

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

BATH & DISTRICT BRANCH.

1909.

PRESIDENT :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HYLTON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

REV. PREBENDARY BOTHAMLEY.
EDWARD T. D. FOXCROFT, Esq., J.P., D.L.
SIR EDWARD STRACHEY, BART., M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

COMMITTEE :

LIEUT.-COLONEL LINLEY BLATHWAYT, F.L.S., F.ENT.S.
COLONEL E. CLAYTON.
ST. DAVID M. KEMEYS-TYNTE, Esq.
COLONEL HENDLEY P. KIRKWOOD.
GEORGE NORMAN, Esq., F.R.S.A.I.
FREDERICK SHUM, Esq., F.S.A.
SIDNEY TODD, Esq.
REV. H. H. WINWOOD, M.A., F.G.S.

Ex-Officio Members of the Committee :

CHARLES TITE, Esq.	} Hon. Secretaries Somersetshire Archæological Society.
REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A.	

HON. SECRETARY :

GERALD J. GREY, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER :

THOS. S. BUSH, Esq.

(Hon. Local Secretary Somersetshire Archæological Society.)

EXCAVATION OF TWIN-BARROWS APRIL-MAY, 1909.

THOS. S. BUSH.

These barrows are on the north-east slope of Lansdown, at about three-fourths of a mile east of the Grenville Monument, at an elevation of some 530 feet above the sea. They are in a field called Barland's Hill, in the parish of Cold Ashton, Gloucestershire, but within 50 yards of the county boundary of Somerset. A few days previous to commencing the excavations, pegs were placed in approximately the centre of the barrows, and a line laid down 2 ft. on either side, making the width of the trench to be cut 4 ft. This line had a trend S. of E. to N. of W.

On Wednesday, April 28th, work was started under the supervision of the Rev. H. H. Winwood, Mr. Gerald Grey and the writer. During the first few days there was some rain, sleet and snow, with strong cold winds; towards the close—May 6th—there was an improvement in the weather.

From centre to centre of the barrows is 69 ft.; to the W. of W. barrow (No. 1) a trench was marked out 36 ft. long from the centre (this was extended as will be noted later) and to the E. of the E. barrow 42 ft., making the total length of trench 147 ft. A trench 4 ft. wide was first cut through the W. barrow (No. 1). At the extreme W. end of it, at 9 in. under the surface, were a few fragments of Roman pottery. Then we extended this trench westward for another 12 ft. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width; here at the first part of the trench were also a few other fragments. As the ground beyond did not appear to have been disturbed we did not proceed further. The sections accompanying these notes will show the formation of this barrow. It will be seen that the core is made up of soil which rises to the surface, then commences a thin layer of rubbly stones which gradually thickens down to the base, thus forming a support to the core; the depth at centre to undisturbed ground being $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., at the W. end of the trench 9 in. soil and 9 in. rubble, and midway between the barrows 6 in. and 10 in. respectively. At 1 ft. W. of centre of barrow was a thin layer of burnt material $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface, and another layer 1 ft. below.

These continuing into the N. side of trench, we cut a trench 6 ft. wide 42 ft. long to the N. at right angles to main trench. At the end and for about 30 ft. was 6 to 7 ins. soil, and below this rubble, from thence only soil up to main trench. Here were not only the two layers mentioned above, but a third and much thicker layer lying on the brash overlaying the main rock; then clearing the ground 6 ft. to the W. and 9 ft. to the N. in the angle of these two branches, the layers were followed out. The lower one was found to cover an area of about 36 square feet; here must have been much burning as the stones beneath were considerably reddened by fire. The burning—presumably of animals—was so complete that no bones were found with the burnt material, but part of the jaw of sheep and pig, tooth of ox and a few pieces of animal bones were unearthed in the soil above. There were also a few bits of black pottery. No metal articles were discovered, but many flints were obtained. (See the Rev. H. H. Winwood's notes on the geological position of these barrows, with particulars of the flints.) A trench 27 ft. long by 4 ft. wide was cut to the S. in a line with the one to the N. At the end the depth of soil was 8 in. and of rubble 6 in.; the soil gradually lessened to 4 in. at 10 ft. from centre of the barrow. Here the rubble was 18 in. deep, this decreased to 8 in. at 6 ft. from centre and there ended, only soil—that is, the core—being met with beyond this.

East, or No. 2 Barrow. (See sections.) As previously noted the depth of soil between the barrows is 6 in., from thence it gradually lessens, and at about 12 ft. from the centre it ends, rubble rising to the surface, turf—such as it is—taking root between the stones. At the E. end of trench the depth of soil was 7 in. and of rubble 6 in.; here, as on the W. side, the soil gradually slopes off. This also applies to the trench through the centre of barrow, 54 ft. long from N. to S. It will be seen by the section that on the E. side there is a depression. The tenant told us he understood “that many years ago the barrow was dug into for the purpose of getting stones, but on coming across some bones the quarrying was stopped.” On cutting a trench where this disturbance had taken place, that is, mainly between the N. and E. trenches, there were no signs of the core having been touched; the probability is that those who quarried did not find stones suitable for their purpose, and so ceased operations.

It at first seemed as if the whole barrow was built up of rubbly stones, but on cutting through it a mound of soil was opened up, the highest part being about 9 ft. E. of centre of barrow, having 2 ft. of rubble over it; the depth 4 ft. and length 20 ft. Whether or no this was the diameter in other

directions was not ascertained, as we saw no necessity for following it out. In this mound of soil were thin layers of burnt material, and at the bottom, 6 ft. deep on undisturbed ground, at S. side of trench, the remains of a cremation, consisting of a heap of small pieces of bones; only one tooth was found, but many parts of the skull were of sufficient size to determine that they were human. No cinerary urn and only a very few fragments of pottery were met with in this mound. We came to the conclusion that these two barrows were made at the same time: No. 1 where the animals were sacrificed for the funeral feast, and No. 2 where the cremated remains of the individual were laid, and the barrows raised over them. The entire absence of metal and only a very few fragments of pottery leads to the conclusion that these barrows are of an early date—say 2,000 or more years ago. The finding of Roman pottery here is not surprising, as we know from explorations in Little Down field—which is not far from this site—that they (the Romans) appear to have been there for some 250 or 300 years.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Arthur Williams, owner of the field, as well as a considerable area of the adjoining land, for permission to excavate these barrows. In his letter giving consent, he said, "I trust you will be rewarded by a find that will enrich the local museum, and so benefit those residents most interested in archaeological history and discovery." It should be added that on visiting the site during the operations he told the writer that should we desire to explore elsewhere on his property he would be pleased to allow us to do so. We have also to thank the tenant, Mr. George Alvis, for permission to carry out the work. He visited us almost daily, and was there on May 6th, just as the filling-in had been completed and turf replaced, and expressed himself as pleased with the way the work had been finished.

A few notes on the geological position of these barrows may be of interest. The great amount of Oolitic *débris* resting on the more solid beds beneath has been remarked, and at first it seemed only to be explained by the fact that the builders of these barrows had, with their usual industry, brought the loose blocks and fragments of Oolite from elsewhere. But whence? There was not any indication of old quarrying anywhere in the immediate locality. The barrows were erected on a narrow platform of sloping ground just N. of the hedge which bounds the counties of Somerset and Gloucestershire, and consequently in the latter. A pond of water on the sloping ground above, to the S., and a spring issuing out from the

steep slope on the N.E. corner below, indicated the general position of the site between the high level and low level springs of Lansdown, the former issuing from the top of the Fuller's earth clays just below the Great Oolite, the latter at the base of the Inferior Oolite sands and the top of the Upper Lias. So that it was evident that the site was between the Fuller's earth and the Lias, and thus somewhere on the Inferior Oolite. An examination of the broken material which was thrown up during excavation enabled us to define the exact horizon of the beds, both from the lithological structure and colour of the fragments, and from the fossils they contained. Some of the larger blocks were thickly covered with a coating of carbonate of lime; in some cases made up of it. In short, the site was on the very top of the Inferior Oolite in the "rubbly beds" of Mr. Richardson, just above the so-called "Anabacia limestones." The photographs which accompany these notes, kindly taken for me by Mr. Grey during a visit we paid together to the sections on the new Camerton and Limpley Stoke line, will show the exact position. The broken-up rubbly character of these top beds, from three to four inches thick, would supply the builders of these barrows with sufficient material for their work. The great amount of stalagmite which covered the joints and fissures of the "Anabacia beds" below, so characteristic of these beds, evidently attracted the notice of the old people, and might have been placed there as curios. Mention may be made of the *débris* yielding, besides characteristic fossils, the greatest portion of the palatal tooth of *Strophodus* in a block of the white crystalline limestone. The *Strophodus* belongs to the family of fishes named *Cestraciontidae*, so called from the Greek word *κεντρα*, or *κεντρον*, a spine, having a spine on each of its dorsal fins—an extinct fish allied to the *Cestracion Philippi*, or Port-Jackson shark. Also the little coral *Anabacia*, a fossil characteristic of the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite, and named "Anabacia limestones" for that reason.

The accompanying photographs will give a general idea of the top beds of the Inferior Oolite in the Camerton and Limpley Stoke G.W.R., which correspond to the position of those beds on which the Twin barrows were placed.

The total number of flints found in the twin-barrows was 197.
Of the 177 from Barrow 1—

22 showed evident signs of being worked, 2 being "cores."
8 were good "scrapers," neatly worked nearly all round the circumference.

- 2 worked at the point ("borers"?)
- 1 "scraper" crescentic on one side and worked on that side.
- 1 arrow shaped, work doubtful.
- 3 "scrapers," partially worked.
- 133 were flakes and chips.
- 7 different shapes, shown on photograph.

Of the 20 in No. 2 Barrow—

- 1 was worked on two sides and the point "borer" (?).
- 2 worked on two sides.
- 3 worked only on one side.
- 14 remaining—mere chips.

It is scarcely necessary to add that flint pebbles, from which these implements have been formed, are not found in this particular locality, but must have been imported from elsewhere, probably from the hills on the left bank of the Avon.

Seven photographed—

- No. 1.—Worked all round and opp. bulb of percussion.
- " 2.—Ditto opp. bulb, portion of brown outside left.
- " 3.—Scraper, with sharp ridge down middle, worked three-quarters round.
- " 4.—Worked all round.
- " 5.—Arrow, or triangle shaped, worked on two sides.
- " 6.—Hollow crescent-shaped, worked on one side of crescent, in fact on all sides except base.
- " 7.—Well worked scraper all round, size of a shilling.

H. H. W.

LANGRIDGE, LANSDOWN.

JULY, 1909

THOS. S. BUSH.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth, in *Aquæ Solis*, under the heading, "Roman Villas in the vicinity of Bath," says that "the Romans when in possession of Bath seem to have been well aware of the advantages of the air of Lansdown and the beauty of the situation. On the declivity where now stands the parsonage of Langridge some remains of a villa have been discovered, and a stone coffin which contained a skeleton was

disinterred about eight years since; previously to that another had been found in which were a skeleton and a 'Martel de Fer,' the coffin, as was not unusual, having been used for a second sepulture in the middle ages." In a field called Stoneham Down, to the north-west of the parsonage, are several banks traversing it irregularly. These banks lie chiefly at the south of the field where the ground is much on the slope; part of the field is nearly level and another part has a declivity to the east. The height above sea level is about 700 feet. Having obtained permission of the owner, Mr. Robert Blathwayt, of Dyrham Park, and of the tenant, Mr. Banks, we cut some trial trenches with the view to seeing if this site had been occupied by the Romans or at an earlier period. On July 8th, 1909, we started work with four men, continued the opening up on the following day, and the filling in on the 10th. The first trench—145 ft. long—was cut about N. and S., at 100 ft. from the wall on the east. At the S. the ground is nearly level for about 30 ft., then slopes up to a bank which commences at 31 ft. and measures some 11 ft. through; the S. side of banks is made up of stones with soil, the N. side of soil with some rubbly stones to a depth of 3 ft., and at 8 ft. N. of centre of bank, rock was met with at a depth of 15 in. from surface. This may be taken as the average depth of the remainder of this trench, but it was very irregular; in fact in some places was only 6 in. under the surface, the stones showing marks of the plough. The greatest depth, 2 ft. 2 in., was between 80 and 95 ft. from the S. end; here were several pieces of Roman pottery and a worked flint, nearly at the bottom of the trench. At 80 ft. from the S. end of this trench another was cut 168 ft. 6 in. long, nearly due W.; for the first 15 ft. the depth to rock was 2 ft. Here were some bits of pottery. The description of the main trench applies to this one up to a bank near the end. This bank was made up of large and rubbly stones. In this were some fragments of pottery and bones and a few small flint chips, and in the centre at 1½ ft. deep pennant stones with burnt material attached to them. Towards the W. end of the field there is a bank traversing approximately N. and S.; it appeared to be a wall, stones placed on edge showing above the ground, the width outside these being about 5 ft. At about 57 ft. from the wall on the S. we cut a trench 27 ft. long through this bank. It was found to be made up of large stones slightly slanting inwards on each side, and large and rubbly stones in the middle. The depth of soil in the trench varied from 6 to 8 in. and rubble 8 in.; in this were a few pieces of pottery.

TUMULUS, LANSDOWN.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1909.

THOS. S. BUSH.

In a field on the west side of Lansdown Road, called Flock Down, No. 88 on Tithe Map, is a mound marked Tumulus on the Ordnance Maps. The mound is about 40 yards to the N.W. of Beckford's Tower, and some 70 yards from the west boundary wall of the field. It seems strange that this, the least prominent of the mounds on the Down should be thus noticed; possibly it was more conspicuous when the survey was made than now. What its original height was there is, of course, no means of judging, but no doubt the many years of ploughing have much reduced its elevation. When the digging was started it was not more than one foot above the surrounding ground, but appeared to be more than this looking at it from the road, owing to the ground sloping up to it. For some few years we have had in view the exploring it, but, having other work that seemed fully as important, it was put off. Whether in the meantime very much disturbance of the contents has taken place cannot definitely be stated, but it seemed certain that one cinerary urn had been broken and the contents distributed by ploughing possibly within the last few months, and others disturbed at an earlier date, of which there was evidence in several places that is, the finding of burnt bones scattered about, and not in a heap or in an urn, as described in the following notes.

Work was started on Wednesday, September 23rd, and was carried on, but not continuously, owing to bad weather, until Monday, October 4th. On the last-named day a small piece of ground was opened, and the whole, except a very small area, filled in; this was completed the following morning. First a trench 4 ft. wide 72 ft. long was cut from about N.E. to S.W. through what was judged to be the centre of the mound, then a cross trench of the same length, followed by four intermediate trenches, all meeting at the centre. Discoveries being made in all directions, it was decided to open up the whole of the mound. This was done, the soil and rubble being moved down to the brash overlying the main rock. At the centre the depth of soil with some stone rubble was 15 in. and 8 in. of rubble, and round the outside the average depth was soil and rubble 7 in. and 5 in. of rubble. At the centre and for some distance around, there were large unworked stones laid close

together at from 4 to 8 in. under the surface. In plan they did not form a circle or any regular figure. Probably the plough is responsible for the removal of many of them; if so, we may conjecture that the greater part if not the whole of the mound was covered with them, and then soil placed over all. At 8 ft. from N.E. end of trench we found an interment by cremation, *A* (*see plan*); that is, a heap of burnt bones. These on removal were seen to have been placed in a bowl-shaped depression, lined with small stones; over the bones was an unworked stone, about 1 ft. 10 in. square by 4 in. thick. It may here be stated, that in all the interments by cremation afterwards discovered the same conditions hold good, viz., a covering stone varying in size and thickness, usually about 6 in. under the surface, and a depression averaging 1 ft. in diameter. At 17 ft. from the S.W. end of the same trench, portions of a human skull, part of a jaw and broken bones, and also burnt bones were unearthed at 1 ft. deep, beneath a covering stone; these were on one side of the trench. Widening the trench, further broken bones, presumably of the same person, were found in a heap, *B*. The whole did not make up a complete skeleton. The fact of all the bones having been broken and burnt bones intermingled with them, seems to indicate that it was intended to cremate the whole body. The portions of the skull, part of the leg bone—femur—and jaw, with a few other bones, were submitted to Dr. Beddoe, but none being complete he could not give a definite opinion. He considered them to be of a man of middle age and powerful build; in the absence of the whole of the femur he could not determine his height.

The next find (*C*) was a cinerary urn, inverted—that is, the mouth placed downwards (*see illustration*). The base, 6 in. diameter, was broken, but some parts were recovered. The circumference at the largest part was 2 ft. 5 in. Above it were three flat stones. The depth of urn from surface of ground was 9 in. Flat stones laid on edge had been carefully placed all round for the whole depth forming an outer casing—a rude cist—2 ft. 6 in. in diameter; the mouth of urn rested on stones. Removing all the encircling stones it was seen that the urn was in such a bad state that there hardly seemed a chance of moving it. To add to the difficulty a very heavy storm came on. We covered it over, but this did not prevent a lot of water accumulating and soaking the urn. After the storm had passed, trenches were cut to drain off the water. Then work was stopped for the day, as the men and ourselves were thoroughly drenched. The next day, after the urn had somewhat dried, we wrapped thin paper all round it, tying this with string well interlaced, then a coat of thicker paper, secured with string, and outside this another layer of paper, well interlaced with string.

Then gradually removing the stones from underneath, we were able to push a thin piece of board through, and so lift the body with the contents.

D. Cremation and bit of pottery. *E.* Parts of urn with burnt bones and burnt material. This is the urn mentioned earlier in these notes as having been disturbed by a plough. *F.* Burnt bones and three bits of pottery. *G.* Urn of reddish brown material, about 5 in. diameter; burnt bones inside. The urn was so tightly packed round with stones, that in removing them it crumbled to pieces, and much of it almost to dust. *H.* Pottery and burnt bones. *I, L, N, S.* Burnt bones of *K, M, T.* Fragments of pottery (burnt matter adhering to them). *O.* The upper half of urn (inverted), about 10½ in. diameter, containing burnt bones and some pieces of the lower part of urn. The base and lower part of urn had probably been crushed by a plough. *P 1, 2, 3, 4.* Burnt matter with a small quantity of burnt bones, all laid in bowl-shaped depressions. *Q, R.* Parts of two urns, decorated, (burnt matter adhering to the fragments), at about 9 in. from surface. *U.* Urn, 4¾ in. diameter at base, 6½ in. bowl, by about 8 in. deep. This urn had also been packed round with stones. On removing these it was seen to be badly cracked, and many parts of the upper half missing. Many of these were found inside, with burnt bones. Round the outside were small pieces of a human skull and other burnt bones, these being on the outside can be accounted for by ploughing. This urn has been pieced together so far as possible, forming fully three-fourths of a complete vessel. *V.* Saucer similar in shape to saucers for flower pots, flat base and sloping sides. It is about 8 ins. diameter at the top and 2 in. deep outside, and contained burnt bones piled up above the edge. Unfortunately it broke into many pieces, in fact many of it into quite fine particles, on being moved. *W 1, 2, 3.* Opening up the small piece of ground on October 4th, referred to earlier in these notes, at 7 to 9 in. under the surface a considerable number of large blocks laid flat, and carefully placed together were discovered. These were evidently a continuation of the stones, similarly placed, met with in other parts of the tumulus, as previously noted, with the suggestion that they were laid over the whole of it. Under these stones were found bowl-shaped depressions, each containing burnt bones.

The urns, *F, O, Q* and *R*, have been rudely ornamented. (See illustration.)

The above is a record of the 28 burials within the tumulus of which there is no doubt; the doubtful ones have not been noted. With certainty it can be stated that this was a British

burial ground (all the urns are British) of seemingly the usual character, that is, as far as regards the number of interments by cremation *within* a tumulus.

General Pitt Rivers, in describing a barrow at Rushmore, vol. 2, p. 29, says—"In the centre were two interments by cremation in basin-shaped holes, sunk in the chalk floor. To the south were eight secondary cremations, and one crouched skeleton." In vol. iv., p. 147, he records 52 secondary interments by cremation, *outside* the area of the barrow.

It is interesting to note that on Lansdown and in Dorset basin-shaped holes were made for the interments by cremation.

Nearly all the urns named in the above list were of coarse material, black with some hard grains. No object of metal was discovered. Near the surface were a few small pieces of Roman pottery. A number of flints were found scattered throughout the tumulus, but none of especial note. The Rev. H. H. Winwood thus classifies them:—19 shewing signs of artificial working, 5 cores whence flakes have been struck, and 45 chips not showing any signs of secondary working; bulb of percussion well shewn.

Several curious shaped stones were discovered in the tumulus, one like a pick-axe, 17 in. long $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ at the centre, tapering to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the ends (see Mr. Winwood's notes). This stone has with other relics been placed in the Museum of the Literary Institution, Bath.

The excavation of this tumulus was carried out with the consent of Robert Blathwayt, Esq. (who inherited the property on the death of his father, the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, to whom we have been indebted for the privilege of exploring during the past four or five years). The tenant, Mr. Kelson, Chapel Farm, also readily gave his consent.

During the excavations several curiously-shaped stones were found, of which the photograph No. 10 gives the best example. Shaped like the iron head of a pick-axe, thick at the middle and tapering off at both ends, it bears a close resemblance to that implement without the hole for the handle. At first its density and weight seemed to indicate that it was not of the same material as the Great Oolite slabs which covered the cremations. But a recent visit to the Great Oolite quarry about quarter of a mile N., where the men were then at work, cleared up the question. They were then exposing, at the very base of the quarry, the last bed of that formation—a dense,

blue limestone, resting upon the earth. This was the bed whence the blue clays of the Fuller's earth must have selected these blue, weighty fragments, and buried with the rest. But how did they get them? Certainly not from the comparatively recent opened quarry. Just below in the field to the west of the tumulus, a ridge runs along some 30 or 40 feet from the summit of the Down, and below this a series of springs burst forth from the top of the Fuller's earth. This ridge corresponds with the position of that rock at present, when the old folk lived possibly the slope may not have been grass grown as now, but presented a more or less exposed surface of the rock. It seems difficult to believe that Nature has shaped these fragments, but for what purpose the hand of man had fashioned them remains a difficulty to suggest. The peculiar character of this limestone, blue beneath with a clearly defined yellow Oolitic band on the top, and about 1 ft. 3 in. thick, is somewhat remarkable, and Mr. Gatehouse, the Public Analyst, has kindly given the following analysis:—

“ Calcium carbonate	95.58	} 100
Alumina and oxide of iron, soluble in acid	1.10	
Insoluble in acid	3.32	

The chief interest of this stone (he writes) resides in its microscopic structure and in the composition of the insoluble matter, which chemically consists of silicate of iron, alumina and magnesia, with *organic matter and sulphur*. The iron and sulphur may possibly be in the form of Pyrites, especially as the iron is in the Ferrous state. This insoluble residue approximated, both in colour and composition, to a poor variety of Fuller's earth. When heated to redness the iron changed into the Ferric state—that is, the colour of red ochre—and gave off water and pungent acid fumes in a closed tube. The acid was partly pyroligenous acid, derived from the organic matter present. A microscopic section showed an aggregation of crystals of carbonate of lime, interspersed with small dark-coloured particles consisting of vegetable matter, in which both Prosenchymatous and Parenchymatous tissue could be recognized, together with numbers of dark-coloured rounded grains, looking exactly like minute black pebbles, of not more than $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch diameter, and averaging from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{130}$ of an inch. The vegetable matter was about the same size, but could be readily distinguished. The insoluble matter, when heated, lost 13 per cent. of its own weight, and contained just over 2 per cent. of combined sulphur.”

H. H. W.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

- A. General view of the "Doulting" beds with "Anabacia" limestones on top, left side of Camerton and Limpley Stoke New G.W.R.
1. Handle of umbrella, 3 ft. in length, touching "Anabacia" beds.
 2. "Doulting" stone to base of rails.
- B.
1. Fuller's Earth, succeeded by
 2. "Rubbly" beds.
 3. "Anabacia" limestones to base.
- C. More detailed view of B.
1. Fuller's Earth.
 2. Head of hammer (1 ft.), touching "Rubbly" beds.
 3. Much fissured "Anabacia" limestones; joints and fissures coated with thickish covering of stalagmitic carbonate of lime.

H. H. W.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- A, B, C.—Geological Sections (see pp. 30-1).
- 1.—Twin Barrows.
 - 2.—Human Bones *in situ*.
 - 3.—Cinerary Urn do.
 - 4.—Part of Urn do.
 - 5.—Cremation do.
 - 6.—Group of Cremations.
 - 7.—Cinerary Urn (restored).
 - 8.—Incised Decoration on Pottery.
 - 9.—Flints (see p. 31).
 - 10.—Stone (see p. 37).

Mr. Heard, Head Master of the Technical School, kindly had the pottery sketched, from this the photo-block No. 8 was prepared. All the others are from photographs by Mr. G. J. Grey.

At the end is a Plan shewing the position of the Interments in the Tumulus, and, on a folding sheet, Sections of the Twin Barrows.

A.



1.

2.

B.

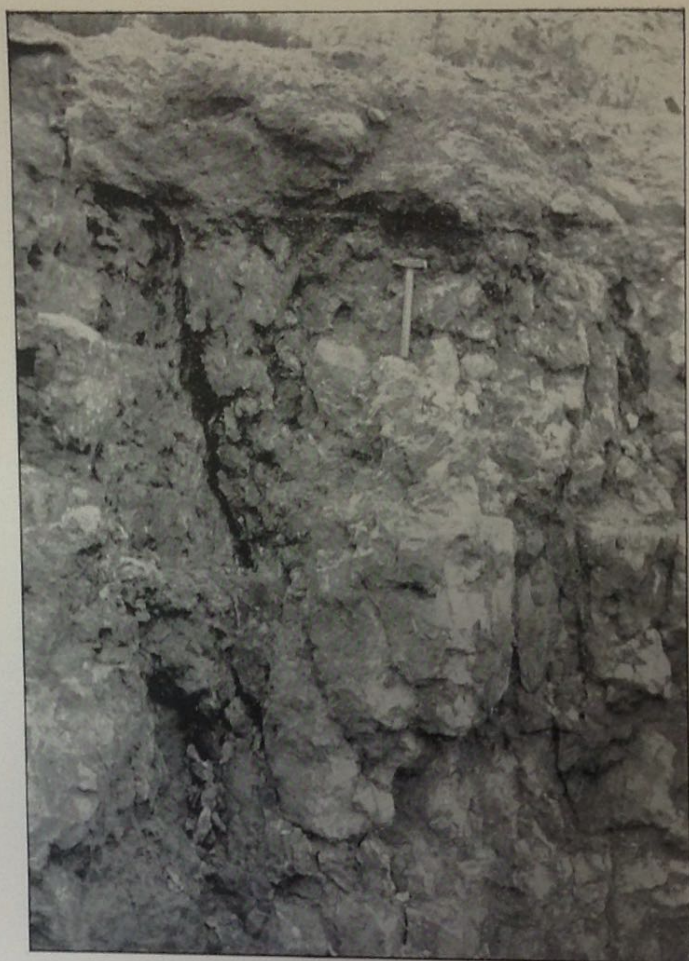


1.

2.

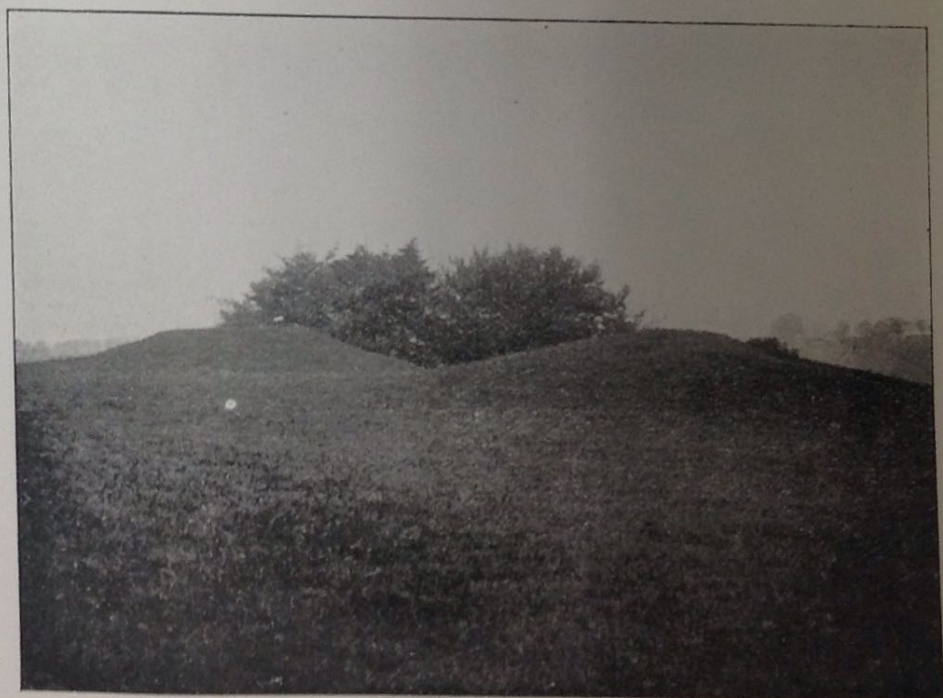
3.

C.



1.

2.



No

TWIN BURROWS.



No. 2.

CINERARY URN.



No. 3.

INHUMATION



No.

CINERARY URN



No.

INTERMENT BY CREMATION AND COVERING STONE.



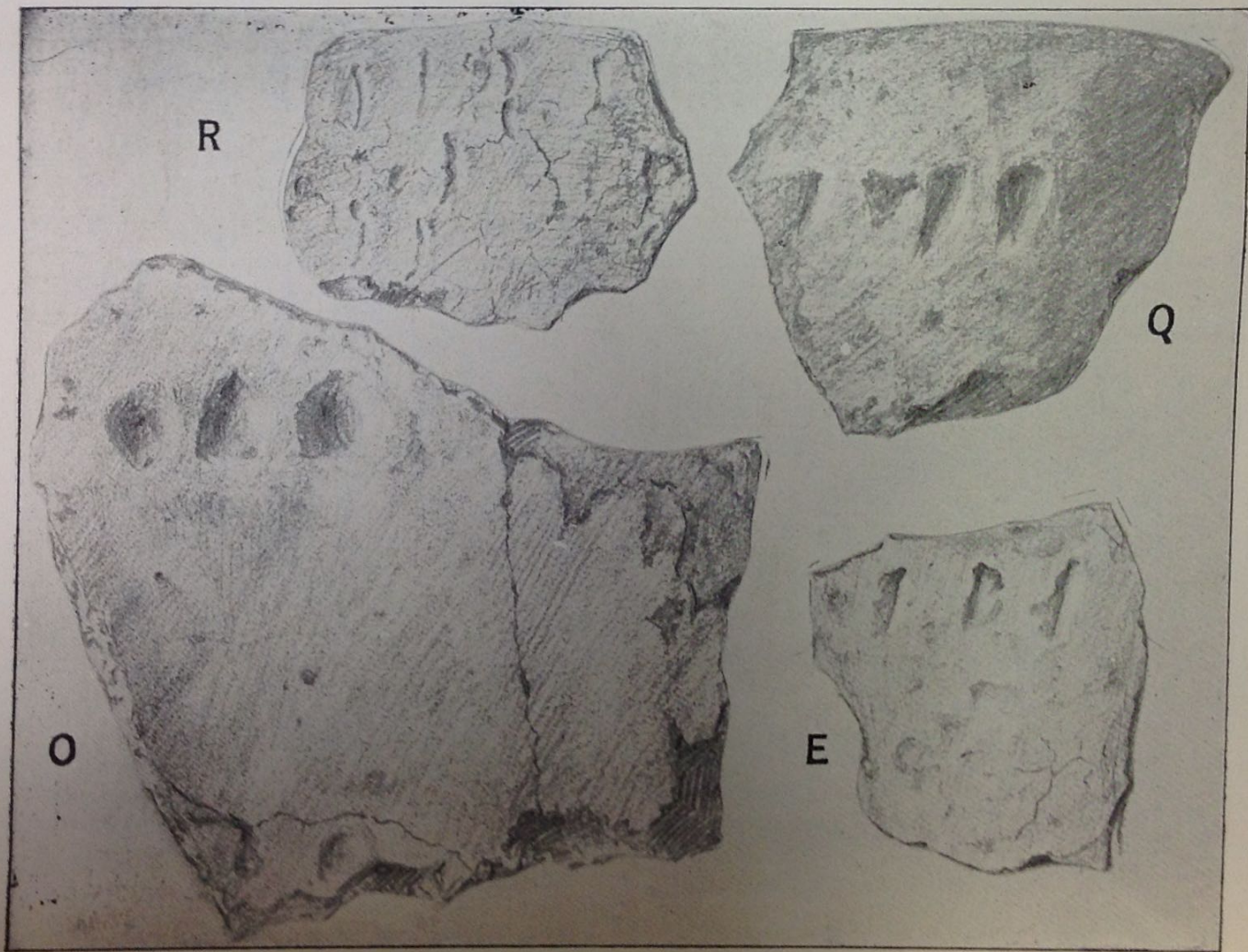
No 6

GROUP OF CREMATIONS.



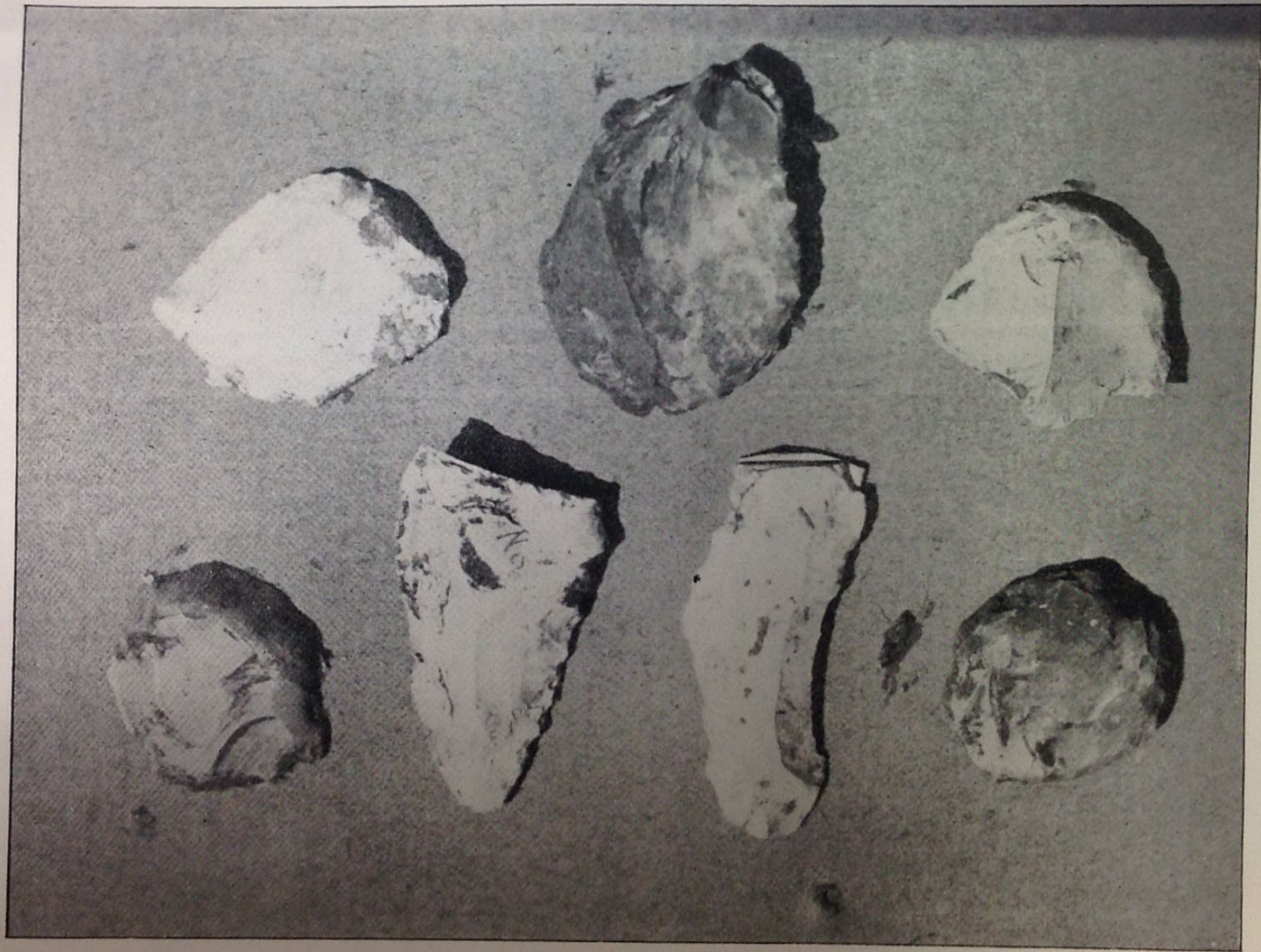
No. 7.

CINERARY URN.



No. 8.

INCISED DECORATION ON POTTERY.



No. 9.

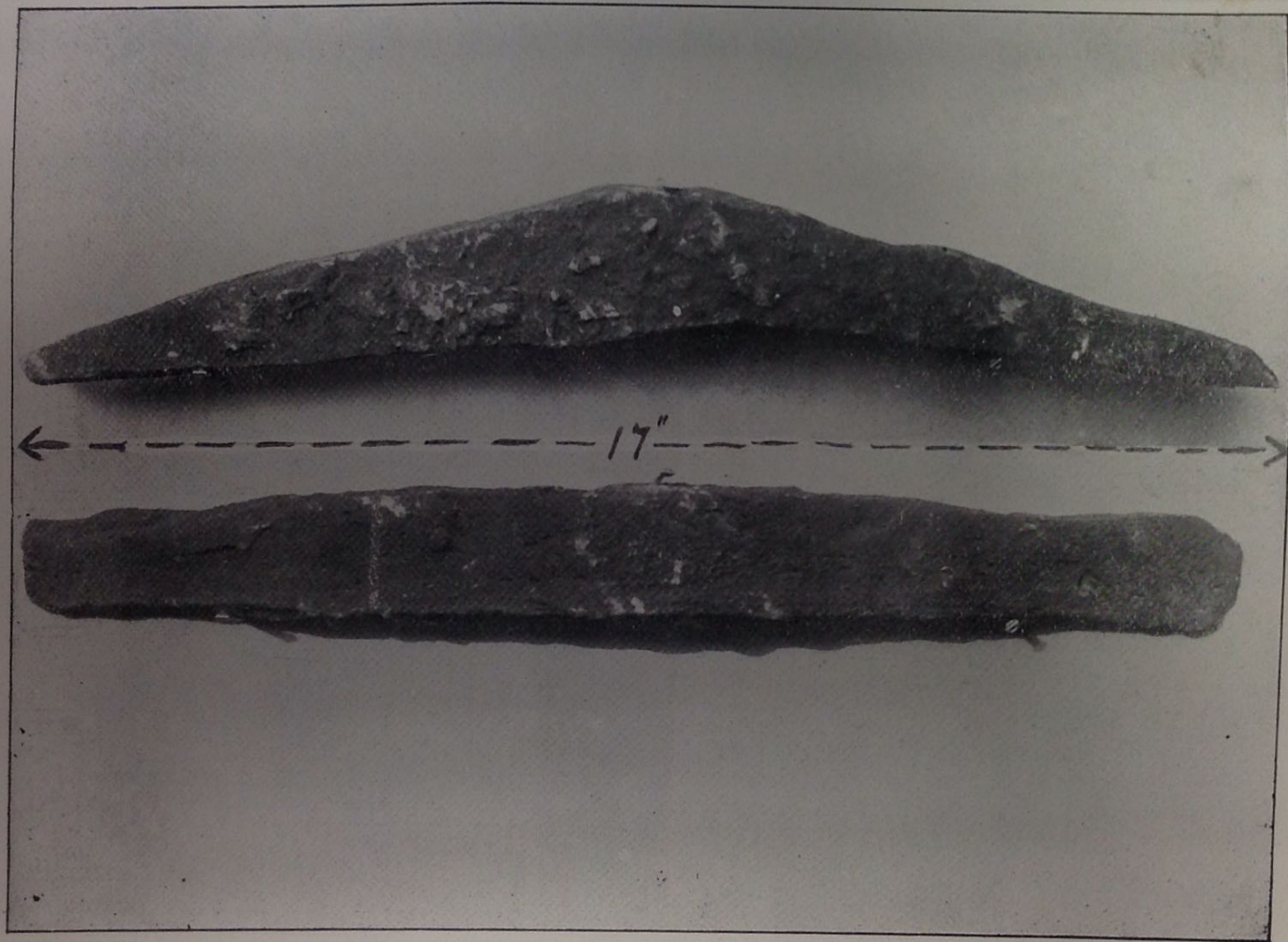
4

5

6

7

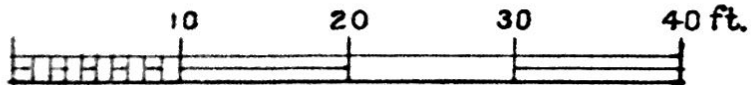
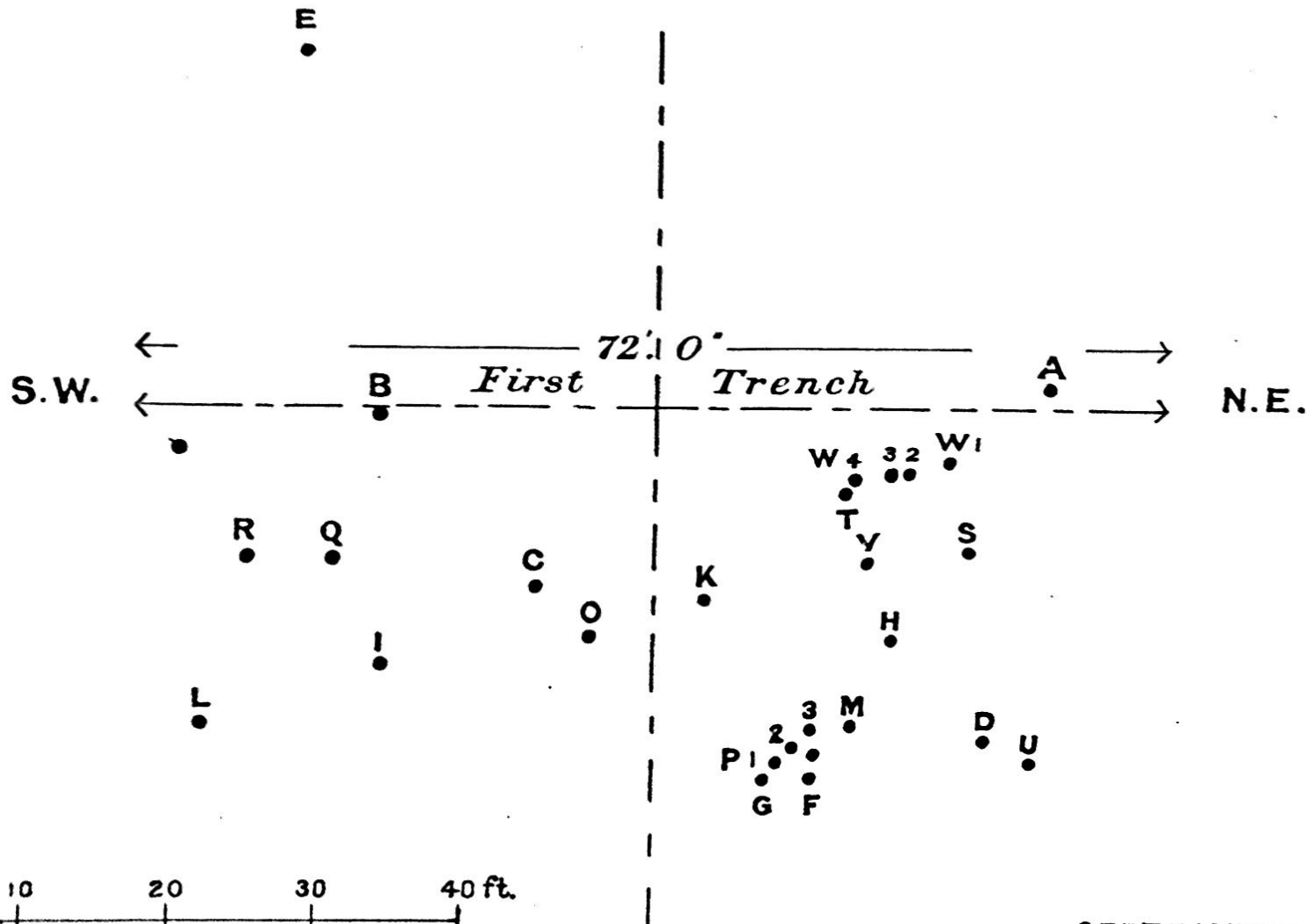
FLINTS FROM TWIN BARROWS.



No. 10.

STONE FROM TUMULU.

TUMULUS, LANSDOWN.



SEPTEMBER 1909. T.S.B.