

3. *On the Rock-basins in the Granite of the Dartmoor District, Devonshire.* By G. WARING ORMEROD, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.

[Abstract.]

IN this Memoir the origin of Rock-basins in the Granite of Dartmoor and its vicinity is alone considered; and it is not attempted to draw therefrom any law as to the manner of the formation of similar basins elsewhere. It has been here attempted to notice all the hollows known as Rock-basins in this district; and in the table appended, particulars of these and of the chief Tors are contained. A few localities it has not been in the power of the Author to visit; and the description is in those cases taken from the observations of others: doubtless also some basins have escaped notice, but a considerable number have been examined, and the particulars noted on the same system, so as to give an opportunity of comparison. The situation of Dartmoor is too well known to need description. The geological formation is entirely of granitic rocks. From near the same point in the northerly part of the moor the Tavy flows westerly and the Teign easterly: to the north of these rivers very few rock-basins exist, and those too are in the immediate vicinity of these rivers. To the south of a line formed by the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway and the River Dart, it is believed rock-basins have not been found; but this last district has not been completely examined by the Author. The part of Dartmoor, therefore, in which the rock-basins exist is a central belt, which occupies about one-third of the area of the moor. The particulars of the various basins are set out in a tabular form; it will therefore be only needful to notice some of the most important. The only basin to the north of the Tavy with which the Author is acquainted is at Hare Tor. To the south of the Tavy Fur Tor is the highest point of Dartmoor, being 2000 feet above sea-level. The rocks composing this Tor are scattered over a considerable area, are much weathered, for the most part broken and low, and forming ledges, but occasionally rising into large masses. The granite is generally porphyritic, being coarse-grained with large felspar, and has a laminated structure. On this Tor there are three basins. Between the Tavy and Wallcombe River, Roose or Roll's Tor, Staple Tor, Vixen Tor, and Pew Tor are worthy of notice: the two last mentioned are particularly described in Bray's Tamar and Tavy. Between Wallcombe River and the East Webber, Mistor is the most conspicuous and known Tor; it is situate on an insulated hill 1760 feet above sea-level. The Tor consists of long, narrow, low cliffs, which rise on the eastern and western sides of the summit of the hill (that on the eastern side being the most lofty and extensive), ranging nearly from north to south. The space between these is occupied by detached masses varying in size. The granite is laminated and much weathered at the junctions of the beds and of the perpendicular planes, and there are occasionally overhanging beds. "Mistor Pan" is the only basin on this Tor; it is situate near the northerly end of the eastern range on the summit. This basin has been supposed to be artificially formed, and is described in

Rowe's Dartmoor and Bray's Tamar and Tavy. The sides are nearly perpendicular, leaning slightly back. At the south-easterly side the highest bed of rock projects slightly, and under this a hole reaches through to the eastern side of the Tor about two inches above the bottom of the pan. The only other places where similar perforations have been observed are at Fur Tor and Willistone Rocks. From the northerly side, a lip or channel runs for about five inches in a northerly direction, and then irregularly; at the basin it is about five inches wide, and there reaches nearly to the bottom of the basin. The diameter from N. to S. is 36 inches, from E. to W. 35 inches, and the longest diameter from N. to S. The depth (at the lip) on the north side is 4 inches, on the easterly 6 inches, on the southerly 5 inches, and on the westerly 6 inches. The bottom is nearly level, but slopes slightly towards the centre, where it is about half an inch deeper than at the sides. The bottom was covered with small sharp gravel, consisting chiefly of felspar and quartz, formed by the disintegration of the granite.

With the exception of the perforation, and that a lip is not of very frequent occurrence, the above description is also applicable, the dimensions being altered, to nearly every rock-basin with a flat bottom; and there seems to be no reason for considering the origin of this basin different from that of the other basins. On Bell Tor, to the east of the East Webber, there is a large basin that well exhibits the atmospheric action on the granite. Hounter Tor in the same locality is one of the grandest and most picturesque Tors of the Dartmoor district. No rock-basins have been observed there, or at the rocks by Bowerman's Nose or Manaton Tors. The remaining basins are mostly classed with those lying within the watershed of the Teign. At a rapid, a short distance below the bridge at Teignhead, "pot-holes" are in the course of formation: these will be noticed hereafter. About a mile and a half lower down on the left bank of the river is the well-known "Tolmen" or Holed Stone: the perforation is about three feet in diameter, and 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and passes obliquely through the stone. This rock is not *in situ*, and rests on other transported blocks at a rapid where the Teign has worked its way between the rocks, causing a gradual lowering of the level of its bed; so that the surface of the Tolmen is now only covered by the water in very heavy floods. There are portions of other "pot-holes" on this rock; and the origin may, with little if any hesitation, be ascribed to the same cause as that which is now forming the "pot-holes" just mentioned. About three-quarters of a mile to the south of this spot is Castor or Kestor Rock, a large insulated Tor about 1417 feet above sea-level. The summit of this Tor consists of three bosses, rising slightly above a level central platform; the rock is weathered and rounded; and the beds, with the exception of a bed of elvan, are not of fine or compact granite. The directions of the perpendicular joints are W. by S. to E. by N., N. by W. to S. by E., and N.W. by N. to S.E. by S. On this Tor, besides some hollows which have not been regarded as "basins," there are four basins on the northerly boss, three on the central platform,

and two on the southerly boss; and of these the particulars are given in the Table. One large basin on the central platform will require description. This basin was discovered by the Author on 17th Sept., 1856. The opening at the top, as marked by the line to which water stands when it is full, is oval, measuring 8 feet from N. to S. and 6 feet 8 inches from E. to W. A few inches below this level the basin is nearly circular; the diameter half way down is 50 inches; at the bottom 24 inches: the perpendicular depth is 31 inches. The bottom is flat, rounding up at the edges to the sides, which curve outwards in the form of the mouth of a trumpet, and two indentations, caused by decay, run round the basin. The bottom and sides up to the lowest indentation (12 inches) were covered with dead Sphagnum, which formed a compact mass, adhering so closely as to have taken a cast of the granite; between these there were not any stones, nor the small fragments of quartz and felspar usually found in rock-basins. At the bottom of the basin, above the Sphagnum, there was a thin layer of fine black peaty soil, and the remaining contents—evidently of a later date—consisted of, first, a compact mass of fine dark sand and gravel 6 inches in thickness, and above this a brown peaty soil containing fragments of quartz and felspar, which filled the basin to the level, and the whole was covered over by a thick growth of heath. This arrangement is such as would arise from a maceration of peat exposed to the wet and storms that occur at this spot. Attention having been attracted by the opening of this basin, the Author has received information derived from an old “Moorman,” which leads him to suppose that the basin was filled with peat between 100 and 150 years ago to prevent accidents to sheep. This basin has not been empty of water since it was opened in September, 1856. A short distance below the junction of the North and South Teign Rivers, at Legh Bridge, on a spur projecting on the right hand of the valley, a rock-basin is found on the top of a large transported block of granite known as the Puckie stone. This basin is irregular in shape, and measures 40 inches from N. to S. and 43 inches from E. to W. The longest diameter is nearly N.W. to S.E., 58 inches; the sides are nearly upright, and from 2 to 5 inches high; the bottom is nearly flat, but rough from the projecting felspar; it was covered with fine sand composed of disintegrated granite. The rock is broken through the centre, and the fracture must have taken place since it was placed in its present position. The River Teign runs in a hollow about 80 feet below this stone; and it seems very probable that the spur on which this stone is deposited, formed part of the lower bank of a small lake extending upwards to the commencement of a narrow gorge above Gidley Park. On Middleton (or Meldon) hill, above Chagford, there are several basins. In Rushford woods, near that town, to the north of the Teign, there is a basin called “The Punch Bowl,” on an insulated piece of rising ground known as “The Bowling Green,” and a small irregular basin is formed on the Tors at Sandsgate near the same locality. At Wil-listone, as before mentioned, there is a perforation in the side of a basin. Near Bridford, at Hell Tor, we find several basins. A cleft

passes through the centre of this Tor running from E. by N. to W. by S.: this direction, and from N.E. to S.W., are the directions of the perpendicular joints. The granite is laminated and coarse with the exception of a bed of very compact crystalline granite running nearly horizontally about 8 feet below the summit of the Tor. On the southern part of the Tor there are 4 perfect and 1 imperfect basins, on the northern part 5 basins, and of the last, one is the largest basin that the Author has seen in this district. This basin communicates with the northerly side of the cleft; in shape it approaches to that of a large caldron, but is not very regular in form; it measures about 12 feet from N. to S. and 11 feet from E. to W.: the height from the centre of the bottom to the level of the top of the sides is about 5 feet; the height from a cleft (5 inches wide) at the bottom of the broken southerly side is about 7 feet; this cleft extends across the basin, and reaches 4 feet beyond its edge in a northerly direction; and on the easterly and westerly sides hollows open into this basin. Nearly adjoining, there is a large oval hollow measuring about 10 feet from N. to S. and 20 feet from E. to W.: at the N.N.E. the side is broken away, but the average height of the sides above the grass is about 24 inches: the depth to this rock below the turf in the centre is 10 inches: this hollow has not been included in the list of basins, as doubts may be entertained as to its origin. On the hill to the left of the valley that extends from Moreton Hampstead to Bovey there are two basins worthy of note; one at Ingstone, on account of its size; the other at Bullaton Rock, as being in a small transported block resting on a large rock. To the north of the Teign, the most remarkable Tors are Wattern, Wild, Belstone, and Yes (2050 feet above sea-level, the highest point of ground in Devon); on these no basins exist.

The Table appended to this paper (p. 24) contains the names of localities examined, of which the following is a summary:—

Height above sea-level.	Number of Tors examined.	Tors without basins.	Tors with basins.	Number of basins.
2000 feet and upwards	2	1	1	3
1800 „ and under 2000	1	1	0	0
1600 „ „ „ 1800	15	13	2	2
1400 „ „ „ 1600	14	5	9	23
1200 „ „ „ 1400	21	10	11	21
1000 „ „ „ 1200	4	0	4	12
800 „ „ „ 1000	5	0	5	6
600 „ „ „ 800	4	0	4	4
Below 600 feet or height uncertain	7	6	1	4
	73	36	37	75

In the following comparison the basins that have not been examined by the Author, imperfect basins, and four that far exceed the average size (viz. at Hell Tor, Kestor, Ingstone, and Bell Tor) are not included. The 35 basins which will be compared are scattered

over the whole area of Dartmoor, with the exception of part of the western and southern edges which the Author has not personally examined. The diameters vary from 11 inches by 10 inches to 42 inches by 54; the depths from 2 inches to 9 inches,—the average depth being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 8 are saucer-shaped, and 27 have the bottom flat and sides perpendicular, or slightly sloping. The following Table shows the surface-diameter, depth, and description of bottom of the 6 smallest and 6 largest of the 35 basins. It will be observed that the increase of depth is very small, and not in proportion to the increase of the diameter, and that 5 out of the 8 saucer-shaped are in the list of the 6 smallest basins.

SIX SMALLEST BASINS.

Diameter.	Depth.	Bottom.
10 × 11	2 ins.	Flat.
12 × 15	2 „	Saucer.
12 × 18	3 „	do.
13 × 14	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	do.
14 × 18	6 „	do.
14 × 21	7 „	do.

SIX LARGEST BASINS.

Diameter.	Depth.	Bottom.
39 × 42	5 ins.	Flat.
40 × 42	5 „	do.
40 × 43	3 „	do.
40 × 48	7 „	do.
41 × 46	5 „	do.
42 × 54	5 „	do.

TABLE OF DEPTHS
OF BASINS.

6 basins 2 inches deep.		
1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
10	3	„
3	4	„
1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
6	5	„
4	6	„
3	7	„
1	9	„

TABLE OF DIRECTION OF
LONGEST DIAMETER.

In 12 basins from N. to S.		
3	„	N.N.W.—S.S.E.
6	„	N.W.—S.E.
4	„	N.W. by W.—S.E. by E.
5	„	W.—E.
3	„	W.S.W.—E.N.E.
2	„	S.W.—N.E.

With respect to the origin of the Rock-basins—First, it is not thought needful to enter upon the question whether they were formed artificially by the Druids, or by others, as it is believed that few if any now entertain either opinion. Secondly, as regards the formation of hollows by the sea or water in motion, those causes probably may be considered as similar, and the following account of the “pot-holes” in the granite at the rapid before mentioned near Teignhead will illustrate this point:—At the top of this rapid the Teign, when flooded rushes, along a nearly level surface of rock.

On this, there are several long, oval, concave, shallow hollows, pointing up and down stream; the sweep of the water carries the stones along and over these, the grinding action adding apparently to the length in a far greater degree than the breadth. The measures of six hollows at this place are 7 inches by 16 in diameter, and 3 inches deep; 8 inches by 12 in diameter, and 1 inch deep; 9 inches by 14 in diameter, and 1 inch deep; 9 inches by 18 in diameter, and 4 inches deep; 10 inches by 12 in diameter, and 2 inches deep; 12 inches by 27 in diameter, and 3 inches deep. The river in floods, after passing over this rock, falls nearly perpendicularly about 6 feet into some "pot-holes." One of these nearly circular is 23 inches by 24 in diameter, and 15 inches in depth, and at the bottom there are large round stones; the sides are nearly upright, curving in at the bottom, which appears to be concave; but, in consequence of the quantity of water at the time when the examination was made, this point was not clear. Another is 12 inches by 10 in diameter, and more than 26 inches in depth. This "pot-hole" enlarges a few inches above the bottom, having probably penetrated a softer bed of granite, and the lower part is nearly filled with round stones; for the same reason as above mentioned the bottom could not be examined. In both these cases the direct downward action of the stream would give very considerable motion to the stones. On the adjoining but more open rock on this lower level, exposed to the horizontal sweep of the flood, but not so directly as at the top of the rapid, the hollows are again of the long oval shape, but the longitudinal section is different. The rush of the water not being here so violent as above, stones remain at the upper ends of the hollows, being there protected against the current; and, there rotating, wear deep holes, which on the side up stream are nearly perpendicular, and on the opposite side slope gradually away to the lower end of the hollow. If the "basins" are compared with these "pot-holes," we find the majority to be here concave and irregular; there to have the bottoms flat and regular with upright sides; here in those having upright sides the depth is excessive in proportion to the diameter, there it is the contrary.

Sir Henry De la Beche, in a note on the 'Report on Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset' (p. 452), writes:—"Dr. McCulloch has suggested that the friction of the quartz and felspar fragments not unfrequently found in rock-basins may have contributed to deepen them. As we have often observed these fragments in motion during high winds, both when the basins were dry, or a small quantity of water in them, we are inclined to believe that this may be the case." These fragments occur in most basins; in some, as shown in the table, the bottom is covered by them. Rolled stones similar to those which occur in the "pot-holes" have not been found by the Author in any basin, but the contents generally consist of a small *angular* fragment of quartz and felspar, as above mentioned, and schorl, which sometimes, as shown in the following table, cover the bottom of the basin. Small lumps of granite occasionally are found not rolled, but that have apparently fallen in where the sides are much weathered and

falling to decay. Although in the habit of inspecting the basins in every state of the weather, from the mildest breeze to the heaviest storm, the Author had never seen these particles blown about in the water in the basins having the bottoms flat and sides upright, and had only seen them moved in shallow concave basins when dry, or when a heavy gale had blown them out together with the water. The cause suggested by Dr. McCulloch could not affect the deep basins, as in those cases the particles would be undisturbed by motion of the water from wind. These small fragments, however, throw some light on the manner of the formation of the rock-basins. The granite of the Dartmoor district is in a great measure porphyritic; it is for the most part of a large coarse grain, and schorl in variable proportions frequently occurs; globular nodules varying from an inch to upwards of a foot in diameter, often occur. These vary much; sometimes they are harder than the adjoining rock, sometimes scarcely coherent, and soon falling away on exposure to the weather. Along the belt where the basins exist, the granite is for the most part more liable to decomposition than at the harder and more crystalline Tors. This is shown by the many rounded Tors, and every roadside cutting shows the rapidity of the decay. The division of the granite into tabular sheets of rock of irregular thickness, causing the appearance of stratification, is common to all the granite of this district. In irregularities on the surface of the granite, and in hollows, very probably in many cases caused by the nodules above noticed, water lodges and penetrates the porous granite, and the decay thus commenced will gradually enlarge the cavity to a basin. During the inclement part of the year these basins are full of water, that during part of the time often rapidly alternating with ice. When the warm weather comes on, the water evaporates, and the basins are dried up; from the frequent showers there is, then, a constant change between the rock being saturated with wet, and being warm and dry. The gradual action of the water is very perceptible; when it has evaporated, the stone up to the water-line is left a lighter shade than the adjoining rock; the felspar-crystals, instead of presenting their usual appearance, are dull and full of minute cracks, and appear as if about to fall into small fragments similar to those found in the basins; the action of the water is evident to the eye though not easily described. An unbroken face of granite resists the weather more powerfully than the rock does when it is broken or penetrated; in those cases the water soaks into the granite, and thus renders it more easily acted upon by the alternations of heat and cold, wet and dryness. Such action, when once commenced, will continue until checked by the unbroken face of a parting which will limit the extension either perpendicularly or horizontally. The tabular formation of the granite is probably the cause of the frequent occurrence of the basins with flat bottoms. The gradual decay thus acting from a centre will cause the nearly circular and oval forms that so many of the basins present,—the variation from that shape being probably caused by a difference in the structure of the granite. The eye will in a short period discriminate between the Tors where basins would

probably be found or not. First, rock-basins are scarcely ever found where it is the character of the Tor to have the perpendicular joints clearly developed,—the angles, where exposed, being only slightly weathered, and the horizontal beds, if thick, standing out with well-defined edges and ends, if thin, with sharp projecting edges, giving to the side a serrated appearance. When, on the contrary, the Tor is rounded, the sides sloping or smooth, projecting beds not frequent or bold, and such beds as do project for the most part rounded at the edges, rock-basins will very frequently be found. For the above reasons, the Author considered that in this district the rock-basins were caused by atmospheric action, that power working gently but surely upon the rock, and equally forming every description of basin, be it large or small, deep or shallow; this the rotation of pebbles, he considered, could not do.

The direction of the longest diameter is shown by the preceding Table (p. 20) to be in nearly one-third of the cases from N. to S., and in all but 5 out of the 35 cases to be from the north-westerly to the south-easterly quarter: the cause of this the Author has not been able to discover. Although the direction of the longest diameters is in the greater number of instances towards the same points, between which the perpendicular joints of the granite of Dartmoor generally range, he had not found that there was any connexion between them; the direction of the longest diameters rarely corresponding with that of either the main or cross joints on the same Tors; neither do the directions of the basins on the same Tor always agree. The most violent storms on Dartmoor come from between W. and S.W.; although occasionally heavy gales occur from the S.E., the winds from between the S. and E. are generally mild, and those between the N. and N.W. are not of frequent occurrence. The direction, therefore, of the longest diameter cannot be assigned to the action of the strongest or most prevalent winds. The Author, in conclusion, acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Croker, F.G.S., for his aid in pointing out the localities of certain basins.

Table of Tors and Rock-basins

North of the

Name of Tor.	Direction of Perpendicular Joints.	If Basin and Shape of Basin.	Diameters	
			N. & S.	E. & W.
Hare Tor.....	Oval.	...	...

Between the Rivers

Fur Tor .....	.....	.....	...	...
" .....	.....	And two small basins.	...	...
Lints Tor .....	.....	None.	...	...
Rolls Tor .....	.....	.....	...	...
"
" .....	.....	And several imperfect.	...	...
Staple Tor .....	.....	.....	...	...
" .....	.....	And one shallow.	...	...
Cocks Tor .....	.....	None.	...	...
Vixen Tor .....	.....	.....	...	...
"
"
"
Over Tor .....	.....	.....	...	...
Pew Tor .....	.....	.....	...	...
"
"

Between the Rivers

Mistor .....	.....	Oval.	36	35
Baredown Tor .....	.....	None.	...	...
Lower White Tor	N. by W. to S. by E.	"	...	...
Higher White Tor.....	N. by E. to S. by W.	"	...	...
Longaford Tor	N. by E. to S. by W.	Circular.	...	...
Bee Tor .....	.....	Oval.	23	24
Little Bee Tor	N. by E. to S. by W.	"	20	23
" .....	.....	And three small Basins.	...	...
Crockern Tor.....	.....	None.	...	...
Arch Tor .....	.....	"	...	...
Crip Tor .....	.....	"	...	...
King Tor .....	.....	"	...	...
Hessary Tor .....	.....	"	...	...
Bellever Tor .....	.....	"	...	...
Laugh Tor .....	.....	"	...	...

examined in the District of Dartmoor.

River Tavy.

of Basins in inches.		Average Height of Sides.	Shape of Bottom.	Central Depth of Saucer.	Contents.	Observer.
Greatest Direction.	Amount.					
...	Bray.

Tavy and Wallcombe.

...	30	8	.....	.....	.....	Bray.
...	"
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ormerod.
...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	Bray.
...	...	15	.....	.....	.....	"
...	24 × 18	...	.....	.....	.....	"
...	"
...	18	12	.....	.....	.....	"
...	"
...	"
...	48 × 38	8	.....	.....	.....	"
...	48	14	.....	.....	.....	"
...	18	9	.....	.....	.....	"
...	36	8	.....	.....	.....	"
...	24	...	.....	.....	.....	"
...	30 × 21	6	.....	.....	.....	"
...	36 × 24	10	Flat	.....	.....	"
...	24	11	.....	.....	.....	"
...	36	13	.....	.....	.....	"

Wallcombe and East Dart.

N. and S.	36	5	Level.	.....	Angular fragments of quartz and felspar.	Ormerod.
...	"
...	"
...	"
...	18	...	Saucer.	Shallow.	.....	"
N.W. to S.E.	26	3	Flat.	.....	As at Mistor.	"
N.W. by W. to S.E. by E.	23	3	"	.....	.....	"
...	"
...	"
...	"
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bray.
...	"
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rowe.
...	"

Table (continued).

Between the Rivers

Name of Tor.	Direction of Perpendicular Joints.	If Basin and Shape of Basin.	Diameters	
			N. & S.	E. & W.
Warren Tor	None.	...	...
Hookner Tor	"
North Tor	"
Yar Tor	"
Quarniam Tor	N.W. by W. to S.E. by E., S. by W. to N. by E.	"	...	...
Mill Tor	"
"	"
"	"
"	"

Between East Webber

East Down	N.W. by W. to S.E. by S. N.E. by E. to S.W. by N.	One small basin.	...	...
Cribbern Tor .....	.....	Irregular.	29	18
Honey Bag Tor	S.W. and N.E.	Oval.	29	20
" .....	.....	"	18	12
Chinkwell Rock .....	.....	None.	...	...
Bell Tor .....	.....	Oblong.	20	26
" .....	.....	Irregular.	36	24
" .....	.....	Oval and broken.	36	30
Charbetor .....	.....	None. ?	...	...
Hounter Tor	E. to W., N. by W. to S. by E.	None.	...	...
Saddle Tor .....	.....	Oval.	20	15
Hey Tor	N.W. to S.E., N.W. by N. to S.E. by S., E. to W.	"	28	34
" .....	.....	And two imperfect.	...	...
Leighn Tor .....	.....	Oval.	...	...
Bowerman's Nose .....	.....	None.	...	...
Manaton Tor .....	.....	"	...	...

Within the Watershed of the

Siddaford Tor .....	.....	None.	...	...
Kestor	W. by S. to E. by N.	Oblong.	14	24
"	N. by W. to S. by E. N.W. by N. to S.E. by S.	Oval.	"	13
" .....	.....	"	21	14
" .....	.....	"	30	28
" .....	.....	Irregular.	24	26
" .....	.....	Oval.	34	34

East Dart and East Webber.

of Basins in inches.		Average Height of Sides.	Shape of Bottom.	Central Depth of Saucer.	Contents.	Observer.
Greatest Direction.	Amount.					
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ormerod.
...	"
...	"
...	"
...	32	...	.....	.....	.....	Polwhele.
...	20	...	.....	.....	.....	"
...	24	...	.....	.....	.....	"
...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	"

and Wray Brook.

...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ormerod.
N. and S.	29	3	Flat.	.....	As Mistor.	"
"	29	9	"	3	.....	"
"	18	...	Saucer.	.....	.....	"
...	"
N.N.W. and S.S.E.	37	7	Flat.	.....	As Mistor.	"
N. and S.	36	4	"	.....	.....	"
...	...	24	Caldron.	.....	.....	"
...	"
...	20	...	.....	.....	.....	"
E. and W.	34	3	Saucer. Nearly flat.	Shallow.	As Mistor.	"
...	"
N.N.W. S.S.E.	29	...	Saucer.	.....	.....	"
...	"
...	"

South Bank of the River Teign.

...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ormerod.
W.S.W. and E.N.E.	...	4½	Flat.	.....	.....	"
N.W. by W. and S.E. by E.	14	...	Saucer.	2½	.....	"
N. and S.	21	7	"	1½	.....	"
W.S.W. and E.N.E.	32	6	Flat.	.....	.....	"
N.W. by W. S.E. by E.	28	2	"	.....	.....	"
"	36	...	Saucer.	3	.....	"

Table (continued).

Name of Tor.	Direction of Perpendicular Joints.	If Basin and Shape of Basin.	Diameters	
			N. & S.	E. & W.
Kestor.....	.....	.....	96	80
" .....	.....	.....	15	12
" .....	.....	.....	28	26
Middletor	N.E. by N. to S.W. by S.	Oval.	34	29
Frenchbere Tor	N.W. to S.E. and N.N.E. to S.S.W.	"	13	11
Thornworthy Tor .....	.....	None.	...	...
Puckie Stone	(Not <i>in situ</i> .)	Irregular.	40	43
Tor by Coombe	N. by W. to S. by E.	Oval.	31	20
Middleton Hill	N.W. by N. to S.E. by S.	Circular.	24	24
"	S.W. by W. to N.E. by E.	Oval.	22	24
"	N.W. to S.E.	"	48	40
Teignvor.....	(Not <i>in situ</i> .)	"	35	52
Great Rocks	(Query if <i>in situ</i> .)	"	15	17
" .....	.....	"	24	21
" .....	.....	"	18	22
Logan Stone	(Not <i>in situ</i> .)	None.	...	...
Willistone .....	.....	Irregular.	23	12
" .....	.....	"	32	16
" .....	.....	Triangular.	14	16
Hell Tor.....	E. by N. to W. by S.	Irregular.	46	41
"	N.E. to S.W.	Oval.	54	42
" .....	.....	Quadrangular.	40	42
" .....	.....	Irregular oval.	144	132
" .....	.....	Irregular.	38	44
" .....	.....	Oval.	28	21
" .....	.....	"	42	39
Blackingstone	N.N.W. to S.S.E.	Circular.	24	24

<i>East of</i>				
Ingstone.....	N.W. by W. to S.E. by E.	Oval.	36	48
Bullaton.....	(Not <i>in situ</i> .)	"	52	34

<i>Within the Watershed of the</i>				
Punchbowl at Rushford Sandgate	(Not <i>in situ</i> .) N.N.W. to S.S.E.	Oval. Irregular.	14 ...	18 ...

At Scorhill Tor, Wattern Tor, Wild
Between the Rivers Taw and West Okement, at Steeperton Tor, Hock
Yes Tor, and Dinger

of Basins in inches.		Average Height of Sides.	Shape of Bottom.	Central Depth of Saucer.	Contents.	Observer.
Greatest Direction.	Amount.					
N. and S.	96	31	Flat.	...	Sphagnum, Peat, &c.	Ormerod.
S.W. & N.E.	19	...	Saucer.	2	.....	"
N.W. & S.E.	28	4	Flat.	.....	.....	"
"	43	6	"	.....	.....	"
N. and S.	13	2	"	.....	.....	"
...	"
N.W. & S.E.	58	3	"	.....	As Mistor.	"
N. and S.	31	3	"	.....	.....	"
...	...	...	Saucer.	7	.....	"
N.W. & S.E.	26	...	"	4	.....	"
N. and S.	48	7	Flat.	.....	.....	"
E. and W.	52	3	"	.....	.....	"
"	17	...	Saucer.	2	.....	"
N. and S.	24	3	Flat.	.....	.....	"
W.S.W. and E.N.E.	27	3	"	.....	.....	"
...	"
...	...	...	Flat.	.....	.....	"
N. and S.	23	3	"	.....	.....	"
...	"	"
N. and S.	46	5	"	.....	.....	"
"	54	5	"	.....	.....	"
N.W. & S.E.	42	5	"	.....	.....	"
...	...	...	Caldron shape.	60	.....	"
...	...	6	Flat.	.....	.....	"
N. and S.	28	5	"	.....	.....	"
S.W. & N.E.	48	5	"	.....	.....	"
...	...	6	...	.....	.....	Addams.

Wray Brook.

N.W. by W. and S.E. by E.	52	19	Inclined.	.....	.....	Ormerod.
N. and S.	52	6	Flat.	.....	.....	"

North Bank of the River Teign.

E. and W.	18	...	Cup.	6	.....	Ormerod.
N.N.W. and S.S.E.	40	2	Flat.	.....	As Mistor.	"

Tor, and Hound Tor—no basins.

Tor, Belstone Tor, Higher Tor, Scarey Tor, Row Tor, West Mill Tor, Tor—no basins.