

Berkshire Barrows.

Part IV.—Addenda and Corrigenda.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO PART I: ANALYSIS.

By L. V. GRINSELL.

C. BARROW TYPES.

(iii). *Bell-barrows*. The round barrow near Pewit Farm has now been shown by excavation to have been probably a bell-barrow. (6" O.S. Berks 20 N.W.). See *Trans. N.D.F.C.*, VIII, 109–116 (S. Piggott).

(iv). *Disc-barrows*. In *Oxoniensia*, Vols. I and III, Mr. E. T. Leeds has applied the term disc-barrow to certain sites consisting each of two concentric circles, the excavation of which has revealed central interments of the Early or Middle Bronze Age. Three such sites, one of which has been excavated, are among the important group of barrows north of Wick Hall (Berks 10 N.E.) and several others occur on the Oxfordshire side of the Upper Thames Valley. In the present state of my knowledge of these circles, I hesitate to class them as genuine disc-barrows of the kind found on the chalk downs of Wessex. Some of these circles are very much smaller than the Wessex disc-barrows. I am not yet satisfied that most or all barrows of bell and disc types had concentric ditches, and I am not yet satisfied that a good many ordinary bowl-barrows do not possess concentric ditches. Many if not most of these circles are quite invisible on the ground unless exceptionally favourable crop conditions prevail.

Mr. Stuart Piggott has drawn my attention to a very fine circle, apparently a disc-barrow, on Mortimer Common (Holden's Firs), Berks 44 N.E. (See page 16 and Fig. 1).

(vi). *Ring-mounds*. On Eastbury Down, 25 N.E., is a small ringwork with ditch outside the bank. See page 14.

D. CHRONOLOGY: BARROWS EXCAVATED WITH RESULT.

(b) *Bronze Age*.

(i). *Beakers and Contracted Skeletons*.

10 S.E.(?) *Appleford*. In the British Museum is a handled beaker found "by the shoulders of a skeleton in Appleford Field."¹ Air photography has recently shown a group of at least four circles S.E. of Appleford church, and the question arises whether these circles are ploughed out barrows, and if so whether the beaker came from one of them. Nothing of these circles was visible to the writer when he visited the site 26.2.39.

¹ *British Museum Register*. I am indebted to Mr. Bruce-Mitford for searching this on my behalf.

(ii). *Cremation* (Middle Bronze Age).

10 *N.E. Wick Hall*. The central of the three concentric-circle barrows north of Wick Hall yielded a primary cremation of a female with a bronze knife or razor, the remains of a second bronze blade, and a small bi-conical vessel with four lugs. This vessel may perhaps suggest a fusion between native Bronze Age and Deverel-Rimbury elements. The barrow opened was No. 14 on the plan in *Oxoniensia*, III, p. 32. See also *Oxoniensia*, I, pp. 7 ff.

10 *N.E. Wick Hall*. Barrow No. 16 in the same plan of this group yielded a primary cremation in an oval pit; associated with it were a flat bronze knife, a bronze awl, three amber beads, 10 shale beads, and a fragment of a pale greenish blue segmented faience bead, more than two segments of which are preserved. This is one of the well-known beads described by Beck and Stone in *Archaeologia*, LXXXV, pp. 205-252. It seems to be the only bead of this kind recorded from Berkshire. These beads would seem to show cultural connection with the eastern Mediterranean. For barrow 16, see *Oxoniensia*, III, p. 31.

10 *N.W./S.W.* The barrow-circle cut through by Saxton Road yielded a primary cremation. *Oxoniensia*, I, pp. 18-21.

20 *N.W. Pewit Farm*. This barrow was opened in 1938 by Mr. and Mrs. Piggott, who found a primary interment of a cremation with a bronze awl and "a bronze riveted dagger with its point to the east, between two sheets of bark, probably elm, and on both sides retaining traces of woven cloth wrapping beneath the bark. The bark showed no signs of having been part of a scabbard . . ." The excavators concluded, from the presence of a chalk covering some 16 feet within the inner margin of the ditch, that the barrow was of the bell type, having a ledge between the mound and ditch. If it was a bell-barrow, it was a rather small one. (*Trans. N.D.F.C.* VIII, 109-116).

(e). *Saxon period*.

21 *S.E.* Barrow east of *Lowbury Hill Camp*. Excavation by D. Atkinson some twenty years ago revealed 115 Roman coins in the six trenches which he dug into the mound, and other Roman remains were also present. The primary interment, in an oval grave beneath the centre of the mound, consisted of a fully extended Saxon skeleton with a bronze hanging-bowl, sword, shield-boss, spear-head, and knife, cloak-fastener and comb-case, and an iron ring. "The evidence points to the barrow having been constructed in the late 6th or early 7th century." See D. Atkinson, *Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill*, pp. 2 and 15-23.

F. FOLKLORE.

For an interpretation of certain folklore motives connected with prehistoric monuments, I would refer the reader to my paper on the *Folklore of Prehistoric Monuments* in *Folk-lore*, XLVIII, 245-259. I have recently given a detailed study of the legend of Wayland Smith in my *White Horse Hill* (St. Catherine's Press, Ltd., 1939).

J. SCHEDULING UNDER THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS ACT.

The Lambourn Long Barrow is now scheduled under this Act, but unfortunately this does not necessarily mean that it is saved from further damage.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO PART II: LIST OF SITES.

6" O.S. 9 S.W. The circle west of *Lyford* is north of the road between Lyford and Charney Bassett, approx. Lat. $51^{\circ} 38' 55''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 26' 30''$ W. Site visited 12.3.39: nothing visible.

6" O.S. 9 S.E. *Garford*. There are two circles immediately west of Garford, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 40''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 23' 9-13''$ W. These appear on a photo by Major Allen. Site visited 12.3.39: under grass and nothing visible.

6" O.S. 10 N.W. *Abingdon*. There are three or four circles just north of Faringdon Road, and west of Larkhill, the centre of the group being Lat. $51^{\circ} 40' 30''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 17' 19''$ W. I visited this site on 4.9.38, but could see nothing of the circles. They were discovered by Major Allen who has photographed them from the air.

6" O.S. 10 N.W. *Sutton Wick*. The excavation of a barrow-site in Saxton Road, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 39' 47''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 17' 28''$ W., is described in *Oxoniensia*, I, 18-21.

6" O.S. 10 N.E. *Radley*. Air-photographs by Major Allen have shown this group of barrows to have been much more extensive than was suggested in *BAJ.*, XL, p. 22. The group north of Wick Hall consists of about 18 circles, some of which Leeds has shown to have been used as barrows, although he is in some doubt whether they were originally constructed as barrows or habitation-circles. These 18 sites are on ground formerly known as Barrow Hills Field, and between here and Radley Station are two more circles on ground known in 1849 as Foxborough. Further account of these sites here is not necessary, as they have been so well described by Leeds in *Oxoniensia*, Vols. I and III.

In *BAJ.*, XL, p. 22, I was not quite correct in saying that these sites are on clay: the clay is here covered by gravel.

6" O.S. 10 S.W. *Sutton Wick*. *BAJ.*, XL, p. 22. For Kimmeridge clay read valley gravel.

6" O.S. 10 S.W. *Drayton*. South of Drayton East Way and west of Brook Farm are about five circles and a long rectangle, revealed on air-photos by Major Allen. Sites visited 26.2.39: nothing visible.

6" O.S. 10 S.E. *Appleford*. There are at least four circles between Appleford and Moor Ditch, revealed on air-photos. Sites visited 26.2.39: nothing visible.

6" O.S. 13 N.W. *Barrowbush Hill*. In *BAJ.*, XL, 23, for Gault read Lower Greensand.

6" O.S. 13 N.E. *Stanford in the Vale*. The three sites marked as barrows on the 5th Edn. 1" O.S. maps are, in my opinion, probably not barrows. Sites visited 28.8.38 and 12.3.39.

6" O.S. 13 S.W. *White Horse Hill*. The long mound No. 1 in *BAJ.*, XL, 24, contained 46 skeletons in 42 graves, and as five of the skeletons had Roman coins placed in their mouths, there is no doubt that the long mound and these burials were Roman or Romano-British; but in the centre of the mound there was a coarse urn with two handle-like bosses, filled with burnt bones and arched over with sarsens. This sounds like an earlier burial, perhaps of Bronze Age, so that this Romano-British pillow-mound may have been placed on, or built round, a Bronze Age round barrow. See Davis and Thurnam, *Crania Britannica*, II, and Grinsell, *White Horse Hill*, 1939, p. 26.

6" O.S. 16 N.W. *Brightwell Barrow*. Dr. Watts points out to me that this site is composed largely of clay which covers the top of this hill.

6" O.S. 19 N.E. *Sparsholt*. I have found the following previously unrecorded barrows—

- (i). Lat. $51^{\circ} 33' 51''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 31' 31''$ W. A bowl-barrow 24 paces in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, under cultivation;
- (ii). Lat. $51^{\circ} 33' 50''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 31' 34''$ W. A bowl-barrow 24 paces in diameter and 1 ft. high, under cultivation.

They are both about 400 yards west of Down Barn.

6" O.S. 19 S.W. *Fognam Clump*. Lat. $51^{\circ} 31' 27''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 34' 55''$ W. A round barrow 25 paces diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with no visible ditch. Four large sarsens are on the mound. Visited 27.3.38. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford (note on O.S. Map at Southampton) suggests this has a sarsen peristalith.

6" O.S. 19 S.W. *Upper Lambourn*. About 300 yards W.N.W. of St. Luke's Church, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 31' 22''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 33' 0''$ W., is a possible round barrow, noted by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford. Site visited by L.V.G. 7.4.39; it is 15 paces diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

6" O.S. 19 S.E. *Lambourn*. Between Gaol Farm and Trabb's Farm, at approx. Lat. $51^{\circ} 32' 4''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 31' 43-4''$ W., are two circles revealed on recent photos by Major Allen. I visited the site in 1938 but nothing was visible.

6" O.S. 19 S.E. *Nutwood Down*. A possible barrow-circle was noted by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford at Lat. $51^{\circ} 32' 20''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 28' 47''$ W., about 150 yards E. of Nutwood Barn. Site visited by L.V.G. 7.4.39; nothing visible.

6" O.S. 20 N.W. For mutilation and subsequent excavation of the Pewit Farm barrow, see *Trans. Newbury District Field Club VIII.*, pp. 73-4 and 109-116.

6" O.S. 20 N.E. *West Lockinge*. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has noted a very large mound, apparently a barrow, 300 yards south of Goddard's Barn, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 34' 19''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 23' 48''$ W. I visited the site 5.3.39, and found the mound to be about 50 paces in diameter and about 8 ft. high, under cultivation.

6" O.S. 20 N.E. *East Lockinge*. At Lat. $51^{\circ} 33' 32''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 22' 40''$ W., between the Ridgeway and a small circular plantation, is a low bowl-barrow 15 yards diameter and 1 ft. high, with no visible ditch. It is marked on the 5th Edn. of 1" O.S. Map.

On Betterton Down, south of the Ridgeway and between the Wantage Monument and boundary between W. and E. Lockinge, is a group of very small mounds which excavation might show to be small grave-mounds of a late date (Early Iron Age or Saxon).

6" O.S. 20 N.E. *Cuckhamsley*. The following reference to Cuckhamsley and a neighbouring barrow is quoted in *Antiquity*, March 1938, p. 101, from the *Torrington Diaries*, 1787, I (1934), pp. 252-3. John Byng remarks: "Some miles above Wantage I passed by a very magnificent barrow; and saw a smaller one, judiciously scoop'd out for a shepherd's cot." The large barrow was probably Cuckhamsley.

6" O.S. 21 N.W. *Thorning Down*. Four barrows are marked here, N.W. of the Horse and Jockey Inn, on Greenwood's map of 1824, but I searched for them without success in Sept. 1938. The ground is now levelled for an aerodrome.

6" O.S. 21 N.W. *Chilton*. The very small but well-formed circular mound described in *BAJ.*, XL, p. 40, may be a rabbit-burrow similar to those inside Walbury Hill on 6" O.S. 42 S.W. (See p. 15).

6" O.S. 21 *N.E. Churn Hill*, No. 3 in *BAJ.*, XL, p. 43. Mr. A. D. Passmore tells me he has seen this circle. I rather think it is about 200 yards further east than was stated in *BAJ.*, XL, 42, as Mr. Passmore says it is nearly touching the cart track between Churn Farm and Upper Chance Farm.

6" O.S. 21 *S.E. Lowbury Hill*, No. 2. This is the Saxon barrow described on p. 10 of this paper.

6" O.S. 22 *N.W. Cholsey Downs*. At Lat. $51^{\circ} 32' 52''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 11' 18''$ W., is an oval mound, perhaps a barrow, 20 paces by 12 paces, placed east and west, about 2ft. high. I found this 18.9.38.

6" O.S. 22 *N.W. Cholsey* (on Thames gravel). Air-photos by Major Allen show two circles touching one another north of the County Asylum, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 34' 28''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 8' 8''$ W.; two more circles are shown south of the Asylum at Lat. $51^{\circ} 33' 52''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 8' 12''$ W. These may or may not be barrow-circles.

6" O.S. 24 *N.W.* Some of the remains found in the Cockmarsh barrows are in the Hambleton Museum, as I am informed by Mr. F. M. Underhill who has shown them to me. They consist of cremated bones (? of a woman) from barrow 1, and some worked flints from the same barrow; the Saxon pottery vessel from Barrow 2 is also in the Museum.

6" O.S. 25 *N.E. Eastbury Down*. A further search has resulted in my finding both these mounds. No. 1 is a ringwork with ditch outside of the bank. The overall diameter is 73ft.; the average width of the bank is 13ft. and the average width of the ditch is 11ft., and they are 1ft. high and 1ft. deep respectively. The interior area is not raised. The site may not be a barrow.

No. 2 is a small bowl-barrow, 10 paces diameter and 2ft. high, with a slight hollow in the centre.

6" O.S. 26 *S.W. Welford*. A few yards west of Elton Lane, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 28' 18''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W., is a possible barrow-circle shown on air photo Wantage S.5579 at O.S. Office, Southampton.

6" O.S. 26 *S.E. Chaddleworth*. In the middle of Field Copse, at Lat. $51^{\circ} 29' 5''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 23' 49''$ W., is a large mound, almost certainly a barrow, 20 paces in diameter and 4ft. high. The site is marked on 6" O.S. Map as a mound. The path over it running eastwards through the wood is named Mount Ride from this mound. Site visited Easter 1938.

6" O.S. 27 S.E. *Hampstead Norris* (Park Wood). This site is described in *BAJ.*, XL, 54. I have a suspicion that this mound, which is very high, may be Norman.

6" O.S. 34 S.E./42 N.E. *Speen Moor*. I omitted this site from Part II because, as pointed out in Part I, Section D, a barrow with six concentric ridges or ditches sounds so very abnormal. It is possible however that the barrow may have had only three concentric ditches or ridges, which the original recorder may have doubled by counting on both radii. Major Allen's air-photos of circles in the Upper Thames Valley suggest that a site consisting of three concentric circles is by no means improbable. The account of the Speen Moor site given in Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, Berkshire, p. 199, is as follows:—

"A large urn, probably Roman, was found in Spene-moor, about one mile and a half west of Newbury, under a tumulus of earth eight feet high."

Other references are given in Peake, *Arch. Berks.*, 1931, p. 228.

6" O.S. 41 S.E. *Inkpen Hill*. At Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 18''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 29' 50''$ W., is a low mound, probably a barrow, 12 paces diameter and 2ft. high, covered with gorse, which I found 27.2.38.

6" O.S. 42 S.W. *Walbury Camp*. In *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XII, p. 307, is a short account of five alleged small round barrows within this camp. I visited them in Spring 1938, and noted that four of them were in a line, each two being 100 paces apart. This led me to doubt their sepulchral origin, and subsequent discussion with Mr. A. A. Richards, whose father has lived at Combe for nearly 50 years, revealed the fact that these mounds are rabbit warrens made about 1894.

I am indebted to Mr. A. A. Richards for showing me two flat ringworks at S.W. corner of Walbury Camp. They are at:—

(i). Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 1''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 27' 59''$ W.

(ii). Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 0''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 27' 53''$ W.

Each is 50ft. diameter and 6" high, enclosed in a slight ditch, and each is situated on the steep slope facing the village of Combe. Circles of this kind are often to be seen near Early Iron Age hill-forts, e.g. at Chanctonbury, the Caburn, and Ranscombe in Sussex, and I suspect that they may be in some way connected with the hill-forts.

6" O.S. 44 N.E. *Mortimer Common*. I have now studied this group again in company with Mr. F. M. Underhill and Mr. F. Turner of Ravensworth, Mortimer, who had found this group to be more extensive than was marked on the maps.

No. 1. I have checked the measurements by tape, so that the figures given in paces in *BAJ.*, XL, p. 57, can be read as yards.

This is a typical bell-barrow, and it appears to overlap :—

No. 1A. This seems to be a disc-barrow although it is rather vague and for that reason was missed by the Ordnance Surveyors, and by myself when I inspected the group about 1931. It was also unknown to Mr. Turner. I was first informed of this barrow by Mr. Piggott who saw it drawn on a plan in the Reading Museum. The overall diameter is 178ft. ; the central mound is 42ft. diam., and 1ft. high, and it is placed on a platform 102ft. in diam., which is enclosed in a ditch 19ft. wide and 1ft. deep, outside of which is a bank 19ft. wide and 1ft. high. The great interest of this barrow is that it appears to be overlapped by bell-barrow No. 1, the mound of which is on the circumference of the disc-barrow. Unfortunately where the two barrows meet their peripheries fade into one another as shown on the plan (Fig. 1), and without excavation it is impossible to say whether the disc-barrow was there first and the bell-barrow placed on its margin at a later date (this is the *prima facie* inference), or whether the bell-barrow was there first and the disc-barrow built round it. The whole site is a most important one and would be worth excavating, with a view to determining the relative chronology of these two barrows, if indeed the disc-circle is a disc-barrow and not a sacred circle. Similar sites exist at Eggardun in Dorset (*Antiquity*, 1939, 152.) and at several places in Hampshire, which I have just described and planned in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, Vol. XIV, Part II, 1939.

No. 2. A bell-barrow. The measurements given by pacing in *BAJ.*, XL, p. 57, have now been verified by tape, and the exact figures are as follows : mound 67ft. diam., and 6ft. high ; berm 26ft. wide and ditch 7ft. wide and 1ft. deep.

No. 2A. Between 2 and 3 is a low bowl-barrow, not marked on the maps. It is 40ft. in diameter and 1ft. high, with no visible ditch.

No. 3 is a partly destroyed bowl-barrow, 50ft. diam., and 2ft. high.

No. 3A is at Lat. $51^{\circ} 22' 51''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 4' 37''$ W., and is a bowl-barrow 55ft. diam., and 3ft. high, with no visible ditch. It was found by Mr. Turner.

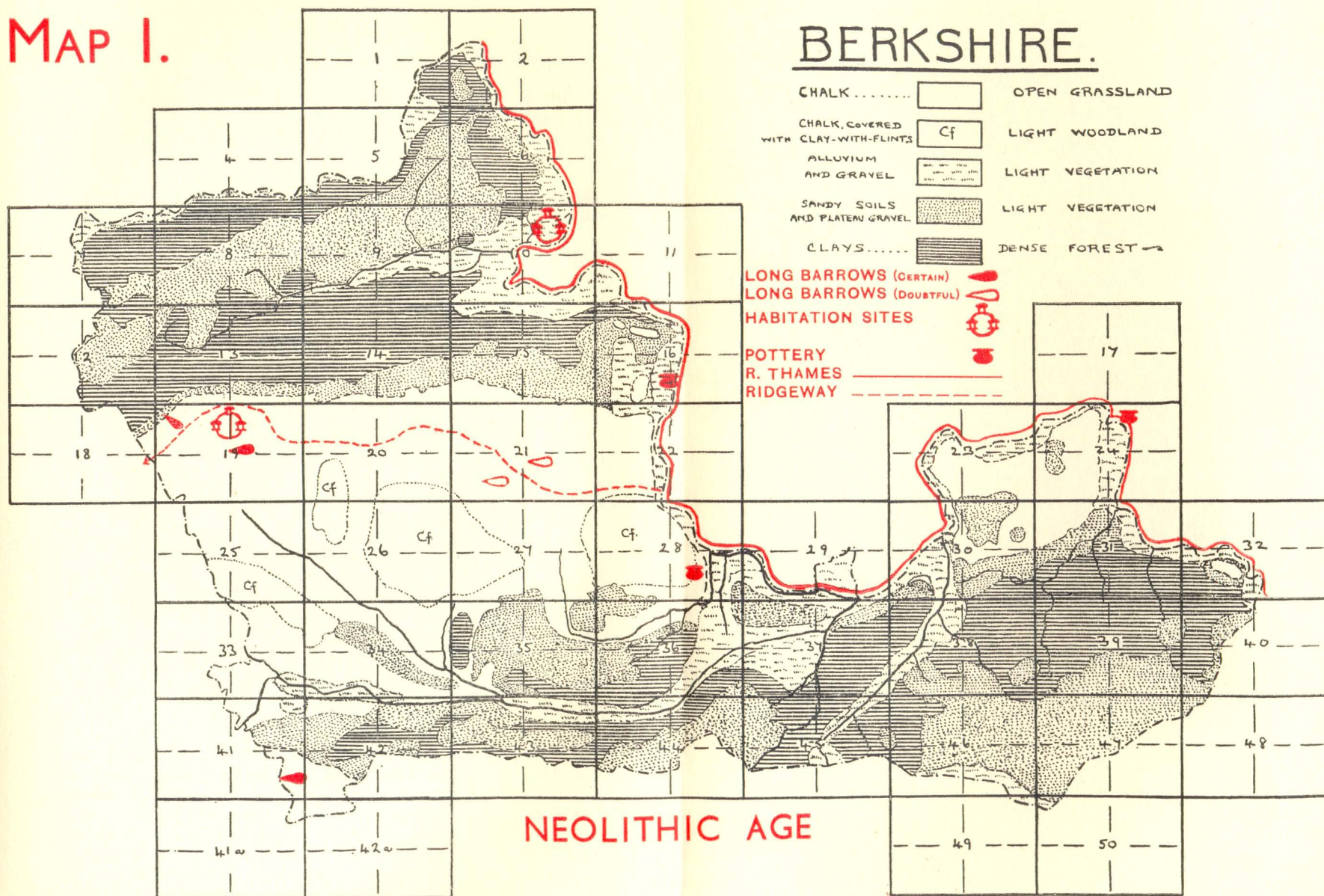
No. 3B was also found by Mr. Turner, and is at Lat. $51^{\circ} 22' 52''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 4' 26''$ W, and is a bowl-barrow 54 ft. diam. and 2ft. high, with no visible ditch.

Nos. 3A and 3B are north of the main group and are not shown on the plan.

This heath has recently been planted with firs, and it is desirable that steps be taken to preserve these barrows, and/or to undertake a little scientific excavation without delay. This should be done by someone who is thoroughly qualified and who is experienced in excavating in this kind of soil (Bagshot Beds).

MAP I.

BERKSHIRE.



NOTES ON CIRCLES IN THE UPPER THAMES VALLEY.

Although many of the ring-ditches in the Upper Thames Valley have long been known (*e.g.* many of them were recorded by Haverfield in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XVIII, 1899, pp. 10-16) they have only recently been mapped, thanks very largely to the air-photographs taken during the last few years by Major Allen, and it is due to his work that the importance of these circles is now becoming fully realized.

Some of them are certainly barrows, notably those near Radley, recently explored by Mr. Leeds. Although he has found burials

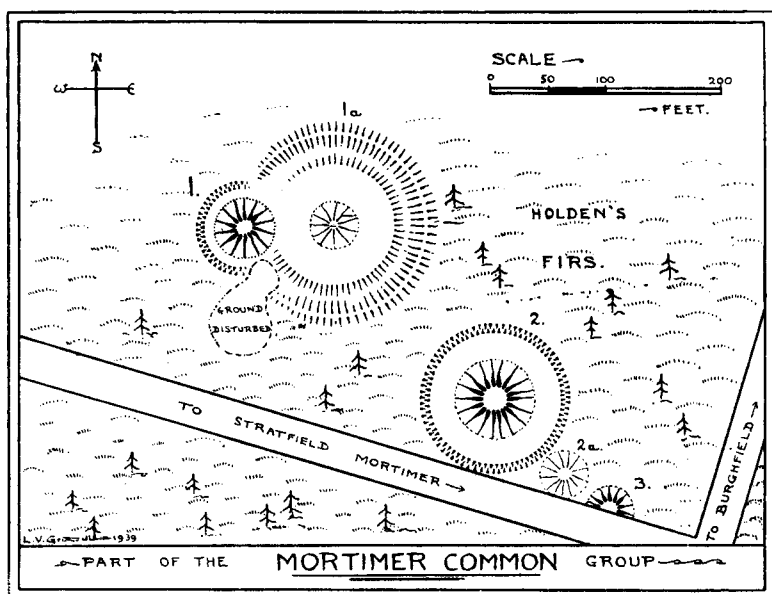


FIG. I.

in the centre of several of these circles, he is not convinced that they were originally constructed as barrows, and he considers that they may have been habitation-circles later converted into barrows. While I entirely agree with him on this point, I see no reason why these sites should not be called barrows. I cannot see that one can have any more convincing evidence than is afforded by the fact that these circles are situated on land called Barrow Hills, and that each example so far opened has disclosed a Bronze Age burial in the centre. The argument that they may have been originally hut-circles applies equally strongly to some barrows on

the chalk downs; indeed the scarcity of prehistoric habitation-sites may well be due partly to the probability that barrows were sometimes erected over them; but a barrow is still a barrow even if it is erected over a hut circle. For an excellent exposition of the theory that some barrows were erected over hut sites, see S. O. Addy's papers on *House Burial* in *Journal of Derbyshire Archaeol. Socy.*, Vols. 40-42.

While the Radley circles can reasonably be regarded as barrows, we must all agree with Mr. Leeds that the majority of these circles "cannot justifiably be called barrows until a burial has been found at their centre." [*Oxoniensia*, I, p. 8]. During the past few months I have visited the sites of nearly all the Berkshire circles so far known, but in no case has anything been visible on the surface, and there is no rise within the area of the majority of them. I have certainly seen them under bad conditions and for the most part devoid of crops, and many of them are visible from the ground in summer as rings in the crops. Haverfield, who noticed several groups of them in 1898-9, was inclined to regard some of them as Roman or Romano-British, and this fact must be remembered by those who tend to regard most of them as barrows.

The Radley circles are included in Map III; the others I have omitted, because it seemed better to omit circles that may later be shown to be barrows, than to include circles that may later be shown not to be barrows.

THE DISTRIBUTION-MAPS.

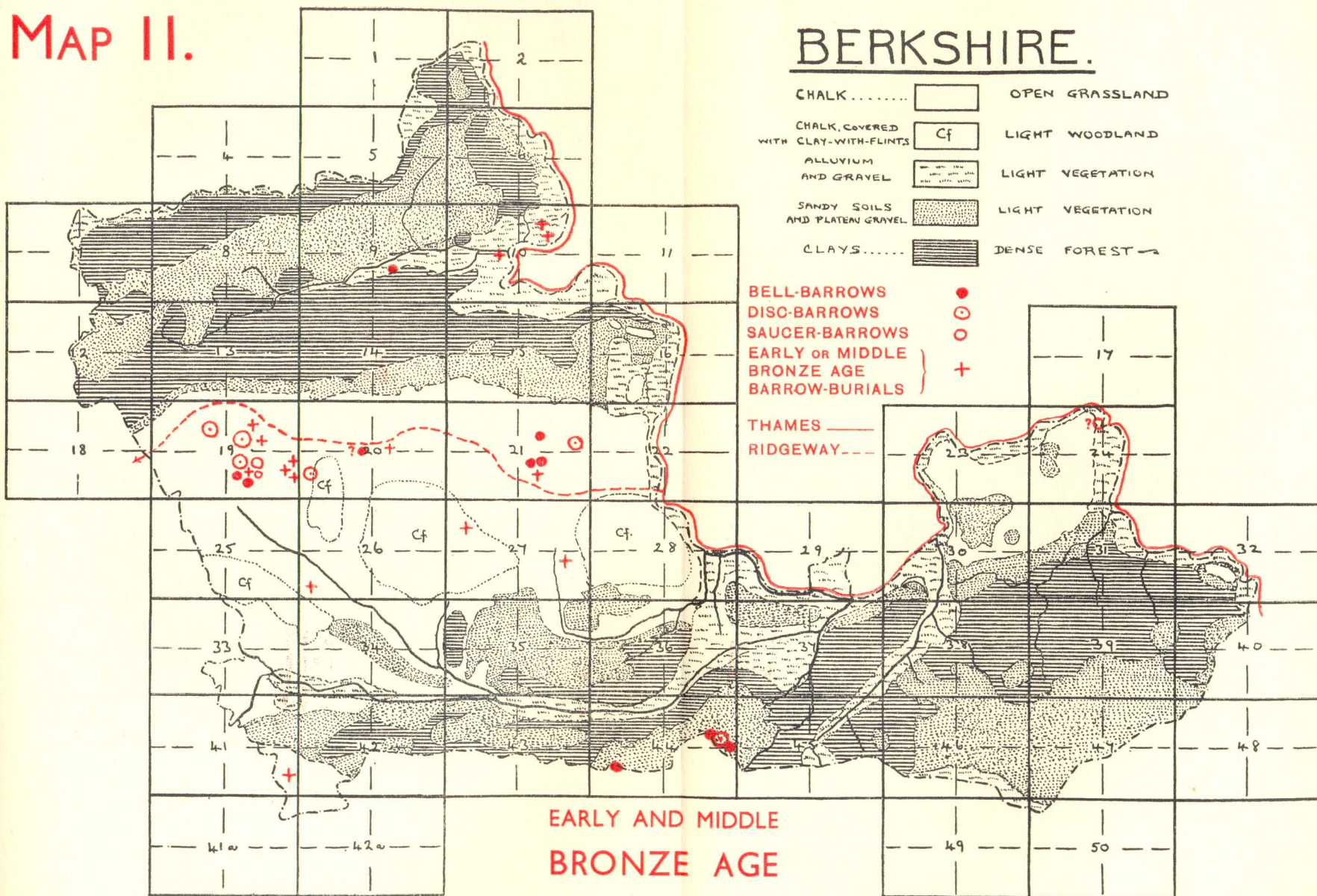
The very great importance of surface-geology in influencing the movements and determining the settlement areas of early man has been demonstrated by Sir Cyril Fox in his *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, and in his *Personality of Britain* (third Edn., 1938). Important recent works on the subject are the *Historical Geography of England*, 1936, edited by H. C. Darby, and Dr. F. J. North's paper on *Geology for Archaeologists* in *Arch. Journal*, XCIV, 1937 (issued 1938), 73-115. I have been greatly helped by these works in preparing this section of the paper.

Maps I, II and III are part of a series of county maps in preparation illustrating the relation between prehistoric barrows and surface geology in Wessex. Those of Hampshire have already appeared in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XIV, Part I. I am hoping eventually to prepare a set of similar maps of Wessex as a whole.

The Berkshire Base Map has been prepared with the aid of the drift maps of the Geological Survey and the map of surface soils given in Mr. N. H. Pizer's *Soils of Berkshire* (University of

MAP II.

BERKSHIRE.



Reading, 1931). I am also indebted to Dr. S. W. Wooldridge of King's College, London, for advice on the classification of soils.

The rectangles correspond to the sheet-lines of the 6" O.S. maps.

PERIOD MAPS.

I.—Long Barrows and Other Neolithic Sites. Of about 180¹ barrows in Berkshire, there are only three certain and two doubtful long barrows, the remainder being round barrows mostly of the Bronze Age. In other words, the number of possible long barrows is less than three per cent of the total, and this percentage is similar in Hampshire, where there are about 35 long barrows and 1025 round ones. As stated in my paper in *Proc. Hants Field Club*, XIV, Part I, this disproportion may be explained by assuming—

- (i) that the Neolithic, or at any rate the Long-barrow period, was very short, as compared with the Bronze Age ;
- (ii) that whereas the long barrows tended to be used for collective burials, the Bronze Age round barrows were often used for individual burials, or burials of only two or three people ;
- (iii) that the custom of barrow-burial may have been much more prevalent in the Bronze Age than in the Neolithic Age ;
- (iv) that in consequence of the introduction of bronze and of the immigration of Early Bronze Age races, an increase in population may have occurred.

All four of these suggestions are probably partly true, but personally I favour the view that a considerable increase in population occurred in Wessex in the Middle Bronze Age.

Map I shows the preference of Neolithic man for the chalk downs which provided a good supply of flint, were well drained, and are usually considered to have carried little vegetation except grass.² The use of the Thames at this period is suggested by the finds of Neolithic bowls, and also by the presence of the habitation site near Abingdon (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, Vols. VI and VII).³ The probable use of the Ridgeway at this period is indicated by the presence of Wayland's Smithy and the Neolithic camp on Rams Hill, and perhaps by the two doubtful long barrows

¹ In Part I, Section A, I gave the number as 250 ; this included the circles found by Major Allen, but even then the estimate was excessive. The only circles included in the present estimate are those near Radley.

² But see Fox, *Personality*, 3rd Edn., 51, for the botanists' view that "very little, if any, of the downland was originally free from forest."—(Ed.).

³ In *Antiquity*, IV, 1930, p. 357, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford pointed out the importance of the gravel spreads of the Upper and Middle Thames Valley as early settlement areas, and mentioned a possible site of a long barrow— $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of the Neolithic settlement near Abingdon.

between Churn and E. Ilsley. The map shows that in Berkshire as in Hampshire, Neolithic man tended to avoid both the clays and the heathlands.

II.—Early and Middle Bronze Age. In this map are included barrows of bell, disc, and saucer types, all or nearly all of which belong to these periods, and other round barrows the excavation of which has revealed primary interments of Early or Middle Bronze Age. The map shows the preference for the chalk downs, especially the region between Uffington and Lambourn which was favoured in the Neolithic Age. The gravel spreads of the Upper Thames Valley are again popular, and the great importance of the Thames as a waterway in the Bronze Age has been stressed by Sir Cyril Fox in the map of Bronze Age sites (Map C) in his *Personality of Britain*. The Ridgeway was almost certainly a recognized highway in the Bronze Age, and in his recent paper on the *Early Bronze Age in Wessex* (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, Jan.—July 1938, p. 54) Mr. Stuart Piggott has stressed the importance of the fact that the Ridgeway from Avebury crossed the Thames thoroughfare at the Goring Gap.

The only areas occupied in the Middle Bronze Age which were not occupied in the Neolithic were the heathlands in the south of the county.

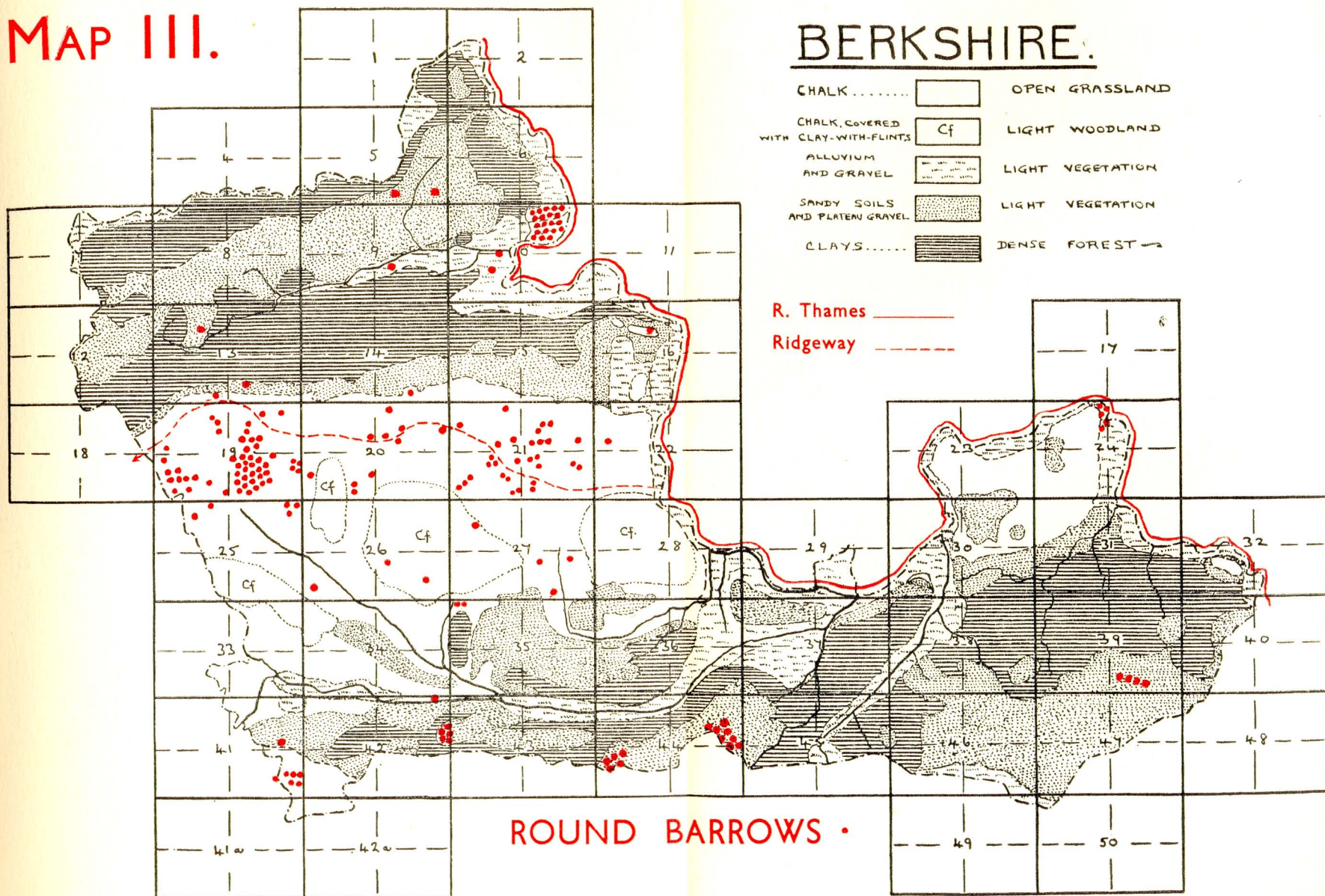
Why were the heathlands occupied in the Bronze Age but not in the Neolithic Age? Mr. H. J. E. Peake considers that one reason was that the Neolithic people were essentially cattle-breeders, and the heathlands did not offer pasture good enough for cattle. The people of the Bronze Age, on the other hand, probably tended to be sheep-breeders, and the heathlands offered pasture good enough for sheep.¹ (*Trans. Newbury Dist. Field Club*, VII, pp. 284–285).

III.—Round Barrows of All Types. This map includes a few barrows that are later than the Bronze Age, but the distribution-pattern is essentially Bronze Age, and is an amplification of that shown on Map II. Round barrows are dotted all over the chalk downs, except where they are more or less covered with clay-with-flints which gave rise to woodland. Note also how they are placed along the Ridgeway. This map suggests more vividly than Map II that there was an important settlement on the gravel terraces near where the Ock and the Thames meet. It is in this neighbourhood that most of Major Allen's circles exist, but I have regretfully decided to omit them from the map for the reasons stated on p. 17. As in Hampshire there are no barrows on the clay.

¹ A reversion to hunting has also been suggested on archaeological grounds to account for this move (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1938, 91). (Ed.)

MAP III.

BERKSHIRE.



Some of the sites on the heathlands in the southern part of the county may be Late Bronze Age (compare Maps III and IV of my paper in *Hants F.C.*, XIV, Part I).

As far as I can see at present this is the final instalment of my *Berkshire Barrows*.

ADDENDUM.

On 7.4.39, I found a fine, though somewhat flattened, saucer-barrow (or possibly originally a disc-barrow with the central tump flattened) on 6" O.S. 19 S.E., west of the large barrow east of Stancombe Hatts. The position is Lat. $51^{\circ} 32' 25''$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 28' 56''$ W. The central area, raised less than a foot, is 87ft. diameter, and is enclosed by a ditch 20ft. wide and only 3ins. deep externally, indicated by greener grass; outside this ditch is a bank 20ft. wide but of extremely slight elevation, marked by brown parched grass.