"Kemp How," Cowlam

Author(s): J. R. Mortimer

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young, always smelt the keys of the piano before playing, and in fact tested everything by an application to the nose in the first instance—it was his guiding sense. He knew a little girl who always did the same thing. Again, only the other day he became acquainted with a gentleman who when young could accurately distinguish the gloves of different people simply by smelling them, provided he was familiar with those to whom they belonged; in fact, he recognised persons as much by scent as by sight. This reminded him of the fact that in certain morbid conditions of the nervous system, temporarily induced, the most remarkable exaltation of this sense, and indeed, of the gustatory sense as well, occurred. Circumstances which appeared very mysterious, might thus often be explained. Another sense at first sight, seemed super-added, but it was only a hyperæsthesia of a natural sense, either through hereditary descent as in the first class of cases, or by inducing vascular and corresponding nervous changes, in the other class.

“KEMP HOW,” COWLAM. By Mr. J. R. MORTIMER.*

“KEMP HOW” is one of the few barrows on the “Cowlam Farm,” six miles north of Driffeld, which some few years ago was opened by the Rev. Canon Greenwell. At the time of his researches, and until quite recently, this mound was covered with a clump of old fir trees. Previous to the planting of these trees, a moiety of the south-east side of the mound had been carted away, leaving it somewhat unshapely and its original limits difficult to determine. But a three-weeks’ free use of the pick and the shovel during July and August, 1878, enabled me to obtain the original plan of this remarkable barrow.

At the time of opening, it measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from base to summit, and the natural surface of the ground beneath it stood fully 1 foot higher than the present surface of the land for some distance round its margin.

It was formed entirely of chalk rubble and soily matter, obtained mainly from an encircling trench, which on the north-west side was very deep and wide.

We turned over the whole of this mound except its outskirts. Near the north-west margin there was an excavation (marked “D” on the plan), extending 8 to 10 inches below the base of the mound, and measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the floor of which was covered all over with a film of dark matter, in which were small bits of burnt wood. No relic, or the slightest trace of a body,

* Read June 24, 1879.

KEMP HOW, COWLAM.

was observed. A little west of the centre (at “B” on the plan) there was a still larger excavation, 18 inches deep. It contained rough chalk, but no trace of an interment. East of this was a third excavation (“E” on the plan) oval in form and 3 feet deep.

Like the previous one it was filled with chalk and contained no relic or trace of a body. The digging of these had preceded the erection of the mound, as there were no indications of it having been cut through. The conclusion is forced upon the mind that these excavations were graves, and that the bodies they at one time most probably contained had, from the access of air and the free percolation of water through the open superincumbent mound, finally disappeared.

This was not, however, the case with the secondary and comparatively recent interments of six adult bodies, found at the south-east side of the mound, 1 foot to 2 feet below its base. Though unaccompanied by any relic, the very narrow form of the graves and the extended and but slightly flexed position of the bodies alone showed them to be Angles.

The dark lines round the bodies give the shape of the graves (which is the general form of the Anglo-Saxon graves of this neighbourhood).

Below these secondary graves there was found an older and far more interesting excavation. Its form and position is shown on the plan of the barrow at “A.” At first it was thought to be a huge grave, but as the work proceeded appearances indicating it to have served some other purpose were visible. Its filling-in was peculiar. It consisted of broken chalk, surface soil, and burnt wood, presenting altogether a very unusual arrangement. Along its centre for a distance of about 15 feet were six carbonized uprights of wood, 6 to 9 inches in diameter, at about equal distances and in a row. Wood ashes were also found on the sides and bottom, and scattered in the material filling the excavation.

Also along the centre many of the large flat pieces of chalk stood on their edges, and from various depths we picked up portions of animal and probably human bone, burnt as well as unburnt, and many fragments of a reddish urn. It was observed that the east end of this excavation became narrower and rose towards the surface. It now seemed evident that it was not a grave for the dead, but a house for the living. Its form, as shown on the accompanying plan, was oblong, with a ground floor, 25 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and its greatest depth was 6 feet. To its east end was a passage 11 feet long, gradually sloping to the surface.

On its south side, commencing at the inner end of the passage and extending inwards for about 12 feet, was a ledge or rock-

seat standing about 13 inches above the opposite side of the floor, as shown by the dotted lines in the plan and section. The whole width of the floor at the south-west end, for a distance of about 6 feet, was 10 to 12 inches above the centre and lowest part of the floor. Probably this end of the artificial cave-dwelling was used as a sleeping compartment, whilst the ledge of rock near the opposite end of the dwelling and communicating with the entrance-passage was the seat on which those ancient Troglodytes sat, “chipped the flint, carved the bone or jet, and moulded the rude pottery,” the fragments of which we possess from the *débris* of the cave. The roof of this cave had most probably been formed of horizontal timber, supported by strong uprights of the same material, and then covered with a mound of earth and stones. After which, from some cause or other, the roof gave way and the superincumbent earth and stones slid into the dwelling, several of the large flat stones, as before named, remaining on their edges, and the filling-in was altogether strikingly peculiar.

The abundance of wood ashes affords unquestionable evidence of the dwelling having been burnt, either accidentally or by an enemy. The preservation of the six uprights was due entirely to their having been completely charred. The fragments of red pottery previously named are quite plain and belong to three or more vessels, which were probably used for domestic purposes.

The roof of the cave must have fallen in long previous to the Anglo-Saxon interments, as where the bodies lay, partly over the cave and partly upon the undisturbed rock, not the slightest distortion was visible, which would have been the case had not the filled-in portion under the bodies become thorough time as firm as the undisturbed rock itself. Near the south side of the dwelling, at about the base of the mound, we picked up several broken human bones and bits of a dark-coloured urn. Probably these belonged to a disturbed Anglo-Saxon burial.

We also found in the material of the mound, between the graves E B D, a considerable quantity of detached animal and human bones; the latter indicated three or more individuals, a few of the bones showed traces of fire. There were also several small pieces of a dark plain urn. From a little south of the grave “D,” one of the workmen picked up a large jet stud, of British type, but having been found in material, part of which had fallen from above, its original position was not made out. Considerable interest is attached to the cave-dwelling being within the encircling ditch of the barrow, and had not this side of the mound been previously removed, a section would have shown whether the cave was posterior to, or contemporaneous with, the erection of the barrow.

This cave is not the only example I have met with during my explorations in a small area on the Yorkshire Wolds.

I have found in connection with tumuli, distinct remains of six other ancient dwellings which seem to belong to the barrow period. Two of these resemble the one at Cowlam, except being more in the form of an oval, or irregular square, and in having two entrance-passages each. The remaining four represent two other kinds, about which I may have something to communicate on some future occasion.

On the BHEEL TRIBES of the VINDHYAN RANGE.

By Colonel KINCAID.*

Designation of the several Castes.

THE designations of the several castes are very numerous, but they appear to be more used as a surname than to show any religious or social distinction. They cannot marry in their own caste, but only with those of another designation; the offspring, if any, bearing the surname of the father.

The castes are as follows :—

Busonia,	Bhooria,	Baondur.
Bundera,	Buloria,	Buria.
Bugaria,	Bularia,	Bhatia.
Burwuda,	Bakhla,	Bhabur.
Chowan,*	Charil,	Chudania.
Chunra,	Dabee,	Dadiar.
Dhamar,	Dowar,	Dangee.†
Dussana,‡	Gurawa,	Gawar.
Gorwal,	Kutara,	Kana.‡
Khar,‡	Kutaja,	Kunasia‡
Koomar,§	Kolee,	Doda.
Mukwana,‡	Mileewa,	Mukaria.‡
Mainda,‡	Muchar,	Mawee.
Moonia,	Minawa,	Mohunia.
Ossarie,‡	Purmal,	Phoolpoojar.
Pergie,	Pardee,¶	Kartwa.
Singar,**	Silote,‡	Soortana.
Soolee,	Umhar,	Ujna.

Rajpoot clan.

† *Dangee*—Boondela, a Rajput.

‡ All names of villages in the Bheel country.

§ *Koomar*, a Potter.

|| *Phoolpoojar*, lit. flower worship; *Moonia* (?) Manhihar—a Chûri or glass bracelet maker.

¶ A caste of hunters with nets.

** *Singoria*, a dresser of idols.

* Read November 11, 1879.