

The Lambourn Seven Barrows.

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THIS group of barrows, which before extensive cultivation must have numbered at least thirty, is familiar to Berkshire people. It stands on Upper Chalk on the dip slope of the Downs, lying on either slope of a shallow S-shaped valley, which runs from Moss Hill, through Sevenbarrows and Gaol Farms, to join the main valley of the river Lambourn at Lambourn village two miles to the south.¹ The barrows mostly follow the valley bed closely, but, with the exception of No. 20, do not stand in it. The valley is dry as far as Gaol Farm, where a winterbourne breaks out and runs (in an artificial bed) to join the river Lambourn. In the wet month of January 1951 its source was immediately west of No. 20. In Neolithic times, it may have been higher and not far from the site of the Lambourn Long Barrow.²

Excavations were made in the years 1850-8, under the auspices of the newly-founded Archaeological Institute, at the instigation of Albert Way³ and Dr. J. Wilson,⁴ the work in the field being done by Edwin Martin Atkins⁵ of Kingston Lisle House, with some help from Wilson. There have been no excavations since.⁶

When Martin Atkins died the finds were given to the British Museum, but only the scantiest reports were published,⁷ and it has not been possible until now to associate the burials or grave groups, with particular barrows. This is now possible thanks to the discovery in the Bodleian Library of letters from Martin Atkins reporting progress to Wilson, of a water-colour painting of one of the finds, and of a plan, probably originally belonging to Wilson, showing which barrows were dug⁸. Two sheets of notes and drawings by Martin Atkins have lately been found in the Ashmolean Museum; also, Miss E. Martin-Atkins has very kindly made available a plan of the barrows (Pl. IV), formerly belonging to the excavator, her grandfather, which shows the appearance of some of them before excavation.⁹ Recent documents and local information have also helped.¹⁰

Although the new discoveries have given the first definite information about the group, one still knows nothing about the majority of the barrows. The latest excavation mentioned in the letters was in 1852; that there were others in subsequent years up to 1858 is quite likely.¹¹ The new information, however, does give some help over the order in which the group may have formed. The Lambourn Long barrow was probably the original barrow, and the fact that burials of the Collared Urn culture lie near the extremities (e.g. in Sparsholt Disc, No. 9, and No. 18) suggests that the greatest growth was during the Early and Middle Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age communities who buried their dead here were probably mixed farmers, with lands in the Lambourn valley as well as the chalk uplands; transhumance may have been part of their economy, and the Ram's Hill enclosure have been connected with summer grazing (see below, p. 21). They may also have drawn profit from trade which passed along the Ridgeway. Whatever the details of their economy, so many noble barrows are evidence that it thrived.

THE SITES EXCAVATED

Twenty-five barrows are mentioned in the notes or letters; they are the Moss Hill, the Sparsholt Down Centre, and the Sparsholt Disc barrows, the Lambourn Long barrow, Nos. 1-19, 22, and 31. Summaries are given below, from north to south.¹²

Moss Hill. No trace remains on the ground of a small "long" barrow, absent from all the early maps, which was partially excavated.¹³ A straight line of sarsens was discovered near the surface at the highest part of the broad end; one of the stones seems to have lain across the cervical vertebrae of a skeleton which was one of three burials "huddled together". This barrow may have been a Pillow Mound of the type which Martin Atkins excavated in 1857 near Uffington Castle;¹⁴ on the other hand, it may have been a small chambered Long barrow.

Sparsholt Down Centre Barrow. This barrow stands at the south-west corner of a small group of Celtic Fields to which reference is made below (p. 26). A grave dug in the chalk lay underneath the mound; a report was sent to Wilson giving probably fuller details, but it is not preserved with the letters.¹⁵

*Sparsholt Disc Barrow.*¹⁶ Wilson found a small broken Collared Urn¹⁷ (Fig. 2) in inverted position when the barrow was ploughed;¹⁸ it was rebuilt by Martin Atkins, considerably thickened with plaster.

Lambourn Long Barrow. It was dug by a farmer some years before Martin Atkins's campaign, and "human remains and a quantity of black earth" were found. Martin Atkins found more than one skeleton, including one lacking its skull possibly as a result, so he thought, of the farmer's excavation.¹⁹

No. 1. The whole barrow was stripped, the work being spread over three weeks, and later the ditch was sectioned; the excavation was of high standard for its day.²⁰ A measured plan was made and a sketch section drawn to approximate scale;²¹ the barrow was carefully restored to its proper shape.

Fig. 3 is adapted from the excavator's section drawing (Pl. II), according to the measurements and descriptions which he gave; it shows the stratification of the barrow and the finds projected into layers. The barrow was of composite construction, with (1) an outer covering of "mould" (humus and topsoil), (2) an inner casing

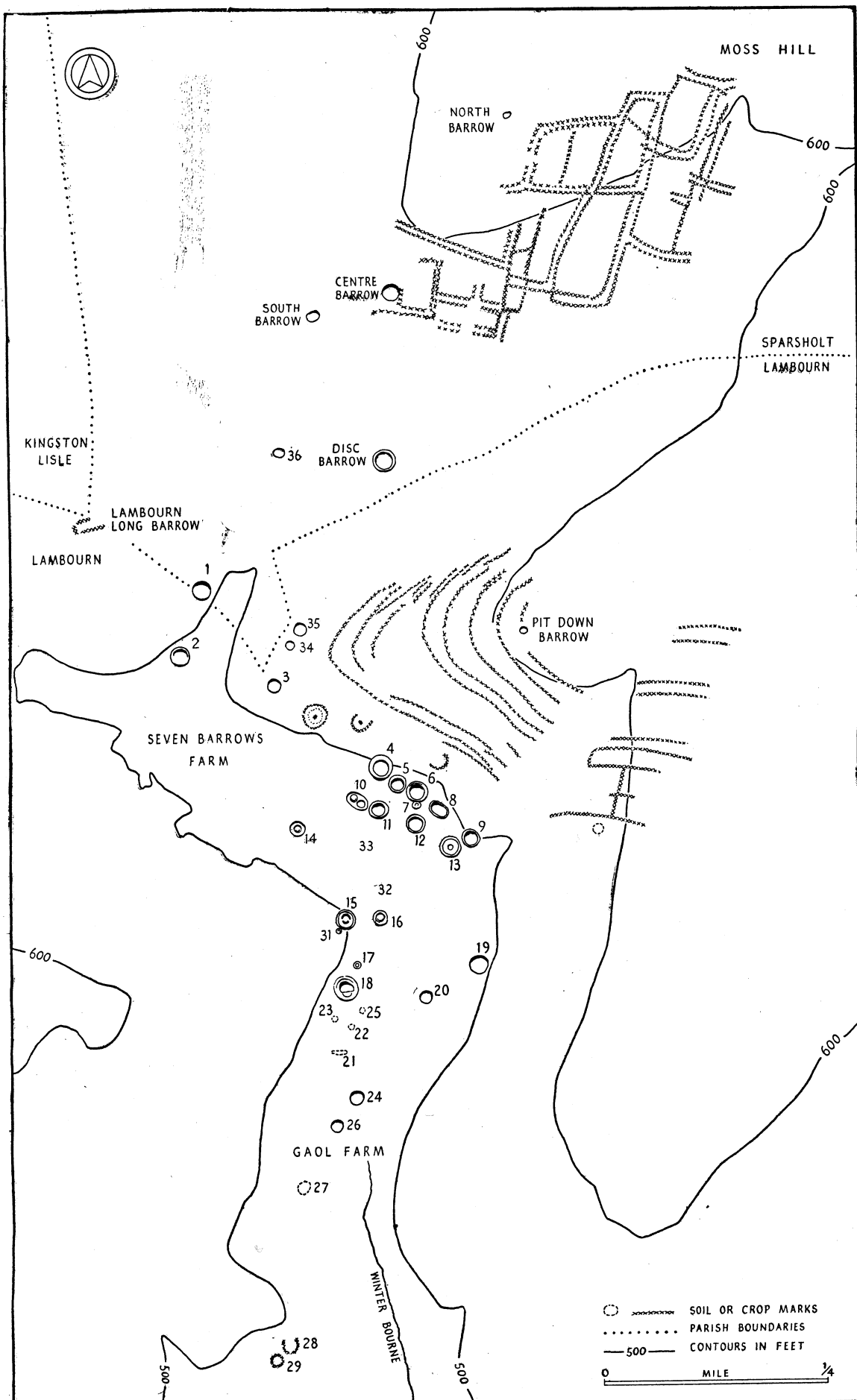


FIG. 1. Plan of the Seven Barrows and other features at Lambourn, Berks. Based on aerial photographs and O.S. maps, by permission of the Secretary of State for Air and the Director General of the Ordnance Survey.

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of chalk rubble, and (3) a core of "mould" (probably humus with sods). Beneath the primary deposit, the pre-barrow topsoil (4) was apparently undisturbed, but it had been stripped beneath the chalk rubble casing, where chalk met chalk; it cannot be determined if it remained beneath the inner core clear of the primary deposit. The ditch was three feet deep, and contained "Large sarsden stones, charcoal, and dark soil".

The finds were as follows:—

A. This was a large deposit of cremated bones, near the skull fragments of which were the following: a small riveted bronze knife;²² with a slight midrib, and traces of fabric adhering to one face;²³ a bronze awl;²⁴ a biconical Pygmy Cup²⁵ (Fig. 4); and "good specimens of charcoal and what appears to be the fibres of wood". The whole was surrounded by a spread of "Ashes" some eighteen to twenty feet in diameter, probably the remains of a pyre. This was the primary burial—on the old ground surface, and sealed by the core of the mound. It was of Early Bronze Age date, and had features in common with the primary Wessex Culture burial in the Stanton Harcourt Barrow, Oxfordshire²⁶. The communities which made these two barrows may well have had contact with each other.²⁷

B. A tightly contracted inhumation of an adult man, about five feet three or four inches tall, lay with charcoal in a grave dug in the chalk. No details were given as to whether the grave was dug through the chalk rubble casing or sealed by it.

C. A late type Collared Urn,²⁸ containing cremated bones, "ashes", and a small riveted bronze knife with midrib,²⁹ lay plainly in secondary position, on or near the surface of the chalk subsoil and sealed by the chalk rubble casing. The urn is probably of Late Bronze Age date, since similar types have been found in Deverel-Rimbury Culture urnfields.

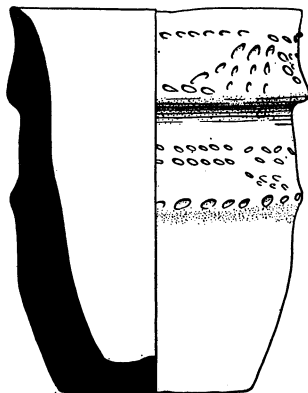


FIG. 2. Collared Urn from Barrow No. 1. Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$. Drawn by Mrs. M. E. Cox.

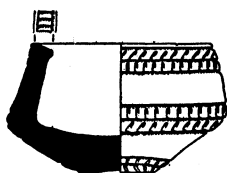


FIG. 4. Pygmy Cup from Barrow No. 1. Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$. Drawn by Mrs. M. E. Cox.

D and *E*. Two further secondary deposits were sealed by the chalk rubble casing. They were respectively "a considerable deposit of bones and ashes . . . apparently a young person", and "a small deposit of Human bones".

F. 112 secondary deposits, probably all Late Bronze Age, appear to have been found in the humus and topsoil layer; they comprised 58 cremations in urns which had apparently been placed upright and surrounded by sarsen boulders, and 54 without urns, but also surrounded by sarsens and some protected by capstones. Only fragments were found of most of the urns.³⁰ Thirty-one urns were found in an outer ring at fairly regular intervals around the foot of the chalk rubble casing; within this ring lay another of 16 urns, less regularly spaced with a large gap to the south. The remainder were found irregularly disposed towards the south-east, one between the rings and the remainder inside the inner ring. The cremations without urns were confined to the south-west half of the barrow inside the inner ring, and were dense to the south and west.

G. A secondary inhumation of a child lay in the humus and topsoil layer.³¹

H. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was also found in this layer.³²

This barrow shows a good stratified sequence, with its Early Bronze Age primary (*A*), and Late Bronze Age secondaries of two phases—the single Urn burial (*C*), and the Urnfield (*F*). The chalk rubble casing was probably a feature of the primary stage, but it may have been enlarged for the secondary burial (*C*), and the barrow may thus originally have been of bell shape. The sarsens in the ditch filling were interesting discoveries, and may have been the remains of a collapsed or destroyed kerb.

No. 4 or *6*. There was "Nothing but a small piece of charcoal in the North cutting".³³ The excavator's plan (Pl. IV) shows *No. 4* as a Disc barrow and not a Saucer barrow as it appears today.

No. 10.³⁴ The northern mound of this double barrow contained the skeletons of an ox (of the *bos longifrons* species) and of "a dog apparently something of the lurcher kind".³⁵ The ox bones were identified by Sir Richard Owen.

On the excavator's plan (Pl. IV) the barrow, now badly mutilated, is shown double, while No. 8, the other possible double barrow, is shown as a single oval.

No. 9. Wilson plainly meant this barrow, when he described the excavation of "one of the best shaped barrows of the main group, that towards Lambourne, and near a road there . . .". The road was the now disused one from Upper Lambourn to Wantage.

The primary burial was a cremation, possibly of a woman, in a Collared Urn of early type, which stood upright in a four-walled sarsen cist with capstone. The cist was covered by a cairn, less than three feet high, of sarsens and flints mixed with chalk and "wood ashes".³⁶ The Urn³⁷ is of similar type to the fragmentary Urn found on the primary filling of the ditch forming the Enclosure at Ram's Hill, Uffington, two and a quarter miles north-north-west on the ridge of the Downs.³⁸ Both Urns have similar decoration, and were probably made by the same community.

A secondary burial, a contracted inhumation, was found in the casing of the barrow, which is likely to have been chalk rubble.

No. 16. This barrow, now badly mutilated, appears on the excavator's plan (Pl. IV) to resemble a Saucer barrow.

No. 31.³⁹ This miniature ditched Bowl barrow, which stood immediately adjacent to and south-west of the large barrow No. 15, was rediscovered in 1951. The mound was a few inches high, twenty-six feet in diameter, and cratered centrally. The diameter from outer edge to outer edge of the ditch was thirty-two feet. It has recently been ploughed, and is now hardly recognizable;⁴⁰ a fair number of sarsen boulders appeared during ploughing.

In it Martin Atkins found the inhumed burial "of the greatest man we have yet met with", lying on the left side, and probably contracted.⁴¹ At the right shoulder was a fragmentary vessel, described in the letters as an "urn", but (probably more correctly) in the Ashmolean Museum notes as a "Drinking Cup"; also a V-perforated shale button (Fig. 5, 3), a flint punch (Fig. 5, 2), an end-scraper (Fig. 5, 1), and a waste flake with cortex. At the feet were six fine flint arrowheads (Fig. 5, 5-10) with long barbs, three of them being undamaged, together with a flint flake with spur removed and used edge (Fig. 5, 11), and a well-made square-ended flint knife flaked for hafting (Fig. 5, 12). Martin Atkins noticed a glutinous substance on some of the arrowheads, which he believed to be the remains of fish skin or leather, but which may have been adhesive for securing them to hafts. On the other hand, elsewhere it was described as "dried"; it is quite likely to have been natural accretion of iron—common enough on struck flints from the chalk. An "ashy bed" was spread over the burial; near the surface was found "a human jaw and other bones, also a stag's horn".

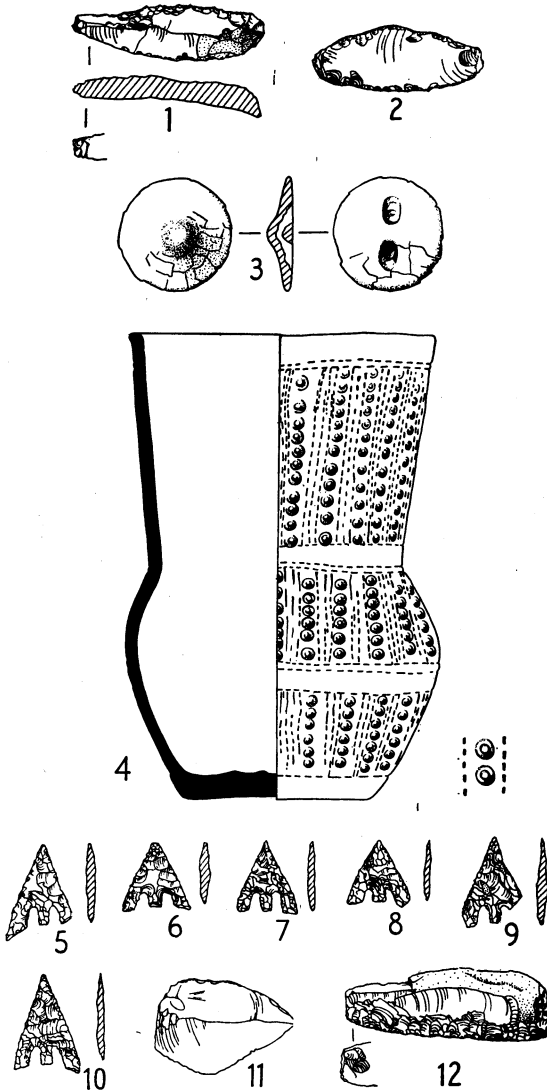


FIG. 5. 1-3, 5-12: Grave group from Barrow No. 31. 4: Beaker possibly from this group. Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$. Detail of beaker $\frac{1}{8}$. Drawn by Mrs. M. E. Cox.

This is a Beaker Culture burial, in which the flints at the shoulder may have been intended to symbolize the craftsman and those at the feet the hunter. There is no description to help one in identifying the "urn" or "Drinking Cup", but the Beaker⁴² illustrated on Fig. 5 would be in place in this assemblage. It has been repaired, and its base made-up, and is the only vessel in the Martin Atkins collection in the British Museum which cannot now be assigned to a particular barrow. The decoration is unusual; rather similar impressions are on Beaker sherds from the Windmill Hill causewayed camp, Wilts, in Avebury Museum.

No. 30. A barrow apparently similar to No. 31 was marked immediately to its south on both plans; it was left unnumbered on the excavator's plan (Pl. IV). When I examined the ground in 1951, before the field was ploughed for probably the first time in recent centuries, I saw a shallow penannular depression in this position. Ploughing of the area, however, in 1952 showed no characteristic stains of loam or chalk rubble, and it seems unlikely that any barrow, however small, stood at this point.

No. 17. The excavation of this small saucer barrow with outer bank and two graves was very well recorded, the letters and notes containing drawings of the principal finds, and plans of the two graves together with sketch sections (e.g. Pl. III);⁴³ the two graves are also marked on the excavator's plan (Pl. IV).

On the floor of the principal grave was the contracted skeleton of a boy lying on the left side; the femur was ten inches long, and the second teeth were in process of erupting. A Beaker (Fig. 6, 1) and a nest of flint flakes lay at the feet, comprising six waste flakes, a simple half-moon scraper (Fig. 6, 2), a simple end-scraper (Fig. 6, 3), and a flake with tiny marks of use (Fig. 6, 4); possibly playthings, appropriate to a child. The same glutinous substance already mentioned lay around the flints. A bed of "ashes" covered the burial. The Beaker is interesting for an impression of a grain of Bread Wheat (*triticum vulgare*) on the neck,⁴⁴ and for the five small holes, apparently ancient, bored in the foot.

Above in the same grave was the contracted skeleton of an adult man; the femur was seventeen inches long giving the man a probable height of five feet four inches. Behind the right shoulder was a finely made mint-fresh flint dagger of Beaker culture type (Fig. 6, 5) with the tang, with the same glutinous substance on it, pointing diagonally across the grave; although no haft was found, Martin Atkins judged from this position that it was a spearhead. Also by the shoulder was a nodule of iron pyrites described as a "boss" (Fig. 6, 6), and a well trimmed flint flake (Fig. 6, 7)—a so-called "strike-a-light".

A second grave of circular shape lay three feet to the south, and contained a child's bones and a small vessel described variously

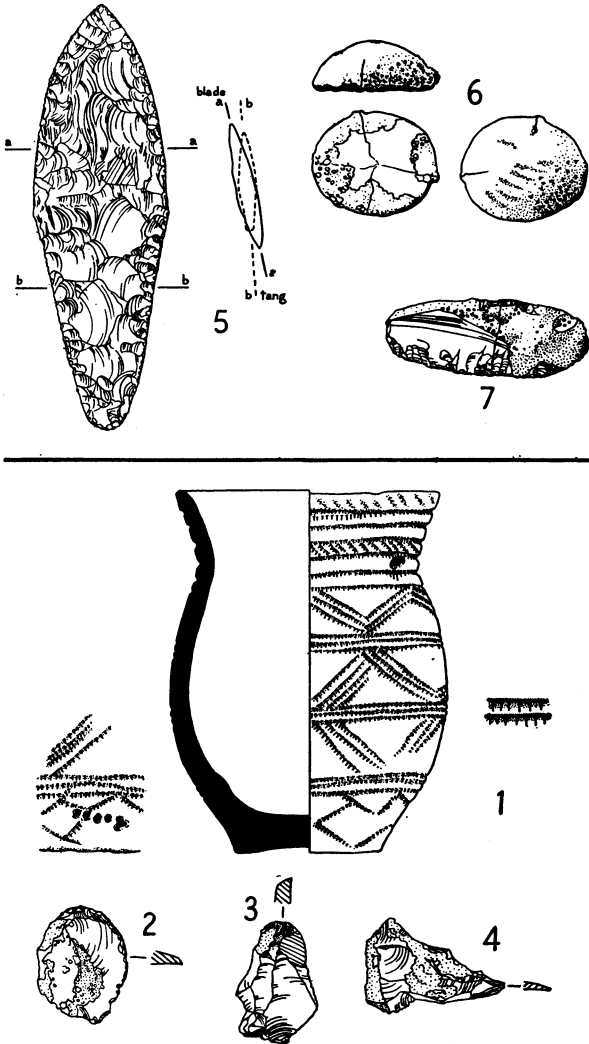


FIG. 6. Grave groups from Barrow No. 17: 1-4 from lower burial; 5-7 from upper burial. Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$. Details of beaker: $\frac{1}{2}$. Drawn by Mrs. M. E. Cox.

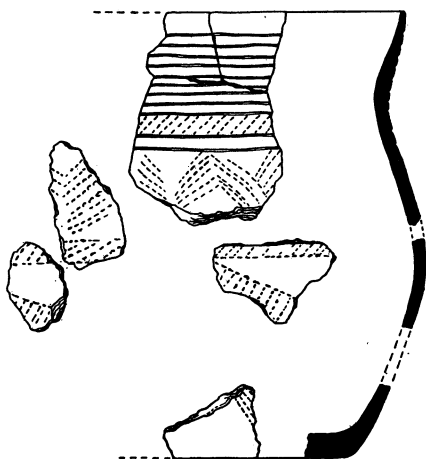


FIG. 7. Sherds of a beaker possibly from Barrow No. 17. Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$. Drawn by Mrs. M. E. Cox.

as an "urn", or a "pot broken", or a "drinking cup". There is no detailed description to help one to identify either this vessel or sherds which were found in the topsoil between the graves. In the British Museum, however, are a collection of sherds which, according to a note preserved with them, appear to have come from No. 31. However, the note bears amendment, and no stray sherds are mentioned in the MSS. from No. 31; No. 17 is the likelier source. They comprise twenty sherds of a Beaker (Fig. 7), a frost-fractured plain sherd of similar ware, a very weathered sherd of soft sandy ware, and one of hard sandy ware. From both description and sketch in the Ashmolean Museum notes (Pl. III) the fragments found in the third grave were those of a Beaker, and it seems quite possible that they were those illustrated on Fig. 7.

The evidence from this little barrow—now obliterated by ploughing—is of the greatest interest for the study of the Beaker culture; few are the certain instances of its association with Saucer barrows;⁴⁵ few are the instances of multiple graves or stratified burials.⁴⁶

No. 19. Bones, probably animal, appear to have been discovered in this barrow.⁴⁷

*No. 18.*⁴⁸ This appears to be a Bell barrow to which an addition has been made to the south, but the circumstances are not clear as the mound is crossed by a modern ditch. About two feet from the surface in the centre of the southern end, and in the apparently added material, was a circular cist of sarsens with capstone, containing a cremation with "ashes", a bronze awl of similar type to that

found with the primary burial of barrow No. 1, and a shale ring.⁴⁹ Alongside the capstone was a jet amulet (Fig. 8). The burial was probably secondary, and of the Collared Urn culture. The amulet is best matched by one in sandstone from the Urn cemetery of Loanhead of Daviot, Aberdeenshire.⁵⁰



FIG. 8. Amulet from Barrow No. 18. Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$. Drawn by Mrs. M. E. Cox.

APPENDIX I

Unrecorded sites noted during recent field-work

Nos. 34 and 35. Mr. A. D. Passmore very kindly drew my attention to these two mounds which are only a few inches high. Subsequent tests with a "Megger" resistivity surveying instrument⁶¹ make it appear quite possible that they are ploughed down barrows, surrounded by ditches in the subsoil about thirty feet and sixty to sixty-five feet in diameter respectively. Sarsens boulders were noted on the mound of No. 34.

Nos. 21-3, and 25. Mr. Passmore also drew my attention to the fact that there were sites of more than three barrows in the field immediately south of No. 18. A visit in January 1951, soon after the field had been ploughed, showed four obvious stains of chalk rubble and light brown earth: Nos. 21-23, which are marked as sites of barrows on the current Ordnance Survey Six Inch edition, and No. 25, which has not previously been recorded. The stain of No. 21 was about a hundred feet long and aligned east and west.

Other crop or soil marks. A few sites, not all of possible barrows, can be observed on aerial photographs. The Celtic Field group on Sparsholt Down has already been mentioned.⁵² The soil marks appear to be due to more than one layout of fields; they could be seen from the ground in 1951 and 1952. Also probably due to cultivation, and not of recent date, are soil marks north-east of barrow No. 9.⁵² Soil marks on Pit Down which follow the contours may have a similar explanation;⁵² very shallow apparent lynchets were noted in 1951 in connection with these marks, east of No. 34 and north-east of No. 9.

Nos. 28 and 29 are crop marks, probably made by the ditches of ploughed-down barrows;⁵³ a crop mark north-east of No. 6 can possibly be explained in the same way,⁵⁴ as may soil marks north of

barrow No. 4.⁵⁵ I have not been able to check any of these on the ground.

Other sites of more dubious nature were noted or searched for:—

No. 36. This is an indeterminate low mound, kindly pointed out by Mr. S. W. Lawrence of Sparsholt as being locally held to be a ploughed-down barrow. It appears to be the same mound as one noted by Mr. Grinsell.⁵⁶ A prominent white stain shows at this point on a R.A.F. aerial photograph;⁵⁷ marks also show on one by Dr. J. K. St. Joseph.

A barrow (?) is marked on the Ordnance Survey One Inch (First Edition) map immediately south of No. 2, between it and the entrance to Sevenbarrows Farm. It is not marked on the excavators' plan, and no trace of it can be seen on the ground.

No. 20. This indeterminate mound does not show as a soil mark on a R.A.F. aerial photograph, while the adjoining No. 19 shows clearly.⁵⁷ Unlike any of the others it stands in the bed of the valley. It is, however, marked on the Ordnance Survey One Inch map (First Edition).

Nos. 24 and 26 are mounds about which Mr. Grinsell reasonably expressed doubts.⁵⁸ A resistivity survey gave negative results for No. 26, which was, however, very trodden by cattle at the time. Readings corresponding to a surrounding ditch were obtained south and south-west of No. 24, but not to the north.

A few features were over-enthusiastically noted in the preliminary report:—

No. 33. The ground is broken at this point, but it is very doubtful whether the vague marks have any significance.

No. 32. A ring-shaped mark shows at this point on aerial photographs taken over a number of years,⁵⁹ and a small circular mound a few inches high can be found on the ground; but a resistivity survey in 1953 gave negative results.

No. 27 was a large stain of chalk rubble noted in January 1951 in the north-east corner of the field south-west and across the road from Gaol Farm. Another stain was noted on the slope of the downs east of No. 9. These stains are as likely as not to have been natural.

APPENDIX II

Martin Atkins in the tradition of nineteenth century barrow excavating

The Martin Atkins manuscripts not only give useful evidence about the Seven Barrows, but also insight into the methods used in excavations a hundred years ago. Some of the methods in use in

1850 may cause some surprise; the complete stripping of a barrow spread over a prolonged period, stratigraphical observations, plans to scale with a north point plotted, notes of all finds even if fragmentary, and careful restoration of the barrow are sometimes assumed to be comparatively modern. Furthermore, the clumsy method of barrow "opening" used by Colt Hoare—and in use long after his day—by a vertical shaft downwards from the centre of the mound was not invariably employed. Martin Atkins, in at least one instance, set to work with a single radial cutting, which was joined at right angles by another—an early partial use of Van Giffen's quadrant method! Regrettably, certain barrows show clumsy mutilations, some of which occurred between 1850 and 1870. Martin Atkins was not necessarily to blame, although he appears to have dug a vertical shaft into No. 31.

It is a fair assumption that Martin Atkins, or at any rate Way and Wilson, were familiar with the work of Thomas Bateman, whose *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire* had been published in 1848, just before the work at Lambourn began. Bateman generally noted the disposition of grave goods,⁶⁰ distinguished primary and secondary burials,⁶¹ sometimes made an attempt to describe stratification,⁶² and quite often recorded fragmentary finds; his father had used the transverse trench method as long ago as 1821,⁶³ but he himself seems to have used it and the vertical shaft method indiscriminately.

Martin Atkins, although a novice, succeeded in improving considerably on Bateman in thoroughness, accuracy, and lucidity, with most of the conceptions of modern excavation in his mind. His work stands comparison with that of his immediate successors, who also without much doubt, set out to improve on Bateman—Greenwell, who began in 1858,⁶⁴ and Mortimer soon after 1860.⁶⁵ One must bear in mind, however, that one is comparing detailed notes with probably condensed published accounts.

Pitt-Rivers, who began work in 1867,⁶⁶ admitted to being a pupil of Greenwell's; he thus inherited most of the conceptions of modern technique, which were stirring in the minds of the more advanced exponents of excavation soon after the middle of the century. His success lay in their application in an unprecedentedly thorough style; for this, experience of authorship, of classifying of artifacts, and of large-scale administration equipped him immeasurably better than any of his predecessors. Martin Atkins, although well armed for the excavator's task with a natural honesty and with the administrative gifts appropriate to an estate owner, apparently did not feel himself competent, being only on the fringe of intellectual life, to publish his findings adequately; as a result he sent his notes to Wilson, with an indifferent outcome.

NOTES

¹ The map reference is around National Grid 41/330830; O.S. 1" Edn. Sheet 158.

² Wilson's remarks in *Trans. Newbury Dist. Field Club* (1870-1), 181, were thus based on a correct observation.

³ 1805-1874.

⁴ 1790-1873. He was then President of Trinity College, Oxford.

⁵ 1808-1859.

⁶ But barrow CCXCIII, excavated by Greenwell after 1877, must have been near the outskirts of the group. *Arch.*, LII, 64.

⁷ *Arch. J.*, VII, 386, 391; *Trans. Newbury Dist. Field Club* (1870-1), 147-8, 178-81. All the relics referred to below are to be found in the British Museum, unless otherwise stated.

⁸ Respectively: MS. Top. Berks. e.8; MS. Maps Top Gen. a.1, fol. 27 and fol. 23.

⁹ Miss Martin-Atkins's plan and the Ashmolean Museum notes and drawings are now in the Bodleian Library. Unfortunately, on both plans barrows are given alternative numbers which do not always agree. Barrows described and numbered in the MSS. obviously refer to those numbered otherwise on the plans. But it is generally plain to which barrow reference is being made.

¹⁰ I am grateful in particular for help given by Miss E. Martin-Atkins, Miss M. K. Butler, Mr. J. W. Brailsford, F.S.A., and Mr. A. D. Passmore. Documents studied other than those already mentioned were: Drawings and notes originally in the Albert Way papers (in the Dept. of British and Medieval Antiquities, The British Museum); Tithe and Enclosure Maps and Awards of Lambourn, Sparsholt, and Kingston Lisle, which were invaluable for identification purposes, when names of fields or landowners were given; the *Reading Mercury*; and aerial photographs by Major G. W. G. Allen, Dr. J. K. St. Joseph, F.S.A., Mr. D. N. Riley, and the Royal Air Force (by permission of the Secretary of State for Air). A provisional report appeared in *Oxoniensia*, XV, 110-4. That now given differs in a few details as a result of further work and the discovery of additional notes and a plan.

¹¹ Miss A. Martin Atkins, a daughter of the excavator, told Miss Butler that she remembered excavations at Lambourn between 1856 and 1858 and seeing pottery and at least one skeleton. These excavations may, of course, have been at Uffington Castle. Martin Atkins kept field notes (*Letter*: 25 Oct., 1850); they may have been in the Library of Kingston Lisle House, which was destroyed in store during an air raid on Bath.

¹² The barrows are referred to by the names or numbers (Nos. 1-24) given by Mr. L. V. Grinsell in *Berks A.J.*, XL, 32-6, 59-62. Sites noted since Mr. Grinsell's survey have been given numbers following on from his.

¹³ *Letters*: 1 Oct. and 9 Oct., 1852.

¹⁴ Crawford and Keiller, *Wessex from the Air* (1928), 18-24. The Martin Atkins papers mentioned in a footnote (*Ibid.*, 19) are not listed in the Library of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society at Devizes. The coin mentioned in *Berks. A.J.*, XL, 61, may have come from this barrow on Moss Hill.

¹⁵ *Letters*: 4 Sept., 1852.

¹⁶ *Letters*: 27 Feb. and 22 Jul., 1851; 12 Jan., 1852.

¹⁷ Representations of this urn are: the watercolour painting in the Bodleian Library already mentioned; drawings in the Albert Way papers, British Museum; Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery* (1911), II, No. 39; and *Arch. J.*, LXXVIII, 54, fig. 6, where R. A. Smith mistakenly attributed it to Barrow No. 1.

¹⁸ None of the other Disc or Saucer barrows stood in arable fields at the time of excavation, or showed signs in January 1951 of ever having been ploughed.

¹⁹ *Letters*: 9 Oct. and 3 Nov., 1852. These references are possibly to one of the Pillow Mounds near Uffington Castle, in which a decapitated skeleton was found (*Letters*: 30 Sep., 1857), but in the context are more likely to refer to the Long barrow.

²⁰ *Letters*: 25 Oct., 31 Oct., 13 Nov., 26 Dec., 1851; 9 Oct., 1852. Albert Way papers, British Museum. Wilson, *loc. cit.*, 178-9. Smith, *loc. cit.*, after Way papers.

²¹ Both were reproduced by Smith, *loc. cit.*, 48, fig. 1.

²² Smith, fig. 3, 1.

²³ Henshall, *P.P.S.*, XVI, 133 and Pl. XIV, 4.

²⁴ Smith, fig. 2.

²⁵ Abercromby, II, No. 250.

²⁶ Harden & Treweeks, *Oxoniensia*, X, 21-41.

²⁷ The nearest probable source to the Stanton Harcourt Barrow of *Porosphaera globularis*, a fossil sponge from the chalk which formed one of the beads with the primary burial, is White Horse Hill, only some three miles from the Seven Barrows. Oakley, in *Oxoniensia*, *loc. cit.*, 41.

²⁸ Lost. Smith, fig. 4.

²⁹ Smith, fig. 3, 2.

³⁰ Three urns of Deverel-Rimbury culture type are illustrated in Abercromby, II, as Nos. 388, 392, and 408. These and three others probably from this barrow are in the British Museum.

³¹ On the plan of the barrow, "Small deposit, burnt human bones" is marked in the likely position.

³² Smith, fig. 3, 3.

³³ *Letters*: 1 Oct., 1852.

³⁴ *Letters*: 29 Jul. and 27 Dec., 1851; Wilson, 180-1.

³⁵ The dog bones are in the Ashmolean Museum (NC 472).

³⁶ This account is taken from Wilson, 180. There is no mention of this barrow in the letters.

³⁷ Abercromby, II, No. 17.

³⁸ Piggott, *Ant. J.*, XX, 470-1.

³⁹ *Letters*: 30 Sep., 1852; British Museum Register, 1862.

⁴⁰ Pl. I, from Allen negative No. 702 in the Ashmolean Museum, shows its former appearance.

⁴¹ "In most, indeed, I believe, all the cases of entire interment, the bodies were not laid out at length, but . . . the knees drawn up to the chin". Wilson, 79.

⁴² Abercromby, I, No. 7.

⁴³ *Letters*: 30 Sep., 1 Oct., and 3 Nov., 1852; British Museum Register, 1862. Fortunately, full details are given, for the alternative numbering is confusing.

⁴⁴ Helbaek, *P.P.S.*, XVIII, 226. The Beaker was published by Abercromby, I, No. 41.

⁴⁵ See Grinsell, *P.P.S.*, VII, 89, for the Wessex evidence.

⁴⁶ *Multiple graves in one barrow*: Professor Childe has quoted Mortimer's Aldro 116 and a barrow at Merthyr Mawr, Glams. in *Prehistoric Communities* . . . (3rd edn. 1949), 99. Another example is Hanging Grimston, 55 (see below). Ram's Croft Field (see below) probably had three burials.

Stratified burials: Cassington, Oxon. (Bradford, *Oxoniensia*, XVI, 1-4); Hanging Grimston 55, E. Riding, Yorks. (Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches* . . ., 100-2); Rudstone 66, E. Riding, Yorks. (Greenwell, *vid. inf.*, 253-5); and possibly Rusden Low, Middleton-by-Youlgrave, Derbyshire (Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings* (1861), 43-4) and Ram's Croft Field, Stanshope, Derbyshire (Howarth, *Catalogue of the Bateman Collection* . . . (1899), 138, 149). Mr. E. S. Wood has drawn my attention to Greenwell's Goodmanham 99 (*British Barrows* (1877), 308-11).

⁴⁷ *Letters*: 27 Dec., 1851.

⁴⁸ *Letters*: 30 Sep., 1852. This letter contains drawings of the finds and a sketch plan.

⁴⁹ Cf. e.g. Aldbourne in *P.P.S.*, IV, 74, fig. 12, 4.

⁵⁰ Kilbride-Jones, *P.S.A.S.*, LXX, 300, fig. 10A.

⁵¹ Atkinson, *Field Archaeology* (2nd edn. 1953), 31-8.

⁵² R.A.F.: 5093.

⁵³ Allen: 709, 710. Ashmolean Museum.

⁵⁴ Riley: Film 11, No. 15. (Ashmolean Museum). There is an ill-defined soil mark at the same spot on R.A.F.: 4038.

⁵⁵ R.A.F.: 4025 and 4063. Marks shown to the north and west, east of No. 4 on fig. 23 of the provisional report, were probably made by racehorses being exercised.

⁵⁶ *Loc. cit.*, 28 bottom.

⁵⁷ 5093.

⁵⁸ *Loc. cit.*, 35 bottom.

⁵⁹ By Major Allen before the war, and the R.A.F. during and after. I have not noticed a "fairy ring" to correspond with these marks.

⁶⁰ E.g. *loc. cit.*, 42.

⁶¹ E.g. *loc. cit.*, 43-4.

⁶² E.g. *loc. cit.*, 31.

⁶³ *Loc. cit.*, 28.

⁶⁴ Probably at barrows at Ford, Northumberland. *Trans. Berwickshire Nat. Club*, IV, 390. (Information kindly given by Mr. E. S. Wood.)

⁶⁵ *Forty Years* . . ., 113.

⁶⁶ Gray, *Index to Excavations* . . . (1903), xxxviii.