

### THIRD REPORT OF THE DARTMOOR EXPLORATION COMMITTEE.

(Read at Ashburton, July, 1896.)

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OWING to the favourable condition of the weather, both in the fall of 1895 and the spring of 1896, the Committee appointed for the exploration of the antiquities on Dartmoor has been able to execute a considerable amount of work, and to advance the knowledge already acquired relative to the prehistoric remains, and their probable date.

The works undertaken have been these :

1. Whiten Ridge. The exploration of four hut circles on this hill.
2. Legis Tor. Here a very interesting collection of eleven huts has been thoroughly excavated.
3. Rifle Range, Har Tor. Here seventeen huts have been explored.
4. Raddick Hill. Here, within a pound, eleven huts have been opened.
5. Lake Head Hill. Here kistvaens have been examined.
6. Cosdon. Examination made of stone rows and cairns.
7. Whitmoorstone Circle. The setting up of fallen stones.

It will, perhaps, give the best idea of the results if we group these, and make a summary of discoveries, entering into the details later on.

It was felt by the Committee, at the close of the operations in 1895, that it was unadvisable to begin on a systematic examination of the blowing-houses connected with the stream works until further research had been made in the hut circles; and it was resolved to devote attention in the forthcoming season mainly to this point.

The Committee has now investigated as many as 110 huts, and these in several groups: Grimspound, Broadun, Lake Head, Whiten Ridge, Shapley Common, Merivale Bridge, Tavy Cleave, Petertavy Common, Legis Tor, Har Tor, and Raddick Hill.

Those at Broadun, Broadun Ring, Petertavy Common, and Tavy Cleave produced no trace of pottery, but in them were found worked flints, flint flakes, and rubbing-stones. At Grimspound one fragment only of pottery was found, and that since its first exploration. On Shapley Common, at Legis Tor, Har Tor, Whiten Ridge, and Raddick, pottery was found of a very rude make, and unfashioned on the wheel, along with flint tools and flakes and rubbers of the same character as those in the circles where was no pottery; and the Committee does not consider that such huts belong to a different period.

We will now consider the general arrangement of the interiors of these huts.

They have their entrances to the S. or S.W.; in some cases they have a shelter wall screening the doorway from the prevailing western winds; the small passage so formed is invariably paved, as is the entrance. The doorways of inhabited huts are rarely more than 2 ft. 3 in. wide, and are about 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. high; and are usually made of two slabs of granite set up on end, at right angles to the walls, with a threshold stone between them, and a capstone uniting them above serving as lintel. The walls of the huts seem not to have been above 4 ft. high—not higher than the top of the lintel. There are not found sufficient fallen stones in huts that have been untouched and unrobbed to allow of the walls being carried any higher. The circle was usually double. Within, it was constructed of slabs set upright, with their smooth surfaces inwards, and the interstices filled in with stones set in rude courses; but where there was a lack of such convenient slabs, the walls were laid in the ordinary manner, rudely coursed. The walls are from 4 to 6 ft. thick. The outside ring was made of large stones, sometimes set on edge; more generally of mere large blocks, and the wall above these was built up of stones, or stones and turf together, or even of turf alone.

The hut circles are never on a perfectly level spot: always on a slope of hill, usually on any side but the north, and generally where some shelter was given by a tor or ridge rising behind the settlement.

The hut circles are of two or three kinds. Some are large,



and have not as thick walls as the others, and have much loftier doorways. These have not, usually, any traces in them of charcoal, pottery, of hearths and seats. Presumably they were cattle sheds. A second kind is small, and is also devoid of charcoal, is not paved, and seems to have served as a store place. The third kind is that which we have investigated closely, and was evidently occupied at one time by human beings.

The floors of these huts are sometimes paved throughout, more commonly only paved in places, sometimes not paved at all.

As all are on a slope, one portion of the interior is higher than the other; and on this higher side, generally to the right of the entrance, is found in some a raised daïs or platform, some nine inches above the floor, with curb stones planted in the floor, and paved. Where there is such a daïs, the circle is irregular and bulges out, so as to afford more room on the platform than it would do were the circle accurately described. This daïs was probably the seat by day and the bed by night; the stones that pave it were doubtless covered with fern, heather, and moss.

But it has been observed that in the huts as yet explored, near the borders of the Moor, these paved platforms are not found; that, however, in their places, except at Legis Tor, are found stones, planted in the floor at intervals, standing some nine inches above it in line; and it is thought probable that in such cases, wood being easily procurable, the bed-seats were made of logs, and that these peg-like stones were used to hold the logs in place. In one instance at Grimspound the paved platform was divided into two by stones set upright, making it into two beds; and in one on Shapley Common the upright pegs indicated two beds at an obtuse angle the one to the other.

The hearths are either large flat stones of elvan, that have been much cracked by fire, or are hollows dug in the ground, lined with stones, and with a large stone at the bottom. Sometimes, when there is a flat stone for hearth, it is in the middle; sometimes, and that more generally, it is exactly opposite the entrance to the hut, against a large upright stone of the lining of the habitation. Charcoal is always found near it, as also great quantities of peat-ash. The charcoal from the interior of the Moor shows that the wood was oak and alder, and that it was small. But at the confines of the Moor large pieces of charred wood have been found. From one hut at Har Tor, out of the hearth-pit, nearly two

wheelbarrow-loads of charcoal were removed; and in the middle of one at Shapley was a pile of peat-ash a foot high.

One feature of the huts at Grimspound has not been noticed with the same frequency elsewhere. There, before the daïs, was a smooth-surfaced stone sunk in the floor, which was conjectured to be a chopping-stone, or one on which was rested a pole that helped to sustain the roof. At Shapley and at Petertavy Common were noticed small round holes sunk in the floor near the centre of the huts, and some had charcoal at the bottom. These holes were only three inches in diameter, and about nine inches to a foot deep; and seemed to have been the sockets in which stood poles either sustaining the roof, or employed by the inmates for the suspension of some of their goods.

Perhaps the most interesting and curious feature of the huts is the cooking holes. The excavations continually brought to light round, river-worn, sparry pebbles that had been subjected to fire, and were full of cracks; or else fragments of such stones were found. They had been carefully collected from a distant river-bed, and brought to the huts, and there heated till they fell to pieces.

The clearing out of the huts revealed a cooking hole in each, sometimes near the hearth, sometimes on the left hand of the entrance. At Grimspound these cooking holes were lined with stone, and were comparatively small, not always round, occasionally oblong. It was supposed that the cooking was done in these holes, whereinto meat was put along with hot pebbles, and then covered over till thoroughly baked; or if a liquid was desired to be heated, this could be done by lining one of these holes with a skin, and then filling with fluid, and putting in a stone that had been previously heated on the hearth.

At Legis Tor and at Raddick, during the excavations, two pottery vessels were discovered in their respective cooking holes, comparatively perfect, and one of these actually had two cooking stones inside it. These vessels had rounded bottoms, so as to fit the holes in which they were placed, and although baked pottery, they showed no signs of fire having been subsequently applied to them externally. Indeed, the pottery—hand-made—is of so coarse a quality that it is doubtful if it would bear much exposure to fire. The vessel found *in situ* at Legis Tor had its bottom broken, and it had been patched and mended with unbaked china clay.

Already, in several huts, small pieces of slate of a



rudely circular form had been found. In one of those at Hartor Tor such a circular slab was found covering a shallow broken vessel that was under it, but to which it had served as cover.

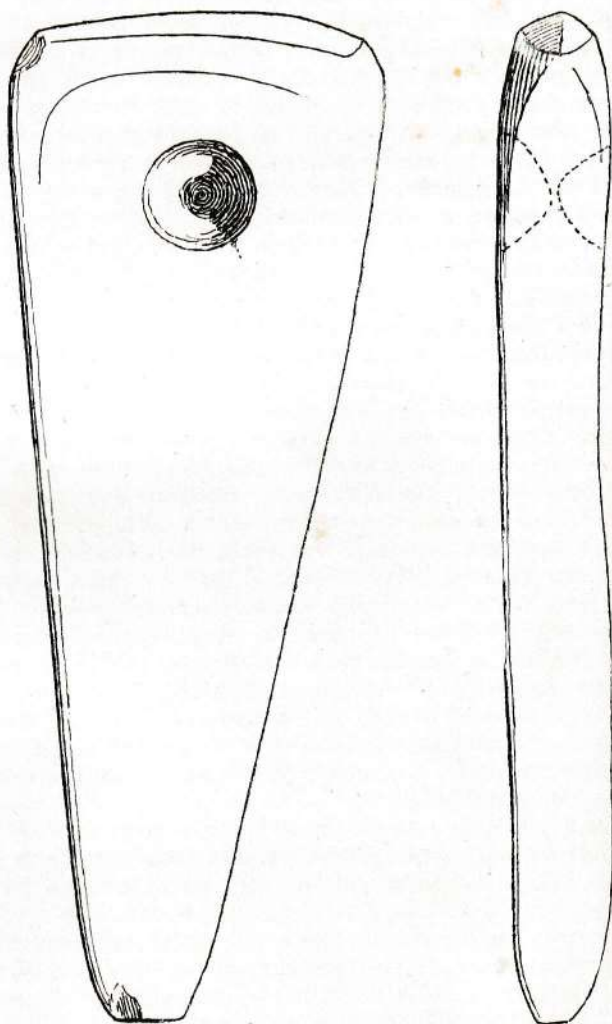
The cooking-vessels have in several instances been ornamented with zigzags; they usually have either lugs at the sides, or else a projecting rib that runs round them; in some cases both, in some neither.

These vessels are pale red externally, but are blackened within by animal matter and heat; sometimes two-thirds of the thickness of the pottery is thus stained.

They resemble closely, in shape, character, and ornamentation, the sepulchral urns that have been found alike in the cairns and kistvaens of Cornwall, and in those of Scotland, and are figured by Borlase in his *Nœnia Cornubiæ*, and by Anderson in his *Bronze and Stone Age in Scotland*; and the ornamentation is unmistakably that everywhere found, peculiar to the Neolithic and very early Bronze Age, so that anyone familiar with early pottery can have no hesitation in determining the period to which it belongs: that not of carnal burials, but of incineration.

Your Committee has thought it best to fully illustrate the ornamented fragments of pottery which they have obtained. It will be seen that a variety of ornamentation, in which the chevron is predominant, has been found. The chevron may either be in a continuous line, or indicated by an interrupted line of deep dots. Indentations made with the thumb nail also play a part in the ornamentation, and other and deeper indentations made by some implement having an oblong point; while in other patterns a series of cross-hatched lines has been made use of. The shape of these urns or crocks had at first to be restored from mere fragments; but it was noticeable that scarcely a fragment could possibly have represented a flat bottom on which a similar vessel made in those days would rest. It was assumed that most of these crocks had hemispherical bottoms, and this was borne out in the case of one crock at Legis Tor, and one at Raddick, which were excavated in fairly complete condition. It is also noticeable that, among the fragments of pottery that have been found, some few pieces have however been discovered which have been portions of a flat bottom. At some slight distance below the neck of some of these crocks, a broad, prominent band was carried completely round by way either of ornamentation or of adding extra strength, and from this band projected two solidly-constructed lugs

LEGIS TOR



FROM HUT VIII

*R. Mansford. North.*



or ears, which might have been utilized in lifting the crock about.

In addition to hand-made pottery, a great number of rubber-stones have been found; in fact, one at least is found in each hut, and one, together with a flint scraper, was last year discovered in the kistvaen at Merivale Bridge. These rubber-stones are either smooth, fine-grained elvan, fine red grit, or soft altered slate, and are brought from the Teign valley, where they are found near the Logan rock, above Fingle Bridge; or from the Meavy or Plym river-beds. These smoothing stones were probably used for rubbing down the seams of skin dresses; in some instances they seem to have been employed for rubbing down bone needles and other implements, as fine *striae* or scratches in a longitudinal direction have been observed on them.

If found near where pottery was made, it might have been supposed that they were also employed for the smoothing of the clay vessels previous to baking.

A spindle whorl has been found at Legis Tor in a hut, showing that the women spun, as, indeed, we know from other sources they did in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages.

At Legis Tor, in one of the huts, was discovered a beautifully-worked tool, the purpose of which is uncertain. It has been rubbed into shape, and was found with a stone on which presumably it was being fabricated. It was being pierced from both sides with a hole for suspension, but was never completed. (See Plate I.) Such stones have been found in great numbers, among the relics of the copper period, in Spain, and are figured in the work of Cartailhac, *Les âges pré-historiques de l'Espagne et du Portugal*, and were numerous among the finds of the brothers Siret, who exhumed as many as thirty deposits of copper tools and weapons between Carthagera and Almeria.<sup>1</sup>

Precisely similar articles are found elsewhere in England and Ireland, and their purpose is not satisfactorily determined. There is another curious find made occasionally in the huts, and this is a piece of crystal, or spar. It may be that it was picked up and preserved as an ornament, or it may have had some religious or superstitious use, such as the white spars so generally found in the interments of the same period in Ireland. It is remarkable that, among the Palæolithic remains on the Vézère and Dordogne, such crystals, brought from a great distance, are common, and that the

<sup>1</sup> H. et L. Siret, *Les mémoires âges du métal dans le sud-est de l'Espagne*. Anvers, 1887.

aborigines of Australia use similar pieces of spar as means of conjuring at the present day.

In one of the huts at Whiten Ridge was found a muller, very rude and coarse; and here also were found circular granite stones, of which also others have been met with at King's Oven, and again another lies in a hut circle on Buttern Down. These stones measure 24 in., 19 in., 17 in., and that on Buttern 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. In thickness they range from 3 in. to 2 in.; that on Buttern is 6 in. thick. What the purpose of these latter circular stones was can only be conjectured. There is a pound-house at Berry Down Farm, circular, with a thatched roof, and a precisely similar stone is there employed at the apex to protect the rafters, where they meet, from exposure to the wet, and to prevent the rain entering and rotting them. It is possible that these stones found in the hut circles may have been similarly employed. There are not many: so far we know of only four.

We pass now to the consideration of the stone rows and kistvaens. On the east side of Cosdon, on North Tawton Common, is an interesting series of lines of upright stones, that start from a cairn surrounded by a circle. There are traces of an inner circle buried in the cairn. On the east side of the cairn are three blocking-stones, from which start three stone rows, tolerably parallel. The uprights are small, and the rows have been sadly mutilated. Masons are now, and have been for years, at work all over this portion of the Moor, breaking up large stones for wallers, or removing such as they deem suitable for gate-posts. Three of the upright stones have been removed since 1894. Unhappily, a large slice of common, consisting of many acres, has been recently enclosed and walled round. The wall is incomplete, and is still being worked at, and every available stone is taken for the construction. A Moor road of ancient date traverses the rows; but as this road has been in process of time cut down deep into the soil and runs with water, those going after turf and bringing it home prefer to leave it and go upon the grass, and so have broken or knocked away nearly the whole of the series of stones that lies to the east of the road. Only such stones as were insignificant—did not interfere with the cart-wheels—were left; and some of these are mere stumps, of which the tops have been wilfully knocked off, for the convenience of the carts. Owing to the extreme danger of destruction to which this set of rows was exposed, application was made, through the Vicar of South Tawton, to



Charles Fursdon, Esq., as lord of the manor of South Zeal, to which this portion of the Moor belongs, for the protection of the rows, and he kindly undertook that orders should be given that the rows should not be further molested; but it was necessary to re-set up the fallen monoliths, to ensure their recognition, and secure them from being removed. This was undertaken, and the rows were further planned by Mr. R. H. Worth. The stones are small, and even insignificant. There is not one which could not be manipulated by a couple of men. Nevertheless, the rows are interesting, and indeed have a peculiar interest of their own.

They do not run in a direct line, but take a serpentine course in places; but this is entirely due to the fact that in certain parts the rock rises so near to the surface that it was not possible for the stone-planters to affix their blocks in the straight line without boring sockets in the rock; consequently they made a sweep to avoid these spots.

The cairn from which the rows start was partially explored, and was found to have contained two kistvaens; one is intact, but the other had been robbed of coverer and two side stones. The footstone of this one, the central interment, had served as headstone to the second kistvaen. Whether there had been another interment was not ascertained, the western portion of the cairn having been much plundered. When one kistvaen is described as intact, this does not imply that it had not been opened. The coverer had been removed, and the interior had been despoiled, but all the stones composing it were there. It was observable that the axis of one kistvaen and that of the second were not the same, and both somewhat different from the direction of the lines of stones. It is probable that the first kistvaen was covered with stones and earth before the first line of stones was planted: consequently the stone-planters had nothing to guide them, except a general direction. When the second kistvaen was constructed, only the footstone of the first was exposed, and the stone chest was constructed, utilizing it; then covered, and the second line of stones planted parallel to the first. That the third line was in connection with a third interment is probable, but not substantiated by any evidence, owing to the mutilation of the monument.

A second small cairn on the side of Cosdon was examined, but nothing was found in it.

The interesting stone circle on Whitemoorstone Down, about a mile south of Cosdon, was then taken in hand. It had suffered greatly through turf-cutters having skimmed the

surface of its natural coating, and rain and cattle had converted the unprotected soil into a mass like blacking without consistence, and several of the stones had sunk in the peat, having lost their natural support.

This circle is about 65 ft. in diameter, and consisted originally of nineteen stones; one has been broken up, and the "spalls" remain on the ground, indicating the spot whence it was taken.

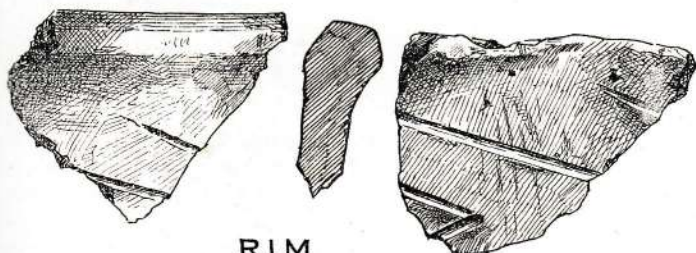
Four have been broken off, and of three of these the stumps alone remain. The interesting feature of this circle is that there is a distinct gap in the continuation. The stone on the east side of this gap, and the stone which is the largest in the circle, are in due line north and south, and point south to the White Moorstone, some quarter of a mile off—a menhir about 6 ft. high, now inclining. The surface of the "calm" was examined between the stones where there is this gap, but no evidence could be found of there ever having been another upright planted in it.

On Lake Head Hill, at the summit, was a fallen kistvaen, much overgrown with a quilt of grey moss. This had preserved it from destruction; for, during many years, Mr. Coaker, of Bellever, swept this moor, carrying off vast quantities of granite to build newtake walls. The hill must originally have been quite a necropolis: notwithstanding the persistent and ruthless spoliation to which it has been subjected, there are remains of many kistvaens strewn over it, but one alone is perfect—that on the summit; and that is due to the quilt of moss that concealed the stones. When this bed of moss was removed, it was seen that the covering-stone had been taken off at some remote period and laid on one side, whilst the kistvaen was plundered; then the supporters, having nothing to hold them in place, had collapsed like a house of cards. The internal measurements are 4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. The stone chest points N.W. by S.E., and was originally surrounded by a circle and buried in a cairn. Of the circle, six stones alone remain. One curious feature is that a stone row starts from within the circle, and extends south for 44 ft., and consists of 11 stones, and the socket holes of two more have been discovered. How much further the row went is not known. Instead of running in a straight line, it describes a curve. The covering-stone of the kistvaen is 8 ft. long, and its extreme width is 6 ft. The supporters are five—one to the south-east, one at each side, and two to the north-west. A second small kistvaen within a circle exists on the west side of Lake Head Hill, and was



# LEGIS TOR

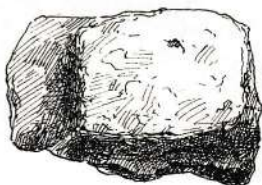
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RIM

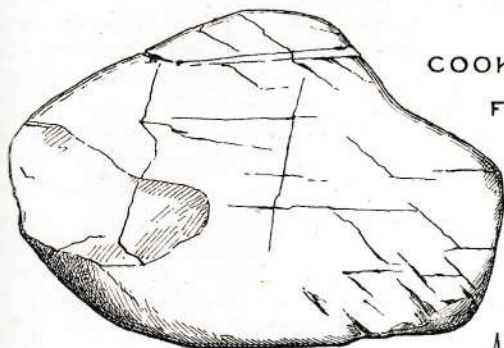


BAND



LUG

FROM HUT VI

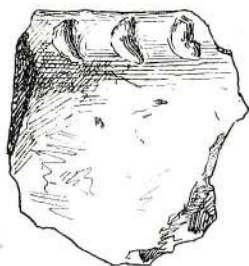


COOKING-STONE  
FIRE-CRACKED  
SCHORLITE

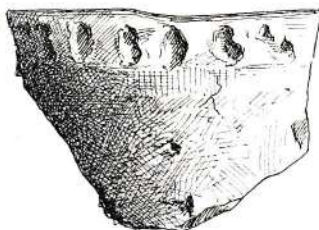
*J. Mansfield Ward*  
1896.

# LEGIS TOR

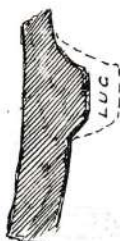
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RIM



BAND



LUG

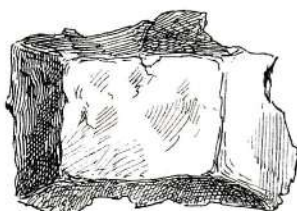
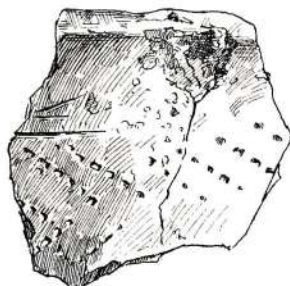


LUG

FROM HUT IV



RIM



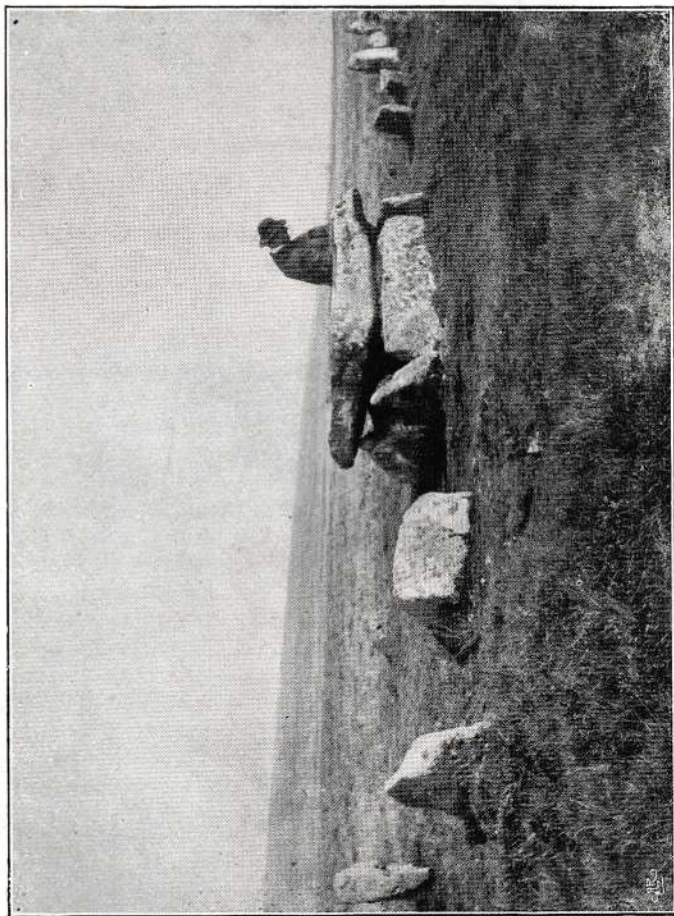
LUG



FROM HUT III

*Maudsley Wash*  
1896





KISTVAEN ON LAKE HEAD, AND STONE ROW.

*From Photograph by R. Burnard, Esq.*

examined, but nothing was found in it. The circle about it is tolerably complete, and the stone chest has lost only one of the side-stones; but it is very small. Apparently a small stone row led from it. Near the kistvaen is a circle of stones enclosing a cairn, but no kistvaen. From the circle perhaps a stone row led away east, but only three stones remain in line. (See Plate IV.)

A third kistvaen, fine, but sadly ruined, is within a double ring of stones on a prolongation of Lake Head Hill, towards Bellever. It was examined, but nothing was found in it. A stone row leads from it north-west, but has sunk in the bog, so that only the tops of ten stones remain visible. It has been pillaged for the construction of a very ancient wall, now in complete ruin, that ran parallel with it.

Near this cairn and kistvaen was a hut circle that was examined; charcoal and three flint flakes were found in it; also a broken pottery vessel, like those found at Legis Tor and Raddick Hill, under a large slab that had fallen on it.

We will now take the several collections of huts explored *seriatim*.

I. Whiten Ridge, overlooking Lade Hill Bottom, O.S. (XCIX. N.E.)

These huts are in connection with paddocks, similar to those on Shapley Common (Cullacombe).

No. 1 measures 15 ft. by 11 ft., entrance S.S.W.; yielded very little charcoal and one small fragment of flint.

No. 2. No sign of human occupancy. These huts are 300 yards away from the nearest water—Lade Hill Stream.

No. 3. Diameter 21 ft.; entrance S. The curious feature in this hut is that an internal wall runs from the left side of the entrance about 14 ft., then turns at right angles for about 3 ft. The wall is 2 ft. 3 in. wide. This hut yielded fragments of coarse pottery, flint flakes, and a few cooking stones; also two rudely-worked, circular, or approximately circular stones, one 17 in. in diameter and 3 in. thick, the other measuring 19 in. by 16 in., and 2½ in. thick; a portion of this stone was broken. They were not mill-stones: the surfaces were too uneven.

No. 4 yielded one cooking stone.

II. Legis Tor, O.S. (CXII. S.E.)

The Committee determined last year to undertake the exploration of an important series of hut circles and enclosures lying above the river Plym, on the south slope of Legis Tor. Operations were commenced in September, 1895, and



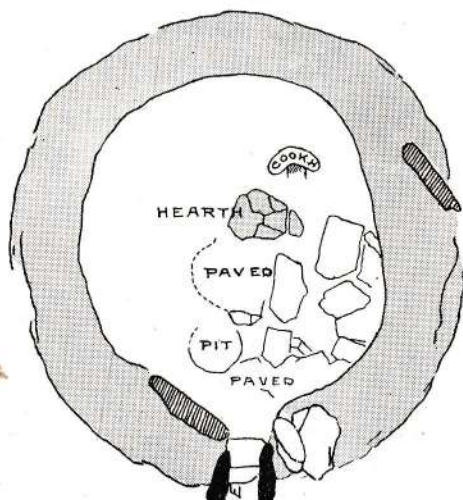
resumed in May of this year. The remains are very extensive, consisting of a series of irregularly-shapen enclosures, with lesser boundaries subdividing in rectangular or sub-rectangular patches, and a number of hut circles of varying dimensions, mostly within the enclosures. A few are found immediately outside enclosure walls, and a few entirely dissociated from the enclosures themselves. Although the Committee has not as yet been able to complete the investigation of the whole of the enclosures or the huts, they have, by confining their attention to the westernmost enclosure, been able to thoroughly examine the greater number of the huts within it, and can present a fairly complete report, dealing with that enclosure only.

The Committee has in all opened and examined eleven huts on Legis Tor.

The first to be examined was an isolated hut, lying to the north-west of the enclosure, and at a considerable distance from it. There were no great number of stones which had been used in its construction, and the circle was mainly formed by a number of large upright slabs, with very slight intervals between them. No signs of human habitation were found, although, on subsequently examining the rubbish removed from the interior of the circle, one small flint flake was obtained. No charcoal was found in this circle.

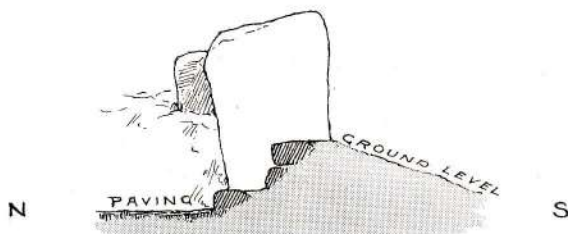
The Committee then excavated and examined a hut circle within the enclosure, which, for purposes of this report, has been indicated by No. 2, and is so marked on the plan accompanying the report. This hut circle enclosure measures, along its least internal diameter, about 12 ft. 6 in., and along its greatest internal diameter, at right angles to the last, about 13 ft. 6 in. It has a well-defined entrance, facing almost due south. A considerable portion of its floor was found to be paved with flat granite stones. There was a hearthstone at or near the centre, cracked as by fire, and a cooking hole, filled with ashes, was found immediately adjacent to the hearthstone, and to the north of it. At the entrance to this circle there were two steps leading down from the outer ground-level. The plan of this circle, and a sketch of the entrance, accompany this report. (See Plate V.) The north-western half of the floor was unpaved, and consisted of natural hard "calm." The removal of the turf, and of a very considerable depth of soil over the area of this hut, gave no yield of any importance. The raised hearth was the first indication of human habitation. Immediately over the actual floor of the hut were found some thirty rounded cooking stones, mainly

# LEGIS TOR



SCALE 8 FT TO 1 IN

HUT 2



SECTION OF ENTRANCE

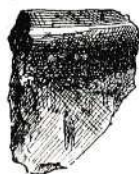
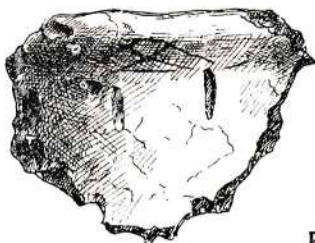
SCALE 4 FT TO 1 IN

*Hansford Work*

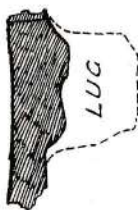
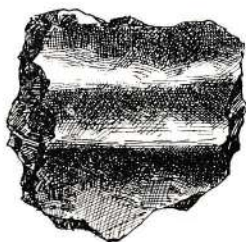


# LEGIS TOR

HALF SIZE



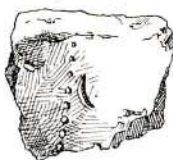
RIM



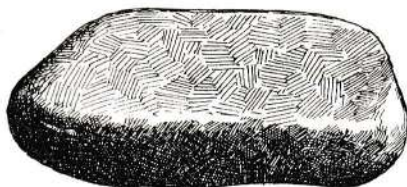
BAND

FROM HUT II

LUG



RIMS



RUBBING STONE ~ ALTERED SLATE  
FROM HUT XI

*J. Mansfield Wash*  
1896.

of elvan rock, many of which had been splintered by the action of fire. One flint flake was found in the soil within a few inches of the floor. The cooking hole, to the north of the hearth, was of a curved oval, or kidney shape, being very nearly 2 ft. in length, and about 10 in. in breadth. It was found full of charcoal and ash, and even a more considerable quantity of charcoal and ash was found on each side of the entrance; and on the western side of the entrance, from a pit sunk below the general level of the floor, was excavated a quantity of rough pottery, being fragments of an urn, the exterior of which is of a red colour, and the interior has been blackened by charred organic matter. A drawing of the fragments of this urn accompanies the report, and shows the one handle or lug which was found. (See Plate VI.) From all appearance, this urn had been crushed where found by the weight of some of the wall stones which had fallen within the circle. When dealing with the other huts excavated on Legis Tor, this same feature will be found common to most of them. From a point near the hearth, a broken, baked-clay, spindle whorl was excavated from the joint between two of the paving stones. This is the first instance, and, so far, the only one with which the Committee has met, of a spindle whorl from a Dartmoor hut circle. (See Plate VIII.)

The next circle to be examined has been called, for purposes of identification, No. 3. It lies within the enclosure, at a distance of 150 feet from No. 2, in a north-westerly direction. Its diameter is about 16 ft. From this hut, flint flakes to the number of four were obtained, and, when the floor had been uncovered, fragments of an urn, of material similar to that in No. 2, were found situated in a pit sunk below the level of the floor on the eastern side of the entrance. (See Plate III.) The paving stones of the hut extended up to and around the pit, except on the southern side, where the boundary was formed by the hut wall. In this case, as in the case of No. 2, it would appear that stones falling inward from the wall had crushed the urn. Much charcoal and ash were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the pottery. There was no other cooking hole than that in which the urn was found. The southern half of this circle was paved, and the northern half unpaved. The entrance had apparently been on the south. A flint nodule, broken by the excavator's pick, was obtained in this circle.

Circle No. 4 was next examined. This will be found marked on the plan, and lies roughly to the south-west of circle No. 3. Immediately under the turf three flint flakes



were found. This circle was the largest the Committee has yet opened at Legis Tor, its diameter being 21 ft. In all, flints to the number of six were obtained from circle No. 4. The upper or northern half of the floor is unpaved, and the southern half paved. The paving in the centre of the hut is slightly higher than elsewhere. The entrance is wide, well defined, and fully paved; and there is no step down into the hut. The floor near the entrance had been founded on a layer of about one foot of loose rubble stone, obviously purposely placed under the pavement. Against the western side of the hut there was found a cooking hole, full of charcoal and ash. The paved border round it was intact, and in the hole were found the remains of a crock or urn similar in material to the pottery found in Nos. 2 and 3.

Circle No. 5, 17 ft. in diameter, lies to the north of circle No. 4, and 226 feet distant from it. It is 329 feet distant from circle No. 3, and lies nearly in a straight line with Nos. 2 and 3. Flint flakes were found immediately under the turf. Two of these were well-worked specimens, of triangular shape. One had a notch worked in the centre of one side of the triangle, giving it a barbed appearance. (See Plate VII.) On the western side of this hut was found a cooking hole, filled with ash, from among which were recovered fragments of a broken crock. Elsewhere fragments of crock were obtained from the general floor surface.

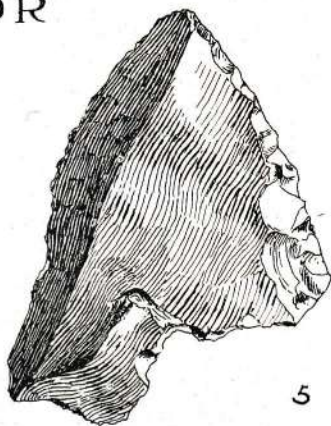
Hut No. 6, 86 feet distant from hut No. 4, yielded flint flakes to the number of twelve, and fragments of ornamented pottery (see Plate I.), from the cooking hole, which, as in most of the preceding huts, was found against the western wall. The diameter of hut No. 6 was 15 ft.

Hut No. 7 lies south-east or thereabouts from hut No. 6, and 66 feet distant from it. Its diameter is 14 ft. The entrance could not be discerned. Nothing of importance was found on lifting the turf. On the western side of the hut, a crock, or cooking-pot, of unornamented pottery, was found set in the "calm," below the level of the floor. The pot was badly cracked, but was temporarily held together by the contained earth and ashes. Its outer surface was in actual contact with the "calm," and no ash whatever was found outside it. This crock was successfully lifted and examined, before the cohesion of its contents failed, and left fragments only, which cannot, unfortunately, be properly restored. In diameter it measured, at its widest point, 10 in. Its total depth, including the rim, which was found inside it when it fell to pieces, was a little over 12 in. Two cooking

# LEGIS TOR



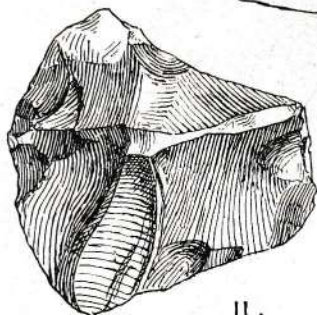
5



5



4.



11.

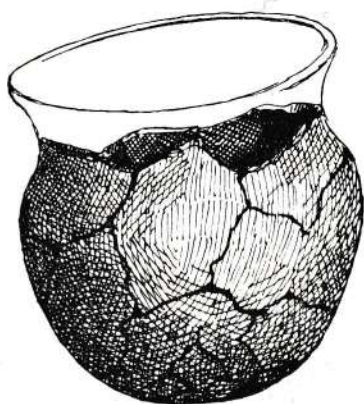


4.

J. Hanks & W. W. de.



# LEGIS TOR

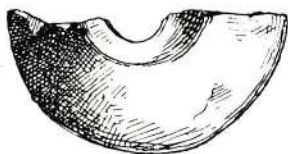
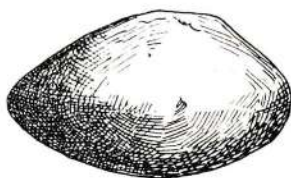


CROCK , HUT VII

ONE-SIXTH SIZE

## SPINDLE WHORL

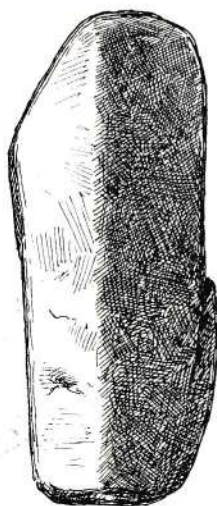
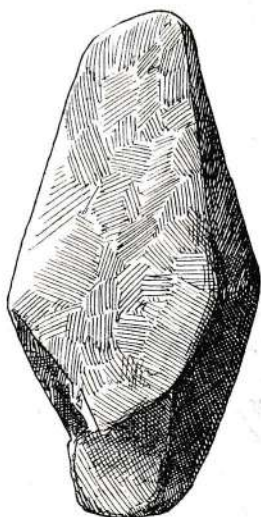
*FULL SIZE*



HUT II.

# LEGIS TOR

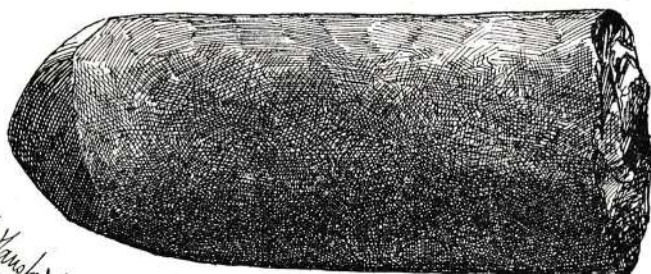
*HALF SIZE*



HUT VII



RUBBER, HUT XI  
SOFT MICA-SCHIST



RED GRIT MULLER, HUT XI

*Alfred W. Wells*  
1896



stones were found in it. Curiously enough, the bottom of this pot, which had cracked while in use, had been mended *in situ* with white china clay—a mass of clay having been pressed into the bottom, to fill up cracks and cement together the broken fragments. This crock had a hemispherical bottom, and could not have been stood on a plane surface. A drawing will be found accompanying the report. (See Plate VIII.) No ornamental pottery whatever was found in this hut, and only four fragments of flint. The eastern half of the hut was well paved with large, flat granite stones, and a large central stone, 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., may have been the hearth, but does not seem to have been cracked by the action of fire. About 30 to 40 rounded cooking stones were found in this hut; but, in giving the numbers of cooking stones, the Committee wish it to be understood that to some extent these partake of the nature of an estimate, as it is impossible to discover and count the whole number.

From this hut (No. 7) we obtained a rude stone implement, which we have figured. (See Plate IX.) The material is one of the altered slates of the neighbourhood, and the stone appears to have been largely shaped by Nature.

Hut No. 8, adjoining No. 7, and 73 feet to the east of it, is 17 ft. in diameter. Nothing of importance was found in lifting the turf. There was a very considerable amount of charcoal over the whole floor of this hut. No entrance was discernible. The cooking hole was situate on the south side, and was lined throughout with stones. No pottery was found in the cooking hole, and only fragments distributed over the general surface of the floor. This pottery was ornamented with very deep incisions, similar to, but larger than, the nail-mark ornament. In this hut was found a ground stone implement, of triangular shape, the broad end of which had been worked to a series of surfaces, having clean, sharp edges at their junctions. The narrow end had been worked down to a blunt point, and then ground to a flattened surface at the extreme point. The material from which this implement was made was a light grey, micaceous grit. At the broad end of the implement, a hole had been started from each side with a sand drill. This hole had never been completed, but had been bored from each side to such distance that only a mere film of stone remains to be penetrated. This implement, incomplete as it was, was lying on the surface of a flat hone of red grit, which bore in the centre of its face a depression corresponding somewhat to the shape of the facets at the broad end of the implement.

It suggests itself that this hone, which is of somewhat harder nature than the implement itself, was a tool used in polishing and grinding the same. A triangular muller and polisher—that is to say, a muller, the section of which is triangular, and which has three flat faces of oblong shape—was also found in this hut. The material is a greasy, altered slate, too soft to be used for grinding or polishing stone or metal, or even probably bone. One face, however, of the muller is distinctly polished by use, and has slight abrasions and scratches on its surface.

There were also found two ordinary unworked flakes of flint, and one very small chip, as well as a small flint pebble, which had not been broken or wrought. About sixty cooking stones of the ordinary type were found in this hut. A large, square-sectioned stone, of hard, red grit, ground with use on two sides, was found resting on the floor of the hut. Its use cannot be defined, as it is just such a grinding stone or hone as might have been utilized in a very large variety of ways. Yet another and smaller piece of grit—this time of a grey colour—was also found on the floor of the hut. Two sides had been smoothed, apparently by use, as a polisher or grinder; and on one side a long, narrow groove, of about two inches in length. One-sixteenth of an inch in depth, and one-eighth of an inch in width, had been worn. The suggestion is that this stone, which would be too soft to polish or grind flint, had been used in forming a point to bone implements.

Circle No. 9 lay to the westward and outside of the enclosure, 349 feet from circle No. 2. It yielded neither charcoal, flint, nor pottery. There were no stone implements of any description beyond a few rounded stones similar to the cooking stones of other huts. The diameter of this hut was 14 ft.

Hut No. 10, of 18 ft. internal diameter, lay 55 feet to the north-east of hut No. 3, and is inside the enclosure. It is one of the best-constructed huts that we examined, but, curiously enough, the south-eastern half is very much better constructed than the north-western, and is fully paved with stones of considerable size, while the north-western half is quite unpaved. The wall, where best constructed, consists of a series of flat, upright slabs, retaining the top soil of the surrounding country. On the top of these was apparently a coursed wall of smaller stones. This hut, although giving evidence of so much careful construction, did not by any means yield a rich find to the investigators. Very few—not



many more than twenty—rounded cooking stones, flint flakes to the number of three, some very small pieces of pottery, and a fair amount of charcoal, were all that was found. One of the flints was the only flint found at Legis Tor which has been in any way ground or polished, and one surface of the flake referred to has been very thoroughly polished, either by constant use in rubbing and scraping some hard substance, or else directly from a hone.

III. Hut circles in and about the Rifle Range, between the main road at Devil's Gully, near Princetown, and Har Tor. This is a large and important group of hut circles, probably numbering two score dwellings and cattle-pens. A few of these are marked on the O.S (CVI., S.E.)

Hut No. 1, diameter 14 ft.; entrance S.W.; wall imperfect, about 2 ft. high. Close to west wall a flat stone, 2 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft.—perhaps the hearth. Nearly in the centre of the circle, a cooking hole, 16 in. in diameter and 12 in. deep, containing a large quantity of charcoal. 1 ft. north-east of this hole was a second, 14 in. in diameter and 12 in. deep, containing charcoal. One of these holes had been rammed in thick with small stones, apparently to level it up to the floor when the second hole was made. A "stone of the country" lay inside the entrance, on the south side of the circle, and this was continued by some paving, which might have been utilized as platform or bed-place. No definite curb, however, existed. This hut yielded a large smoothing stone of fine-grained grit, 6 in. long, 2 in. wide, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick. One side and one point had been smoothed by rubbing. It was similar in material and form to the "rubber" stones found at Cullacombe, Shapley Common. A fine flint scraper and two fragments of flint were also yielded. No pottery or cooking stones were found.

No. 2. This hut, 16 ft. in diameter, with doorway facing south-west, was only partially explored, for no trace of charcoal was found, and it did not seem to have been a human habitation.

No. 3. This hut was not measured. It yielded five cooking stones.

No. 4. Diameter 14 ft. by 15 ft.; entrance to S.S.W. Mostly paved, hearthstone in floor, and cooking hole found; some indications of a platform. The cooking hole was 18 in. in diameter and 1 ft. deep; the hearthstone, 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 11 in.; near cooking hole and hearthstone, two pieces of flint.

No. 5. Diameter 15 ft. 4 in., nearly circular. Facing the

entrance in the opposite wall was a large, flattish stone, set upright on edge, at first supposed to be a hearth-back. The hearth, however, was found on the left hand of the entrance, and near it was the cooking hole, 12 in. by 7 in., and 8 in. deep. The hearthstone measured 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. Quantities of charcoal were found all about and on the hearthstone, and around it many fragments of pottery, some showing distinctly the shape of the lip of the vessel, and lines of a zigzag pattern on the outside. Two flint flakes and six cooking stones were also found.

No. 7. Diameter 10 ft.; entrance to S.W. Charcoal all over the floor; no hearth recognised. Cooking hole, 14 in. by 7 in., and 7 in. deep. A few cooking stones were found; nothing else.

No. 8. Diameter 10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 9 in.; entrance to S.S.W. The cooking hole to the left of entrance, and near the hearth. The hole 1 ft. long, 9 in. wide, 10 in. deep; hearthstone, 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 3 in. A few cooking stones were found; the floor was strewn with charcoal.

No. 9. Diameter 16 ft. by 12 ft. Nothing found; no charcoal.

No. 10. Diameter 20 ft. by 19 ft. Nothing found. This, as well as the last, were probably cattle-sheds.

No. 11. Also a large hut; the interior in a very confused state. In the middle a large mound of stone and earth; no trace of charcoal. This hut was not thoroughly explored.

No. 12. Diameter 14 ft. 9 in. by 14 ft.; entrance to the S.S.W. Near the centre of the hut, which was not paved, was a large cooking pit or fireplace, stone-lined, measuring, when the lining was taken out, 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 1 ft. 2 in. deep. It extended down to a bed of china clay that showed indications of fire. A wheelbarrow and a half of charcoal were taken out of this pit. The pieces of charred wood were comparatively large, and were of alder, oak, and beech. On the left of the entrance was found a rudely circular, thin slab of micaceous slate, unhappily broken by the pick, measuring 9 in. in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick; and under it were the fragments of a crushed shallow vessel of pottery: part of the lip was found; the mouth would be 7 in. or 8 in. in diameter. On the floor was also found a good rubber, a second, broken, and a good flint scraper; also a piece of slate, rudely oval, measuring 9 inches in diameter.

No. 13. No traces of charcoal having been found, it was abandoned.

No. 14. Diameter 18 ft., and a true circle; entrance S.S.W. Near the centre was a sunken fireplace, stone-lined,





like that in No. 12. This was 3 ft. in diameter, and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth. The china clay in which it had been sunk was reddened with fire. Two wheelbarrow-loads of charcoal and burnt stones were removed from this hole. Pottery was found on the left of the entrance; also a rubber and an oval-shaped flint scraper.

It was suggested by Mr. George French that the large pits full of charcoal in this hut and No. 12 had been baking places for pottery.

Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18 were examined, but gave no indications of human occupancy.

IV. Raddick Hill, an enclosure marked on O.S. (CVI. S.E.) Here is a small group of huts.

No. 1, measuring 10 ft. in diameter; entrance S.E. A great deal of fibrous charcoal on the floor, especially near the hearth. This is against the wall opposite the door, and the stone measures 3 ft. by 1 ft. 11 in. No cooking hole could be found, but one fragment of coarse pottery, and a few cooking stones, and some river stones that had been exposed to fire.

No. 2. Diameter 12 ft. Contained much charcoal, a few cooking stones; but neither hearth nor cooking hole could be discovered, and the entrance was not clearly distinguishable. One rough piece of flint was here found.

No. 3. Diameter 15 ft. 4 in. Paved throughout; the entrance ill-defined, but apparently to S.S.W. Nearly opposite this supposed entrance was the hearth, slightly raised, against a large stone in the wall. To the right of this, the cooking hole, under a large slab that had fallen forward out of the wall. This slab, in falling, had protected from destruction a fine vessel of rude, hand-made pottery, occupying the cooking hole, and was fairly intact. It had the peculiar shape of the Cornish urns used for burials in the time of incineration, with a rib running as a hoop round it,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the lip, and the portion above this was ornamented by zigzags. The bottom of the bowl was rounded. This was distinctly seen when it was *in situ*, but when taken out, the bottom, which was very broken, went to pieces. In order to extract the vessel, it was necessary to destroy the cooking hole. The vessel measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, and is 10 in. in diameter at the top. The rib is 1 in. thick. (See Plate X.) In the same hut were found numerous cooking stones, and much charcoal, a fine smoothing stone or "rubber," a fine percutor, an oval sparry river pebble that had both its ends bruised and broken by use.

Nos. 4 and 5. No signs of habitation.



No. 6, measuring 12 ft. by 9 ft. Much charcoal found; a good flint scraper and three flint fragments were found here, and several burnt cooking stones.

Nos. 7 and 8. No signs of habitation.

No. 9, measuring 17 ft. by 10 ft., had in it a cooking hole very distinct, and under an inleaning stone of the circle were fragments of a large pot—apparently half the entire pot. In another part of the circle was found another sherd. The bottom of the pot was flat; and the vessel had ornamentation on it, in lines and zigzag. There is a hearthstone in this hut, on the east side of the hut, not in the centre, nor against the wall.

No. 10, measuring 10 ft. in diameter, yielded a small piece of flint and some sherds of pottery.

No. 11, measuring 25 ft. in diameter, gave a scraper, a few pieces of flint, and fragments of a wide-mouthed, shallow vessel in pottery. In the centre of this circle is a large flat stone, probably used as base for pole to support the roof; the hearthstone is against the side. A stone, artificially shaped, and apparently intended as a muller, was here found, but it did not seem to have been ever used.

V. The exploration of kistvaens on Lake Head Hill, O.S. (XCIX. S.E.), has been already sufficiently dealt with. A hut here gave flint flakes and charcoal, and also considerable fragments of pottery.

VI. and VII. The Cosdon stone rows, O.S. (LXXVII. S.W.), and the Whitmoor stone circle, O.S. (LXXVII. S.W.) have been already treated at sufficient length.

It must be added that, previous to the visit of the Devon Association to Grimspound, one of the cooking holes—that in hut 19—was cleared out more thoroughly than it had been before, and adhering to the side was found a piece of pottery, of the size of a crown, of precisely similar character to that found elsewhere—at Raddick, Shapley, and Whiten Ridge.

In conclusion, your Committee venture to think that a good deal of work has been done during the past season, and that the result of their exploration has been very interesting, and affords almost conclusive evidence that the collections of hut circles examined on Dartmoor belong to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The shapes of the pots found, the ornamentation on them, the character of the pottery itself, indicate identity with the manufacture which is found throughout the British Isles in barrows and cairns belonging to that period when carnal interment was being abandoned for incineration.

Moreover, not a particle of iron has been found; no bronze has, indeed, been discovered, but it must be remembered that bronze was then as valuable as is gold at present. But numerous tools of flint have been found; every second hut circle yields a fragment or a flake, indicating that the weapons and implements in general use were identical in material of which composed, and in character with those of the Neolithic civilization.

That some of these habitations may have been occupied at a later period, is not only possible, but probable; and, in one instance at least, certain. At Shapley was found a comparatively modern wall built across the hut circle, resting on the primitive hearth, the foundation laid on the charcoal and ash of the first inhabitants, and another and more recent hearth made against a large slab in the part enclosed, and here were found not only modern wheel-turned pottery, but also a tobacco pipe. But this was exceptional. The only other instance that has been observed was at Grimspound.

Your Committee thinks that in the ensuing season it will be advisable to still further investigate the hut circles; after which it is its desire, should funds permit it, to explore the noble remains of a fortified hill-top, at White Tor, near Cudliptown and Mary Tavy. The Committee appends a summary of results arrived at in the exploration of hut circles, as useful for comparison. It will be seen by it that, out of seventy-nine huts explored, that showed signs of human occupancy, thirty-seven have yielded tools, or flakes, or cores of flint; twenty-six have shown remains of pottery vessels, all of the rudest description, and of very peculiar character; thirty have shown cooking holes, some of which contained round-bottomed vessels of coarse pottery—red outside, black within; and cooking stones have been found in the vast majority of the huts. Rubbing-stones have been found in twelve habitations, but it is possible that some may have passed unobserved.

With profound regret the Committee deplore the loss by death of its valued and experienced fellow-worker, Mr. R. N. Worth, whose knowledge and enthusiasm were unsurpassed, and whose place cannot be filled.

S. BARING-GOULD.

ROBERT BURNARD.

J. BROOKING ROWE.

J. DUKE PODE.

R. HANSFORD WORTH.



## TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF DARTMOOR

Locality.	No.	Diameter.	Dais.	Cooking Hole.	Charcoal.
Grimspound ...	1	Feet. 15½	None	Pit in centre	×
	2	15	...	...	...
	3	10¾	Good example	×	×
	4	9	×	...	...
	5	6½	...	...	×
	6	9½	...	...	×
	7	12	×	×	×
	8	10	Traces	...	...
	9	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	10	"	...	...	...
	11	"	...	...	...
	12	9	Perfect	×	×
	13	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	14	"	...	...	...
	15	"	...	...	...
	16	10¾	Double platform	×	No record
	17	9¾	High platform	Small	×
	18	9½	×	×	...
	19	10½	×	×	×
Langstone Moor ...	20	9¾	...	×	×
	1	14½	...	...	Peat-ash, not charcoal
	2	16	×	×	"
	3	13	...	...	"
	4	11	×	×	"
	5	11	Presumed	...	"
	6	Small	...	...	"
	7	13	...	...	×
	8	Not meas'd	Traces	×	Peat-ash
	9	"	"	...	×
Crapp's Ring ...	10	16	"	...	×
	32	Not meas'd	...	...	×
	1	15	Traces	×	×

## HUT CIRCLES THAT HAVE BEEN EXPLORED.

Flint.	Rubbers.	Cooking Stones.	Pottery.	Hearthstone.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	1. This circle had been disturbed.
Scraper	...	...	...	In side	2. Probably a cattle-pen.
...	...	...	...	...	3. The hearthstone much injured by fire. This hut has shelter passage to entrance.
...	...	...	...	In centre	4. ....
Scraper and fragment	...	...	...	...	5. Shelter entrance.
...	...	×	...	In centre	6. ....
...	...	×	...	In side, opposite entrance	7. Hearth surrounded by curbstones.
...	...	...	...	In centre	8. ....
...	...	...	...	...	9. No trace of habitation by man.
...	...	...	...	...	10. " " "
...	...	...	...	...	11. " " "
...	...	...	...	At foot of dais	12. ....
...	...	...	...	...	13. Apparently a cattle-pen.
...	...	...	...	...	14. " " "
...	...	...	...	...	15. " " "
...	×	...	...	Good example	16. ....
...	...	...	...	...	17. ....
...	...	...	...	Nearly opposite entrance	18. Adjoins 19.
...	...	...	Small piece in cooking hole.	Good example	19. A seat from left of entrance reaching to the dais. Upright stone, 4 ft. 9 in., marks out this [hut.
Flint knife	...	...	...	×	20. ....
...	...	...	...	Presumed	1. ....
...	...	...	...	×	2. Hearth sunk, and cooking hole beside it, right hand of entrance.
Flake	...	...	...	...	3. ....
...	...	...	...	Right of entrance	4. Cooking hole at the foot of dais, opposite the [hearth.
...	...	...	...	Centre	5. ....
...	...	×	...	In centre	6. ....
Flint core	...	...	...	...	7. ....
Flake	...	×	...	Side curbs round	8. Cooking hole beside [hearth.
3 flakes	×	×	...	In centre	9. ....
Knife & scraper	...	×	...	...	10. Hole 8 in. deep in centre, 3 in. in diameter.
...	...	...	...	Uncertain	32. ....
...	...	...	...	...	1. ....



Locality.	No.	Diameter.	Dais.	Cooking Hole.	Charcoal.
Merivale Bridge ...	1	Feet. 18	...	×	×
	2	17½	...	×	×
	5 & 6	...	...	...	...
Shapley Common ...	1	23	...	...	×
	2	20	×	...	...
	3	17	×	...	...
	4	20	...	...	×
	5	20	...	...	...
	6	8	...	...	×
	7	13	...	...	×
	8	7½	...	...	×
	9	18	...	...	×
	10	8	...	...	×
Whiten Ridge ...	1	16	...	...	...
	2	13	...	...	...
Tavy Cleave ...	1	17½	...	×	×
	2	19½	Traces	...	×
Broadun Ring ...	1	9	...	×	Peat-ash and charcoal
	2	9	...	...	...
	3	22	×	...	×
	4	6	...	...	...
	5	14	×	...	×
	6	8½	...	...	...
	7	8	...	...	...
	8	12	×	...	×
	9	Not meas'd	...	...	×
Broadun ...	1	14	...	...	×
	2	12½	...	...	×
	3	15	...	...	×
	4	15	...	×	×
	5	...	...	...	...
	6	9½	...	×	×
	7	11	...	...	×
	8	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	9	14	...	...	×

Flint.	Rubbers.	Cooking Stones.	Pottery.	Hearthstone.	Remarks.
Flake	...	...	...	...	1. These huts have been dug over by road-menders, and sadly obscured in their internal structure.
...	...	...	...	Opposite entrance	2. ....
...	...	...	...	...	5&6. So defaced as to present no features of interest.
Knife and 3 flakes	3 hones	...	Old and modern	Probably in centre	1. In this hut small hole in calm, as on Langstone, No. 10. This hut had had a recent wall built across it; and it had been accommodated as shelter for shepherd or miner.
Scraper	...	...	...	...	2. ....
"	x	...	Fragments	...	3. Rude red pottery.
...	...	...	...	...	4. ....
...	...	...	...	...	5. ....
...	...	...	...	...	6. ....
2 flakes	...	...	Fragments	...	7. Rude red pottery.
2 fragments and 2 pieces green-sand flint	Muller	x	"	...	8. " "
Flint	...	...	"	...	9. " "
...	...	...	"	...	10. " "
Flake and 2 fragments	Muller	x	"	...	11. " "
...	"	x	"	...	12. " "
Fine scraper	...	...	...	Traces in centre	1. ....
Flint tool	...	...	...	Centre	2. ....
Core and flake	...	x	...	...	1. ....
...	...	...	...	...	2. Probably a store.
...	x	...	...	x	3. ....
...	...	...	...	...	4. Probably a store.
2 scrapers and flake	...	x	...	Centre	5. ....
...	...	x	...	...	6. ....
Flake	...	...	...	...	7. ....
...	...	...	...	Centre	8. ....
...	...	...	...	...	9. ....
Scraper	x	x	...	Centre	1. Quartz crystal.
Scraper and 2 fragments	...	x	...	"	2. ....
...	x	x	...	"	3. Slate stone.
...	...	...	...	...	4. ....
...	...	...	...	...	5. Store chamber.
1 piece	x	x	...	...	6. Paved; one of paving-stones may have served as hearth.
...	...	...	...	Right hand	7. " " "
Flake	...	...	...	Hearthstone	8. ....
...	...	x	...	"	9. ....



Locality.	No.	Diameter.	Dais.	Cooking Hole.	Charcoal.
		Feet.			
Broadun ... ..	11	9	...	...	×
Lake Head ... ..	1	15 × 12	...	...	×
Har Tor ... ..	1	14	...	Two cooking holes	×
	2	16	...	...	×
	3	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	4	14½	Traces	×	×
	5	15	...	×	×
	6	7½	...	...	...
	7	10	...	×	×
	8	10	...	×	×
	9	16 × 12	...	...	...
	10	20	...	...	...
	11	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	12	14½	Traces	...	×
	13	12	...	...	...
	14	18	...	...	×
	15-18	...	...	...	...
Legis Tor <sup>2</sup> ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
	2	12½	...	×	×
	3	16	...	×	×
	4	21	...	×	×
	5	17	...	×	×
	6	15	...	×	×
	7	14	...	×	×
	8	17	...	×	×
	9	14	...	...	...
	10	18	...	...	×
Raddick Hill ... ..	1	10	...	...	×
	2	12	...	...	×
	3	15½	...	...	×
	4	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	5	"	...	...	...
	6	12 × 9	...	...	×
	7 & 8	Not meas'd	...	...	...
	9	12 × 10	...	14 in. diameter	×
	10	10	...	...	×
	11	25	...	...	×

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps, in the Legis Tor Huts, the one half-unpaved portion of the hut interior may indicate the site of a dais of wood or heather. It corresponds to the raised stone platform elsewhere.

Flint.	Rubbers.	Cooking Stones.	Pottery.	Hearthstone.	Remarks.
...	...	×	...	"	10. ....
3 flakes	...	×	Fragments of vessel	...	1. ....
Scraper and 2 fragments	×	...	...	Against W. wall	1. ....
...	...	×	...	...	2. Presumably for cattle.
...	...	...	...	...	3. ....
2 pieces	...	...	...	Centre	4. ....
...	...	×	Fragments	Side	5. ....
...	...	...	...	Side	6. Presumably a store.
...	...	×	...	"	7. ....
...	...	×	...	"	8. ....
...	...	...	...	...	9. Probably cattle-pen.
...	...	...	...	...	10. " "
...	...	...	...	...	11. " "
Scraper	2 rubbers	...	Shallow vessel	Hearth sunk in centre	12. Thin coverers to pots, of fine grit or slate.
...	...	...	...	...	13. Probably cattle-pen.
Scraper	...	...	Fragments	Hearth sunk in centre	14. ....
...	...	...	...	...	15-18. No indications of human occupancy.
Flake	...	...	...	...	1. ....
...	...	×	Vessel	Centre	2. Paved in part. Spindle whorl found.
4 flakes and flint nodule	...	...	Vessel	...	3. Half paved.
6 flakes	...	...	Vessel	...	4. " "
Several flakes	...	...	Vessel and fragments	...	5. ....
12 flakes	...	...	Vessel	...	6. ....
4 fragments	×	×	Vessel	Centre	7. Half paved.
3 fragments and flint pebble	Rubbing stone and tool, and muller	×	Fragments	...	8. ....
...	...	×	...	...	9. Probably a cattle-pen.
3 flakes, 1 flint polished	...	×	Fragments	...	10. ....
...	...	×	Fragment	In centre	1. ....
Piece of flint	...	×	...	...	2. ....
...	...	×	Vessel	Opposite door	3. Paved.
...	...	...	...	...	4. ....
...	...	...	...	...	5. ....
Scraper and 3 fragments	...	×	...	...	6. A piece of mica slate found.
...	...	...	...	...	7 & 8. ....
...	...	×	Fragments of large pot	Against side, 24 × 17	9. ....
1 fragment	...	...	Fragments	Against side, 25 × 22	10. ....
1 scraper and 5 fragments	Unused muller	×	Fragments wide-m'thd vessel	...	11. In centre, flat stone for support of pole.