabric and burnish, smoother shapes, often with incipient bead-rims and including both shouldered and 'saucepan' reminiscences of Continental La Tène models, and tooled surface-ornament approximating in a greater or less degree to the standard Celtic La Tène style. This process has yet to be analysed in detail, but by the 1st century B.C. its results were manifest in an Iron Age AB culture no longer confined to 'pockets,' but diffused over wide regions of southern Britain, of which

32. The only sherd of pottery from the site (in the British Museum) is a piece of reddish, Iron Age A 2 ware similar to Bury Hill, Fig. 13, 4 (pp. 324-5), and doubtless contemporary.

33. East Anglia: *Arch. Journal* XCVI, Pt. 1, 40ff.; East Midlands: *Antiq. Journal* XX, 238.

34. Elgee, *Early Man in N.E. Yorkshire*, 186ff.; *Arch. of Yorkshire*, 107ff.

35. *Antiq. Journal* XX, 115ff., 276ff.

36. *Sussex Arch. Colls. loc. cit.*

37. The evidence quoted in *Antiq. Journ.* XX, 120, n. 2 from Swallowcliffe and Fifield will be supplemented in the publication of Woodbury (p. 333, n. 26).

38. As found at Danebury (*B.M. Early Iron Age Guide*, Fig. 181, left) and the comparably bivallate hill-fort of Tatchbury near Nursling (Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology*, 167, 410).

Hampshire is one. This is the background of the AB culture of Bury Hill II—formerly called 'La Tène II,' from its parallelism to the Continental culture so named, at published sites such as St. Catharine's Hill, Twyford Down, Worthy Down, and Meon Hill.³⁹

How then did the people possessed of this AB culture come to return to the deserted site of Bury Hill and build thereon Camp II? Dr. Zeuner's work has shown the interval of desertion to be not less than one nor more than a very few centuries, which, as Bury Hill I falls between 250 and 200 B.C. and there is also the Belgic Bury Hill III occupation to consider before the Roman conquest, almost inevitably indicates a date for Camp II in the 1st century B.C. The camp is bivallate, with ditch between two strong ramparts, measuring overall 110ft., and virtually a plateau-fort, enclosing 11½ acres within the area of Camp I but impinging on its rampart on the south and east and sharing its one S.E. entrance. Within, there was regular occupation, to which the post-holes found allow the ascription of timber structures. The remains in general suggest that this was more than ephemeral but not very long-lived, and to it there quickly succeeded the Belgic occupation Bury Hill III. It will appear directly that the latter probably began nearer the end than the middle of the 1st century B.C., so that there is ample time for a Bury Hill II beginning no earlier than the middle of the century itself. Now the creators of the bivallate or multiple-ramparted hill-fort in Britain are claimed by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler to be the Venetic refugees from Julius Caesar's conquest of Brittany in 56 B.C., who fled to Dorset and there, at Maiden Castle and similar sites, devised it through a union of their own and the native Wessex tradition of military architecture dictated largely by the needs of sling-bullet warfare.⁴⁰ The general insecurity caused by the exodus of this and other groups from N.W. Gaul, the final contributors to our Iron Age B culture-sequence, will have brought about its rapid spread in the neighbouring territories. Though Dr. Wheeler's thesis is not proved up to the hilt, it will certainly fit the evidence we have at Bury Hill, and at other such bivallate camps outside the Maiden Castle area. Cross-Channel invasion will in fact have been the cause of the crop of bivallate hill-forts in the first century, just as of univallates in the third.

But, as was pointed out in the Buckland Rings Report in 1936,⁴¹ the distribution of bivallates has a sharply-drawn frontier on its eastern side across Hampshire, the valley of the Test. The line

39. See pp. 326-7 above. The Wiltshire sites (Highfield, Swallowcliffe, Fifield, Harnham) will be considered in the Woodbury Report: for Sussex, see *Sussex Arch. Colls.* LXXX, 243ff. (Caburn), 278ff. (Castle Hill, Newhaven), with Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex.* 273-4.

40. Reports on the Maiden Castle excavations and Dr. Wheeler's French expeditions of 1938-9 to be published by the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries.

41. *Proceedings Haris Field Club XIII*, Pt. 2, 160-4.

runs from Tatchbury near its mouth to Danebury, where the bivallate innermost ring superseded its univallate predecessor just as here at Bury Hill, the next fort of the series; thence north-east to Fosbury and finally over to Bullsdown overlooking the valley of the Loddon. East of this there are no bivallates, but instead we have the primary distribution-areas of the sequence of coins struck by the leaders of the last and most formidable refugee invaders into Wessex out of Gaul, the Belgae. In the years immediately following their arrival about 50 B.C., they beat down the opposition of the AB natives there typified in the re-fortification, incomplete at the Trundle,⁴² completed but fruitless at St. Catharine's Hill,⁴³ of some of the old univallate hill-forts, until their coins and pottery show that they filled, with the Isle of Wight, the whole habitable area between West Sussex, West Surrey, and our Test-Loddon frontier. Along that the formidable technique of bivallate fortification,⁴⁴ newly inspired from Dorset, enabled the natives for a time to bring them to a standstill. This, then, would seem to be the situation in the Bury Hill II period, which will thus begin about 50 B.C. and last until the Belgae finally pushed westward across the line, and into Berkshire (founding a new capital, dated by the coins of Eppillus early in the first century A.D., somewhere at Silchester), into Wiltshire, and thereafter into Dorset, where they appear at Maiden Castle about A.D. 25.

How soon they captured Bury Hill is difficult to judge, but a date towards the end of the first century B.C., giving a generation's length to Bury Hill II, best fits the existing evidence. That of the coins in general will shortly be published by Mr. Derek Allen⁴⁵; as regards the pottery, the indications are that the required date at Bury Hill is rather earlier (as one would expect) than farther west in Wiltshire⁴⁶ beyond the frontier-ridge that runs past Quarley Hill, and it may be guessed as about 20-15 B.C. Thus began the Bury Hill III occupation, with its steps to recondition the site's older defences noted above, and its intensive settlement by the Belgae with their wheel-made bead-rim and other pottery.

At the Roman conquest, here probably about A.D. 44 or 45, the site (like Maiden Castle) remained inhabited, with only a growing Romanization of its culture; the final dismantling of its entrance defences took place only at the end of this phase, and the end of the Bury Hill III occupation may be dated about A.D. 70-75, or

42. Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, 243-6.

43. *St. Catharine's Hill*, 61-2.

44. The fortification of the Meon Hill farm-site (therein unlike Woodbury: cf. p. 333) belongs also to this period: *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XII, Pt. 2, 128ff.; 148, Fig. XII, P. 6-7-8, found in bottom 2ft. of ditch (Cutting I, layers 4-5: text, 129; table, 160). For the contemporary re-occupation of Bawksbury see below, pp. 342-5.

45. In a paper read to the Society of Antiquaries, April 4th, 1940, and to be published by them in *Archaeologia*.

46. Where there is more advanced AB pottery than anything here or in Hampshire generally.

three generations after it had begun. Reviewing the site's bearing on the Belgic problem as a whole, it is important to point out that, while the general picture of the Wessex Belgic invasion sketched by me and Mr. Dunning in 1931-2⁴⁷ and for Hampshire by Dr. Williams-Freeman in 1933⁴⁸ continues in the main to be confirmed, Bury Hill has borne out the slighter evidence of Buckland Rings⁴⁹ in demonstrating that the Belgae were not the builders of our bivallate or multiple-ramparted hill-forts. Outside the area of the Maiden Castle (Dr. Wheeler's 'Wessex B') culture, the builders of these were the native Iron Age AB people, and one of their main objects was to stem the Belgic advance westwards from beyond the Test and the Loddon. Where such hill-forts have Belgic occupations, these are secondary, and denote the forts' capture by the advancing Belgae from their original builders.

In conclusion, it may fairly be claimed that the Bury Hill excavations, following on those at Quarley Hill and taken together with the work at other sites in Hampshire since 1921 published by the Club—Worthy Down, St. Catharine's Hill, Twyford Down, Buckland Rings, Meon Hill, Bawksbury, and Choseley Farm—have helped to make as firm a framework for our Iron Age pre-history as yet exists for any English county.

47. *Arch. Journal* LXXXVII, 150ff., 280-309; *Antiq. Journal* XII, 411-430.

48. *Proceedings Hants Field Club* XII, Pt. 2, 99ff.

49. *Ibid.* XIII, Pt. 2, 124ff., 160-4; cf. 210-11.