

ARCHAEOLOGIA:
OR,
MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS,
&c.

I.—*Recent Researches in Barrows in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, etc.* By the
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SUBSEQUENT to the publication of *British Barrows* in 1877, which recorded the opening of two hundred and thirty-four sepulchral mounds, situated in six counties, all, with the exception of Gloucestershire, in the north of England, I have examined sixty-one in addition. I propose in the following account to give the precise details of the exploration of these barrows, in order that the facts then observed may be put on record, and made available for the use of those interested in this important branch of our native archæology.

To this account I have appended a description of a cairn in Northumberland, of which, before its destruction, I had an opportunity of examining a part, the rest having been removed in quarrying stone, antecedent to my visit. I have also thought it desirable to place on record the facts I have been able to recover, connected with a remarkable burial in Gloucestershire, with which were associated some very fine weapons of stone and bronze, which have come into my possession.

The examination of this large number of places of sepulture has not resulted in the discovery of many novel features, but it has thrown some additional and important light upon the state of cultivation and the social condition of the early inhabitants of Britain. Much that was new was perhaps not to be expected, when the very great number of barrows previously explored, by myself and others, and the large series of various objects contained in them, is taken into consideration. Still these further examinations have not been barren or profitless, inasmuch as, in addition to one most remarkable and novel discovery, conclusions before arrived at have been strengthened or shown to be erroneous, observed facts not very

numerous have been multiplied, and the knowledge gained by the work of former years has been increased and added to.

Before 1878 I had not had an opportunity of opening any barrows in the south of England, but the present account will be found to include eighteen in the counties of Berks and Wilts. These constitute a number sufficiently large to enable us to apprehend the characteristic features of the sepulchral mounds of that district, and they have afforded a large amount of instructive details, which may be considered typical of the burial customs of what, in prehistoric times, was, without doubt, the most highly advanced and richest part of Britain.

I propose to describe the barrows in the same geographical order I followed in *British Barrows*, commencing with those on the wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire and ending with those in Wiltshire and Berkshire. The numbers attached to the barrows will follow on in succession to the last number, CCXXXIV, in the same book.

YORKSHIRE.

The north-east corner of the range of upland constituting the wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire is, to a large extent, comprised within the parishes of Willerby, Folkton, and Hunmanby, the furthest to the west being Willerby, where in the years 1866-68, I opened a number of barrows described in *British Barrows*, pp. 180 *et seq.* It contains many burial mounds of various sizes, the examination of some of which I have undertaken in conjunction with Mr. Walter K. Foster, F.S.A. and Mr. Thomas Boynton of Bridlington Quay.

PARISH OF WILLERBY, EAST RIDING.

CCXXXV. In the parish of Willerby, on the Wold Farm, situated about three quarters of a mile to the west of the barrows described in *British Barrows* as Nos. XXXVIII and CCXXII, are two others lying not far apart. The first is 45 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, and made of earth, flint stones, and chalk. Within the circumference of the mound was a circular trench excavated beneath the natural surface for a depth varying from 12 inches to 18 inches, and being from 14 inches to 18 inches in width. It surrounded the central part of the mound with a diameter of 20 feet. The first discovery was of four bronze axes,

which were found 8 feet east of the centre placed close together on their edges 6 inches above the original surface. There were no signs of the barrow having ever being disturbed at the place, and they appeared to have been deposited where they were found at the time of the erection of the mound. They are flat, without flanges, and belong to the earlier part of the bronze period, and are similar to those which alone have hitherto been met with in connection with a burial. They are very infrequent accompaniments of an interment, and I have only once before found one, in a barrow at Butterwick (*British Barrows*, No. XXXIX), not very far from Willerby. Three of them are ornamented, one more elaborately than the other two, and they still retain upon their surface a polish like glass. They measure $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length respectively, and 4 inches, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and $2\frac{2}{8}$ inches in width at the cutting edge.

The widest axe is quite plain, and has no ridge across the blade a little above the middle as all the others have; it shows signs of having been hammered over the whole surface, and like the remaining three has had the edge of the sides hammered, forming very rudimentary flanges. The longest has a pattern of slightly made punch markings over the whole of both faces, except at the cutting edge, giving it somewhat of the appearance of grained Morocco leather; the pattern at the smaller end is much worn down, due perhaps to its not having been firmly fixed in the handle. One of the others has a similar pattern, but only upon one face. The fourth (fig. 1), is very like one engraved in Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*, fig. 5, found at Weymouth.

At the centre of the mound, for a space of above 12 feet in diameter, the original surface had been much burnt, a large fire having evidently been alight there for a long time. Through this a grave had been sunk to a depth of 8 feet into the chalk rock, having a diameter of 8 feet 10 inches at the top, and narrowing at $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot above the bottom to 4 feet. After this grave had been filled in over the bodies deposited in it, a secondary one had been cut into it to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a diameter of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Within this a fire had been made and kept burning sufficiently long for the bottom and sides to have become completely reddened for a depth of three or four inches.

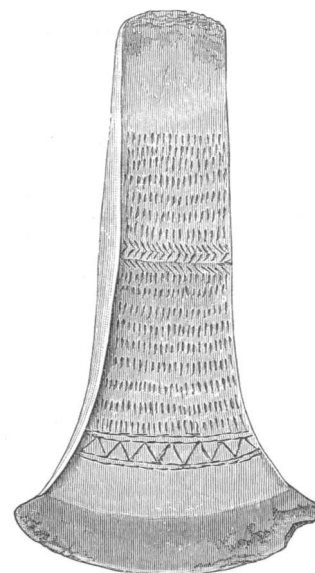


Fig. 1.—Bronze Axe from Willerby, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

It has already been stated that the original grave was sunk through a burnt surface; this burning must have taken place before the grave was made, for there were no signs of fire upon the surface of the filling in of the grave. Within the limits of the secondary grave, towards the north side, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot above the bottom was the body of an adult, laid on the left side, with the head pointing to the north, the hands being in front of the face.^a Just beyond the hands was a "drinking-cup," and beyond it a round flint scraper, while behind the head were a small round scraper and the half of another. The "drinking-cup" is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and 3 inches wide at the bottom. In form it is like fig. 85 in *British Barrows*, and is ornamented for a depth of one inch on the inside of the lip with parallel diagonal lines, and on the whole of the outside of the vessel with encircling lines about a quarter of an inch apart, rather carelessly applied, all the lines being formed by impressions of twisted thong. Beneath this burial at the centre, on the burnt bottom of this secondary grave, was the body of an adult laid on the left side, with the head to N.N.E. the hands being in front of the face, just touching which was a curved flint knife $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{3}$ inch wide, well flaked along the curved edge. The secondary grave was filled with earth, clay, and flints, but the space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot between the two bodies just noticed was composed of clay. The original grave, to a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was filled with large flints, having some charcoal and burnt soil among them; below that it changed to soft earth, which contained much charcoal and burnt soil with a few flints. On the bottom of the grave, at its centre, were two bodies laid in opposite directions, partly overlying each other. The skulls were $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The one body, that of a man, was laid on the left side with the head to E.N.E., the other, of an adult of uncertain sex, on the right side with the head to W.S.W. The position of the arms was difficult to make out, but in each case the hands appeared to have been up to the face.

CCXXXVI. About 200 yards south of the last was another barrow, 72 feet in diameter, which had been almost entirely removed. A shallow grave at the centre had not, however, been disturbed. It was oval in shape, lying N.W. by S.E., 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, and sunk beneath the original surface into the chalk rock to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. It had been lined throughout with wood, but the

^a It must be understood that in this case as in all others to be described the body had been laid on the side in a contracted position, the knees being drawn up towards the face. Also when the body is spoken of as with the head pointing to some point of the compass, the direction is taken along the line of the back, so that if the head is said to point, or to be, to the west, the face is looking toward the north or south according to the side on which the body is laid.

body had not been covered by it. This, of a strongly-made man, was laid on the right side with the head, which was $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot from the north-west end, to N.W., the hands being crossed in front of the stomach. Close to, but not within the limits of, the grave, and on the original surface, was a thick flake from a flint nodule, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, dressed by flaking at one end into a rough adze-like form.

PARISH OF FOLKTON.

Upon Folkton Wold is a group of eight barrows, of which five are placed in close proximity to each other; of the remaining three, two are within half a mile to the south, and the third about the same distance to the north-east.

CCXXXVII. The principal mound of the group, Sharp Howe, has originally been a barrow of more than ordinary size and height, and possesses some remarkable features in its construction. It has a diameter of 80 feet, and is still 8 feet high, with a flat top; but when first thrown up it must have been of a conical form, and 6 feet higher than it is at present, the top part having been removed many years ago, but within living memory. It consists of a cairn made of large blocks of chalk, 37 feet in diameter, which is placed on a platform of chalk stones, 3 feet wide and 1 foot 8 inches high. This platform is faced with a very regularly constructed wall of thin slabs of chalk. The chalk of which the cairn is composed must, from its nature, have been quarried from some depth in the rock, but there was no hollow apparent from which it might have been taken. Over the cairn was a layer of earth intermixed with a little chalk, and above that a layer of chalk rubble, having upon it a layer of soil, 1 foot thick, forming the outside of the mound. The soil may have been the result of the decomposition of the chalk and of vegetable growth, and it is possible that the outside was originally chalk, the barrow being thus a conspicuous object as well from its size as from its colour, showing, as it would, white upon the green wold. The present top of the mound had been dug into at the middle, to a depth of 3 feet beneath the flat surface left when the conical summit was removed. In the material disturbed by this opening were found part of a human lower jaw and a clavicle, some animal bones, portions of red deer's antlers, a piece of Roman pottery, a late-Roman third-brass coin, and several fragments of medieval pottery; the remains of secondary interments, and of possibly more than one disturbance of the barrow. At the centre, beneath the cairn, was a grave, lying east and west, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 5 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, filled in with large chalk slabs principally set on

edge. In it, on the bottom, at the east end, were the remains of the much-decayed bones of, apparently, a female of middle age, laid on the right side, with the head to west. The knees were drawn up towards the face, in front of which were the bones of the hands. Behind the heels was a "food-vessel" (fig. 2). It is coarsely made, with thick walls, the paste being very full of broken stone. The ornamentation, which will be best understood from the figure, appears to have been



Fig. 2. "Food-vessel" from Folkton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

made by the application of a piece of leather thong, with smaller thong wrapped round it. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom.

Among the material of the cairn were three round scrapers of flint, and a piece of a ground and well-polished stone axe.

CCXXXVIII. The next barrow was 238 feet north-east from Sharp Howe. It is 44 feet in diameter, and, though much ploughed down, as were all the other mounds, is still $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. It was made, on the outer part, of earth, with a

few chalk and flint stones intermixed. The central part, which was 21 feet in diameter, was made of chalk and flint, with some earth, and had a circle of flint stones surrounding it. Ten feet W.S.W. from the centre, and placed one foot above the surface-level of the ground, was the body of an aged man, laid on the right side, with the head pointing to W., the left hand being on the hips, and the right in front of the knees. From the crown of the head to the outside of the pelvis the space was 3 feet. Underneath the body were some of the bones of another and disturbed body, a tibia, radius, and some vertebræ; and here and there in the barrow, on the surface-level of the ground, were human bones, the remains of a body or bodies, probably disturbed by the introduction of the old man above mentioned. Behind the head of this body was a "food-vessel," of fairly well-baked ware, ornamented with impressions of twisted cord. Inside the lip are two bands of short radiating lines, and the edge of the lip, and the two broad channels which form the neck are ornamented with horizontal bands of similar lines, but disposed vertically. The vessel is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and 3 inches wide at the bottom. At the centre was an oval grave, W.N.W. by E.S.E., $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 6 feet wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. It had been entirely rifled when the barrow was opened at the centre about thirty years ago. It is almost certain that it had once contained an unburnt body, for had there been a burial after cremation it is unlikely that all the burnt bones would have been removed.

CCXXXIX. This barrow was situated 200 feet N.W. from Sharp Howe. It is 48 feet in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, and made of earth, with some chalk stones here and there. At a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet S.S.E. from the centre was an oval grave, W.S.W. by E.N.E., $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 5 feet wide at the top, but narrowing at the bottom to a length of 6 feet and a width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and sunk through the chalk, on to a band of flint, to a depth of 3 feet 2 inches. At the middle of the bottom of the grave was the body of a man, of full age, laid on the right side with the head to W.S.W., the hands being up to the face, in front of which was a flint knife, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, made from a flake, which has been carefully chipped over the convex surface and brought to a point at one end. The back of the body was straight, and not bent forward as is usual, the knees being drawn up towards the face. Twelve and a-half feet E. by S. from the centre was a second grave, oval in shape, with a direction W.S.W. by E.N.E., 6 feet 3 inches long, and 5 feet wide, but narrowing to 4 feet at the bottom, and 2 feet 2 inches deep. It was filled in with earth and a little chalk intermixed. At the west end and laid close to the north side was the body of an adult laid on the right side, with the

head to S.W. and the hands up to the face. The back was much bent, and the femurs and tibias touched each other, the distance from the back of the head to the outside of the pelvis being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Laid upon the hands and knees were the bones of a burnt body, which must have been placed there at the same time that the unburnt body was buried. Among the bones was a flint knife, which, as is commonly the case with such implements, had not passed through the funeral fire, and had been placed, as is also usual, with the convex face downwards. It has been made from a flake of yellowish flint, carefully chipped along the edges on the convex face, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, both ends being rounded. Eight feet S.W. from the centre was a third grave, oval in form, W.N.W. by E.S.E., $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet 9 inches deep. On the bottom, which was dished, was a body, the back and shoulders of which were placed on the sloping side of the grave, the head being on the bottom. It was laid on the right side, with the head to W.N.W., the hands, the fingers of which were doubled in, being between the face and knees. From the back of the head to the outside of the pelvis it measured 2 feet 11 inches. Nine feet N.N.E. from the centre was a fourth grave, of an oval form, W.N.W. by E.S.E., 5 feet 8 inches long, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, filled in with chalk and a little earth. On the bottom was the body of an adult, laid on the right side, with the head to W.N.W. the hands being in front of the face, where was placed a "food-vessel," whilst behind the head were three round scrapers of flint, and behind the neck a thin piece of unworked jet. The "food-vessel" was in a fragmentary state, and had been very lightly fired. The ornamentation is of the same character as that of fig. 2, that is, impressions of a stout thong round which cord had been wound. The inside of the lip has a number of radiating lines of this kind, and in the upper channel of the neck are two rows of vertical lines of the same. The second channel has similar vertical lines, but of smaller size, while below this, where the sides converge towards the base, is an undulating line of coarse twisted thong.

Among the material of the barrow were five round scrapers, and a flake of flint which showed signs of having been in use.

It is difficult to say which was the primary interment, for not one of the graves was at the centre. It is quite possible that all the burials had taken place at one and the same time, and that the graves had been made before the mound was thrown up. It appeared to be quite intact, there being no indication of any cutting having been made into it since it was first constructed, which must have been the case had any of the interments taken place after the erection of the mound.

CCXL. This barrow was 297 feet north of Sharp Howe, and is 60 feet in diameter, and 3 feet high. There were some peculiar features in its formation which require special notice. A flat mound appears to have been constructed in the first instance, which was made up of earth with a little chalk. Upon this a smaller mound, 42 feet in diameter, was placed, which, unlike the first one, was made of chalk with a little earth. It was enclosed by a wall, 1 foot in height, built of thin chalk slabs, resting on the primary mound, which at that part was one foot above the original surface. In the wall, at a point due south of the centre, was a break, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, thus making the wall incomplete. This is not an uncommon feature in the circles, consisting either of stone, or made by an excavated trench, which are sometimes found enclosing burials within barrows. Over and upon the two mounds additional material had been placed, of a present thickness of about a foot, but originally there must have been much more which has been removed by the plough. At a distance of 25 feet E. by S. from the centre, was a body laid on the natural surface, on the right side, with the head to S. by E., the hands being placed in front of the chest. The back was straight. In front of the face was a "food-vessel." This is reduced to many small fragments, but was when complete about 7 inches in diameter at the mouth. The ornamentation consists of carefully executed thong impressions. Inside the lip is an acute herring-bone pattern. The neck consists of a broad shallow channel, with two rows of herring-bone impressions, while below are two bands of horizontal lines of thong impressions, enclosing a band of short vertical lines between them. At the centre was a grave, with rounded corners, having a direction W.N.W. by E.S.E., 8 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. For a depth of 2 feet it was filled in with unmixed chalk, beneath which the material was earth with some little chalk among it. There was not the slightest indication that a body had ever been buried in it, for the grave had certainly never been disturbed, and the bones could scarcely, under the surrounding conditions, have gone entirely to decay. In this it corresponds with what was found to be the case in Willie Howe, to be noticed in the sequel, and like it is very difficult of explanation.

In the material of the mound was a single piece of a red deer's antler.

CCXLI. This barrow was 461 feet N. by W. from Sharp Howe. It is 60 feet in diameter, 5 feet high, and made of earth with some chalk here and there. Twenty feet E.S.E. from the centre and 2 feet above the original surface were some scattered burnt and unburnt bones, a fibula, and part of a pelvis, the remains, apparently, of disturbed bodies. Eighteen feet east of the centre and 3 feet

above the original surface was a circular hollow, 1 foot 4 inches in diameter, narrowing towards the bottom, and one foot deep. It was lined and covered over with thin chalk slabs. It contained a deposit of the burnt bones of a young person, among which was a flint knife, unburnt, laid on the convex face, and a bone pin, also unburnt, with a perforation at the end. Immediately to the north of the hollow and outside the stones covering it was a "food-vessel." It is of very friable ware, ornamented with short diagonal lines, some of them slightly curved as if made with the thumb-nail, the others wedge-shaped. Round the shoulder is a channel interrupted by four unpierced ears. The ornament on the neck is disposed to form a rude herring-bone design, and in the channel below is a similar pattern. The ornament continues to the base of the vase, but towards the bottom the lines all incline in the same direction. The inside of the lip has borne similar patterns, now nearly obliterated. It is 4 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the bottom. The knife, of greyish flint, is $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, of oval form with a pointed end. It is carefully flaked along the edges on the convex face. The pin is made from the leg bone of a bird, and is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Seven and a-half feet south of the centre was a second hollow $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface level, and like the last excavated into the barrow. It was 1 foot 3 inches in diameter and 1 foot deep, and had a covering of thin chalk slabs, but was not, like the other, lined with them. It contained the burnt bones of the body of an adult. At the centre was an oval grave with a direction N. and S., $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 2 feet deep, the bottom being dished. In it were the remains of a body, some of the bones of which had been disturbed, while others still remained in their original position. This disturbance had taken place when the barrow was opened about thirty years ago.

CCXLII. This barrow, situated not half a mile to the south of Sharp Howe, is 60 feet in diameter, 3 feet high, and made of earth, chalk, and a large number of large flint stones. At a distance of 13 feet E. by S. from the centre was an oval grave, W.N.W. by E.S.E., 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep, and filled in with earth and some chalk. In it was the body of a young child, laid on the left side with the head to E.S.E., the hands being up towards the face. At the feet in front of the toes was a "drinking-cup." This vessel (fig. 3) which will be best understood from the figure, is beautifully and somewhat unusually ornamented, well fired and with thin walls. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 6 inches wide at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom. Thirteen feet east of the centre, and 2 feet above the natural surface, was a "food-vessel," partly destroyed by the action of the plough. Close to it, and extending to the east, were many scattered bones, which, disturbed by

ploughing, had no doubt belonged to a body with which the vase had been associated. This is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom. It is somewhat roughly made, and the decoration is rude in character. Inside the lip are four encircling lines of coarse thong impressions; and the broad channel forming the neck is ornamented with similar impressions irregularly disposed, but all more or less vertical. The outside of the lip bears the traces of diagonal impressed lines. Thirteen feet S.E. of the centre was a second grave, lying W.N.W. by E.S.E., $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 2 feet 3 inches deep. It contained the body of an aged man, laid on the right side, with the head, which was a foot from the west end of the grave, pointing to



Fig. 3. "Drinking-cup" from Folkton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

W.N.W., the hands being up to the face. The back was straight, but the legs were so much doubled back that the heels touched the hips. In front of the knees were some animal bones, the remains of the hind quarter of a pig.^a Fifteen feet north of the centre, in a shallow hollow sunk only 6 inches beneath the original surface, was a body laid on the right side, with the head to W.N.W. There were some of the bones of a very young child close in front of the adult, but the bones were so much crushed by large flint stones with which the bodies had been covered, that the position of the child could not be ascertained. The bones of the adult were also in a very broken and decayed state. Nine feet N.N.W. of the centre was a hollow, covered over with large flint stones, sunk nearly a foot beneath the original surface, and lined out with wood. It had a direction W.N.W. by E.S.E., and was 3 feet long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide. It contained the body of an adult laid on the left side with the head to E.S.E., the hands being up to the face. The back

^a The remains of portions of a pig were found in two barrows about half a mile from the present one. See *British Barrows*, pp. 274, 275, 278.

and hips were on the side of the dished bottom, on the lowest part of which, 8 inches below the level of the back, was the head, behind which was a "food-vessel" of very coarse make, the bottom being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is in many fragments, and the dimensions cannot now be determined. The lip is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and is impressed with three thong lines, while the edge is ornamented with short transverse impressions on a larger scale. The hollow of the neck is filled with horizontal lines of coarse thong impression, while below similar lines are disposed in a zigzag, making a vandyke border.

At the centre, laid upon wood on the original surface, was the body of an adult laid on the right side, with the head to N. by W., the hands being up to the face. Behind the back of the head were a round scraper and two flakes of flint, beneath the head was another flake, and between the face and knees a flint knife and a long flake. The knife, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, is of an oval form with a pointed end, and is flaked on both faces. The flakes, which are of knife form, might well have been used as such.

Among the material of the mound were a quartzite hammer-stone, a flint knife 2 inches long, half of another knife, still $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, a round scraper, three flakes and a core, all of flint.

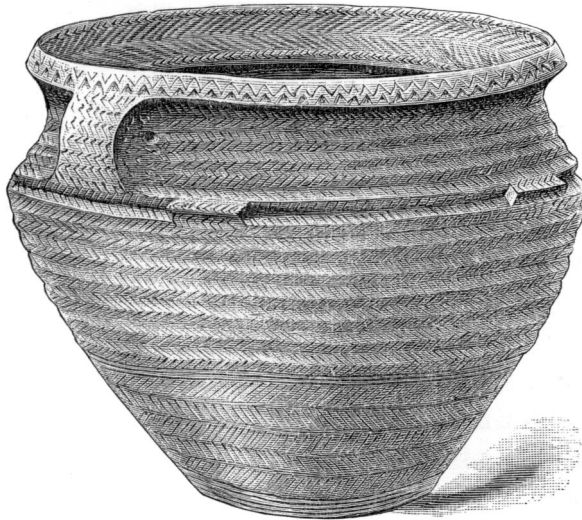


Fig. 4. "Food-vessel" from Folkton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

the face was a "food-vessel" (fig. 4), a knife, a round and a long scraper of flint. The vase, which is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom, is, as will be seen from the figure, a very fine example of the class to which it belongs, and shows great skill and delicacy

CCXLIII. About a hundred yards to the north of the last was a barrow, 60 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high. It contained a single interment, at the centre. The body had been laid upon wood, in a dished hollow slightly sunk beneath the natural surface, having a direction N.E. by S.W., $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The body was placed on the left side, the head being to N.E. and the hands in front of the chest. The lower part of the back, as also the hips and toes, were laid on the sloping side of the hollow, the head being on the bottom. Before

in the application of the ornament. In addition to having five unpierced ears at the shoulder, it has, just beneath the rim, a broad ear perforated, probably for the purpose of passing a thong through in order to suspend it.

The ornament is of two kinds; first, delicately incised or impressed lines, and second, impressions of the point of a thin flat strip of wood or bone, cut at an angle, so that each impression is **V** shaped. The inside of the lip has a herring-bone pattern of the first kind, bounded on either side by a band of **V** shaped impressions; upon the edge a zigzag line has been left in relief by making two rows of **V** shaped depressions. The neck, and a zone of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch below it, is covered with horizontal furrows, all of which are filled with impressions of the angular stick, set very close together, and producing a rich effect. Below this, and continuing to the bottom, are bands of neatly executed herring-bone pattern, similar to the inside of the lip, but bounded by groups of simple lines.

The knife, which has lost a small piece at the pointed end, is still $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. It is very beautifully made, the flaking being done with great accuracy.

In the material of the mound were found a round scraper and a flake, both of flint.

CCXLIV. Not quite half a mile north-east of Sharp Howe is a barrow much ploughed down, but still 2 feet high, with a diameter of 50 feet, made of earth and flint stones with some chalk grit. At a distance of 12 feet south of the centre was a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult placed in a small oval heap on the natural surface. Three and a half feet S.W. of the centre, and also on the natural surface, were the burnt bones of an infant, with which was placed a small vessel of pottery, rudely made and without any ornamentation, in shape like an ordinary coffee cup, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the bottom. At the centre, in a hollow 1 foot deep, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in diameter, was a cinerary urn, covered by a thin, flat piece of sandstone the size of the urn mouth, and filled with the burnt bones of an adult, among which were many fragments of burnt flint, the remains of an unworked piece of the local flint. Above the urn were many large flint blocks, with charcoal among them.

The urn is 12 inches high, and the same in width at the mouth, being 4 inches wide at the bottom. The overhanging rim, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, is ornamented with a herring-bone pattern, made by six rows of lines drawn in the moist clay with a sharp-pointed instrument; the remainder of the vessel is quite plain.

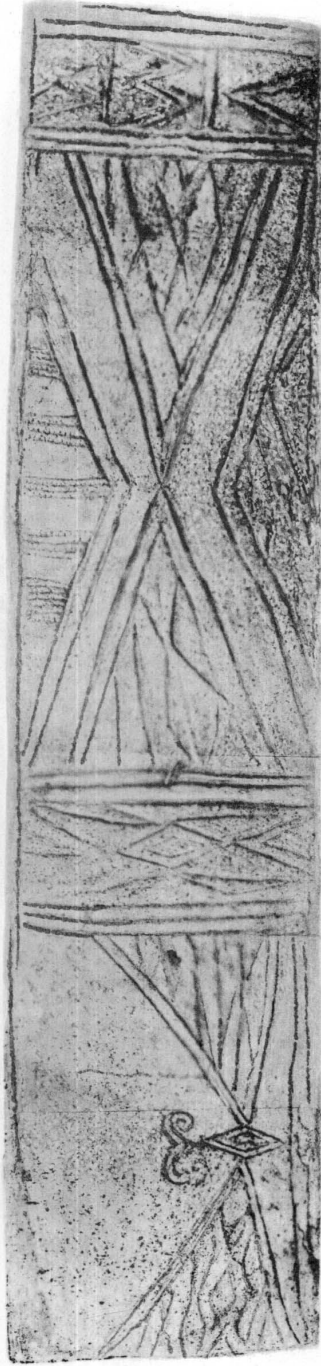
In the material of the barrow were several flakes and chippings of flint, four round scrapers, one a very small one, and a well-made knife of flint, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, carefully flaked all round the edges.

CCXLV. This barrow, remarkable both in its structure and contents, was situated about three-quarters of a mile east of Sharp Howe. It is 54 feet in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the centre, but deeper on the sides, and is placed upon a natural rise in the land. It was composed of very dark-coloured earth, with many flint, chalk, and other stones intermixed. The earth was laid in layers, with thin beds of chalk rubble between them. At a mean distance of 12 feet, but varying from 10 to 15 feet, from the centre, measuring to its inner edge, was a circular trench, varying in depth and width, but with a mean of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep, sunk into the chalk rock, and filled in with earth, having charcoal here and there amongst it. Beyond this trench, at a distance of 8 feet from its outer edge, and extending from a point 22 feet S. by W. from the centre of the barrow to another point at the same distance N. of the centre, was a second trench, somewhat irregular in its curve. It was 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and filled in with chalk rubble and a little earth. At a point E. by S. from the centre, and touching the inner edge of the outer trench, of which it might be said to form a part, was an oval grave, lying N. by S., 3 feet long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot wide, and sunk 14 inches beneath the surface. It contained the body of a child about five years old, placed about 6 inches above the bottom, laid on the right side with the head to N., the hands being in front of the face. Behind the head and touching it was an object made of chalk, and behind and touching the hips were two other larger ones, placed close together, the largest the furthest to the south. Just beyond them was a broken piece of a bone pin, 3 inches long.

The chalk objects are made from the stone of the immediate district, probably obtained from some of the numerous blocks, which, falling from the sea cliff, are found abundantly on the shore. They are in form like a round box with a curved cover, and have at the centre of the top a circular part raised a little above the level, and suggesting a lid. They are quite solid. They are respectively, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 5 inches, and 4 inches wide. The top in each case is occupied by a series of concentric circles. The largest one (Plate I. fig. 1) has a single series, consisting of a central disc, surrounded by four raised circular bands. From the outside of the circles issue four triangular points like those of a star, having a plain surface, the space between being filled in with cross hatching of delicate lines, two formed of squares,



CHALK OBJECTS FOUND IN A BARROW ON FOLKTON WOLD, YORKS.
Figs. 1, 2, 3. View of the tops of the objects ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear). Fig. 4. View of the smallest of the objects (full size).



PATTERNS ON THE SIDES OF CHALK OBJECTS FOUND IN A BARROW ON FOLKTON WOLD, YORKS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

one of diamonds, and the fourth by parallel lines. The middle-sized one (Plate I. fig. 2) has four series, each consisting of a central part, and two raised circular bands round it. The smallest (Plate I. figs. 3 and 4) has two series similar to the last, but in addition has the whole of the higher central part of the top filled with raised bands, which follow the outline of the two conjoined series of circles. The patterns on the sides, which are well shown in the figures (Plate II. figs. 1, 2, 3,) are made by raised bands and incised lines, some crossing and others parallel; some of the raised bands are notched, and in this way divided into small sections, others have something approaching the Mæander upon them.

Fifteen feet S.S.E. from the centre and just outside the inner trench was a circular hole, 5 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep, having many large flint stones over the top. It was filled in with earth, among which was much burnt soil; but there were no indications of an interment having ever taken place in it. Eleven feet E.S.E. from the centre and 1 foot above the natural surface was the body of an adult man, laid on the right side with the head to N.E., the right hand being under the head, the left in front of the face. The body was much contracted and the radius of the left arm had been broken and re-united. There were no appearances as if the mound had ever been cut into to deposit this body, as was the case also in that of the child just before mentioned. Nine feet E.S.E. from the centre and 2 feet above the natural surface was a body, but so broken up and disturbed by the plough that neither its position nor anything in connection with it could be ascertained. Nine and a half feet S.E. from the centre, and about 9 inches beneath the original surface level, was the body of an adult laid on the left side, with the head to W., the hands being in front of the face. The body was not much contracted. Fourteen feet N. of the centre, and placed on the original surface, was the body of a man laid on the right side, the head to W.S.W., the arms being crossed over in front of the chest. This burial was just within the limits of the inner trench, and there were no signs that the barrow had ever been disturbed at the place since its erection, as was also the case in the preceding burial. Fourteen feet N.W. by N. from the centre and just above the original surface was the body of an infant, laid on the left side with the head to S. This, also, was just within the limits of the trench, nor had the mound ever been disturbed there. At the centre had been a cairn of flint and other stones with some chalk intermixed, which had been placed on the original surface. It had covered two adult bodies, those apparently of a male and female, with one of which a "drinking-cup" had been associated. The cairn had been disturbed in modern days, and the bodies taken out and partly returned,



Fig. 5. "Drinking-cup" from Folkton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

the skulls having been removed. The "drinking-cup" (fig. 5) also had been replaced, though in a broken condition. It is well made, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, 6 inches wide at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom, and is ornamented by impressions of a narrow piece of notched bone or wood, forming patterns of various kinds, composed of groups of lines. An unusual feature in the design is a succession of saltires joined at their bases, and forming a vandyke pattern. Among the material of the mound were a few chippings of flint.

CCXLVI. About a quarter of a mile west of the last barrow was another, 50 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, made of earth with large flint stones here and there, in some places many being found together. There was no grave, nor were any remains or signs

of an interment discovered. Among the material of the mound were many chippings and three round scrapers of flint, and a rough piece of lignite, 2 inches long and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, having a groove cut upon one side at the wider end.

CCXLVII. This barrow, situated on Flotmanby Wold, but also in the parish of Folkton, is one of three placed not far apart. It is 70 feet in diameter, 4 feet high, and made of earth, with some flint stones here and there. At a distance of 11 feet from the centre and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the original surface was a vessel of the form of a cinerary urn, placed in a hollow sunk into the existing mound. There was no appearance of its ever having accompanied an interment. It is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 7 inches wide at the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom, the overhanging rim being $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep. The ornament is composed of well-defined thong impressions. On the lip are two encircling lines; while the face of the rim is covered with a somewhat confused design of diagonal lines, some of them crossing each other, others filling up the irregular angular spaces. Below the rim is a hollowed channel, of about the width of the rim, and ornamented in the same manner. The barrow proved to have been already opened at the centre,

and from the information of a shepherd, who remembered its being done about thirty years ago, a "pankin" had then been found.

In the material of the mound were five scrapers and three cores, a very large number of flakes and chippings, all of flint, two pounding stones of quartzite, and a single potsherd.

CCXLVIII. About 50 yards E.S.E. of the last barrow was another, of which, on account of its having been placed on a natural swell of the land and much ploughed down, it was impossible to ascertain the diameter. At the centre was a grave, sunk 5 feet beneath the surface, oval in form, lying E. and W., 7 feet long by 6 feet wide. Above it was a pile of flint stones which extended down the sides of the grave for a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the central part, 3 feet 9 inches in diameter, being filled in with earth. Beneath this, for a space of 1 foot deep, the grave was composed of earth and clay, having below large flint and cobble stones and then earth and clay. On the bottom, towards the west end, was the body of an adult laid on the left side with the head to E., the left hand being up to the face and the right on the stomach.

In the material of the mound were many flint chippings and flakes, one of which, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, showed signs of wear along both edges, made, apparently, by its having been used upon some hard material. There was also a curved flint knife, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, very neatly flaked along the greater part of both the curved and straight edge.

CCXLIX. At a distance of 20 yards N.E. of the last barrow but one was a mound 50 feet in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, and made entirely of earth. At the centre was a circular excavation 6 feet in diameter at the top, and narrowing to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom, sunk beneath the surface through 5 feet of earth and 2 feet into the chalk rock to a depth of 7 feet. In it, 3 feet 9 inches from the top, was the bottom of a vessel of pottery of the ordinary ware. Two feet above the bottom was an oblong hole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 1 inch, as if a small wooden stake had been driven in it. A similar feature was observed in the barrow called Metlow Hill, No. CCLIII. There were no signs of an interment, nor did it appear as if a burial had ever taken place there or in any other part of the mound. Among the material were several potsherds, many chippings and flakes of flint, three of them large, one showing that it had been much used along both edges, five scrapers, one large but roughly made, the half of a saw $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, and a small knife $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, flaked on both edges.

PARISH OF HUNMANBY.

The two barrows about to be described are situated in a parish adjoining to Folkton, and about three miles to the south-east of Sharp Howe.

CCL. The first, in Cansdale bottom on the Howe Farm, proved to be not only large but prolific of interments. It is 100 feet in diameter, and still, though much reduced by ploughing, 3 feet high. It had been made almost entirely of turfs, the decay of which had resulted in a very dark-coloured soil, there being also a few flint stones and on the south side some chalk gravel. Within the mound, having a diameter of 76 feet, was a low circular wall made of chalk, 3 feet wide and only 7 inches high, and placed on the original surface. At a distance of 27 feet S.E. by S. from the centre was an oval grave, lying E. and W., 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and sunk 10 inches beneath the surface of the ground. In it was the body of a child, laid on the right side, with the head to W. In front of the face was a "food-vessel," and beyond it a bone pin 3 inches long, perforated at the flattened end, a flint knife, and a chipping of flint; beneath the hips was a small flint flake. The "food-vessel" is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom, and has four perforated ears in a channel beneath the shoulder. The inside of the lip is concave and has a row of short diagonal impressions. The whole of the outside is covered with somewhat irregular lines of impressions resembling those within the lip, and like them made by the application of a piece of stout cord whipped with finer cord. The knife, which is made from an outside flake of a flint nodule, is chipped along one edge, the other being quite sharp. It is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long and 1 inch wide. At the same distance, 27 feet S.E., from the centre, was a shallow oval grave, S.W. by W. and N.E. by E., 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and sunk to a depth of 8 inches beneath the original surface. In it was the body of an adult man, laid on the left side with the head to S.W. by W., the right hand was in front of the face, the left beneath the head. Twenty-four feet E. by N. of the centre was another oval grave, lying E. and W., 8 feet long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 14 inches deep; like the two preceding ones it was dished at the bottom. It was filled in with soil and a few flints, and above it were two large flint stones which reached from the ground level to the present surface of the mound. In it towards the west end was the body of an adult laid on the right side, the head being to W., the right hand was beneath the hips, the left on the chest. In front and reaching from the bottom of the neck to the

stomach were twenty small conical buttons of inferior jet (fig. 6) slightly varying in size, with two perforations at the back uniting but not coming to the surface of the face. They appear to be scarcely strong enough to act as buttons, and it is probable that they were merely decorative, the dress being fastened in some other way. Just above the hips was a thin penannular ring of bronze (fig. 7), $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter,



Fig. 6. Jet Buttons found at Hunmanby, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

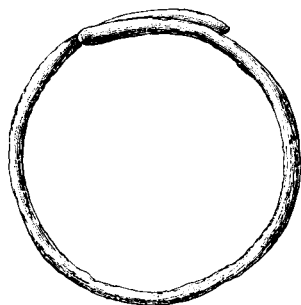


Fig. 7. Bronze Ring from Hunmanby, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

the ends overlapping, which may have been used in connection with a belt at the waist. Close to the feet was a piece of a "drinking-cup." Behind the hips were seven ribs of a small ox, which when placed there must have had the flesh upon them, or at any rate the connecting ligaments. When the bones of the body were uncovered the skeleton had the appearance of having been laid on the back, though the head inclined to the south, but the bones of the lower part of the body were in a position implying that it had been placed on the right side. This was no doubt caused by the upper bones being pressed back by the overlying soil when the flesh had decayed. I have before met with similar appearances. Fifteen feet N.E. by N. from the centre and one foot above the original surface was the body of a man laid on the right side with the head to W. by N., the right hand being under the head, and the left in front of the face. Before the left knee was a flint knife, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Thirteen feet E.N.E. of the centre, and like the last one foot above the original surface, was the body of an adult laid on the right side, with the head to S.S.E., the right hand being under the head, the left on the chest. There were many disturbed bones both above and beneath it, and it is doubtful if the body itself had not been re-interred, as all the bones were not present, and those that were there had the appearance of having been relaid. Underneath the last body was that of a man laid on the left side, with the head to N., the right hand being in front of the face, the left under the head. In front of the face was a round scraper of flint. It is possible that the interment of this body had caused the re-interment of that above it, supposing that process had taken place. Thirteen feet S.E. by S. from the centre was the body of a young woman, also one foot above the surface, laid on the left side, with the head to E. by N., the hands being in front of the face. Before the right knee was a flint flake, before the left foot another, and under the hips a third. Although these flints had no

secondary work upon them they were certainly associated with the body, and not accidentally present. They have the appearance of having been fresh struck off from the block when deposited in the grave. Fourteen and a-half feet N.E. from the centre and 2 feet above the original surface was the body of a young person laid on the left side, with the head to S. by W.; the right hand was in front of the face, the left being under the head. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet N.W. of the last body and immediately beneath the present surface of the mound were some bones, a tibia, etc., which may have been disturbed and partly destroyed by the plough, but which had more the appearance of bones displaced to inter another body. Still further to N.W. were some more disturbed bones. Eleven feet S. by W. of the centre and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot above the original surface was the body of a very young child, almost an infant, the bones of which were too much decayed to admit of their relative position being ascertained. Nine feet E. by S. from the centre and 1 foot above the original surface was the body of a young person laid on the left side, with the head to S. by W., the right hand being in front of the face, the left under the head. Fourteen feet N.N.W. of the centre and placed on the original surface was the body of an adult, laid on the right side with the head to S.E., the right hand being under the head, the left in front of the face.

The central and presumably primary interment was very difficult to make out satisfactorily, the appearances at that part of the barrow being peculiar and puzzling. It seemed as if a body (A) had been interred at the centre, which had been disturbed by the introduction of another body (B), and that a grave had then been made in which the body (A) had been re-deposited, the body (B) being laid partly over the grave and partly beyond its limits. There was at the centre a grave (α), lying N.W. and S.E., 9 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. It was filled in at the S.E. end with earth and a little chalk gravel, and at the N.W. end with chalk gravel and some earth. At the S.E. end was the body (A), which had certainly been re-interred, the bones being in disorder, some above a foot deeper than others, one femur being on the bottom of the grave, the other 14 inches above it. Some of the bones—for example, those of the right foot, and several lumbar vertebræ—must have had the ligaments undecayed when they were placed where they were found. All the bones of the body were there except the lower jaw. Towards the south-east end of grave (α), and to the north-east of it, another grave (β) had been excavated, partly overlapping grave (α). It had a direction N. by E. and S. by W., 6 feet long, 5 feet wide, and sunk to a depth of 2 feet, partly into the first grave (α), and partly into undisturbed ground. In it on the bottom was the body (B) of a large old man, laid on the right side with the

head to N.N.E., the right hand being up to the face, the left in front of the knees. Under the head was a flint chipping. Also on the floor of the grave (β) were the bottom and some pieces of a vessel of pottery and the right humerus of a very young child. Immediately to the S.W. of the last body, but laid on the original surface level, partly on the surface and partly over the grave (β), was the body of an adult, probably a woman, laid on the right side, the head direction being to E. by N.; the hands were in front of the neck, the back being much bent forward. There were no bones of the head remaining, but the body seemed never to have been disturbed, nor was there anything apparent to account for its absence. Just north of the body were several ribs of a very young child, probably belonging to the same body whose right humerus was found at the bottom of grave (β). In the material of the mound were a piece of red deer's antler, and a broad flint flake.

CCLI. About half a mile to the north-east of the last, and on the crown of the hill which bounds the valley in which it was situated, was a barrow, the limits of which it was impossible to ascertain. It could never, at any time, have been a high mound, and was at present not 6 inches above the surface level. A circular trench surrounded the centre, having a diameter of 24 feet. It was excavated in the chalk rock to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot, and was about as much in width. In it at a point 12 feet N.W. from the centre was a circular hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in diameter, and sunk 1 foot below the bottom of the trench. It was, like the trench itself, filled in with chalk rubble, and near the bottom was a piece of red deer's antler burnt. Four feet north-east of the centre was a hollow sunk 2 feet beneath the original surface, having a direction N.N.E. by S.S.W., 6 feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and filled in with chalk and earth. It contained nothing besides the filling in, except one of the bones of a human pelvis near the top. Thirteen and a half feet west of the centre, and just outside the trench, was the body of an adult laid on the left side on the original surface, with the head to S.E. the hands being in front of the face. Between the hips and the heels was a "drinking-cup." The vessel is 7 inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom. The ornamentation, which covers the whole surface, consists, at the top of the vase, of eleven encircling and parallel lines, made by the application of a notched piece of bone on the moist clay. Immediately beneath is a row of oval markings which incline to the right. Then follows a plain space, succeeded by a row of lines inclining to the left, made by a sharp-pointed tool. Beneath are six parallel lines, similar to those at the top, having a row of oval markings beneath. Then comes a plain space, beneath which, and extending to the bottom, are six parallel lines the same in form as those above.

Close to the head were many pieces of a red deer's antler, much decayed, but showing signs of having been part of an implement, possibly a pick. Within the trench, 10 feet W.S.W. of the centre, was a hollow lying N.N.W. and S.S.E., $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 2 feet deep, and filled with chalk and earth. In it and on the level of the original surface was the greater part of the bones of a disturbed body (A), the pelvic bones being close to the head. Among the bones were some pieces of a roughly-made vessel of pottery, probably the remains of a "food-vessel" originally deposited with the body, and part of a red deer's antler. Underneath the skull, but not in its right position, was the lower jaw belonging to it, and beneath the jaw that of another body (B), the skull of which was found 10 inches beneath. There were also in the hollow pieces of two vessels of coarsely-made pottery, some of which were of the same kind as those found with the body (A), and, no doubt, part of the same vessel, and the half of a long and narrow flint flake.

At the centre were the much-disturbed bones of a child of about five or six years old, laid on the original surface. Close to the bones was a piece of red deer's antler and some pieces of a "drinking-cup" which had most probably been buried with the child, but equally with its bones disturbed and broken by the plough. Six feet to the west of these bones were some bones of an adult, and still further to the west were many other disturbed bones, having a flint saw with them, as well as pieces of a "drinking-cup" much like those found with the child but thicker. There were also among the bones some sherds of pottery of the same kind as those found with the body (A), and possibly belonging to the same vessel. Part of a red deer's antler was also met with among the bones. It is probable that these bones belonged to one of the bodies, most likely to (B), which were discovered in a disturbed and imperfect condition in the hollow above-mentioned.

PARISH OF WOLD NEWTON.

CCLII. About a mile to the east of the village of Wold Newton is the largest barrow in the East Riding of Yorkshire, called "Willie Howe." It is 120 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, of a conical form, and formed almost entirely of chalk, but with a little earth here and there. It was opened in the year 1857 by the late Lord Londesborough, who, however, discovered no interment. A record of this was found on re-opening the barrow in 1887, in the shape of an oblong slab of stone, 26 inches by 23 inches and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, placed in a hollow made at the time, and sunk 3 feet beneath the natural surface, a little to the west of the true centre. It had engraved upon it in Roman capitals the following inscription :

On the face :

THIS TUMULUS
CALLED WILLIE HOW WAS OPENED
BY ORDER OF THE RT. HON.
ALBERT DENISON DENISON
K.C.H. F.R.S. F.S.A.
FIRST BARON LONDESBOROUGH
OF LONDESBOROUGH
IN THE EAST RIDING
OF THE COUNTY OF YORK
A.D. OCT. 13, 1857.

On the north edge :

IN THE 21ST YEAR OF
VICTORIA
QUEEN OF G. BRITAIN.

On the east edge :

S. G. W.

On the west edge :

N. & E. R.

On the south edge :



P. G. L.



At the centre was an oval grave, lying N.E. and S.W., 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, sunk through the chalk rock to a depth of 12 feet 4 inches, and filled in with chalk and a little earth. It had evidently never been disturbed since it was first filled in. For a depth of 5 feet from the top the material was chalk with some earth intermixed; then for 3 feet it consisted of large pieces of chalk without any earth; then for 2 feet there were smaller chalk stones with a little earth; then for 2 feet chalk grit; and beneath that the rest of the grave was filled in with large pieces of chalk and a small quantity of earth. In the bottom was a further excavation, 1 foot 4 inches by 11 inches, and 1 foot deep. There was no appearance of a body ever having been interred, and, as four pieces of broken animal bone were met with among the filling-in at different places in a perfectly sound condition, it

is quite impossible that the bones of a human body could have gone totally to decay. As burnt bones never appear to undergo any change, there could never have been a cremated body buried in it. Five chippings and a flake of flint were also found among the filling-in of the grave.

Throughout the whole course of my barrow explorations I have never met with anything that I can compare with this mound. It was of more than ordinary size, and constructed at the expense of much labour, well proportioned and symmetrically made, and in every way appeared to have been intended for a place of sepulture. Beneath it, at the centre, was a deep excavation in the solid chalk rock, in which were found remains of animal bones almost as sound as when they were deposited, a condition which would have equally been incidental to human bones. No disturbance had ever taken place within the grave to account for the disappearance of the body or its accompanying relics, and it is almost impossible to believe that an interment had ever been made in it. I can attempt no explanation of the very peculiar features here manifested, except one which I have arrived at with great reluctance. Until I opened Willie Howe I had always disbelieved in the erection of such memorials as cenotaphs at the time when these barrows were constructed. That supposition appears, however, to be countenanced by the experience of this mound, and I am forced to admit the possibility that this very large mass of chalk stones was thrown up merely to commemorate, and not to contain the body of, some great personage. There is still a difficulty which this explanation does not remove. If it is admitted that a mound like this might be raised merely as a memorial, that does not explain why beneath it a deep excavation should have been made. On more than one previous occasion I have found mounds apparently sepulchral, which proved to be entirely wanting in any signs of an interment. I came to the conclusion in these cases, though it was sometimes difficult to admit it, that the bones had gone entirely to decay, leaving no trace behind them. It is possible, however, that in these mounds, as in the case of Willie Howe, there had never been any burial within them; and that they, equally with this in question, were memorial and not sepulchral.

The facts brought to light by the opening of these barrows throw some additional light upon practices in connection with burial, which I have before observed in other sepulchral mounds of the Yorkshire wolds.

The habit of placing food with the buried person has been evidenced by the finding of animal bones associated with a burial in two instances, while a number of interments have been found where a vessel of pottery, which can scarcely have

contained anything except food, has been met with placed beside the dead man or woman.

That both inhumation and cremation were in use at the same time, though the former is by far the most frequent, has been corroborated by the results of the late explorations. The custom of laying the body in the grave in a position which implies that at the time of burial the face fronted the sun is amply confirmed by the thirty-six cases where the bones were sufficiently complete to admit of the position being ascertained.^a If these burials are analysed it will be found that out of twenty-one bodies laid on the right side, twelve had the head pointing to west; of the remaining nine only one had the head to east, the others having it to north or south. Out of fifteen bodies laid on the left side, five had the head to east, only one having it to west, the remaining nine having it to north or south.

On the other hand the examination of the mounds just described has convinced me that the opinion I had hitherto entertained, that where no remains of an interment were found in a grave or otherwise in a sepulchral mound such absence was due to the decay of the bones, was an erroneous one. In some of these barrows, notably in Nos. CCXL, CCXLVI, CCXLIX, and CCLII, there was an entire absence of human bones under circumstances where it is certain that had a body ever been interred its remains must have been found; in the case of No. CCLII small fragments of animal bones in a quite sound condition were met with in the grave, showing that the surrounding material was a sufficiently preservative one. I have therefore felt obliged to come to the conclusion that on rare occasions a mound was raised not to cover an interment, but, presumably to be a memorial to a person whose body for one reason or another, and many may be suggested, it was found impossible to bury in the usual way or perhaps at all; that in fact these early inhabitants of Britain erected cenotaphs.

The most remarkable and valuable discovery has been of the three chalk objects found in association with the body of a young child in barrow No. CCXLV. Nothing whatever of the kind, or indeed of any object of a similar nature, has before been met with; they are quite novel in material, form, and to a certain extent in their ornamentation. That they belong to the bronze age may I think be predicated with certainty, not only on account of the circumstances surrounding them, but also from the character of the patterns upon them. The barrow in which they were found was one of many in near proximity, all of which presented

^a The question is discussed in *British Barrows*, p. 25, where a table of relative positions and compass direction will be found.

features in construction and in various buried articles of pottery and implements such as have hitherto been attributed, and upon amply sufficient evidence, to that period. There was nothing to show that they had been later introductions into the barrow, all the appearances suggested that they were placed there during the erection of the mound, the primary burial in which contained a "drinking-cup" markedly characteristic of vessels which have on other occasions been found associated with articles of bronze. The ornamentation upon them, with the exception of the series of concentric circles on the top of each, consists of combinations of straight lines, such as is found on the work of many and widely separated peoples in a primitive condition, some in what may be called a savage state. It more especially resembles what occurs as decoration on the better kind of pottery and the bronze weapons and implements of the people of Britain and other parts of Europe, and of Asia Minor, during the time before the knowledge of iron had arisen. There is a great similarity between the ornamentation of these chalk objects and the early pottery of some of the islands of the Aegean, at a time when bronze was in use for weapons and implements. This is shown on vases found in the island of Anti-Paros, one of which, in the British Museum, a vessel with a lid, is in form and to some extent in ornamentation much like the chalk objects.^a There is less in common with the ornamentation on pottery and other materials from Hissarlik and Mykenae, which appear to manifest an advance in design, both as regards that of the islands of the Aegean and of Britain and the other western parts of Europe. The patterns upon the chalk objects have nothing in common with those on the work of what has been called the late-Keltic period, into which another and quite distinct principle of design enters and dominates. The combination of lines on the chalk objects is of straight ones, and where any curvature exists it is only in the concentric form of a circular pattern, without any approach to the spiral or the convolutions of a diverging spiral so emphatically characteristic of the early iron period; neither do the smaller details on these objects agree with those of that time. It is true that upon the smallest of the chalks the top has a pattern almost identical with that upon one of the stone balls found not unfrequently in Scotland,^b and which have been thought by some to belong to a time when iron was known. But it is by no means certain that the balls in question are of the age of iron; and even

^a Upon a vase found in a tomb near Idrias in Caria are some patterns which bear a strong resemblance to some of those on the chalk objects. Perrot et Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, vol. v. p. 328, figs. 232, 233.

^b Engraved in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. pl. iii. fig. 24.

supposing them to be so, the pattern common to the chalk and to the stone ball is not one which possesses a character exclusively attaching to late-Keltic ornamentation, which mainly depends upon the diverging spiral.

They have nothing to attach them to Roman or Saxon times, and as we cannot suppose they belong to a period before the introduction of metal into Britain there does not appear to be any period to which they can justly be attributed, except that already claimed for them, a time when weapons and implements were made of the metal which has given its name, and not without justice, to the Bronze Age. In addition to the patterns they possess another and very remarkable representation, that of the human face, for it can be nothing else, which is shown upon all the three, most conventionally upon the middle-sized one, which manifests throughout less skill in workmanship than do the others. It bears a strong resemblance to the so-called owl-head on many of the vases found by Schliemann at Hissarlik, which he associates with Athene.^a There can be no doubt that it is the human face, and not an owl-head; and indeed on some of the Hissarlik vessels other parts of the human body are shown in connection with the head. This representation appears to have been regarded as the most important design on the chalk objects, for it occupies a situation separated by upright panels from the rest of the decoration, and is placed upon a perfectly plain surface, so that it stands out as if framed, and inviting particular attention. I think this must be considered as the principal feature in connection with these enigmatical objects, and if we are ever able to ascertain what was their original intention, it will probably be found through an explanation of the significancy, probably a religious one, of the representation of the human face. Into the question of what was their use or purpose, I do not feel qualified to enter, nor have I any opinion upon the subject; all that suggests itself to me is, that they cannot have been intended to be handled; the softness of the material of which they are made and the elaborateness of the decoration appear to preclude any such idea.

^a Some rude human figures have been found engraved on stone and associated with burial in a dolmen at Collorgues, near Uzès (Gard), and in sepulchral caves in La Marne and at La Bellehaye à Boury (Oise). The face there represented is not unlike that on the chalk objects. The burials appear to belong to the polished stone period. *Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme*, vol. xxii., 3^e Série, vol. v. p. 9, where they are engraved. Upon a club-shaped instrument of limestone found in a neolithic place of burial at Folha das Barradas, near Cintra, Portugal, is a figure somewhat like that in question, together with one of a crescent. C. Ribeiro, *Mémoire présenté à l'Académie des Sciences de Lisbonne sur quelques monuments préhistoriques*, p. 85, figs. 87, 88. Lisbon, 1880. A figure much like that on the chalk objects occurs as part of the decoration on Saxon brooches found at Fairford and other places.

PARISH OF BEMPTON.

CCLIII. At a distance of above three quarters of a mile north of the well-known Danes Dyke, which cuts off the promontory of Flamborough Head and fortifies it against the adjoining high land of the Wolds, is a barrow called Metlow Hill. It is 90 feet in diameter, and still, though much ploughed down and having had the highest part removed some years ago, 2 feet high. It is placed upon a knoll rising above the ordinary surface level, and was made of earth with some stones, of which several were found placed together, here and there, more especially on the south and east sides of the mound, where, 38 feet from the centre, they assumed a curved form for about 100 feet in length, and had somewhat of the appearance of being the remains of a stone circle which had been made within the limits of the barrow. Beyond these points there were no stones found in a position where had there been a circle they might have been expected. At a distance of 25 feet S. by W. from the centre, and upon the original surface of the ground, was a "food-vessel," laid on its side. There were no signs of a body having been buried at the spot, but in this case, from the nature of the surrounding earth, it is quite possible the bones of an unburnt body might have gone totally to decay. The vase is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom; it is well made, and ornamented with great care and delicacy. Inside the lip is a band of incised herring-bone pattern within two impressed thong lines, and on its edge is a smaller line of herring-bone. Round the neck are five neatly impressed thong lines; below this is a channel, interrupted by four unpierced ears, and filled with a herring-bone pattern. Beyond the lower edge of the channel is a similar line of herring-bone, within thong lines. At the foot are impressed vertical lines.

At the centre was a grave, excavated to a depth of 2 feet 9 inches, in clayey gravel, which there constitutes the subsoil. It had a direction east and west, being 4 feet 10 inches long and 2 feet wide. Towards the west end the north side inclined inwards, so that the grave was not square at that end, but of a somewhat pointed form. In the bottom at the pointed end was a circular hole 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, containing nothing beyond earth similar to that of which the mound was formed. The grave, which was slightly dished, had been lined on the bottom and at the sides to a height of 18 inches with wood, and had at the same level been provided with a covering of wood. That the

grave had thus been covered in was indicated by its being found hollow up to that level. The soil above was so strongly compacted, that it had borne the weight of carts and horses passing over during the many years the land had been under cultivation. At the west end, and extending from the surface of the barrow into the hollow of the grave, was a circular hole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which looked as if it was the space left by the decay of a stake, driven in, possibly, to mark the site of the grave. At the middle of the grave, and close to the south side, was a "food-vessel," laid in front of the face of a young child, about five or six years old, which was placed on the right side, with the head to W., the hands being up towards the face. The vase is roughly made, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the bottom. On the inside of the lip are groups of short parallel lines. Round the neck and in a channel below are impressed diagonal lines, forming a kind of herring-bone pattern. At a point 12 feet west of the centre were the remains of a vessel of pottery, which had, apparently, been destroyed in digging for rabbits.

Among the material of the mound were fifteen scrapers of unburnt and one of calcined flint, some of them large and peculiar in form, three knives, three saws, a broken leaf-shaped arrow point, many flakes and chippings, all of flint, a pounding stone of quartzite, and three sherds of pottery.

PARISH OF HARPHAM.

The barrow about to be described, though not far distant from the wolds, is situated upon the flat land lying between the chalk escarpment and the sea. The district, of which Holderness constitutes a large portion, does not contain many sepulchral mounds; nevertheless, in spite of its formerly swampy condition, it was not destitute of occupation by man in prehistoric times. This is evidenced by the number of stone and bronze weapons and implements which have been found throughout its area, and by the remains of several lake-dwellings, some not far distant from the barrow now under notice, two of which have been most carefully and exhaustively excavated and examined by Mr. Thomas Boynton, late of Ulrome Grange, but now of Bridlington Quay.

CCLIV. On the farm of Little Kelk are two small barrows, not far apart, one of which I opened. It is 56 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, but much ploughed down, and is made of earth. At the centre was a circular hollow, 18 inches in diameter, sunk through the surface soil for a depth of 9 inches on to the clayey

subsoil. It contained a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult, much mixed with earth, and having a piece of burnt flint among them.

In the material of the mound were a scraper of unburnt and another of burnt flint, some flint chippings, and a piece of a ground axe of green stone.

PARISH OF BISHOP BURTON.

The barrows about to be described are situated in a different district from those hitherto noticed, and are beyond the limits of the wolds, about five miles west by south from Beverley. They are found on the farm of Littlewood in the parish of Bishop Burton, and form a large group of about twenty in number, varying much in size. Some of them were opened many years ago by Dr. Hull of Beverley, with what results I am unacquainted beyond the fact that a large and fine cinerary urn, now in the York Museum, was found in one of them. An implement of bronze is said to have been placed among the burnt bones contained in the urn; it is, however, now lost.

CCLV. The first barrow I opened is one of the larger of the group, and, like all the others, was composed of earth and clay with a very little chalk intermixed. It is 98 feet in diameter, and still, though it has lost several feet during many years cultivation, 9 feet high. A cut had been made into the mound on some previous occasion, probably by Dr. Hull, which was carried from north to south through the middle of the barrow. It was 4 feet wide and the same in depth, and, therefore, did not reach by five feet the original surface level at the centre. Amongst the disturbed earth thrown back into it was a portion of a "drinking-cup," with a handle attached, which had possibly accompanied an interment disturbed by the former diggers.

At a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet S.W. by W. from the centre, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the surface of the barrow, was a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult, laid in a circular heap, 9 inches in diameter, and having an oval flint knife, calcined, among the bones. The knife is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, having one face untouched by secondary flaking, the other face, which is convex, being minutely flaked over the whole surface. The body had not been burnt on the spot where the bones were deposited.^a Two feet north of the present but at what had probably been the original centre, 2 feet 9 inches beneath the surface of the

^a This was the rule in regard to the interment of cremated bodies in these barrows, and, unless the contrary is specified, it must be considered as holding good in all the cases here recorded.

barrow and 6 feet above the original surface of the ground, was a "food-vessel" without any remains of a body accompanying it. There was nothing to show that there had ever been an interment at the place, but the nature of the soil was such as would tend, in connection with other agencies, to the decay of the bones. The vase is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom. It has had five unperforated ears, of which three still remain. The inside of the lip, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, has two bands of lines, arranged herring-bone fashion, and the outside of the vase has eight similar bands, which are carried over the ears, and, like those of the lip, made by a sharp-pointed instrument. Below is an encircling line of dots made by a round-ended tool. The ornamentation extends to a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the mouth, the remaining part being plain. Nearly five feet beneath the vase and placed on a small mound of chalk $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, was the body of an adult laid on the left side, with the head to E.S.E., the hands being up towards the face, in front of which was a very beautifully made flint knife (fig. 8) serrated at the edges, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide. The body had been placed upon wood, which had also enclosed it at the sides, but did not cover it. Within the line of wood and one foot behind the head of the body was a "food-vessel" (fig. 9) $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, 6 inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the bottom, and having seven unperforated ears. The lip of the rim, which is unusually flat, has had encircling lines of twisted thong impressions, but the surface is too much decayed to admit of the number being specified. The outside of the lip has four encircling lines, below which is a band of vertical lines, 1 inch deep. Beneath this band are eight somewhat irregular encircling lines, which over-



Fig. 8. Flint Knife from Bishop Burton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 9. "Food-vessel" from Bishop Burton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

run the ears. The remainder of the vase is covered with a small reticulated pattern. All the lines are due to impressions of twisted thong. At the bottom on the inside, for above an inch in height, the colour is lighter, due probably to the former presence of food once deposited in it. Immediately south of the small chalk mound was a hollow of irregular form, sunk partly into the chalk rock. It was 3 feet long and 2 feet wide at the south, and 1 foot at the north end, and 1 foot deep. Lying on the top, about the middle, was a human dorsal vertebra. It is probable that the chalk composing the small mound had been taken out of this hollow, which was filled in with earth.

Among the material of the barrow, not disturbed by the former opening, were a roughly-made scraper and some flakes of flint, and the bottom of a vessel of pottery.

CCLVI. This barrow is 50 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, but the ground on which it is placed was very irregular, so much so that at some parts the rock almost rose to the present surface of the mound. The height had also been much reduced by the plough. At a distance of 13 feet S.S.W. of the centre was a deposit of burnt bones, those of an adult, laid in a round heap on the original surface. About 6 inches above the bones was a piece of hard-baked, red-coloured pottery, probably casually present, and having no connection with the burial. Eleven feet S.S.E. of the centre the chalk rose to nearly the surface of the barrow, and just east of it was the body of a child, laid on the original surface on the right side, with the head to W.S.W. Five feet E.S.E. of the centre were some fragments of a large cinerary urn, which had been destroyed by ploughing. The over-hanging rim is ornamented with a herring-bone pattern made by a sharp-pointed instrument. The bones of the burnt body which it had once contained were found lying close to it. At the centre the rock again rose almost to the surface of the barrow, and just to the west of it, where the ground dipped beneath the ordinary level of the ground and made a slight hollow, were the very much decayed bones of a body which had no doubt constituted the central and primary interment. With these remains was a flint knife which had been deposited with the body, but in what relative position, on account of the condition of the bones, it was impossible to determine. It is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, having a portion of the surface of the flint nodule from which it was made still left on the convex side. It is a very well-fashioned implement. Among the material of the mound, scattered here and there, were several pieces of a "food-vessel" and of a "drinking-cup," with other potsherds, two round and one long scraper, and several flakes of flint, one of them worked at the edge.

CCLVII. This barrow, which in the upper part was made of yellow clayey soil and beneath of brown-coloured sandy soil, is 70 feet in diameter, and still, though much lowered by ploughing, as are all the barrows of the group, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Three feet S.S.W. of the centre, and three feet above the original surface, were the bones of the burnt body of an adult, deposited in a round heap, 10 inches in diameter, and on the top of them was a flint knife, unburnt. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and has been made from a curved flake, carefully fashioned by chipping along both edges. Four feet S.S.E. of the centre, and 3 feet above the original surface, were the bones of a second burnt body, like the first those of an adult, and placed in a round heap. Close to the bones, but not connected with them, was a large piece of a "food-vessel," ornamented by encircling lines made by the impression of loosely-twisted and thick cord. At a distance of $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet W. by S. from the centre, and 3 feet 10 inches above the surface level, was a "food-vessel" (fig. 10) lying on its side. There was no appearance of a body ever having been buried at the place, but, as was the case in the first barrow, it is possible the



Fig. 10. "Food-vessel" from Bishop Burton, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

bones may have entirely gone to decay. The vase, which is of beautiful form and well made, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches wide at the mouth, and 2 inches at the bottom, and has four perforated ears. The inside of the lip has three bands of lines, arranged herring-bone fashion, whilst the outside has a band of short vertical lines encircling it. Beneath is an encircling line, broken by short spaces, followed by five bands of short lines arranged herring-bone fashion. There is next a band of short vertical lines similar to that above, followed in a channel at the shoulder

by four encircling lines not continuous, similar to the single line above; they do not extend over the ears, which have four rows of short vertical lines upon them. Below this the vase is entirely covered by eleven bands of vertical lines, gradually increasing in depth as they approach the bottom. All the ornamentation has been made by a sharp-pointed tool. Four feet W. of the present centre, but, no doubt, representing the commencing point of the barrow, was a grave sunk 2 feet into the surface soil, here of more than ordinary depth. It had a direction W. by N. and E. by S., 6 feet long and 2 feet wide, and had been lined throughout with solid wood, but the body, that of an adult, had, apparently, been covered merely with branches. The bones had almost entirely gone to decay, but, judging from those left, the body seemed to have been laid with the head to the west and probably on the right side. Unless this had been the case, there was not room for the "food-vessel" found with the body being placed in front of the face, the most usual position, the head being deposited in immediate contact with the north side of the grave. Close to the vessel was a flint knife. The vase is rather roughly made, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the bottom. The flat top of the rim, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, has a zig-zag line upon it. On the outside a lozenge-pattern, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, encircles the vase, with a single line beneath, then follows an irregularly formed lozenge pattern 1 inch deep, and below, as far as the bottom, are thirteen encircling lines. The whole of the ornamentation is due to the impression of twisted thong. The knife, which has lost a portion of its more pointed end, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, flat on one face and rather roughly flaked over the other and convex face.

Among the material of the mound were many chippings of flint, the rounded end of a long scraper, a large and boldly-flaked knife of yellow flint, 4 inches long and 2 inches wide, and a single piece of a "drinking-cup."

CCLVIII. This barrow is 62 feet in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. A cutting, 4 feet wide, had been made on some previous occasion directly through the mound from north to south. In making this a burnt body, enclosed in a cinerary urn, had been discovered, the remains of the bones and of the broken vessel being found scattered among the filling-in of the cutting. At a point 7 feet S.E. of the centre and 6 inches above the surface level was part of a small "food-vessel," the remainder having been destroyed by the cutting just mentioned. The vase has been entirely covered with a herring-bone pattern, made by a sharp-pointed tool. At the centre was an oval grave, sunk into the surface soil to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, having a direction W. by N. and E. by S., $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet wide at the top, and 1 foot 2 inches at the bottom, the west end being a little lower than the east.

At each end was a circular hole, 8 inches in diameter and the same in depth, excavated in the chalk, the object, apparently, being to keep the grave dry, as, from the nature of the surface soil, water was likely to accumulate in it. Probably for the same reason, as was also the case in the preceding barrow, the grave had been lined throughout with wood, apparently planks, those at the west end, where, as has already been stated, the grave was deeper, being laid upon branches. On this wooden flooring had been deposited the body of an adult, slightly contracted. It was placed on the right side, with the head to W. by N., the hands being in front of the chest. It had been covered with wood, but of a smaller size than that underneath the body. In front of the face, and almost touching the side of the grave, was a "food-vessel." At the east end of the grave was the tooth of an ox. The vase, which is of a good shape, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the bottom, which is deeply cupped. It has five perforated ears. The inside of the lip, which is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, has five encircling lines, made by the impression of twisted thong, and the outside has a band of short vertical lines between two horizontal ones. Below are three bands of lines, arranged herring-bone fashion. These are succeeded, in a channel at the shoulder, by two encircling lines between two rows of lines inclining in opposite directions, the ears having four short horizontal lines upon them. The rest of the vase is covered with twelve bands of lines arranged herring-bone fashion. All the ornamentation, except that of the inside of the lip, has been made with a sharp-pointed tool. Among the material of the mound were a round flint scraper and a roughly-formed knife, made from a slightly-curved flint flake, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and 1 inch wide. It may be mentioned that the wood at the bottom of the grave had been quite hardened by the action of oxide of iron. This is due not to the former presence of iron in a manufactured state, but to iron in a natural condition existing in the soil at the place.

CCLIX. CCLX. These two barrows, the first 68 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the other 86 feet in diameter and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, though not apparently having been disturbed before, were found to contain no interment, nor indeed any trace of one. They were both quite exhaustively examined. The first produced two round scrapers and a roughly-formed saw of flint. In the second were found numerous flint flakes and cores, many potsherds, including portions of a "food-vessel," ornamented with bands of vertical lines between double encircling lines, one set of which is made with minute dots, the others being produced by impressions of finely-twisted thong.

The absence of any signs of a burial in these two mounds is very difficult to

account for. Under certain conditions bones are found to have gone entirely to decay, still in these mounds I should not, from the nature of the material composing them, have expected that all trace of bones would have disappeared. A similar absence of any indication of an interment having been made in a mound, apparently sepulchral, has already been noticed in this account (pp. 24, 25), and this peculiar circumstance has been there discussed.

CCLXI. This barrow is 45 feet in diameter and 2 feet high. At the centre was a circular grave sunk beneath the original surface to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; it was 2 feet in diameter at the top and 13 inches at the bottom. The lower part, to a height of 8 inches, was filled in with ordinary soil, above that it contained burnt earth, among which, widely scattered, were a few burnt bones. Over the top of the grave, and 1 foot above the original surface level, was a layer of burnt earth, which extended more than 4 feet to the north of the grave. Among this were some pieces of a cinerary urn ornamented with a reticulated pattern made by a sharp-pointed tool. This had all the appearance of having been the site of the funeral pile, though it might have been expected that the body would have been burnt on the natural surface, beneath which the grave had been excavated.

CCLXII. This barrow was about the same size as the last, but not quite so high. At the centre, and placed upon the natural surface of the ground, was a



Fig. 11. "Incense-cup" from Bishop Burton, Yorks. $\frac{3}{4}$

deposit of burnt bones scattered over a space 2 feet in diameter. Upon the bones at the east side was an "incense cup" (fig. 11), standing on its base. It is of depressed globular form, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, 2 inches wide at the mouth, and the same at the bottom, which is slightly cupped. The inside of the lip has a single encircling line, and the outside three similar lines with diagonal lines arranged herring-bone fashion between them. Beneath these is a plain band

perforated by six holes at regular intervals, then follows a band of diagonal lines similar to that above, beneath which is a plain band having two encircling lines beneath and close to the bottom of the vessel. All the lines have been made by a sharp-pointed tool.

Among the material of the mound were a core and two flakes of flint and some pieces of a "drinking-cup."

CCLXIII. This barrow is 42 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. It contained a single burial, that of the burnt body of an adult, the bones of which were placed

in a hollow, lying N.W. and S.E., 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot and 8 inches deep. The body had been burnt on the spot, the hollow having been first excavated. The site of the funeral pile occupied a space 4 feet in diameter.

CCLXIV. The diameter of this barrow was scarcely to be ascertained, and it was not quite a foot high at any part. At what had no doubt originally been the centre was a hollow lying N. and S., $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot wide at the top and sloping to the bottom, which was $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot below the surface. The body had been burnt on the spot, and the site of the funeral pile, which lay E. and W., was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 2 feet wide. The hollow which contained the bones had been made before the burning took place, and was situated at the east end of the site of the pile.

Among the material of the mound was a saw made from a curved flake of flint 2 inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide.

CCLXV. This, one of the smaller barrows, was placed close to that first described. It is 44 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high. At a distance of 11 feet S. by W. from the centre, and 8 inches above the surface level of the ground, a cinerary urn was found in a reversed position, containing the burnt bones of an adult. The urn is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the overhanging rim being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, 10 inches wide at the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the bottom. The inside of the rim below the lip, which is plain, has three encircling bands of short lines placed diagonally. The outside of the rim has three similar bands. Below the rim are six bands of lines similar to those on the rim, which extend to a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top of the urn, the remaining part is plain. All the lines have been made by impressions of twisted thong. At the centre was a grave lying N.W. by N. and S.E. by S., 7 feet long, 5 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep. The north end appeared to have been lined at the sides with wood, which seemed to have been placed about 8 inches from the edge of the grave. In it was the body of an adult laid on the right side with the head to W.S.W. The right hand was up towards the face, in front of which was a flint knife, the left hand being on the hips. The knife is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, and is carefully flaked over all the convex face. Lying just over the top of the grave were a flat oval piece of flint, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, chipped all round the edges, and a flint core.

The mode of burial in these barrows does not differ from the interments in the sepulchral mounds of the wolds. Burnt and unburnt bodies were met with, the proportion of burnt being rather larger than usual, nor is there anything to show that the one was earlier than the other. Bronze was not found, but for reasons stated in *British Barrows*, p. 46, it cannot be inferred from the absence of the

metal that it was then unknown. It will also be noticed that the rule of burying the body with the face fronting the sun is corroborated by the evidence these barrows afford. In four cases, where the position could be ascertained with certainty, the rule had been followed, and in the fifth, though the bones had gone to decay, the body could scarcely have been placed in any other than the position conjecturally attributed to it.

PARISH OF GRISTHORPE, NORTH RIDING.

The opening of a barrow in this parish fifty-six years ago disclosed a remarkable interment of an unburnt body placed in a split and hollowed oak trunk. The skeleton and the various articles associated with it, together with the coffin in which they were found, are now preserved in the Scarborough Museum. A few years earlier another barrow a little to the north was examined, but without any record of what was met with having been preserved. I reopened it in 1887, not being aware at the time of the previous examination.

CCLXVI. It is situated a short distance from the cliff, commanding a wide prospect of sea to the east, and of coast line to the north and south, which takes in Scarborough Castle and the moors of the North Riding on the one hand and the high ridge which ends with Filey Brigg on the other.

It is 80 feet in diameter, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, but has lost at least 2 feet on the top, having, though now in grass, been under the plough for many years. It was made entirely of earth. At a distance of 24 feet S.S.E. from the centre, with the bottom 1 foot above the original surface, was a small cist, N.W. by S.E., 16 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 10 inches deep. It was made of four side stones with a cover, and had a single stone on the bottom. In it was a deposit of burnt bones, those of an adult, mixed with earth, with which the cist was filled. Among the bones were three pieces of burnt and one of unburnt flint. At the centre was a cist, lying N.W. and S.E., 4 feet 9 inches long, 2 feet 5 inches wide, and 1 foot 6 inches deep. It was made partly of large flat stones set on edge, with some smaller ones laid upon them. The cover had been broken by those who first opened the barrow, who had left some of the bones, those of a strongly-built man, in the cist, in which were pieces of charcoal, as is usual. The cist was sunk into the ground, the cover having been placed on the surface level.

Among the material of the mound were a knife and four round scrapers of flint, and a hammer stone made from a water-rolled quartzite pebble.

PARISH OF FYLINGDALES.

A reference to the Ordnance Survey map, one-inch scale, XCV. N.W., will show how abundant are barrows upon the moorland south of Whitby and between there and Scarborough. Other remains of probably the same period in the shape of circles and standing stones, dykes, and lines of entrenchment and enclosures are found throughout the district. Nearly all the barrows have been opened, and many of them in quite recent times, but no account of these examinations has been recorded, so far as I am aware, except a short notice of the opening of some on Cloughton Moor by the late Mr. Tissiman of Scarborough, in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. vi. p. 1.

CCLXVII. This sepulchral mound, if such it can properly be termed, is of quite novel form in my experience. It may be called a platform with a surrounding ditch. There was no appearance as if an ordinary shaped barrow had ever been placed on the site, and had been removed. On the contrary, with the exception that it had been dug into at the centre, every thing seemed to be in the same condition as when it had been first constructed on the moor, which still remains, untouched by cultivation, covered with ling, as it has done for many thousand years. It is raised $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot above the ordinary surface level, and has a diameter of 60 feet, the enclosing trench being 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep. At the centre was an oval grave having a direction N.E and S.W., 5 feet long at the top, and 2 feet 6 inches at the bottom, by 4 feet wide at the top, and 2 feet 3 inches at the bottom, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. When I examined it the grave was filled in with stones, and there were some burnt bones on the bottom. It had certainly been previously opened, but the filling in at the time of the burial may have been made with the same stones as those replaced by the persons who had rifled it. The burial had been of a body after cremation, but if any urn or implement had been associated with the interment it had been removed.

CCLXVIII. This barrow is one of a considerable number which are scattered sometimes two or three together, at other times singly, over that part of Fylingdales Moor called Howdale, Stony Marl, and High Moors. Upon this tract of moorland there have been found a number of those remarkable stones, marked with central pits and concentric but incomplete circles, which, existing in several districts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, still remain shrouded in the same mystery, as regards their meaning, as when they were first discovered. Eight stones with these markings are preserved in the garden at Peak House, or, as it is now usually called, Raven Hall, some of which are said to have been taken out of neighbouring barrows.

The barrow is 18 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, and was made of sandy earth. At the centre was a square grave with rounded corners, 3 feet 10 inches square and 1 foot 8 inches deep. The body, the bones of which were found in the grave, had apparently been burnt within the grave itself, though it is difficult to understand how the fire was kept up in so confined a space. The bones, those of an adult, were scattered over the whole of the bottom of the grave, but principally near the south corner; they were covered by a layer of charcoal, in some places 9 inches thick, the remains of large tree trunks. Above the charcoal the grave was filled in with clay. Among the bones was a piece of calcined flint, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide.

CCLXIX. This, one of the three "Old Wife Houes," has a diameter of 43 feet and a height of 3 feet, with a flat top. It was made of sand, and has a circle of stones round the base. Four feet from this circle and within and covered by the mound was a second one, composed of smaller stones. It may originally have surrounded the base of a barrow, which having been subsequently added to, enclosed the circle within the present mound. At a distance of 14 feet S.S.E. from the centre and 1 foot 4 inches above the surface level of the ground was a circular burnt space, having a diameter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the same level and 12 feet S. by E. from the centre was a deposit of burnt bones, those of an adult, much scattered and lying upon a layer of charcoal. The burnt bones were placed close to the west of the burnt spot, and it is probable that the one represented the site of the funeral pile, the other the bones collected from it. Twelve feet and a half south of the centre and again at the same level was a second deposit of burnt bones, also of an adult, placed in a round hollow 1 foot in diameter and 9 inches deep; the surrounding soil being much burnt. Among the bones were five pieces of calcined flint. The whole of the barrow at the level before mentioned showed abundant signs of fire. At the centre, in an oval hollow lying N. and S., 20 inches by 18 inches, and sunk to a depth of 14 inches beneath the natural surface, was a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult, placed at the bottom, but having much charcoal beneath them. The hollow, which was covered by a flat stone 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, had been made before the burning of the body, which had no doubt taken place over it. It would seem, judging as well from the position of the two places of burial above the natural surface, as from the inner circle of stones, that a mound had been thrown up in the first instance over the grave containing the primary interment. Upon this mound, some time afterwards, two bodies had been burnt and the remains interred by the addition of fresh material, round which enlarged mound the outer circle of stones had been placed.

CCLXX. A structure which had every appearance of being sepulchral was exhaustively examined without any trace of an interment being discovered. It consisted of a circular space 40 feet in diameter inclosed by a mound made of stones and earth, 7 feet wide and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, having a doubtful opening through it on the west. At a distance of 4 feet S.E. by S. from the centre was a circle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, of small stones set on edge and inclosing a space paved with flat stones, immediately beneath which was much burnt earth and four pieces of calcined flint. Three feet N.E. of the first was a second and similar circle, but only 3 feet in diameter. Two pieces of calcined flint were found at the southern part of the inclosure. I am quite unable to suggest any explanation of the purpose of this structure. The two small circles might be supposed to be the bases of huts, such foundations not being uncommon, and frequently having a defensive mound round them, but the size of them quite precludes such a supposition.

CCLXXI. This barrow is 60 feet in diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and was made of clayey soil with some stones near to the centre. At a distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet S.W. by S. from that point, and 1 foot 4 inches above the original surface, were two cinerary urns, inverted and placed 3 inches apart. They were standing in a line N.W. and S.E., the larger one being to the N.W. One foot and a half S.W. of the space between them was a deposit of burnt bones in a circular hollow 9 inches in diameter, and sunk 8 inches deep below the surface of the ground. The body had been burnt on the spot, the hollow having been made before the burning had taken place. The space which had been occupied by the funeral pile was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The bones in the larger urn were those of an adult, probably a woman; and among them were twelve jet beads (fig. 12). The bones in the

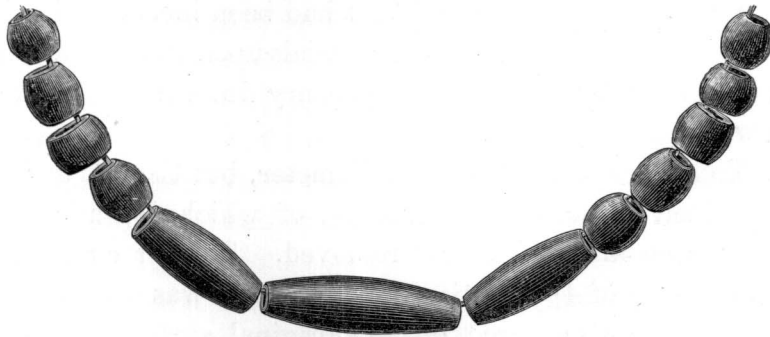


Fig. 12. Jet Beads from Fylingdales, Yorks. †

smaller urn, as well as those in the hollow, were of an adult. The larger urn, which is rudely made and quite plain, is 10 inches high (the overhanging rim is

of unusual proportions, being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep), 8 inches wide at the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. The smaller urn, similar in make and want of ornamentation to the other, is 7 inches high (the overhanging rim being 3 inches deep), $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and 3 inches at the bottom. The beads, which had formed a necklace, are, nine of them, of globular shape, a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and three fusiform, one just over 1 inch long, the others each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. At the centre was an oval grave, N.W. and S.E., 1 foot 7 inches long, 1 foot 3 inches wide, and 1 foot 2 inches deep. It contained the burnt bones of an adult, and lying upon them at the north side was an "incense-cup," reversed, and having some pieces of charcoal in it. On the bottom of the grave was a large quantity of charcoal. The body had been burnt on the spot, the grave having first been made. The "incense-cup" (fig. 13) is of globular form, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the middle, and 1 inch at the bottom, which is slightly cupped. The inside of the lip has three encircling lines, and the outside has two similar ones. Below is a band of triangles, alternately placed, each filled in with parallel diagonal lines; below are two encircling lines. All the pattern, which extends to the middle and widest part of the cup,



Fig. 13.
"Incense-cup" from Fylingdales, Yorks. $\frac{3}{4}$

has been made by a sharp-pointed tool. Two feet and a half to the south of the grave were some unburnt bones, including a human tooth. Among the material of the mound were two round scrapers, a portion of a flake, and several chippings of flint, all unburnt.

The present barrow, like No. CCLXIX. suggests that it had been increased in size by placing secondary burials upon the surface of the original mound, which had been made over the primary interment in the grave, and covering them with additional soil.

CCLXXII. This barrow is 21 feet in diameter, but the original height could not be ascertained on account of the stones, of which it had been principally composed, having been almost entirely removed. It has a circle of stones round the base. At a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet S.W. of the centre was a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult, widely scattered on the original surface of the ground, and having among them a piece of calcined flint and three sherds of pottery. At the centre, in a hollow, lying N.W. and S.E., 2 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot wide, and 9 inches deep, were the burnt bones of an adult. They were intermingled with

the soil filling in the hollow, and with them was a portion of a calcined flint flake.

CCLXXIII. This barrow is 40 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, and made of stones and earth. There were many evidences of fire throughout the whole of the mound, and a great quantity of charcoal. At the centre was an oval grave, lying W.N.W. and E.S.E., 2 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and 1 foot 2 inches deep. Upon the bottom was a large quantity of charcoal, and above it the burnt bones of an adult. The grave had been made before the body was burnt, the funeral pile, the site of which occupied a space 5 feet in diameter, having been erected over it.

The burials in the barrows just described, as is the rule in this part of Yorkshire, were after cremation; the only exceptions being the few unburnt bones found in one of the barrows, No. CCLXXI., and these scarcely seemed to represent a regular interment. As might be expected in a district where the material is so abundant, jet was found, though only in one instance. At Peak House (Raven Hall) already mentioned, are preserved two jet studs, found in a barrow near to those I opened, and a jet ring from another barrow of the same group.

PARISH OF LYTHE.

The district on the east of Cleveland to the north of Whitby is prolific in various remains of primitive occupation. Implements of flint and other stone have occurred in sufficient abundance, though bronze has not often been met with. Megalithic structures, at one time more frequent, have still to some extent survived the destructive operations of farming and building, though many are known to have disappeared within the memory of persons still living. Barrows have crowned most of the heights, though few have escaped the unintelligent and acquisitive hands of the curiosity hunter, who has left no record of the facts he might have observed, or the objects he procured. Of the very few which have not been completely ransacked, I examined two in the township of Goldsborough and parish of Lythe.

CCLXXIV. This barrow had been much ploughed down, and to some extent dug into, probably for the sake of the stones of which it was partly composed. It is 63 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, and was made of earth and stones. At the centre was a cist, partly destroyed. The stones of which it was made were sunk to a depth of 9 inches beneath the original surface level. It had a direction

W.N.W. and E.S.E., and was 3 feet 9 inches long and 1 foot 3 inches deep, the width being uncertain on account of the absence of the stone or stones which had formed the south side; the covering stones had also been removed, the bottom consisted of the clayey subsoil. There were no bones left in it, but at the west



Fig. 14. "Food-vessel" from Lythe, Yorks. $\frac{1}{2}$

end was a "food-vessel." The vase is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and 3 inches at the bottom. The ornamentation has been made by the application of the corner of a square-ended implement, and by the pointed end of possibly the same tool. The pattern will be best understood by the figure engraved (fig. 14). Close to the vase was a small water-rolled pebble, and on the bottom of the cist were some pieces of jet, one piece of calcined flint, and many bits of charcoal. Two feet east of the cist was a circular hole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in diameter and the same in

depth, and 2 feet further east was a second hole of similar size and depth; they contained nothing besides earth.^a At a distance of 12 feet E.N.E. from the cist, measuring from centre to centre, was a grave lying N.N.E. and S.S.W., 4 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet wide at the top, 1 foot 6 inches at the bottom, and 2 feet deep. It was sunk into the subsoil nearly to the depth of the slabs of stone with which it was lined; the covers had been removed. There was nothing left in it beyond soil, except a single piece of calcined flint and a few fragments of charcoal.

In the material of the barrow was much burnt earth and charcoal throughout the whole area. There were also found two round scrapers, one unburnt, the other burnt, and several chippings of flint, burnt and unburnt, also a square block

^a Similar holes are not infrequent in barrows, and usually contain nothing beyond the filling in with the material of which the barrow itself is composed.

of sandstone, 9 inches by 8 inches and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, having a pit hollow on each face and on one side; of these, two are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and one $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the three being all $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; they showed very distinctly the marks of the tool with which they had been made.^a Besides these were a fusiform bead of jet, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inch long, and a pretty jet ring, which has an outer diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch and an inner one of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; the remains, doubtless, of ornaments associated with an interment, possibly made in the grave, and of which the rest had been carried off when the barrow was discovered either in ploughing or otherwise.

CCLXXV. Another barrow not far distant is 54 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, and was made of earth. At the centre, on the original surface of the ground, was a space, lying N.E. by N. and S.W. by S., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 2 feet wide, which had been covered with wood, the bark being especially distinguishable. Upon this there can be little doubt that a body had been placed, the bones of which had disappeared through the action of various agencies during a long course of years.

Among the material of the mound were charcoal and some burnt stones, several burnt and unburnt pieces of flint, and a flint implement, unburnt, probably intended for a knife, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches long and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide.

WILTSHIRE.

PARISH OF ALDBOURNE.

That part of England in which the barrows about to be described are situated is extremely rich in evidences of occupation at different periods before the conquest of Britain by the Romans. Nor does the interest connected with it cease with these indications of habitation by the earlier people, for it was the scene of important events during the civil war of the seventeenth century, and tradition and the discovery of relics still point to places where these events occurred. A large portion of the land is high swelling downs, and though much of this has been brought under the plough, enough remains in its pristine condition to show what was the aspect of the country in days before agriculture had made much

^a Stones with similar pit markings have occurred in barrows in many different localities. In one upon Wass Moor, North Riding, I found above twenty. See *British Barrows*, p. 342.

progress. A tract of land such as this afforded, in the absence of forest and in the dryness of the soil, as well as in the defensive nature of many places within its area, most of the requirements for early settlement. The sepulchral and other remains still existing within the district supply abundant proof that its advantages were not neglected. The great camps of Badbury and Uffington are within a few miles of the barrows about to be noticed, and in the adjoining parish of Lambourn is a very large number of grave mounds, including the group called the Seven Barrows, but which includes about twenty. Wayland Smith's Cave, made historic by the genius of Scott, is a burial-place of still earlier times than those when the ordinary round barrows were erected. It constitutes a passaged-chamber, once covered by a large mound, of which sufficient traces still remain to show its shape and size. The White Horse, to whatever date it may be assigned, can certainly claim to be of a remote antiquity; and though we may not be inclined to admit that Ashdown, in Lambourn parish, is the scene of Alfred's great victory at Aescesdun, which local enthusiasm would fondly hope to prove, enough of interest centres in the district to make it one of high importance to those who have regard to the ancient landmarks of our country and their teaching.

In the parish of Aldbourne, and especially upon the Warren Farm, are a number of barrows, all of which, in association with Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., I examined. The four to be first described, as well as three others, are situated upon a ridge of chalk, called, from the shape of the mounds, Sugar Hill Down; lying between two valleys, which converge about a mile to the south at the village of Aldbourne. The first four, situated on a piece of the downs which has never been cultivated, are placed so close to each other that the surrounding ditches of three of them are confluent, while that at the base of the fourth is but a few feet distant from that of the neighbouring barrow. They are placed in a direction N.N.W. and S.S.E., and, measuring from the outside of the first to the same point of the fourth, they extend over 472 feet. All of them are enclosed by an encircling ditch; and three stand upon what may be termed a platform, a space upon which no added material has been placed, and which lies between the ditch and the mound itself. With the exception of that to be first described, they had been, more or less, opened at the centre; in one case, even as far as to the bottom of a part of the central grave; but in no case had the primary interment been discovered.

CCLXXVI. This barrow, that the furthest to the north, of a beautiful bell-

shaped form, is 60 feet in diameter, and 11 feet high; the platform on which it stands being 16 feet wide, and the surrounding ditch 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The lower part of the mound was made up with almost unmixed earth, though there was a little chalk interspersed. This reached to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the original surface level. Laid upon this was a layer, about 9 inches thick, of dark coloured mould, the remains probably of what had originally been turfs; above this was a layer of the ordinary soil of the adjoining land, 10 inches thick, having above it a layer of chalk, in some parts quite unmixed, in others having a little earth among the chalk. It was thicker at some parts than at others, being sometimes quite 2 feet thick at the sides, but never above 8 inches thick at the middle. Above the chalk layer was earth with chalk intermixed, and clayey sand in irregular layers, and over all a covering of chalk about 3 feet thick. At the central part of the mound, and 6 feet above the original surface, was a bed of sarsen stones laid in a circular form, 4 feet in diameter. Immediately above this were two other similarly formed beds of stones, the highest one, much larger than those beneath, being 12 feet in diameter. Between the beds of stones was a layer of charcoal, and on the upper one a smaller quantity and somewhat scattered. The stones comprising the upper bed, for a space of 6 feet in diameter at the middle, showed abundant signs of fire. Four feet east of the centre, and 2 feet above the original surface, was a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult, laid in a round heap, 16 inches in diameter. At the centre, on the level of the natural surface and spread over a space of about 3 feet in diameter, were many burnt bones, and beyond them a large quantity of charcoal and wood ashes. Below this was a grave, lying N.W. and S.E., 1 foot 8 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. It contained the burnt body of an adult; and at the north side, where the bones of the skull were placed, was a small plain vessel of pottery. It is cylindrical-shaped, narrowing a little to the top, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide at the mouth, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the bottom. Among the bones were seven amber beads and a small round flat piece of the same material, a bone pin with a perforated head, and a flint flake, both unburnt. The beads are five of them barrel-shaped, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, and two fusiform $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. The pin, the point of which is wanting through decay, is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long. Among the material of the mound, here and there were many bones^a of ox and pig, an oval flint scraper, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide,

^a In this as in all other cases, if not specified to the contrary, bones of animals must be understood to be in a broken condition, done designedly in order to extract the marrow.

several chippings of flint, and twelve pieces of pottery, among them part of the bottom of a "drinking-cup."

CCLXXVII. This barrow, whose surrounding ditch was in contact with that of the last, is 68 feet in diameter, and still 7 feet high. The platform on which it stands is 23 feet wide, and the ditch 8 feet wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The mound was composed of earth, with chalk intermixed, and some sarsen stones. It had been completely gutted from the top, the opening having at one point gone down to the bottom of the grave; the interment, however, had not been discovered, on account of the grave having been only partially excavated. It was situated at the centre of the barrow, and had a direction N.W. by W. and S.E., by E. being

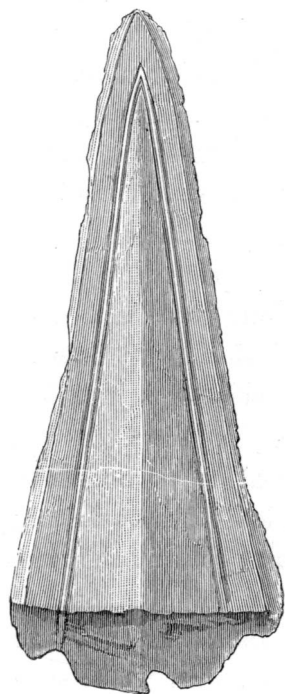


Fig. 15. Bronze Dagger
from Aldbourne, Wilts. $\frac{1}{4}$

6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, sunk into the chalk rock. At the north-west end, and 1 foot above the bottom, was a bronze dagger (fig. 15), and at the middle and on the bottom were the much-decayed remains of a skeleton, in too imperfect a state to enable the position of the body to be ascertained; placed with the bones was a triangular-shaped arrow-point of flint, with a tang, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide. Also in the grave were some disturbed bones not belonging to the skeleton just mentioned. This, it is probable, was a secondary interment, during the course of which the previous occupant of the grave, with whose body the bronze dagger may have been associated, had been displaced. It is quite certain that the disturbance was not due to those who in recent times had opened the barrow, for the bones were beyond the limits of the excavation made by them. The bronze dagger is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, where the handle ended on the blade. It has three rivet holes, but no rivets, these having probably been made of wood or some other perishable substance. In the material of the mound was a large piece

of a greenstone axe, much corroded, and a sherd of thick thong-marked pottery.

CCLXXVIII. This barrow stands close to the south of the last, the ditch surrounding it uniting with that of the other. It is 70 feet in diameter and 12 feet high; the platform, which has had some additional soil laid upon it, causing it to slope towards the ditch, is 10 feet wide, the ditch being the same width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The barrow was made of earth and chalk intermixed, but with pure chalk here and there, principally on the west side. Unlike the other barrows, there

were no sarsen stones in it. The whole of the original surface beneath the mound was thickly strewn with charcoal and wood ashes. Immediately W.S.W. of the grave, to be presently mentioned, was a small mound of chalk, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, made no doubt of the material taken out of it. The grave itself was at the centre, and had an oval form, with a direction N.N.W. and S.S.E., 3 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches deep. It contained the burnt bones of an adult, among which was a bone pin, calcined, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, having a square head, perforated. Among the material of the mound were a saw, three round scrapers, two of them large, and numerous chippings of flint, also seven sherds of pottery, including a piece of a "drinking-cup," ornamented with parallel encircling lines of toothed impressions.

CCLXXIX. This, the last barrow of the four, and that the furthest to the south, was placed 32 feet from the last one, and a little out of the line towards the west. It is 82 feet in diameter, 12 feet high, with a ditch round it 8 feet wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. There was no platform, the mound rising from the edge of the ditch, but it is possible that it had originally stood upon a platform like the other three, but had been increased in size until it extended over the platform to the ditch. This process appears to have been partly carried out in the last-described barrow, where the platform had lost its flat surface by additional earth placed upon it. A small opening had at some time been made at the top of the barrow, which was carried down for a depth of four feet. When this opening was made a body had been discovered, part of the skull and some vertebrae being found among the earth thrown back again. The mound was made of earth, with some chalk and a few sarsen stones. Twenty-four feet south of the centre, and 2 feet below the surface of the barrow, was part of a skull. There were no other bones, nor did it appear that anything except this fragment of skull had ever been buried there. At the centre, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot above the surface level, were the bones of a young pig, and beneath them four sarsen stones placed on the top of the grave. This, which had somewhat of the form of an hour-glass, was N.W. and S.E., 4 feet long, 2 feet wide at the S.E. end, 1 foot 6 inches at the N.W. end, and 13 inches at the middle, being 1 foot 4 inches deep. It contained the burnt bones of an adult, placed at the middle of the grave, having a single piece of plain pottery close by them.

Among the material of the mound were several bones of ox, goat or sheep, and pig, and many flint chippings.

CCLXXX. This barrow, one of singular interest, was situated on the slope of the hill, about a hundred yards to the west of the four just described. It is 90 feet in diameter, and still, though much ploughed down, 6 feet high. If it once had a ditch surrounding it, all trace has disappeared. It was composed, with the exception of the cairn of stones, of earth, with some admixture of chalk and sarsen stones. The central part consisted of a pile of sarsen stones, without any soil among them, due probably to their having been originally covered over with turfs. Many of the stones showed by their red colour that they had been subjected to the action of fire. This cairn was 28 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. Beneath it at the centre was a space from which the turf had been removed down to the chalk rock, lying north and south, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and in it was a deposit of burnt bones, with which were associated a number of articles of various kinds. The bones were underlaid by wood and covered by a layer of charcoal and wood ashes, no doubt collected from the funeral pile. At the south end of the deposit of bones was an "incense-cup" and what seems to be its cover (fig. 16). When discovered the two vessels were found broken into numerous pieces and compacted together in a shapeless mass, the clay having become quite soft. This under the careful and skilful hands of Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, has resolved itself into the two beautiful and curious vessels which will be best understood from the figures. The cup is of a type which has already, though on rare occasions, been met with in Wiltshire and the immediately adjoining districts; but which, so far as I know, has not been discovered elsewhere.^a It is well made, of fine paste, and delicately and tastefully ornamented. Like all the vessels of the same type, it has two small holes perforated at the foot, the purpose of which it is difficult to understand. The other vessel, which is of unique form, is of a somewhat enigmatical nature. It appears to have been used as a cover for the "incense-cup," though originally it may itself have been intended for a similar purpose. The two vessels, however, had been so intimately connected when placed with the interment that, as has already been stated, they formed when found a single mass. The cover is made of the same paste as the cup, but is of much thicker fabric, so much so as to make it doubtful if it can have been intended in the first instance to act as a cover for such a cup. It is ornamented in the same fashion, but has a round knob in place of the flat foot,

^a Similar vessels are engraved in Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, and in Thurnam's *Ancient British Barrows* (*Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. p. 363, figs. 44, 45; p. 364, fig. 46).

which is perforated as if for suspension.^a Also among the burnt bones and close



Fig. 16. "Incense-cup" and cover from Aldbourne, Wilts. $\frac{3}{4}$
 A. Incense-cup. B. Bottom of cup.
 C. Cover of Incense-cup. D. Inside of cover.

^a The paste of which most of these peculiar "incense-cups" are made, and which, in this instance, was common to the cup and cover, is different from any I have seen used in the manufacture of other sepulchral vessels. It is of a fine but soft nature, does not, when baked, produce a hard ware, and is of a dark chocolate colour. These qualities, taken in connection with the form of the vessels and the character of the ornamentation, and also with the limited area in which they have been found, appear to point to a common source of manufacture.

Dr. Thurnam, in *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. p. 362, speaking of this class of vessel, says, "In taste and ornamentation they agree so closely with the drinking-cups, that the two species of fictile vessel may be regarded as the work of the same artificers." With this opinion I cannot agree; the two classes, both in fabric and ornamentation, as well as in the nature of the paste, appear to me to differ very materially, in fact in these particulars they have very little in common.

to the two vessels and to each other were some pieces of a small bronze knife, and of two bronze awls or prickers,^a all much decayed and apparently having passed through the funeral fire. Still among the burnt bones were seven beads, once, no doubt, forming a necklace. Three are of vitreous paste of a whitish-green colour, narrow and ribbed;^b two being each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, the third $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; two are of amber, one barrel-shaped, the other fusiform; the sixth, barrel-shaped, is made of lignite, possibly from Bovey Tracy; and the seventh, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, is formed from a portion of the stem of an encrinite (*Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*). Close by the beads were a large flat ring of lignite (fig. 17) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide at the outer circumference and 1 inch at the inner; a pendant ornament of the same material (fig. 18); a conical button $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, perforated at the back for attach-

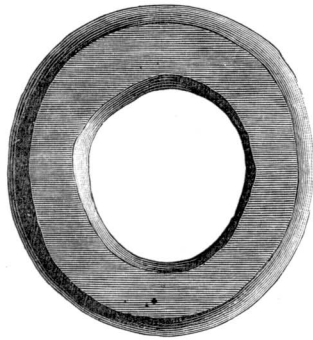


Fig. 17. Lignite Ring from Aldbourne, Wilts. $\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 18. Lignite Pendant from Aldbourne, Wilts. $\frac{1}{2}$

ment, made of a material like Kimmeridge shale; a cast of a cardium shell; and a small polished black pebble of hematite. The two last articles have a very glossy surface, and look as if they had been kept about the person as objects of curiosity and value, and after death buried with their owner. Among the bones was a single flint chip, unburnt. Beyond the north end of the bared space above mentioned, and 6 inches from the outside of it, was a second "incense-cup" (fig. 19) with a few scattered burnt bones. The vessel is of the same form as the first, and like it has two perforations at the foot; the ornamentation also is similar, but neither is the paste so fine nor the fabric so good. It is 2 inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and 3 inches at the bottom of the foot.

^a Similar implements are engraved in *British Barrows*, fig. 39, 40.

^b Similar beads are engraved, Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, pls. iii. xii. Thurnam, *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. figs. 186, 187, 188.

There is one particular in which it is of much interest, and which has not hitherto, I believe, been observed in pottery from a British barrow. The impressions forming the pattern, and which have been made by a sharp-pointed tool, probably a bronze pricker, have been filled in with some white material like finely powdered chalk applied when in a semi-liquid state.^a This white material was certainly not the result of the vessel being in contact with chalk, for the surrounding earth was very dark coloured and without any admixture of chalk whatever.

Among the ashes covering the bones were six flint flakes, unburnt, and among the sarsen stones were many bones of ox and pig, some ox teeth, two arrow-points, one a barbed one, imperfect and unburnt, the other triangular and partially calcined, and the end of a boar's tusk, which showed signs of having been fashioned. In the earth above the cairn of stones were nine sherds of pottery, including two pieces, thong-marked, of large vessels, and a fragment of a "drinking-cup," with toothed impressions, filled in with white matter like that of the "incense-cup," and some flakes and chippings of flint, all unburnt.

CCLXXXI. The two barrows now to be described were situated nearly half a mile apart, on the same ridge of uncultivated down on which the group of four, above described, was placed, but a mile to the north of it. The first is 60 feet in diameter, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, having a ditch round it at the base, 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep. It was composed of earth and chalk, and among the material forming the lower part of the barrow was a large amount of charcoal, burnt earth, and



Fig. 19. "Incense-cup" from Aldbourne, Wilts. $\frac{2}{3}$

^a I have observed the same feature in pottery from Laibach, Carniola, and Jablowski, district of Swiec, Poland, exhibited in the Salle d'Anthropologie at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; from Alambra, Cyprus, (Cesnola, p. 94); on vessels and spindle-whorls from Hissarlik, and on spindle-whorls from ancient graves near Bogota, United States of Colombia.

some pieces of burnt stone. The presence of the charcoal, burnt earth, and stone is probably due to its having been taken from the site of the funeral pile, where the surface soil would be affected by the fire, and coming first to hand would naturally form the bottom part of the mound. At the centre in an oval grave, W.N.W. by E.S.E., 2 feet 2 inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches deep, was a deposit of burnt bones, those of an adult, having among them an unburnt flint flake.

Among the material of the barrow were some ox bones and flint chippings.

CCLXXXII. This barrow, which proved to be, like the last but one, of much interest, had been placed upon a rounded swell of the down, which rose about 5 feet above the ordinary level. The diameter of the artificial part was 60 feet, that of the whole mound being 80 feet, with a surrounding ditch at its base, 8 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The barrow itself was 8 feet high, and was composed, with the exception of the cairn to be presently described, of chalk, which extended from the top to a depth of above 2 feet, and below that of earth with some chalk. Commencing at a point 6 feet north-west of the centre, and extending over that part and for 7 feet down the slope on the south-east side, and 2 feet below the surface of the mound, was a quantity of burnt matter, charcoal, earth, and flints. Immediately beneath this the summit of a pile of sarsen stones made its appearance, which was 12 feet in diameter, and 5 feet 9 inches high. Outside the limits of the cairn the original surface was thickly strewed with charcoal, but as the underlying soil showed no signs of having been subjected to the action of fire, the site of the funeral pile could not have been there. This cairn, as was the case in that before mentioned, had no mixture of earth among the stones, which were quite free from soil, and presented, when completely uncovered, a very striking appearance; some of the stones were of large size, one being as much as 2 feet 9 inches long. Beneath the cairn at the centre was a grave, lying N. by W. and S. by E., 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot 7 inches deep. A foot below the top of the grave were ten small sarsen stones, which covered a deposit of burnt bones, those of an adult. They were placed at the north side of the grave, and upon them were laid a bronze knife and a bone pin. The knife, which is very thin, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It has had two rivets, one of which, together with a small portion of the handle plate, was wanting when found. The handle has ended in a straight line upon the blade, and not in the ordinary lunar-shaped form. The pin, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, which is stained of a beautiful green colour from the oxidation of the knife, is unburnt.

Among the material of the barrow were a fragment of, apparently, a cinerary

urn, marked with lines of impressions of twisted thong, and numerous flakes and chippings of flint, all unburnt.

The next three barrows were situated on the high uncultivated down on the opposite side of the valley, and about a mile to the west of the four first described; a fourth was on the slope of the hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the group of three.

CCLXXXIII. This barrow, which was 62 feet in diameter, and 8 feet high, stood on a platform 16 feet wide, surrounded by a ditch 12 feet wide and 3 feet deep. It was made of very soft earth with a little chalk, the result, probably, of portions of the underlying rock coming away with the turfs, of which the mound appeared to have been almost entirely composed. At the centre was a grave of an oval form, the sides of which sloped, making a dished hollow. It lay W. by S. and E. by N., and was 3 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot 2 inches deep. In it at the west end was a deposit of the burnt bones of an adult, among which was a bone pin, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, calcined, of uncommon form (fig. 20).^a Also among the bones was the point of another pin, and at the east end of the grave in the very fine soil which filled it at that part, a fragment of what may have once been a barbed arrow-point of flint, unburnt.

Among the material of the barrow were five scrapers of flint, unburnt, and a burnt one, many flakes and chippings of unburnt flint, and three pieces of pottery.

CCLXXXIV. The next two barrows, which stood so close together that they touched each other, were situated 200 yards south of the last. The first, that furthest to the west, is 64 feet in diameter, 8 feet high, and was made of earth with a good deal of chalk, especially on the west side. At the centre was a grave, which was covered by a domical mound of chalk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and 1 foot high. It extended beyond the grave on the east side, and had been excavated from the rock in making the grave. To the west of the grave, and occupying a space 6 feet in diameter, the surface soil was much discoloured by the action of fire and was covered with wood ashes, having doubtless been the site of the funeral pile. The grave was circular, 1 foot 9 inches in diameter, 1 foot 8 inches deep, and contained the burnt bones of an adult man placed on the west side and

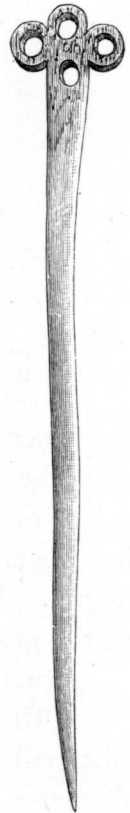


Fig. 20.
Bone Pin from
Aldbourne,
Wilts. †

^a Dr. Thurnam engraves two pins in his paper in *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. p. 433, figs. 126, 127, which, though somewhat resembling this, are of very inferior make.

about midway in the grave. Among the bones and near the top of them were a bone pin with a perforated head, now $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, but which has lost a portion at the pointed end, a bone article of uncertain use, 2 inches long,^a probably a dress fastener (fig. 21), both unburnt, and a wrist-guard (fig. 22), which, with a pendant (fig. 23) found near the bottom of the deposit of bones, had both passed through



Fig. 21.
Bone Dress Fastener from
Aldbourne, Wilts. $\frac{1}{4}$

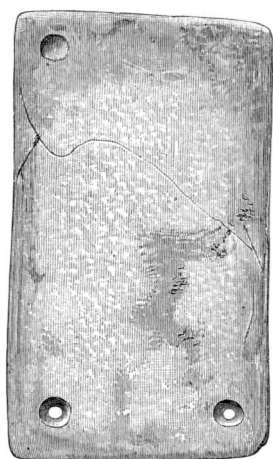


Fig. 22.
Wrist-guard from Aldbourne,
Wilts. $\frac{1}{4}$



Fig. 23.
Pendant from Aldbourne,
Wilts. $\frac{1}{4}$

the funeral fire. The wrist-guard, of fine-grained stone, has probably when first made been twice its present length, and after being broken has been re-worked at one end. Two holes for fastening it have been drilled from each side, a third has been commenced at the newly-fashioned end, whilst the fourth has not been begun. It is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The pendant, of the same stone as the guard, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide.

Among the material of the mound were some bones of ox.

CCLXXXV. The adjoining barrow is 50 feet in diameter, 2 feet high, and was made entirely of earth. At the centre was a circular grave, 2 feet 7 inches in diameter and 1 foot 2 inches deep, which contained the burnt bones of an adult. On the top of the bones was placed an "incense-cup," reversed, and among them were a few pieces of a beautiful vessel of similar paste, form, and ornamentation to that found in a preceding barrow (CCLXXX.). It could not have been when

^a Similar articles are engraved in Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, pl. ix.; and Thurnam, *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. p. 440, fig. 139.

deposited a perfect vessel. Also among the burnt bones were thirteen beads (fig. 24); ten barrel-shaped, of bone; one the same shape, of shell; one fusiform,

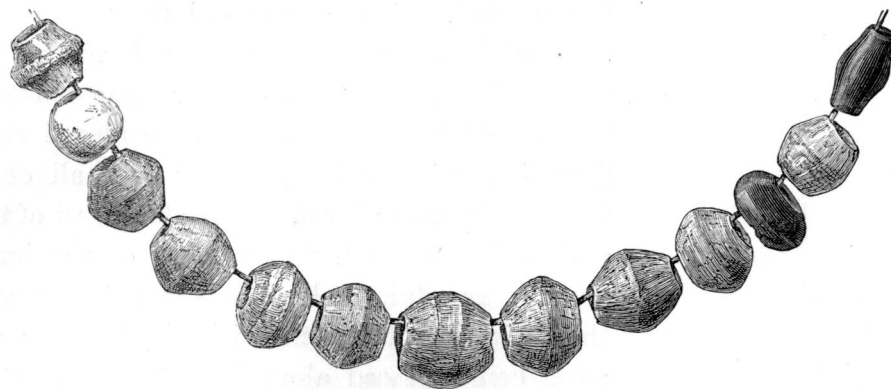


Fig. 24. Beads from Aldbourne, Wilts. †

of jet; and one flat, of lignite; constituting the necklace of the buried person, probably a female. The "incense-cup," which is of globular form, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, 3 inches at the middle, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the bottom. The ornamentation, which covers the whole vessel, and is made by impressions of twisted thong, consists of an encircling zigzag line, having beneath it two bands of lines arranged herring-bone fashion.

CCLXXXVI. This barrow, situated about a mile to the north-west of the last and on the slope of the hill, is 80 feet in diameter and still, though much ploughed down, 7 feet high. It was formed principally of earth with a little chalk intermixed, and had originally been covered with chalk, some remains of which were left on the sides. There were also some indications that it had been once surrounded by a ditch. At the centre in a grave, lying W.N.W. and E.S.E., 3 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 7 inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches deep, were the burnt bones of an adult. They had been inclosed, except on the top, by wood, and between the wood and the side of the grave, a space, about 8 inches wide, was filled with wood ashes and charcoal. On the top of the bones was laid a bronze knife, which has two rivet-holes but no rivets in them; it is 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide at the place where the handle finishes on the blade.

Among the material of the mound were one long scraper, two round ones, a large flake and some smaller ones of flint, all unburnt.

PARISH OF HINTON.

CCLXXXVII. This barrow, the only one on Hinton Down, is 68 feet in diameter and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The outer part of the mound was chalk, beneath

which was brown-coloured earth with some chalk among it, overlying a layer, 12 inches thick, of dark-coloured mould, which rested on the original surface of

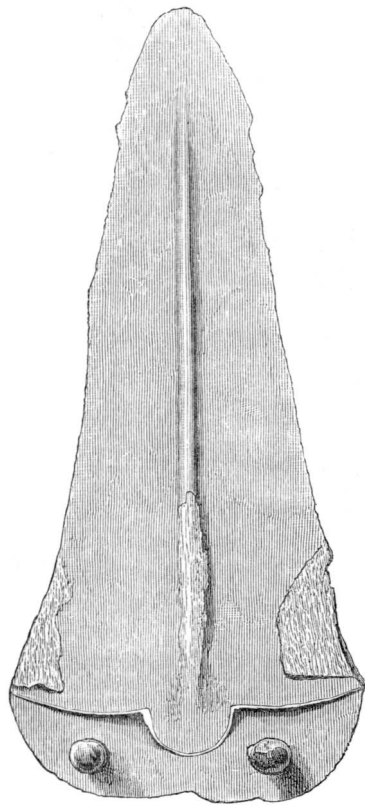


Fig. 25.

Bronze Dagger from Hinton, Wilts. $\frac{1}{2}$

the ground. The barrow had the appearance as if a space of the surface had been pared, and the turfs thus procured then laid down to form the bottom part of the mound, upon which had been placed earth taken from beneath the turf, having over all chalk taken from a still lower level. Three feet west of the centre, and 2 feet beneath the surface of the barrow, the body of an adult male Saxon was discovered, laid on the back at full length, with the head to south, the arms being placed alongside the body. On the left side and close to the head was an iron spear-head, with the point upwards. At the centre, in an oval grave, N.W. and S.E., 3 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot deep, were the burnt bones of an adult. They were deposited at the middle of the grave, on the bottom; and on the top of them, at the S.E. side, was a bronze dagger (fig. 25), which had, apparently, been placed there in a wooden sheath. It is 4 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide where the handle in lunar form joins the blade, and has two rivets in the blade. Another rivet had fastened the two plates of the handle, which had, apparently, been of ox horn. All round the grave on the original surface was a quantity of charcoal, the remains of large branches of trees.

There are some important features in the barrows of this part of England, and which are illustrated by those just described, in which they differ materially from the barrows of the Yorkshire wolds, a district corresponding in many respects to the downs of Wiltshire, as also they do from the burial mounds in other parts of England. One feature in which they differ is not easy to account for. In the Wiltshire barrows, though many of them are of a large size, it is the rule to find only a single interment, a central one, and usually of a burnt body in a small grave. In the barrows of the Yorkshire wolds, on the contrary, the rule is to find several interments in a barrow, though this does not hold good in every case,

as also the converse does not in Wiltshire. Indeed, in several instances, in the larger and more conical-shaped barrows of the wolds, corresponding in this respect to those in Wiltshire, it is frequently found that only a single burial has taken place. Still, in spite of these exceptions, it may be said that, as a rule, the wold barrows contain many, the down barrows few interments.

Another important feature in which the Wiltshire barrows differ from those of the wolds and other parts of Britain is the comparative abundance of gold, which has hitherto been only found once on the wolds, and then merely in the shape of the plated rivet-heads of a wrist-guard, and rarely in other districts. In Wiltshire it has been met with in many of the sepulchral mounds, and, in some instances, as decorative articles of considerable size. The presence of amber is another proof of the greater wealth of the people of the Wiltshire downs than of those of the wolds, where, however, it might have been expected to have been in use, as it is found, and not unfrequently, on the adjoining sea-shore. Glass, though not quite wanting in Yorkshire, has only occurred once; but, in Wiltshire, as, for instance, in the barrow No. CCLXXX. beads of that material have on several occasions been associated with an interment. Weapons and implements of bronze, which accompany burials throughout the whole of Britain, are found in Wiltshire in much more abundance and of a larger size than in most other districts, though in form and other features they are almost identical. It is also a remarkable fact that while the other classes of sepulchral vessels of pottery are found equally abundant in the barrows of both counties, the "food-vessel," so common in Yorkshire and elsewhere, is entirely wanting in Wiltshire.

BERKSHIRE.

PARISH OF LAMBOURN.

On the extreme limits of the parish of Lambourn, adjoining to that of Letcomb Bassett, are two barrows, situated close to each other, and within 300 yards to the S.E. of two others in the latter parish, all of which I opened.

CCLXXXVIII. The first one in Lambourn parish is 50 feet in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, having lost something of its height by cultivation. It had, originally, like the adjoining one, been surrounded at the base by a ditch, evident remains of

which still remained. It was made of chalk and earth. It proved to be a very enigmatical mound, and one which I cannot explain except upon the theory that such memorials, as cenotaphs, were erected in those early times. There was no appearance as if it had been previously opened, except to a very trifling extent. At the centre was a circular hollow, 4 feet in diameter, and sunk into the chalk rock to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was filled in principally with chalk, having here and there a little earth, and from the way in which the chalk was placed in regular layers overlying the earth, it appeared impossible it could have ever been disturbed since it was first filled in. There was, however, no trace of a body, either burnt or unburnt, having been deposited in it, though the nature of the material with which it was filled was of such a kind as generally tends to the preservation of bone, and, moreover, two pieces of animal bone found in it were in a perfectly sound condition.

Among the material of the mound were some bones of ox and potsherds of the ordinary kind.

CCLXXXIX. This barrow, which stood so near to the east of the last that its surrounding ditch almost touched that of the other, is 62 feet in diameter and still 5 feet high. It consisted principally of earth with a little chalk. Six feet E. by S. of

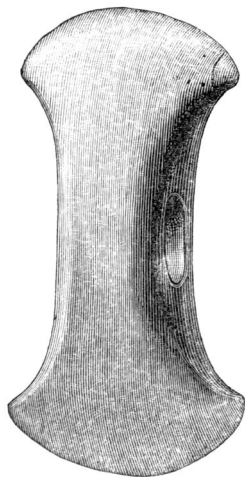


Fig. 26.
Stone Hammer from Lambourn, Berks. $\frac{2}{3}$

the centre, and one foot above the original surface, was a circular hole, 10 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep, entirely filled with charcoal. Around the centre the ground surface was covered for a space above four feet square with charcoal and wood ashes, and, though the soil was not reddened, I think it probable that this was the site of the funeral pile. At the centre was an oval grave, lying N.E. and S.W., $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 9 inches deep. In it were placed the burnt bones of an adult man, and upon them were laid side by side two perforated hammers, the one of stone (fig. 26), the other made from the

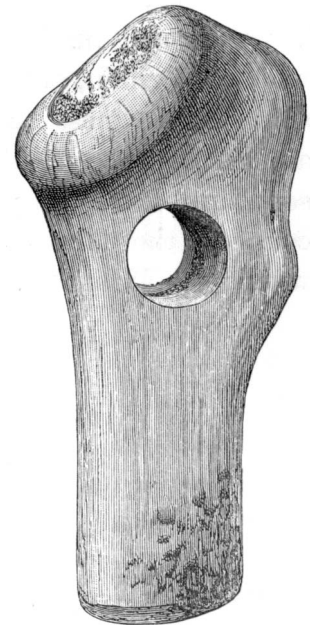


Fig. 27.
Deer's Horn Hammer from Lambourn, Berks. $\frac{2}{3}$

shed antler of a red deer (fig. 27), having part of the burr still left, but with the outer parts removed over the whole surface; they showed no signs of having passed

through the funeral fire. The stone hammer is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, that of deer's horn $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. Still upon the bones was an "incense-cup," perforated near the top with six small holes in pairs. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth, and has a rounded bottom. It is ornamented on the flat top of the rim by two encircling zig-zag lines, and on the widest part of the vessel by a similar line, made like those on the rim by a sharp-pointed instrument. At the side of the deposit of bones on the N.W. and touching them was a bronze knife. It is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and has a tang for insertion into a handle, 1 inch long. Upon the original surface, 4 feet south of the centre, and quite unconnected with an interment, was a small vessel of pottery, not quite perfect, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches wide at the mouth, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the bottom. It is ornamented over the whole surface with vertical lines of dots.

In the material of the mound were found, a very sharp pointed pin, $3\frac{2}{3}$ inch long, made from the leg-bone of a bird, some bones of ox, and several potsherds of the ordinary kind.

The conjunction of two hammers of different material is an unusual occurrence, and to whatever use that of horn had been applied, that of stone can only be considered as a weapon of war, for which purpose it is well adapted. Implements of stone and bronze have not unfrequently been met with connected with the same burial, showing the concurrent use of the two materials, still every additional instance is of value as evidence of the fact.

PARISH OF LETCOMB BASSETT.

CCXC. This barrow was much ploughed down, and its area had probably been increased in consequence; it is now 100 feet in diameter, 5 feet high, and was made of earth with some chalk. It had been extensively used by badgers, two of whose skeletons were discovered, and to their burrowing is to be attributed the disturbed condition of some burnt bones found near the centre, on the original surface. The bones were much scattered, and with them was a well-shaped barbed arrow-point of flint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, which possibly had originally been associated with this cremated interment. Around the centre some charcoal and wood ashes were found on the surface level, but it is doubtful if that was the site of the funeral pile. At the centre was a circular grave sunk into the chalk rock to a depth of 2 feet 3 inches; it was 1 foot 2 inches wide at the top and gradually narrowed to a width of 9 inches at the bottom. The upper part was filled in with earth and chalk for a depth of 9 inches, and below that was pure chalk covering

the bones, which were beautifully white and quite free from any admixture of charcoal or other matter. They are those of an adult. Nine feet south of the centre, on the original surface and extending over above three feet, was a layer of dark-coloured unctuous soil, in which were many bones of ox and pig.

In the material of the mound were some ox bones and three potsherds.

CCXCI. Fifty feet east of the last was a smaller barrow, 48 feet in diameter and only 9 inches high. It had been either designedly opened on some previous occasion, or the burials had been discovered when the mound was ploughed. Both burnt and unburnt bones were found near the centre, laid there without any order, after they had, apparently, been moved from the place of their original deposit. There was no grave.

Some bones of ox and pieces of pottery were met with among the material of the mound.

PARISH OF CHILDRÉY.

CCXCII. This barrow is placed on the verge of the chalk escarpment overlooking the Vale of the White Horse, about 50 yards to the N.E. of the Ridgeway and between the two great earthworks of Uffington and Letcomb Castles. The position it occupies is a very prominent one, and the view seen from it is varied and extensive. The eye passes over a rich and well-wooded champaign country, with church towers and spires rising from amongst the trees, which mark the sites of numerous villages, until it rests in the far distance on the Oxfordshire hills, there bounding the landscape. The parishes are long and narrow, the church and houses placed near the foot of the hill, where the springs take their rise, and the outlying parts stretching on one side into the flat land of the valley, and on the other on to the upland of the down. A corresponding arrangement of the parish is found in similar districts in Sussex and Yorkshire. Each settlement of Saxon or Angle had in this way the necessary requirements of water, wood, and dry pasture within its own borders, as well as the better soil, where were collected together the tofts and crofts of the village, and the common field and meadow. Nor is it improbable that some at least of the present villages represent the sites where the older people, who created the barrows, had their habitations, for it is difficult to regard the strongly constructed earthworks on the downs as more than places of temporary resort in times of danger and attack. Their distance from water and the difficulty of providing it would in itself render them quite unsuitable for ordinary and peaceful occupation.

The barrow is 94 feet in diameter, and, though much ploughed down, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. It was made of earth and chalk. At a distance of 6 feet S.E. by E. from the centre was a large sarsen stone, laid about 8 inches above the original surface, and beneath it was a smaller one. The larger stone was 3 feet by 2 feet and 3 feet thick, the smaller 13 inches by 7 inches and 6 inches thick. Extending for about 3 feet in all directions from the centre, the original surface was covered with charcoal, with, here and there, a few pieces of burnt bone. There was no reddening of the soil, which is the usual result of a fire having been kindled upon it; but, nevertheless, I incline to think this was the site of the funeral pile. At the centre was an oval grave, N.N.E. and S.S.W., 2 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, over which was a covering of chalk stones, about 8 inches thick. The grave was almost entirely filled with charcoal, among which, but not laid together, were some burnt bones, the remains of the person in whose memory the barrow had been thrown up, and to which it is probable the other bones, found scattered on the surface round the centre, also belonged. It is rare to find so few of the bones remaining, where, as in this case, the burning had not been excessive; nor do I remember ever to have seen a grave so entirely filled in with charcoal as this one was.

In the material of the barrow were found a round, roughly-flaked, scraper and a flint arrow-point, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, triangular in shape, with the base hollowed, a form rarely met with in England though, perhaps, the commonest one in Ireland.

The interment in this barrow is an instance of the infinite variety, within certain limits, which is found in connection with the burials of these people. Some barrows are large, others small; some contain a single burial, others several. One barrow is high and pointed, another is flat. One has a ditch round the base, and sometimes within it, another close by has no such surrounding. One has a circle of stones encircling it, or within it, another where suitable stone is equally abundant has no circle either without or within the mound. One barrow is made entirely of chalk, another adjoining is made of earth, while a third is composed of earth and chalk. One barrow has among the material of which it is made numerous fragments of pottery, or implements and chippings of flint and other stone; another, all other circumstances being the same, has nothing of the kind. Again, one barrow is full of broken animal bones, while its neighbour has not a single bone in it. Barrows are frequently found in groups, but as frequently a single one occurs. As a rule they are placed on high ground, but not unfrequently they are in low situations. The way in which the body has been interred is

equally varied. Sometimes, whether of man, woman, or child, it has been buried, unburnt, by inhumation; at other times it has been burnt. Sometimes the burnt bones are enclosed in an urn; at other times in a grave or cist, or simply placed in the ground; and, on some occasions, in an urn itself placed within a grave or cist. Sometimes the burnt bones occur without any admixture of charcoal or earth; at other times, as in this instance, among charcoal or earth. Sometimes they are placed together in a small heap, at other times scattered, and that over an area of several feet. Sometimes a weapon, implement, or ornament has passed through the funeral fire with the body of its owner; but again, on the other hand, the same things are associated with a burnt body but have not themselves been burnt. At one time a bone pin or other dress fastener seems to have been in use on the body when it was placed on the pile; at another time a similar article is found unburnt among the burnt bones, and must have been put there after they were collected from the place of burning. The same variety exists where the body has been interred without having been burnt. Sometimes the body has been laid on the right side, at other times on the left. The head also is found pointing to almost every point of the compass. The hands are found up to the face, in front of the chest, stretched out from the body, laid under the head, on the hips, or down the side. The body is almost universally laid on the side in a contracted position, but the measure of the contraction is very different. Sometimes various articles have been buried with the body, burnt or unburnt; but more frequently nothing appears to have been placed in the grave associated with the body. A common accompaniment of burnt and unburnt bodies is a vessel of pottery, but it is quite as common not to find one. With one body remains of food are found, with another there is no sign of such provision having been made. Though generally burnt and unburnt bodies are not found associated, yet sometimes it is certain that they have been buried together, and at the same time. But, indeed, so varied are the circumstances attending interments, that it would be scarcely wrong to say that no two burials are in every respect alike.

CCXCIII. This barrow, situated about a mile S.W. of the last, was much ploughed down and had also been previously opened. It is 50 feet in diameter, and now only 9 inches high. It was made of earth and chalk, and, apparently, had originally had a surrounding ditch. At the centre was a grave, N.E. and S.W., 2 feet 9 inches long, 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 1 foot 10 inches deep, having, at the south-west end a circular hole, 1 foot 8 inches wide, sunk into the chalk to a depth of one foot below the bottom of the grave. The grave had, no doubt, contained the cinerary urn, the remains of which, with the burnt bones it had

once contained, were found scattered over a space about 4 feet square. A single round bead of lignite, one of a necklace, the rest of which had been carried off by those who first dug into the mound, was found at the same place as the bones. The urn (fig. 28) is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 1 foot wide at the mouth, and swells towards the middle, decreasing to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom. The overhanging rim, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, has on the inside of the lip four encircling lines of twisted thong impressions, and on the outside three similar lines, beneath which is a band of triangles, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, alternately placed, each filled in with parallel diagonal lines; beneath are two encircling lines and then a band of triangles, similar to that above, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; below are three encircling lines; the rest of the urn is plain.



Fig. 28. Cinerary Urn from Childrey, Berks. †

PARISH OF BRIMPTON.

CCXCIV. CCXCV. On a piece of ground which has never been under cultivation, and which is situated in a district sterile and little adapted for any process of agriculture, are six mounds, five near to each other, the sixth being about a quarter of a mile away. They have every appearance of being sepulchral, so far as the exterior is concerned. They vary in size, the largest being 90 feet in diameter and 7 feet high, the others somewhat smaller; they were composed of gravelly sand. They are not conical, as is usual in barrows of their

dimension, but flat on the top. Some have a surrounding ditch at the base. I quite exhaustively examined two, the largest being one, without finding the slightest trace of an interment or any indication that they had been intended for places of sepulture, which on the whole I am inclined to think they were not. It is not impossible they may have been defensive, but though the flat top leads itself to such an explanation of their purpose, I cannot say that I regard it as probable.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

PARISH OF WARKWORTH.

CCXCVI. The valley of the Coquet, from its source to where it flows into the sea, a few miles below the grand medieval castle of the Percies at Warkworth, abounds with varied remains of its early occupants, among which places of sepulture are not unfrequent. A short distance from the burial mound of which I am about to give an account, a cist containing a skeleton, with which a "drinking-cup" was associated, was discovered in 1858, on the banks of the river Coquet, a short distance from its mouth.^a

Immediately south of the river's mouth, on the sea-coast opposite Coquet Island, in quarrying the sandstone rock in 1883, a sepulchral cairn was met with which contained a large number of burials, both of unburnt and of burnt bodies. It was only after the greater part had been removed that I was made acquainted with the discovery, but I had then, through the obliging kindness of Messrs. Green and Douglas, to whom the quarry belonged, an opportunity of examining that portion which still remained intact, and I also obtained from the workmen a fairly accurate account of what they had met with and observed. I am, therefore, able to give a description, necessarily incomplete, of what had been a very interesting sepulchral mound.

It consisted of a cairn, made of cobble stones from the neighbouring sea-beach, placed upon a thin layer of vegetable mould with clayey soil beneath, overlying the rock. The cairn had been about 40 feet in diameter, and 5 feet high. It was situated on the low bank there bounding the sea-beach, about 70 yards from its edge, and was entirely concealed under a deposit of blown sand, 9 feet thick, and therefore rising 4 feet above the top of the cairn. Though when discovered it was but a short distance from the sea, it is evident that when first erected it must have been much further distant, so far indeed as to be beyond the limit of

^a *Archaeologia Aeliana* (8vo. series), vol. iii. p. 36. *Cat. of Alnwick Museum*, p. 12, pl. 14A, fig. 1.

sand blown from the beach.^a That this must have been the case appears to be proved by the fact that, whereas when discovered the cairn was buried like the adjoining ground under many feet of sand, it had been, when first thrown up, placed upon the ordinary surface mould, which had no sand upon it, and, therefore, must have been beyond the range to which sand blown from the sea-shore extended.

It had contained, so far as I could ascertain, about twenty cists of the usual kind and several deposits of burnt bones, an unusually large number of interments in one sepulchral mound. There were also seven vessels of pottery, one of which I found myself.

I will now proceed to describe the cairn and its contents as I found it at the time of my visit, when, though the greater part had been destroyed during the work of quarrying, a portion was still left undisturbed, and when some of the cists, though they had been opened, had not been removed. What I think must have been the central and primary interment had been contained in a cist sunk to a depth of 2 feet 4 inches through the surface soil, broken stone, locally called "rab," and solid rock. It had a direction W. by S. and E. by N., and was 3 feet 7 inches long, 1 foot 11 inches wide, and 1 foot 10 inches deep, being formed of four side stones and a cover. The interment was of an unburnt body, the head of which had been placed at the east end. The bones were too much decayed to enable any further account of their position being given. In the cist were also a small bronze knife, now in the British Museum by the gift of Messrs. Green and Douglas, and a "food-vessel." This, which has three perforated ears, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches high and 16 inches in circumference, presumably at the widest part. It is covered over the whole surface, including the inside of the lip of the rim, with a herring-bone pattern. The knife (fig. 29), which has been much reduced in size by use and whetting, is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and has three rivets still remaining intact. There was also in the cist a small piece of flint, now lost, but which, from the description given me by the man who found it, appeared to have been flaked into shape. Upon the cover of the cist, which was found broken through the middle, was a deposit of burnt bones overlaid at a height of 6 inches by a slab of sandstone larger than the cover stone of the cist and

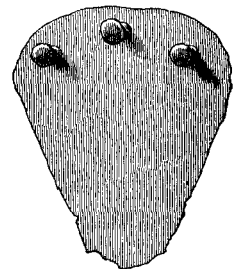


Fig. 29. Bronze Knife from Amble, Northumberland. $\frac{1}{2}$

^a There are many indications of the encroachment of the sea along this part of the coast, among others are the remains, below high-water mark, of the shafts of ancient coal workings.

placed at the level of the original surface. Just beyond the east end of this cist was a small and rather irregularly shaped one, having one side about 16 inches long, the other being about 12 inches; the two ends were closed each by a single stone. It was covered by cobble stones and contained the much decayed bones of a child. Three feet to the south-west of the first cist, and 1 foot 3 inches above the original surface of the ground, was a deposit of burnt bones, those of an adult, laid in a round heap about 10 inches in diameter. Six feet S.S.W. from the same cist was a smaller one, E. and W., 2 feet long, 1 foot 2 inches wide, and 1 foot deep. It was made of four side stones and a cover, and was placed on the top of the broken rock underlying the surface soil. There were, when I saw it, some burnt bones lying about it, evidently not in their original place



Fig. 30.
"Food-vessel" from Amble, Northumberland. $\frac{1}{2}$

of deposit, from which I am inclined to believe it had contained a burial after cremation. I could, however, obtain no distinct account from the workmen, except that there was a "pot" in it. This vessel (fig. 30), which has been given to the British Museum by Messrs. Green and Douglas, is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the top, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom. It is coarsely made, and in shape is something like a cinerary urn. On the inside of the lip of the rim is a band of diagonal lines, and on the upper part of the vessel for a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches a herring-bone pattern of five rows, the remaining part of the vessel being plain. All the lines have been made by a sharp-pointed instrument.

To the east of the cist just described had been two others, both destroyed before my visit, but which the workmen told me were similar in form and construction to those still remaining, and each containing a "pot." These, now in the possession of Mr. G. H. Thompson, of Alnwick, are "food-vessels." One, which is rather roughly made, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference at the widest part, and is ornamented on the upper part with a band of vertical lines, between one band above and two beneath of inclining lines; the lower part has lines irregularly crossing each other and forming no definite pattern. The other, which is better made and ornamented, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 18 inches in circumference at the

widest part. The upper part has nine lines encircling it, beneath which are three bands of vertical lines, the middle one being placed between three encircling lines above and three beneath. All the lines are made by impressions of twisted thong. Thirteen feet S.S.W. from the cist first described was one, the bottom of which was at the same level as the cover of the first. It had a direction W. by N. and E. by S., and was 2 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 3 inches wide, and the same deep. The workmen had no recollection of any bones, but there was a "pot" in it. Six feet north of the first cist, and 1 foot 6 inches higher than the stone which covered the deposit of burnt bones lying on the cist cover, was a "food-vessel," now in the British Museum, which almost touched the south-east corner of another cist, the bottom of which was formed by the surface soil. It was N.E. and S.W., 3 feet 10 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and 1 foot 10 inches deep, being made of four side stones and a cover, and having the joints filled in with clay. It contained the much decayed bones of an adult, of which sufficient remained to show that the body had been laid on the left side with the head to the east. On the bottom of the cist was some charcoal, an invariable accompaniment of an interment by inhumation. Close by the "food-vessel" were some teeth just traceable, and a little further away were remains of bones in the same decayed condition, all indicative of the interment of an unburnt body, with which the vessel had almost certainly been associated. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the top, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the bottom. The inside of the lip has a herring-bone pattern upon it. The outside has a band of diagonal lines with four encircling lines beneath; then follows, for a space of 3 inches, a herring-bone pattern, having beneath three encircling lines; the remaining space of one inch is plain. All the lines have been made by a sharp-pointed tool.

For the following description I am indebted to an imperfect account given of the cairn by Mr. George H. Thompson, in the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 1882-1884, p. 523. From the same account, which has engravings of a skull and of four of the "food-vessels," I have obtained the measurements and descriptions of some of the vases. The first cist discovered was a much larger one than any of the others. It was 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and the same in depth, and was made of four side stones and a cover, brought, as was shown by their water-worn appearance, from the neighbouring sea-shore. It was placed on the original surface level, and contained the skeleton of a large man laid on the left side. The head, which was in a fair state of preservation, is markedly brachy-cephalic. Another cist, the precise situation of which has not

been recorded, had a direction N. and S., and was 4 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. Unlike the others it had the bottom formed of small flag-stones. It contained, besides the scanty remains of an unburnt body, a vessel in shape like a cinerary urn, 6 inches high, and 20 inches in circumference. The ornamentation, which is confined to the upper part, consists of a herring-bone pattern made by impressions of twisted thong.

A portion of what had been a large cinerary urn has been preserved. It must have been, when complete, about 11 inches high, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and had been ornamented on the upper part by a herring-bone pattern.

A bronze blade, now unfortunately lost, about 18 inches long and 2 inches or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with a central ridge, is said to have been found in the cairn. The description seems to apply to a dagger of larger size than is ordinarily found with an interment.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

PARISH OF SNOWSHILL.

CCXCVII. This barrow, one of more than ordinary interest, was opened in January 1881. It is situated in close proximity to an ancient roadway, the Bughilda Streete of a charter,^a and still called, in part of its course, Buckle Street. The barrow was placed on the ridge of the hill, about half a mile south-west of the village of Snowhill, in a field in which are other two barrows, both opened probably long ago, and of the result of which examination no record has been kept. Another barrow not far distant, two miles south of Broadway, is said to have contained bronze spear-heads and other articles, from which it may be inferred that the burial had been one of the bronze period.

The barrow under notice was 66 feet in diameter, and, though reduced by ploughing, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. At the centre, and partly sunk below the level of the natural surface, was a cist formed of four slabs of stone set on edge, with a single stone for a cover. It was 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. It contained the much-decayed skeleton of, presumably, a man, with whom were associated two bronze daggers, a bronze pin, and a perforated axe-hammer of stone. As these are all engraved, it will not be necessary to describe them minutely. One of the

^a Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 61.

daggers (fig. 31) of an uncommon form, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide

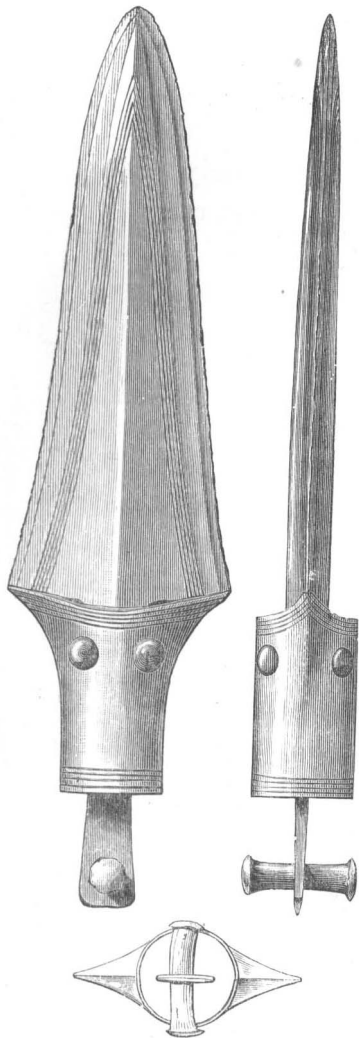


Fig. 31.
Bronze Dagger from Snowhill,
Gloucestershire. $\frac{1}{2}$

not so strongly made, but still a serviceable weapon, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the place where the handle terminates, in the usual semi-lunar form, on the blade. It has one bronze rivet at the middle of the handle-end of the blade, and two circular-shaped notches through which, probably, wooden pegs were passed to further strengthen the attachment of the handle. Daggers not very unlike this formed part of the Arreton Down hoard.

where the handle joins the blade. It is a very strongly made and powerful weapon. The blade has a tang, in the end of which is a rivet to attach the handle termination of bone or some other material now wanting from decay. The lower part of the handle is formed by a bronze ferrule, and is fastened on to the blade by two rivets which pass through the tang, one on each side. Similarly shaped daggers, but without the ferrule, have been found in several places in England, and one, from Stratfordle-Bow, is engraved in Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements* (fig. 325). I am not aware of the existence of a dagger with a tang and ferrule, but one very similar to the present was among the weapons and implements of the Arreton Down hoard, found near Newport in the Isle of Wight about 1735. It is figured, from a drawing made soon after the discovery, in a paper by Mr. Franks, in *Archæologia*,^a and again in Evans *l. c.* (fig. 324).

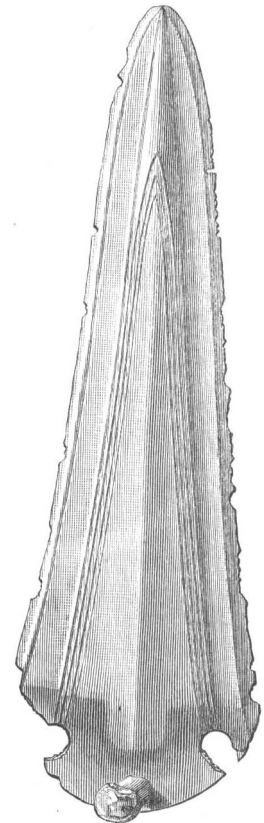


Fig. 32.
Bronze Dagger from
Snowhill, Gloucestershire.
 $\frac{1}{2}$

The other dagger (fig. 32),

^a Vol. xxxvi. Plate xxv., 2.

The pin (fig. 33) is $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, the head being $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch wide. Somewhat similarly-formed pins have been found in barrows in Wiltshire, one of which is engraved in Hoare.^a

The stone axe-hammer (fig. 34) is beautifully made and bears a high polish. It is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the cutting edge.

The burial in this barrow appears to have belonged to an early time of the use of bronze, though not perhaps to the earliest. The daggers are really such,



Fig. 33.
Bronze Pin
from Snows-
hill, Glouces-
tershire. $\frac{1}{2}$

and not knives, like so many so-called daggers found in barrows, and which seem to be the first articles of the kind made after the introduction of this metal. The similarity of the daggers of the present barrow to those found at Arreton Down appears to point to the barrow and the hoard belonging to the same date. The axes of the Arreton Down hoard are not of the simple type without any flanges, modelled upon the form of the stone axe, and intended to be handled in the same fashion, but show an advance in manufacture in the same way as the daggers of this barrow do when compared with the smaller and simpler knives of the earliest period of bronze. The concurrent use of stone and bronze, though shown in many instances where implements of the two materials have been found associated with an interment, receives a valuable illustration from this burial.^b

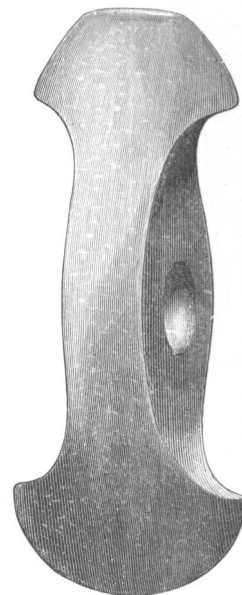


Fig. 34.
Stone Axe-hammer
from Snows-
hill, Glouces-
tershire. $\frac{1}{2}$

^a *Ancient Wilts.* Vol. I. Pl. xxiv.

^b For the details of this account I am indebted to the *Archæological Handbook of the County of Gloucester*, by G. B. Witts, C. E., who has kindly supplemented by letter the information therein contained.