



PL. I Stone-lined grave in Langridge Wood  
(WITHYCOMBE 4)

# SOMERSET BARROWS

## PART I: WEST AND SOUTH

BY L. V. GRINSELL

### INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is the ninth of a series of regional surveys of barrows in southern England, which the writer has undertaken since 1930, either alone or with others, in order to systematize our knowledge of the typology, chronology, distribution, and other details of these monuments. The regions already published, in order of appearance, are:

- Surrey — *Surrey A.C.* 40 (1932), and 42 (1934);
- Sussex — *Sussex A.C.* 75 (1934), 81 (1940), and 82 (1941);
- Berkshire — *Berkshire A.J.* 39-43 (1935-9);
- Hampshire — *Proc. Hants. F.C.* 14 (1938-40);
- Isle of Wight — *Proc. I.W.N.H.S.* 3 (1941), with G. A. Sherwin;
- Wiltshire — *V.C.H. Wiltshire*, i (I) (1957);
- Dorset — *Dorset Barrows*, 1959;
- Gloucestershire — *Trans. B.&G.A.S.* 79 (i) (1961), with H. E. O'Neil.

For general accounts of the material, see Grinsell, L. V., *Ancient Burial-Mounds of England* (2nd edn. 1953), and Ashbee, P., *The Bronze Age Round Barrow in Britain* (1960).

The writer has visited every site described excepting a very few destroyed sites and one or two that are inaccessible, e.g. LUXBOROUGH 2 - 3, in an impenetrable larch plantation. At the same time he has made the fullest use of the work of his predecessors in this field of research, and hereby particularly acknowledges details, especially from field names, derived from the labours of the late A. T. Wicks, whose notes are in the library of the Wells Natural History and Archaeological Society in Wells Museum. Assistance has also been derived from the field notes compiled by the late R. Rainbird Clarke and other members of the Exmoor Research Committee which he was largely instrumental in forming in 1938, and which was active until the outbreak of war in 1939. The purchase of a set of vertical aerial photographs of the Somerset part of Exmoor was assisted by a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The author also acknowledges assistance from the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, through its former and present Archaeology Officers, Mr. C. W. Phillips, O.B.E., F.S.A. and Mr. R. W. Feachem, F.S.A., and their Assistant Mr. James Fox, and from Mr. Norman V. Quinnell of their Field Staff in the West Country. Mr. Charles Whybrow of Bratton Fleming (North Devon) has kept the writer informed of barrows discovered from time to time by himself and his friends. The Council of the Society acknowledges with gratitude the very generous grant towards the cost of printing this paper made by the Council for British Archaeology.

It has been considered desirable to publish Somerset Barrows in two parts of which this is the first. The second part will comprise the sites in North and East Somerset. In view of special problems including correlation of the sites with those mentioned in the Skinner manuscripts in the British Museum and with those in the records of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society, it will be a little time before this is ready for the press.

It must be borne in mind that the C18 and C19 records of barrow-openings lack the

precision required by modern standards; where he has had to rely on such records, the author has done his best with the material available.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Anthony Locke
A/S	Anglo-Saxon
ATW	A. T. Wicks
BCS	Birch, W. de G. <i>Cartularium Saxonicum</i> , 1885-99.
Bdry	Boundary
CB	Charles Browne
CW	Charles Whybrow, F.S.A.
C18, C19	Eighteenth, Nineteenth century
D	Ditched
H/C or h/c	Hollow in centre
HJW	H. J. Wickenden
HStGG	H. St. George Gray
JRC	J. R. Chanter
KCD	Kemble, J. M. <i>Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici</i> , 1838-48.
LVG	L. V. Grinsell
MJW	M. J. Way
NQ	Norman Quinnell
<i>NQSD</i>	<i>Notes &amp; Queries for Somerset &amp; Dorset</i>
OS	Ordnance Survey
OS Arch	Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division
PJDW	P. J. D. Way
PPW	Peter Poyntz Wright
<i>PSomAS</i>	<i>Proceedings of Somerset Archaeological &amp; Natural History Society</i>
RHW	R. Hansford Worth
RRC	R. Rainbird Clarke
TAUNTON	Somerset County Museum, Taunton
TM	Tithe Map

## A. TYPE AND CHRONOLOGY

## NEOLITHIC PERIOD: LONG BARROWS

The site at *Battlegore* (WILLITON I), which includes three large stone slabs of megalithic proportions, might originally have been a long barrow. If there had been a mound, it was virtually destroyed before St. George Gray excavated the site in 1931. The possibility that this was a long barrow is perhaps increased by the finding of axe-heads of stone and flint at various localities between the Brendon Hills and the Quantock Hills, showing that this area was not devoid of settlement in the Neolithic period.

The slighter claims of two other sites cannot be totally rejected. The *Whit Stones* (PORLOCK i), although now only two, were probably originally at least five, as they are most likely the Fifstones of the perambulations of 1298-1301 (Section G). In view of the almost complete absence of other Neolithic material on Exmoor, the Whit Stones (if of prehistoric origin) are more likely to have been a stone circle or a short stone row than a long barrow. The *Giant's Grave* (COMBE ST. NICHOLAS i) is now destroyed and the only evidence for it is the memory of old inhabitants who told the late A. T. Wicks that it was a long mound but with the larger end at the west and not (as usual in long barrows) at the east. It is a question whether light could be thrown on the nature of the first and last of these sites by modern techniques such as aerial photography or geophysical survey.

I reject WEST MONKTON i as probably a confusion with a site in Winterbourne Monkton, Wiltshire.

## COPPER AND BRONZE AGE: ROUND BARROWS

### *Inhumations (Copper Age and Beaker Cultures)*

COMPTON DUNDON 1. This mound was opened sometime before 1853, and appears to have yielded a skeleton in a kneeling posture in a grave which also contained an "urn" in which were some metallic rings about  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. in diameter, resembling "ring-money". It is very doubtful whether this interment was of this period. The mound (whether a barrow or not) was later made into a Norman castle-mound.

OARE 7a. It is uncertain whether the Culbone stone-lined grave, which contained a Bi beaker and adult male interment in a contracted posture, was a flat grave or originally beneath a small round barrow which had passed unnoticed by the early explorers. The stone-lined grave is 3 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 10 in. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. high, and is now at TAUNTON.

STOGURSEY 1 (*Wick Barrow*). The primary interment had been removed by explorers in the Roman period. Secondary (or subsequent primary) interments, one with bell-beaker (Bi), the other two with necked (A) beaker, one with flint dagger, were discovered by Gray (1908). The primary barrow seems to have been about 30 ft. in diameter and enclosed by a stone wall.

WHITESTAUNTON 2. Excavation in 1876 produced doubtful evidence of a primary unburnt interment below the original land surface which was covered with wood ashes and charcoal.

WILLITON 1. A roulette-decorated beaker sherd might have come from the primary interment which had been looted in early medieval times.

WITHYCOMBE 4 (*Langridge Wood*). About 1820, a small round barrow was removed for roadmending materials, and in it was found a centrally placed stone-lined grave 7ft. by 3 ft. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft., containing a human skeleton, almost certainly of this period.

### *Rite uncertain*

EXFORD 8. On or near the boundary of the parishes of Exford, Exmoor, and Withypool was a site called Stonchiste, Stonhust, Stonchuste, or other variants, in the perambulations from 1279 onwards. It might or might not have been a stone-lined grave originally enclosed by a round barrow; another possibility, a corrupt writing of Stanceastel, usually

meaning the foundations of a Roman villa, seems improbable in a region where Roman remains are exceedingly rare.

*Late Inhumations and Cremations (Early and Middle Bronze Age)*

There are clear indications of a westward extension of the Wessex Culture of the Early Bronze Age on and around Exmoor. This is shown by the probable bell-barrow among the Brightworthy group (WITHYPOOL 3), the certain bell-barrow among the Five Barrows just over the Devon border, and the bell-barrow on the outskirts of the Black-down Hills on Combe Beacon (COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1). It is suggested also by the possible saucer-barrows CUTCOMBE 1 and 13 west of Dunkery, and (more doubtfully) HOLFORD 13 on the Quantock Hills. Otherwise, the round barrows in this region display no great variety in outward form and their excavation records are too few to be of outstanding interest.

The heading of this section includes the term "late inhumations" because on the showing of excavation records from Wessex, bell-barrows and saucer-barrows, which are normally regarded as of "Wessex Culture", sometimes contain inhumations.

COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1. Primary deposit of ashes (cenotaph?) beneath a very small mound 2 ft. diameter, which was covered by a central cairn 14 ft. diameter and 5 ft. high, above which was a turf mound 66 ft. diameter and 8 ft. high; in the material of the mound (which?) were sherds of a cinerary urn. There was a berm 9 yds. wide between the mound and the surrounding ditch; it was, therefore, a bell-barrow, and was recognized as such by the excavator (H. St. George Gray).

CUTCOMBE 1. Apparently a saucer-barrow. No excavation record.

CUTCOMBE 13. Apparently a saucer-barrow. No excavation record.

ELWORTHY 1a. Ashes within a circular stone setting.

HOLFORD 13. A doubtful saucer-barrow. No excavation record.

HUISSH CHAMPFLOWER 2. "British" potsherds within inner retaining circle of stones in centre. Central (?) pit, empty at time of excavation.

HUISSH CHAMPFLOWER 3. Primary cremation (without ashes?) in centre, on ground level. Two feet above was a secondary cremation beneath a plain inverted urn, placed on a stone slab. There was another secondary cremation with "sword about three feet long found about forty years previously, now lost". The latter can almost certainly be discounted as no Bronze Age sword has ever been found in a round barrow in Britain and the site is too far west for an Anglo-Saxon interment.

LUXBOROUGH 6. On being broken into before 1830 for road material, this barrow revealed a stone cist with roof slab 5 ft. by 3 ft., beneath which were two holes: one contained "partly burned bones" in an urn, with ashes; the other hole contained ashes only. The urn fell to pieces on removal.

OTTERFORD 1 - 5. LVG considers these are round barrows enclosed by an afforestation earthwork of C17 or C18; NQ suggests that they may be confluent bell-barrows.

OTTERFORD 7 (or 9a). Primary cremation with great quantity of charcoal, found 1818.

STOGUMBER 1. Remains of urn in circle of stones 6 ft. diameter and 3 ft. high; within cist just outside circle, secondary (?) cremation in barrel-shaped urn (now at TAUNTON) decorated "chiefly with chevrons", similar to one found by Fox in the Six Wells 271' barrow, Llantwit Major, Glamorgan.

WHITESTAUNTON 1. Unsatisfactorily recorded opening in 1876, said to have produced

a small cist containing ashes only (on W. side?); on E. side, near a rock or stone, "a great number of sepulchral urns inverted and standing on square tiles of light clay." "The urns had rotted away."

WHITESTAUNTON 2. Secondary (?) interment found 1876 beneath inverted urn with accessory vessel; a foot above was a triangular three-riveted bronze or copper knife-dagger (finds lost?).

WILLITON 1. Secondary cremation, 20 ft. E. of centre, in large upright urn with oak cover.

WILLITON 3a. Bronze knife-dagger from Battlegore (Greenwell collection, 1863): possibly from one of the Grabbarrows at Battlegore.

WITHYPOOL 3. Possibly a bell-barrow. No excavation record.

## B. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION

Apart from doubtful long barrow WILLITON I, and the even more doubtful site COMBE ST. NICHOLAS i, the known barrows in West and South Somerset are all round. Their regional distribution is of the following order:

Exmoor (Somerset portion) and Brendon Hills	150
Quantock Hills	105
Blackdown Hills	20
Polden Hills	5 (?)
Other areas	5
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	285
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These numbers are only approximate as so many doubtful sites have been included.

The sites on the Polden Hills (ASHCOTT 1 onwards, EDINGTON, and SHAPWICK 1 - 2) could well be mostly, if not all, windmill mounds as six windmills are shown on the Polden Hills in Greenwood, C. & J. (1822).

Their distribution pattern largely takes the form of an uneven scatter but the following features can be discerned. To a large extent they are probably due to local topography.

1. DISTRIBUTION ALONG RIDGEWAYS. *The County Ridgeway*, mainly between Woodbarrow and Dulverton, is well sprinkled with round barrows in its course to S. and SE. from Woodbarrow, via the Setta Barrow group, the Five Barrows (on the Devon side of the border), the Two Barrows group, and One Barrow (if it ever existed) as far as Sandyway Cross. The whole of this part of the ridgeway could well have been a prehistoric route. From Sandyway Cross the county boundary follows the Litton Water to the river Barle, but the ridgeway continues, with barrows along its course, e.g. Twitchen Barrows and West and East Anstey Barrows (but all these are in Devon), until it meets the river Barle at Dulverton.

*The Harepath Ridgeway over the Brendon Hills* is also well studded with round barrows, as on Lype Hill, Cutcombe Barrow, Leather Barrow, Wiveliscombe Barrow, Huish Champflower Barrow, and one NE. of Raleigh's Cross (NETTLECOMBE 1). The great antiquity of this ridgeway is indicated by the fact that for nearly all of its course it is followed by parish boundaries.

*The Quantock Ridgeway* tends to pursue a course between hill-spurs the tops of

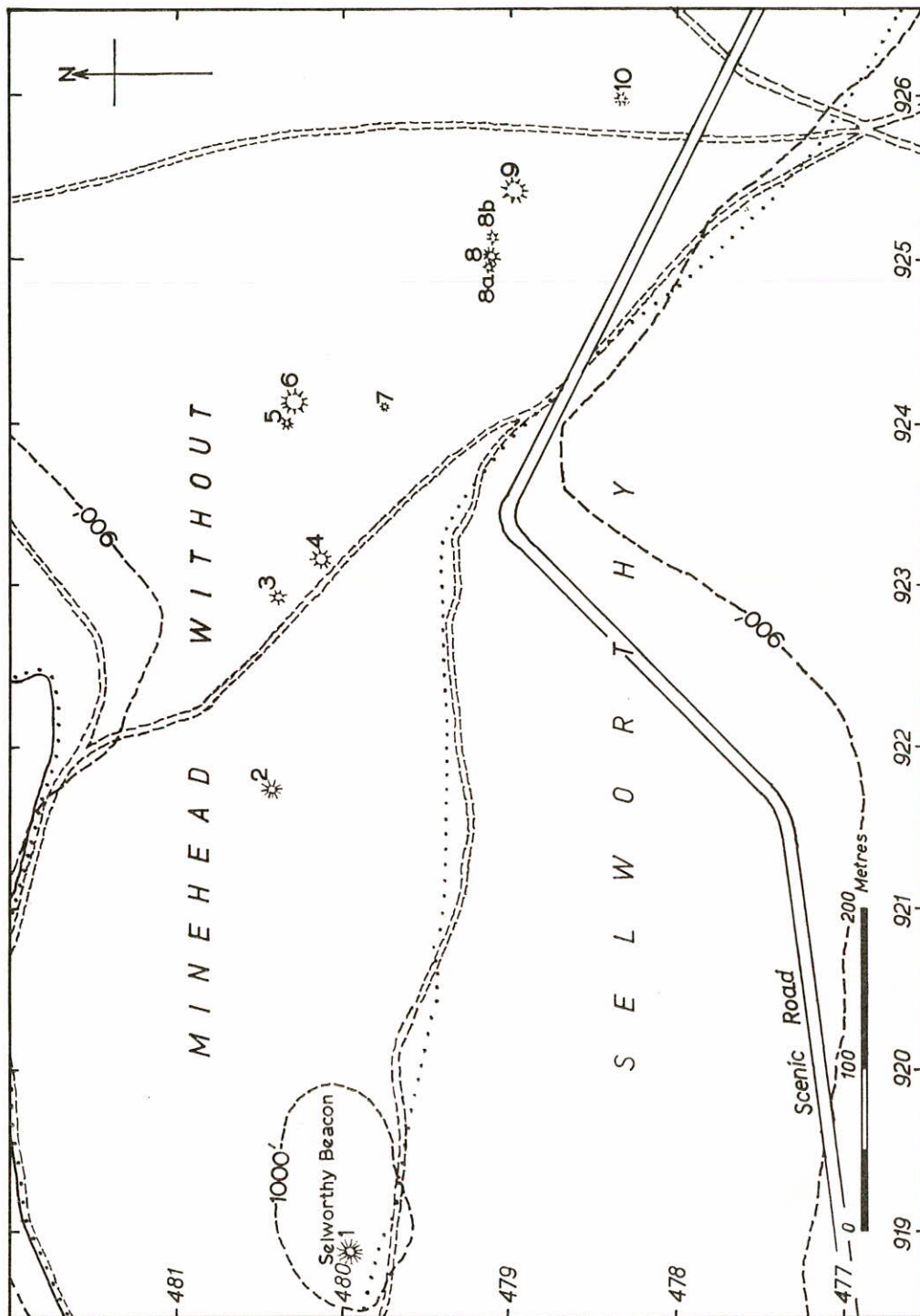


FIG. 1



which are almost invariably crowned with round barrows; but sometimes, as along Wills Neck, the barrows are right beside the ridgeway.

2. **LINEAR GROUPING** is well illustrated by the following groups:
  - Great and Little Rowbarrows (CUTCOMBE 1 - 4a);
  - Robin Hood's Butts, North group (OTTERFORD 1 - 5);
  - Selworthy Common group (MINEHEAD WITHOUT 2 - 10a), with a tendency to nucleation (Fig. 1);
  - Setta Barrow group (EXMOOR 28) — the rest over the Devon boundary;
  - The Sherdon group (EXMOOR 19 - 22);
  - Two Barrows (really at least 5): EXMOOR 16 - 18 and two in North Molton on the Devon side;
  - Wambarrows (WINSFORD 1 - 4);
  - Wills Neck group (WEST BAGBOROUGH 1 - 7).
3. **NUCLEATED GROUPING** is well seen on Black Hill (HOLFORD 3 - 10), Robin Hood's Butts, South group (OTTERFORD 6 - 11b), and around Robin How in LUCCOMBE and WOOTTON COURTNEY parishes, and there are many other instances.
4. **ONES, TWOS, AND THREES.** Notable isolated examples include Alderman's Barrow (EXFORD 1), Chains Barrow (EXMOOR 2), Leather Barrow (LUXBOROUGH 4), Old Barrow (WITHYPOOL 7), and Wick Barrow (STOGURSEY 1). Brightworthy Barrows (WITHYPOOL 1 - 3) is now only two; Wambarrows (WINSFORD 1 - 4) comprises three large barrows and a smaller example a short distance to E.

### C. STRUCTURE

1. *Central Grave, Cist, or Pit*
  - COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1. Cist or pit.
  - EXMOOR 6 (?).
  - HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 2. Pit.
  - LUXBOROUGH 6. Roof slab over two pits.
  - OARE 7a. Culbone stone cist (uncertain whether covered by barrow).
  - WILLITON 1. (but cist 20 ft. E. of centre).
  - WITHYCOME 1.
  - STOGUMBER 1. Cist, perhaps not centrally placed.
- 1a. *Post-hole*
  - WILLITON 1. Between secondary cremation and E. edge of mound; containing oak charcoal.
2. *Core of Mould above Central Grave or Pit*
  - COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1. Very small core of loamy earth.
3. *Cairn above Primary Interment*
  - COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1.
4. *Turf Mound*
  - COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1.
5. *Berm*
  - COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1 (bell-barrow).
  - WITHYPOOL 3 (probable bell-barrow).

6. *Peristalith* (internal)  
 ELWORTHY 1a (?)  
 HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 2.  
 STOGUMBER 1.  
 STOGURSEY 1.  
 WEST BAGBOROUGH 5.
7. *Peristalith* (external)  
 EXFORD 2. HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 3.  
 EXMOOR 28. OTTERFORD 9a (?)  
 HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 2. WHITESTAUNTON 1 (?)
8. *Surrounding Ditch*  
 BICKNOLLER 3, 4. HOLFORD 13 (?) and 14.  
 BISHOPS LYDEARD 2. LUCCOMBE 4.  
 COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1. OARE 7.  
 COMPTON DUNDON 1 (later feature ?). OTTERFORD 1 - 5 (ditch ancient  
 or modern?)  
 COTHELSTONE 5. OTTERFORD 6, 7, and 8.  
 CROWCOMBE 1. WEST BAGBOROUGH 6.  
 CUTCOMBE 1, 10, and 13. WILLITON 1.  
 EAST QUANTOXHEAD 2 and 17. WITHYPOOL 3.  
 EXMOOR 3, 21a and b, and 28 (?)
- 8a. *Ditch of Quarry-pits*  
 LUCCOMBE 3.  
 WOOTTON COURTNEY 1.
9. *Alternating Layers in Mound Structure*  
 HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 1 (?). "Black masses encountered at intervals."  
 HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 2 and 3.  
 OTTERFORD 9a.
10. *Cairn* (external, or visible externally)  
 BICKNOLLER 1, 2, 9, 10.  
 BISHOP'S LYDEARD 1.  
 COTHELSTONE 4.  
 CROWCOMBE 1, 2, 2a, 2b, 2g, 4, 5.  
 CUTCOMBE 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.  
 EAST QUANTOXHEAD 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19a-c, 20, and 21.  
 ELWORTHY 1.  
 EXMOOR 24 (?)  
 HOLFORD 5, 11, 12, and 13.  
 LUCCOMBE 2, 4, and 5.  
 LUXBOROUGH 1a; probably also 6.  
 MINEHEAD WITHOUT 1a.  
 OARE 5, 5a, and 5b.  
 OVER STOWEY 2, 2b, and 4.  
 PORLOCK 1, 2, and 3.  
 WEST BAGBOROUGH 1, 2, 3, and 5.  
 WEST QUANTOXHEAD 1, and 3b.

WITHYCOMBE 1, 3, 4, and 5b.

WOOTTON COURTNEY 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9.

#### D. EVIDENCES OF FUNERARY RITUAL

1. *Cenotaph*  
COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1 (?).
2. *Ashes or Charcoal in Primary Context*  
COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1 (mostly oak; some ash and hazel).  
ELWORTHY 1a.  
WHITESTAUNTON 1 and 2.
3. *Evidence of Burning on Original Turf Line*  
COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1.
4. *Grave-goods*  
HUSH CHAMPFLOWER 3. Flint scraper near primary cremation; "sword about 3 ft. long, now lost".  
OARE 7a. Beaker.  
STOGURSEY 1. Beakers, flint dagger, scraper, and other finds.  
WILLITON 1. Flint knife, side-scraper, and flake.  
ELWORTHY 1a. "Stone or flint spearhead", not preserved.  
WHITESTAUNTON 2. Accessory vessel in urn; higher up, three-riveted bronze knife-dagger.
5. *Pottery Thought to have been Ritually Broken*  
See Grinsell, L. V. (1961a).  
HUSH CHAMPFLOWER 2.  
STOGURSEY 1.
6. *Urn Inverted over Cremated Human Bones*  
HUSH CHAMPFLOWER 3.  
WHITESTAUNTON 1, 2.
7. *Upright Urn with Oak Cover*  
WILLITON 1.
8. *Post-hole*  
WILLITON 1.

#### E. REFERENCES IN SAXON LAND CHARTERS AND MEDIEVAL PERAMBULATIONS

##### 1. SAXON LAND CHARTERS

The charters of Somerset, edited by G. B. Grundy, do not touch Exmoor or the Brendon Hills; and only three of them touch the Quantock Hills. The identification of barrows with those mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon charters stands or falls on whether the Anglo-Saxons used the words *beorh* and *hlaew* and their variants for barrows, other artificial mounds, or natural hills. Grundy wrote that "in the charters *beorh*, in nearly all the cases where the object denoted by the term can be identified, means a barrow", and he restated this on another occasion, adding that they had two other words, *dun* and *hyl*, for a natural hill.<sup>1</sup> The present writer has elsewhere expressed the view, based

on the evidence from most of the southern English counties, that the Anglo-Saxons were not always very particular in their use of the words *beorh* and *hlaew*, and that they do appear to have used them, perhaps a little more frequently than Grundy supposed, for natural hills.<sup>2</sup> In favour of Grundy's view, however, is the fact that for a boundary mark a barrow is a more precise pinpoint than a natural hill. Against it is the fact that in some instances the site seems almost impossible for a sepulchral barrow. The argument that the barrows used in Saxon times as boundary points have often been destroyed is one which it would be unwise to press too far. The possibility that in a few instances they may have thrown up a mound for a boundary point and called it a *beorh* or a *hlaew* should not be entirely disregarded, and there is indeed evidence that something of the kind was done on Mendip in medieval times.<sup>3</sup>

The writer has elsewhere expressed the view that the Anglo-Saxons tended to use the term *hlaew* for their own barrows and the term *beorh* for those of prehistoric or Roman origin or occasionally for natural hills.<sup>4</sup> The term *hlaew* is absent from the land charters of both Somerset and Dorset because they are outside the area for Saxon barrows; but the term *beorh* occurs 34 times in the Dorset charters and 19 times in those of Somerset.

There is little need for comment on the special barrow names in the charters of West and South Somerset. Rough Barrow means a barrow covered in rough vegetation, and Heath Barrow and Tree Barrow are other instances of the botanical aspect of barrow nomenclature. Stone Barrow could mean either a cairn or a barrow with a boundary stone set up on it. Bacga's Barrow is the only instance in our region of the word *beorh* linked with a personal name; in this context it is likely to mean the barrow on Bacga's land and not the barrow in which he is buried, if it does not mean Bacga's hill.

#### a. THE QUANTOCK AREA

*The Bishop's Lydeard Charter* (part of the Wellington, Buckland, and Bishop's Lydeard charter). BCS 610. KCD 1083. A.D. 905-8. King Eadward. Grundy, G. B. (1935), 37-44.

Point 9. *Of Readancliffe to Ruwanbeorge*. "From Red Cliff to Rough Barrow." Grundy suggested a site just E. of Ash Priors village, probably on Ash Priors bdry, roughly at ST 155295.

Point 15. *Of Uppan Slaed to Bacganbeorge*. "Up the slade to Bacga's Barrow (or hill)." A reference to the main range of the Quantock Hills would seem to be without point; and it is a question whether reported cairns called Rowboroughs, in West Bagborough parish (WEST BAGBOROUGH 9), in which Roman coins are said to have been found, might have been the site of Bacga's Barrow.

Point 17. *Of tham Stane to Ruwanbeorge*. "From the Stone to Rough Barrow (or hill)". The site was identified by Grundy as either Lydeard Hill or a barrow on it. It is probably BISHOP'S LYDEARD 3.

*The Taunton Charter* (which covers a larger area than any other known Anglo-Saxon charter). BCS 475. KCD 1051. Reputed date A.D. 854.

BCS 476. KCD 1052. Reputed date A.D. 854.

King Aethelwulf of the West Saxons. Grundy, G. B. (1935), 7-22.

<sup>1</sup> Grundy, G. B. (1935), 24, 175.

<sup>2</sup> Grinsell, L. V. (1959), 63.

<sup>3</sup> Grinsell, L. V., "Somerset Barrows, North and East", forthcoming.

<sup>4</sup> Grinsell, L. V. (1959), 61-2.

- Point 15. *Ad collem Ringwoldes*. "To the hill of Ringwold." See Pitminster charter, point 17, and Ruishton charter, point 11, below.
- Point 52. *In Rugan Beorh*. "To Rough Barrow." Placed by Grundy around ST185350, south of Durborough Farm which might have been named from it. He suggested that *Dur-beorh* (Tree-barrow) might have been another name for it. It is just possible that this site could be the same as BISHOP'S LYDEARD 3 (point 17 of the Bishop's Lydeard charter, above).
- Point 62. *Haethbeorh*. "Heath Barrow (or heath hill)." Grundy suggested that the site may survive in the names Edgeborough Farm and Edgeborough Cottages, around ST 205283.

b. SOUTH SOMERSET

*The Isle Abbots Charter*. Not in BCS or KCD but in the Muchelney Cartulary. Reputed date A.D. 957-75. King Edgar. Grundy, G. B. (1935), 136-8.

- Point 7. *Of More up on Stanburg a dun on Earn*. "From the Moor up to Stone Camp (or possibly Barrow) down the Earn." Placed by Grundy just NW. of Isle Abbots in the area of ST 346210: an unlikely situation for a barrow.

*The Pitminster Charters*. BCS 729. KCD 1117. A.D. 938.

BCS 770. KCD 1140. A.D. 941.

King Aethelstan. Grundy, G. B. (1935), 30-36.

- Point 17. *On Hringwoldes Beorh*. "To the barrow of the circular wood." See Ruishton charter, point 11, below.

*The Ruishton Charter*. BCS 475. KCD 1051. Reputed date A.D. 854.

King Aethelwulf of the West Saxons. Grundy, G. B. (1935), 22-8.

- Point 11. *To Hrimwoldes Beorge*. "To Hrimrolde's Barrow (or hill)". Reference to point 15 of the Taunton charter and point 17 of the Pitminster charter, combined with ground study, leaves little doubt that the site is on or near the Corfe/Otterford/Pitminster boundary around ST 231171. The use of the term *collem* (which *must* surely mean hill) in the Taunton charter makes it almost certain that a natural hill forms the boundary, and there is no sign of a barrow on the ground.

- Point 22. *To thaem Beorge*. "To the barrow (or hill)." The site is placed by Grundy in the region of the cross roads near Shoreditch on the NNE. spur of Duddleston Hill, around ST 241222.

*The West Monkton and Creech St. Michael Charter*. BCS 62. Reputed date 682.

King Centwine (?). Grundy, G. B. (1935), 51-4.

- Point 10. *Crycbeorh*. This is undoubtedly Creechbarrow Hill (ST 247256); but there is (note) no evidence that there has ever been a barrow on it, and the word seems to refer to the hill.

(The *Rimpton charter* mentions as its Point 5 *Wendan Beorh* but this is placed by Grundy near Rowbarrow Farm in the parish of Trent in Dorset, at roughly ST 601200).

## 2. MEDIEVAL AND LATER PERAMBULATIONS

"For ther be Hillokes of Yerth cast up of auncient tyme for Markes and Limites betwixt *Somersetshir* and *Devonshire*, and here about is the Limes and Boundes of Exmore forest." So wrote John Leland about 1540, and he seems to have started the misapprehension that has found its way into some of the literature: that various mounds

along the county boundary were thrown up to mark it, whereas in fact the barrows, such as Wood Barrow, Setta Barrow, Five Barrows (inside the Devon border), Two Barrows, and the rest of them, date from the Early Bronze Age, and were merely utilized to serve as boundary points by those defining the boundaries of the counties and of the forest of Exmoor.

The following barrows were used as boundary marks in the Perambulations of the dates indicated:

- Alderman's Barrow (EXFORD 1): 1219, 1298, 1301, 1815.
  - Black Barrow (EXMOOR 14): 1279, 1298, 1301, 1651, 1815.
  - Herne's Barrow (EXFORD 2): 1219, 1279.
  - Kensford Barrow (probably just in Devon, if it ever existed): 1651.
  - Kittuck Barrows (EXMOOR 29): 1815. Perhaps natural.
  - Lanacombe Barrow (EXMOOR 26): 1815.
  - Lark Barrow (EXFORD 7): 1651, 1815.
  - Long Comb Barrow (EXMOOR 27): 1815.
  - Setta Barrow (EXMOOR 28), 1651, 1815.
  - Stonchiste (EXFORD 8): 1298, 1301.
  - Two Barrows (EXMOOR 16-18): 1815.
  - Wam Barrows (WINSFORD 1-3): 1219, 1279.
  - Whit Stones (PORLOCK i): 1219 (as Fif Stones in 1279, 1298, 1301).
  - Wood Barrow (EXMOOR 1): 1651, 1815.
- For the variant spellings, see Section G: Local Names.

## F. FOLKLORE

The inventory is a shortened version of a small portion of what the writer hopes to publish more fully eventually in a comprehensive work on the folklore of archaeological (especially prehistoric) sites in England, which has been in preparation for nearly forty years. For a general account of barrow folklore, see Grinsell, L. V. (1953), 70-85. For an excellent description of the folklore of barrows in Somerset, see Wicks, A. T. (1933).

## INVENTORY

### *Long Barrows* (both doubtful)

COMBE ST. NICHOLAS i. The Giant's Grave (now destroyed), by Giant's Grave Road. The name attests the former existence of folklore.

WILLITON I. The megalithic stones at Battlegore are said to owe their present position to a contest between the Devil and a giant (probably the Giant of Grabbist near Dunster), and the print of the Devil's hand is supposed to be visible on the leaning stone. The stones are also said to be immovable. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 70-1; Gray, H. St. G. (1931a), 20; Briggs, K. M. and Tongue, R. L. (1965), 72-3.

### *Round Barrows*

EXMOOR 1. *Wood Barrow*, on Devon border. This barrow was said by Westcote (1630) to have been opened early in the seventeenth century in search of a "great brass pan" full of treasure. Westcote, T. (1630), 301-2; Grinsell, L. V. (1953), 137; Grinsell, L. V. (1967), 29.

EXMOOR 16-18. *The Two Barrows*, above Hangley Cleave. They are said to be haunted by a Barrow Guardian of terrifying type. Tongue, R. L. (1965), 13.

HUISSH CHAMPFLOWER 3. "Sword about 3 ft. long, found about 40 years previously, and now lost" is more likely folklore than fact.

LUCCOMBE 3 and 4. *Robin How* and *Joaney How* are names which suggest folklore but none seems to have been recorded; they may enshrine a tradition of Robin Hood and Little John.

OTTERFORD 1-9a. *Robin Hood's Butts*. Nearly all the recorded folklore seems to relate to the South Group (6-9a).

"On the top of each barrow was a small excavation like a bowl . . . This hollow was sagaciously alleged by a neighbouring farmer as a proof that the popular tradition whence these monuments have derived their name was well-founded. 'Robin Hood and Little John *undoubtedly* used to throw their quoits from one to the other . . . for there is the mark made by pitching the quoits!'" (*English Traditional Lore* (Gent's Mag. Library, 1885) quoting from Vol. 88 (1818), ii, 306-7).

Another tradition is that these mounds resulted from giants throwing heaps of earth at one another. These barrows are said to be the burial places of hundreds of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. Children dislike passing by the barrows in the dark.

There is a tradition of treasure buried in at least one of these barrows. "Putt-load after putt-load of earth was taken away, but no gold was found; yet instead of diminishing day by day, the mound remained as large and wide as ever." Sticks driven into the earth of the mound until their tops were just level with its surface "showed parts of their length as the work progressed, but next morning saw them covered up again. This proof of supernatural protective agency made the diggers feel uncomfortable, and one after another declined to work at such an eerie place." Mathews, F. W. (1923), 99-100; a different version of the treasure story is given in Tongue, R. L. (1965), 13. Grinsell, L. V. (1967), 15-16, 31.

PORLOCK i. The *Whit Stones* are said to have been hurled by the Devil from Hurlstone Point. Wicks, A. T. (1933), 104. They are said to have resulted from a throwing competition between the Devil and a Giant. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 139-40; Briggs, K. M. and Tongue, R. L. (1965), 68-73.

STOGURSEY 1. Wick Barrow, or the Pixies' Mound, in Pixiepiece, Sidwell Fields. The pixies are said to make music at the barrow at nights. A ploughman found the broken 'peel' (wooden shovel used in cooking cakes) of a lamenting pixie on the barrow; he mended it, and was rewarded by finding, on his way home later in the day, a cake baked for him by the grateful pixie. If the barrow were removed during the day, it would be put back by night. Whistler, C. W. (1908a), 48-9; Whistler, C. W. in Gray, H. St. G. (1908), 74-7; Tongue, R. L. (1965), 116-7.

WEST BUCKLAND 2 (perhaps not barrows). Mounds 'near the Merry Harriers' are said to be the graves of warriors. Mathews, F. W. (1923), 30-1.

WILLITON 4. *Bleary Pate*, or *Bloody Pate*. "The blood ran down the hill from Bloody Pate up to the second straddle of the gates." Gray, H. St. G. (1931a), 12.

WINSFORD 1-3 (and 4). *Wambarrows*. The locality is said to be haunted by the Black Dog, which may be guarding treasure. Snell, F. J. (1903), 257; Tongue, R. L. (1965), 109-10.

## G. LOCAL NAMES

GENERAL. Forms derived from the Old English *beorh*, a mound or barrow, are almost invariably used. The medieval and later perambulations and other records for West Somerset normally use the form *burrow* (or its variants such as *burrowgh*, *borrough*, etc.) which sometimes survives until the Tithe Maps, e.g. BROMPTON REGIS 5. The form *barrow* gains currency from the late eighteenth century onwards and was normalized by the Ordnance Survey in the early nineteenth century.

Other general terms are rare. *Butt* (from the French *butte*, meaning (i) a target or (ii) a mound or hillock) occurs in Robin Hood's Butts (OTTERFORD 1-9a), and may be compared with the groups of barrows called Robin Hood's Butts at Verwood in Dorset and Great Budworth in Cheshire. *Pate* (head?) occurs in Bleary (or Bloody) Pate, WILLITON 4. Barrow CLATWORTHY 2 is in a field called Tumpy, the word *tump* being usual for barrows on the Cotswolds and in the Welsh Marches but rare elsewhere. The term *How*, in Robin How and Joaney How (LUCCOMBE 3 and 4) presents a problem as yet unsolved. It is tempting to consider it as derived from Old Norse *Haugr*, a mound or barrow, and to attribute its presence on the north part of Exmoor to the Norse and Danish incursions before the Norman Conquest. The word *Howe* is the normal word for barrows in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, and other regions subjected to Scandinavian influence. Another possibility is derivation from the word *Hoo* (as Sutton Hoo in Suffolk). However, the absence of evidence that Robin How and Joaney How were so called before the late nineteenth century points to the need for the utmost caution. There seem to have been no Robins or Joanies in the pedigree of the Ackland family from whom Robin and Joaney Hows might otherwise have been named. In 1807 they were on the boundary between the properties of the Acklands and Sir Philip Hale (Fenton, R. 1811, 117). They were shown as Luccombe Barrows on the map by W. C. Cox (1829) in Savage, J. (1830), and the earliest appearance of Robin and Joaney How on the maps appears to be on the 6" O.S. sheet of 1889.

PARTICULAR. Descriptive names include those relating to colour, as Black Barrow (EXMOOR 14), White Barrow (CUTCOMBE 2), and Green Barrow (WITHYPOOL 4). A coverage of rough vegetation so often on barrows is reflected in sites called Rowbarrow or Roborough, as CUTCOMBE 3 and 4, UPTON 1, and WEST BAGBOROUGH 9. Wood Barrow (EXMOOR 1) may be derived from "Ward Barrow", i.e. the barrow used as a beacon, where *ward* or *watch* was kept, rather than from non-existent wood in that area (Russell, P. (1955), 252). Names apparently derived from villages near are illustrated by Cutcombe Barrow and Wiveliscombe Barrow (BROMPTON REGIS 1 and 2), Huish Champflower Barrow (HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 1), and Brightworthy Barrows (WITHYPOOL 1-3). Names of this type are unusual and I suspect that they are not earlier than nineteenth century in origin. The main tendency in the list however is the frequent use of barrows as beacons in medieval and later times, and this has often survived in the barrow names.

LIST. Except where otherwise indicated, the dates refer to medieval and later perambulations given in MacDermot, E. T. (1911).

BICKNOLLER 3. Thorncombe Barrow: as 1" OS 1809.



- BROMPTON REGIS 1. Cutcombe Barrow: Western Barrow on TM 1838. ATW.
- BROMPTON REGIS 2. Wiveliscombe Barrow: Eastern Barrow on TM 1838. ATW. The present name however appears on 1" OS 1809.
- CLATWORTHY 1. Tripp Barrow: as on 1" OS 1809.
- COMBE ST. NICHOLAS i. The Giant's Grave.
- COMBE ST. NICHOLAS I. Combe Beacon.
- COMPTON DUNDON 1. Dundon Beacon.
- COTHELSTONE 4. Cothelstone Beacon.
- CROWCOMBE 2. Hurley Beacon.
- CUTCOMBE 2. White Barrow: as in 1820, Collyns, C. P. (1902), 252; also Phelps, W. (1839), 125, and TM 1840 (ATW).
- CUTCOMBE 3. Great Rowbarrow: Great Barrow in TM 1840. ATW.
- CUTCOMBE 4. Little Rowbarrow: Little Barrow in TM 1840. ATW.
- CUTCOMBE 5. Dunkery Beacon.
- CUTCOMBE 7 and 8. Kit Barrows: Kill Barrow on Greenwood, C. & J. (1822).
- EXFORD 1. Alderman's Barrow. This interesting name has passed through the following phases:  
 Osmundesburgh and variants, perambulations of 1219 to 1301.  
 Owlaman's Burrow from 1651 to 1815.  
 Alderman's Burrow or Barrow, or variants, 1782 onwards (Day & Masters, 1782); 1789-1824 from chase records in Collyns, C. P. (1902). Variants include Hollowman's Barrow (Greenwood, C. & J., 1822), Almon's Barrow, Alsmen's Barrow, and Almsbarrow (TM 1846). *Somerset County Herald*, Notes & Queries, 29 April 1933.
- EXFORD 2. Herne's Barrow: Ernesburg 1219 and Hernesbureghe 1279 perambulations.
- EXFORD 3 and 4. Bendel's Barrows: Bendles Barrows on 1" OS (1809).
- EXFORD 6. Hurdle Down Barrow: as on Almsworthy Common TM 1846.
- EXFORD 7. Lark Barrow: Larkeburrough and Larkeburrough 1651; Larke burrough 1678; Larks Burrow 1815; Lark Barrow TM 1846; Larkborough in chase records 1790-1860. Collyns, C. P. (1902).
- EXFORD 8. Stonchiste: Stonhust 1279; Stonchiste 1298; Stonchuste 1301; Stone Crest or Stone Ridge 1676 and 1689; Stones Christ 1678; Ridge Stone 1815.
- EXMOOR 1. Wood Barrow: Woodburrow, Woodburrow, Woodburrow, and Woodburrough 1651; Woodburrough, Woodborough, and Woodburrow 1678; Wood Burrow, Day & Masters (1782); Woodburrow in 1780, 1852 and 1858 chase records: Collyns, C. P. (1902), 210, 282, 295; Wood Barrow in Greenwood, C. & J. (1822).
- EXMOOR 2. Chains Barrow: Cheyne Burrough 1653; this or EXMOOR 3 may have been called Exaborough in seventeenth century, MacDermot, E. T. (1911), 402.
- EXMOOR 5. Remy Barrow: according to OS Tourist Map of Exmoor (1967). Could this be another form of Exaborough (EXMOOR 2 or 3)?
- EXMOOR 14. Black Barrow: Blakeborgh 1279; Blakebergh 1298; Blakebergwe 1301; Blackborowe 1621; Blakeburrow and Blakeburrough 1651; Black burrow 1675; Blackburrough 1678; Black Burrow, Day & Masters 1782; Black Burrow 1815; Blackburrow in chase records 1813-1860; Black Barrow in Greenwood, C. & J. (1822).

- EXMOOR 16-18. Two Barrows: Twoburroughs 1632; Twoburroughes and Two Burroughs 1678; Two burrows 1736-8, Day & Masters (1782), and 1815; Two Barrows in Greenwood, C. & J. (1822).
- EXMOOR 19-22. Sherdon Barrows: so called in chase records of 1794 and 1819. Collyns, C. P. (1902), 221, 249.
- EXMOOR 23. One Barrow Down: as 1" OS 1809. There is no sign of a barrow, and I suspect an error. Errors on the Exmoor part of the first edition of the OS were commented on by MacDermot, E. T. (1911), 25.
- EXMOOR 26. Lanacombe Barrow: Lannicombe Burrows, 1815.
- EXMOOR 27. Longcombe Barrow: Long Comb Burrow, 1815.
- EXMOOR 28. Setta Barrow: Setteburrowh 1651; Settaborough and Settaborough 1678; Sett Burrows on B. Donne's Map (1765); Silters Burrow on Day & Masters (1782); "to a Boundary Stone placed in a Burrow called Settaborrow", 1815. Setta Barrow on Greenwood, C. & J. (1822).
- EXMOOR 29. Kittuck Barrow: Kittuck Burrows in 1815.
- HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 1. Huish Champflower Barrow: as on 1" OS (1809).
- HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 2 and 3. Haydown Barrow Station (name on 2" OS MS. Map about 1809); also Haydon Burrow in chase records for 1819: Collyns, C. P. (1902), 250.
- LUCCOMBE 3. Robin How: } shown as LUCKHAM BARROWS on 1" OS Map (1809)  
 LUCCOMBE 4. Joaney How: } and 1853, and seem to have been first shown under  
 their present names on 6" OS (1889).
- LUXBOROUGH 4. Leather Barrow; as on 1" OS (1809). Possibly called Withel Barrows in chase records 1804. Collyns, C. P. (1902), 235.
- MINEHEAD WITHOUT 1. Selworthy Beacon: probably a barrow.
- OARE 3. Quarter Barrow.
- OARE 7. Clannacombe Burrows: Day & Masters (1782).
- OARE 12a. Longcombe Burrows: Day & Masters (1782).
- OTTERFORD 1-9a. Robin Hood's Butts.
- PORLOCK i. Whit Stones: Whitston in 1219 perambulation; apparently the same as Fifstane in 1279 perambulation, Fifstones 1298 and 1301. White Stones on Day & Masters (1782), and in chase records for 1855 and 1860: Collyns, C. P. (1902), 285, 303.
- STOGUMBER 1. Sparborough.
- STOGURSEY 1. Wick Barrow: seems to have been the name given to this site by H. St. George Gray. Its real name was *Pixies' Mound* or *Burrow Sidwell*. Gray, H. St. G. (1908), 7-8.
- UPTON 1. Rowbarrow (?).
- WEST BAGBOROUGH 9. Rowboroughs.
- WEST BUCKLAND 1. Noon's Barrow.
- WEST QUANTOXHEAD 1 - 3. Beacon Hill: The name may allude to a barrow used as a beacon.
- WHITESTAUNTON 1 and 2. Northay Barrow(s).
- WILLITON 1-3. Grabburrows: the meaning seems to have been grave-barrows.
- WILLITON 4. Bleary Pate: probably a Victorian euphemism for Bloody Pate.

WINSFORD 1-3. Wambarrows: Wamburg 1219, Wimbureghe 1279 perambulations.

WITHYCOMBE 1 - 3 and 5a. Beacons: 1 - 3 are shown as "Stone Heaps" in Day & Masters (1782).

WITHYPOOL 1-3. Brightworthy Barrows: as on 1" OS (1809).

WITHYPOOL 4. Green Barrow.

WITHYPOOL 7. Old Barrow.

WOOTTON COURTNEY 1. Beacon.

## H. LATER HISTORY

### 1. *Exploration in the Roman Period*

Settlement in West and South Somerset was slight during the Roman period, and the only evidence of an exploration into a barrow appears to be at Wick Barrow (STOGURSEY 1), where Gray found a Constantinian coin and a piece of a mortarium in a robber's hole, most likely fourth century.

### 2. *Possible Use for Deposit of Roman Coin-hoards*

The disturbed conditions towards the end of the Roman period seem to have caused some of the wealthy farmers of Mid Somerset to flee to the southern fringe of the Exmoor-Quantock area and conceal their coin-hoards in the earth, where they have been found on numerous occasions during the last century or so, as recently described by W. A. Seaby (1953). A barrow would form a suitable hiding-place for such a hoard because the owner would have a pinpointed site from which to recover it on a later occasion. Two instances of Roman coins having been found in barrows in West Somerset are unsatisfactorily recorded but cannot be ignored. John Aubrey mentioned (*c.* 1670) that James Boevey of Simonsbath dug into several barrows on Exmoor and found in them "severall Urnes, s/c about ten, with Roman Coynes in them; and some Greeke ones, viz. of Alexander, and Alcibiades, Livia Columna (a lovely Lady with a fine Reverse)". [Monument aBritannica (Bodleian MS. Top. Gen. c. 25, fol. 44v)]. These do not sound like the sort of coins one would expect in coin-hoards of third or fourth century. Equally unsatisfactory is the reference to the finding of Roman coins in "some cairns called Rowboroughs" below Bagborough Hill (WEST BAGBOROUGH 9). There is one possible reference in S. Somerset (EAST CHINNOCK 1-3).

### 3. *The Dark Ages and the Anglo-Saxon Period*

The possible use of barrows as boundary points has already been discussed in Section E dealing with the Saxon Land Charters.

### 4. *Norman and Medieval Periods*

There is increasing evidence that some of the castle-mounds or mottes built from 1066 onwards were sited on Bronze Age round barrows to save labour. The sketchily recorded opening of the mound on Dundon Beacon (COMPTON DUNDON 1) by Samuel Hasell about 1850, when Norman pottery was found as well as a crouched skeleton in a cist, suggests that we are here dealing with a Bronze Age round barrow converted into a motte. Compare a Bronze Age cairn at Rûg, Merioneth, surmounted by a medieval motte. [Bowen, E. G. and Gresham, C. A., *History of Merioneth* 1 (1967), 76-7].

The use of barrows as boundary points in the medieval perambulations of the bounds of Exmoor Forest has already been covered in Section E, 2. In one section of his *Itinerary*

(c. 1540), John Leland wrote of 'the partition of the shire as mile and more by northe west (actually SW.—L.V.G.) from Simon's Bath at the towres. The toures be round hillokkes of yerth sette for limites'. *Itinerary*, Centaur Press Ltd. reprint (1964) I, 298. The undermentioned barrows are at present on parish boundaries nearly all of which probably date back to medieval or earlier times.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD 3.	EXFORD 1, 7, and perhaps 8.
BROMPTON REGIS 1 (very near boundary).	EXMOOR 14, 26(?), and 28.
CUTCOMBE 1, 2, 3, 4, 8.	LUCCOMBE 3.
EAST QUANTOXHEAD 21.	LUXBOROUGH 4.

##### 5. *Post-medieval Period until 1800*

The use of barrows as beacons began perhaps as early as the Roman period, but it is in the nature of things that the evidence is scanty before the reign of Elizabeth I. The fire beacon system in Devon was exhaustively studied by the late Percy Russell (1955), and for England as a whole by H. T. White (1953). The use of a sepulchral cairn for a fire beacon would normally have involved increasing the size and especially the depth of the robbers' hole usually already in the centre in order to prevent the fire from being extinguished by the wind. It is not always easy to distinguish between a fire beacon originally constructed as such and one adapted from a barrow. Dunkery Beacon, which seems to have started as a barrow, is shown on a map of 1687 crowned by a fire beacon in the form of a round tower. [Savage, J. (1830), 7, note 9]. Gray found evidence that Combe Beacon barrow (COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1) had been increased in size in the late eighteenth century, presumably for use as a beacon during the Napoleonic Wars. *The Times*, 24 June 1897, gives an account of the beacon fires lit on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria, from which the following extract is made:

Wills Neck (Quantock Hills).

The bonfire, built on the highest point, was a conical structure about 25 feet high and 35 yards round at the base. They are all made in much the same way. The core consists of logs placed on end and leaning towards a stout pole in the centre. Round the logs are piled faggots and smaller wood, gradually tapering towards the top, which is finished off with a couple of tar barrels.

For this occasion bonfires were burnt on Dunkery Beacon and Cothelstone Hill as well as on Wills Neck and elsewhere.

The undermentioned barrows are considered to have been used as beacons:

COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1. Combe Beacon.

COMPTON DUNDON 1. Dundon Beacon.

COTHELSTONE 4. Cothelstone Beacon.

CROWCOMBE 2. Hurley Beacon.

CROWCOMBE 3 (possibly). Fire Beacon Hill.

CUTCOMBE 5. Dunkery Beacon.

MINEHEAD WITHOUT 1. Selworthy Beacon, perhaps a barrow.

OVER STOWEY 1a (?).

WEST BAGBOROUGH 1. Wills Neck.

WEST BAGBOROUGH 4. Wills Neck. Possibly originally a barrow.

(WEST BAGBOROUGH 5a was probably never other than a fire beacon).

WEST QUANTOXHEAD 1 (?). Beacon Hill.

WITHYCOMBE 1-3. Beacon Hill.

(WITHYCOMBE 5a was probably never other than a fire beacon).

WOOTTON COURTNEY 1. The Beacon.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between a *windmill-mound* and a round barrow, and a round barrow later used for a windmill. Sites on the Polden Hills in Ashcott, Edington and Shapwick parishes are cases in point and it is suspected that EAST QUANTOXHEAD 1 and 2 may be mill mounds. However, the only obvious mill-mound (which was never a barrow) is in the flat ground between Stockland Bristol and Steart, at ST 249439. See Higgs-Coulthard, A. J. (1951-4) for a check-list of Somerset windmills.

Tree-clump enclosures, usually of earth but occasionally of stone (as HUISSHAMPFLOWER 1, added *c.* 1830), were sometimes built around barrows from the seventeenth century onwards; as the trees have usually long ago vanished, these enclosures remain to confuse the unwary archaeologist into misinterpreting the type of barrow. Instances are COTHELSTONE (the whole group), EXFORD 5, OTTERFORD 1-5 (?), SKILGATE 1-3, and WITHYPOOL 7 and 7a.

#### 6. *The Nineteenth Century onwards*

Many of those barrows sited in the most prominent positions have been used as triangulation points by the Ordnance Survey, either during the original survey between 1790 and about 1810 or subsequently. There is reason to think that some of the barrows may have been given particular names by the Ordnance Survey at this time, for convenience of reference. This is shown, for example, by the name Haydown Barrow Station on one of the 2" manuscript maps from which the 1" OS maps were prepared. It is suspected that among these barrow names are Cutcombe Barrow and Wiveliscombe Barrow (BROMPTON REGIS 1 and 2) and Huish Champflower Barrow (HUISSHAMPFLOWER 1). All barrows now used as triangulation points are surmounted by concrete pillars on which the apparatus is fixed. The undermentioned sites have been used for this purpose:

BICKNOLLER 3 and 12.  
 COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1.  
 CUTCOMBE 2.  
 CUTCOMBE 10.  
 EXFORD 4.  
 EXMOOR 2, 17, and 19.  
 HOLFORD 11.  
 LUCCOMBE 3 (Robin How).  
 OARE 2.  
 OVER STOWEY 2.  
 WEST BAGBOROUGH 5.  
 WILLITON 4.  
 WINSFORD 3.  
 WITHYCOMBE 1 and 5a.  
 WITHYPOOL 3, 6 and 7.

In our region there is one recorded instance of the re-burial in a churchyard of a human skeleton removed from a round barrow. When the barrow in Langridge Wood

(WITHYCOMBE 4) was plundered for road material in 1820, a skeleton was found in it and re-buried in the churchyard at Treborough. A note by P. J. D. and M. J. Way suggests that the place of reburial was originally railed around, but the railings had gone by 1938 and the monument could not be found. Other instances of this practice have been recorded from Gloucestershire (Grinsell, L. V., 1961b) and from Trottscliffe in Kent (information from Paul Ashbee).

The curious custom of adding stones to existing cairns has probably been practised ever since the cairns were constructed in prehistoric times. Originally, no doubt, the custom was an act of piety by the mourners, or of respect from the passer-by; but subsequently the custom continued although the reasons which originally prompted it had been forgotten. It seems an irresistible impulse on the part of those of a certain age group to create piles of stones on top of existing cairns. At the present day these are to be seen on the undermentioned examples:

CROWCOMBE 3.

CUTCOMBE 2, 3, 5, and 6.

EAST QUANTOXHEAD 1 (perhaps gathered as a field clearance heap and added to the barrow, or windmill mound, which is all that it may be).

HOLFORD 11 and 13.

LUCCOMBE 4.

WEST QUANTOXHEAD 1.

WOOTTON COURTNEY 1.

#### 7. *The Later History of Barrow Digging*

It remains to review the history of exploration of the barrows in the region. Passing over tomb-robbing in the Roman period (Section H, 1), we find little published evidence of any activity until post-medieval times. An authorization to dig for treasure in Somerset was issued about 1590, but barrows were not specifically mentioned and it is possible that Glastonbury was among the sites in mind. An exploration of Wood Barrow (EXMOOR 1) for treasure was noted in Section F, and the diggings of James Boevey into barrows, presumably in the Simonsbath area, are known only from John Aubrey's reference to the finding in them of Roman coins (Section H, 2). Richard Fenton's *Tour in Quest of Genealogy*, undertaken in 1807, included the "hogging" of some cairns. On 1 November he let his labourers loose on two or three of those "on the Selworthy ridge of hills" (probably among MINEHEAD WITHOUT 1-10a) but they found nothing but a little charcoal; on 2 November he set his labourers on three cairns, at least two of which had previously been disturbed, on or near Dunkery Beacon, but again found nothing whatever (Fenton, R. (1811), 109, 117-119, 131-8). These have been identified as CUTCOMBE 4a and 5. In 1818 one of the group known as Robin Hood's Butts (OTTERFORD 9a) was opened by "a party of gentlemen from Chard" who found structural details but no interment.

The activities of highway surveyors and other roadmenders<sup>5</sup> resulted in the plundering of the barrow in Langridge Wood (WITHYCOMBE 4) in 1820 when the stone-lined grave

<sup>5</sup> "In country where stone was scarce the local surveyor of the highways felt no compunction in regarding any prehistoric remain or ancient monument as a public quarry, and the traveller who congratulated himself that the way leading to some well-known antiquity was in good repair generally failed to realize that this had been achieved only by the destruction of the goal of his journey." Esther Moir, *The Discovery of Britain* (1964), 6.

was found containing a burial; and of another barrow on the Brendon Hills (LUXBOROUGH 6) sometime before 1830, when another stone cist was found; this should be different from WITHYCOMBE 4 as both Savage (1830) and Phelps (1839) mention both. A barrow near Elworthy Barrows camp (BROMPTON RALPH 1 or ELWORTHY 1a), levelled in 1833 after the hill was enclosed, produced little excepting a "ring of stones" and a stone spearhead not considered worth retaining.

The first reasonably careful archaeological investigation of a barrow in the region appears to have been in 1834 when the barrow in Sparborough Field (STOGUMBER 1) was opened, interments found, and most of the grave-goods preserved. The next exploration was by Samuel Hasell about 1850 in Dundon Beacon, perhaps a barrow converted into a Norman motte. The Northay Barrows (WHITESTAUNTON 1, 2) were opened in 1876 by C. I. Elton, and two barrows on Heydon Hill (HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 2 and 3) in 1896 by Rev. F. Hancock, neither of whom was in advance of his time in the matter of barrow digging. The same year the stone cist on Culbone Hill, which may have been covered by a barrow (OARE 7a) was carefully investigated and the finds presented to Somerset County Museum at Taunton.

A new era began soon after the arrival of H. St. George Gray at Taunton, and in 1903 he helped to record an exploration done by Sir Walter Trevelyan on Huish Champflower Barrow (HUISH CHAMPFLOWER 1); but the new era did not really begin until St. George Gray carried out his masterly excavation of Wick Barrow (STOGURSEY 1) in 1907; his report on this included supplements on the human and animal remains, shells, the geology of the area, the name, and the local traditions relating to the site. He was careful to place in the centre a coin of Edward VII and a lead medal inscribed with a record of the barrow-opening, in the manner of the early nineteenth century barrow-diggers. He followed this with equally good work at the Battlegore barrows (WILLITON I and 1-3) in 1931, and at Combe Beacon (COMBE ST. NICHOLAS 1) in 1935. Since then, barrow-digging in West Somerset has perhaps rightly been in abeyance.

## J. FUTURE POLICY

### 1. RECORDING

#### a. *Examination of Estate Maps, Tithe Maps, and Related Documents*

The author has examined very few of these, having obtained most of the relevant information from the researches of the late A. T. Wicks of Monkton Combe School and Wells. Mr. Wicks did, however, consult only those maps which were ready to hand before 1939, and since then many others have probably become available in the Somerset County Record Office at Taunton. Pointers to unrecorded barrows can sometimes be obtained from the field-names, but the examination of these documents is tedious compared with the information normally gained from them. They are usually consulted by the English Place-Name Society members when preparing their county surveys. On the showing of the field for research presented by the recent publication of the four volumes on the *Place-Names of Gloucestershire* (1964-5), similar scope should be forthcoming when the Somerset volumes have been published.

#### b. *Examination of Aerial Photographs*

The most obvious 'new' sites have already been spotted, by the Ordnance Survey

Archaeology Division and by myself, from examination of the 1:10,000 scale photographs taken between 1945 and 1950. There remains the task of following up the less convincing indications of unrecorded barrows. It is also possible that more information would be obtainable in the event of an aerial photographic coverage on a larger scale ever being obtained.

c. *Fieldwork*

On those parts of Exmoor and the Quantock Hills which are heather-covered, it should be possible to locate unrecorded sites by doing fieldwork as soon as possible after the heath has been burned or "swaled", usually by about April every few years.

## 2. EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH

Exmoor and the Quantock Hills were spared from the attentions of the great barrow-diggers of the nineteenth century such as Warne in Dorset, Hoare and William Cunnington in Wiltshire, the Batemans in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and Greenwell and Mortimer in Yorkshire. There is certainly a need for the highly skilled excavation, under modern conditions, of a very few more of our round barrows. The acid soil of much of the region is inimical to the preservation of human or animal bone unless previously cremated. On the other hand this soil preserves pollen, and therefore important information concerning the vegetation and land usage of the period should result from the examination of soil samples selected from future barrow excavations in the region, in consultation with an expert in pollen analysis.

## 3. PRESERVATION

Much work remains to be done in getting more barrows in the region scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Acts. More useful work can be done in helping to create an enlightened interest in these monuments, especially among landowners and tenants, than by less diplomatic methods.

## SECTION II. LISTS

### NOTES ON THE TABULATED COLUMNS

*Parish.* Sites on parish boundaries are listed under the parish that comes first in alphabetical order. The parish boundaries are taken as those shown on the OS Map of Administrative Areas for Somerset, revised to 1st February 1960. Sites scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts are indicated by a dagger (†) following the name of the parish.

*Number.* Long barrows (there is only one and that is not quite certain) are shown with Roman numerals, lower case being used for doubtful or rejected sites. Round barrows are numbered consecutively within each parish in Arabic numerals, doubtful and rejected sites being indicated in italic Arabic numerals. In general, the numbering is from NW. to SE. within each parish. An asterisk (\*) preceding the number means that the site is not shown on the latest 6" OS sheet.

*National Grid References.* These are shown wherever possible to four eastings and four northings. With sites in remote parts of Exmoor and the Quantocks this has been difficult, especially where several small barrows are clustered closely together. However, many of these references have been verified by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology



Division. References beginning with 7, 8, or 9 are in the SS series; those starting with 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 are in the ST series.

Division.

*Other Details column.* An effort has been made to achieve uniformity in the arrangement of details in this column. First come the initials of the person visiting the site, followed by the date of his visit and the land usage at the time. Other details then follow in logical sequence. Sites considered too doubtful to be included on the Map are enclosed by square brackets.

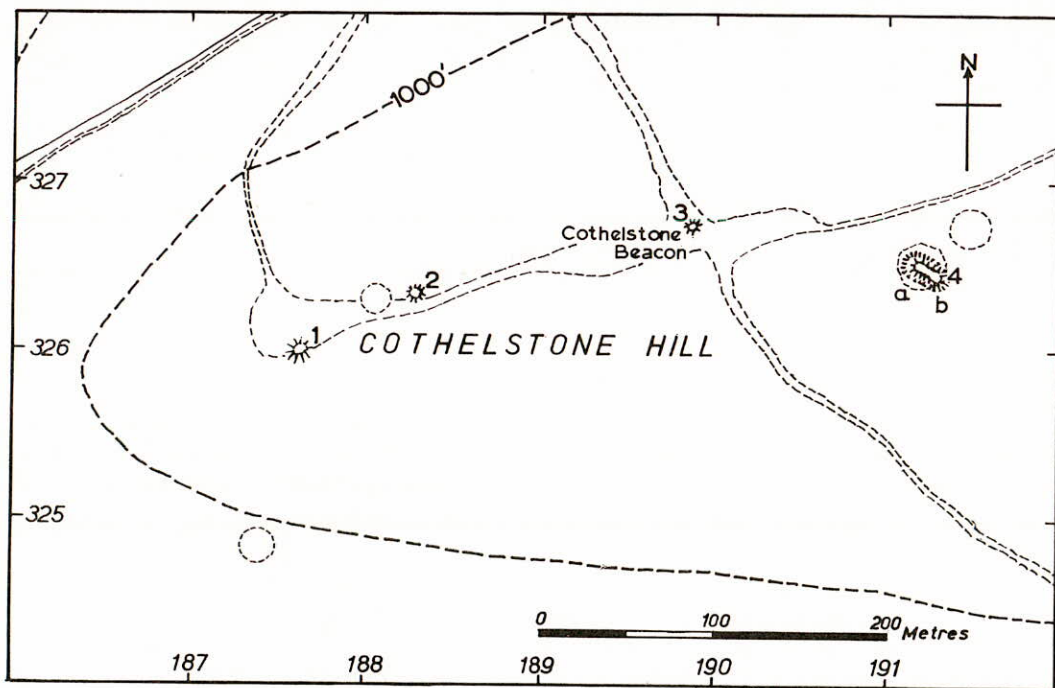


FIG. 2

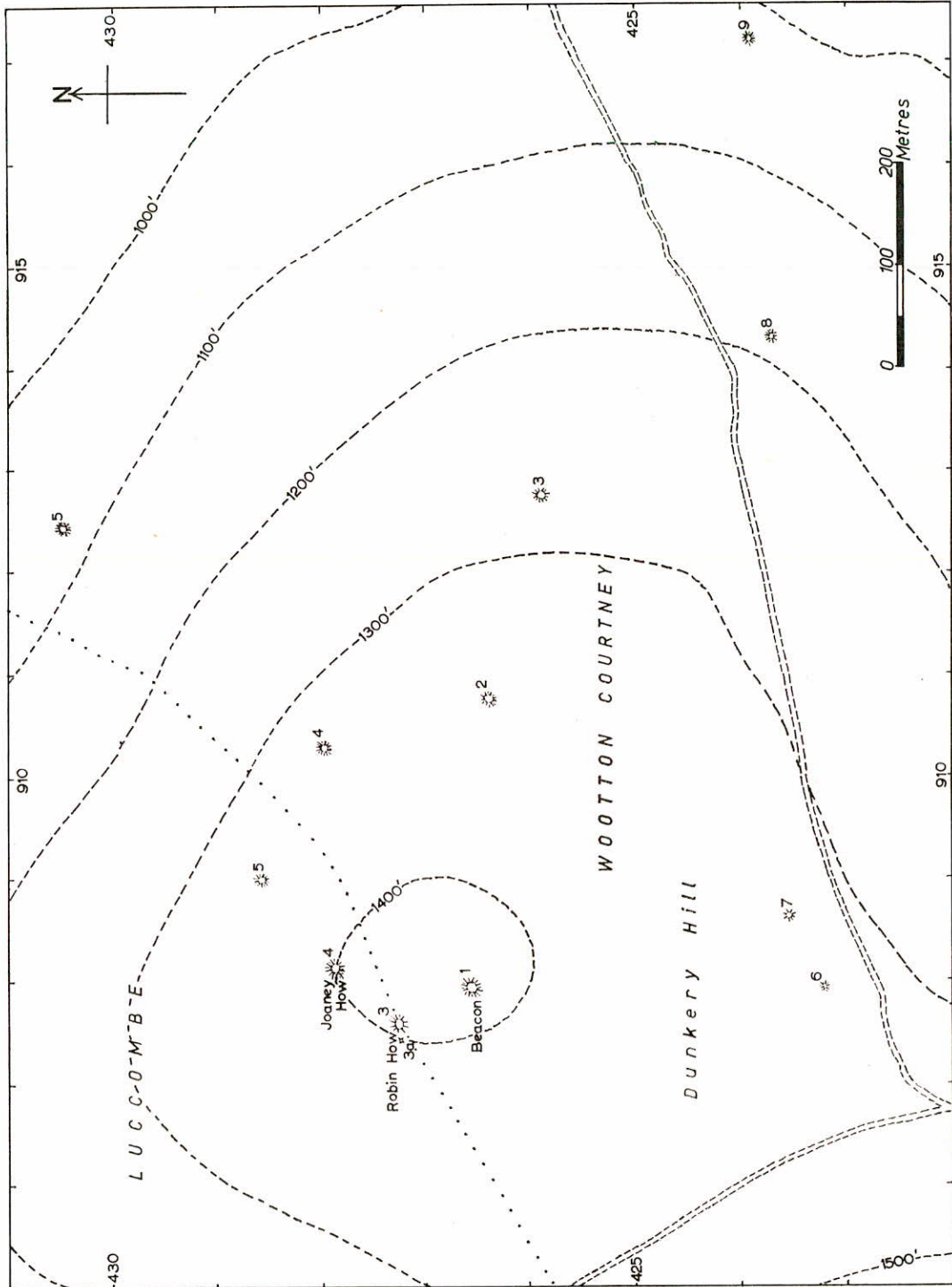


FIG. 3

## LONG BARROWS

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimens. in feet			Orientation (larger end first)	Other Details	
				Length	Width	Height			
WILLITON	† I	Battlegore	07454162	Mound destroyed			?	Three large stone slabs of the local conglomeratic New Red Sandstone just N. of field-hedge NW. of Williton and opposite new school buildings. The field, now known as Battle Gore, was known in C17 as <i>Gabburro</i> , or <i>Grabburrowes</i> , from the presence of this site and three round barrows [WILLITON 1, 2 and 3]. Digging somewhere in the field in C17 revealed 'sepulchres of stones' containing 'fragments of mens' bones'. Excav. by H. St. G. Gray 1931: socket holes found at foot of two of the stones which are assumed to have been uprights, and the third stone may have been a cover slab. Petit tranchet derivative, small flint core, burnt fragment probably of flint scraper, and flint flakes found in digging just NW. of the stones, but no interment was found. Balance of evidence suggests either the entrance to, or a burial chamber of, a destroyed long barrow. Folklore: Section F above. <i>PSomAS</i> 61 (1916), xxviii; Gray, H. St. G. (1931), 7-36; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 69-71, 80; Daniel, G. E. (1950), 170, 233; Grinsell, L. V. (1953), 139; Dobson, D. P. (1931), 257.	
				Stone I	L	W			T
				Stone II	10	4			2 $\frac{1}{4}$
				Stone III	7.4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			?
				5.5	1.5	?			
<i>Doubtful or Rejected Sites</i>									
COMBE ST. NICHOLAS	* i	<i>Giant's Grave</i>	270120 (roughly)	Destroyed 72?				Site of possible destroyed long barrow between Giant's Grave Road and Beetham. Local people told ATW they remembered it as a long low mound with W. end ( <i>sic.</i> ) broader than E. Folklore: Section F.	
PORLOCK	† i	<i>Whit Stones</i>	853462 approx.					Probably the Fifstones of medieval perambulations (Sections A, E, F, and G).	
WEST MONKTON*	i	"W. Monkton Down"	2629 (?)					Thin black Neolithic sherd from barrow, in BM (Thurnam, 1873, 12-19). Dobson, D. P. (1931), 41, 256. This could well be a confusion with long barrow Winterbourne Monkton 17a, Wiltshire, which was opened by Thurnam. <i>V.C.H. Wiltshire</i> , 1 (1) (1957), 146.	

## ROUND BARROWS

(All are BOWL-BARROWS unless otherwise stated)

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
ASHCOTT	* 1	Polden Hills, near Piper's Inn	443363 roughly	?	?	Barrow claimed by Rev. John Skinner (1825); barrow or windmill mound? BM Ad. Ms. 33682, fols. 81-93, esp. 88a. His "60 feet in circumference" might be yards. Sketch 31.
	* 2	"	"	?	?	Barrow claimed by Rev. John Skinner (1825); barrow or windmill mound? BM Ad. Ms. 33682, fols. 81-93, esp. 89a. Sketch 32, which, however, shows little. This was near the roadside. Area visited by LVG and PPW, 19 April 1969 and on other occasions: no sign of any possible barrows.
BAWDRIPI	* 1	Polden Hills, close to road near turning to Bawdrip	340400 roughly	?	?	Barrow claimed by Rev. John Skinner (1825). Barrow or windmill mound? BM Ad. Ms. 33682, fol 93b. Site visited by LVG and PPW, 19 April 1969: no sign.
BICKNOLLER	1	W. of Thorncombe Barrow	12503934	5	1	ATW 12 April 1926: oval cairn. LVG 26 June 1961: now railed off and inaccessible. Ploughed out: NQ about 1966.
	2	SW. of Thorncombe Barrow	12683930	17	1½	LVG 26 June 1961: heath. Truncated cairn.
	† 3	Thorncombe Barrow	12753940	20	6	LVG 26 June 1961: heath. D. H/C. Surmounted by OS trig. point. Phelps, W. (1839), 112; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 261.
	4	S. of Bicknoller Post	12863986	20	4	LVG 17 June 1961: heath. D. H/C.
	* 5	"	12873993	15	2	LVG 17 June 1961; found by ATW 13 April 1926. H/C. NE. of BICKNOLLER 4.
	* 6	"	12853994 approx.	5	¾	ATW 13 April 1926, by whom found; not found by LVG 17 June 1961 when obscured by thick heather. H/C according to ATW.
	* 7	"	12834003	10	1	ATW 13 April 1926, by whom found; LVG 26 June 1961: heath.
	* 8	Thorncombe Hill	13033949	8	1	LVG 17 June 1961 when found: heath. Probable round barrow 20 paces NW. of BICKNOLLER 9.
	* 9	"	13043945	18	2	LVG 17 June 1961 when found: heath. Truncated cairn with circumferential rim 2 ft. high.
	* 10	"	131393 roughly	5	1	LVG 17 June 1961 when found: cairn or field clearance heap, on heath.
	* 11	"	13163914	5	1	LVG 17 June 1961: heath. Twenty-five paces NW. of BICKNOLLER 12. Cairn, h/c.
	* 12	"	13193911	9	1	LVG 17 June 1961: heath. OS trig. point on it; impinged on W. by trackway. H/C.
	* 13	"	13013946	8?	1?	NQ about 1966: heath.
BISHOP'S LYDEARD	* 1	W. spur of Lydeard Hill	17773425	20	2	LVG 1 July 1961 when found: heath. Cairn, h/c.
	2	Lydeard Hill	18163416	20	5½	HSLD 1939; LVG 1949: slight surrounding ditch. Mound truncated and h/c.
	* 3	Lydeard Hill (NE. spur)	18453450	18	2½	AL 1965; LVG 1969: heath. On SPAXTON bdry. Probably the Rowbarrow of A/S land charter. See Section E.
BROMPTON RALPH	[* 1	In field adjoining Elworthy Barrows (Camp)	?			See under ELWORTHY 1a].

## Somerset Barrows

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
BROMPTON REGIS	1	<i>Cutcombe Barrow</i>	96503571	23	3½	MJW 1938 when on arable; LVG 10 May 1952 when under grass. Just S. of LUXBOROUGH bdry. Name: Section G.
	† 2	<i>Wiveliscombe Barrow</i>	00563486	21 23	6½ 8½	MJW & PJDW 1 Aug. 1938: heath. LVG 11 May 1952: grass. Name: Section G. Phelps, W. (1839), 115; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 213. CB & LVG 30 March 1962: grass. Mound slightly stony.
	* 3	W. of Sminhays Cottages	01313460	15	1	
	* 4	King's Brompton Common	01273396	13	2	NQ, Summer 1965: slightly squarish mound, mutilated; possibly a barrow.
	* 5	SE. of Bessom Bridge	97373163	20	2	NQ, Summer 1965: in field called "Burrow Mead" (TM 1841). Mound spread and irregular; possibly remains of a barrow.
CLATWORTHY	1	<i>Tripp Barrow</i>	03773340	23 28	4 3¾	MJW 5 Sept. 1938: arable. LVG 30 March 1962: grass.
	* 2	N. of Tripp Barrow, in field known as Tumpy.	03753376	32	2	LVG 30 March 1962, when found: grass.
COMBE ST. NICHOLAS	1	<i>Combe Beacon</i>	29491228	40	11	Enclosed by ditch 11½ ft. wide, shown by exc. to be 5 ft. deep and 5½ ft. wide at bottom. Site in good condition and under grass: LVG 20 Aug. 1961. Excav. by HStGG 1935: central (presumed <i>primary</i> ) cist 15 in. diam. and 14½ in. deep below original turf-line, contained charcoal only (mostly of Common Oak, but a little Ash and Hazel). Absence of burnt bones and artifacts suggests a cenotaph, for which a Bronze Age date may be inferred from sherds of cinerary urn in the material of the mound. This cist was covered by a dome-shaped mound 2 ft. diam. and about 7 in. high, of light-coloured loamy earth, on the original turf-line, which showed indications of fire. This mound was placed centrally beneath a cairn about 14 ft. diam. and 5 ft. high, which was enclosed by a turf-mound 8 ft. high (3 ft. above top of cairn) and about 66 ft. diam. There had been a berm 27 ft. wide between this mound and the ditch, showing that the site was originally a bell-barrow. The mound of the bell-barrow was enlarged, prob. in the late C18, by depositing on it quantities of the local 'clay-with-flints' among which were many C16-C18 potsherds. This enlargement of the barrow was presumably connected either with a landscape-gardening project, or more probably with use for beacon-fires. A few plain beaker-sherds were found at the bottom of the ditch where sectioned on the south side. Finds: TAUNTON. Gray, H. St. G. (1936), 83-107.
COMPTON DUNDON	1	<i>Dundon Beacon</i>	48553200	30	10	LVG 1958: grass. Excavated c. 1850 by S. Hasell, when "penannular ring, much oxidated, and a fragment of Norman pottery said to be part of an urn which contained a number of "tin rings" (currency?) were "recorded as being found with a skeleton in a kneeling posture, the whole placed in a cist." It is just possible that the site was a round barrow converted to a Norman motte. Penannular ring at TAUNTON. <i>Royal Archaeol. Inst. Bristol Meeting</i> (1851), lxii; <i>PSomAS</i> 89 (1944), 20.
COTHELSTONE	* 1	Cothelstone Hill	18763260	18	4½	LVG 18 Aug. 1957: heath. For plan of group, see Fig. 2.
	2	"	18833263	12	3	LVG 18 Aug. 1957: heath. Cairn.
	* 3	<i>Cothelstone Beacon</i>	18993267	14	4	LVG 1 July 1961: grass. Ruined masonry, perhaps on sepulchral cairn.
	* 4a	Cothelstone Hill	19123265	13	3½	LVG 8 March 1969: grass and brambles. D. Confluent with 4b.
	* 4b	"	19133264	12	1½	LVG 8 March 1969: grass and brambles. D. Confluent with 4a. [Circular earthworks at 18743248, 18803263, and 19153268, marked on some maps as tumuli, are tree-clump enclosures, probably C18.]

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
CROWCOMBE	* 1	SW. of Hurley Beacon	14113799	9	1	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 17 June 1961: heath. Cairn; possible ditch visible on NE.
	2	<i>Hurley Beacon</i>	14203808	28	7	LVG 17 June 1961: heath. Cairn, h/c. Largest barrow on Quantock, according to Page, J. L. W. (1890), 261.
	* 2a	Just NE. of Hurley Beacon	14233807	6	1	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 17 June 1961: heath. Cairn.
	* 2b	„	14243810	7	2	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 17 June 1961: heath. A doubtful small cairn.
	[* 2c-2f	Around Hurley Beacon	—	—	—	ATW claimed 4 more small barrows which LVG considers are trenches (with mounds) dug for obtaining water.]
	* 2g	S. of track NE. of Hurley Beacon	14393816	5	1	LVG 17 June 1961: heath, just swaled. Cairn: a doubtful barrow.
	3	Fire Beacon Hill	14913697	28	1½	LVG 1952: heath. Crowned by modern stoneheap 3 ft. high.
	4	Great Hill (SW).	15663625	25	6	LVG 1949: heath. Cairn.
	5	Great Hill (NE).	15823651	16	1	LVG 1949: heath. Dilapidated cairn.
CUTCOMBE	1	SW. of Great Rowbarrow	87414147	24 overall	1½	LVG 25 May 1958: heath. Apparently a saucer-barrow comprising central mound 32 ft. in diam., 1½ ft. high, enclosed by ditch c. 8 ft. wide and outer bank c. 12 ft. wide. Ditch c. 9 in. deep externally and bank c. 9 in. high. On LUCCOMBE bdry. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 122, no. 2; Grinsell, L. V. (1953), 138.
	† 2	SW. of Great Rowbarrow	87464146	18 17	5½ 4½	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958: heath. Cairn surmounted by modern stone-heap. Much material removed from W. and SW. On LUCCOMBE bdry. <i>White Barrow</i> (?). Name: Section G. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 122, no. 3.
	† 3	<i>Great Rowbarrow</i>	87534154	23 25	7 8	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958 (including ruins of modern stone-heap now integrated with original cairn): heath. Mutilated. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 122-3, no. 4. Name: Section G. On LUCCOMBE bdry.
	† 4	<i>Little Rowbarrow</i>	87864155	22 23	5½ 4½	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958: heath. H/C. Cairn. On LUCCOMBE bdry. Name: Section G. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 123, no. 5.
	4a	( <i>Rowbarrows</i> )				“One or two of Rowbarrows had been examined incompletely” on 2 Nov. 1807. Fenton, R. (1811), 136-8; Phelps, W. (1839), 125.
	[†* 4b	About 800 yds. SW. of Dunkery Beacon	888411	8 6	2¾ 2	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958: heath. Thought by Gray to be a barrow; in view of LVG, perhaps a trial mining shaft. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 122, no. 1. <i>PSomAS</i> 75 (1931), 95 (scheduled).]
	† 5	<i>Dunkery Beacon</i>	89124159	47 30 N-S	9½	LVG 25 May 1958: heath. Probably in origin a sepulchral cairn, with later additions for beacon and “tourist” purposes. Perhaps dug into without result 2 Nov. 1807. Fenton, R. (1811), 137; Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 123, no. 6. Vowles, A. (1939). OS Arch 1965: rim of probably robbed cairn.
	†* 5a	Adjoining W. side of last	89114159			

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details		
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet			
CUTCOMBE	* 6	SE. of Dunkery Beacon	89184156	22 17	2½	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958: heath. Precise measurements difficult as it is a cairn which has been added to periodically. Section H (6). Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 123, no. 7.		
	† 7	<i>Kit Barrows</i> (SW.)	90034200	18 17	nil	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958: heath. A levelled cairn. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 124, no. 8.		
	† 8	<i>Kit Barrows</i> (NE.)	90054205	25 26	nil	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 25 May 1958: heath. An almost levelled cairn. On LUCCOMBE/WOOTTON COURTNEY bdry. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 124, no. 9.		
		9	Lype Hill (W.)	94783705	16	5	PJDW & MJW 1 Aug. 1939; LVG 10 May 1952: heath. H/C.	
		10	Lype Hill (E.)	95043711	24	7	PJDW & MJW 1 Aug. 1939; LVG 10 May 1952: heath. Enclosed by ditch 4½ paces wide and 2 ft. deep externally. Surmounted by OS trig. point. Phelps, W. (1839), 115; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 212.	
	[*	11	Lype Hill, SE. of last	95263697 roughly	5	½	CB & LVG 30 March 1962: heath, recently swaled. Other small mounds in vicinity; doubtful (clearance heap?).	
	*	12	Dunkery Hill (S. slope)	90124121 approx.	12	2	OS Arch, 1965.	
	*	13	S. of Langcombe Head	87004145	17	½	LVG 1965: recently swaled moor. Resembles saucer-barrow or disc-barrow with interior mound 8 paces in diam. and 1 ft. high, S. of centre.	
	DUNSTER	* 1	Croydon Hill (Bat's Castle)	97174016	11	3	LVG 8 June 1969: heath. Near or on LUXBOROUGH bdry. Apparently a modern stone-heap, but may be on site of sepulchral cairn. A mound or cairn is shown here on 1 in. OS 1st edition (1809).	
	EAST CHINNOCK	* 1-3	Barrows Hill	481126			"Three Barrows" (Day and Masters, 1782), house so-called. The site is probably the same as the field called Barrow Field from a large barrow levelled in 1805, when Roman coins were found, including those of Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus I and II, and Claudius (II?); also Probus. <i>Gent's Mag.</i> , 1805 (ii), 1111; Grinsell, L. V. (1967), 23. The site was known as Three Barrow Quarry between 1791 and 1817 and is mentioned as such in the Minutes and Account books of the Yeovil Turnpike Trust. (Information from Sir R. de Z. Hall, 10 Nov. 1964).	
	EAST QUANTOXHEAD	* 1	NNE. of Perry Farm	11954325	17	7	ATW 15 April 1926 when found; LVG 25 March 1962; at corner of arable field known as "Windmill Piece" in TM 1839. Windmill-mound? Cairn, size probably increased by stones dumped on it from field.	
			2	N. of Underway Lane	12894330	25	3½	LVG 9 July 1962: grass. Signs of ditch on N. and S. Flat top 10 paces diam. Windmill-mound?
		*	3	West Hill	12304157	5	½	ATW 17 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Cairn.
		4	"	12324156	18	2	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Truncated cairn.	
*		5	"	12504168	12	3	ATW 17 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath. H/C.	
*		6	N. of the Great Road	12884067	4	1	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. N. of 987 ft. altitude mark on 1:25,000 map.	
*		7	"	12904069	10	1	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. N. of 987 ft. mark. Flattened cairn.	
*		8	"	12904067	9½	1	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. N. of 987 ft. mark. Possibly remains of cairn.	
*		9	NE. of Bicknoller Post	13044052	16	2½	ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 11 June 1961: heath. Truncated.	
		10	"	13094047	12	3½	LVG 11 June 1961: heath. H/C.	

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
EAST QUANTOXHEAD	* 11	Longstone Hill	13294058 approx.	6	½	ATW 13 April 1926. LVG 11 June 1961: cairn.
	* 12	"	13334057	6	1	ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 11 June 1961: cairn.
	* 13	"	13384056 approx.	6	1	ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 11 June 1961: cairn.
	14	"	13424070	12	2	LVG 11 June 1961: heath.
	15	W. of Greenway Path	13534134	18	2	LVG 11 June 1961: heath. Truncated.
	16	E. of Greenway Path	13594129	10	1½	LVG 11 June 1961: heath.
	* 16a	"	13594123	12	1½	ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 8 Dec. 1968: heath. Field clearance heap? OS Arch.
	* 16b	"	13624123	6	1	ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 8 Dec. 1968: heath. Field clearance heap? OS Arch.
	* 17	N. of the Great Road	13414090 (or 13414070)	7	1	LVG 11 June 1961: heath, just swaled. Cairn. D.
	* 17a	E. of Greenway Path (i)	13504085	8	2	17a (i-v) visited by AL and LVG, following ATW 1926, 8 Dec. 1968. (i) and (v) probably round barrows; (ii)-(iv) most likely three overlapping round barrows. All on heath.
		" (ii)	13534085	8	1	
		" (iii)	13534085	8	1	
		" (iv)	13534085	8	1	
		" (v)	13554085	15	3	
	* 18	S. of the Great Road	13824081	6	1½	ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 11 June 1961: heath. Cairn.
	* 19a	SW. angle of Great Road	14034092	6	1	All found by ATW 13 April 1926; LVG 11 June 1961: heath. All cairns.
	* 19b	with track to Long Stone		6	1	
* 19c	Black Ball Hill	6		1		
* 20	Black Ball Hill	13363960	13	4	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 17 June 1961: heath. Cairn.	
* 21	SE. of Black Hill	13703886 approx.	16	6	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 17 June 1961: heath. Cairn, probably on HOLFORD bdry, 150 paces from road to SW. Small h/c.	
* 21a	Just W. of last	13663885	6	½	ATW 14 April 1926; AL and LVG 8 Dec. 1968: heath. Perhaps spoil from opening no. 21?	
EDINGTON	* 1	On Polden Hills, about 3 miles E. of Bawdrip	387382 roughly (?)			Rev. J. Skinner (1831)?; described by him as a "beacon barrow". He said it was N. of the road but the OS map mark a trig. point S. of it. BM Ad. Ms. 33722, fols. 26b, 28a, 30a, and 39a. Area visited by LVG and PPW, 19 April 1969: no sign on either side of road.
ELWORTHY	† 1	NW. of Elworthy Barrows (camp)	06723425	20 18	2 3	PJDW & MJW 27 Dec. 1938. LVG 11 May 1952: grass. Cairn.
	1a	'In field adjoining Elworthy Barrows'	?	?	?	Barrow said to have been destroyed 1833, when was found a ring of stones encircling a quantity of ashes, among which was a stone or flint 'spearhead', not preserved. Perhaps this may be barrow ELWORTHY 1. <i>Somerset County Gazette</i> , 7 and 9 Sept. 1882 (S. G. Perceval); Page, J. L. W. (1890), 218.
EXFORD	† 1	<i>Alderman's Barrow</i>	83694230	29	4½	PJDW & MJW 12 June 1938. LVG (various dates): heath. On EXMOOR/LUCCOMBE/PORLOCK bdry. Folklore: Section F; name: Section G. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 9; MacDermot, E. T. (1911), 4, note 3; Gray, H. St. G. (1931b), 80.
	* 2	Court Hill	85233700	19	1	LVG 6 April 1958: grass. Found by RRC 1938. Within margin of mound is retaining circle 35ft. diam. of which 4 stones all forced outwards remain <i>in situ</i> , and one is recumbent. Herne's Barrow: Sections E (2) and G.



PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details	
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet		
EXFORD	† 3	<i>Bendels Barrows</i> (SW.)	85384093	15 25	1 2	PJDW 1938. LVG April 1952: heath. Mutilated. Name: Section G.	
	† 4	<i>Bendels Barrows</i> (NE.)	85484106	12 14	$\frac{3}{4}$ 2	PJDW 1938. LVG April 1952: heath. OS trig. point on top. For 3 and 4 see Gray, H. St. G. (1931b), 80. Name: Section G.	
	[ 5	Stone Down	86583962	31 over all	1½	LVG 25 May 1958: heath. Circular banked enclosure with outer ditch; bank and ditch each 8 ft. wide; bank 1½ ft. high, ditch 1½ ft. deep externally. Almost certainly a tree-clump enclosure of the type normal in C18.]	
	* 6	<i>Hurdle Down Barrow</i>	83954210 roughly			Shown as such on TM of Almsworthy Common, 1846, field 33. ATW before 1939 when map was at Taunton Castle.	
	* 7	<i>Lark Barrow</i>	82284147	16?	3	NQ Summer 1965. On EXMOOR bdry. A segment is left in NE. angle of wall junction. Surviving part (about a quarter) is 8 yards across. "Lark Barrow" on TM Exford, 1843. See Sections E (2) and G.	
	* 8	"Stonciste"	807360 roughly			On or very near EXMOOR and WITHYPOOL bdries. LVG 23 July 1969: several large slabs in vicinity. See sections E (2) and G.	
	EXMOOR	† 1	<i>Wood Barrow</i>	71634250	28	7	LVG April 1959: moor. On Devon bdry (CHALLACOMBE parish), and one of the bounds of Exmoor Forest. H/C. D. For medieval perambulation, folklore, and name, see Sections E (2), F, and G. Westcote, T. (1630), 301-2; <i>Trans. Devon Ass.</i> 11, 159; Worth, R. H. (1906), 65-6; Grinsell, L. V. (1953), 137.
		† 1a	Roosthitchen	72194016	14	3½	RRC 3 July 1938; CW & LVG 22 May 1961: grass. Large stones in and around circumference.
† 2		<i>Chains Barrow</i>	73464190	25	6	LVG 8 Sept. 1959: grass. OS trig. point on mound.	
3		SE. of Chains Barrow	74704140	13	2½	HJW 1939; LVG 8 Sept. 1959: marshy heath.	
* 4		Little Buscombe (W.)	76714205	12	2	Ditched, and slight h/c. <i>Exaborough?</i> Section G. CW & LVG 22 May 1961 when found: heath.	
† 5		„ (E.)	77024195	20	3½	CW & LVG 22 May 1961: heath. Marked as <i>Rexy Barrow</i> on 1 in. OS Exmoor Tourist Map (1967).	
* 5a		Elsworthy (W.), 150 paces E. of OS trig. point 1,444 ft.	80184115	8	1	LVG 24 April 1962 when found: heath, swaled the previous day.	
* 6		Elsworthy (W.)	80454121	16 20	3 3	CW 9 Aug. 1961. LVG 24 April 1962: heath. First found by Mrs. A. Wilson of Filleigh 1960. Large h/c. Stone exposed in hole in centre might be part of cist.	
* 7		Elsworthy (W.)	80754133	14½ 18	1 2	CW 9 August 1961 when found. LVG 24 April 1962: heath. A mutilated stony mound	
* 8		„ (E.) SE. of OS trig. point 1,411 ft.	82124162	8	1	LVG 24 April 1962 when found: heath (just swaled).	
* 9		Elsworthy (E.)	82214155	7	1	LVG 24 April 1962 when found: heath just swaled.	
* 10		„	82344159	6	1½	LVG 24 April 1962 when found: heath just swaled.	
* 11		Great Tom's Hill	80404315 approx.	15	3	Peter Taylor 1958; found by A. D. Hallam (Taunton) previously.	
* 12	Madacombe	82784258 approx.	9 8½	2 2½	PJDW & MJW 1938, when found. LVG 25 Sept. 1961: heath. Mound of earth and stones.		
* 13	Madacombe	82874250 approx.	14 13	3 4	PJDW & MJW 1938, when found. LVG 25 Sept. 1961: heath. Mound of earth and stones; slight h/c.		

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
EXMOOR	† 14	<i>Black Barrow</i>	83204420	22	6	LVG 24 April 1962: heath. On bdry of OARE and PORLOCK. Guttled in centre, N. & W., and material probably used for wall which makes corner in centre. Name: Section G.
	* 15	SW. of Blue Gate	75583750	20	3½	RRC Sept. 1937; LVG 24 Sept. 1961: grass.
		16 Among <i>Two Barrows</i> group	74713621	22	2	CW & LVG 23 May 1961: heath.
		17     "          "	74763621	23	7	LVG April 1949: heath. OS trig. point on top.
		18     "          "	74873622	18	1	LVG April 1949: heath. Small h/c.
		19 <i>Sherdon Barrows</i>	78913561	25	4	PJDW & MJW 1 May 1939: LVG 27 Sept. 1961: Slight h/c. Trig. point.
	* 20	"          "	79193550	19	2	PJDW & MJW 1 May 1939; LVG 27 Sept. 1961: heath. H/C.
	[* 21a	"          "	79253552	7	1½	LVG 27 Sept. 1961. D.]
	[* 21b	"          "	79253552	7	2½	LVG 27 Sept. 1961. D. SW. of last. NQ considers both these to be old stack mounds for peat.]
	* 22	"          "	79413548	11	2	LVG 23 April 1962: moor. Mutilated. (For local name of 19-22, see Section G).
	* 23	One Barrow Down	766355 roughly			One Barrow Down shown and barrow marked on 1 in. OS 1st edn., 1809. No sign (LVG & NQ). It might have been on the Devon side of the bdry, or it may never have existed.
	[* 24	East Pinford	79624270	4	1	LVG 24 July 1969: heath. Described by JRC and RHW as a cairn, although on 6 in. OS as a hut circle. Chanter, J. R. (1906), 543.]
	* 25	Trout Hill (NE. spur)	79454317			Found by JRC and RHW, 196 ft. from quadrilateral stone setting. Chanter, J. R. and Worth, R. H. (1906), 542.
	* 26	<i>Lanacombe Burrow</i>	800432 roughly			Site shown on Map of 1819. MacDermot, E. T. (1911), 422, 432-3. On OARE bdry?
	* 27	<i>Longcombe Burrow</i>	804433 roughly			As on Map of 1819. If correctly marked it is on OARE bdry; but EXMOOR 11 is only a few yards away. MacDermot, E. T. (1911), 422, 432-3.
		28 <i>Setta Barrow</i>	72563805	32	6½	LVG April 1949; RRC 1938. Crossed by wall of Devon bdry (parish of HIGH BRAY). Mound h/c., bordered by fine peristalith and traces of ditch. Trig. point. Worth, R. H. (1906), 64-5; Worth, R. H. (1937), 100, 101, 108, and pl. XIX, 2; MacDermot, E. T. (1911), 113, 301, 307, 358, 367, 401, 421. Name: Section G.
		[ 29 <i>Kittuck Barrow</i>	81904440 approx.			Natural? Perambulation: Section E (2). Name: Section G.]
	30 East Pinford	79814277	10	2	LVG 24 July 1969: heath. Ruined cairn, h/c.	
	31     "          "	79814276	5	1½	LVG 24 July 1969: heath. Ruined cairn (but might be spoil from opening EXMOOR 30). Both 30 and 31 are on OS Maps as hut circles.	
HOLFORD	* 1	NW. of Halsway Post	13863870	6	1	ATW 14 April 1926, when found. LVG 17 June 1961: heath.
	[* 1a	"          "	13813897	4	1	} ATW 14 April 1926; AL & LVG 8 Dec. 1968. Small barrows or clearance heaps?]
	* 1b	"          "	13853895	5	¾	
	* 1c	"          "	13863899	4	¾	
	* 2	"          "	14013861	9	2	
	* 3	Black Hill	14643822	6	1	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Possibly a spoil-heap from 4.
	* 4	"          "	14623822	15	1	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Guttled.
* 5	"          "	14663821	15	2	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Truncated cairn.	

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details	
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet		
HOLFORD	6	Black Hill	14663819	14	4	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. H/C.	
	[* 6 a-d	"				Four small mounds around last (6), uncertain whether very small barrows or clearance heaps.]	
	* 7	"	14743820	12	2½	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath.	
	* 8	"	14733836	11	4	RRC 1938; LVG 18 June 1961: heath.	
	* 9	"	14743836	6	2	ATW 14 April 1926; LVG 18 June 1961: heath.	
	* 10	"	14763836	15	4	RRC 1938; LVG 18 June 1961: heath.	
	* 11	Higher Hare Knap	14853950	20	2½	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Remains of cairn crowned by modern stone-heap. OS trig. point.	
	12	SE. of Higher Hare Knap	14973936	15	1½	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Ruined cairn.	
	* 12a	Lower Hare Knap	14754011	12	2	AL & LVG 14 March 1965: heath. An irregular circular mound, visible on air photograph CPE/UK 1944, print 2123.	
	13	In saddle N. of Dowsborough hill-fort	15713971	19	¾	LVG 13 May 1962: heath. A ruined cairn with 2 recent stone-heaps near centre. A low mound enclosed by ditch and outer bank, resembling a saucer-barrow; but perhaps the steading of an outpost to the hill-fort? Page, J. L. W. (1890), 292.	
	14	Within NW. corner of Dowsborough hill-fort	15923917	13	3½	LVG Aug. 1957: grass. D. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 291. <i>VCH Som.</i> 2 (1911), 492 (inaccurate).	
	* 15	E. of Castle of Comfort	17553995	20	2½	NQ April 1965; AL & LVG 8 Dec. 1968: arable. H/C. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 293.	
	HUISH CHAMPFLOWER	1	<i>Huish Champflower Barrow</i>	02863417	23	5½	HStGG 1903.
					22	6	LVG 11 May 1952: grass. Mound h/c, with remains of Y-shaped trenching around centre. HStGG says indications of slight surrounding ditch; but these
							may be of ditch dug when the barrow was planted with larches prob. c. 1830, and enclosed by the present stone wall. Partly excav. 1903 by Sir Walter Trevelyan: only 'black masses encountered at intervals'; work abandoned after 6 days. <i>PSomAS</i> 49 (1904), (ii), 190; Gray, H. St. G. (1903).
	2	Heydon Hill (N. example)	03622803	20	5½ 8	LVG 8 April 1958: heath. F. Hancock, 1896. Gutted in and around centre. Excav. by F. Hancock 1896: within <i>inner retaining circle</i> of stones 10 ft. diam., 2 ft. high, were 'British' potsherds (some decorated), 'apparently put there in a fragmentary condition'. There was a (central?) pit about 1 ft. 6 in. diam., and 2 ft. deep. No human remains here or anywhere else in the barrow. The mound was composed of alternate layers of grey and black material — perhaps layers of decayed turf and brushwood. Three feet within present margin was an <i>outer retaining circle</i> . Hancock, F. (1896), 22; <i>PSomAS</i> , 54 (ii), 6. Haydon Barrows? Section G.	
	3	Heydon Hill (S. example)	03622798	25	6 9	LVG 8 April 1958: heath. F. Hancock, 1896. Gutted and used as rubbish dump (1958). Excav. by F. Hancock 1896: <i>primary</i> (?) cremation (without ashes?) in centre, on ground level; black flint scraper nearby. Two feet above, <i>first secondary cremation</i> beneath inverted urn which 'had none of the familiar decoration of the British period, such as appeared on some of the pieces of pottery found in the northern barrow'. This urn was placed on a slab of stone 2 in. thick. To W., <i>second secondary cremation</i> , very doubtfully with a 'sword about 3 ft. long, found about 40 years previously' and now lost! Mound was composed of alternate layers of grey and black material, and had <i>outer retaining wall</i> about 2 ft. high, set just within the present margin. Hancock, F. (1896), 22; <i>PSomAS</i> 54 (ii), 6. Haydon Barrows? Section G.	
KILVE	1	Longstone Hill	14074075			ATW 13 April 1926: a possible barrow.	
KINGSBURY EPISCOPI	[ 1	Burrow Hill	41452010			Name suggestive; site not yet visited. LVG.]	

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details	
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet		
LUCCOMBE	* *	1a 1b	Great Hill ,,	85004233 85014233	6 6	2 2	LVG 25 April 1962: heath. H/C.] LVG 25 April 1962: heath. H/C. These have the appearance of confluent round barrows placed W.-E., but NQ considers them doubtful, there being similar mounds in vicinity.]
	* †	2 3	Babe Hill <i>Robin How</i>	86004360 90764272	6 21 24	1 6 10	Found by A. D. Hallam; LVG 16 April 1962: grass. Elongated cairn which NQ thinks may be a clearance cairn, there being others in vicinity.] HStGG. LVG Whitsun 1958: heath. Cairn. Material may have come from quarry-pits to E., NE., and SE. Trig. point. On WOOTTON COURTNEY bdry. Possible folklore and name: Sections F and G. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 125. Fig. 3.
	* †	3a 4	Ten paces W. of Robin How <i>Joaney How</i>	90734272 90824279	4½ 21 27	1 5½ 5	LVG Whitsun 1958: heath. Fig. 3. HStGG. LVG Whitsun 1958: heath. Mutilated cairn surmounted by modern stone-heap. Ditch partly visible. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 125. Possible folklore and name: Sections F and G. Fig. 3.
	* *	5 6	N. of Joaney How Wilmersham Common (W. slope)	90964288 86274299	18 9	3½ 2½	LVG 8 July 1961: heath. Cairn. Located from air photograph CPE/UK 1980, prints 3178-9. Fig. 3. LVG 17 June 1962: heath. Of earth and stones. Formerly in parish of STOKE PERO.
	* *	7 8	Stoke Ridge, WNW. of 'The Mound' Honeycombe Hill	87884320 85924221	7½ 10	2½ 3	LVG 8 July 1961: heath. Possibly a small barrow, 9 paces W.-E. by 7 paces N.-S. OS Arch, 1965.
	†* †*	9 9a	Doverhay Down ,,	88604524 approx. 88584524 approx.	8 3	2 ½	LVG 31 May 1969: heath. LVG 31 May 1969: heath, 8 paces W. of last. Stone-heap or very small barrow?
		10	N. of Whitburrow Wood	87354499	22 W-E 18 N-S	2	LVG 31 May 1969: grass. Cairn or stone-heap? The name 'Whitburrow Wood' to S. strengthens the likelihood that this is a Bronze Age cairn.
	LUXBOROUGH	1	Monkham Hill	98893860	14	3	Exmoor Research Cttee., 1938. Dug in centre. In wood.
		* 2	1a ,, Rodhuish Common (NW.)	98923868 99213914	17 25	1½ 8	NQ Summer 1965: rim of cairn. Exmoor Research Cttee., 1938/9; now (1962) in impenetrable larch plantation. H/C. Phelps, W. (1839), 116, 125; Savage, J. (1830), 249.
		3	,, (SE.)	99363902	14	1	Exmoor Research Cttee., 1938/9; now (1962) in impenetrable larch plantation. H/C. Phelps, W. (1839), 116, 125; Savage, J. (1830), 249.
4		<i>Leather Barrow</i>	98913554	30	10	LVG 10 May 1952 and 30 March 1962: grass. On TREBOROUGH bdry. Name: Section G.	
* 5		S. of Nurcott Farm	96963839	20	2	NQ Summer 1965: a spread mound; S. half apparently cut away for road. Low-lying but possibly a barrow. In field called "Burrow Close" on TM 1843.	
* 6		On Brendon Hills ridgeway	Unlocated				Opened before 1830 by surveyors of the highways to obtain road-repairing material. Stone cist, roof slab of which was 5 ft. by 3 ft., beneath which were two holes. One contained "partly burnt bones" in an urn with ashes; the other contained ashes only. The urn fell to pieces on removal. Savage, J. (1830), 248; Phelps, W. (1839), 124-5.

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
MINEHEAD (U.D. and Parish)	* 1	Periton Hill	94844423	11	2	LVG May 1967: heath.
	* 2	"	94874422	11	2	LVG May 1967: heath. South side impinged upon and destroyed by trackway. These two barrows seem to be shown on 2 in. OS MS. Map c. 1809.
MINEHEAD WITHOUT	* 1	Selworthy Beacon	91884799	20	3	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. Probably a barrow.
	* 1a	Bossington Hill	90844859	12	2	NQ Summer 1965: robbed cairn.
	† 2	E. of Selworthy Beacon	92174804	13	3½	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. H/C.
	† 3	"	92294804	13	2½	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. H/C.
	† 4	"	92324801	15	2	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. Mound truncated.
	†* 5	"	92404803	10	2	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. H/C.
	†* 6	"	92424803	16	3	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. Large h/c.
	†* 7	"	92414797	7?	1	NQ Summer 1965: heath.
	† 8	"	92514791	13	3	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath.
	†* 8a	"	92504791	10?	2	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. Very large h/c.; uncertain whether a barrow or a spoil-heap from no. 8.
	† 8b	"	92524791		2	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. Uncertain whether a barrow or a spoil-heap from no. 8.
	† 9	"	92554790	16	2	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath.
† 10	"	92604783	17	1	LVG 11 Sept. 1959: heath. Slight h/c.	
† 10a	"	92604784	?	?	OS 6 in. marks mound NNE. of 10, not now visible. For the whole group, see Cornish, A. V. (1927). Two or three were opened in 1807 by Richard Fenton with no result excepting charcoal only. Fenton, R. (1811), 131. (For plan of group see Fig. 1).	
NETTLECOMBE	* 1	NE. of Raleigh's Cross	04143454	30 32	3½ 5	RRC 28 March 1937 when found: grass. LVG 30 March 1962: arable.
OARE	1	SW. of Broomstreet	812479 roughly			Barrow shown on 2 in. OS MS. map 1804/5? If so, the Culbone beaker may be from this site (OARE 700).
	2	Culbone Hill	82404759	15	2	PJDW 17 June 1938; LVG 20 July 1969. In heathy clearance in wood; Trig. point.
	* 2a	"	829473?	6	1	LVG 24 May 1961: on edge of road and W. of Quarter Barrow, but E. of OARE 2.
	3	Quarter Barrow	82794748	17	2½	PJDW 17 June 1938; LVG 24 May 1961: in wood. Gutted except for circumference which is 2½ ft. high.
	* 4	Culbone Hill	83074734	12	3	LVG 24 May 1961: heath, cleared just before visit.
	* 5	E. of Inner Alscott Combe	82764568	8	2	LVG 25 April 1962 when found: heath, recently swaled. Cairn.
* 5a	E. of Outer Alscott Combe	82964496	6	1	LVG 25 April 1962, when found: heath, just swaled. Cairn.	
* 5b	E. of Outer Alscott Combe	83014499	6	1	LVG 25 April 1962, when found: heath, just swaled. Cairn.	
* 6	NW. of Black Barrow	83014448	11	1½	LVG 25 April 1962, when found: heath. At 1,354 ft. point.	

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details		
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet			
OARE	*	7	South Common	80484409 approx.	10	3½	PJDW & MJW 12 June 1938; LVG 25 Sept 1961: heath. D. H/C. Perhaps <i>Clannacombe Burrows</i> of Day & Masters (1782).	
	*	7a	Culbone Hill	815478 roughly	—	—	Site of finding stone cist 3 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 10 in. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. high, floored with several thin slabs, and roofed by 2 large slabs. Contained adult crouched male interment laid on right side: near head was Bi (or type BC?) beaker with hyphenated decoration in horizontal zones; skull was brachycephalic with index 82. May have been a flat grave. Cist and contents at TAUNTON. Elworthy, F. T. (1896); <i>PSomAS</i> 54 (ii), 29, 42, 50; <i>VCH Som.</i> 1, 187; Abercromby, J. (1912), 23 (pl. VII, no. 39); Dobson, D. P. (1931), 39 (fig. 4) and 237-8; Helbaek, H. (1953), 199, 226, and pl. xxi, b (impressions of naked and hulled barley).	
		8	Stent Hill	83804738	8	2	On 1 in. OS 1960 edn. for first time. LVG 17 June 1962: heath. On PORLOCK bdry.	
		9	"	83854737	10	2½	On 1 in. OS 1960 edn. for first time. LVG 17 June 1962: heath. NE. part worn down by track. On PORLOCK bdry.	
	*	10	Outer Alscott	82234471	6	1½	OS Arch, 1965: Mound h/c.	
	*	11	"	82274477	5	1½	OS Arch, 1965: Mound h/c.	
	*	12	"	82304477	7	1½	OS Arch, 1965: Mound h/c.	
	*	12a	N. of Clannacombe	800444 roughly			"Longcombe Burrows" on Day & Masters (1782).	
	*	13	Oare Post	79754839 approx.	8	1	LVG 20 May 1962 following reported discovery. Heath. H/C.	
	*	14	"	79784838 approx.	8	1	LVG 20 May 1962 following reported discovery. Heath. H/C.	
	OTTERFORD	†	1	<i>Robin Hood's Butts</i> (North group, S. of School Farm)	22981441	24	5	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: in beech copse.
		†	2	"	22991439	20	5	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: in beech copse.
		†	3	"	23001437	24	6½	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: in beech copse. Mound has flat top.
		†	4	"	23001435	20	6	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: in beech copse.
†		5	"	23001433	30	7	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: in beech copse. Mound has flat top.	
		5a	North Down	22801575	Destroyed	?	These five barrows are enclosed by bank with outer ditch, probably a copse-enclosure of type which flourished in eighteenth century. (But NQ sees no bank and suggests they are confluent bell-barrows). Mistaken for long barrow by Dobson, D. P. (1931), 59, 248.	
†		6	<i>Robin Hood's Butts</i> (South group, on Brown Down)	23581317	36	8	OS Arch, 28 Sept. 1965: new road now cuts through site of circular mound named Robin Hood's Butt on TM 1843, and ground on both sides is afforested. LVG 5 Aug. 1962: grass (formerly in fir plantation). Mound covered with bracken. D.	
†		7	"	23761279	40	11	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: heath. D. Covered with bracken.	
†		8	"	23401259	36	7½	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: heath. Ditch 5 paces wide and 1 ft. deep externally. Covered with bracken.	
†		9	"	23791248	Destroyed	?	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: not found and believed to have been destroyed.	
		9a	"	?			One of these barrows opened by a "party of gentlemen from Chard" in 1818: in centre, <i>primary</i> (?) cremation with great quantity of charcoal; above this, a mound 8 ft. high of alternate layers of black soil and fine white sand; above this, "black bog earth for 5 ft., the total height being 13 ft." There was a "foundation" (peristalith?) of very large stones disposed in a perfect circle. This was probably OTTERFORD 7. <i>Taunton Courier</i> , 1818; Davidson, J. (1833), 73; Davidson, J. (1882), 20; Phelps, W. (1839), 89; Jessup, R. F. (1961), 153-4. Folklore: Section F. Name: Section G.	
	9b	Brown Down, E. of Ander's Lane Farm	23221355			OS Arch, 1965: barrow shown here on TM 1834, but site now covered with rhododendrons and impenetrable.		
	10	E. of Brown Down Lodge	24191234	18	2	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: heath, just swaled. Slight h/c.		
	11	"	24231236	10	3	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: heath, just swaled.		

## Somerset Barrows

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
OTTERFORD	* 11a	Down Lodge	24261237	10	½	LVG 5 Aug. 1962: heath, just swaled. H/C. Doubtful (not circular).
	* 11b	„	24231236	10	1	OS Arch 9 Aug. 1960: heath. Now almost destroyed by afforestation.
OVER STOWEY	* 1	E. of Wilmot's Pool	15303813	20	4½	LVG 2 July 1961: heath. Large h/c. Although on E. edge of pool, it is quite circular and appears to be a round barrow and not upcast from the pool (formerly quarry).
	* 1a	200 yds. E. of Wilmot's Pool	15503815	20	2	AL & LVG 14 March 1965: heath. Visible on air photograph CPE/UK 1944, print 3122. Large and regular h/c. as though for a fire beacon.
	* 2	West Hill	15433719	30	3	LVG 26 June 1961, when found: heath. Mutilated cairn serving as OS trig. point.
	* 2a	„	15473757	11	1	AL & LVG 14 March 1965: heath. Visible on air photograph CPE/UK 1944, print 3122. Uncertain whether a truncated round barrow or remains of hut site.
	* 2b	„	15663730	20	3	AL & LVG 14 March 1965: heath. Cairn, visible on air photograph CPE/UK 1944, print 3122.
	* 3	NW. of Triscombe Stone	16133634	9	2	LVG 26 June 1961, when found. H/C.
	* 4	„	16163631	13	2½	LVG 26 June 1961, when found: cairn. Doubtful as shape has probably been altered when making field bank to SE.
PORLOCK	* 1	Porlock Allotment, ENE. of Black Barrow	83554441	10	1	LVG 25 April 1962, when found: heath, recently swaled. Cairn.
	* 2	Porlock Allotment, 500 yds. W. of stone circle	84054470	9	1½	LVG 25 April 1962: heath. Cairn, h/c.
	* 3	NE. of stone circle	84544469	10	1	LVG 25 April 1962: heath. A mutilated cairn, shown on H. St. G. Gray's plan of the Porlock stone circle. Gray, H. St. G. (1928), 75 and plan.
SELWORTHY	* 1	Bossington Hill	90334845	17	1½	LVG 15 June 1969: heath. A probable prehistoric cairn, surmounted by a modern stone-heap.
SHAPWICK	* 1	Polden Hills, W. of Albion Inn	41883726	24	4	LVG & PPW 19 April 1969: planted with trees and enclosed by roughly circular tree-clump enclosure with outer ditch.
	* 2	NW. of Albion Inn	42153737	18	5	LVG 19 April 1969: arable. Round barrow or windmill mound?
	* 3	„	42203738	14	6	LVG 19 April 1969: arable. Round barrow or windmill mound? Cut on E. side by road to Shapwick.
SKILGATE	[ 1	Haddon Hill (W. example)	97092849	30	2	LVG 8 April 1958: heath. Tree-clump circle, marked as tumulus on 6 in. OS and 2½ in. OS maps.]
	1a	„	97092849	11	2	ATW thought that there was a barrow within this circle. 13 April 1928.
	[ 2	Haddon Hill (Central example)	97802835	38	3	LVG 8 April 1958: heath. Tree-clump circle with bank 3 ft. high and inner and outer ditches, both waterlogged on S. (lower) slope in wet weather. <i>VCH Somerset</i> , 1, 185; Allcroft, A. H. (1908), 530.]
	[ 3	Haddon Hill (E. example)	99812817	41	2	LVG 8 April 1958, following RRC 14 May 1939: heath. A tree-clump circle with inner and outer ditches and bank between them.] In the centre there may be a small round barrow. <i>VCH Somerset</i> , 1, 185; Allcroft, A. H. (1908), 530.
	3a	„	99812817	7	1	

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
SOMERTON	1	Somerton Wood	50602789	15	4	LVG Autumn 1959: in wood.
	*	2	50562787	26	3	LVG Autumn 1959: in arable field W. of Somerton Wood.
STOGUMBER	*	1	10103440	60	1½	LVG 29 April 1962: a much spread mound on soil derived from red sandstone. Site of finding (in 1834) stone cist about 15 in. square, on one side of circle of stones about 3 ft. high and 6 ft. in diameter. Cist contained a cremation in a barrel-shaped urn 9¼ in. high and 7½ in. diameter at mouth, decorated "chiefly with chevrons". Within this circle were remains of a second urn. For similar urn from Six Wells 271' barrow, Llanwit Major, Glamorgan, see <i>Antiquity</i> , 15 (1941), 154-5, and Fox, Sir Cyril (1959), 156-77, esp. 169 and plate 48. <i>Somerset County Gazette</i> , 9 Sept. 1882 (p. 10, col. 4); <i>PSomAS</i> 29 (i), 46; 31 (i), 46; 83, 68; <i>Antiq. J.</i> 13, 451; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 221-2; Abercromby, J. (1912), ii, 44, no. 464, pl. XCIV; Helbaek, H. (1953), 227 (impression of hulled barley on the urn). Urn and fragment of second urn now at TAUNTON. Two sherds of pot with cord-impressed base formerly (1885) with J. Blommart of Willett House; other sherds (or these?) sometime owned by Spencer George Perceval of Henbury near Bristol, parts of whose collection reached the University Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
STOGURSEY	†	1	20904557	28	11 (SE.) 5 (N.)	84 ft. diam. after excavation. Top of mound 6 ft. 9 ins. above old surface line. In field called Pixey-piece. Excav. by HStGG for Somerset Arch. Socy. and the Viking Club, with assistance from A. F. Major and Rev. C. W. Whistler, 15-22 April and 28 August to 7 Sept. 1907. Barrow is on an outcrop of Lower Lias near the Sidwell spring. Cutting 80 ft. long and 12 ft. wide was made E.-W., and extensions to N. and S. were made in centre. A cutting 47 ft. long and 18½ ft. wide was also made from centre to S., and the whole of the circular wall was exposed (see below). These cuttings showed the old surface line beneath the barrow to be slightly above that of the surroundings. The mound was composed mainly of blocks of lias. Within the barrow was a circular wall of lias slabs averaging 3 ft. 4 ins. high and 30 ft. external diameter. Fine material occurred in front of this, which may have been placed against the outer face of the wall by the original builders for its protection and preservation. <i>Primary</i> interment had been removed in first half of the 4th cent. A.D., by digging down from the top: this was evidenced by AE3 Constantinopolis coin, A.D. 335-7, and part of a mortarium from the robbers' hole. <i>1st secondary</i> interment was a crouched human skeleton (no. I) of an adult male about 30 at time of death; the skull was mesaticephalic but nearer round-headed than long-headed. This interment was found just E. of centre, 2 ft. below top of mound. Near right shoulder was a bell-beaker (type Bi), probably incomplete when deposited. <i>2nd secondary</i> interment was a crouched skeleton (no. II) of an adult male not more than 25 at time of death, found well W. of centre and 3 ft. below top of mound. The head was to N., and the skull was mesaticephalic. By the right shoulder was a necked (type A) beaker, and close to the pelvis was a fine flint dagger. Near the lumbar vertebrae was a small flint knife. <i>3rd secondary</i> interment was a fragmentary contracted skeleton (no. III) found just within N. part of circular wall, 3¼ ft. below top of barrow. The head was to SE. Skeleton was too fragmentary to determine sex, but it was probably adolescent or young adult. Associated were fragmentary remains of necked (type A) beaker probably broken when deposited, 4 flint scrapers, a flint knife, and a burnisher. <i>Other secondary</i> interments: to N. of 1st secondary interment, at 1½ ft. depth, was a confused mass of human bones, apparently of about 5 adults and 1 child, packed into an area 6 ft. by 2 ft. Among these bones were 5 skull fragments bearing a faint impression of woven fabric. There was no evidence of date of this deposit. Remains of 2 other human skeletons had been found superficially in 1880 and 1902/3. 'We placed in the central area on the solid rock a copper of Edward VII and a leaden tablet bearing the names of the two Societies and those chiefly concerned in the work of exploration, together with the date'. Folklore: Section F. Local name: Section G. Finds: TAUNTON (including model of barrow, by Rev. C. W. Whistler). Gray, H. St. G. (1908). Flint dagger: Grimes, W. F. (1931) 355. Beakers: Abercromby, J. (1912), nos. 11, 12, and 20.



## Somerset Barrows

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
UPTON	1	SE. of Roberough Farm	01003154	27 25	4 3	PJDW & MJW 1 Aug. 1938. LVG 30 March 1962: grass on both occasions. Slight h/c.
WELLINGTON WITHOUT	[ 1 a-e	Vicinity of the Blackdown Hills: <i>Five Barrows</i>				See WEST BUCKLAND 3 a-e.]
WEST BAGBOROUGH	1	Wills Neck	16193525	7	½	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. Cairn — possibly fire signal site?
	2	„	16213523	15	1	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. Cairn with hummocky surface.
	3	„	16443520	16	1	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. Flattened hummocky cairn.
	[ 4	„	16503519	30	½	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. A broken-up interior 22 paces diam., enclosed by circular bank 4 paces wide and 6 ins. high; on OS as 'Fire Signal Pit': perhaps on site of round barrow.]
	5	„	16533515	17	4½	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. Cairn, h/c.; surmounted by OS trig. point (1,260 ft.). The barrow has the stones protruding of an internal peristalith, 15 ft. diameter: original or a later addition?
	[ 5a	„	16643505	—	—	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. Not a barrow but a depression, shown on OS map as 'Fire Signal Pit'.]
	6	„	16723490	16	5½	LVG 1949: heath. D. H/C.
	7	„	16883486	15	1	LVG 25 June 1961: heath. H/C. For this group, see <i>The Times</i> , 24 June 1897, 'Beacon Fires in the West Country: Wills Neck'; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 265; Phelps, W. (1839), 112.
	8	S. of Triscombe Stone	16433562	17	1½	LVG 26 June 1961: heath. Truncated, and h/c.
	[* 9	'Below Bagborough Hill'	?	—	—	'In some cairns called Rowboroughs, Roman coins have been found'. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 265.]
WEST BUCKLAND	* 1	<i>Noon's Barrow</i> , WNW. of "The Merry Harriers"	179172 roughly			Site shown as 'Noons Burrow' on 1 in. OS 1st edn. 1809, sheet XXI. The barrow was there in 1836 but was destroyed before 1923. Phelps, W. (1839), 89; Pring, J. H. (1880), 122-3; Humphreys, A. L. (1889) 12; Mathews, F. W. (1923), 28. Also <i>NQSD</i> 1, 159; <i>Trans. Devon Ass.</i> 9, 203.
	[* 2	Near "The Merry Harriers"				Mounds, "most likely the graves of warriors", according to Mathews, F. W. (1923), 30-1.]
	[* 3 a-e	<i>Five Barrows</i> on Buckland Hill, or near it	170173 roughly			Mathews, F. W. (1923), 98. "Five Barrows" marked in this area on Maps of Somerset by John Strachey (1736) and Emanuel Bowen. They may have been in a field called "Burrows Close" (no. 1480 in TM at Somerset Record Office). Inf. I. I. Jeffries. They may, however, have been in the parish of WELLINGTON WITHOUT. They may be those described as hidden in a wood, in <i>NQSD</i> 27 (1961), 147-8; Lackington, J. <i>Memoirs</i> (1792), 469-70.]
WEST QUANTOXHEAD	1	Beacon Hill	12444100	26	2	LVG 18 June 1961: heath. Cairn, flattened and truncated, NW. of OS trig. point. Crowned by a small modern cairn and by a flagstaff which fell about 1926. (A.T.W.).
	* 2	„	12464099	22	4	LVG 18 June 1961: heath; found by ATW 17 April 1926. At OS trig. point.
	* 2a	„	12504091 approx.	6	1	ATW 17 April 1926: small barrow seen after swaling. Not found by LVG 18 June 1961.

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details	
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet		
WEST QUANTOXHEAD	*	3	Beacon Hill	12564085	7	1½	LVG 18 June 1961; found by ATW 17 April 1926. Heath.
	*	3a	„	12584087	5	½	ATW identified a small barrow immediately NE. of last, 17 April 1926 after swaling: not found by LVG 18 June 1961. Heath.
	*	3b	„	12604075	13	1½	ATW identified small cairn here 17 April 1926 after swaling: not found by LVG 18 June 1961. Heath.
WHITESTAUNTON		1	Northay Barrow (A)	28091149	24	3	LVG about 1960: grass. Part of NE. side cut away by road. The mound has flattened top. Opened by C. I. Elton Sept. 1876: well-marked peristalith with large rock set up on E. side. On the W. was a small cist or vault, in which only a few ashes were found. "Round the rock on the E. side had been grouped a great number of sepulchral urns inverted and standing on square tiles of lighter clay". These urns had rotted away. Elton, C. I. (1882), 39.
		2	Northay Barrow (B)	28111151(?) (about 20 yds. NE. of last)			ATW 3 Sept. 1927: barely visible. According to ATW, wall of field rises over it. Opened by C. I. Elton Sept. 1876: possible <i>primary</i> unburnt interment in cavity beneath original land surface; the latter had been covered with wood ashes and charcoal to a considerable thickness. In this layer were calcined flints. Higher up, on the S. side, and presumably <i>secondary</i> , was a large urn inverted on a 'tile or tablet of lighter clay'. It contained an accessory vessel 2¼ in. high, decorated with 4 rows of widely-spaced incisions. Both urn and accessory vessel were filled with burnt bones and ashes. The urn is described as "barrel-shaped", with zig-zag decoration "apparently made by the impression of sticks and knotted cords". A foot higher up, and just below the surface of the barrow, was a triangular three-riveted bronze or copper knife-dagger. Beneath this were potsherds. Elton, C. I. (1882), 38-9; illustrations facing 36; <i>PSomAS</i> 70 (i), lxxv (gift of burnt bones to TAUNTON). It may be a little uncertain whether Northay Barrow was one or two separate sites; but LVG here follows ATW in treating it as 2 separate sites.
WILLITON	†	1	Battlegore: Grab-barrows (N. example)	07414165	34	4	HStGG 1931. D. Gray's No. I. Excav. by HStGG 1931: <i>primary</i> interment removed by 'central shaft' method previously, perhaps at date of early medieval potsherd found in disturbed area at depth of 3¾ ft. Rouletted sherd of beaker, found in this disturbed area, might have been from primary interment. Twenty feet E. of centre, in small cist 1 ft. 6 in. deep, was <i>secondary</i> cremation of woman or youth in large urn (MBA?), upright, with oak cover; among the burnt bones were a flint knife or side-scraper and a flint flake. Between this cremation and the E. edge of the mound was a post-hole containing oak charcoal. The material of the mound was earth and gravel with some grey clay; in this material was a polished-edge flint knife, other worked flints, sherds of Neolithic B ware and of collared urn, and a flint petit tranchet, class H (A. 947). Gray, H. St. G. (1931a), 10-11, 19, 22-31; Helbaek, H. (1933), 227 (impression of hulled barley on urn). Finds at TAUNTON.
		2	Grab-barrows (Central example)	07474155		8	"Within living memory". HStGG 1931. Gray's No. II.
	†	3	Grab-barrows (S. example)	07494141	43	4	HStGG 1931. Gray's No. III.
		3a	Battlegore	?			Bronze knife-dagger from Battlegore, 1863, <i>ex</i> Greenwell colln., now at TAUNTON: possibly from one of the Grab-barrows? For the whole group, see also Hearne, T. (1725), 466-72, and Page, J. L. W. (1890), 69-70. Folklore and name: Sections F and G.
	4	Bleary Pate, or Bloody Pate	10014212	18	6½	LVG 1957: arable. In field called Burrough Close (TM 1838). Trig. point and oak tree on it. Page, J. L. W. (1890), 253; Gray, H. St. G. (1931), 12; Grinsell, L. V. (1953), 138-9. Name: Section G.	
WINSFORD	†	1	Wambarrows	87563432	33	3½	RRC 9 Oct. 1938: LVG 6 April 1958: heath. Slight dip near centre.
	†	2	„	87613430	21	4	RRC 9 Oct. 1938; LVG 6 April 1958: heath. Large h/c.

## Somerset Barrows

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet	
WINSFORD	† 3	<i>Wambarrows</i>	87683429	25	5	RRC 9 Oct. 1938; LVG 6 April 1958: heath. H/C. Surmounted by OS trig. point. For this group, see <i>PSomAS</i> 69 (i), xli-xlii; <i>The Times</i> , 25 Sept. 1935. Perambulations: Section E; folklore: Section F; name: Section G.
	* 4	E. of Wambarrows	87853421	8	1½	RRC 9 Oct. 1938, when found; LVG 6 April 1958: heath. Slight h/c.
	* 5	ESE. of Comer's Gate	86083535	10	2	LVG 6 April 1958 and 30 Sept. 1961: grass. Probably a round barrow but possibly a spoil-heap from road-making. H/C.
	* 6	Winsford Hill	88653425	15	2	NQ Summer 1965: robbed.
WITHYCOMBE	1	<i>Beacon</i> , on Withycombe Hill	98663944	25	4	PJDW 21 Aug. 1938; LVG Aug. 1957: heath. Cairn, badly mutilated and h/c; surmounted by OS trig. point. Probably a round barrow.
	2	"	98673960	14	1½	PJDW 21 Aug. 1938; LVG Aug. 1957: heath. Probable round barrow.
	3	"	98673972	15	1½	PJDW 21 Aug. 1938; LVG Aug. 1957: heath. Cairn, probably a round barrow. For names of 1-3, see Section G.
	* 4	In Langridge Wood	01493734	10	2	PJDW & MJW 12 Aug. 1939; LVG 6 Aug. 1957; in wood. Remains of small round cairn, removed 1820 for road material when slab-lined grave was found containing human skeleton which was removed and re-interred in Treborough Churchyard. The grave is about 7 ft. long, 2½ ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. Savage, J. (1830), 310; Phelps, W. (1839), 125; Page, J. L. W. (1890), 209-10; Dobson, D. P. (1931), 40. Plate I.
	[ 5a	<i>Beacon</i> , on Withycombe Hill, N. of Lower Dumbledeer	00224127			RRC 1938 and LVG 29 Sept. 1957 concur that this is not a barrow but a natural eminence, used as a trig. point.]
	5b	On Withycombe Hill, 100 yds. S. of last	00224118 approx.			RRC 1938: possible remains of cairn, with large stone on outside.
WITHYPOOL	1	<i>Brightworthy Barrows</i> (one of)	81693509	?	?	Apparently shown on 6 in. OS as a group of stones. This barrow was destroyed 1913 for road metal. <i>PSomAS</i> 59 (i), 69; <i>Congress of Archaeol. Soc. Report on Anc. Earthworks</i> , 26 June 1913. No sign now (LVG 30 Sept. 1961).
	2	"	81743508	18	2	LVG 30 Sept. 1961: heath. Mound truncated and mostly removed. <i>The Times</i> 25 Sept. 1935.
	† 3	"	81833507	30	7	LVG 30 Sept. 1961: heath. Probably a bell-barrow; central mound 12 paces diam. and 7 ft. high; berm about 5 paces wide and 1 ft. high; ditch about 4 paces wide and 6 in. deep externally (indicated by rushes). Mound surmounted by OS trig. point. <i>The Times</i> , 25 Sept. 1935.
	4	<i>Green Barrow</i>	81793457	15	4	RRC 28 May 1938; LVG 30 Sept. 1961: heath. H/C. Formerly on HAWKRIDGE bdry. Name: Section G.
	5	Withypool Common	82123709	10	2½	PJDW 17 June 1938; LVG 26 May 1958: heath. H/C.
	† 6	Withypool Hill	84013445	22	3	RRC Sept. 1939; LVG 30 Sept. 1961: heath. Mound truncated and hummocky. Crowned by OS trig. point.
	† 7	<i>Old Barrow</i>	84093244	13	2½	LVG 25 May 1958: heath. H/C. Mound is enclosed by a bank with outer ditch which is not concentric with the barrow, being well clear of the W. side, and is clearly a tree-clump enclosure, probably C18. Surmounted by OS trig. point. Name: Section G.
	[ 7a	Bradley Hams	85553470	23		CW July 1962. Probably a tree-clump enclosure, surmounted by OS trig. point. Shown on 6 in. OS, but not as a barrow.]

PARISH	No.	Locality	National Grid Ref.	Dimensions		Other Details	
				Diam. in paces	H'ght. in feet		
WOOTTON COURTNEY	1	Beacon on Dunkery Hill	90804265	24 25	6 6½	HStGG 10 May 1928. LVG 26 May 1958: heath. Cairn, h/c. and other mutilations; surmounted by modern stone-heap about 3½ ft. high (1928). It is surrounded by a series of quarry-pits, which may have yielded part of the cairn material. Gray, H. St. G. (1932), 125 (no. 12). Fig. 3 for whole group.	
	*	2	ESE. of Robin How	91094260	24	3½	LVG 8 July 1961: heath. Revealed on air-photos CPE/UK 1980, prints 3178/9. Cairn with many stones exposed.
	*	3	„	91274256	18	3	LVG 8 July 1961: heath. Cairn, revealed first on air-photos CPE/UK 1980, prints 3178/9. Many stones exposed.
	*	4	E. of Joaney How	91034279 approx.	15	3	OS Arch, 1965: heath.
	*	5	On hill-slope NE. of Joaney How	91264306 approx.	13	1½	OS Arch, 1965: heath. Remains of cairn.
	*	6	SE. of Rex Stile Head	90794231 approx.	7	1	OS Arch, 1965: heath.
	*	7	SE. of Rex Stile Head	90864234 approx.	14	1	OS Arch, 1965: heath. Cairn.
	*	8	Dunkery Hill (E.)	91434236 approx.	8	1	OS Arch, 1965: heath.
	*	9	Dunkery Hill (E.)	91724238 approx.	12	2	OS Arch, 1965: heath. Ruined cairn.

