

THE STONE ROWS OF DARTMOOR. PART I

BY R. HANSFORD WORTH

THERE are on Dartmoor certain rows of stones, each stone wholly unwrought, each set upright in the ground and standing free above the surface at a greater or less distance from its neighbours on either side. These rows are approximately straight, but curvature and even abrupt changes through a small angle often occur. There is nothing to suggest that such departures from the right line are in any instance purposeful; they may be attributed to faulty workmanship or difficulties of alignment on undulating ground. The rows may be either *single* consisting of but one line of stones, *double* where two approximately parallel lines have been constructed with an intervening space of no more than a few feet, or *treble* consisting of three parallel lines similarly arranged. At one time I would have written, and I think I have written, that there was a *sevenfold* row on Dartmoor, but a recent precise survey has shewn that this is divisible into one *single* and two *treble* rows.

In the matter of nomenclature these rows have presented a problem; they have been variously named *alignments*, *avenues*, *paralleftitha* and *cursi*, no one of which terms meets the need for generality, as absolute in nomenclature as in mathematics; most imply a knowledge of the use and intent of the rows which is certainly mistaken. I have, accordingly, adopted my father's expedient and used the accurate and noncommittal phrase *Stone Rows*. His discussion of this matter will be found in his first paper on the subject on page 387 of Vol. xxiv of the *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*

It may be thought that the above description of the Stone Rows admit some confusion with lines of boundary stones, and of granite posts marking tracks across the moor. But boundary stones and guide posts are spaced far apart. Thus, the boundary between Harford and Ugborough Moors is defined by stones set at least 100 yards apart, and the guide posts on the Tavistock-Ashburton track on Long Ash Common are set at intervals of 200 yards. In addition to this, these are stones which have been cleft. Only in one instance do I know any ambiguity, and that is easily resolved; the boundary between Ugborough and Harford Moors is in

part defined by a prehistoric stone row ; and when, in 1803, this boundary was agreed between disputants, and marks were set up, certain stones were added to the stone row to render it more prominent. But these added stones can at once be detected, since they bear the drill marks incidental to their cleavage.

The number of stone rows known to exist on Dartmoor is large, and even of late years there have been additions made to the list. When my father wrote his first paper on the subject, in 1892, he mentioned 28 rows as fully ascertained ; this number I now reduce by classing six single rows, then mentioned, as two triple rows, giving a nett of 24. In the synopsis which follows I mention 61, and I have no reason to doubt that more remain to be discovered. Some rows which have been reported I have excluded from the list, being satisfied that they are mistaken attributions.

I arrange the list topographically, proceeding by watersheds. Where a tributary does not join the main river until after it has left the moor I treat it as having an independent watershed.

Erme

In the matter of stone rows the valley of the Erme claims pre-eminence. The *Stall Moor—Green Hill* row is not only the longest on Dartmoor, but also, as far as is at present known, the longest in the world, and the *Butterdon—Sharp Tor* row, while not its equal, is a fitting companion.

I. STALL MOOR—GREEN HILL

Devon, 6 inch O.S. cxiii, s.w., lon. $3^{\circ}55'23\frac{3}{4}''$, lat. $50^{\circ}27'47\frac{3}{4}''$, position of retaining circle at south end of row.

Single row. At the south end, on *Stallmoor*, is a barrow with retaining circle and a trench outside the circle. The internal diameter of the retaining circle is $50'8''$. The length of the row is 11,150 feet, at the north end it terminates in a barrow on *Green Hill*, to which there is no retaining circle. The azimuth of this row varies between N. 23° E. and N. 12° W., its direction of length from end to end is N. $0^{\circ}30'$ E. It passes from *Stallmoor* on the right bank of the *Erme*, across the *Erme*, to the left bank by *Erme Pound* and, continuing its course, crosses the *Redlake* and ascends *Green Hill*. Consequent on the difficulties of alignment caused by the undulations of the ground it has many changes in direction. At a little over half a mile from the southern end the row becomes imperfect for a space. But wherever its course is crossed by a turf-tye it becomes distinctly visible, and all

the stones are found in place. The apparent gaps have not been caused either by the sinkage or removal of the stones, but by the growth in depth of the peat, which has covered them. Indeed, the whole monument has suffered little from robbery, the circle on *Stallmoor* being unusually perfect. The stones of the row vary in size from point to point, according to the local supplies which were available. There are no really large stones. The largest is perhaps to be found in the *Stall Moor* circle; it measures 1'-8" by 1'-9" by 5'-5" in height. For a photograph of *Stall Moor Circle* and a part of the row, see *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, lxxiii, opposite page 238. Plate 31 herewith gives a view of another part of the length of the row, and fig. 1, plate 32, shews the row as disclosed by a turf-tye. See also Plate 33 for a plan of the row.

Not only is the length of this row 2.112 miles, but the elevation of the ground at its northern end is 333 feet above that at its southern termination. In both respects it surpasses any other known row. Elevation at Greenhill 1553 feet O.D.

2. BUTTERDON ROW

High above the left bank of the *Erme*, and near the water-parting between the valleys of that river and of the *West Glaze*, lies *Butterdon Row*. Full knowledge of its former extension was not available prior to the discovery of a map, made in 1799-1800 by John Andrews of Modbury, and his notes relative to the map.

The south end of the row lies close to the summit of *Butterdon Hill*, starting with a barrow with a retaining circle 25 feet in diameter. The positional reference is, Devon, 6 inch O.S. cxix s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}53'27\frac{1}{2}"$, lat. $50^{\circ}24'48\frac{3}{4}"$, at an elevation of 1180 feet. Single row, length 6,280 feet, terminates at the north end in a fallen menhir at an elevation of 1,250 feet. Direction of length from end to end N. 9° W. The row is convex toward the east to the extent of 160 feet.

At a distance of 5,380 feet north of the barrow on *Butterdon* there stands a stone with a cross incised upon it, once known as *Hobajons Cross*. The row formerly extended to and beyond this stone, but this extension was swept away in the year 1803, for what purpose I do not know. On *Piles Hill*, 890 feet to the north of the Cross lies a fallen menhir, known as the *Longstone*, the former terminal of the row. The *Longstone* is 8'-5" long and measures 2'-3" by 1'-6" at one foot from the base, and 11" by 5" at the other end.

Certain stones standing in the row between its southern end and *Hobajons Cross* will be found to have been split and formed by the drill and tare and feather method. These were added when the row was accepted by the disputing parties as the boundary between *Harford* and *Langford Lester Moors*. In the same year, 1803, a modern boundary stone was erected beside the *Longstone*. For a view of *Hobajons Cross* see *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, vol. lxxiii, plate v, opposite p. 214.

3. BURFORD DOWN

Starts at a retaining circle at the south end, the circle 33 feet in diameter, at an elevation of 850 feet. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S. cxix, s. w., lon. $3^{\circ}55'-9''$, lat. $50^{\circ}25'-30''$.

Single row, length c. 1,200 feet, direction of length N. 1° W., dies out at a newtake wall. This row has been robbed of many of its stones, but is still a good example. Two hundred and eighty feet eastward of the retaining circle at the south end of the row lies another retaining circle of eighteen feet diameter, within which is a kistvaen.

4. BROWN HEATH, Erme Pound

At the north end is a cairn, which within my recollection once contained a kistvaen. There is a retaining circle of 31 feet diameter. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxiii, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}54'-55''$, lat. $50^{\circ}28'-17''$. Elevation c. 1,300 feet.

Double row, length c. 540 feet, direction of length N. 10° E. At a point 90 feet from the centre of the cairn the row touches what may be a hut-circle. Four hundred and fifty feet further south it touches and is partly lost in the wall of a pound which lies to the west. It is possible that this is the true end of the row, and that, before the pound wall fell in ruin, the row and the wall were not in actual contact.

5. NEAR SPURRELLS CROSS

At the south end is a cairn, 50 feet in diameter, with but two remaining stones of the retaining circle. Position, Devon 6 inch O.S., cxix, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}53'-19\frac{1}{2}''$, lat. $50^{\circ}25'-21\frac{1}{2}''$. Elevation, c. 1,170 feet.

The row has apparently been double, but since only seven stones still stand, and with six sunken stones form the fixed points now determinable, it is difficult to ascertain the original spacing. The distance apart of the lines may probably have been about $3'-6''$, and the spacing along the lines about $3'-0''$. The length of the

row is 370 feet as measured from the centre of the cairn, and the direction of length is N. 20° W. The largest standing stone is but 2 feet in height.

6. GLASSCOMBE BALL

At the north-east end is a barrow or cairn, now deformed, but probably originally of 14' diameter. Position, Devon 6 inch O.S., cxix, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}53'24''$, lat. $50^{\circ}25'30\frac{1}{2}''$. Elevation, c. 1,170 feet. Probably a single row, length from centre of barrow at N.E. 276 feet, direction of length N. $42^{\circ}29'$ E. All stones fallen, the largest being 3'-7" long by 11" broad.

There is a second cairn, 13 feet in diameter, and distant 37 feet centre of cairn to line of row, near the south-west end.

Yealm

7. STALDON

This row begins and ends without formal terminals, there is neither barrow nor menhir. By far the greater part of its length lies in the *Yealm Valley*, but at its northern extremity it just enters the *Erme* watershed. The position of the south end is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxix, N.W., lon. $3^{\circ}55'35\frac{1}{2}''$, lat. $50^{\circ}26'31''$. Elevation, south end 1,200 feet, north end 1,320 feet.

Single row, length 1,643 feet, direction of length, end to end, N. $4^{\circ}45'$ W. The southern length of 783 feet lies N. 0° W., the northern length of 858 feet lies N. $9^{\circ}45'$ W. This divergence gives a convexity of 72 feet to the East.

At 1,193 feet from the south end the retaining circle of a barrow touches the row on the east side of the row; its internal diameter is 13 feet. After restoration, and no plan was prepared previous to restoration, those stones to the north of and nearest to the circle were left in line pointing to the circle's centre. That line should point to the western circumference of the circle, making with the southern part one continuous row, tangential to the circle. There are two cairns abreast the line north of the retaining circle, one with its centre 135 feet away from the row to the east, and the other with its centre 92 feet to the west.

South of the retaining circle the stones in the row, where closest set, are from 9 to 10 feet apart centre to centre. North of the retaining circle, where closest set, the stones are from 8 to 10 feet apart, but the large stones toward the north end are from 30 to 50 feet apart. Since these large members range to over eight feet in height

such wide spacing is not inappropriate, but it is the extreme which is met on Dartmoor. There may have been some robbery, and some stones may be missing, but this unusual spacing is evidently to a large extent original.

No other row on Dartmoor is as prominent in the landscape ; standing on the crest of the ridge between the *Yealm* and the *Erme* the large stones are seen on the sky line from many points in the *Erme* valley ; they have the appearance of a line of mounted men advancing toward the observer. Size and position both contribute to their effect. See Plate 34.

8. PENN BEACON

If the *Yealm* shares with the *Erme* the fine row just described, it must share with the *Tory Brook* this rather trivial relic, which lies on the western border of its watershed.

The row is single, and but 66 feet in length ; the direction of the length is N. $82^{\circ}-38'$ W. There are no terminals, whether barrows, menhirs or other. The position of the eastern end is, Devon, six inch O.S., cxix, N.W., lon. $3^{\circ}-58'-22\frac{1}{2}''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-20'-43\frac{3}{4}''$. The largest stone standing is but 14" x 15" x 31" high. This row is obviously no more than a remnant. Elevation of ground, 1,230 feet.

Tory Brook

9. PENN BEACON, lower slopes

Four hundred and sixty-six yards W. by S. from the last mentioned row lies a fair-sized cairn. In a direction S. $30^{\circ}-10'$ W. from this runs a very short double row. There are but two pairs of stones, the length of the row as measured from the margin of the cairn is 24 feet, and the rows are 1'-10" apart, inside measurement. The direction of length of the row, referred to the north point, is N. $30^{\circ}-10'$ E. The position of the cairn is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxix, N.W., lon. $3^{\circ}-58'-44''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-26'-11\frac{1}{2}''$. Elevation of ground, c. 1,100 feet.

10. CHOLWICH TOWN WASTE

There is a retaining circle of approximately 18 feet internal diameter, with six stones still standing, at the N. end of this row. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxviii, N.E., lon. $3^{\circ}-59'-37''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-26'-32\frac{1}{2}''$ Elevation, c. 810 feet.

The row is single, its length c. 700 feet, the direction of length N. $22\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. Although imperfect in places, it is a well marked row, and some of the stones are larger than ordinary.

II. COLLARD TOR

The first example of a group of rows in this synopsis, and in this instance the simplest possible example, the group consisting of but two members. There are two cairns lying in a line which ranges N. $83^{\circ}-50'$ W., at a distance of 47 feet centre to centre. The western cairn has no retaining circle. The position of this cairn is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxviii, N.E., lon. $4^{\circ}-1'-50\frac{1}{2}''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-26'-24\frac{1}{2}''$. Southward from this cairn runs a single row, which I call No. 11. The length of this row is 216 feet, and the direction of length N. $2^{\circ}-10'$ E. The row has been much disturbed, and has probably lost in length.

12. COLLARD TOR

The eastern cairn has a retaining circle, 26'-6" in diameter, with five stones standing, and another approximately in place. Southward from this cairn runs a single row, No. 12, the second of the group. It is 275 feet in length, and the direction of length is N. $3^{\circ}-20'$ W. The rows thus diverge somewhat as they extend from the cairns. The conditions of this row is much as that of No. 11. The elevation of the ground at the cairns is c. 850 feet.

Plym

13. SHAUGH MOOR

At the S.W. end is a retaining circle, 50 feet in diameter. Position, Devon 6 inch O.S., cxviii, N.E., lon. $4^{\circ}-2'-13''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-27'-7\frac{1}{2}''$ at centre. Single row, length 579 feet, measuring from the centre of the circle. Direction of length N. $20^{\circ}-40^{\circ}$ E.

The spacing of the stones in the row varies between 3'-3" and 5 feet centre to centre. There is a hut circle within ten feet of the retaining circle, and to the south. A barrow lies 360 feet W. a little S. from the retaining circle. This row can readily be found, the south end being approximately 200 yards E. from the *Cadover road*, in the line of the south fence of Shaden Plantation. Elevation of ground c. 820 feet.

Trowlesworthy Group

This group has but two members, it lies N.E. of the head of the Blackabrook, by the Leemoor Leat.

14. TROWLESWORTHY GROUP. Eastern member.

At the north end is a retaining circle, 22 feet in internal diameter, and consisting of eight stones. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxii, S.E., lon. $4^{\circ}-0'-20\frac{1}{2}''$, lat.

$50^{\circ}-27'-27\frac{3}{4}''$. The row is double, the stones spaced at *c.* 6 feet centres in the rows, and 4'-0" to 5'-0" across the rows. Length 426 feet, direction of length N. $11^{\circ}-50''$ E. The row is slightly convex eastward. This row was disturbed by workmen in the year 1859, but they were checked before much mischief had been done.

15. TROWLESWORTHY GROUP. Western Member.

The east end of this row lies *c.* 350 feet west of the centre of the circle which heads No. 14. Row 15 points approximately to the circle at the head of Row 14.

A single row, 254 feet in length; direction of length is N. $82^{\circ}-30'$ E. At the west end is a small menhir 4 feet in height, and at the east end there are possible indications of a retaining circle of about 20 feet diameter. The stones of the row are spaced at approximately 5 feet centres. It will be noted that the two members of this group differ widely (by $70^{\circ}-40'$) in direction. The mean elevation of the ground is *c.* 920 feet.

16. RINGMOOR

A single row for the main part at present, but double at places, possibly once double throughout. There is a retaining circle at the south end, of 40'-6" diameter. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxii. s.e., lon. $4^{\circ}-1'-29\frac{1}{2}''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-28'-25''$.

The row is 1,740 feet in length, the direction of the length is N. $12^{\circ}-10'$ E. It terminates to the north in a fallen stone, 4 feet in length and measuring 2'-6" x 1'-6" at the base.

Five of the stones of the retaining circle were imported in an effort at restoration; the original condition of this circle may be seen on the plan given on page 234 of *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, Vol. lxxiii. On that same page it is stated in error by myself that the row is 400 yards in length. Instead of looking up my records I accepted the Ordnance Survey, which is in error. Mean elevation of ground, *c.* 970 feet.

DRIZZLECOMBE GROUP

This is the most neatly arranged group on Dartmoor, and, with the possible exception of *Merrivale*, the sole example which shows what by our modern standards would be regarded as planning. As it stands it would permit additions which would leave an entirely symmetrical arrangement, and there is at least one indication that such additions may have been contemplated.

The rows are best described by reference to the plan, plate 35, and the general position determined by that of *Giants Basin* shewn on the plan, which is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxii, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}-59'-6''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-29'-5''$. It may be noted that the contour of the pound which lies just south-west of the large cairn at the north-east extreme of the group, and has two hutcircles within it is shewn a little too regular; its correct contour can be seen on the plan to be found on page 276 of Vol. lxxv, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* For present purposes the matter is unimportant.

It will be seen that abreast of A on the plan (plate 35) is a standing stone. If a line be drawn from this stone to the northwesternmost of the three barrows below the pound, one then has a completely symmetrical collection of rows, and this may have been contemplated.

In this group we have three rows, each terminating at its N.E. end in a barrow, and at its S.W. end in a menhir; rows perfect and strictly defined; with the aid of the plan it will not be necessary to do more than give their respective detail.

17. DRIZZLECOMBE GROUP, A.

A barrow, uncircled, 18 feet in diameter, at the N.E. end; at the S.W. end a menhir, 12'-6" in length as fallen, 10'-6" high as erected. Length of row 488 feet, direction of length N. $47^{\circ}-30'$ E. The row is in part double, in part single, and it is doubtful whether it was ever wholly double.

18. DRIZZLECOMBE GROUP, B.

A circled barrow, 29 feet in diameter at the N.E. end; and a menhir 9'-5" in length as fallen, 7'-9" in height as erected, at the S.W. end. Length of row 491 feet, direction of length N. $50^{\circ}-30'$ E. The row is single throughout, except for one pair of stones next the menhir.

19. DRIZZLECOMBE GROUP, C.

A circled barrow, 29 feet in diameter, at the N.E. end; and at the S.W. a menhir, 17'-10" in length as fallen, 14 feet in height as erected. The row is single throughout, and the stones are more widely spaced than in either of the other rows. Length of row 296 feet, direction of length N. 44° E.

It will be noticed that row B points to the cairn at the top of the plan; and that there is another alignment in this group, not a row, marked out by three graves, namely the kistvaen in the bottom right-hand corner,

the cairn known as *Giants Basin*, and the cairn at the top of the plan.

There are shewn on this plan, two large cairns, four barrows, two kistvaens, and a kerb retaining circle around an interment pit. There are also two pounds and six hutcircles. It would not appear that the living were anxious to remove their dead to a distance, as has so often been suggested, or perhaps I should say asserted.

The elevation of the ground at *Giant's Basin* is approximately 1,100 feet; and its gradient, falling from N.E. to S.W. is approximately 1 in 22. This is one of the few groups in which all parts can be seen from all parts, and perhaps this has had an influence on its symmetry.

Meavy

20. DOWN TOR

Although this row is commonly named after *Down Tor*, it lies, not on the slopes of that tor, but on *Hingston Hill*, and is in fact nearer *Combshead Tor*. At the west end of the row is a barrow with retaining circle, the circle 37 feet in internal diameter. Position, Devon 6 inch O.S., cxii, N.E., lon. $3^{\circ}-59'-35''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-30'-49\frac{1}{2}''$. Near the circle the stones of the row are exceptionally large, that nearest the circle having been measured when fallen by BURNARD and found to be 12'-10" in length; as re-erected it now stands 9'-6" high. In the matter of record this row has been unfortunate; it is called after a Tor on whose slopes it does not stand; it is shewn on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey as pointing toward a pound, to which it does not point; SPENCE BATE appears to have intended this row when he wrote of one in this locality as being 800 yards in length; BURNARD by an obvious slip attributed to it a length of nearly 600 yards. Its actual length, as measured from the centre of the circle is c. 346 yards, or 1,038 feet. The direction of length, from end to end is N. 71° E.; it is somewhat convex toward the north. Its apparent eastern termination is in a small menhir, which measured, as fallen, 7'-6" in length and 3'-0" in breadth. In the line of the row but rather over 700 feet from the terminal menhir is a cairn 54 feet diameter at the base, and 36' diameter at the top.

Accepting the result of BURNARD'S careful examination, that the total number of stones in this single row was 174, it results that the average spacing of the stones, centre to centre, is 5'-11". The mean elevation of ground is c. 1,210 feet; the row lies along the water-parting between *Deancombe* and *Newleycombe* brooks.

21. BLACK TOR, STANLAKE

A double row, the northern member of which is almost wholly merged in an enclosure wall. The best fixed point from which to locate it is the blocking stone at the N.E. end, the position of which is, Devon, 6 inch O.S. cvi, S.E., lon. $4^{\circ}-0'-53''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-31'-35''$. The wall or fence is the western boundary of *Stanlake* farm against the moor.

This double row is so near a fence that the needs of the wall builders have led to the robbery of even that line which is clear of and parallel to the hedge; but, in a length of 950 feet in all there are left 66 stones. The stones are of medium size, for example $1'-1' \times 1'-0'' \times 2'-3''$ high, $2'-7'' \times 10'' \times 2'-3''$ high, $1'-7'' \times 1'-7'' \times 2'-6''$ high, and the blocking stone $9'' \times 3'-5'' \times 2'-6''$ high. The first measurement is always that of the stone along the row, the second is the thickness of the stone at right angles to the row, and the third is the height above ground.

The direction of the length of the row is N. 50° E. There are remains of at least 14 hutcircles and some small pounds 800 feet south of the S.W. end of the row.

The mean elevation of the ground is 1,127 feet.

Harter Group, in the angle between the Meavy and the Harter Brook, near their confluence, two rows.

22. HARTER GROUP, the northern row.

Double row. At the eastern end is a barrow with a retaining circle of $29'-4''$ internal diameter, of which seven stones still stand, two lean, and five are fallen. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cvi, S.E., lon. $4^{\circ}-0'-27''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-31'-38''$. The length of the row is at least 450 feet; it extends to very near the bank of the Meavy. The direction of length of the row is N. $76^{\circ}-30'$ E. The spacing of the stones is rather irregular, from six to seven feet centre to centre along the row, and, as a mean about five feet apart centre to centre across the row. Some of the stones are of a fair height, from 4 to 5 feet.

23. HARTER GROUP, the southern row.

This row starts from a barrow at the eastern end. This barrow has no retaining circle; its centre is *c.* 36 feet from the centre of the circled barrow, centre to centre. The row is single, length *c.* 165 feet, direction of length N. $58^{\circ}-30'$ E., there are gaps in this row, and the stones are comparatively few; it has probably been robbed. Mean elevation of ground 1,125 feet. The divergence between the directions of length of the two rows constituting this group is eighteen degrees.

24. SHARPITOR, northern flank.

A double row which lies partly in the valley of the *Meavy*, and partly in that of the *Walkham*, its length crossing the water divide at the crest of *Peek Hill*, a little south of the Princetown Road.

At the west the row starts from a cairn, but recently discovered as the result of a chance disturbance of the surface; at the east it ends in a blocking-stone. The length from the centre of the cairn to the blocking-stone is 366 feet; and since the spacing along the row has been fairly regularly 5 feet from centre to centre, before the row was so extensively robbed there should have been 138 stones at least. There are now 41, of which 11 are fallen. None of the stones left are other than small, the largest being the two last at the east end, one of which measures 23" x 7" x 19" high, and the other 22" x 9" x 42" high. The space from centre to centre across the rows averages 6 feet, but it varies considerably, between 3'-10" and 7'-13"; it tends to widen toward the eastern end. The direction of length is N. 64° E. The row is easily found as it lies but a few feet south of the wayside pool at the top of *Peek Hill*. The position of the cairn is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cvi, s.e., lon. 4°-2'-10", lat. 50°-31'-1".

On the eastern slope, 255 feet from the blocking-stone, and in the prolongation of the line of the row, is a cairn with a retaining circle of 11'-6" internal diameter. The position of this cairn relative to the row is the parallel to that which exists at *Down Tor* (20). The row certainly points to the barrow, but terminates far short of it. The elevation of the ground is 1,212 feet O.D.

25. SHARPITOR

Eight or nine feet south from the last stones of row 24 is a small set stone. Two other stones, obviously set, make a line with the first, and certainly seem to be the commencement of a row which trends more to the north than does 24, and would cross the produced line of 24 between the blocking stone and the isolated cairn. The difficulty is to find any certain continuation of the line marked out by the three stones; there are too many surface stones which confuse the issue. Direction of length N. 48° E.

26. SHARPITOR, foot of eastern slope.

At the foot of *Goatstone Hill*, one hundred yards from the junction of the track to *Routrundle* with the road to *Princetown* is a short but interesting row. It is double,

short, consists of but few pairs of stones ; but those pairs are more closely set, and the row is therefore narrower, than in any other known example. For instance there is one pair of stones 12" x 8" x 14" high, and 9" x 8" x 16" high respectively, the space between which is 6", or, stated as distance between centres, the setting is 14". Six inches is a restricted width for either a racecourse or a processional path, uses to which some would have us believe the stone rows were placed.

When I found this row it seemed to me that possibly it was a set of stones used for the roller bearings of a flat-rod, a mining device, but no sort of bearing was to be found on any stone ; also the row starts with a ruined cairn at the west end, and cairns are not usual adjuncts of flat-rods.

The length of the row is 120 feet ; its direction N. 88° E. ; the elevation of the ground is 1,230 feet O.D.

The position of the ruined cairn at the west end is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cvi, s.e., lon. 4°-0'-46½", lat. 50°-31'-7¼".

Walkham

MERRIVALE GROUP. LONGASH COMMON

This group consists of two double rows and one single ; and not far removed is a stone circle, with two menhirs near it. It has been suggested that the remains of stone rows can be traced in connection with these menhirs, but this must be regarded as doubtful.

To simplify description a plan of these rows has been prepared, necessarily to a small scale, which does not permit the plotting of individual stones, and demands some exaggeration of the width of double rows, and the diameters of small circles. See plate 36.

27. MERRIVALE GROUP, A. The northern double row.

No cairn or barrow is directly connected with the row, but at its eastern end it is closed by a blocking stone. The length of the row is 596 feet, and its direction N. 83°-30' E. I have referred to my original survey notes as to the width between the rows, which, as is perhaps usual, is irregular. On the average of 17 pairs of stones I find the mean distance between the rows is 3'-6" with extremes of 4'-6" and 2'-8" ; while the mean distance from centre to centre of the stones across the row is 4'-0". The distance from centre to centre along the rows, where complete, gives a mean for twenty pairs of 5'-6", with extremes of 7'-9" and 4'-7½".

28. MERRIVALE GROUP B. The southern double row.

This row overlaps row A at both ends, and is not quite parallel to it. From the east end of row A to row B, centre to centre, the least distance is 80'-6", the corresponding measurement at the west end is 106 feet. Row B is closed at the east end by a blocking stone; at the west end there is neither barrow, menhir nor any other formal termination. At a distance of 422'-8" from the east end of the row, and 441'-4" from the west end, lies the centre of a retaining circle of 12 feet internal diameter which interrupts the row; within this circle is a small barrow. This feature, which is unique on Dartmoor, is placed so near the true centre of length that, if the row builders had any respect to symmetry, one may well argue that it is improbable that the row ever extended to the west to any material distance beyond its present termination.

I have taken this circle and barrow as the fixed point for defining the position of the group; the data are: Devon, 6 inch O.S., civi, N.E., lon. $4^{\circ}-2'-27\frac{1}{2}"$, lat. $50^{\circ}-33'-15"$.

The length of row B is 864 feet, and the direction of length is N. 81° E. The mean of 17 pairs of stones gives an internal width of 2'-10" between the lines of stone, with extremes of 1'-9" and 3'-9"; while the mean distance from centre to centre of the stones across the row is 3'-4". The distance from centre to centre along the rows, where complete, gives a mean of 7'-1" with extremes of 9'-10" and 5'-3", for twenty pairs.

29. MERRIVALE GROUP C.

Measuring 142 feet westward from the centre of the barrow which breaks the line of row B, and 15 feet southward from the centre of the row one reaches the centre of a barrow of 9 feet diameter, from which starts row C. This is a single row, 138'-8" long as measured from the centre of the barrow, the direction of length being N. $24^{\circ}-15'$ E. The spacing of the stones in this row appears to have been 3 feet centre to centre when the row was perfect. Row C has all the appearance of being an afterthought.

Regarding the group as a whole, row A has no directly associated sepulchral remains; a cairn stands in the centre of row B; and C starts from a cairn or barrow at its northern end. South of B, and near it, there are also a large kistvaen, and the ruins of a fair-sized cairn. And, near this collection of graves, there are, it should be added, a number of hutcircles; here, again, the living did not avoid the graves of their people.

In one of these huts lies a worked stone, the circular runner of a cider mill. Col. Hamilton Smith had no difficulty in seeing it as a fallen cromlech. On plate 32, as fig. 2, I give a view of this object.

The mean elevation of the ground is *c.* 1,150 feet.

30. LAUNCESTON MOOR, PETERTAVY

Single row, length *c.* 330 feet, probably somewhat longer when complete, direction of length N. 2° E. There are now but eighteen stones, the largest of which stands no more than eighteen inches above ground. The original spacing may have been about 5 feet.

At the north end are the remains of a barrow, now reduced to little more than a rubble ring. At the south end is the menhir known as the *Longstone*, from which the moor probably takes name. This menhir, and the stones of the row are all of local stone, epidiorite, there being no granite in the immediate vicinity. Between 100 and 300 yards west of the *Longstone* lie four cairns and a kistvaen. The *Longstone* was re-erected in 1893, as it lay it was seen to be 11'-8" in length, at its widest 2'-1" and its greatest thickness 1'-7". As erected it stands 9'-2" in height.

It is to be regretted that, during the late military occupation of Dartmoor this menhir has been used as a target, while the fine stone circle above *Clay Tor* has been wrecked. This can only be described as wanton mischief; it was no accident.

The position of the *Longstone* is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcviij, S.E., lon. 4°-2'-54½", lat. 50°-35'-23¾". Mean elevation *c.* 1,420 feet. Ground practically level.

Tavy

31. COCKS TOR

On the summit of *Cocks Tor* there are traces which may indicate the former existence of one or more stone rows. With this possible exception there are no known rows in the valley.

Lyd

No stone rows are known in this valley.

West Ockment

No stone rows are known in this valley.

East Ockment

32. OKE TOR

In 1894 my father reported the existence of a much ruined row on the west slope of Oke Tor. His report

will be found on page 300 of vol. xxvi of the *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* He never visited the spot again, nor was I able to visit it during his lifetime. I fear I shall not now be able to undertake the search. But he was not of a speculative habit, and a survey would probably confirm his report.

With this probable exception stone rows are unknown in the valley of the *East Ockment*.

Taw

Stone rows are unknown in this valley.

North Teign, Blackaton Brook

33. COSDON

The first of the triple rows which is met in this general survey. It lies near the summit of *Cosdon*, east of the water-parting between the *Taw* and *North Teign* valleys, and the *Taw* comes near to claiming a share in the row. The length, measured from the centre of a circled cairn which stands at the west end is 447 feet, the direction of length is N. 85° W. The position of the cairn is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., lxxvii, s.w., lon. 3°-55'-19", lat. 50°-42'-27". Its diameter is 26 feet, and it contains the remains of two kistvaens; the retaining circle is very irregular. There is no formal feature to mark the termination of the rows at their eastern end. The stones, where the rows are perfect, are spaced at a mean distance centre to centre along the rows of 4'-4", with extremes of 5'-10" and 3'-4". At 225 feet from the west end there is a slight change in direction and the rows turn somewhat northward; they are thus convex to the south to the extent of some 4 to 5 feet. This change of direction may be said to divide the row into a western and an eastern section, between which some differences exist. Thus the spacing, centre to centre, across the rows is:—

Western part, N. Row 4'-7", Centre Row, 4'-3". S. Row, total 8'-10".

Eastern part, N. Row 5'-0", Centre Row, 5'-8", S. Row, total 10'-8".

These are the means of as many measurements as can be accurately taken. The total width in the first perfect set of three at the west end is 7'-6", and for the last perfect set at the east end it is 10'-3". The largest stone standing, before restoration, was 42" x 12" x 45" high.

The mean elevation of the ground is c. 1430 feet.

A detailed plan was published with the 3rd Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*,

vol. xxviii. I accept full responsibility for a draughtsman's error, whereby true north was indicated on the compass drawn on that plan 36° to the west of its correct position. Those who have copies should make the correction.

North Teign and South Teign

SHUGGLEDOWN GROUP.

This is an elongated and very irregular group, lying in part in the valley of the *N. Teign*, in part in the valley of the *S. Teign*, between *Batworthy* and *Thornworthy Corners*. A suitable reference point is the fourfold retaining circle which lies at the head of row A; the position of this is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., LXXXIX, S.E., lon. $3^\circ-53'-48''$, lat. $50^\circ-39'-27\frac{3}{4}''$. The contour of the ground is important, but it can only be approximately given. At the north end of the group the level is *c.* 1320 feet above O.D. Twelve hundred feet south it has risen to *c.* 1360 O.D., and at the *Three Boys*, 1100 feet further south, it has fallen to *c.* 1310 O.D. It follows that, except near the summit level, there are no points from which the half of the group can be seen at the same time as parts of the other half. The group was never intended to be seen as a whole, which is not surprising since there are many individual rows the whole length of which cannot be seen at one time; except, in these days, from the air.

See plate 37 for a plan of this group, without reference to which it may be difficult to follow the description.

34. SHUGGLEDOWN A.

The eastern row of the group is double. Its length is 596 feet, and the direction of length is N. $1^\circ-40'$ W. The mean inside measurement between the lines is 3'-6" ; (in this group the distance between the lines is throughout the internal distance.)

Standing so near the *Batworthy* enclosure, the row has been much robbed; in its whole length there are now but 12 pairs of stones and 15 single. The spacing of the stones along the rows is a little over 6 feet centre to centre.

At the north end there is no special feature; at the south the row ends in a fourfold retaining circle; the internal diameter of the outermost circle is 29 feet. Two fallen stones next to the circle are much the largest in the row; one is 11'-6" in length, and the other 7'-4". The larger has been adopted as a boundary stone of Chagford parish. Southward from the circle, approximately in the line of the row, and 65 feet from the circle centre to centre is a small barrow.

35. SHUGGLEDOWN E.

To the west of row A lies row E, 220 feet distant from it at the north end, and 60 feet distant at the south. This is a double row, 476 feet in length; the direction of length being N. $21^{\circ}-15'$ W. The mean interval between the lines is a little over 4 feet, but it varies considerably. No special feature marks either end, neither menhir, blocking-stone nor barrow.

This row has been much robbed, so that for the greater part of its length it is now single.

36. SHUGGLEDOWN C.

Due south of the southern end of row E is the northern end of row C at a distance of 60 feet. This is approximately due west of the fourfold circle, and $65'-6''$ from from its centre.

Row C is double, the lines being 5 feet apart, inside measurement. Its length is 386 feet to the centre of the barrow, thirteen feet in diameter, which forms its terminal point to the south. The direction of length is N. $28^{\circ}-30'$ W. This row has not been badly robbed and most of the pairs of stones are complete.

37. SHUGGLEDOWN G.

Three hundred and twenty-five feet *c. s.* 25° E. from the cairn which forms the south extreme of row C is the north end of another double row, 485 feet in length, direction of length N. 3° W. This terminates to the south in a fine menhir ($10'-5''$ in height) known as the *Longstone*. The *Longstone* now forms a boundary of the parishes of Lydford, Chagford and Gidleigh, also of the Forest of Dartmoor. It provides an excellent example of a boundary determined, at least as long ago as A.D. 1240, by the convenient presence of a landmark, rather than a bondstone erected to mark a boundary.

The distance between the lines of stones is $3'-3''$, inside measurement. The row is fairly complete at its northern end, but becomes very ragged as it approaches the *Longstone*, having evidently lost many of its stones by theft.

38. SHUGGLEDOWN, from the LONGSTONE southward

Due south of the *Longstone*, at a distance of 555 feet, is an isolated stone, erect but leaning, of which $4'-6''$ in length is above the ground. This is the last of three stones, formerly known as *The Boys*, its companions have gone to form gateposts to a neighbouring enclosure. Between the *Longstone* and *The Boys*, there remain a few set stones, the remnants of a double row.

ORMEROD states that, in 1858, the pits left by the removal of the other stones from this double row could still be seen in the turf. The length of this row was thus 555 feet, and the direction of length due N. As to the three *Boys*, it has been suggested that they were the supporters of a dolmen; but the remaining stone would certainly not be suited to this use, and probably they were merely stones larger than the general run, such as are frequently found near the termination of a row.

It can not be determined whether the *Longstone* originally stood in a row 1,040 feet long; or whether row G at first terminated in the *Longstone*, and the southward extension was an afterthought. The slight deviation in direction which occurs at the *Longstone* is certainly insufficient to determine the question.

39. SHUGGLEDOWN H.

Returning to row G, abreast of this, and overlapping it to the north, is a single row on the east, at a mean distance of *c.* 40 feet. This appears to end in a blocking-stone not far from the cairn which forms the southern terminal of row C.

The southern 95 feet of its length bears N. 11° W., but to the north the row extends a further 460 feet (making a total length of 555 feet) to the supposed blocking-stone, bearing somewhat west of the direction above given.

South Teign

FERNWORTHY GROUP.

The *Fernworthy* Group consists of two fairly well preserved double rows, and the remnant of another. It is unusual in that a stone circle (as opposed to a retaining circle) is more closely associated with the rows than in any other group. A plan is needed to supplement the written description; see plate 38.

40. FERNWORTHY A, southern row.

A stone in the face of a stone wall is probably taken from the row, of which, for present purposes, it has been taken as the end. The row is double, and measured from this assumed end to the centre of a cairn 25 feet in diameter which forms its northern terminal; it is 210 feet in length. The direction of length is N. 0°-30" W. The internal width is 3'-6", equivalent to 4'-1" centre to centre of the stones, and the spacing of the stones along the length of the row is 3 feet centre to centre.

Seventy-two feet north from the centre of the cairn is the centre of a stone circle 64'-6" internal diameter.

This circle is very nearly complete, with 26 stones standing and only four missing. In 1898 the circle was examined, nothing being found except charcoal lying on the surface of the calm or growan; there was no trace of any burial.

The position of the stone circle is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., lxxxix, S.E., lon. $3^{\circ}-54'-9''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-38'-26\frac{1}{2}''$.

41. FERNWORTHY B, northern row.

Three hundred and fifty feet N. 6° E. from the centre of the stone circle lie the first stones of row B. This is a double row, reasonably perfect at the south end, but to the north most of the stones are either lost or buried. It terminates in a small mound or barrow at the north end. Its length is 340 feet as measured to the centre of the mound. The direction of length is N. 10° E. The lines average 3'-3" apart inside measurement, equivalent to 3'-10" centre to centre; the stones stand at intervals of 5'-7" centre to centre along the row. B has been said to point to the stone circle, but its line is tangential to the west circumference.

42. FERNWORTHY C.

Abreast of row A, at a distance of 44 feet to the east, lies the centre of a cairn; and at a distance of 72 feet from the row a kistvaen in a barrow. From the centre of the cairn to the kist is a distance of 104 feet; between the two are clear evidences of a ruined double row, which is thus 104 feet in length. The direction of length is N. 19° E.

From the graves associated with this group has come the best evidence which we have as to the probable period to which the rows must be attributed; a food vessel of beaker ware, and a horn button or dress fastener. It will be remembered that beaker ware was found in a kistvaen associated with the *Drizzlecombe* rows. The elevation of the ground at the stone circle is 1,350 feet O.D. falling somewhat N. and S. from this point.

43. ASSACOMBE

A double row, the stones small for the more part, barely 18 inches in height; but with three which are larger next to the cairn (20 feet in diameter) which forms the terminal at the N.E. These stones are c. 7'-6", 4' 6" and 4'-6" high respectively. The row is nearly perfect, but markedly irregular; the width across the lines varies from 5'-6" to 6'-6" centre to centre of stones. To the south of the row, and about 10 feet away from it near the S.W. end is a circle, probably a hut-circle.

The row is *c.* 430 feet in length ; the direction of length is N. $57^{\circ}-30'$ W. The position, as determined by the centre of the cairn is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, N.E., lon. $3^{\circ}-53'-35''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-37'-39''$. The ground level varies from 1,400 to 1,460 feet O.D., the cairn being at the highest point, the levels are approximate.

44. WATERN HILL, CHAGFORD COMMON

A double row, and one of the best examples on Dartmoor. Should properly be shared between the *S. Teign* and the *Bovey*, since its whole length lies along the water-parting between the valleys of those streams. At the south, which is the higher end, is a cairn twenty-two feet in diameter. In the eastern line the first stone measures 4 feet 10 inches at the base and stands 5 feet 10 inches in height ; its width at the top is 11 inches. This is the largest stone in the row. Its companion, in the western line, is of not much beyond the average dimensions. At the north end is a blocking-stone, 8 inches by 24 inches at base, and 3 feet 10 inches in height.

Throughout the lines there is considerable variation in the size of the stones, of which there are fifty pairs, none being missing. Two pairs of originally small stones have sunk somewhat and now stand but a few inches above the surface.

Measured from the centre of the cairn the row is 473 feet in length ; the direction of length is N. $21^{\circ}-30'$ E. The distance between the lines is wider than usual ; the mean width measured internally is 5 feet 10 inches, with a minimum of 4 feet 4 inches and a maximum of 8 feet 2 inches. From the centre to centre of the stones the mean width is 6 feet 5 inches. But the spacing is more regular than the extremes suggest ; between the limits of 5 feet, and 6 feet 6 inches are included 97 per cent. of the internal measurements.

Measured along the rows the pairs are spaced at a mean interval of 9 feet 1 inch, with extremes of 6 feet and 11 feet 7 inches, but here again a large part of the measurements falls within a much less range of variation ; 80 per cent. of the number lie between the extremes of 8 feet 3 inches and 10 feet.

An obviously intentional feature is the widening of the space between the lines as the cairn is approached. The pair next to the cairn are 8 feet 2 inches apart, the interval is reduced to 7 feet 6 inches in the next pair to the north, then follow intervals of 6 feet 3 inches and 6 feet respectively. In a length of 31 feet 6 inches there is an addition of 2 feet 2 inches to the width.

There are three hut-circles abreast of the row, the most distant being 300 yards from it.

The position of the centre of the cairn is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, N.E., lon. $3^{\circ}53'37''$, lat. $50^{\circ}37'21\frac{1}{2}''$. The ground stands at 1,400 feet O.D. at the centre of the row, and the gradient is 1 in 10, falling to the north.

45. STANNON, south slope of WHITE RIDGE.

Starts with a cairn at the north or uphill end. The row is double, fairly well preserved for a short distance from the cairn, but dilapidated to an increasing degree as the newtake wall is approached to the south. The length is at least 620 feet, as measured from the centre of the cairn; and the direction of length is N. 1° E.

Position of cairn, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, N.E., lon. $3^{\circ}54'10''$, lat. $50^{\circ}37'6\frac{1}{2}''$; elevation of ground at cairn c. 1,475 feet O.D.; gradient c. 1 in 24, falling south.

This row might well be in part attributed to the *East Dart* valley, since it lies on the water-parting.

East and West Webburn streams

46. CHALLACOMBE, by CHAW GULLY

Triple row, which lies on the water-parting between the watersheds of the *E* and *W. Webburn Rivers*, on the north slope of *Challcombe Hill*. The row terminates to the south in a blocking-stone of unusual size, which, in fig. 1, plate 39 will be seen breaking the skyline, and in the foreground of fig. 2, of the same plate. The northern end of the row was destroyed by the excavation of *Chaw Gully*, and we can not say what was there; but if it were a barrow, then that barrow lay at the lower end of the row. The three lines are well marked, and little damage was done to them when the row suffered restoration, except that a stone in the middle row was turned to form a blocking-stone across that one row. This stone will be seen in the foreground of fig. 2, plate 39.

More than this there were loose stones scattered to the west of the north end of the row; an attempt was made to re-erect these in the places in which "they should have been." Nothing coherent came of that attempt, but it has been translated as presenting a stone circle, and some additional rows, very short and very imperfect. The probability is that the stones were drawn back here when the top soil was removed prior to the excavation of the east end of *Chaw Gully*, and as they fell from the cart or sled, so they lay. It is not safe to see in this monument any more than a good example of a triple row, with

some respectable stones used in its construction. The lines are further apart at the north than at the south end, where they gather in somewhat to meet the blocking-stone. The present length is 528 feet, but how much has been lost at the north end can not be determined. The direction of length is N. 23° - $30'$ W. The position of the blocking-stone to the south is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, N.E., lon. 3° - $51'$ - $5''$, lat. 50° - $36'$ - $39\frac{1}{2}''$. The elevation of the ground is c. 1,460 feet O.D. at the blocking-stone, and it falls north at a gradient of c. 1 in 11.

Dart

47. SHERRIL DOWN, SHERBERTON COMMON

The history of this row is one of misfortune. It was discovered by the brothers AMERY in the year 1894, visited by them and my father in 1895, and, by 1897 had disappeared. It lay beside a road, a very dangerous situation. The approximate position was, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cviii, s.w., lon. 3° - $50'$ - $48''$, lat. 50° - $32'$ - $7''$. The row was double, with rather an unusual width between the lines, which were 8 to 9 feet apart in the clear. On the other hand the spacing of the stones along the rows was unusually close, and there appeared to have been some inserted at a later date, which brought the spacing closer yet. At the north end were traces of a barrow, possibly with a retaining circle. The length was c. 225 feet, and the direction of length c. N. 4° W. Some of the fallen stones were nearly five feet in length, so that it was by no means a trivial structure.

The elevation of the ground is approximately 1,125 feet O.D.

Becky Brook

48. TRENDLEBERE DOWN, N.E. slope of BLACK HILL, MANATON

Close to the road from *Haytor* to *Manaton*, one hundred feet to the north of that road, about 600 yards north of *Yarner Wells*.

Probably a double row, much robbed, and many of the stones fallen; but there is still one undoubted pair of set stones which stand 3 feet 1 inch apart, face to face as measured across the row.

Starts at the south end with a ruined cairn, some 50 feet in diameter, but now reduced to a mere ring-cairn. Terminates to the north in another ruined cairn, also reduced to a ring. At this end there is a mound which looks like an independent cairn, its centre 50 feet to the west of the line of the row. But this is more probably a remnant

of the row cairn, turned back by the roadmen, who have despoiled both terminal cairns. The distance between the centres of the terminal cairns is 412 feet. The direction of length of the row is N. 4° E., the level of the ground at the south end is 1086 O.D., and the gradient falls northward at 1 in 12.

There now (1946) remain 16 stones in all, 7 set and 9 fallen. Although the site is on slate, outside the boundary of the granite, all the stones are granite. Among the fallen stones the following lengths were observed, 4'-6", 3'-9", 3'-7", 3'-6", 3'-4"; the stones still set stand 2'-4", 2'-2", 1'-0", 1'-10", 0'-10", 0'-9" and 0'-6" respectively. The position, as determined by the centre of the southern cairn, is Devon, 6 inch O.S., c, S.E., lon. 3°-44'-37", lat. 50°-35'-57¼".

East Dart

49. YAR TOR

A triple row, which has lost much at the hands of the road-makers, but as to which some record remains to supplement the information still obtainable on the site. The original length of this row must have been at least 1,500 feet.

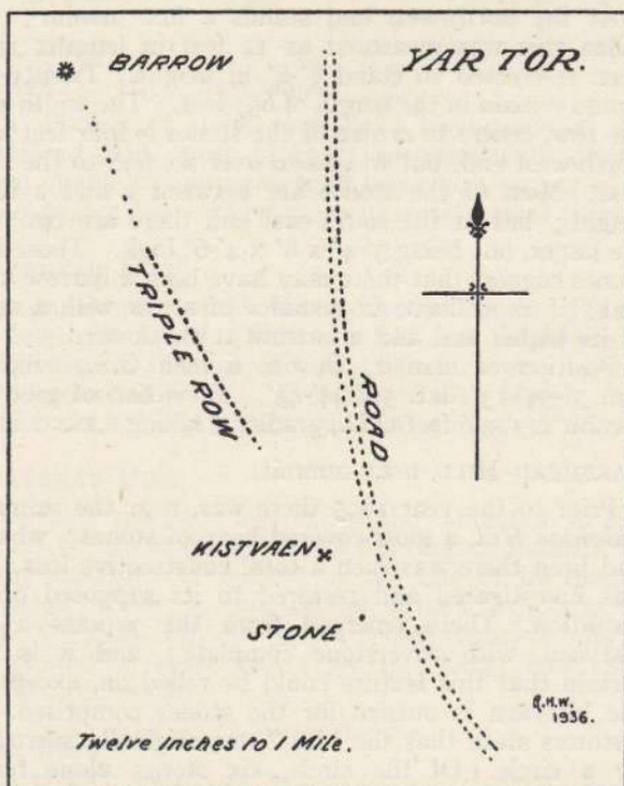
The southern part was noted in 1894 by the brothers AMERY and my father; it ran very near the road to *Sherril* and *Babeny* from *Ollsbrim*; 54 feet in length were traceable. The space between the outer rows was, in width, 7'-6", say 8'-3" centre to centre of the stones. The direction of length, as ascertained with a pocket compass was N.W. magnetic, a sufficient approximation to the direction of the remnant still to be seen to indicate that the row pointed toward the *Yar Tor* kistvaen. That remnant is very slight, one stone, now 23 inches in height but of which the top has been deliberately removed. It stands 156'-6" to the south of the kist. The kistvaen is set in a barrow, and has two retaining circles, an inner random kerb, 11'-6" outside diameter, and an outer open circle of 36 feet outside diameter.

For a distance of 262 feet north of the kistvaen no stones of the row are traceable. In the intervening space are many old enclosure banks. For a further distance of 500 feet the row is comparatively perfect; then it becomes ragged, with many blanks, until, at a distance of 1,173 feet from the kist it apparently dies out, abreast of a barrow that lies a little to the west of the line. The whole row thus described is convex to the west, and its azimuth varies from N. 32° W. at the kistvaen to N. 24° W. near the north end. See plan in text.

The distances between the rows vary somewhat, from

w.—5'-8"—Central.—4'-8"—E. Total 10'-4"
 to w.—6'-6"—Central.—6'-8"—E. Total 13'-4"
 and w.—5'-3"—Central.—6'-3"—E. Total 11'-6".

They are spaced at about 4'-0" to 4'-6" centres along the row. The stones are small, 12" x 4" x 8" high is a fair example, and 18" x 19" x 32" high is perhaps the largest still standing. They are somewhat larger at the north end than further south.



The elevation of the ground is *c.* 1,200 feet O.D. at the north end of the row, and 1,283 feet O.D. at the kistvaen, with a falling gradient of *c.* 1 in 15 toward the north.

The position of the kistvaen is, Devon, 6 inch O S., cviii, s.w., lon. 3°-51'-39", lat. 50°-32'-56½".

The Ordnance Survey revision of 1904 shows a stone row running practically due north from the kistvaen for a distance of 480 feet, and ending in a hut-circle. This is wholly wrong.

When complete this row crossed the water-parting of the *East Dart* and *Dart valleys* at or near the kistvaen.

50. LAUGHTER

A double row, present length *c.* 657 feet, but has been much robbed, probably for the building of newtake walls, one of which lies athwart the row. Direction of length N. 67° W.

At the north-west end stands a fine menhir; when fallen this was measured as 12 feet in length; it has been re-erected to stand 8'-8" in height. Twenty-three stones remain in the length of 657 feet. The width across the row, centre to centre of the stones is four feet at the north-west end, but widens to over six feet to the south-east. Most of the stones are between 1 and 2 feet in height; but at the south-east end there are two which are larger, one being 3'-4" x 8" x 4'-6" high. These larger stones suggest that there may have been a barrow at this end; if so we have an instance of a row with a menhir at its higher end and a barrow at the lower.

Position of menhir, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cvii, N.E., lon. $3^{\circ}54'-13''$, lat. $50^{\circ}34'-43''$. Elevation of ground at menhir *c.* 1,300 feet O.D., gradient, falling S.E. *c.* 1 in 22.

51. LAKEHEAD HILL, near summit.

Prior to the year 1895 there was, near the summit of *Lakehead Hill*, a moss-covered heap of stones; whatever had been there was then a total constructive loss. This was investigated and restored to its supposed original condition. There emerged from the process a large kistvaen, with coverstone complete; and it is fairly certain that this feature could be relied on, except that the kistvaen is outsize for the stones comprised. The restorers state that the kist "was originally surrounded by a circle. Of the circle, six stones alone remain. One curious feature is that a stone row starts from within the circle, extends south for 44 feet, and consists of 11 stones, and the socket holes of two more have been discovered. How much further the row went is not known. Instead of running in a straight line, it describes a curve, the direction of the chord of which is N. $87^{\circ}30'$ E.

There may well have been a retaining circle, but in the absence of a plan of the ruin as it was before rebuilding it is no more than a probability. Since, however, the

restored "row" presents two features unknown elsewhere on Dartmoor, in that it starts from within the retaining circle, and follows a markedly curved course, the direction of length from end to end is N. $86^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ E., the least that can be said is that this part of the effort at restoration is unfortunate. It certainly carries no conviction. The group is prominent, and has the appearance of importance. It has been figured by later antiquaries as a type, but no valid argument can be founded on its present features.

Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}-54'-51''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-34'-55''$.

West Dart

LAKEHEAD HILL, west slope.

A number of stone rows have been reported as on *Lakehead Hill*, most of them as admittedly doubtful. I am unable to find more than two which appear to have good credentials. Even these have no formal terminals.

52. LAKEHEAD HILL

A single row, no more than 60 feet in length. Direction of length N. 74° W. Four hundred feet to the east lies a kistvaen in the line of this row, which may originally have extended as far. Position of row, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}-54'-58''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-34'-56''$.

53. LAKEHEAD HILL

A single row, 400 feet in length. Direction of length N. 22° W. Is at present to all appearance isolated, there being no cairn or barrow in the line of its direction. Position of row, s. end, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcix, s.e., lon. $3^{\circ}-55'-2''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-34'-44''$. Approximate elevation of ground at south end 1,300 feet O.D., falls slightly toward the north.

West Dart

54. TOR ROYAL NEWTAKE, MOORLANDS

Now first reported. A single row which crosses the path from *Moorlands* to *Princetown* at a point 90 yards west of the gate to *Moorlands*. Length 98 feet, with a very doubtful southerly extension of a further 210 feet. Direction of length N. 28° W. Elevation of ground c. 1,150 feet O.D. No cairn or barrow now existing. Position, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cvii, s.w., lon. $3^{\circ}-56'-35''$, lat. $50^{\circ}-32'-38''$.

55. CONIES DOWN

In the *Cowsic Valley*, which I treat as tributary to the *W. Dart*. Found by BURNARD, whose description I have in part used. A double row, 588 feet long, direction of length N. 3° E. Less than a dozen stones still stand; there are others, fallen or buried.

No distinct traces of a cairn or barrow; but at the north end a fallen stone which may be a blocking-stone; if so this is a parallel to *Challacombe* (46), where there is a blocking-stone at the higher end. The south end of the row comes very near to the *Lichway*. The ground elevation at the north end is 1,660 feet O.D., and the ground falls south at a gradient of 1 in 10.

Position of the north end, Devon, 6 inch O.S., xcvi, s.e., lon. 3°-59'-54½", lat. 50°-35'-37".

Avon

Until within the past few years no stone row was known in the valley of the *Avon* but, in 1932, I chanced upon an example near *Black Tor*.

56. BLACK TOR, AVON VALLEY

I had hoped to supply this row in 1946, but have been unable. The row lies on the plateau to the west of *Black Tor*. It is interesting as being one of the few rows with terminal barrows at both ends.

I hope to supply details in Part II of this paper.

Glazebrook*Glazebrook Group, Corringdon Ball*

This group is trivial in the matter of construction, but extremely interesting in its arrangement. It was usual to describe this as a seven or eightfold row; but my father, in 1892, pointed out that the northernmost line was certainly an independent structure with its own eastern terminal; whereas the remaining rows all had a common terminal to the east, in a retaining circle. He made the total number of lines to be eight. CROSSING, in 1909, adopted this view. I myself had always spoken of the row as sevenfold. When in doubt there is but one course to follow, make a survey. This spring (1946) I made a survey; with the result that I find one single, and two treble rows; with two stones clear of all the rows but pointing direct to the centre of the retaining circle which heads the two treble rows. See plan, plate K.

57. CORRINGTON BALL. A.

A single row, starting on the east with a cairn, 22 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height. At some time this cairn has been opened. The first stone of the row lies 58 feet west of the centre of the cairn; there is a modern stone fence very near, and robbery has been considerable. The row clearly extends for 507 feet from the centre of the cairn, but with long intervals between the last few stones.

The stones are small; the mean dimensions of 15 stones which still stand are, along the row 15", at right angles to the row 8", and height 14", the highest standing 25". Stones which just break the surface of the ground, standing only three inches or less above it, are excluded from the mean. It would appear that the original spacing, centre to centre, along the row, may have been 3'-6". The direction of length is N. 48°-30' E.

58. CORRINGTON BALL. B.

Forty-one feet to the south-east of the centre of the cairn lies the centre of a retaining circle of 37 feet internal diameter. This forms the terminal of two triple rows. Seven stones of the circle still stand, and there is one fallen. The largest stone measures 11" x 10" x 24" high, and the smallest is 15" x 6" x 13" high.

Row B is triple, its northern line is parallel to row A, and its length from abreast the centre of the circle is 260 feet. Taking the northern line, the mean dimensions of the stones still standing are, 14" x 5" x 9" high, and the tallest stone is but 12" above ground. In the middle line the mean dimensions of standing stones are, 12" x 7" x 10" high, and the tallest stone stands 21". For the width centre to centre across the lines the figures are:—East end, N. Line—3'-0"—Central Line—4'-0"—S. Line. West end, N. Line—4'-0"—Central Line—5'-0"—S. Line. Thus the total width is 2 feet greater at the west end.

The distance centre to centre between the south line of row B and the north line of row C is, at the east end, 18'-6", and at the west end 10'-0", so that the triple rows converge as they leave the circle.

59. CORRINGTON BALL. C.

A triple row 219 feet long as measured from abreast the centre of the circle. This row overlaps the retaining circle; since the direction of the southern line points 6 feet clear of the circumference, and the middle row is just tangential to the south of the circle. The stones

are all small, the dimensions of the one still standing in the northern line are 15" x 9" x 6" high; none of the other stones in this line reach more than 3 to 4 inches above the surface. In the middle line there are two stones of 13" x 6" x 6" high and 9" x 6" x 7" respectively; the others are sunk to nearly ground level; and in the southern line there are two stones of 18" x 8" x 13" high, and 7" x 7" x 11" high respectively, the others being sunk to nearly ground level.

The widths, centre to centre, across the rows are:—East end, N. Line—7'-6"—Central Line—5'-6"—S. Line. West end, N. Line—4'-6"—Central Line—3'-6"—S. Line. Thus the total width is 5 feet 6 inches less at the west end.

The three rows A, B and C are, as a group, convergent to the west, if we take the central lines of rows B and C as the directions of those rows. We then get the following directions of length:—A, N. 48°-30' W.; B, N. 50°-30' W.; C, N. 53°-30' W.

In the interval between B and C there are two stones 78 feet apart, marked P, P on the plan. A line through these stones, if produced to the east passes with precision through the centre of the circle; and if produced west passes clear of both rows A and B. No other stones can be found on this alignment, and it cannot be called a row. Possibly the apparent arrangement is but chance.

Position of circle, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxix, N.E., lon. 3°-52'-39", lat. 50°-26'-5½". Elevation of ground at circle 1,000 feet O.D. Ground practically level along length of rows.

60. GLASSCOMBE BALL, south-east slope.

A row of exceptional interest, which lies 300 yards S. 41° W. from *Glasscombe Corner*, in the valley of the *East Glaze*.

The southern 368 feet in length are a double row, and the northern 212'-6" are a single row; it is perfectly clear that the northern part has lost no stones which would have constituted its second line had it been originally double. The change from double to single is abrupt, and complete.

At the south-west end of the row are the remnants of a cairn, much reduced, but traceable, and at the north-east end is a retaining circle of which many of the stones have fallen; three of the fallen stones measure 4'-6", 3'-6" and 2'-7" long respectively. It would thus appear that at either end was a grave.

In the double portion the lines are at a mean distance of 5'-5", centre to centre, with extremes of 6'-0" and

4'-6". The stones are spaced along the lines at 7'-5" mean distance centre to centre, with extremes of 9'-6" and 5'-6".

In the single portion the stones are spaced along the lines at 10'-1" mean distance, centre to centre, with extremes of 11'-0" and 7'-8". It is the western line of the double row which is continued as a single row. It will be noted that the spacing along the row is markedly more open in the single portion. The largest stone occurs in the single row, 24" x 13" x 41" high.

The total length, from centre of cairn to centre of circle, is 635 feet. The position of the circle at the N.E. end is, Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxix, N.E., lon. 3°-53'-9", lat. 50°-25'-51". The elevation of the ground at the S.W. end is c. 1,110 feet O.D., with the ground falling N.E. at a gradient of 1 in 12. Direction of length N. 36° E.

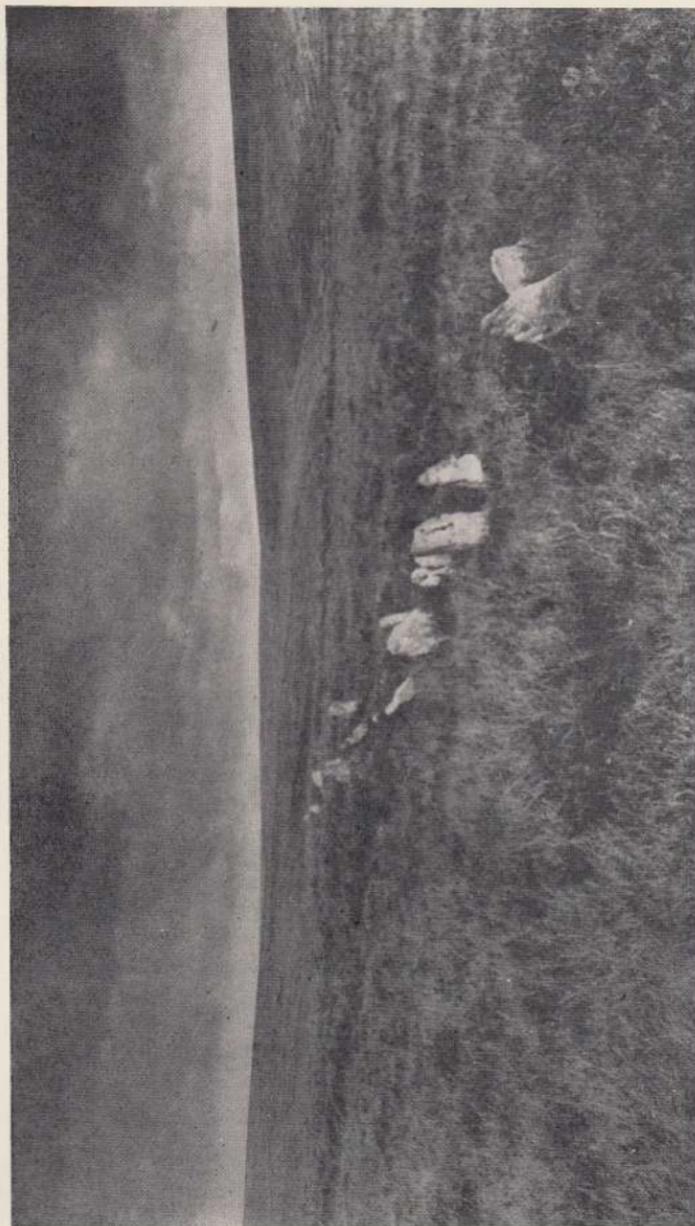
Ludbrook

61. CANTRELL, near moor gate. UGBOROUGH MOOR

A double row, with a cairn of mean diameter 22 feet at the N.E. end. Length from centre of cairn 153 feet, direction of length N. 44°-20' E. The lines are from 7 feet to 12 feet apart, centre to centre, the spacing in the lines is about 5'-6" centre to centre. The largest standing stone is 27" x 9" x 29" high. The position of the cairn is Devon, 6 inch O.S., cxxv, N.E., lon. 3°-53'-23", lat. 50°-23'-54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Elevation of ground at cairn c. 750 feet O.D., falling to the S.W. along the row at a gradient of 1 in 12.

This item completes the circuit of the Moor, the next valley to the west being that of the *Erme*. In a later paper I hope to discuss the data statistically.



R. H. Worth, 1891
STALL MOOR—GREEN HILL ROW (1). Looking North. The Row extends to the horizon.



R. H. Worth, 1891.

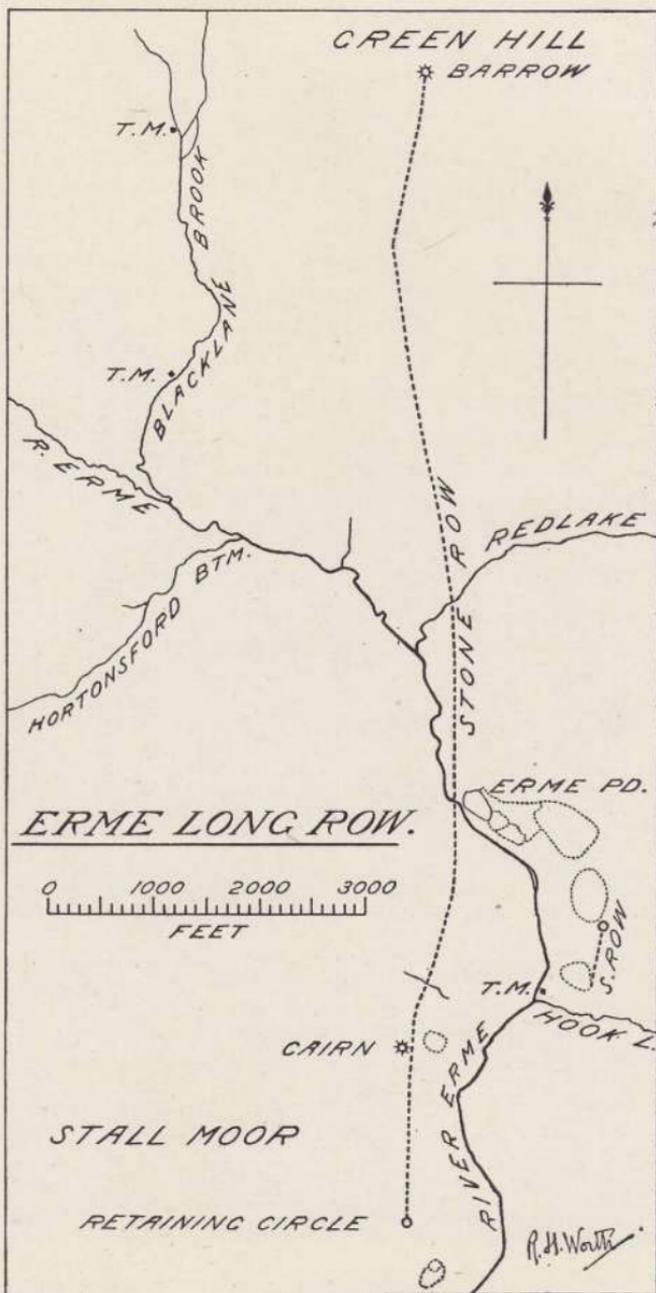
FIG. 1. STALL MOOR—GREENHILL (1). Stones uncovered by Turf Tie.



R. H. Worth.

FIG. 2. APPLE-CRUSHER, MERRIVALE.

The Stone Rows of Dartmoor—To follow Plate 31.



PLAN, STALL MOOR—GREEN HILL (1).

Scale 1 inch to 30 chains (1980 feet). "T.M." Tin Mill (Historic Period)

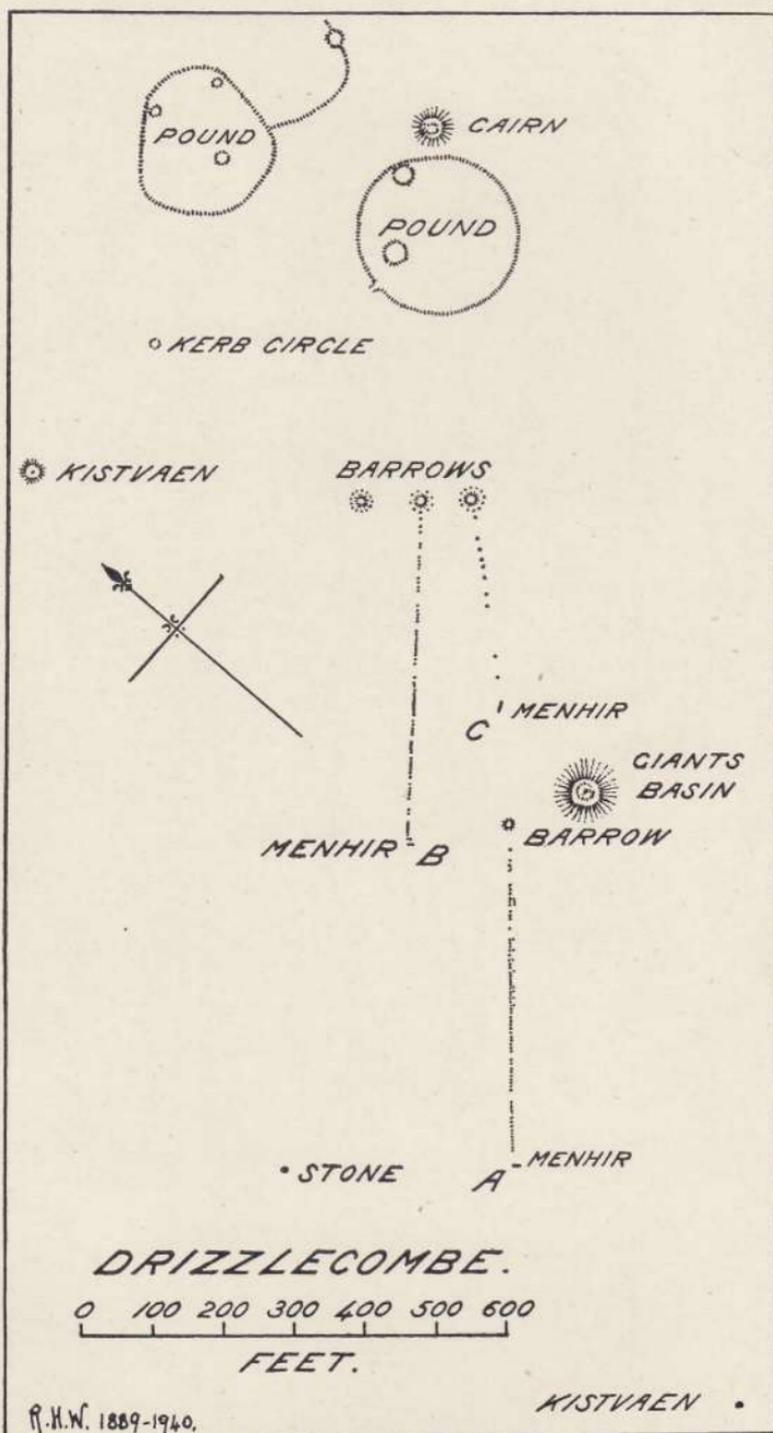
Stone Rows of Dartmoor. To follow Plate 32.



R. H. Worth.

NORTH END OF STALDON ROW (7), looking north.

Stone Rows of Dartmoor. *To follow Plate 33.*



R.H.W. 1889-1940.

KISTVAEN •

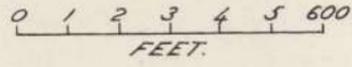


BATWORTHY CORNER

CIRCLE ?

A

SHUGGLEDOWN.



E

C

FOURFOLD CIRCLE
CAIRN

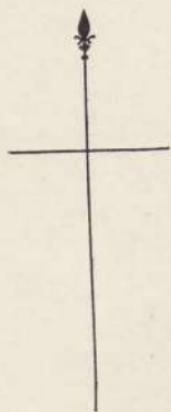
CAIRN * STONE

G

H

LONGSTONE

STONES OF ROW



THREE BOYS

KISTVAEN

R.H.W. 1931.

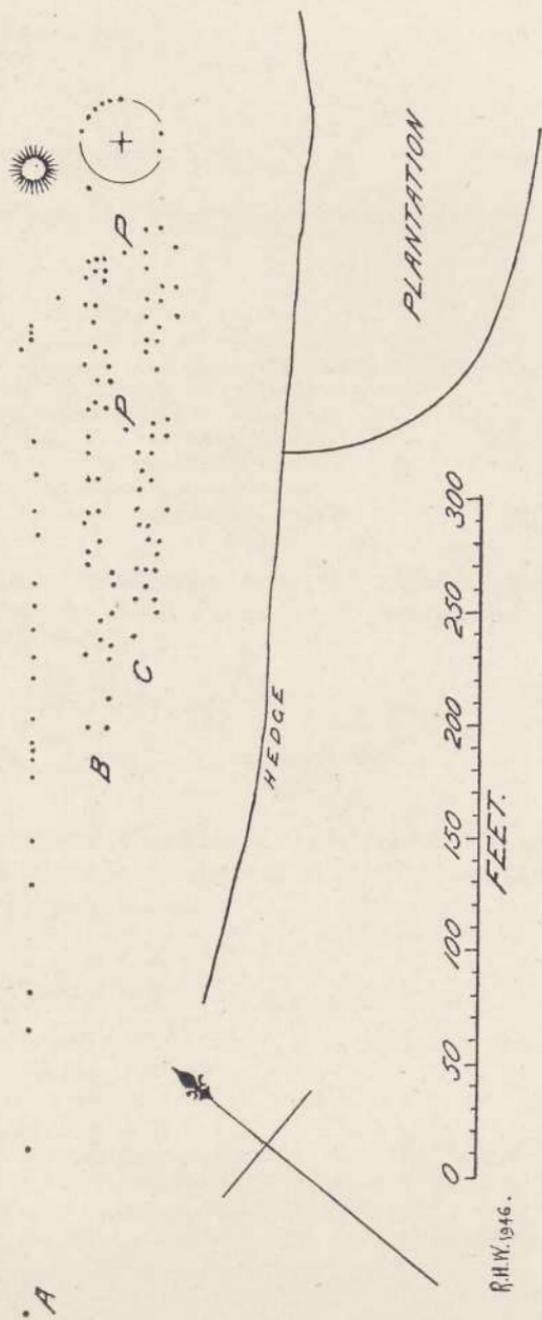
THORNWORTHY CORNER



R. H. Worth.

CHALLACOMBE ROW (46). Fig. 1. Looking N. 20° - $30'$ W.
Fig. 2. Looking S. 24° E.

CORRINGDON BALL.



R.H.W. 1946.