

DRIZZLECOMBE, 1889.

R. H. Worth
Barrow Report—To face page 75.

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT ON BARROWS.

BY R. HANSFORD WORTH, RECORDER.

(Read at Tavistock, 22nd June, 1937.)

THIS Report falls into two sections, the first the usual records, and the second a summary covering the work of the present year and of the past thirty-five years.

I publish the frontispiece of the report, Plate II, on two grounds, it shows that a big man can be fitted into a Dartmoor kistvaen; and, although your first secretary may not at the moment have been in a strictly scientific mood, yet, having accomplished his desire of proving that the Drizzlecombe kist could hold him in the crouched position, he proceeded to a demonstration of the true meaning of the ancient phrase—"whom the Gods love die young"—*because at any age they still retain their boyhood.*

KISTVAENS IN THE SWINCOMBE VALLEY.

In the twenty-fourth Report plans were given of a kistvaen at Hensroost, and of two others in Fox Tor Newtake, in the Swincombe valley. No views were given, although photographs were taken. This deficiency is now remedied, and Plate III is a view of the Hensroost kist, while Plate IV, fig. 1, presents the northern kist at Fox Tor Newtake, and Plate IV, fig. 2, the southern kist.

THORNWORTHY, S. TEIGN.

The discovery and excavation of two kistvaens in one barrow in Thornworthy Newtake were described by PENGELLY in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. xij, on page 365. Mr. Samuel H. Slade, a member of our Association, found the barrow in November, 1878, and by permission of Mr. Robert Standerwick, on whose land it stood, opened it. Excavation resulted in the discovery of two kists. The first to be found was opened, with no other result than the discovery of a flint implement. The second kistvaen was bared to the coverstone, and left for a time, with the result that an unauthorised treasure seeker forestalled the excavators and scattered the contents of the kistvaen abroad. The material so thrown out was subsequently examined, and yielded portions of an urn, and two chips of flint. The directions of length were not identical. Mr. Pengelly reports that the north side stone of the larger grave ran N. 40° W., while that of the smaller ran

N. 70° W., a divergence of 30°. I, from my survey, make the direction of length of the larger kistvaen to be N. 48° W. The smaller kistvaen has unfortunately been removed and erected in the museum of the Torquay Natural History Society, but there is little doubt that Mr. Pengelly was right in the degree of divergence between the two, and I accordingly assume that the smaller pointed N. 78° W. Both conform to the general rule for Dartmoor kistvaens.

I have measured and photographed the larger kist, which is still in place. Plate V, fig. 1, gives the view, and fig. 2, on the same plate, is a plan. The kistvaen removed to Torquay I do not illustrate, it has probably been quite accurately re-erected, but it is a sound policy to ignore restorations.

That kist, which is still *in situ*, measures, internally, 39 inches in length, 21½ inches in width, and 30 inches in depth. Pengelly gives the dimensions of the other kist as having been 37½ inches in length, 21 inches in width. It will be seen that there is no great difference in size, although Pengelly's method of measurement, along the sides, gives larger figures than my method of taking the distance apart of the stones on the centre lines of the grave. For comparison the probable deduction from Pengelly's measurements would be two inches both from length and breadth.

The barrow in which these graves were found is marked on O.S. six inch quarter sheet lxxxix S.E., in *lon.* 3°-53'5½", *lat.* 50°-38'-34".

KISTVAEN ON YAR TOR.

The well-known kistvaen on Yar Tor has often been mentioned, but has not hitherto been planned or illustrated. It lies in a neighbourhood where the depredations of the road contractors have been serious indeed. Two stone rows, reported by the brothers Amery and the late R. N. Worth in 1895, were, in 1897, reported to the Dartmoor Preservation Association as having been utterly destroyed, together with some hut-circles, by road menders. These same destroyers attacked the kistvaen, the circles around it, and the stone row associated with it, and caused considerable damage, obliterating, indeed, the south end of the stone row, with the exception of one stone. The result is that neither the dimensions nor the direction of length of the kist are now ascertainable. The kist stands in the remains of a barrow, to which there are two, not quite concentric, retaining circles. The inner circle consists of close-set stones, except where it has been robbed, the external radius of the circle is 5ft. 8ins. There is a second, outer, circle, the stones spaced some distance apart, the external radius is 18 feet. Eight stones remain in this circle, but the side nearer the road has been wholly

denuded of stones. On the plan, fig. 1, "X" indicates the centre of the inner, kerb, circle, "Y" indicates the centre of the outer circle. Plate VI, fig. 1, gives a view of the inner circle and the remains of the kistvaen.

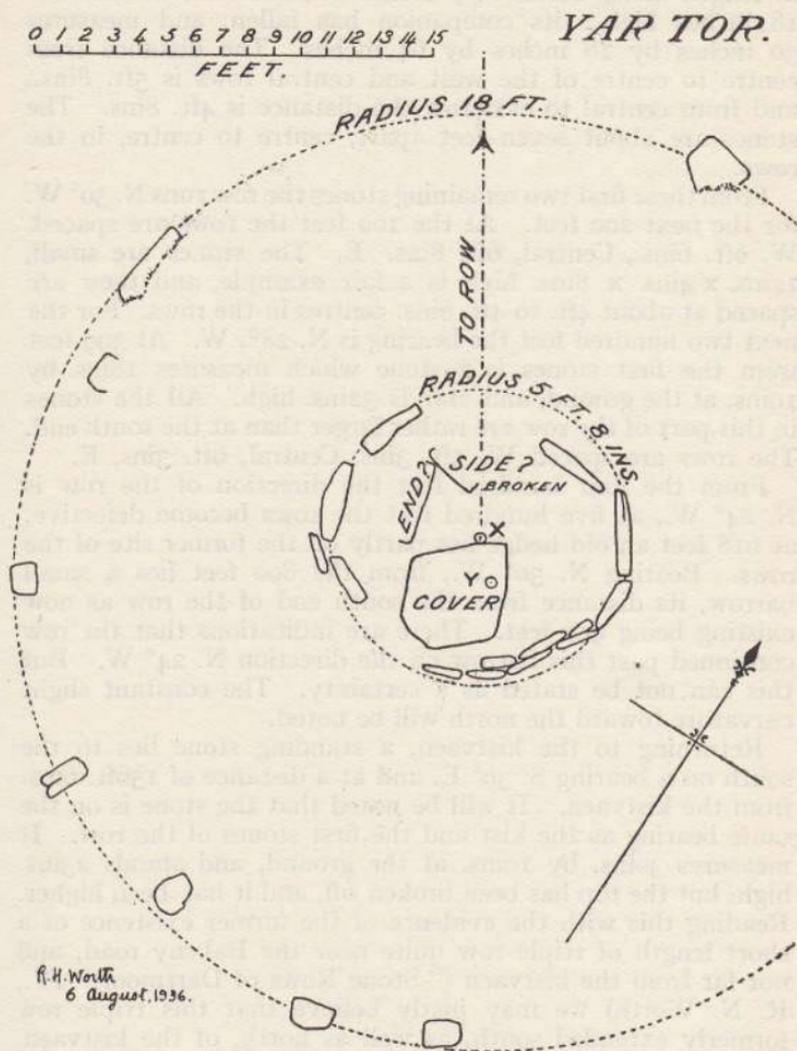


Fig. 1

When staying in this neighbourhood last year I was fortunate enough to find a triple stone row, obviously connected with this barrow. The row now commences at a point 262 feet from the centre of the barrow, on a bearing N. 32° W. The space between the barrow and the row is largely occupied

by the ruins of some old enclosures, and very possibly a number of the stones of the row have been absorbed in the old hedges, the remnant has possibly gone to the roads. The first stones met in the row are, one standing which is 30 inches in length along the row, 7 inches in thickness, and stands 18 inches high; its companion has fallen, and measures 30 inches by 18 inches by 64 inches. The distance from centre to centre of the west and central rows is 5ft. 8ins., and from central to east row the distance is 4ft. 8ins. The stones are about seven feet apart, centre to centre, in the rows.

From these first two remaining stones the row runs N. 30° W. for the next 200 feet. At the 100 feet the rows are spaced, W. 6ft. 6ins., Central, 6ft. 8ins. E. The stones are small, 12ins. x 4ins. x 8ins. high is a fair example, and they are spaced at about 4ft. to 4ft. 6ins. centres in the rows. For the next two hundred feet the bearing is N. 28° W. At 399 feet from the first stones is a stone which measures 18ins. by 19ins. at the ground, and stands 32ins. high. All the stones in this part of the row are rather larger than at the south end. The rows are spaced W. 5ft. 3ins. Central, 6ft. 3ins. E.

From the four hundred feet the direction of the row is N. 24° W., at five hundred feet the rows become defective, at 618 feet an old hedge lies partly on the former site of the rows. Bearing N. 30° W., from the 800 feet lies a small barrow, its distance from the south end of the row as now existing being 911 feet. There are indications that the row continued past this barrow on the direction N. 24° W. But this can not be stated as a certainty. The constant slight curvature toward the north will be noted.

Returning to the kistvaen, a standing stone lies to the south on a bearing S. 30° E. and at a distance of 156ft. 6ins. from the kistvaen. It will be noted that the stone is on the same bearing as the kist and the first stones of the row. It measures 30ins. by 10ins. at the ground, and stands 23ins. high, but the top has been broken off, and it has been higher. Reading this with the evidence of the former existence of a short length of triple row quite near the Babeny road, and not far from the kistvaen ("Stone Rows of Dartmoor," IV., R. N. Worth) we may justly believe that this triple row formerly extended south, as well as north, of the kistvaen, which with its barrow broke the line of the row. A view of the existing section of the row is given on Plate VI, fig. 2, and a plan is here inserted, fig. 2.

KISTVAEN ON INGRA TOR, Walkham Valley.

CROSSING and others have stated that a kistvaen lies near Ingra Tor. CROSSING unfortunately gives directions for finding it, and the consequence has been that, by too closely

following those directions I had always missed it ; until, on the occasion of a visit of our Plymouth Branch to Ingra Tor, Mr. Sydney Taylor was able to lead us to the barrow. The best route to follow is to walk from the summit of Ingra Tor

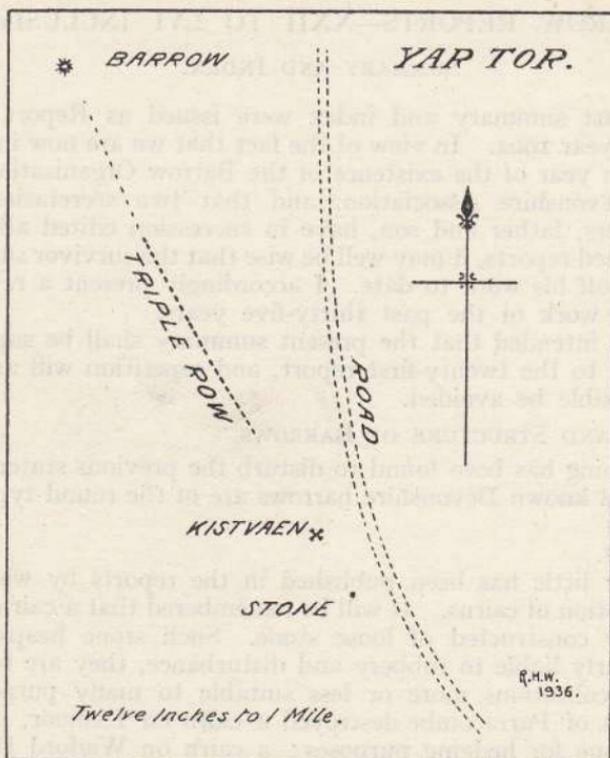


Fig. 2

toward the summit of Leedon, until you strike a small pot-water leat which serves Rout Rundle Farm, cross the leat, and proceed up stream for two hundred yards, when the mound will be seen on the right, at a distance of about 100 feet from the leat. The mound is a low cairn, some 2ft. 6ins. in height, and 22ft. in diameter, there is no visible retaining circle. The cairn still rises above the tops of the stones of the kistvaen. The coverstone has been displaced, but still covers about a half of the kist ; the side stones and the south end stone both appear to have been displaced when the cairn was broken into. The present internal dimensions of the kist are 4ft. by 1ft. 11ins., but the probable original dimensions would have been less ; the present depth is 2ft., but the full depth would be more. The direction of length is N. 8° W., conforming to the rule as to the N.W. quadrant,

O.S. six inch, Devon cvi. S.E., *lon.* $4^{\circ}-2'-1''$, *lat.* $50^{\circ}-31'-48\frac{1}{2}''$. Plate VII. fig. 1, gives a view, and fig. 2, on same plate is a plan.

BARROW REPORTS—XXII TO LVI INCLUSIVE

SUMMARY AND INDEX.

THE last summary and index were issued as Report xxj in the year 1902. In view of the fact that we are now in the sixtieth year of the existence of the Barrow Organisation of the Devonshire Association, and that two secretaries or recorders, father and son, have in succession edited all the published reports, it may well be wise that the survivor should round off his work to date. I accordingly present a review of the work of the past thirty-five years.

It is intended that the present summary shall be supplemental to the twenty-first report, and repetition will as far as possible be avoided.

FORM AND STRUCTURE OF BARROWS.

Nothing has been found to disturb the previous statement that all known Devonshire barrows are of the round type.

CAIRNS.

Very little has been published in the reports by way of description of cairns. It will be remembered that a cairn is a barrow constructed of loose stone. Such stone heaps are peculiarly liable to robbery and disturbance, they are ready made collections more or less suitable to many purposes. ANTELL of Parracombe destroyed a cairn on Exmoor, using the stone for hedging purposes; a cairn on Wigford Down was removed as road-metal; on Birch Tor a similar robbery was partly accomplished; Western Whittaburrow was partly remodelled to form a house for the workmen at Redlake peat works; visitors from Torquay and other towns have been known to spend many hours, week-end after week-end, remodelling the cairns to suit their tastes; the cairn known as "Heap of Sinners" on Huntingdon Warren has been built up to a grotesque cone; treasure seekers through the ages have dug into the cairns and scattered the stones; ferreting parties have dug out ferrets which had lain up; merely climbing about on the cairns, by both men and animals, must have much disturbed their contours; there is probably no one example of which it would be safe to state the original form and dimensions. Even the Ordnance Survey, and more recently the Army practising surveying on Dartmoor, have contributed to the deformation of these relics.

A common error attributes too great a proportion of the cairns to the hilltops, especially on Dartmoor. Large cairns are possibly more frequent on the summits, but large cairns are found where the necessary loose rock is most easily obtained. They are by no means unknown in the valleys; take for instance the cairns on the western slope of Pen Beacon, these lie 300 feet below the summit level; or Giants Basin and its companion at Drizzlecombe, which are merely on a hillside; the cairn west of Ditsworthy Warren House, which is well down in the valley. Again, if it is true that there is a summit cairn at Shavercombe Head, it has a companion in the same valley 270 feet lower in position.

A curious feature of some of the summit cairns is that they are constructed around and over natural exposures of rock, and thus have the summit rocks of the tor, or a part of the same, as a core. This certainly adds to the apparent size of the stone heap and gives it greater prominence; but it has not as yet been discovered how, under such circumstances, the interment is placed. The remains of such a cairn are to be found on the summit of Yar Tor, and, a little away from the summit of Corndon Tor, a considerable cairn may be seen to have been founded on a rock outcrop. Other localities might be named, as, for instance, Lynch Tor in the Tavy Valley.

Since the cairns have not been illustrated in these reports I now supply a few views. Plate VIII, fig. 1, a view of the cairn near the summit of Corndon Tor; its present height is 10ft. 6ins. It is founded on a natural exposure of rock, as is shewn in Plate VIII, fig. 2., the diameter of this cairn is approximately 84 feet. Five hundred and fifty yards a little west of north from the last lies another cairn, its height is 12ft. 6ins. but it has been much disturbed, the approximate diameter is 120 feet, see Plate VIII, fig. 3. This cairn has a companion about 120 yards away to the E.N.E., standing on sloping ground its height is 6ft. 6ins. on the uphill, and 12ft. 6ins. on the downhill side, its approximate diameter is 66 feet, see Plate IX, fig. 1. Plate III, fig. 2, gives a view of the summit barrow on Three Barrows, Erme valley, its height 8ft. 6ins., and its diameter 139 feet.

The group of remains at Drizzlecombe terminates to the north-east in a cairn of 56 feet diameter and 7 feet in height, Plate IX, fig. 2. Associated with the same group is the mound known as "Giants Basin," its diameter is 71 feet, its height 10 feet, and the central depression from which it derives its name is 6ft. 6ins. in depth, see Plate IX, fig. 3.

PAVING.

Barrow No. 2 of the Red Barrows on Soussons Common, near Postbridge, was found to have a paved area adjoining an

interment pit, the area of paving stones was very similar to that found in a barrow at Burrow Park Tolly, Halwill.

INTERMENT PITS IN SUBSOIL.

In Lar Tor Newtake three out of eight small cairns were opened, under each was found an interment pit in the subsoil, containing much charcoal. Two of these pits measured 24" × 15" × 16" deep, and 16" diameter × 24" deep, respectively, all three pits were covered with flat stones, set leaning inward, with a flat stone immediately over the pit.

Interment pits have also been found in the following barrows, the dimensions of the pits are entered where these have been reported.

Chapman Barrows, 22" × 18" × 10" deep.

Chapman Barrows, 6" diameter, 12" deep, no coverstone.

Chapman Barrows, 4" diameter, 5" deep, no coverstone.

Croft, The, Petertavy?

Drizzlecombe, 36" × 20" × 18" deep, no coverstone.

Hare Tor, near Tavy Cleave, 18" to 24" deep.

Horns Cross, near, 15" diameter, 17" deep.

Lakehead Hill, kist near Bellaford Newtake Gate, 15" diameter, 11" deep.

Martinhoe Common.

Metherell, circle 6, 36" × 30" × 12" deep, large coverstone. Riddon Ridge.

Ringmoor, near Brisworthy Circle, 24" diameter, 7" to 8" deep.

Soussons Common, Red Barrows, Nos. 1 and 2.

KISTVAENS.

The typical kistvaen is a small chest with sides and ends of stone slabs, and over all a stone cover. The floor or bottom is formed by the natural subsoil. A dolmen may differ from a kistvaen only by its greater dimensions, although most dolmens comprise in their construction more than the essential five slabs which go to form the typical kist. But the term kistvaen has at times been loosely used, and applied to any small burial chamber constructed in stone, such, for instance, as the rudely domed chamber in Barrow No. 62, Broad Down (B.R. 2 and 21). If accompanied by adequate description this usage is at once convenient and free from objection.

Since size enters into the definition, it is convenient to deal with this statistically. It is not every kistvaen which is sufficiently well preserved to enable accurate measurements to be taken, but sixty measurable Dartmoor examples give the following results. The average internal length is 3ft. 1½ins., the average internal width is 1ft. 11ins. The depth, measured from the underside of the coverstone to the bottom edge of the side stones, can frequently only be obtained by excavation, it is known as regards twenty-one of the above

sixty kistvaens, and the average for the twenty-one is 2ft. 6ins. The largest of the group selected as measurable is 4ft. 6ins.¹ in length, and 2ft. 10ins. in width; its depth is not known. This kistvaen is on Willings Walls Warren, in the Plym Valley, and was first reported by T. A. Falcon (*Trans.* xxxvii, p. 458). It will be found illustrated in B.R. 51, p. 115.

The greatest ascertainable depth is 3ft. 3ins., which has twice been found.

The kistvaen smallest in its every dimension is 1ft. 9ins. in internal length, 1ft. 1in. in width, and 1ft. 2ins. in depth; it once lay on Langstone Moor, Petertavy, now it is unfortunately in the Plymouth City Museum. This little chest had a paved floor. (*D.E.R.* 5, vol. xxx, p. 112.)

If a group of values be arranged in ascending order of magnitude there can be found a value such that the number of members of the series preceding it is equal to the number succeeding. Thus, if we deal with lengths numerically

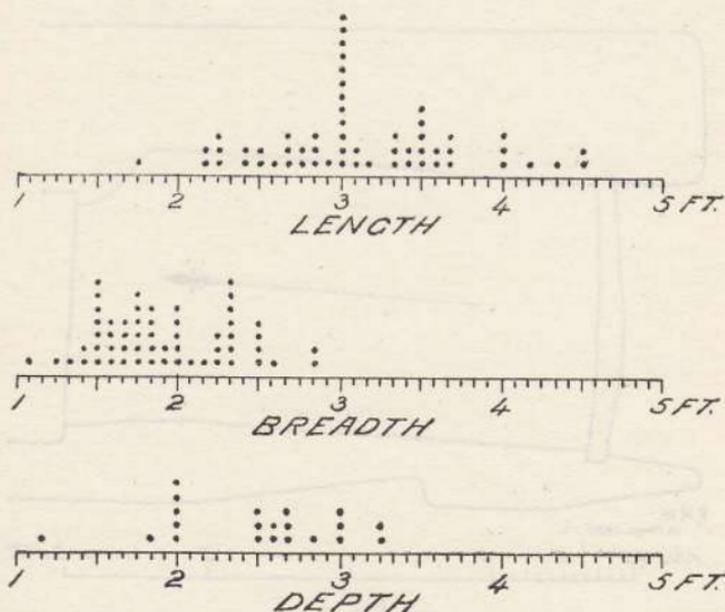


Fig. 3 KISTVAEN DIMENSIONS.

expressed, as many lengths will be less than the ascertained value as are greater. This ascertained value may be described as the *positional mean*. The positional mean of the lengths of the kistvaens above dealt with is 3ft. 0½ins., of the widths it is 1ft. 10ins., and of the depths it is 2ft. 6½ins. Thus the

¹ I have since surveyed a kistvaen the internal length of which is 4ft. 9ins.

arithmetic means and the positional means have very nearly the same magnitude.

The diagram, fig. 3, gives the distribution of the occurrence of the varied dimensions, as regards length, breadth and depth respectively.

Three kistvaens, which were referred to in the 21st Report, have been purposely excluded from consideration, the kists at Merrivale, Roundy Park, and on the summit of Lakehead Hill, all these have been "restored," and, as is now certain, much too generously.

There is no evidence that any of the side, end or cover stones were artificially shaped to their purpose in any of the Dartmoor kistvaens, or anywhere in Devon. As regarding the plan of the structures the normal method of construction, in which the end stones are set between the side stones,

SAMSON.

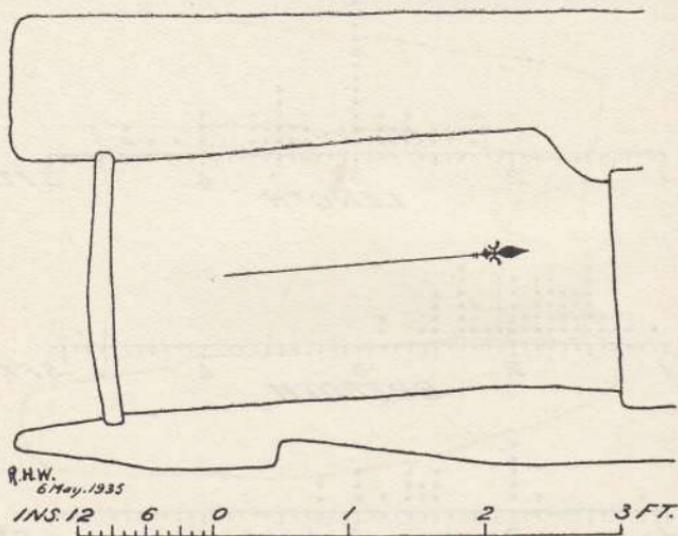


Fig. 4

renders any regulation of the length of the side stones quite unnecessary; while the end stones need only be so selected that there is no excessive inequality. In the matter of the depth of the stones a ready adjustment to bring the upper edges to one level was found in setting at a greater or less depth in the subsoil. The coverstone had merely to be large enough, irregularity of outline was held to be permissible. Even the desirable feature that all the stones should be slab-like was by no means universally observed. The one essential

was that the surfaces actually lining the chamber should be reasonable approximations to flat planes. It is none the less a fair general description of these structures that they are built of slabs of rock; which the natural jointing of the granite on Dartmoor, and of the sedimentary rocks elsewhere, provided reasonably ready to hand.

In a kistvaen of somewhat more recent date on the North Hill of Samson in the Isles of Scilly the side stones are grooved to receive the end stones, fig. 4, nothing similar has been found in Devon. The absence of this grooving in Devon can not be accounted for by superior hardness of the stone, since the Samson kist, like those on Dartmoor is built of granite.

The kistvaen known as the "Crock of Gold," in Tor Royal Newtake, may be taken as a type of normal construction, fig. 5. The side stones are held apart by the end stones, and

CROCK OF GOLD.

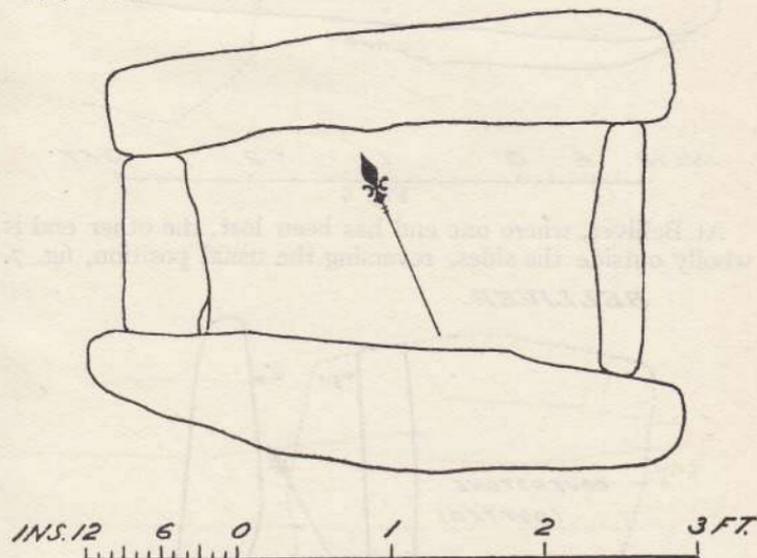


Fig. 5

one of these being somewhat the longer the width at that end is greater. (B.R. 27, in which, however the direction of length is wrongly stated, it should be N.65° 10' W.)

The builders were, however, willing to make the best of the material readily available, even at the expense of departure from the normal plan. Accordingly we find at Joan Ford's Newtake a kistvaen in which one of the side stones occupies the normal position relative to the end stones; but the other

side, being too short to be so placed, has been set between the ends, fig. 6. (B.R. 30.)

JOAN FORD'S NEWTAKE.

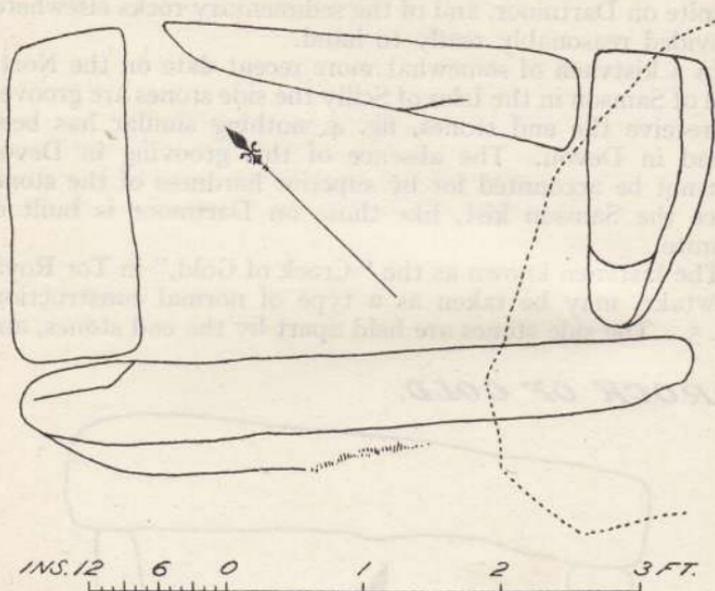
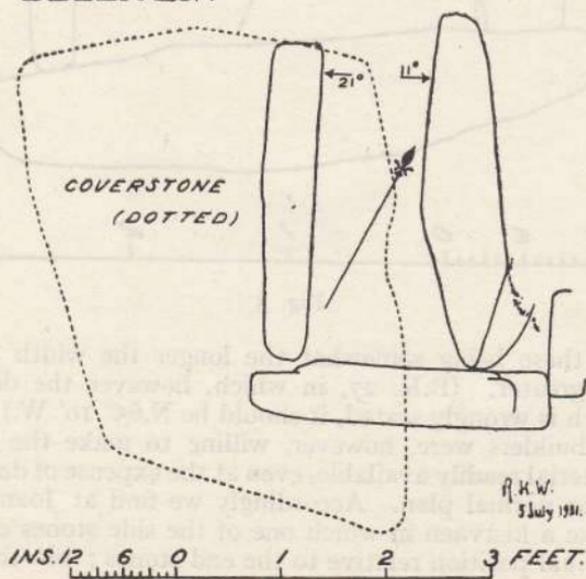


Fig. 6

At Belliver, where one end has been lost, the other end is wholly outside the sides, reversing the usual position, fig. 7.

BELLIVER.



R.K.W.
5 July 1901.

Fig. 7

(B.R. 54.) On Blackslade Down a very perfect kistvaen shows both ends set outside the sides, fig. 8. (B.R. 53.) Such deviations from the normal as are above illustrated are rare.

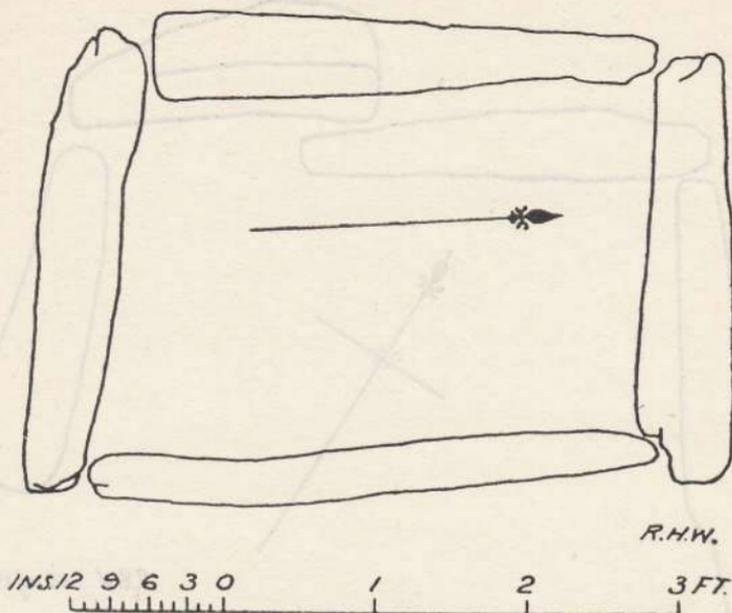


Fig. 8 BLACKSLADE DOWN.

The manner in which sides of very unequal length may be worked in to quite a regular structure may be seen at Shavercombe "C," fig. 9. (B.R. 52.)

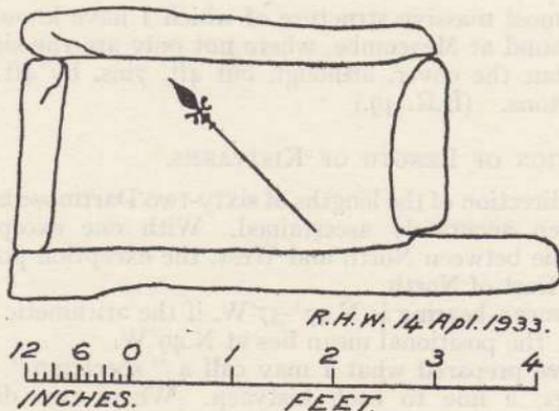


Fig. 9 SHAVERCOMBE "C."

It is extremely rare to find two stones used to form one

side of a kist, but an undoubted example occurs near Fox Tor Mire Newtake, fig. 10. (B.R. 46.)

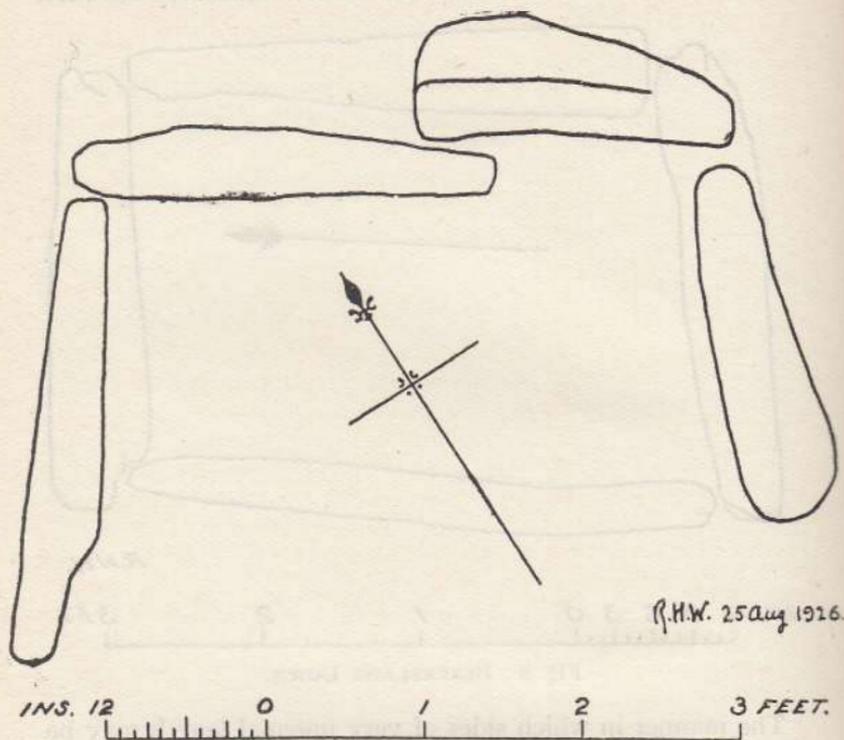


Fig. 10 FOX TOR MIRE.

The most massive structure of which I have knowledge is to be found at Meacombe, where not only are the sides very thick, but the cover, although but 4ft. 7ins. by 4ft. weighs over 2 tons. (B.R. 49.)

DIRECTION OF LENGTH OF KISTVAENS.

The direction of the lengths of sixty-two Dartmoor kistvaens has been accurately ascertained. With one exception all values lie between North and West, the exception points one degree East of North.

The mean bearing is $N.47^{\circ}-37'W.$ if the arithmetic mean is taken; the positional mean lies at $N.49^{\circ}W.$

I have prepared what I may call a "spectrum" of these bearings, a line to each kistvaen. Where two directions coincide two lines are shewn, the second to be plotted being placed as near as may be to its true position, but of necessity somewhat displaced therefrom. It will be seen from this

spectrum, fig. 11, that, if we except four lines at the north end, the remainder fall within a range between $N.18^{\circ}W.$ and $N.80^{\circ}W.$, an arc of 62° .

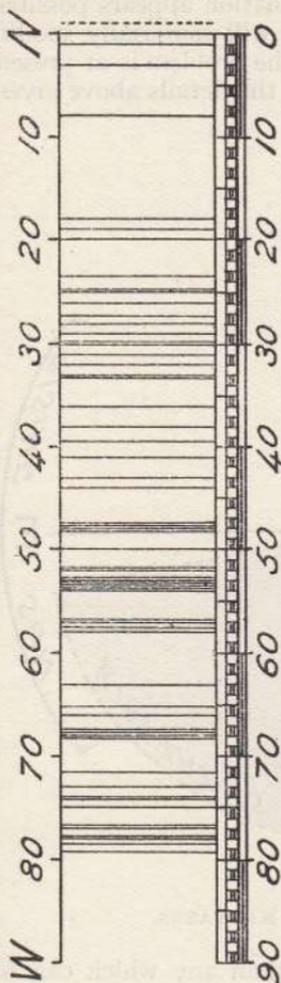


Fig 11

Of the known Dartmoor kists there are three in which the true direction of length can not be determined with certainty, although in each at least two stones are still in their original position. Two of these are practically equilateral squares, hence either of two directions at right angles may be the direction; the third was also in all probability a square. One kistvaen, and one only, appears to point in the north-east quadrant (I except the trifling deviation of one degree from the north-west quadrant which is shewn on the spectrum) but this kist has been the subject of restoration, and presents other unusual features; I have dismissed it accordingly, as well as all others which have been "restored." There are kistvaens on Dartmoor which have not as yet been surveyed with precision, and have not been referred to above. As regarding these, I myself know none which do not align in the N.W. quadrant, if there are exceptions they have not yet been discovered.

The odds are so great against such an accord being anything but purposeful that it is natural to assume some underlying idea. Alignment on the setting sun has been suggested, although, since for N.W. we might equally read S.E.,

the rising sun would have its claim. But, indeed, neither rising nor setting sun would serve to explain the alignment; in the latitude of Dartmoor the bearing of the setting sun lies between the limits of thirty-eight degrees south of west and the same angle north of west; and this total range of seventy-six degrees merely overlaps the arc of the kistvaen range by twenty-seven degrees. On the one hand none of the kistvaens that point north of $N.52^{\circ}W.$ can possibly have been aligned

on the setting sun; and on the other hand no kistvaens were aligned on the winter sunset, since none point between $S.52^{\circ}W.$ and $N.80^{\circ}W.$ As far as our present knowledge extends no direct astronomical explanation appears possible, whether kists yet to be discovered will materially modify the position remains to be seen.¹ The problem is at present insoluble. Fig. 12 shows graphically the details above given,

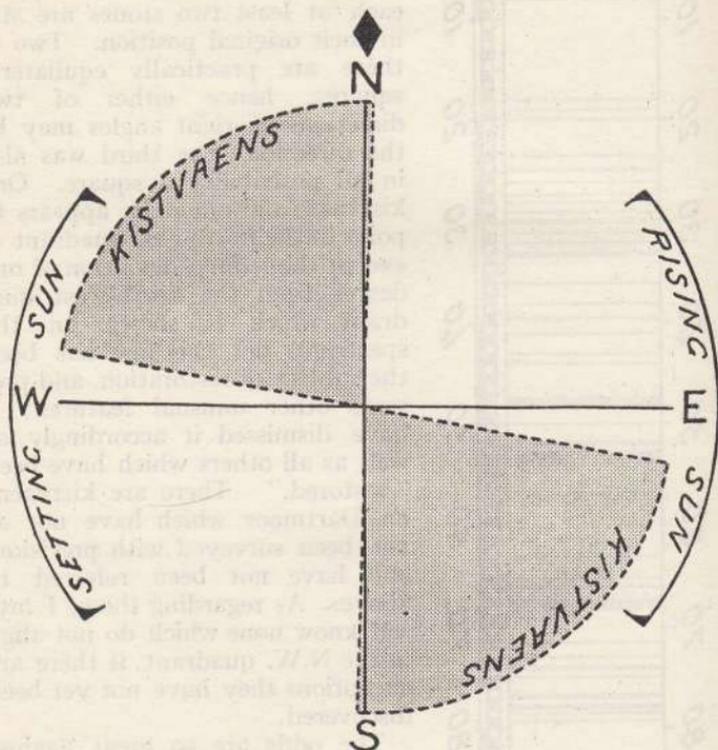


Fig. 12 ORIENTATION OF KISTVAENS.

and is possibly a clearer statement than any which can be written. There are localities which are especially rich in kistvaens, and there is some interest in enquiring whether there is any trace of uniformity in the direction of length of the kists within the area of each group.

There are five kistvaens in and about Deadmans Bottom in the Plym watershed, their respective alignments are 57° , 54° , 66° , 30° , and 20° , all W. of N.

¹I have since surveyed a kistvaen on Stennen Hill, north of the Powder Mills, in which the direction of length lies $N.20^{\circ}E.$ Seven other kistvaens measured since this Report was written all conform to the general rule.

Five kistvaens are to be found in the Hentor-Shavercombe area in the same valley, the alignments are 63° , 56° , 44° , 44° , and 26° , all W. of N.

Two kists lie within 590 yards of each other in Langcombe, also in the Plym Watershed, their alignments are $N.1^\circ E.$, and $N.52^\circ W.$ respectively.

Of three on Round Hill, near Princetown, the alignments are, 74° , $71^\circ-30'$, and $67^\circ-45'$ all W. of N.

Four on Royal Hill, near Princetown, align $79^\circ-5'$, $76^\circ-40'$, $65^\circ-10'$, and $57^\circ-30'$ respectively, all W. of N.

Three on Lakehead Hill align respectively, $N.73^\circ W.$, $N.52^\circ W.$ and $N.33^\circ W.$

Thus it would appear that proximity does not by any means involve uniformity; indeed, at Thornworthy, two kistvaens lying in one and the same barrow diverged 30 degrees in the direction of their lengths.

KISTVAENS.

Belliver Newtake.

Blackabrook, near Blakey Tor.

Blackabrook, Princetown, three kists.

Blackslade Down.

Brent Fore Hill, Corringdon Ball Gate.

Brockenburrow, Exmoor, A.

Brockenburrow, B.

Brown Heath, Erme.

Burford Down, Erme.

Cosdon, two kists.

Cuckoo Ball.

Dendles Waste.

Doe Tor.

Drizzlecombe.

Fox Tor Newtake, two kists.

Fox Tor, near.

Hameldon.

Hensroost.

Hentor, A.

Hentor, B.

Hound Tor Down.

Ingra Tor.

Joan Fords Newtake.

Lakehead Newtake, three kists.

Lakehead Hill, near Belliver Newtake gate.

Langcombe, opposite Grims Grave.

Langcombe.

Langcombe, Deadmans Bottom, D, E, F.

Langstone Moor.

Leedon, Meavy Valley

Leemoor, Willings Walls.
 Legis Lake, Ringmoor.
 Legis Tor.
 Lether Tor.
 Lower Piles.
 Meacombe.
 Outcombe, Deancombe.
 Roundhill, Princetown, three kists.
 Royal Hill, four kists.
 Shavercombe, C.
 Shuggledown.
 Soussons Common, near Ephraims Pinch.
 Soussons Common, Red Barrows (circular 2 feet in diameter).
 Stalldown.
 Stannon Newtake.
 Swincombe Valley
 Thornworthy Corner.
 Thornworthy Newtake.
 Vixen Tor.
 Yar Tor
 Yealm Steps, two kists.

DOLMENS OR CROMLECHS.

As has been said, the essential characteristic of the Dolmen distinguishing it from the Kistvaen is its greater size. Thus *Chun* or *Chywoone* dolmen, in Cornwall, is in its structure essentially a kistvaen, its internal dimensions are approximately five feet by five feet, and it might quite logically be classed as a kistvaen. *Zennor Quoit* is somewhat larger, and the structure at *Trethevy* in its perfect condition must have measured at least six feet by five feet internally.

All these are approximately rectangular, four-sided, chambers, with coverstones. In some it takes more than one stone to form a side, but we have seen that this feature may be found in the kistvaen also. At *Lanyon Quoit* it can no longer be determined that the enclosure of the space under the cover-stone was ever complete, but stones may well have been removed.

There are three structures in Devon which may reasonably be described as cromlechs:—The well known Spinsters Rock at Drewsteignton, the grave on Brent Fore Hill near Corringdon Ball Gate, and the grave on Cuckoo Ball in the parish of Ugborough. Other alleged cromlechs or dolmens have from time to time been reported, but these are either undiscoverable, or when found are obvious errors of identification.

The Spinsters Rock now consists of a cover-stone standing on three supporters; it is quite impossible to describe the space under the cover-stone as being enclosed. Probably

many of the stones which formerly constituted the walls of the chamber have been removed long years ago.

As it now stands this dolmen is a restoration, having fallen on the last day of January, 1862, and having been restored in the same year. Ormerod (*Journal of the Royal Archeological Institute*, Vol. xxix, 1872) makes it clear that the supporters are not now in their original position. Unfortunately he had made no plan of the structure before its fall. He had, however, made sketches with the *camera lucida*, and these, as given in the paper referred to, are here inserted, Plate X.

The remains at Brent Fore Hill and at Cuckoo Ball are so far wrecked and incomplete that there is little to be said of them except that the former existence of genuine chambers is clearly indicated. Plate XI is a view taken at Brent Fore Hill, and Plate XII is a view at Cuckoo Ball. For plans and further details see B.R.28, and B.R.30, respectively.

RETAINING CIRCLES.

The retaining circle is sometimes spoken of as a "peristalith," a somewhat pedantic and quite unnecessary synonym. It is a circle of stones surrounding an interment; sometimes lying within the margin of the barrow, as at Broad Down, No. 57 (B.R. 2), and in the cairn on Birch Tor, to which further reference will be made. Sometimes it would appear that the circle must always have been wholly outside the margin of the barrow or cairn, as for instance the circle on Soussons Common (B.R. 45) where the diameter is, however, no more than twenty-eight feet, and it is certain that a mound covering the kistvaen has been removed. The Stalldon Moor circle, with a diameter of forty-five feet, and with the remains of a barrow within the circle, is an example of a clear-standing circle which does not appear to admit of doubt; it lies where there is no probability that the barrow would ever have been robbed (B.R. 14). The majority of the circles around Dartmoor barrows where there are *kistvaens* are between the limits of nine feet and twenty feet in diameter, very few exceed twenty feet. It is difficult to be certain whether all circles around kistvaens were originally within the barrows, but it is probable that the majority were covered by the mounds.

As to structure, the retaining circles are of two main classes:—the *Open*, in which the stones are set at intervals in the circumference, a clear space separating each from its neighbour; and the *Closed*, in which the stones form a closed circle, each making contact with its neighbour on either side. Of *Open Retaining Circles*, Soussons Common, already referred to, affords a good example, see plan Plate XIII, fig. 12, and view, Plate XIV, fig. 1. A circle in Lakehead Newtake (B.R. 54) may also be cited, see plan fig. 13, and view,

Plate XIV, fig. 2. The diameters are 27ft. 8ins., and 19ft. respectively. Figures set against the stones on the plan indicate their height in inches; and all diameters are internal. In these two circles the stones are of no considerable size, but fairly represent average conditions. They are also, as will be seen, set vertically.

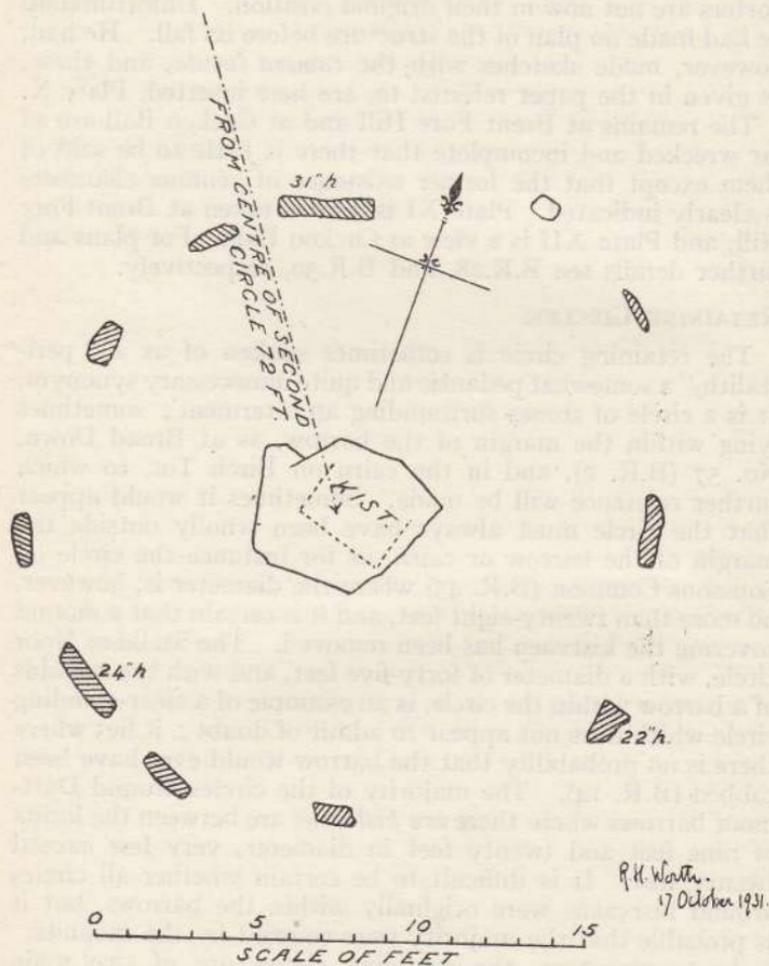


Fig. 13 LAKEHEAD NEWTAKE.

There are retaining circles in which the stones are taller and more pillar-like. One such lies at the south end of a stone row near Spurrells Cross, in the Erme Valley (*Stone Rows of Dartmoor*, part viii, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol xl, p. 282), here two of the stones, now fallen, measure 4ft. 9ins. by 1ft. 3ins., and 3ft. 7ins. by 1ft. 2ins. respectively. But these pillar-like stones are less frequently found.

In a distinct variety of the *Open Type* the stones in the circle are few and are slab-like, they are set leaning out from the barrow. Such a circle is to be found around the central of three adjacent barrows in the Drizzlecombe group, valley of the Plym. The structure is even more marked in that, in this instance, the slabs have been trigged by smaller stones on the outside, to ensure that although leaning they shall not fall, see two photographs, Plate XV, figs. 1 and 2.

The circle around the kistvaen commonly called "Grim's Grave," in Langcombe, Plym valley, is also constructed with outward leaning slabs, nine of which still stand. The diameter of the circle is eighteen feet (B.R. 20).

In the year 1925 a certain road-contractor, not content with wholly destroying groups of hut-circles on Shapley Common, together with their pound walls, attacked a cairn on the summit of Birch Tor. He removed large quantities of stone and came upon the tops of the stones of the retaining circle, which was well within the margin of the cairn. These stones were large slabs, set so as to lean inward at an angle of about thirty degrees to the vertical. Certainly the contractor made clear the construction of the cairn, but one owes him no measure of gratitude for that, the less since, having met with these stones of the retaining circle, and finding them at once earth-set and too large for his purposes, he set to to break them down with the hammer, carting the rubble to the roads. At this stage the writer intervened.

Of *Closed Retaining Circles* there are two varieties clearly marked; there is some difficulty in finding descriptive nomenclature, but I have called them the "random" and the "kerb." In both there is an attempt at regularity in the level of the upper edges of the stones forming the circle. But in the *random closed retaining circle* the stones are irregular in shape, and somewhat irregular in setting. An excellent example is the circle around the Hound Tor kistvaen (B.R. 53). A plan of this circle is given on Plate XV, fig. 1, and a view on Plate XV, fig. 3.

The *Kerb circles* are much more precise in construction. They are built wholly of stones selected as having one long edge straight, which edge is set uppermost; and almost wholly of stones which are thin parallel slabs. The upper edge of the circle maintains an unbroken line. These kerbs rarely reach to more than a few inches above the level of the ground surface, but extend down to the subsoil, in which they are firmly set. In no known instance is there evidence of any considerable mound within the kerbs, indeed, it would appear likely that they were the enclosing circles of platform cairns in most, if not in all, instances. The top soil within the kerbs was removed, the subsoil bared, and a layer of stone

deposited, of such depth as to rise somewhat above the level of the original surface.

Drizzlecombe, Plym valley, affords a typical example (B.R. 34), see Plate XVII, fig. 3. The depth from the top of the kerb to the level of the subsoil varies between fifteen and twenty inches. The diameter of the circle is eleven feet.

At Metherell, Circle No. 6 also shows a kerb, the diameter is 33ft. 6ins. and the top of the kerb stands seventeen inches above the surface of the subsoil. (Dartmoor Exploration, Report xiii, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. lxi, p. 149). This brings us to the further feature that there may be more than one cincture to an interment. When this is so the circles are approximately concentric, but are not necessarily all of the same class.

At Metherell, Circle 6, which is threefold, there are clear traces of an inner *open* circle of approximately 22 feet

METHEREL 6.

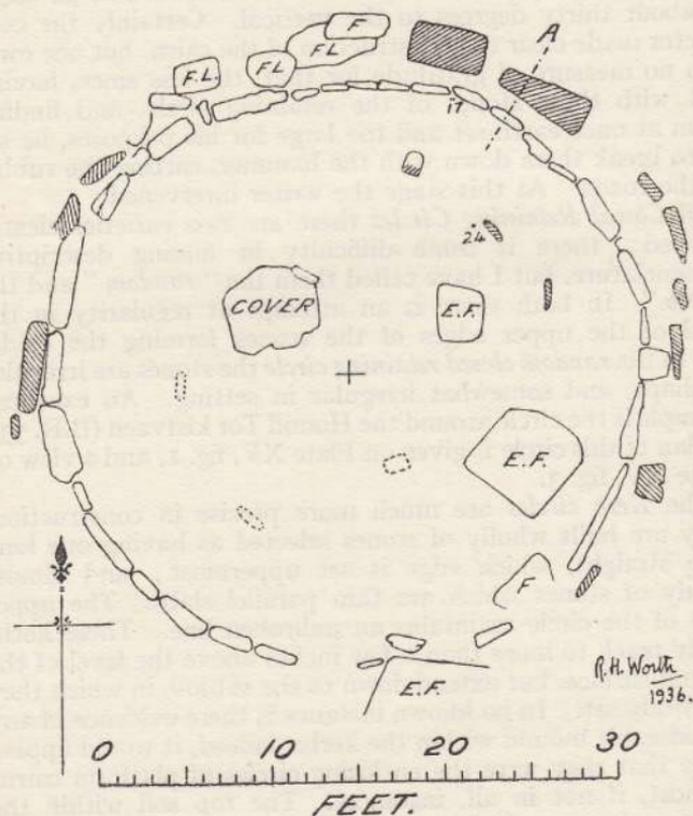


Fig. 14

diameter, outside this lies the *kerb* of 33ft. 6ins. diameter, and surrounding the whole a second *open* circle of stones which vary considerably in size, the diameter of this last is approximately 37 feet. See plan, fig. 14, and view, Plate XVIII, fig. 2. The view shows three stones of the inner circle, a length of the *kerb*, and the largest stones of the outer circle. Plate XVIII, fig. 1, gives a view of Lowton Circle.

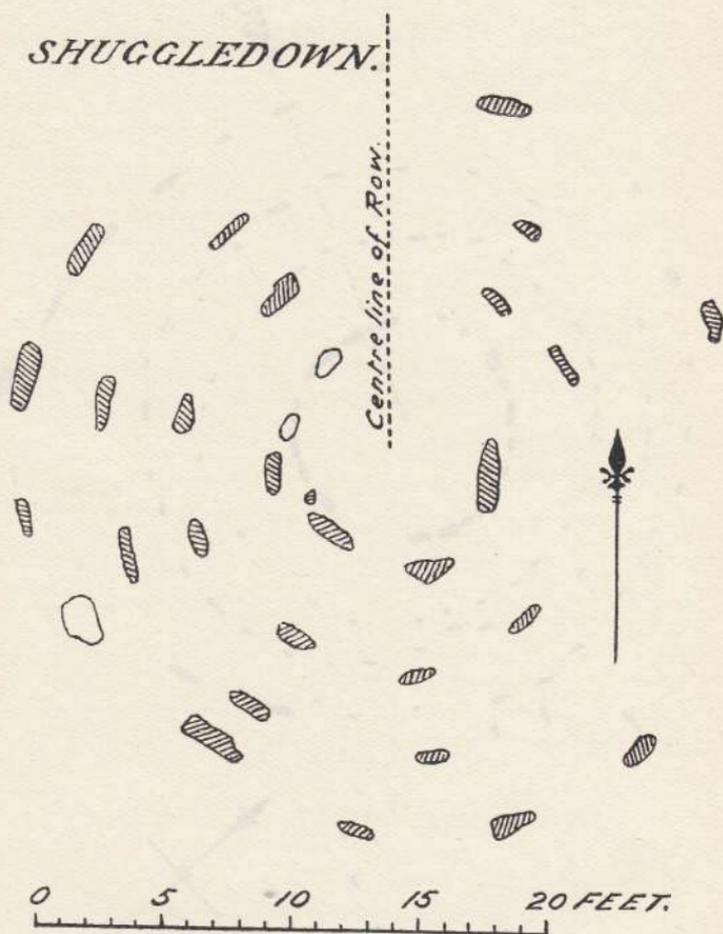
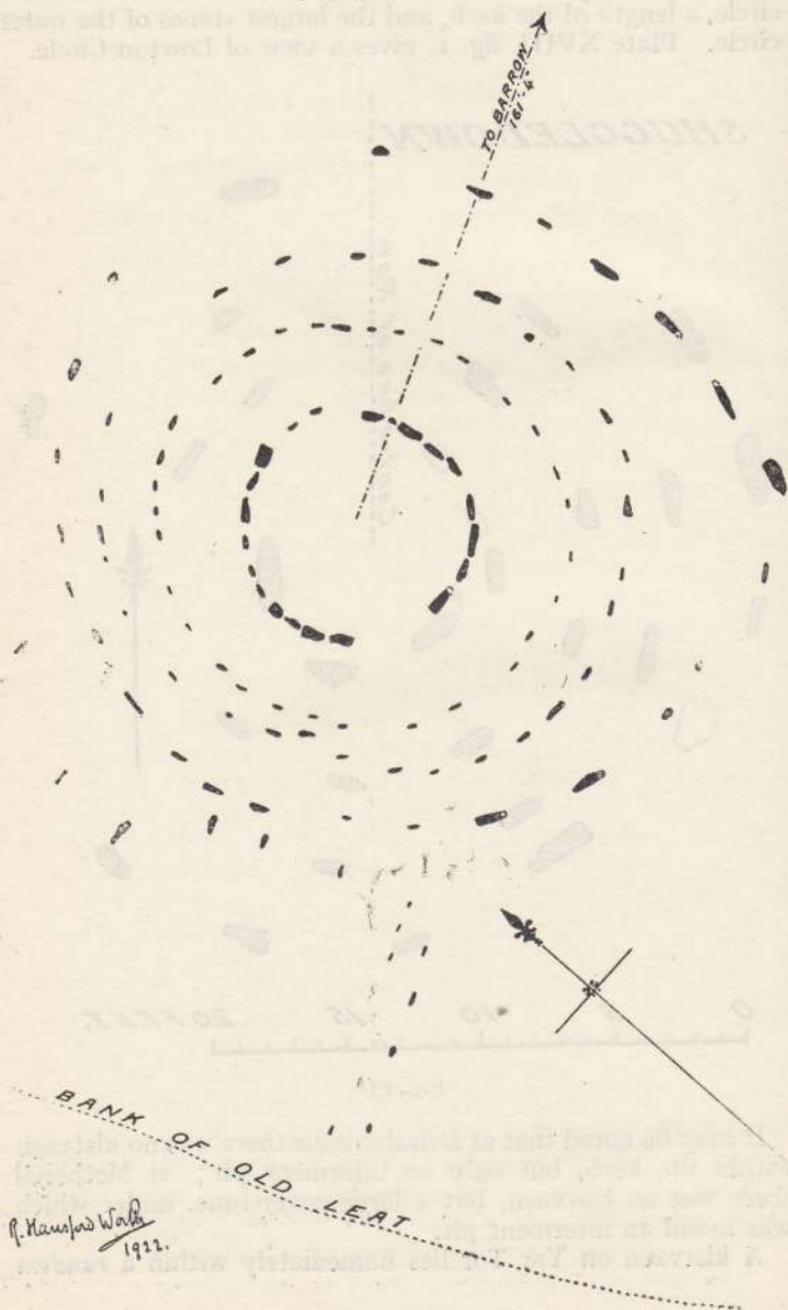
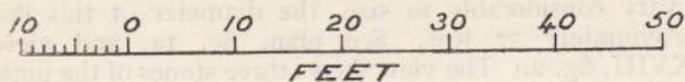


Fig. 15

It may be noted that at Drizzlecombe there was no kistvaen within the *kerb*, but only an interment pit; at Metherell there was no kistvaen, but a large coverstone, under which was found an interment pit.

A kistvaen on Yar Tor lies immediately within a *random*

YELLOWMEAD DOWN.



R. Mansford Walsh
1911.

Fig. 16

closed circle, having a diameter of about 10ft. 6ins. ; there is an outer *open* circle of approximately 34 feet diameter. (B.R. 55.)

Of fourfold circles two may be cited. The first lies at the head of one of the stone-rows on Shuggledown, Teign valley. (The Prehistoric Monuments of Scorhill, Buttern Hill and Shuggledown, *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. lxiv, p. 284.) Here it would seem that all the circles have been of the *open* type. The inmost has a diameter of 8 feet, and the outermost has a diameter of 27ft. 6ins. See plan, fig. 15.

A much larger fourfold retaining circle lies on Yellowmead Down, in the Meavy valley. (B.R. 41.) This has been restored, practically all the stones having fallen. The inmost circle has much the character of a kerb, in that the stones are set very closely, although not in actual contact ; but they stand higher above the original ground level than do *kerb* stones. The second circle consists of relatively small stones ; somewhat larger are used in the third ; while the largest stones are to be found in the fourth or outermost.

The diameter of the inmost circle is 20 feet, that of the outermost is approximately 65 feet. It is to be noted that there may appear to be some discrepancy between the diameters here given and those stated in the original report, but here internal measurements are used, in the original report the measures were external. See plan, fig. 16, and view, Plate XVII, fig. 2, the view shows portion of all four circles.

It thus appears that an interment on Dartmoor may lie in a barrow without a retaining circle, or there may be one, two, three or four retaining circles ; and, where there are more than one, they need not all be of the same class.

It has been suggested that the retaining circles were the "houses" of the dead, intended to be analogous to the hut-circles, but against this stands the fact that none can be claimed to reproduce in any way the structural features of the huts ; while two, three and fourfold circles are inconsistent with the idea.

There is yet a third class of retaining circle, which is possibly to be found on Dartmoor, has certainly been found on Exmoor, and is almost constant in the Isles of Scilly in respect of barrows containing chamber or passage graves. This is an enclosing wall of dry masonry. Very possibly the ring of loose stone found by SPENCE BATE around the margin of a barrow on Hameldon (B.R. 21, Plate I) was the ruin of such a wall. On Exmoor CHANTER found at Chapman Barrows, and at Brockenburrow "B," low walls of stone within the margin of the mounds ; he describes the wall at Chapman Barrows as being four feet wide at the base and not quite two feet in height, at Brockenburrow there was a wall two

feet within the margin of the mound, and another about ten feet in.

In the Isles of Scilly the walls are definitely the outer boundary of the barrows, which, however, are certainly of later date than either our Dartmoor or Exmoor mounds; they consist of quite formal walling, and I give a view, on Plate XIX, fig. 1, of a grave at Cruthers Point, St. Martins. If any object that I have travelled beyond Devon, the reply is that the Isles are Dartmoor's little brothers by the sea.

Having so far trespassed, I return to the boundary of Devon to give a view of some of the stones of the retaining circle at Settabarrow on the Somerset border. The stones are quartz or "spar" and are not strictly earth-fast. The rule shewn in the photograph is three feet in length. Plate XIX, fig. 2.

Barrows with Retaining Circles.

- Belliver Newtake (15 feet diameter).
- Brockenburrow B (a low wall of stones).
- Brown Heath, Erme (32 feet diameter).
- Burford Down (16 to 17 feet diameter).
- Butterton Hill, Erme (approximate diameter 40 feet).
- Chapman Barrows.
- Chapman Barrows (a low stone wall).
- Collard Tor (26ft. 6ins. diameter).
- Croft, The, Petertavy?
- Drizzlecombe (kerb, 11 feet mean diameter).
- Dendles Waste (11 feet mean diameter).
- Five Barrows, Exmoor, No. 8.
- Hare Tor, near Tavy Cleave.
- Hensroost (9 feet mean diameter).
- Hound Tor Down (21ft. 8ins. diameter).
- Lakehead Newtake (19 feet diameter).
- Lakehead Newtake (double circle, over 50 feet diameter).
- Lakehead Newtake (22 feet diameter).
- Lakehead Newtake (18 feet diameter).
- Lakehead Newtake (19 feet diameter).
- Langcombe (16 to 18 feet diameter).
- Leedon, Meavy (20 feet mean diameter).
- Leemoor, Willings Walls (10 feet diameter).
- Legis Tor (12 feet diameter).
- Lether Tor (16ft. 6ins. diameter).
- Lower Piles (14 to 15 feet diameter).
- Nine Stones, Belstone (23 feet mean diameter).
- Pen Beacon, Slopes of.
- Royal Hill, southernmost (15 feet mean diameter).
- Royal Hill, middle (17 feet mean diameter).

- Royal Hill, by track, "Crock of Gold" (10 feet mean diameter).
 Setta Barrow, Exmoor.
 Setta Barrow, two barrows near.
 Seven Lords Land.
 Shaugh Moor? (50 feet diameter).
 Shuggledown (fourfold, inmost 7ft. 9ins. mean diameter, outermost 28ft. 3ins. mean diameter).
 Soussons Common.
 Soussons Common (27ft. 8ins. mean diameter).
 Soussons Common, Red Barrows (part of circumference only).
 Spurrells Cross (45 feet mean diameter).
 Stannon Newtake (11ft. 9ins. approximate diameter).
 Top Tor.
 Westerland Beacon.
 Wigford Down (26 feet diameter).
 Yar Tor (double circle 10 feet and 17 feet diameters).
 Yellowmead Down (fourfold, inner circle 20 feet, outermost circle 61 feet mean diameters).

FORMS OF BURIAL: CARNAL INTERMENT AND CREMATION.

Carnal Interment.

In 1903 Mr. Thomas Young, M.R.C.S., discovered in the shore cliff at Saunton Down portions of a human skeleton. Later, he and Mr. Inkerman Rogers decided, after slight excavation, that the bones were the remains of a carnal interment in a shallow grave; and from the presence of flint flakes or chips, and the remains of shell-fish, they attributed the burial to the Neolithic age. The evidence would seem to leave this attribution in some doubt.

Cremation.

Burnt human bone is the one certain evidence of cremation, the presence of charcoal is supporting evidence.

During the period covered by the reports here summarised, burnt human bone has been found in the following barrows:—

Burnt Bone.

Chapman Barrows.

Chapman Barrows, a find has also been reported by Antell of Parracombe, at an earlier date.

Horns Cross, near.

Soussons Common, Red Barrows, Nos. 1 and 2.

Westerland Beacon.

Charcoal has been found as follows:—

Brockenburrow, Exmoor "A" and "B."

Chapman Barrows, two and more instances.

Croft, The, Petertavy.
 Drizzlecombe.
 Hare Tor, near Tavy Cleave.
 Homer Redlake.
 Horns Cross, near.
 Lakehead Hill, near Belliver Newtake Gate.
 Lar Tor Newtake, in three small cairns.
 Lar Tor Newtake, in cairn at foot of menhir.
 Martinhoe Common.
 Metherell.
 Ridдон Ridge.
 Roe Barrow, Parracombe.
 Ringmoor, near Brisworthy Circle.
 Soussons Common, Red Barrows, Nos. 1 and 2.
 Whittor, Petertavy, "Z."

Human hair was found in a kistvaen on Soussons Common, near Ephraims Pinch, and has been attributed to an act of attempted witchcraft.

OBJECTS OF MAN'S HANDIWORK FOUND IN BARROWS.

Pottery.

Urns or broken pottery have been found in the following barrows:—

Brockenburrow "A," an urn full of bones.

Brockenburrow "C," pottery, mediæval or later.

Chapman Barrows, an urn found by Antell, containing bone.

Croft, The, Petertavy, an urn, described at one time as being formed in soft stone, but Mr. John Cowling, who discovered it, is clear that it was in rough earthenware, it contained a cooking stone. It is still a matter of doubt whether this circle was the retaining circle around a barrow, or a small hut.

Ridдон Ridge, fragments of an urn.

Soussons Common, Red Barrow No. 1.

Westerland Beacon, an urn containing bone. See Plate XX, fig. 1.) This urn closely resembled that found at Brockenburrow A.

Flint.

Flint has been found in several barrows, it is not always clear that the flint can be connected with certainty with the interment. The following finds have been recorded:—

Brockenburrow "A," a worn fabricator, crazed by fire.

Brockenburrow "B," a chip.

Croft, The, Petertavy.

Drizzlecombe, barrow with kerb circle, a large horse-shoe scraper, and three chips.

Homer Red Lake, a small semicircular scraper.

Metherel "6," chips, not in the interment pit.

Riddon Ridge, a flake.

Saunton Down End, associated with a carnal interment, no barrow.

Soussons Common, Redbarrows, No. 1, No. 2 an arrow head.

A photograph of the scraper from Drizzlecombe is given on Plate XX, fig. 1.

Bronze.

There has been only one record of bronze during the past thirty-five years.

Soussons Common, Red Barrows, No. 1, two fragments.

In the twenty-first report a sketch was given of the dagger found by Spence Bate in a barrow on Hameldown. In view of the importance of this find, associated as it was with the gold-studded amber pommel of the hilt, photographic illustration of both objects are given on Plate XXI, fig. 1.

BARROWS AND STONE ROWS.

With one exception the following instances of association of barrows and stone rows have become known since the twenty-first B.R. was published :—

Cantrell, near, Ugborough Moor, a double row with a cairn at the N.E. end.

Collard Tor, two single rows, each with a cairn at the north end.

Glasscombe Ball, a double row with a barrow at the N.E. end, and another barrow abreast of the row and 40 feet off the row centre to centre line.

Meavy Valley, near junction of Routrundle track and Princetown road, a double row with cairn at west end.

Pen Beacon, a double row with cairn at north end.

Shaugh Moor, a single row with barrow at south west end, and 367 feet distant, west by a little south, from this another barrow.

Soussons Common, Red Barrow stands at the head of a triple row.

Spurrells Cross, near, a double row with cairn at south end.

Yar Tor, a triple row, with a barrow breaking the line of the row.

CONCLUSION.

SUMMARY.

This summary is not intended to replace the necessity of reference to the original reports, the object has been to supply a key, which with the indices supplied in the appendices will enable more ready reference to any particular subject. It also supplies statistical information which must of necessity take the form of a summation of results.

It must be recognised that there is yet much to be learnt in the matter of our Devonshire Barrows. The mere description of all known Dartmoor kistvaens has not yet been completed, and there are certainly kistvaens as yet unknown. In the matter of discovery I would especially acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I have of late years received from a band of Dartmoor enthusiasts, Mr. L. Button, Mr. R. C. E. Carpenter, Mr. J. H. Dobson and Mr. Morcom, all of Plymouth. I have been indebted to others also, whose assistance will be found acknowledged in the various reports, and to all the thanks of the Association, as well as my personal thanks, should be expressed.

In the matter of excavation more work is certainly needed, but it should not be hastily undertaken, nor impatiently conducted; after fifty years' experience I am fully convinced that any class of intensive enquiry is undesirable. Leisurely work is the best, even if it limits the possible output of a lifetime. Only in general record do I feel the need of haste, the forces of attrition which threaten our ancient monuments become more rather than less active with the passing years.

If possible any monument which is known to be threatened with destruction should certainly be fully investigated by excavation, otherwise a very conservative attitude is best; advance in knowledge by no means keeps pace with feverish activity in digging.

(R. H. WORTH.)

APPENDIX I.

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APPENDIX II.

Index to Localities mentioned in Reports XXII to LVI, inclusive, on Devonshire Barrows.

The following reference letters have been used:—

- L. Quotation from previous or current Barrow literature, or reference to same.
- O. Actual results of opening or reopening Barrows, either by the Committee or Recorder or by a contributor to the Report.
- R. A passing reference only, without detail.
- Rep. Reported (not necessarily for the first time) by a Member of the Committee, the Recorder, or other contributor, usually with some detail, and occasionally with notes of result of known previous excavation.

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Fox Tor Newtake, Swincombe		O. ... xxxvii.	91 ...	xxiv.	91
		R. ... lxix.	75 ...	lvi.	75
Five Barrow Group, Exmoor		Rep. ... xxxviii.	62 ...	xxv.	62
"GRIMS GRAVE," Langcombe		R. ... lxiii.	81 ...	l.	81
		R. ... lxv.	84 ...	lii.	84
HAMELDOWN		R. ... lxvi.	42 ...	liii.	42
"		Rep. ... lxvii.	77 ...	lii.	77
Hare Tor, Lyd Valley (Tavy)		O. ... xxxvii.	90 ...	xxiv.	90
Hare Tor, Tavy Valley		O. ... xxxviii.	57 ...	xxv.	57
Hemsworthy Gate. See <i>Seven Lords Land</i> .					
Hensroost, Skir Hill		O. ... xxxvii.	91 ...	xxiv.	91
		R. ... lxix.	75 ...	lvi.	75
Hentor. See <i>Shavercombe "A" and "B."</i>					
Homer Red Lake		O. ... xxxviii.	58 ...	xxv.	58
Horns Cross, near		O. ... xxxvii.	95 ...	xxiv.	95
Hound Tor Down		Rep. ... lxvi.	40 ...	liii.	40
Ingra Tor		Rep. ... lxix.	78 ...	lvi.	78

	Volume of Transac- tions.	Page.	Report Number	Page of Reprint
JOAN FORD'S NEWTAKE, Swincombe	<i>Rep.</i> ... xliii.	95 ...	<i>xxx.</i>	95
Mr. Jones Allotment. See <i>Chapman Barrows.</i>				
LAKEHEAD HILL	<i>O.</i> ... xlvi.	93 ...	<i>xxxiii.</i>	93
"	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxvii.	78 ...	<i>liv.</i>	78
Lakehead Newtake	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxviii.	107 ...	<i>lv.</i>	49
Langcombe, Plym Valley.	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiii.	81 ...	<i>l.</i>	81
"	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxv.	84 ...	<i>lii.</i>	84
Langcombe. See <i>Deadmans Bottom.</i>				
Langstone Moor, Petertavy	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxviii.	49 ...	<i>lv.</i>	49
Lar Tor Newtake	<i>O.</i> ... xxxv.	141 ...	<i>xxii.</i>	3
"	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvi.	102 ...	<i>xxiii.</i>	2
Leedon, Meavy Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxi.	85 ...	<i>xlvi.</i>	85
Leemoor, Plym Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	115 ...	<i>li.</i>	115
Legis Lake, Plym Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... xlii.	62 ...	<i>xxix.</i>	62
"	<i>O.</i> ... xliv.	83 ...	<i>xxxi.</i>	83
Legis Tor, Plym Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	117 ...	<i>li.</i>	117
Legis Tor (N. 10), Plym Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	117 ...	<i>li.</i>	117
Lether Tor, Meavy Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxvii.	77 ...	<i>liv.</i>	77
Longstone Allotment. See <i>Chapman Barrows.</i>				
Lower Piles, near, Erme Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... xlix.	79 ...	<i>xxxvi.</i>	79
Lynton	<i>O.</i> ... xlv.	91 ...	<i>xxxii.</i>	91
MARLDON. See <i>Westerland Beacon.</i>				
Martinhoe Common	<i>O.</i> ... xxxix.	82 ...	<i>xxvi.</i>	82
Meacombe	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxii.	121 ...	<i>xlx.</i>	121
Meavy Valley. See <i>Leedon,</i> <i>Lether Tor, Sharp Tor.</i>				
Metherel	<i>O.</i> ... lxix.	96 ...	<i>lvi.</i>	96
NINE STONES. See <i>Belstone.</i>				
O BROOK and SWINCOMBE	<i>O.</i> ... xxxvii.	90 ...	<i>xxiv.</i>	90
Outcombe, Meavy Valley.	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxv.	85 ...	<i>lii.</i>	85
PARRACOMBE, Inscribed Stone	<i>Rep.</i> ... xlv.	92 ...	<i>xxxii.</i>	92
Parracombe. See <i>Roe Barrow.</i>				
Petertavy. See <i>Langstone Moor.</i>				
Plym Valley. See <i>Brisworthy Circle,</i> <i>Deadmans Bottom, Drizzlecombe,</i> <i>Langcombe, Legis Lake, Legis Tor.</i>				
Post Bridge. See <i>Lakehead Newtake,</i> <i>Ring Hill.</i>				
Princetown. See <i>Blackabrook, Crock of Gold,</i> <i>Roundhill, Royal Hill.</i>				
RIDDON RIDGE	<i>O.</i> ... xlvi.	94 ...	<i>xxxiii.</i>	94
Ring Hill, Postbridge	<i>O.</i> ... xxxv.	141 ...	<i>xxii.</i>	3
Ringmoor. See <i>Legis Lake and Brisworthy.</i>				
Roe Barrow, Parracombe	<i>O.</i> ... xxxvii.	95 ...	<i>xxiv.</i>	95
Roundhill, Princetown	<i>Rep.</i> ... xlv.	84 ...	<i>xxxi.</i>	84
"	<i>Rep.</i> ... lvii.	71 ...	<i>xliv.</i>	71
Royal Hill, Princetown	<i>Rep.</i> ... xl.	84 ...	<i>xxvii.</i>	84
"	<i>Rep.</i> ... lx.	77 ...	<i>xlvi.</i>	77

	Volume of Transac- tions.	Page.	Report Number	Page of Reprint
SETTA BARROW, Bray Common	Rep. ... xxxviii.	64 ...	xxv.	64
" " " " "	Rep. ... lxix.	100 ...	lvi.	100
Seven Lords Land . . .	Rep. ... lxvii.	41 ...	liii.	41
Sharp Tor, Meavy Valley . . .	Rep. ... lv.	50 ...	xlii.	50
Shavercombe, Plym Valley, "A"	Rep. ... lxv.	83 ...	lii.	83
" " " " "B."	Rep. ... lxv.	84 ...	lii.	84
" " " " "C."	Rep. ... lxv.	84 ...	lii.	84
Shuggledown . . .	Rep. ... lxix.	97 ...	lvi.	97
Skir Hill. See <i>Hensroost</i> .				
Soussons Common . . .	O. ... xxxv.	142 ...	xxii.	4
" " xxxvi.	101 ...	xxiii.	1
" " . . .	Rep. ... lviii.	117 ...	xlv.	117
Span Head, North Molton xxxviii.	62 ...	xxv.	62
Stall Down, Erme Valley . . .	Rep. ... l.	186 ...	xxxvii.	186
Swincombe. See <i>Childs Tomb, Joan Fords Newtake, Fox Tor Mine, O Brook and Swincombe</i> .				
TAVY VALLEY. See <i>Hare Tor</i> and <i>Homer Redlake</i> .				
Thornworthy . . .	Rep. ... lxix.	75 ...	lvi.	75
Three Barrows . . .	Rep. ... lxix.	81 ...	lvi.	81
Top Tor, Widecombe . . .	R. ... lxvi.	41 ...	liii.	41
Two Gates. See <i>Chapman Barrows</i> .				
VIXEN TOR . . .	Rep. ... lii.	78 ...	xxxix.	78
WESTERLAND BEACON, Marldon	Rep. ... xxxvii.	88 ...	xxiv.	88
Wigford Down . . .	Rep. ... lxiv.	117 ...	li.	117
Willings Walls Warren. See <i>Leemoor</i> .				
Woodbarrow . . .	Lit. ... xxxviii.	65 ...	xxv.	65
YAR TOR . . .	Rep. ... lxix.	76 ...	lvi.	76
Yellowmead Down . . .	Rep. ... liv.	70 ...	xli.	70
	Rep. ... lxix.	99 ...	lvi.	99

APPENDIX III.

*Dartmoor Localities (barrows, cairns and kistvaens) mentioned
in the Dartmoor Exploration Committee's Reports, from
IX to XIII inclusive.*

(Reference letters as in Appendix I.)

	Volume of Transac- tions.	Page.	Report Number	Page of Reprint
"THE CROFT," Petertavy? . . .	O. ... xxxviii.	113 ...	xi.	13
METHEREL . . .	O. ... lxix.	147 ...	xiii.	147
SOUSSONS COMMON, "Red Barrows," 4 No. . . .	O. ... xxxv.	144 ...	ix.	1
WHITTOR, Petertavy "Z." . . .	O. ... xxxvii.	144 ...	x.	6

APPENDIX IV.

Index to Localities (barrows, cairns and kistvaens) mentioned in isolated papers in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Volumes XXXV to LXIX, inclusive.

THE following reference letters have been used :—

- L.* Quotation from previous or current literature.
O. Actual results of opening or re-opening Barrow.
R. Passing reference only.
Rep. Reported (not necessarily for the first time) from personal observation.

	Volume of Transac- tions.	Page.
BUTTERTON HILL	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	460
CANTRELL, Ugborough Moor	<i>Rep.</i> ... xl.	281
Caters Beam (an error for Green Hill)	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	460
Collard Tor, 2	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxv.	427
Corrington Ball Gate	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	459
Cosdon. See also <i>White Hill</i>	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	458
ERME VALLEY. See <i>Greenhill, Spurrells Cross</i> and <i>Stall Moor</i> .		
GLASSCOMBE BALL, 2	<i>Rep.</i> ... xliii.	348
Greenaball	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	460
Green Hill, Erme Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxviii.	537
MEAVY VALLEY. See <i>Routrundle Track</i> .		
PEN BEACON, slopes of, 2	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxv.	429
ROUTRUNDLER TRACK, near	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxviii.	535
SAUNTON DOWN END	<i>Rep.</i> ... xl.	260
Shaugh Moor (? 2)	<i>Rep.</i> ... l.	403
Shuggledown (Shovel Down) B.	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	284
" " near C. and B.	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	285
" " F.	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	285
Snowdon	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	459
Spurrells Cross, Erme Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... xl.	282
Stalldon Barrow	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	461
Stall Moor, Erme Valley	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxviii.	536
" Cairn B.	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxviii.	536
Stannon Newtake	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	459
THORNWORTHY CORNER	<i>Rep.</i> ... lxiv.	287
Tristis Rock (Burford Down)	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	460
WHITE HILL, Cosdon	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	458
Willings Walls Warren	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	458
YEALM STEPS	<i>Rep.</i> ... xxxvii.	458



FIG. 1.

HENROOST, looking S.W.

R. H. Worth

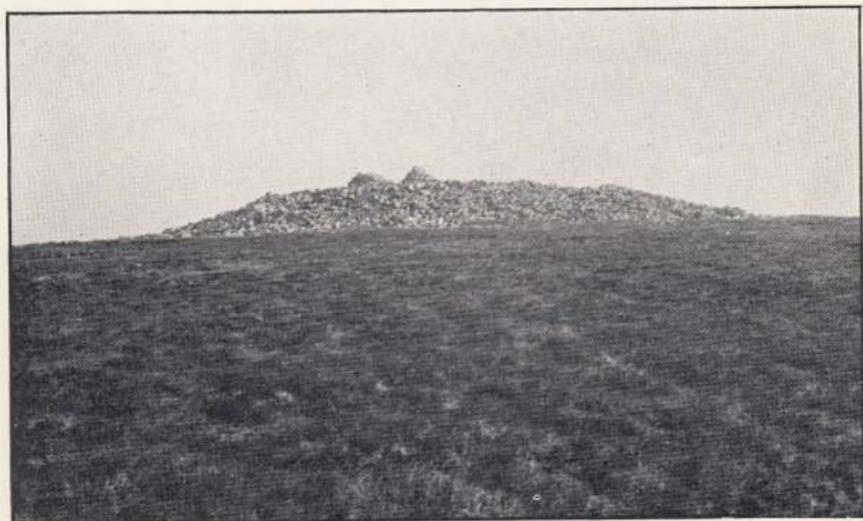


FIG. 2. *See page 81.*

THREE BARROWS, Central Cairn.

R. H. Worth

Barrow Report—*To face page 110.*



FIG. 1. FOXTOR NEWTAKE, North. Looking East. *R. H. Worth*



FIG. 2. FOXTOR NEWTAKE, South. Looking North. *R. H. Worth*
Barrow Report—*To follow Plate III*



FIG. 1.

THORNWORTHY, looking N.60°W.

R. H. Worth

THORNWORTHY.

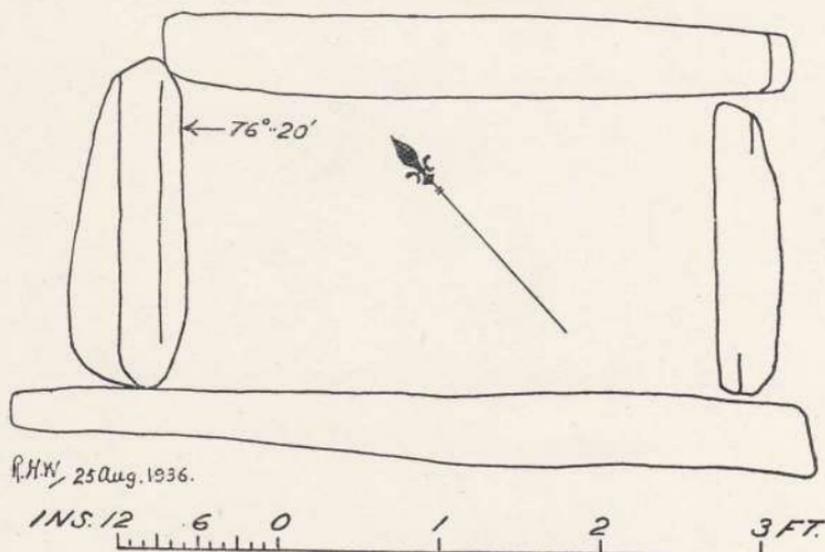


FIG 2.

Barrow Report—To follow Plate IV



FIG. 1—Top. YAR TOR, looking S.85°E. R. H. Worth
 FIG. 2—Bottom. YAR TOR ROW, looking N.30°W.

Barrow Report—To follow Plate V

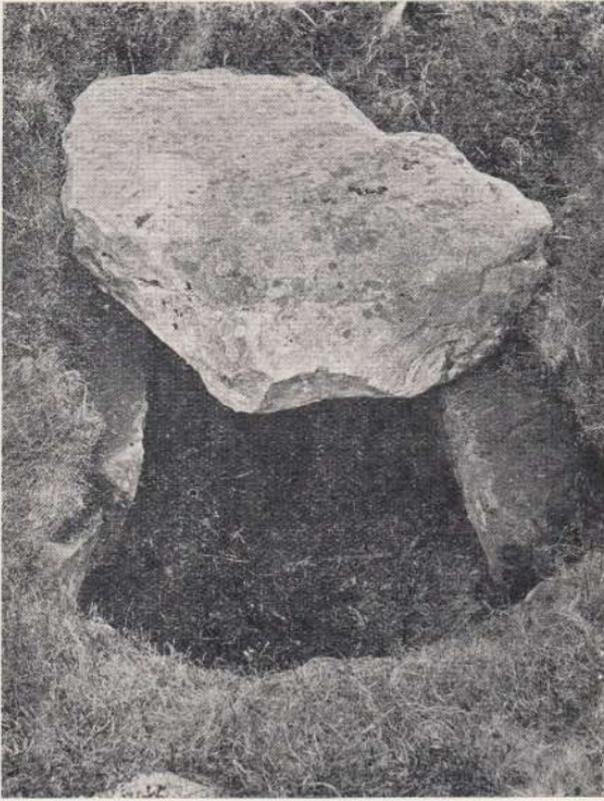


FIG. 1. INGRA TOR, looking N.

R. H. Worth

INGRA TOR.

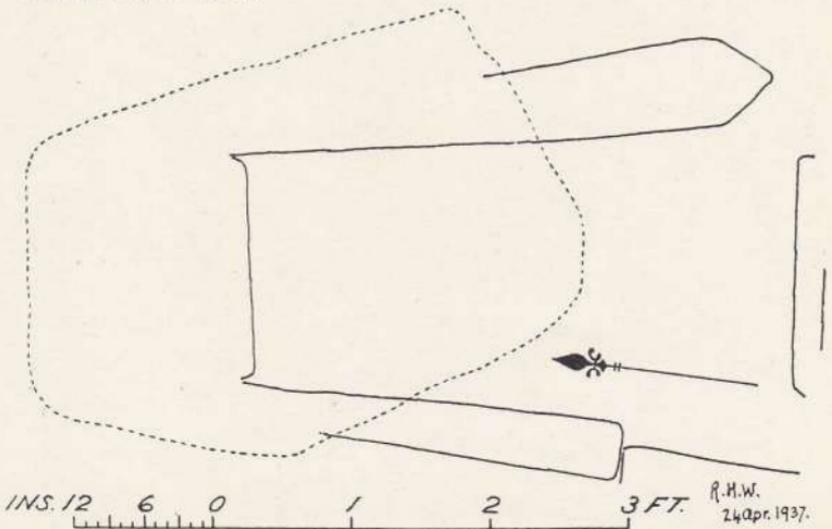


FIG. 2.

Barrow Report—To follow Plate VI

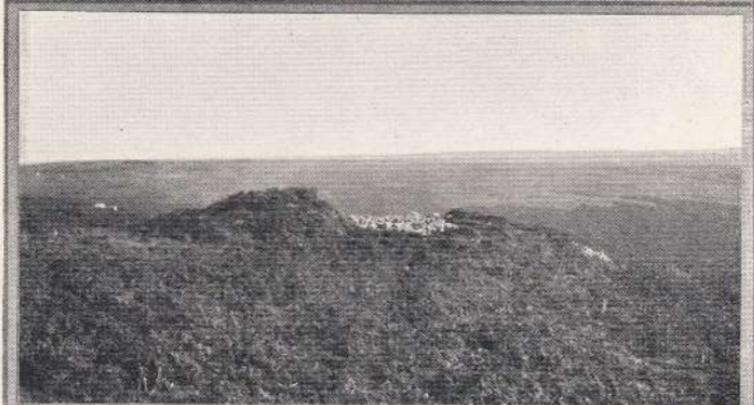


See page 81.

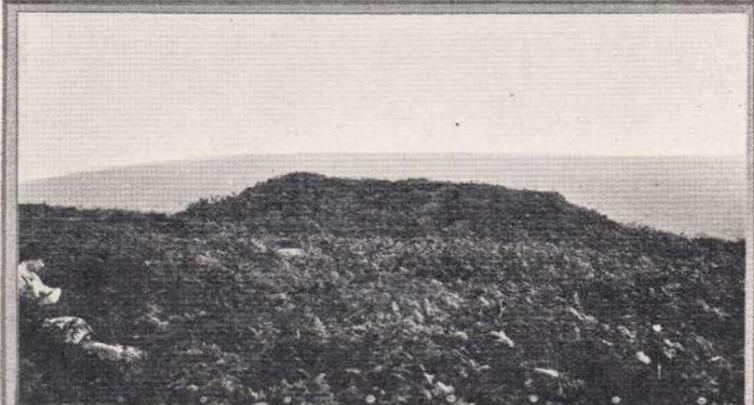
R. H. Worth
Barrow Report—To follow Plate VII



1



2



3

See page 81.

R. H. Worth
Barrow Report—To follow Plate VIII

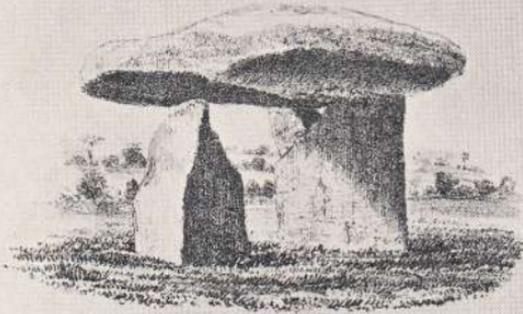
DREWSTEIGNTON CROMLECH

(Spinsters Rock)

G. W. O. Sketch by Camera Lucida July 1855

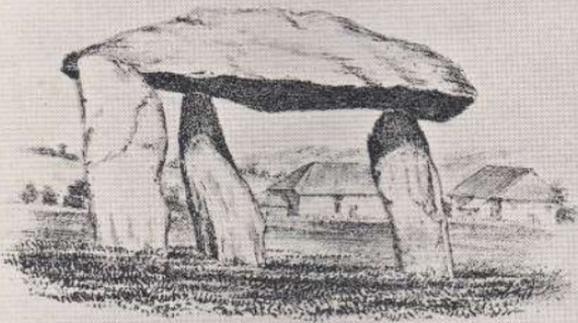
Copy 3rd September 1858

N^o 1



From South

N^o 2



From North-West

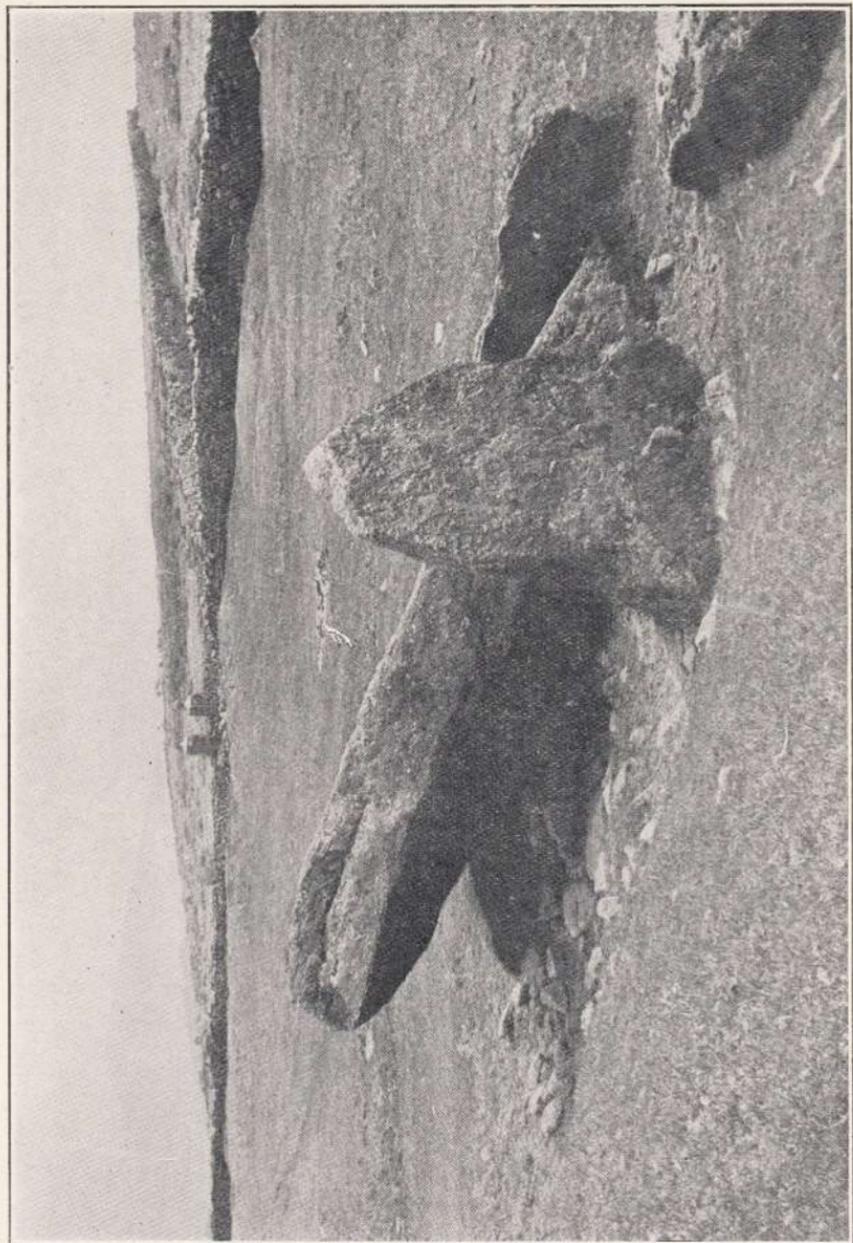
N^o 3



From North

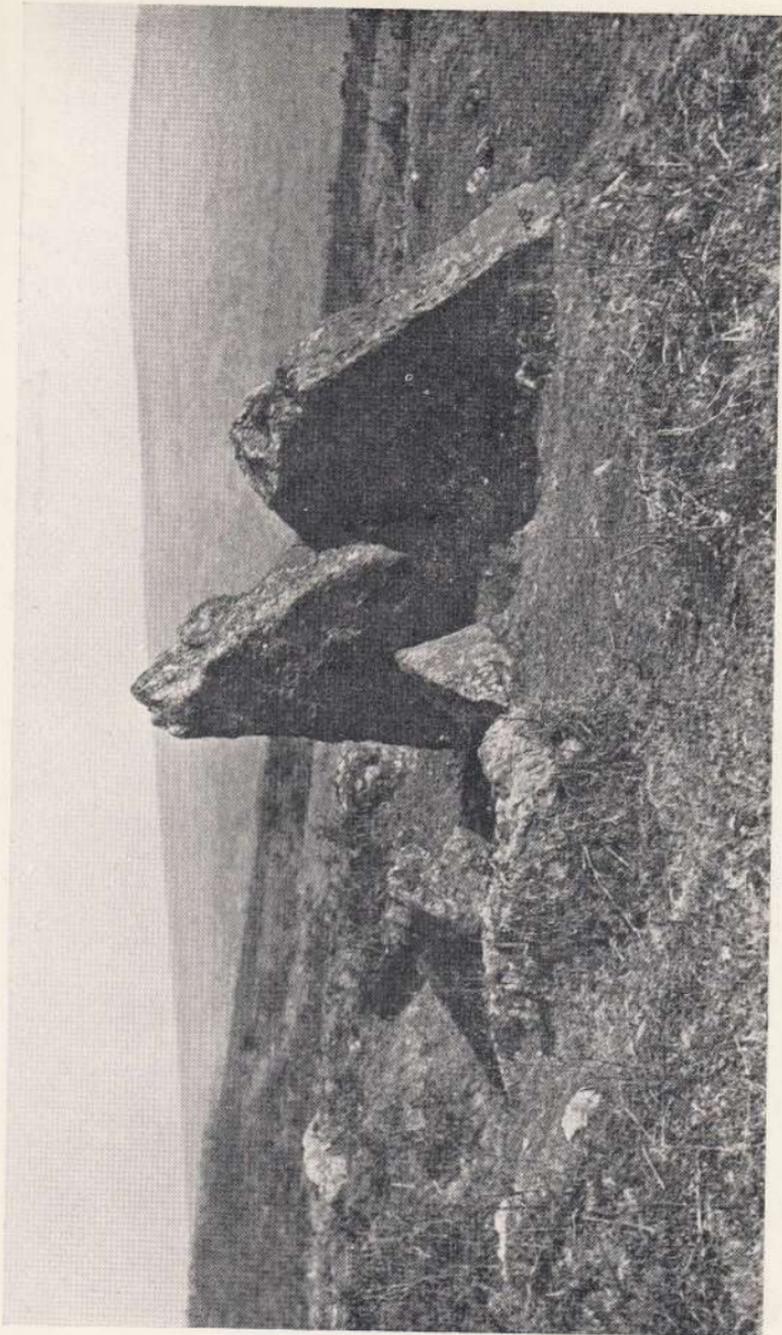
After ORMEROD.

Barrow Report—To follow Plate IX



R. H. Worth

BRENT FORE HILL, near Corringdon Ball Gate.



CUCKOO BALL, looking N. 55° E.

R. H. Worth



FIG. 1.

SOUSSENS COMMON.

R. H. Worth

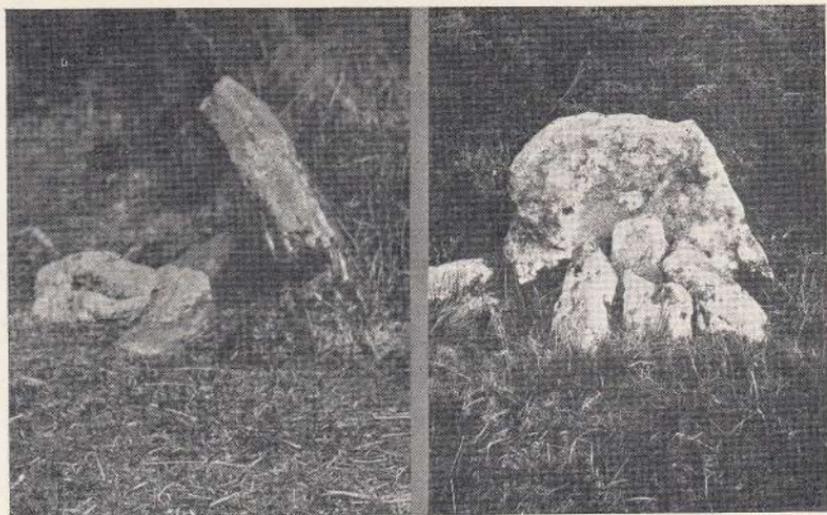


FIG. 2.

LAKEHEAD NEWTAKE, looking W.

R. H. Worth

Barrow Report—*To follow Plate XIII*



FIGS. 1 AND 2.

STONE IN RETAINING CIRCLE, DRIZZLECOMBE.

R. H. Worth



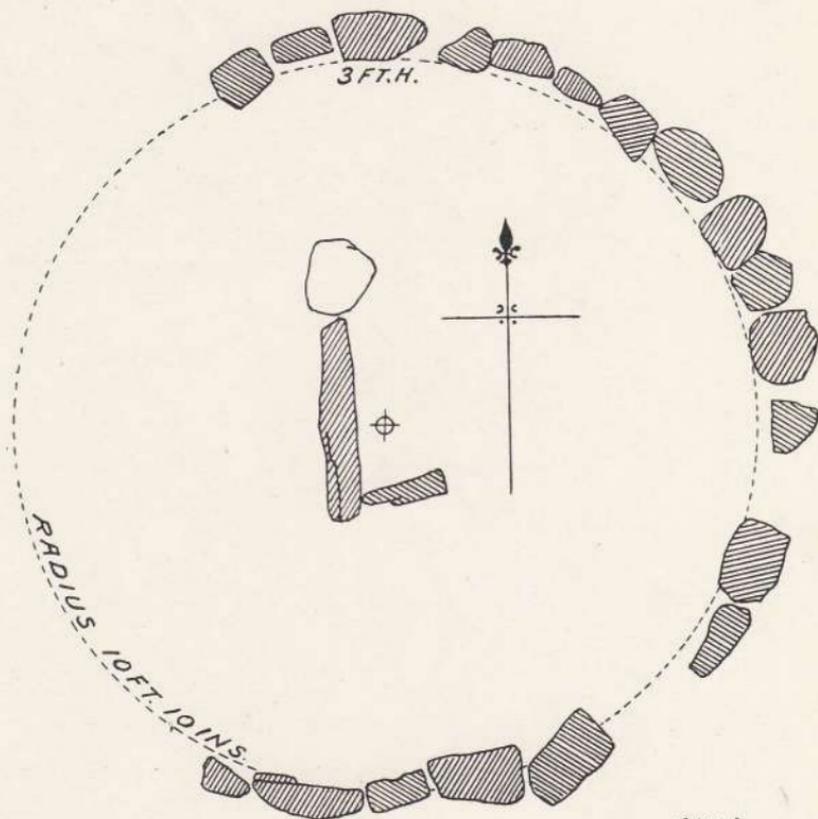
FIG. 3.

RETAINING CIRCLE, HOUND TOR.

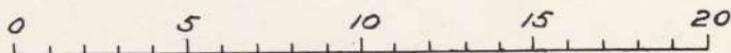
R. H. Worth

Barrow Report—To follow Plate XIV

*HOUNDTOR.
KISTVAEN.*



P. H. W.
12 Aug 1933.



SCALE OF FEET.

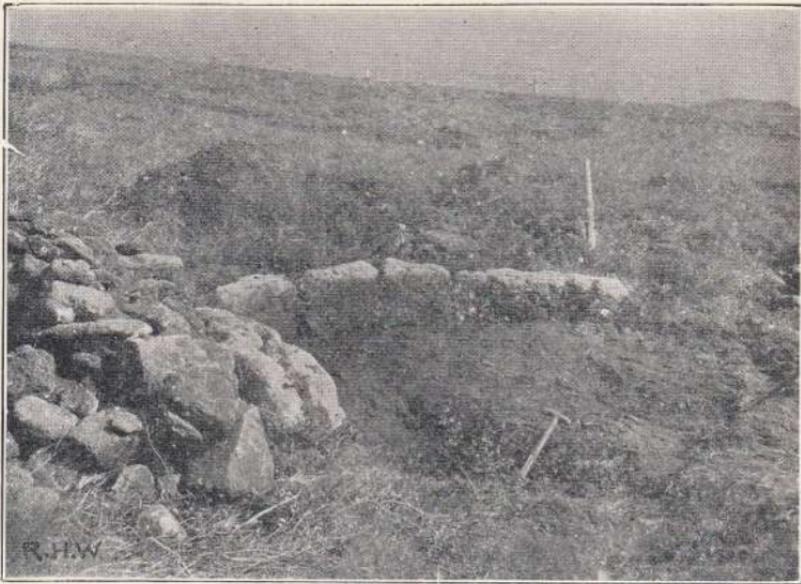


FIG. 1.

KERB CIRCLE, DRIZZLECOMBE.

R. H. Worth

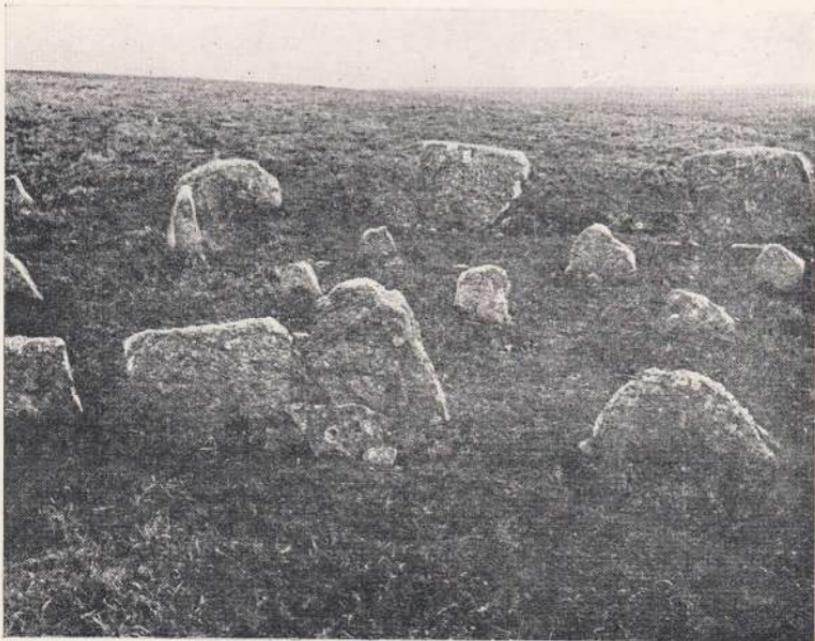


FIG. 2.

YELLOWMEAD CIRCLE, from centre.

R. H. Worth

Barrow Report—*To follow Plate XVI*



LOWTON.



METHEREL

FIGS. 1 AND 2.

R. H. Worth

Barrow Report—*To follow Plate XVII*



FIG. 1. CRUTHERS POINT, ST. MARTIN, ISLES OF SCILLY. *R. H. Worth*



FIG. 2. RETAINING CIRCLE, SETTABARROW, EXMOOR. *R. H. Worth*
Barrow Report—*To follow Plate XVIII*

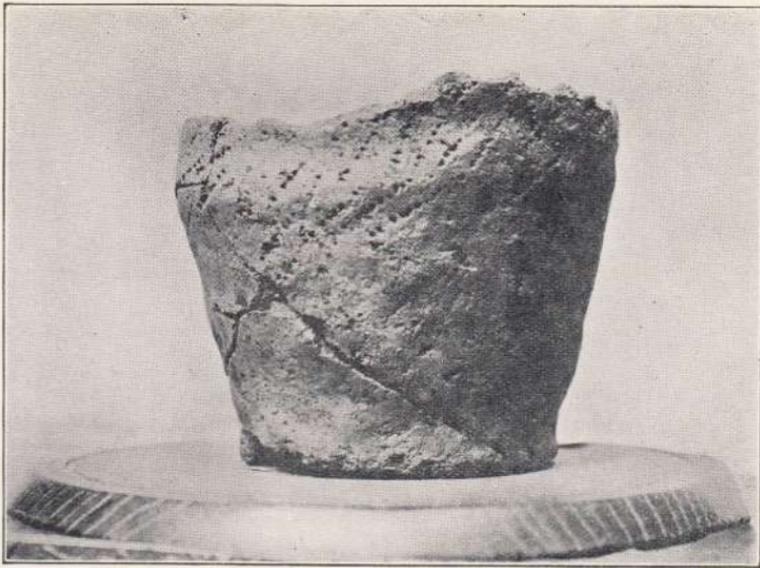


FIG. 1.

URN, WESTERLAND BEACON.

R. H. Worth

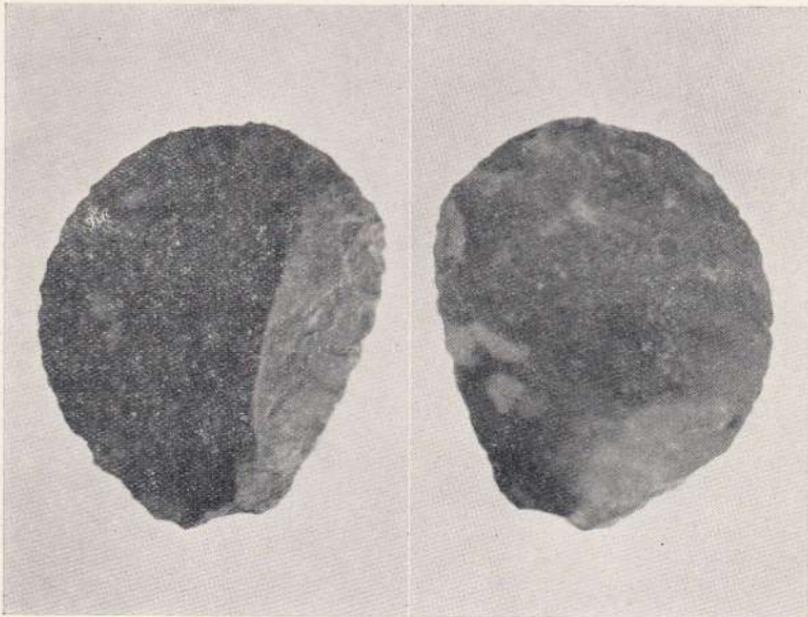


FIG. 2.

SCRAPER, DRIZZLECOMBE.

R. H. Worth

Barrow Report—*To follow Plate XIX*

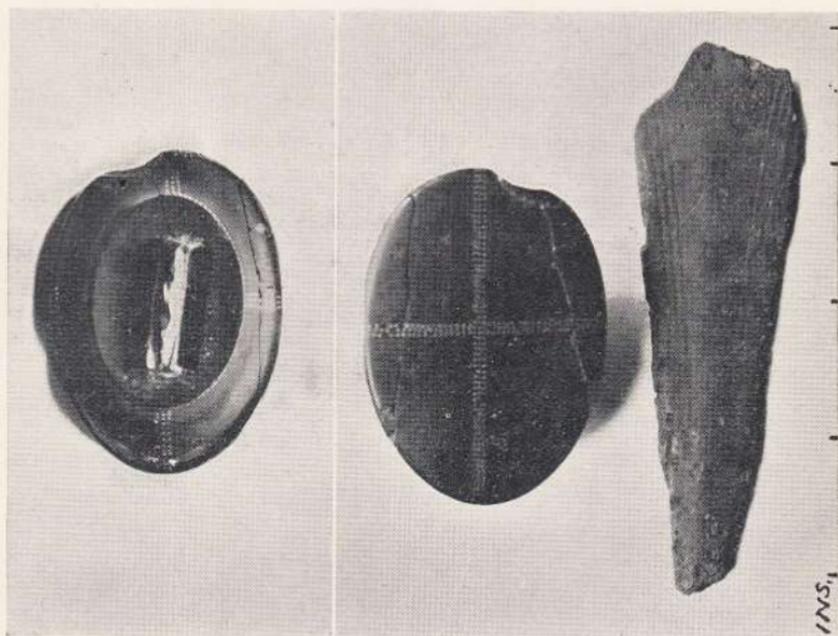


FIG. I.

R. H. Worth

BRONZE DAGGER AND AMBER POMMEL, HAMELDOWN.

Barrow Report—*To follow Plate XX*