

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT of the Committee, consisting of Mr *P. F. S. Amery*, Rev. *S. Baring-Gould*, Dr. *Brushfield*, Mr. *R. Burnard*, Mr. *Cecil M. Firth*, Mr. *J. Brooking-Rowe*, and Mr. *R. Hansford Worth*, appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.

Edited by R. H. WORTH, Hon. Secretary.

(Read at Bideford, July, 1902.)

FIRST appointed in the year 1878, your Committee has within the past twenty-three years presented twenty Reports.

The present Report, being the twenty-first, and marking in some sort a definite stage in the Committee's work, has been devoted to a review of the facts collected in the previous twenty-three years.

Errors of reference—and it can scarcely be hoped that all such have been avoided—must be set to the account of the Hon. Secretary, who has had neither time nor opportunity to place the manuscript before his colleagues in a condition in which their aid could be obtained in checking and revising the details.

The following have been members of the Committee, the names of those deceased being printed in italics:—*P. F. S. Amery*, 1883 to present date; Rev. *S. Baring-Gould*, 1896 to present date; *C. Spence Bate*, 1878–83; Dr. *Brushfield*, 1890 to present date; *R. Burnard*, 1895 to present date; *G. Doe*, 1878–91; *Cecil M. Firth*, 1897 to present date; *P. O. Hutchinson*, 1878–91; *R. J. King*, 1878; *E. Parfitt*, 1878–93; *W. Pengelly*, 1879–80; *J. Brooking-Rowe*, 1878

to present date; *R. N. Worth*, 1878-96; *R. H. Worth*, 1896 to present date.

Two members only—*Mr. C. Spence Bate* and *Mr. W. Pengelly*—resigned, all other losses having been by death. *Mr. R. J. King* was appointed to the first Committee, but died before a Report had been prepared, and his name does not appear except in the minute of his appointment.

Members of the Association other than Committeemen have from time to time contributed information to the Reports. Prior to the formation of the Committee, and since that date, occasional papers in the *Transactions* have supplemented the contents of the Reports; while of late years the Dartmoor Exploration Committee has done some friendly poaching on our preserves.

In all a great deal of work has been done, both in the collection of references and in the discovery of fact; but scattered through thirty-three volumes of our *Transactions* it has needed the facility of reference derivable from indexing and tabulation.

Toward this the present Report and its appendices will, it is hoped, prove a useful contribution.

The tables contained in the body of the Report are not in all instances complete, but the index to localities presented in the appendices may, it is hoped, be accepted as exhaustive; with this reservation, that there are many barrows mentioned in the Second Report under numerals, the exact localities of which it would be difficult to describe in index form. Everyone making a study of the Devonshire barrows would do well to read *Mr. P. O. Hutchinson's* contribution to the Second Report with great care; the whole of the barrows therein mentioned lie within a radius of six miles around Sidmouth.

THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF BARROWS.

A barrow is essentially an artificial mound raised on the site of one or more interments.

Varying with the period and with the race erecting the barrow, it may in plan be either round, long (*i.e.* elliptical or ovoid), or may assume a more complex form, such for instance as that of a ship.

All known Devonshire barrows are of the round type.¹ The diameter at the base of the Devonshire barrows varies

¹ The star-shaped and quadrangular barrows, *Nos. 18 and 19* of Second Report, owe their form to later interference.

from 9 or 10 feet to 120 feet and over; the present height above the surrounding ground varies from a barely perceptible mound to a heap 12 feet high, and possibly more.

Although very small barrows frequently prove disappointing on excavation, it must not be thought that the probable yield of any can be estimated *pro rata* to the size.

The mounds are made in various ways and of varying materials. Where stone of convenient size was readily obtainable the barrow usually became a cairn formed of stone only; where stone was practically absent earth and soil were used; where stone was sparingly obtainable the centre of the barrow is frequently a small cairn, and this is covered with soil to a greater or less depth.

CAIRNS.

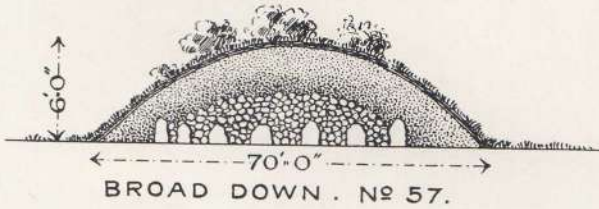
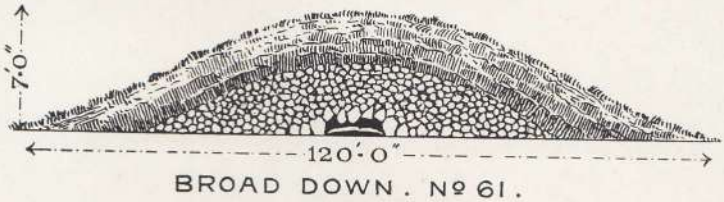
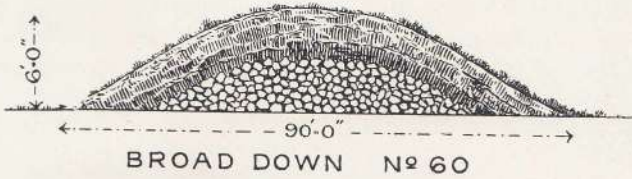
These are more usually found in the Dartmoor area, although by no means infrequent elsewhere. Off Dartmoor barrows constructed wholly of stone are usually of small size.

A complete list of the known cairns would be much too long for insertion here. On Dartmoor *Drizzlecombe*, *Pen Beacon*, and *Three Barrow Tor* yield excellent examples of the larger size; while small examples will be found mentioned in the Reports as occurring at *Cosdon*, *Raddick Hill*, *Shaugh Lake*, and elsewhere. Off the Dartmoor area it may suffice to mention the small cairns on and near *Broad Down*, *Honiton*, barrows 1 and 2 (mentioned in the Eighteenth Report) being examples. Instances occur, as at *Fernworthy*, on Dartmoor, where top soil or "meat earth" was removed over the area to be occupied by the cairn, and the stones rest on the subsoil or "calm."

EARTH BARROWS.

Earth barrows are numerous; the following examples will probably suffice: *Broad Down*, *Honiton* (barrow 3 in Eighteenth Report, the "speculum," No. 72, of the Second Report), *Halwill*, *Ring in the Mire*, *Great Torrington*.

Of these instances *Broad Down* and *Ring in the Mire* are somewhat instructive. In each instance the section of the barrow presented an appearance of irregular stratification, black and grey, approximately horizontal, broken bands alternating. Examination showed that each pair of black and grey stripes represented a clod cut from the surface of



RE-DRAWN by R.H. WORTH.

VERTICAL SCALE THrice HORIZONTAL .

the adjacent moor, the black portion being the thin peat soil and the grey the immediate subsoil. These are not isolated cases.

EARTH BARROWS WITH CENTRAL CAIRNS OR WITH DOMED LAYER OF STONES.

Composite barrows, partly of earth and partly of stone, the materials separate, are numerous. Earth appears to have been considered a less desirable material than stone for the construction of a barrow; and where stone was not present in sufficient quantity to provide a considerable mound, the core of the barrow immediately over the interment was frequently formed of this material and earth heaped on outside and over to increase the size of the erection. *Nos. 60 and 61*, of which sections are given in the Second Barrow Report and here reproduced (Plate I.), are excellent examples of this structure. *No. 57* of the same Report affords a variety, in which a ring of large stones surrounds the central cairn, and together with it is hidden by the earth mound.

Hameldon provides an example of a small central cairn in an earth barrow, and in this instance the margin of the barrow is built in stone also. A section of this barrow, drawn by the late Mr. Spence Bate, is reproduced here (Plate I.).

There is yet another variant in which a mound of earth is first raised and covered with a more or less thick layer of stone, upon which in turn is heaped yet more earth. *No. 27* of the Second Report will serve as an example, and *No. 28* bears the same relation to this structure that *No. 57* does to *Nos. 60 and 61*. These sections also are reproduced in the accompanying plate.

A few instances of barrows with central cairns of various types are given below:—

Barrows with Central Cairns.

Broad Down, near Honiton; rude domed chamber, paved.

Broad Down, near Honiton.

Gittisham Hill, *No. 25*.

Huntshaw and Great Torrington.

Hurston Ridge, leaning stone protecting inverted urn.

Hemstone Ridge; pit under cairn surrounded by circle of small stones 3 feet in diameter.

Hammeldon Down, "Two Barrows."
 Huntshaw; two barrows.
 Lovehayne Farm.
 "Single Barrow," Hammeldon Down.
 White Down, Lydford; a rude domed kist covering pit
 in calm.
 And others.

PAVING.

A rudely paved area is frequently found under barrows and cairns. The pavement usually consists of selected flat stones, or stones as flat as the neighbourhood will provide.

It may be that in some cases, as for instance at *Burrow Park Tolly, Halwill*, this paving has served purpose as a hearth; in other cases, as for instance *Two Barrows, Hammeldon*, the paving is connected with, and an apparent extension of, the cover-stone over an interment. See under.

Paved circles adjoining kistvaens, and giving evidence of having served as hearths for considerable fires, have been found at *Deadman's Bottom, Langcombe*, no barrows having been erected over the circles.

RING CAIRNS.

Rings formed of stones of the size usually used in the construction of cairns are sometimes found. The stones are thrown together with no attempt at walling, and excavation has proved that we are not dealing with rough hut-circles. These ring cairns are puzzling; the history of one, situate at the higher point of *Wigford Down*, is known. Here the ring is the margin of a large cairn which has otherwise been completely removed for road mending and hedging, having for years been utilised as a convenient quarry. The same explanation may apply to some other instances, but very doubtfully to all.

THE INTERMENT.

Some barrows, especially among the smaller examples, appear to have been erected immediately over the site of the cremation without any effort having been made to localise the interment.

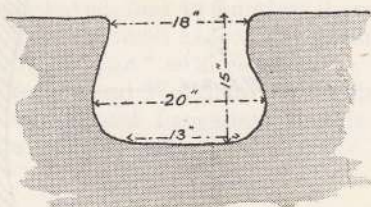
In others the ashes, or a portion of the ashes, were gathered into a small pit sunk in the subsoil and sometimes covered with a selected stone; or the ashes were placed

in an urn which again had the protection of a kistvaen or built chamber of some sort.

The ashes in these urns are at times devoid of any assured traces of burnt bone, and appear to be merely a few handfuls gathered haphazard from the burnt-out fire after a cremation; perhaps in cases where the body had been very thoroughly consumed.

INTERMENT PITS IN SUBSOIL.

Interment pits containing ashes are rarely of any considerable size. A cairn explored by Mr. Burnard, situate in *Stannon Bottom*, Dartmoor, and reported in the Fifteenth Barrow Report, yielded an urn-shaped pit, 18 inches wide at the mouth, swelling to 20 inches at the broadest part, and 15 inches deep. The illustrations below show the shape of this pit and its relation to the cairn.



Pit in "calm" under Cairn, Stannon Bottom.

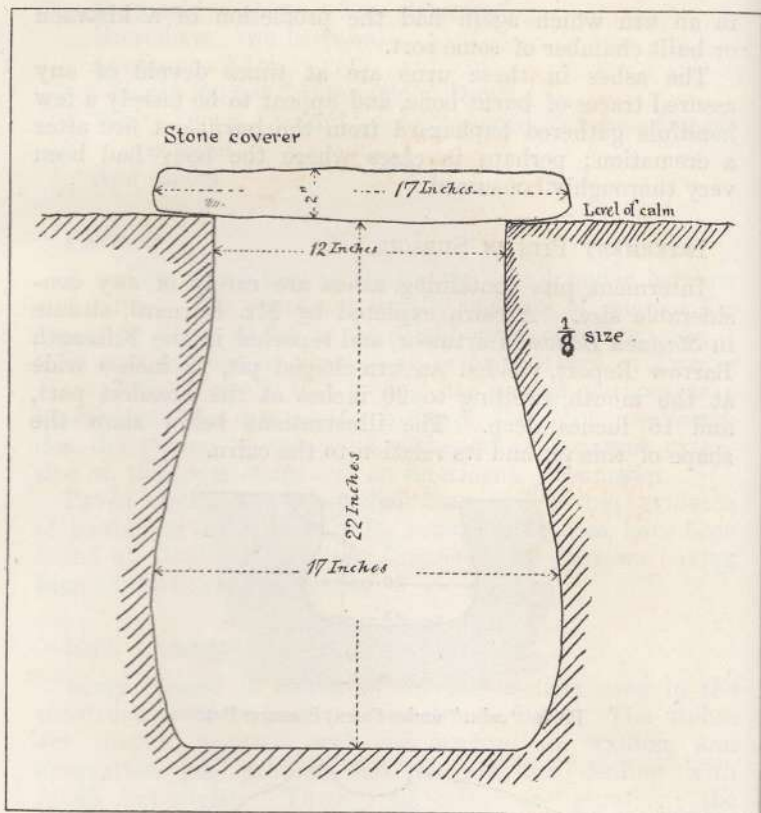


Section of Cairn, Stannon Bottom.

A cairn near *Hemstone Rocks*, opened by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, also yielded an urn-shaped pit 12 inches in diameter at the mouth, 17 inches at the widest part, and 22 inches in depth. This pit had a cover stone.

In a barrow on *White Down*, Lydford, the pit was paved, and in another barrow on the same down the pit was covered with a rude domed "kistvaen."

At *Burrow Park Tolly*, Halwill, was found a pit 4 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet wide and 4 feet deep, filled with meat earth and calcined animal bones, the word "animal" being used in contradistinction to "human."



Pit under Cairn near Hemstone Rocks.

These pits are also to be found sunk beneath the floors of genuine kistvaens, as at *Great Gnat's Head* and *Deadman's Bottom*, Plym Valley.

The following is a list of some of the localities from which pits sunk in the subsoil under barrows and cairns have been reported:—

Pits sunk in Subsoil.

Archerton Newtake, between Row Tor Marsh Brook and Cherry Brook; two cairns.

Archerton Tennis Ground; kistvaen, cavity lined with small stones.

Chagford Common; four small cairns.

- Constantine Bay, Cornwall; pit covered by a stone.
 Great Gnat's Head, Plym Valley; kistvaen.
 Great Whiten Tor, Postbridge; pit covered by flat stone.
 Grey Wethers, near; two small barrows.
 Halwill, Burrow Park Tolly.
 Huntshaw and Great Torrington.
 Hurston Ridge.
 Hemstone Rock, north of; three cairns, cover-stone to one pit.
 Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom; kistvaen.
 Lakehead Hill.
 Langstone Moor.
 Pen Beacon; "cover-stone with hollow space under."
 Rewe?
 Stannon Bottom; pit urn-shaped.
 White Down, Lydford; three barrows; in one case the pit was paved, and in another it was covered over with a rude domed kist of large stones.
 Woodburrow, a "pan" with cover-stone.
 Wedlake Combe and Walkham Valley, between.
 Whittor, east of, near Langstone Mênhir, 8.
 And others.

KISTVAENS.

There is sufficient evidence that all known Devonshire kistvaens were originally covered by barrows, although some now stand practically free on the surface.²

A kistvaen as a means of localising the interment is a more elaborate device than a mere pit in the subsoil, with which, however, it may be found associated.

The term has been and is used somewhat loosely, being applied to the stone chest of the well-known Dartmoor type, consisting of four slabs of stone on edge, and forming the sides, with a fifth slab as the cover stone; and also used in connection with small domed chambers built of many stones, or oblong chambers in which the sides are walls of dry rubble.

In the Dartmoor type the sides and cover stone are slabs of granite.

One of the smallest examples, if not the smallest, was opened by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee on *Langstone*

² Some of the walled kistvaens or graves, as for example at *Staddon* and *Seaport Street, Stonehouse*, must be excluded from this statement.

Moor. It measured 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 1 inch by 1 foot 2 inches deep, internal dimensions; and the bottom was paved, which is unusual.

Contrasted with this a kistvaen at Merrivale measures 7 feet in length by 2 feet 9 inches in width at one end and 2 feet in width at the other, the depth being about 3 feet 3 inches. One side of this kist is built of two slabs, probably in the absence of a single stone of adequate dimensions.

A kistvaen discovered by Mr. R. Burnard at *Roundy Park, Postbridge*,³ competes with the last named in size, being 6 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet 9 inches in width, internal measurement. In this case it takes three stones to build one of the long sides and two the other, both ends being formed of single slabs (see Plate II.).

Another kistvaen, about midway between Watern Tor and Hound Tor, mentioned in this year's Dartmoor Exploration Report, is now incomplete, but one side stone remains, which is 7 feet long, and one end stone, which is 4 feet in length.

As an example of the Dartmoor type the illustration of a kistvaen in *Langcombe*, near Plym, is reproduced from the Nineteenth Barrow Report (see Plate III.).

On the summit of *Great Nodden*, near the source of the River Lyd, is a small grave, first reported by Mr. F. Brent in the Thirteenth Report. The local stone is slate, and this has been utilised to build a small walled kist, "wedge-shaped in form, the broad end semicircular, and the sides somewhat elliptical, fining off into almost a point." "The sides are built of pieces of slaty stone, so arranged that the cleavage sides of the stone form a fair perpendicular wall all around, no slabs or large stones being used."

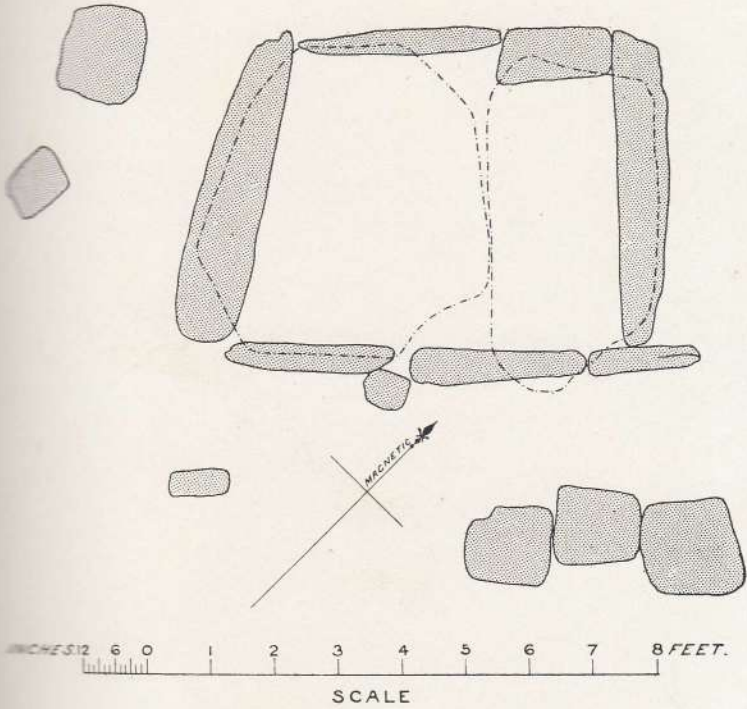
The domed form of kistvaen built in small stones may best be illustrated by reference to a barrow on *Broad Down*, near Honiton, *No. 62* of the Second Report. Mr. P. O. Hutchinson's drawings are here reproduced.

A kistvaen found in *Stillman Street, Plymouth*, was walled on three sides, the fourth being formed in the "living" rock. It was covered by two slabs set sloping and meeting at right angles at the ridge, forming a steep-pitched roof. This is unique, in Devonshire at least.

It has been said above that the paved floor of the *Langstone Moor* kistvaen was unusual; on *Legis Tor* is a kist set on an earth-fast boulder, which supplies a floor; and from *Stonehouse* an instance has been reported of a kist built of

³ *Dartmoor Pictorial Records*, iv. p. 55.

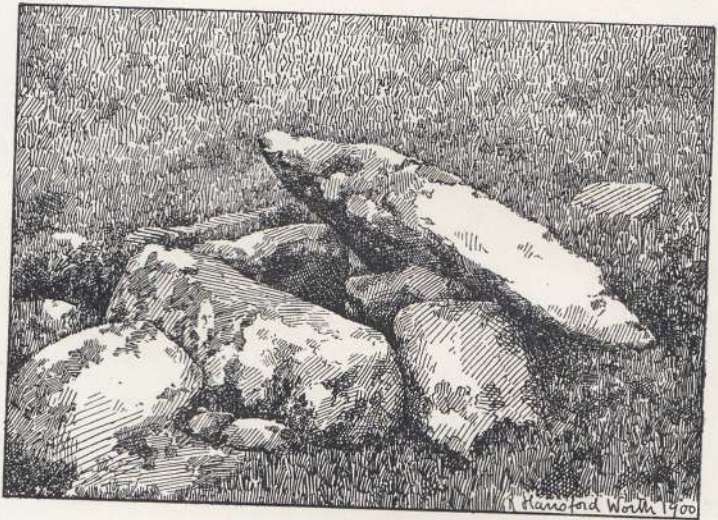
PLATE II.



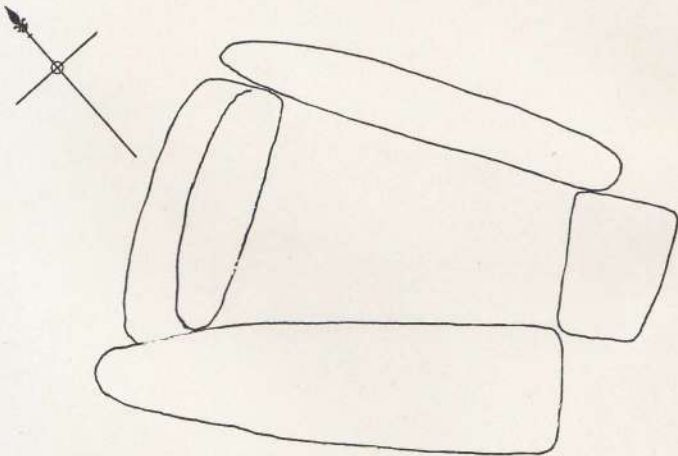
KISTVAEN, ROUNDY PARK, POSTBRIDGE.
(After R. BURNARD.)

LANGCOMBE

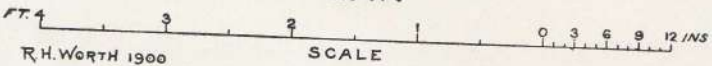
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VIEW, LOOKING N APPROXLY.



PLAN





BROAD DOWN . N^o 62 .



R.H.W. after P.O.H.

KISTVAEN IN N^o 62 .

Section of *No. 62*, Broad Down. After P. O. Hutchinson.

Domed kist in *No. 62*, Broad Down. After P. O. Hutchinson.

six slabs—two to the sides, two to the ends, one forming the floor, and one the cover stone. It is usual, however, that the floor of a kistvaen should be the bare subsoil, the side and end stones being slightly set in this, the top soil or “meat earth” surrounding the sides on the outside, the cover stone above the original surface of the ground, and over all a harrow or cairn.

Langstone Moor kist when opened was found to have been refilled after construction with subsoil material containing small pieces of wood charcoal and a little bone ash. On *Chagford Common* a kistvaen was found similarly filled with subsoil material, in which was imbedded an urn; on *Rad-dick Hill* Mr. Burnard found another infilled kist; and at *Thornworthy* a kist was found filled, or almost so, with black soil. All these were previously undisturbed examples, and it would appear obvious that some kistvaens at least were filled in immediately after the interment, and before the cover stone was put on or the barrow raised. Every undisturbed example hitherto found on Dartmoor agrees in this particular, but four instances are not sufficient for a generalisation.

On the other hand, the domed kist at *Broad Down, No. 62*, appears to have presented an unfilled cavity when opened, and there are other similar instances.

The *Raddick Hill* kistvaen is in some sense a connecting link between the domed and perpendicular-sided form, for here the sides were sloped toward each other and small stones used to replace the usual covering slabs.

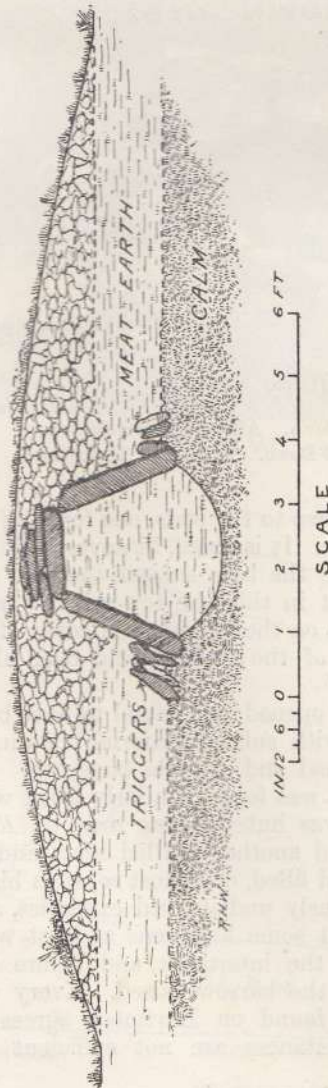
Double kistvaens are not unknown, as for example on *Cosdon Beacon*, where the foot stone of one kist is the head stone of another.

The following list of localities will account for most of the known kistvaens in Devonshire, but, long as it is, it is probably not complete; all types are included:—

Kistvaens.

- Alvington West?
- Archerton Tennis Ground.
- Branscombe, Higher Bulstone; reported.
- Bellafood Tor, western slope.
- Bear Down House, near Bellafood Newtake.
- Blackabrook, south of Round Hill; 4.
- Black Newtake, near Cherry Brook; 3.
- Broad Down, near Honiton; walled kistvaens.
- Brown Heath, near head of Erme, and near Erme Pound.
- Chagford.
- Challacombe?
- Cosdon, double kist.

Section of Cairn and Kistvaen, Raddick Hill.



- Crow Tor.
 Chagford, Thornworthy ; two kistvaens in one barrow.
 Chittaford Down, possibly two kistvaens.
 Drizzlecombe, Plym Valley ; 2.
 Doe Tor.
 Fernworthy.
 Great Gnat's Head, Plym Valley.
 Great Nodden, source of Lyd ; kistvaen walled in slate.
 Grimgrove.
 Gutter, Plym Valley.
 Grimslake, source of.
 Haldon, "Great Stone Heap."
 Harford, Erme Valley.
 Hennock ?
 Hentor.
 Hessary Tor.
 Higher Bulstone, Branscombe ?
 Hortonsford Bottom, Erme Valley.
 Hound Tor.
 Hemstone Rock, north of.
 Hessary Tor, possibly a double kist.
 Higher White Tor, Powder Mills.
 Huntshaw ; a built chamber, paved.
 King's Oven.
 Lakehead Hill, Postbridge.
 Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom ; 2.
 Langcombe, near Plym Steps.
 Lee Moor, Plym Valley.
 Legis Tor, Plym Valley.
 Lakehead Hill.
 Lakehead Hill, toward Bellever.
 Langstone Moor ; bottom paved.
 Lakehead and Bellaforde Newtakes.
 Lakehead Hill, eastern side of.
 Lakehead Newtake.
 Moor Barton, near Moreton.
 Merrivale Bridge.
 Nun's Cross Farm.
 Plymouth, Stillman Street ; walled kist.
 Powder Mills.
 Princetown and Swincombe, road between.
 Raddick Hill ; kistvaen with sloping sides and top covered with small stones.
 Raddick Hill ; another kistvaen.
 Rewe.

- Round Hill and Blackabrook, near; 2.
 Roundy Park, Postbridge.
 Router Brook, near affluence with Cherry Brook.
 Royal Hill, one mile S.E. of "Crock of Gold"; 3.
 Royal Hill, near Blackabrook, Princetown.
 Shavercombe.
 "Sidmouth," No. 25, Rep. II., vol. xii.; kistvaen of flints.
 Stamford Hill, walled graves.
 Stanborough.
 Stonehouse; kistvaen with four sides, bottom and cover stones.
 Stonehouse, Newport Street; fourteen or fifteen walled graves.
 Stalldon Moor.
 Shuffledown; 2.
 Thornworthy; 2.
 Tunhill Rocks, Blackslade Down, S.E. of.
 Tor Royal, Crock of Gold.
 Trethill, Sheviock, Cornwall.
 Wallabrook, Plym Valley.
 Watern Down.
 Watern Tor and Hound Tor, midway between.
 White Down, Lydford; a "rude domed kist formed of large stones" over pit in subsoil.
 Wigford Down, Plym Valley.
 Whittor, east of, near Langstone Mênhir.
 Winter Tor.

STONE CIRCLES AND STONE ROWS.

Barrows and kistvaens are frequently found surrounded by circles of detached stones. When these circles are of large diameter the stones are usually set upright; when on the other hand the diameter is 20 feet or less, it is more usual to find the blocks sloping outward from the barrow, and frequently trigged up on the outside by smaller stones.

Grimsgrove and three barrows at *Drizzlecombe* afford good instances of the smaller circles, and the circle on *Stalldon Moor* may be taken as an example of the larger.

Double circles surround some barrows, as instance *Chittaford Down*, and *Lakehead Hill* toward Bellever. Stone circles within barrows, and forming part of their structure, have already been mentioned.

Barrows have sometimes been surrounded by trenches. This feature is peculiarly liable to obliteration, and *Broad Down*, near Honiton, supplies the most perfect survivals.

The following short list of barrows surrounded by stone circles includes a few only of the many known examples :—

Barrows surrounded by Circles.

- Broad Down, near Honiton. *No. 63.*
- Chittaford Down; double circle, possibly two kistvaens?
- Drizzlecombe.
- Grimsgrove; kistvaen.
- Grimslake, source of.
- Harford, Erme Valley; kistvaen.
- Higher White Tor, Powder Mills.
- King's Oven.
- Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom; two kistvaens.
- Lakehead Hill.
- Lakehead Hill, toward Bellever; double circle round kistvaen.
- Lakehead Hill, west side of; circle round kist and circle round cairn.
- Langstone Moor.
- Stalldon Moor?
- And many others.

As regarding the association of barrows and stone rows, it may be broadly stated that while many barrows, in fact the majority, are devoid of associated rows, no reasonably perfect stone row can be pointed to that has not its associated barrows, cairns, or kistvaens.

At places the barrow with its enclosing circle forms the head of the row, as for example two instances at *Drizzlecombe* and another at *Cosdon*. At places the barrow interrupts the row, usually occupying a position with its circle at or near the centre of its length, as at *Merrivale*; or a barrow may merely be adjacent to the row, as in the case of the long row starting on *Stalldon Moor*, in the Erme Valley.⁴ Again these varied forms of association may be present together.

Information on this branch of the subject will be found in the late Mr. R. N. Worth's five papers on "The Dartmoor Stone Rows" (published in previous volumes of these *Transactions*), and in the Dartmoor Exploration Committee's *Reports*.

⁴ There is also a barrow in the circle at the head of this row, and another forms the other end of the same.

SAUCER-SHAPED DEPRESSIONS AT TOPS OF BARROWS.

It is very commonly found that barrows and cairns exhibit saucer-shaped depressions at the top.

Polwhele,⁵ in his *History of Devon*, refers to "beacons" on *Bratton Down*, which take the shape of barrows, "except that they are not conical; indeed, they have the cone, as it were, inverted, and are hollowed out in the middle." He adds: "With respect to the use of these hollows there may be some reason in the conjecture, that, as intelligence was conveyed from beacon to beacon, during the darkness of the night, by means of fires, such excavations may have been formed to prevent the extinction of those fires through violence of the winds; since in the hollow the fuel would be undisturbed, and the flame would ascend above the summit of the beacon sufficient to answer the purpose."

In point of fact, the barrows to which Polwhele refers were on hilltops, and so far his suggestion had further probability; but similar depressions occur in barrows in sheltered situations, and which would have thus been useless as beacons.

The whole evidence to the present is that these depressions form no part of the original structure or design, but are incidental to attempts made to explore the barrows. The old treasure-hunter appears almost always to have attacked a barrow at its centre, and frequently having sunk a pit therein left it unfilled. The resulting depression became shallower in course of time, but still remains.

The cairn known as *Giant's Basin*, at *Drizzlecombe*, probably derives its name from the form attributed to it in this manner.

A few instances of this formation must suffice:—

Barrows with Depressions at Top.

Bratton Down.

Cox Tor.

Drizzlecombe.

Exmoor.

Giant's Basin, Drizzlecombe.

Lovehayne Farm.

Pen Beacon.

Whittor; large cairn, two cavities in top.

White Hill, Lydford.

And very many others.

⁵ POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, in note, pp. 143, 144.

FORMS OF BURIAL: CARNAL INTERMENT AND
CREMATION.

CARNAL INTERMENT.

Practically, carnal interment in a Devonshire barrow is unknown. So few undisturbed kistvaens have been opened that doubt on this point is still possible. Not far over the border between Devon and Cornwall, a kistvaen, at Trethill, in Shevioc parish, gave undoubted evidence of a contracted interment. Associated with the skeleton was an urn of precisely the type which is common in Devonshire barrows. No tumulus is reported to have existed over this kistvaen.

More recently, at Harlyn Bay, near Padstow, a number of kists have been found, each occupied by one or more contracted interments. The period appears to have been considerably later than anything represented by our barrows, and again tumuli are absent.

The Harlyn Bay discovery more nearly approaches in character the finds on *Stamford Hill*, near Plymouth. Here small walled graves, with contracted interments, yielded bronze of late type, iron, glass, and pottery. There were no barrows over the graves. It is not clear whether the interments in the walled graves at *Newport Street, Stonehouse*, were carnal or interments after cremation. The latter appears more probable.

At *Branscombe, Bury Farm*, a stone coffin, with unburnt bone, and bronze, has been reported by the late Mr. P. O. Hutchinson.

A contracted interment appears to have been found on *Dunscombe Manor*, near Sidmouth. There was no barrow.

A crouched interment has been reported from *Mount Batten*, near Plymouth. No implements or ornaments were found, and the period is uncertain. There was no barrow.

An interment of no great interest has been described in the Barrow Reports as having been unearthed on *Plymouth Hoe*.

The evidence as to presumed inhumations in a kist at *Whiten Tor* (above Powder Mills), and in another Dartmoor kistvaen, rests solely on the word of unskilled persons, who reported to Mrs. Bray that they found human hair in these graves. There appears to have been a theory in the past that human hair was capable of outlasting all other bodily remains; it was therefore considered a sufficiently natural occurrence that it should be found in an ancient grave

situate in an exposed position. The extreme improbability of such a suggestion justifies us in setting aside this otherwise doubtful evidence.

While no traces of carnal interment have been found in any Devonshire mound-covered kistvaen, there is nothing in the form or dimensions of many kists to render inhumation impossible. A chest, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet in length, by 2 feet in width and depth, is in most cases ample for a contracted interment.

CREMATION.

That cremation was widely practised by the Devonshire barrow builders is very certain. The strongest and only reliable evidence of cremation being that burnt bone should be found, and the following are among the localities from which this has been reported.

Animal, as opposed to human bone, has been found burnt at *Burrow Park Tolly, Halwill*, and in an urn at *Chudleigh, Littlehill*.

Burnt Bone.

Archerton Newtake, between Row Tor Marsh Brook and Cherry Brook.

Berry Down Barrows, Berrynarber; two barrows.

Broad Down, near Honiton; 3.

Broadun; bone ash.

Challacombe?

Chagford Common; four small cairns.

Chudleigh, Littlehill; bone ? burnt and ? animal.

Constantine Bay, Cornwall.

Crossway Close.

Fernworthy.

Great Torrington.

Great Whiten Tor, Postbridge; bone ash.

Gittisham Hill.

Haldon.

Halwill, Burrow Park Tolly. (Animal bone.)

Huntshaw and Great Torrington.

Hammeldon Down, "Two Barrows."

Huntshaw.

Lovehayne Farm.

Langstone Moor.

Marldon, Westerland Beacon.

Membury.

Moor Barton, near Moreton.
 Stanborough?
 Stannon Bottom.
 Single Barrow, Hammeldon Down.
 And *probably* many others.

Burnt bone was either mixed with the lower layers of soil in the barrow, partially gathered into a pit in the sub-soil, or placed in an urn. In either of the latter alternatives it is frequently found that no adequate attempt has been made to gather the whole of the ashes, or else perhaps the cremations may in some cases have been so thorough that few or no recognisable fragments of bone remained to be collected.

Bone, whether burnt or unburnt, is in some soils peculiarly liable to perish, and in this manner evidence may have been lost.

The cremation appears frequently to have taken place on the actual spot over which the barrow was subsequently raised; in evidence of which charcoal is often found, even in barrows which yield no bone or recognisable bone ash; and where the soil is a stiff clay it has frequently been baked in a manner involving the previous existence of a considerable fire. At *Langecombe* and elsewhere it would appear possible that paved circles were constructed as crematoria and the ashes removed to adjacent kistvaens; while some of the so-called "sacred circles," as at *Fernworthy*, have also been the sites of fires, whether or not connected with cremation cannot be determined.

Reports of barrow digging are frequently sketchy and incomplete, and probably charcoal has often been overlooked, or if found, not recorded.

Charcoal in Barrows.

Archerton Newtake; kistvaen.
 Archerton Newtake, between Row Tor Marsh Brook
 and Cherry Brook; two cairns.
 Berry Down Barrow, Berrynarber; three barrows.
 Broad Down, near Honiton; 4.
 Broadun.
 Chagford Common; nine small cairns.
 Chudleigh, Littlehill.
 Fernworthy.
 Great Torrington.

Grey Wethers, near; two small barrows.
 Grimslake, source of.
 Gittisham Hill, *No. 25, No. 27, No. 28?*
 Halwill, Burrow Park Tolly.
 Huntshaw and Great Torrington.
 Hurston Ridge.
 Hemstone Rock, north of; three cairns.
 King's Oven.
 Lakehead Hill, Postbridge.
 Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom.
 Lakehead Hill.
 Langstone Moor.
 Marldon, Westerland Beacon.
 Membury.
 Moor Barton, near Moreton.
 Moreton, Maredown.
 New Beacon, near Sidmouth; *No. 3.*
 Raddick Hill.
 Sidmouth, near; *No. 89.*
 Stanborough.
 Stannon Bottom.
 Tunhill Rocks, Blackslade Down, S.E. of.
 Upton Pyne, Stephenstone; 2.
 White Down, Lydford; 3.
 Wedlake Combe and Walkham Valley, between.
 Whittor, east of, near Langstone Mênhir; several
 barrows.
 And *probably* many others.

OBJECTS OF MAN'S HANDIWORK FOUND IN BARROWS.

First among the manufactured objects found in barrows we may place urns and pottery.

URNS AND POTTERY.

There is no conclusive evidence that any Devonshire barrow has yielded wheel-thrown pottery. There is, however, a difficulty in defining the precise criterion by which to discriminate between "wheel-thrown" and "hand-made" work; and it might be safe to state only that no pottery has been found which might not have been hand-made. (The graves at *Stamford Hill* are for the moment excluded from consideration.)

In size the urns discovered have varied widely. The smallest which has been found to contain burnt bones came from *Seven Barrow Field*, Broad Down, near Honiton, No. 54. This urn was only 3 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the thickness of its material was nearly half an inch.

In one of the *Berry Down* barrows was found an inverted urn, the greatest diameter of which was 19 inches; and at *Hurston Ridge* another inverted urn was unearthed which had a diameter of about 17 inches. These two fairly represent the largest of their class.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Committee that an inverted urn was found some years ago when a barrow at *Marldon, Westerland Beacon*, was opened.

The more ordinary sizes may be instanced from *Watern Down*—height, 10 inches; diameter at mouth, 7 inches; diameter at neck, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest diameter of body, 7 inches; thickness of material, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; and *Langcombe*, near Deadman's Bottom—height probably $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter at mouth, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; greatest diameter, 6 inches; diameter at base, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; and thickness of material, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

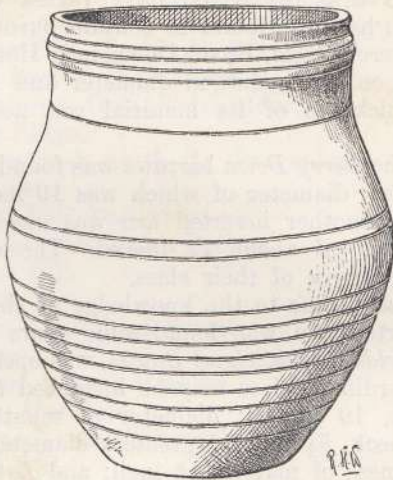
The clay from which the urns have been made is sometimes rough in the extreme, containing much sand and gravel, and the pottery is frequently very imperfectly baked. On the other hand there are instances in which selected clay appears to have been used and the firing process to have been thorough.

A small fragment from the ruined kist at *Drizzlecombe* is barely one-fifth of an inch in thickness, of a comparatively fine clay, well burnt and hard, and the outside bright red in colour; the inside is, however, brown. This feature of a red outer and brown inner surface is common; it does not, in most cases at least, arise from any difference in the clay, but originates in the fact that the outer portions have been more thoroughly fired.

The outsides of the urns are almost constantly much smoother and better finished than the inner portion, the difference being sometimes very strongly marked.

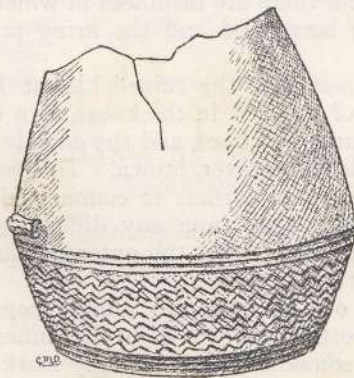
Much of the pottery bears incised ornament of parallel lines and of chevrons, including the variety of the latter known as "herring-bone."

As an illustration of parallel line work a sketch is here inserted of the urn found in *Langcombe*, near Deadman's Bottom.



Urn from kistvaen in Langecombe, near Deadman's Bottom.
 $\times \frac{1}{8}$. (Restored.)

Chevron work is to be seen on the urn from *Berry Down* in the sketch below.



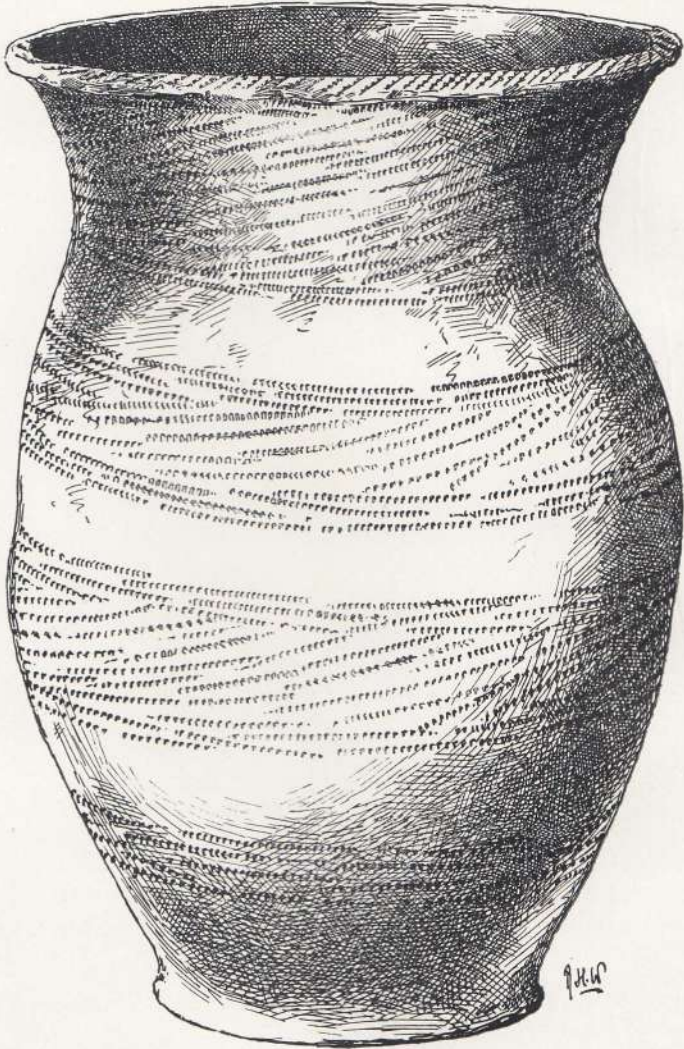
Urn from Berry Down.

Plate IV. is an instance of chevron, parallel, and hatched work combined, on the surface of an urn from *Fernworthy*.

The sketch below is an example of herring-bone ornament from *Broad Down*, Farway.



FERNWORTHY.



WATERN DOWN.



R.H.W.
after
P.O.H.

Broad Down, Farway (No. 64) (Kirwan's Incense Cup).
× $\frac{1}{2}$. After P. O. Hutchinson.

Plate V. shows the interrupted, or dotted, line work on an urn from *Watern Down*. The line being formed in a series of dots indented by a pointed instrument.

In addition to incised and dotted lines there was also in use a method of producing line ornament by impressing the surface of the clay with a twisted cord; the urn found at *Berry Down*, and above illustrated, is an instance.

Thumb-nail markings are found on domestic pottery of a similar type from the hut-circles on Dartmoor.

This brief summary is in no way intended to be an exhaustive description of the methods of ornamentation adopted, but rather a suggestion of the chief features.

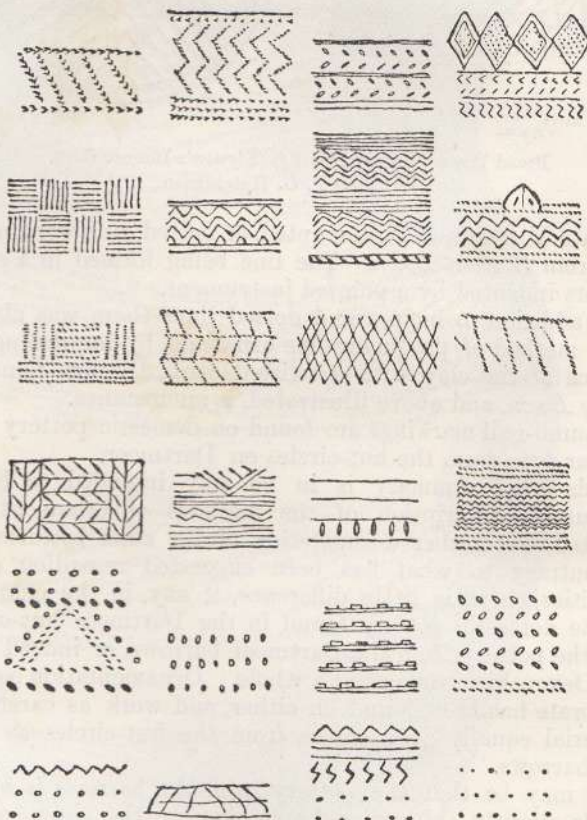
Contrary to what has been suggested regarding other localities, there is little difference, if any, in the character of the domestic pottery found in the Dartmoor hut-circles and the pottery from the Dartmoor barrows, or indeed from the Devonshire barrows as a whole. Ornamentation equally elaborate has been found on either, and work as careful, in material equally good, comes from the hut-circles as from the barrows.

It may be that the pottery from the barrows is on the whole slightly thinner, and smoother on the outer surface, perhaps more thoroughly ornamented; but its best is no better than many hut-circles have yielded. Similar in form, material, and ornament, there is a strong suggestion of identity in date.

It is noteworthy that in one instance at least (*Berry Down*, illustrated above) the lifting lugs or handles, common on the pottery from hut-circles, are found on a sepulchral urn, where they could have no use, and that urn so exactly

resembles the domestic pottery as to strongly suggest a cooking or store pot diverted from its original use.

How far the urns found have been cinerary, and how far some may have been food vessels interred with the dead, it is difficult to decide; many were certainly the former, some may have been the latter. It must be noted



Sketch of some forms of ornament on Devonshire and Cornish urns.

that the earlier reported researches have to be read with care. Thus KIRWAN calls the small vessel from Broad Down (*No. 64*, illustrated above) an "incense cup," although it contained burnt bones when found, and was apparently a cinerary urn. Another even smaller vessel, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, was obtained by KIRWAN

from a barrow at *Upton Pyne*, and also described as an "incense cup"; it contained a coarse-grained, snuff-coloured dust. The bottoms of both these small vessels were ornamented, and one side perforated in each. Whether such may ever have been used for incense must be purely a matter for imagination. KIRWAN himself casts doubt on the suggestion, while adopting the term.

The pottery from graves of later date than the barrow, as for instance on *Stamford Hill*, was of a totally different type, some of it, at *Stamford Hill*, being purely Roman, and the bronze objects found with it belonged to the late Celtic period.

From the barrow at *Lovehayne*, Mr. Hutchinson reported pottery with spots of glaze. This may, however, have been of later date than the interment, and incidental to some previous disturbance of the cairn.

Finally, the barrow pottery is of the type which in the present state of our knowledge we associate with the late Neolithic and the early Bronze Ages.

Urns or Pottery.

Alvington West; fragments.

Berry Down Barrows, Berrynarber; urn inverted and fragments.

Bear Down House, near; fragment in kistvaen.

Broad Down, near Honiton, *No. 54, No. 57*; urns and smaller vessels.

Challacombe? urn.

Chagford, Thornworthy; urn in kistvaen.

Chudleigh, Littlehill; urn.

Constantine Bay, Cornwall; urn.

Crossway Close; urn.

Drizzlecombe, Plym Valley; fragments in kistvaen.

Exmoor; urns with Roman and Greek coins stated to have been found in barrows.

Fernworthy; urn.

Gittisham Hill, *No. 27*; fragments.

Haldon; three urns in one barrow and fragments in another.

Haldon, "Great Stone Heap"; urn in kistvaen.

Halwill, Burrow Park Tolly; fragments.

Higher Watercombe, Crossway Close.

Hurston Ridge; large urn inverted.

Lakehead Hill, Postbridge; remains of a large and a small urn in kistvaen.

Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom ; broken urn in kistvaen.
 Lovehayne Farm ; parts of three urns.
 Marldon, Westerland Beacon ; inverted urn.
 Membury ; urn.
 Moreton, Maredown ; fragments.
 Mount Batten, Plymouth ; pottery from kitchen midden, doubtfully sepulchral.
 Plymouth, Stillman Street ; urn.
 Pen Beacon.
 Rewe.
 Roncombe's Girt, Broad Down, No. 42 ; "an old Taypot."
 Stonehouse ; urn containing ashes.
 Stamford Hill, Plymouth ; black and red pottery associated with carnal interments.
 Stannon Hill ; "pot of money."
 Thornworthy.
 Tunhill Rocks, Blackslade Down, S.E. of ; thin pottery.
 Watern Down ; urn in kistvaen.
 Wigford Down, Plym Valley ; fragments in kistvaen.

FLINT.

Flint flakes and implements have been found in barrows in all parts of Devonshire.

In some cases the flints are of the simplest manufacture ; in others, worked scrapers, knives, and arrow-heads of careful make have been discovered.

Three knives and three scrapers of excellent workmanship were taken by Mr. Burnard from a kistvaen at *Lakehead Hill*, near Postbridge ; drawings of them, reproduced from the Seventeenth Report, will be found on Plate VI.

Three barbed and tanged arrow-heads were taken from a kistvaen in *Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom*, and another arrow-head from the kistvaen on *Calveslake Tor*. Illustrations of these will be found on Plate VII., reproduced from the Nineteenth Report.

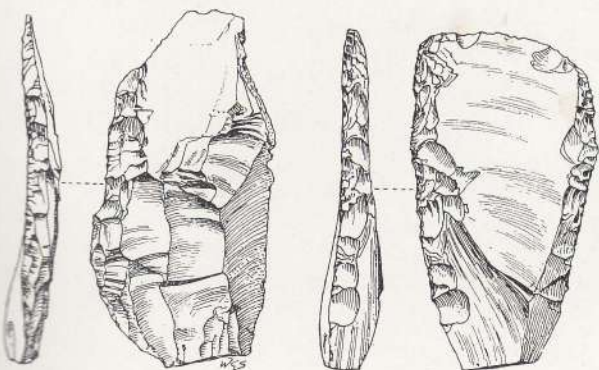
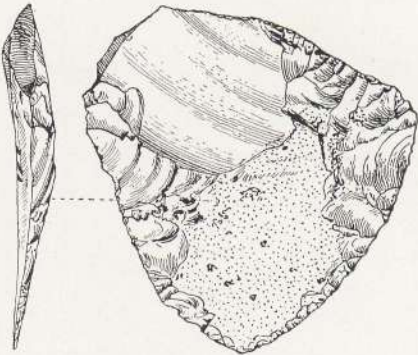
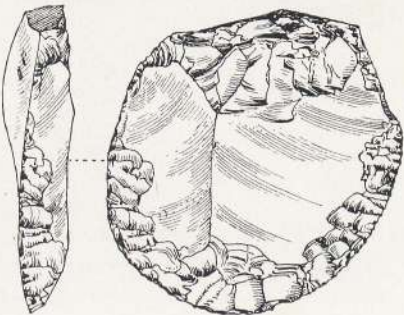
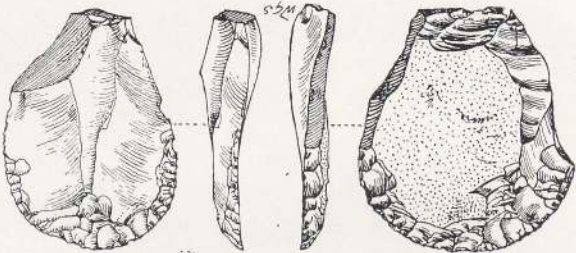
All worked flints as yet found have been of the Neolithic type.

Flint has been found associated with bronze, as at *Fernworthy* ; with amber, as at *Burrow Park Tolly, Halwill* and with horn, as again at *Fernworthy*.

Flint.

Archerton Newtake, kistvaen ; worked flint flakes.
 Berry Down Barrows, Berrynarber.

PLATE VI.

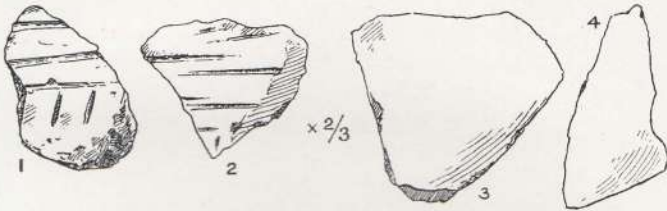


FLINT KNIVES AND SCRAPERS, LAKEHEAD KISTVAEN.

PLATE VII.

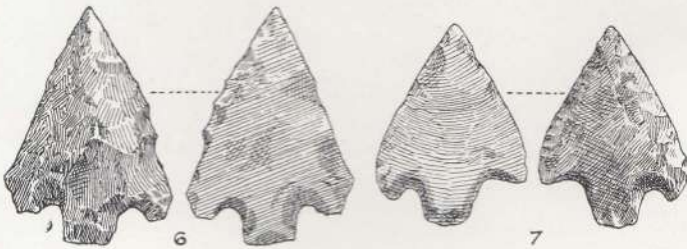
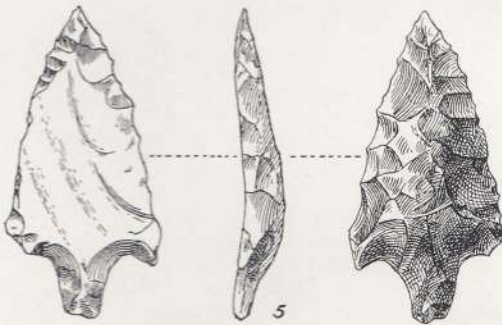
WIGFORD
NEAR CADWORTH

DRIZZLECOMBE
SOUTHERN



LANGCOMBE

DEADMANS BOTTOM



CALVESLAKE



ALL ARROW-HEADS
FULL SIZE

R. H. WORTH, 1900

- Calveslake; arrow-head and three flakes in kistvaen.
 Crow Tor; kistvaen, flint scraper.
 Chagford, Thornworthy; kistvaen, four flint tools.
 Constantine Bay, Cornwall.
 Fernworthy; knife.
 Gittisham Hill; flakes.
 Hemstone Rock, north of; flake in kistvaen and flakes
 in cairn.
 King's Oven; scraper.
 Lakehead Hill, Postbridge; three knives, three scrapers.
 Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom; three arrow-heads in
 kistvaen.
 Lovehayne Farm; scraper.
 Merrivale Bridge; scraper and flake.
 "Ring in the Mire," near *No. 83*; flake.
 "Single Barrow," Hammeldon Down; square imple-
 ment.
 Thornworthy.
 Thorverton; hammer-stone.
 Whittor; flint flakes, but no trace of sepulture.
 Whittor, east of, near Langstone Mênhir; several
 barrows.

BRONZE.

The records of bronze from barrows in Devonshire are not numerous, although that material cannot, on the other hand, be described as scarce or exceptional.

The late Mr. C. Spence Bate⁶ wrote, in a paper on "Some Antient Tumuli on Dartmoor":—

"According to my experience of the Dartmoor tumuli, most of them consist of heaps of stones, containing a stone kist or small chamber, within which has frequently been found an earthen vase of baked clay, containing the calcined bones of the individual to whose honour the tumulus was erected. These have frequently been associated with some weapon of bronze, and sometimes of stone."

The whole quoted paragraph requires considerable modification, and especially the word "frequently" should be omitted wherever it occurs. There is no obtainable evidence that, at the time of writing, Mr. Spence Bate had any considerable or general experience in the matter, nor are there any records of barrow opening which bear out his statement as to the frequency of bronze implements.

⁶ *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. v. 556.

Whatever may have been the case in the days when the barrows were constructed, bronze is now decidedly rare within the Dartmoor area. Possibly some of the rifled kistvaens did contain implements of that metal, but if so no record remains.

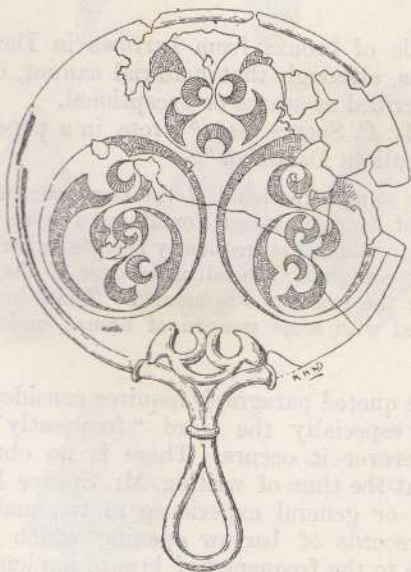
The evidence that many Dartmoor barrows originally contained urns is more satisfactory, since fragments have been found in a number of rifled kistvaens when reopened.

The bronze celts found in the barrow at *Lovehayne* were probably a hoard, and apparently in no way connected with the interment. A barrow is by no means an unnatural place to select for the purpose of hiding treasure, affording as it does its own landmark for the returning owner.

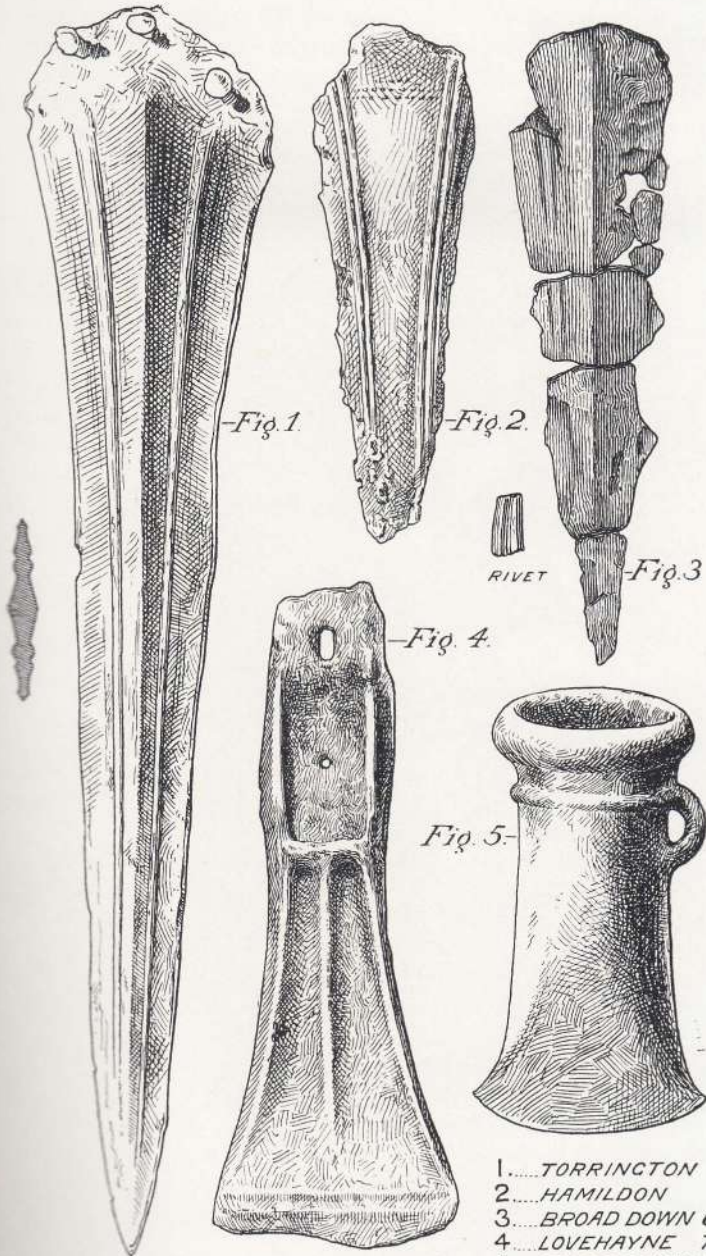
See Plates VIII. and IX. for illustrations of some of the bronze objects found.

Bronze.

- Branscombe, Bury Farm; bronze fibula in stone coffin.
 Broad Down, near Honiton (No. 3, Eighteenth Report);
 bronze spear-head (see Plate IX.).
 Broad Down, near Honiton, No. 62; celt (see Plate VIII.).



Bronze Mirror from Stamford Hill.



Redrawn by R.H. Worth.

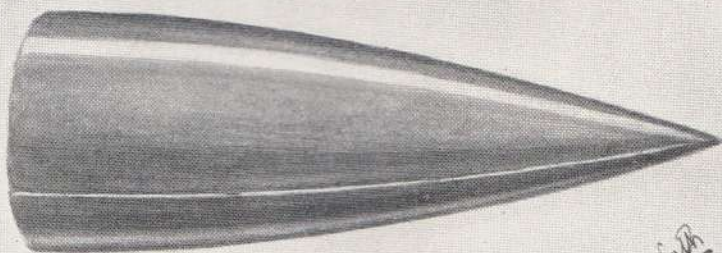
ALL $\times \frac{2}{3}$.

- 1.....TORRINGTON
- 2.....HAMILTON
- 3.....BROAD DOWN 61.
- 4.....LOVEHAYNE 78.
- 5.....BROAD DOWN 62.

BROAD DOWN

FULL SIZE

BRONZE SPEAR HEAD



RESTORATION

W. H. Wood

Broad Down, near Honiton, *No. 61*; fragments of spear-head? (see Plate VIII.).

Bridford and Christow; several celts found in some cairns.

Fernworthy; fragment.

Gittisham Hill; four shapeless fragments; *No. 28*.

Hammeldon Down, "Two Barrows"; dagger (see Plate VIII.).

Huntshaw; dagger (see Plate VIII.).

Lovehayne Farm; a large number (about 100?) of celts, probably a hoard unconnected with the interment (see Plate VIII.).

Moor Barton, near Moreton; spear-head (? copper).

Raddick Hill; small piece from kistvaen.

Stamford Hill, Plymouth; mirrors and other articles (see figure opposite).

Upton Pyne, Stephenstone; bronze pin and dagger.

STONE IMPLEMENTS OTHER THAN FLINT.

These comprise:—

An archer's wrist-guard or bracer, "fashioned from a fine, gritty stone, and rubbed down perfectly smooth. It is perforated at each corner; two of the holes on the reverse side are countersunk to accommodate the knots of the thongs which bound the guard to the wrist. The obverse is slightly convex and the reverse concave." From kistvaen, *Archerton Newtake*.

An oval implement of yellowish-white soft slate from cairn on *Pen Beacon*.

A similar but larger implement, spatula-shaped, and perforate at one end, from *Whittor (east of), near Langstone Menhir*.

A "polishing stone" from *Merrivale*.

Sling-stones, or pebbles the only apparent use of which would be as sling-stones, from three barrows on *Broad Down, near Honiton*; from *Gittisham Hill*; *Lovehayne Farm*; and *Shaugh Lake*.

A "pounder," or hammer-stone, from *Gittisham Hill, No. 27*. Small quartz pebbles or crystals are sometimes found in barrows in localities where they are foreign to the soil.

KIMMERIDGE COAL.

Broad Down, near Honiton, Nos. 53 and 61 both yielded drinking cups made in Kimmeridge coal; these cups have

been said to be lathe-turned (?), with the handles cut from the solid, and are illustrated below.



Kimmeridge Coal Cups from Broad Down, near Honiton. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.
After P. O. Hutchinson.

HORN.

A dress fastener or button in this material was found at *Fernworthy*.

BONE.

The only worked bone objects reported from a Devonshire barrow were found at *Broad Down, near Honiton*, in barrow *No. 62*. KIRWAN describes a bead, but HUTCHINSON points out that the objects in the Albert Memorial Museum, taken from this barrow, do not agree with KIRWAN'S illustration.

AMBER.

Amber has been found in two barrows; in the one instance at *Burrow Park Tolly, Halwill*, an amber pendant was found associated with a flint flake; in the other instance on *Hameldon* (or Hammeldown) an amber pommel ornamented with gold pins was found associated with the bronze dagger to the hilt of which it was probably attached. In both cases the interment was by cremation.

GLASS.

On *Broad Down, near Honiton*, dull green window glass of some age was found just below and on the surface of Barrow *No. 71*, an obvious addition of comparatively recent date.

A glass bead was found in a barrow at *Moor Barton, near Moreton*; with it a spear-head of copper (?) and a small amulet of soft stone.

A glass vessel was taken from one of the graves on *Stamford Hill, Plymouth*. These graves belonged to the late Celtic period.

MONEY.

The records of money found in barrows are in few instances very definite, and are rather passing references than careful statements of fact. In some instances at least, as with the Queen Anne's shilling found on *Gittisham Hill*, the money was obviously out of all date with the barrow, and merely accidental.

The urns with Roman and Greek coins, said to have been found on *Exmoor*, may possibly have been hoards, the barrows having been selected as places of concealment. There is no evidence that either Roman or Greek coins have ever been found in a Devonshire barrow associated with the interment.

Other stated instances of money found in barrows are of somewhat "legendary" nature, such, for example, as the "pot of money" on "*Stannon Hill*."

Money.

Exmoor; urns with Roman and Greek coins stated to have been found in barrows.

Gittisham Hill, *No. 27*; a Queen Anne's shilling.

Haldon, near Belvidere; Roman coins of Claudius, etc.

Stannon Hill; "pot of money"?

Worlington East; Roman coins.

Whiten Tor (above Powder Mills); silver coins?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From *Upton Pyne, Stephenstone*, a necklace of beads formed of perforated bits of shale, with one fusiform central earthenware head worked in chevron pattern, and a portion of the stem of an encrinite utilised as one of the heads. In this barrow, according to KIRWAN, "carbonised wheat" was found. There seems some possibility of error in this statement.

An "amulet of soft stone" was taken from the *Moor Barton* barrow, near *Moreton*.

Red ochre, or "ruddle," has been reported from *Gittisham Hill* barrows and elsewhere by HUTCHINSON; this has also been found in a Dartmoor hut-circle at *Legis Tor*.

Sidmouth, near, *No. 89* yielded two small white quartz pebbles; these also have been found in Dartmoor huts.

A rusted iron nail was found in the stone coffin at *Branscombe, Bury Farm*, and iron was found in the graves on *Stamford Hill, Plymouth*.

CONCLUSION.

Thus has been briefly summarised the present state of knowledge regarding our Devonshire barrows. Confined to a statement of fact, unhampered by speculation or attempted interpretation, the present Report is intended as a guide to the available barrow literature of the county, especially in so far as that literature is to be found in the *Transactions* of our Association.

The student should make free use of the appendices in conjunction with the tables in the text, and read for himself the original reports and papers, the contents of which include much that has only been glanced at above.

Looking back over the records of previous, and especially of early, work it is sadly evident that much has been lost by a certain lack of precision and method on the part of barrow openers; many a record, from want of accuracy of detail, as much as from a superabundance of imagination, can only be regarded as untrustworthy, and since everyone who opens a barrow destroys evidence which can never be replaced, it is most earnestly to be hoped that a knowledge of previous results and an adequate patience will be qualifications more prominent in the future among workers in this field.

(R. H. WORTH.)

APPENDIX I.

Index to Localities mentioned in the first Twenty Reports of the Barrow Committee.

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 Committee or by contributor to the Report.
- R. A passing reference only, without detail.
- Rep. Reported (not necessarily for the first time) by a member of Committee or other contributor, usually with some detail, and occasionally with notes of result of known previous excavation.

		Volume of Transac- tions.	Page.	Report Number.	Page of Reprint.
ALVINGTON, WEST	L.	... xvii.	127	... vii.	1
Amicombe Hill	L.	... xiv.	158	... iv.	7
Ancient Ornament xxi.	111	... xi.	2
Appledore	L.	... xl.	147	... i.	3
Archerton	L.	... xiv.	158	... iv.	7
Auswell Down	L.	... xi.	147	... i.	3
 BATTEN. See <i>Mount Batten, Plymouth.</i>					
Belstone Tor	R.	... xx.	46	... x.	1
Berry Down	L.	... xi.	148	... i.	4
Berry Down Barrows, Berrynarber .	O.	... xv.	108	... v.	1
Berrynarber. See <i>Berry Down Barrows.</i>					
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Broad Down, Dartmoor	L.	... xiv.	158	... iv.	7
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" " " " " " " " " " " " "	Rep.	... xii.	139	... ii.	23
" " " " " " " " " " " "	O.	... xxxi.	94	... xviii.	1
" " " " " " " " " " " "	See also				
<i>Seven Barrow Field, and Nos. 48-78 inclusive, vol. xii., Report 2.</i>					
Broad Down, near Honiton, Barrows near. See <i>Nos. 22-47 inclusive, vol. xii., Report 2.</i> As also <i>Roncombe Girt and Lovchayne Farm.</i>					

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Burley. See <i>Huish, South.</i>					
Burrington Barrows	Rep.	xii.	121	ii.	5
Barrow Park Tolly. See <i>Halwill, Barrow Park Tolly.</i>					
Bury Farm. See <i>Littlecombe Three Acres, near Bury Farm.</i>					
Bury Farm, Branscombe. See <i>Branscombe, Bury Farm.</i>					
CADOVER, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	50	xii.	2
Cadworthy Farm, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	49	xii.	1
Calveslake Tor, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	51	xii.	3
Chagford " "	O.	xxxii.	53	xix.	8
Chagford "	L.	xiv.	152	iv.	1
Chineway Head Road (Sidmouth)	Rep.	xii.	125	ii.	9
Challacombe	L.	xi.	149	i.	5
Christow. See <i>Bridford and Christow.</i>					
Colyton. See <i>Lovehayne Farm.</i>					
Cosdon Beacon	L.	xiv.	153	iv.	1
" "	O.	xxviii.	84	xv.	1
Cosdon Hill	R.	xx.	46	x.	1
Corn Ridge	R.	xx.	46	x.	1
Crossheath Burrow. See <i>Bridestowe, Crossheath Burrow.</i>					
Crossway Close. See <i>Higher Watercombe, Crossway Close.</i>					
Cumsdon Tor	L.	xiv.	155	iv.	4
DANNAGOAT	R.	xx.	47	x.	2
Dartmoor	L.	xi.	150	i.	6
And see also under individual localities, too numerous to cross-reference.					
Dartmoor, Tumuli on	R.	xx.	46	x.	1
Deadman's Bottom. See <i>Langcombe, Deadman's Bottom.</i>					
Devonport	Rep.	xvii.	128	vii.	2
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Drizzlecombe, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	50	xii.	2
" "	Rep.	xxii.	52	xii.	4
" "	O.	xxxii.	49	xix.	4
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East Worlington. See <i>Worlington, East.</i>					
Emmett's Post, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	50	xii.	2
Erme	Rep.	xxiv.	47	xiv.	1
Erme Pound	Rep.	xxiv.	48	xiv.	2
Exbourne	Rep.	xxx.	79	xvii.	3
Exmoor	L.	xi.	150	i.	6
Eyeburrow, or Eyelesbarrow	R.	xx.	47	x.	2
" "	Rep.	xxii.	51	xii.	3

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Fordland Ledge	Rep.	xx.	46	x.	1
GALFORD DOWN, Lew Trenchard	Rep.	xxx.	78	xvii.	2
Gallows Hill. See <i>Lydford, Gallows Hill.</i>					
Giant's Basin, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	50	xii.	2
Gibbett Hill, Lydford. See <i>Black Hill, Lydford.</i>					
Gittisham	L.	xi.	151	i.	7
Great Gnat's Head	O.	xxxiii.	119	xx.	5
"	O.	xxxiii.	120	xx.	6
Great Nodden "	R.	xx.	46	x.	1
Great Nodden, source of Lyd	Rep.	xxiii.	117	xviii.	1
Great Torrington	O.	xxxi.	99	xviii.	7
See also <i>Huntshaw and Great Torrington.</i>					
Green Hill, Erme Valley	Rep.	xxiv.	48	xiv.	2
Grimsgrove, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	51	xii.	3
Grim's Grave, Langcombe Valley	O.	xxxiii.	120	xx.	6
Gutter	O.	xxxii.	48	xix.	3
HALDON	L.	xi.	151	i.	7
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Halwill, Burrow Park Tolly	O.	xxviii.	86	xv.	3
Hamildon	L.	xiv.	154	iv.	3
"	R.	xx.	47	x.	2
Hangstone Hill	R.	xx.	46	x.	1
Hangman's Stone	Rep.	xii.	144	ii.	28
Harford, Erme Valley	L.	xiv.	156	iv.	5
"	Rep.	xxiv.	48	xiv.	2
Hartor, Lower. See <i>Lower Hartor.</i>					
Hawk's Tor, otherwise Oxter, Plym Valley	Rep.	xxii.	50	xii.	2
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LAKEHEAD HILL	L.	...	xiv.	157	...	iv. 6
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" " " "	O.	...	xxxii.	51	...	xix. 6
" " " "	O.	...	xxxii.	52	...	xix. 7
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Lee Moor, Plym Valley	O.	...	xxxii.	49	...	xix. 4
Legis Tor, Plym Valley	Rep.	...	xxii.	50	...	xii. 2
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Lydford, Gallows Hill	Rep.	...	xxx.	79	...	xvii. 3
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" "	Rep.	... xxiv.	47	... xiv.	1
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" "	O.	... xxxii.	46	... xix.	1
" "	O.	... xxxiii.	117	... xx.	1
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APPENDIX II.

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

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" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	O.	...	xxxiii.	137	...	vii. 9
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APPENDIX III.

Index to Localities (barrows, cairns, and kistvaens) mentioned in isolated papers in the first Thirty-three Volumes of the Devonshire Association Transactions.

THE following reference letters have been used :—

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

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