

One mediæval tile, four inches square, having a red ground with yellow lines, forming a good fret-pattern, was found; also a portion of a tile in green and yellow colours on a coarse, whitish ground, which was probably of the seventeenth century.

The whole of these are now in Mr. Falkener's possession.

REFERENCES TO PLATE 19.

- Fig. 1.—Section of the well, shewing the bricks and plain tiles as they occurred in the chalk lining; also the brickwork which was found below the chalk, and appeared to have been used in underpinning the sides of the well.
- Fig. 2.—The brick culvert or conduit in its position with respect to the well.
- Fig. 3.—The upper surface of one of the roofing tiles. This and the next figure shew the tiles as they would be laid with respect to each other upon a roof, and not in the positions in which they were discovered.
- Fig. 4.—Side-view of the tiles.
- Fig. 5.—Under-surface of one tile. The parts cut away to fit the tiles to each other are shewn upon this and the preceding figure.
- Fig. 6.—Cross-section of one of the tiles.
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ON THE HUT-CIRCLES OF THE EASTERN SIDE
OF DARTMOOR.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, ESQ., M.A., F.G.S.

THE remains known as "hut-circles," that now exist on the eastern side of Dartmoor, are situated for the most part on the high and unenclosed moors, at elevations varying from about a thousand to fourteen hundred feet above sea-level. They are all upon "the granite"; and this, I believe, is also the case, though I cannot speak with certainty, with the hut-circles situate on the western and southern sides of the moor. But I believe that in one or two cases the remains are found at lower levels on the western than on the side which is the immediate subject of this paper. Though partaking of one common character, the hut-circles vary slightly in size and style. In all the interior walls consist of long slabs of granite set on end perpendicularly, and so placed as to touch each other at the base. In the interior of the smaller and the most numerous class of huts the earth comes

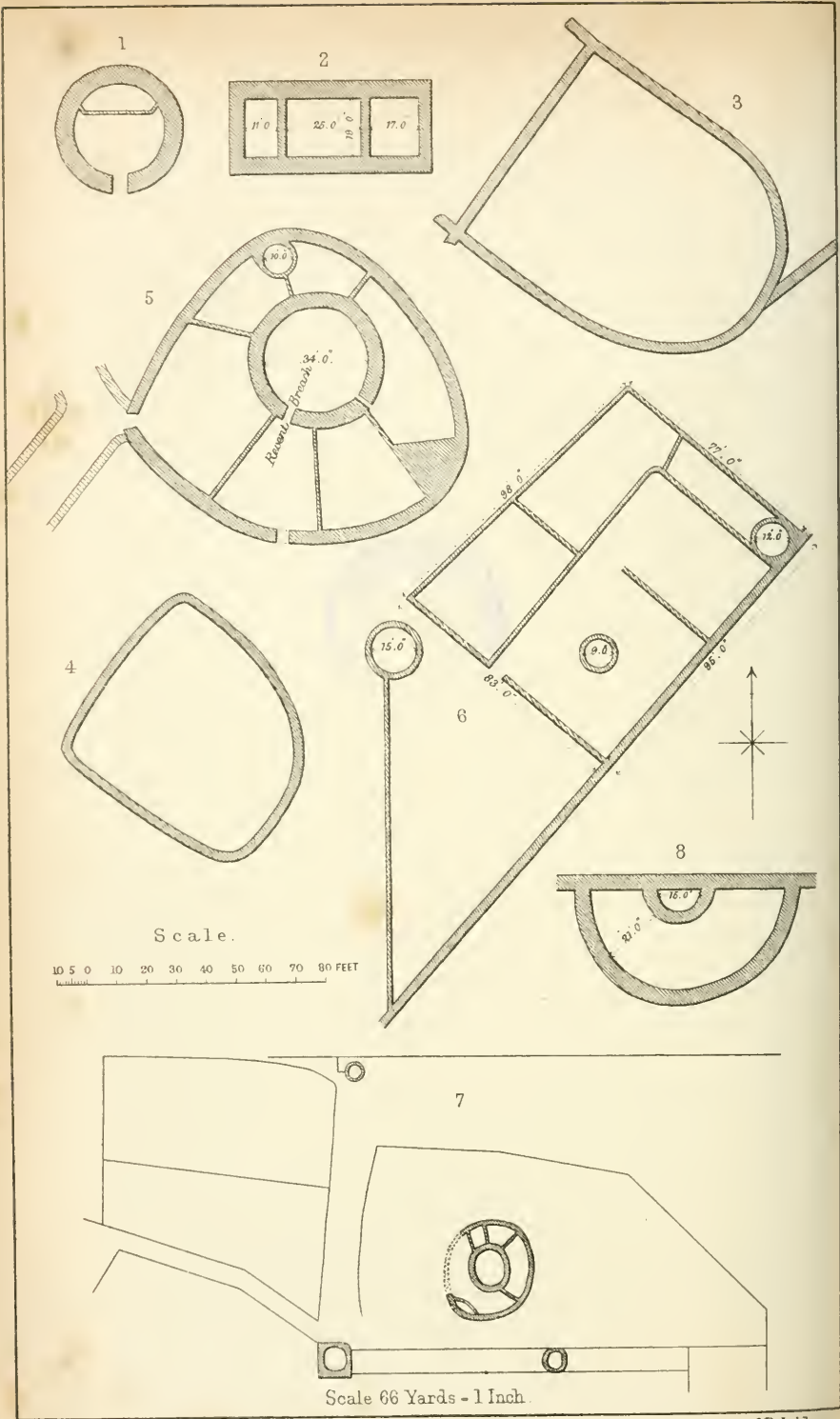
close to the upright stones; but occasionally, in some of the larger huts, a row of flat granite slabs, with the surface level with the ground, is placed against them. The exterior, in most cases, is composed of irregular blocks of granite placed roughly against the upright stones. In some cases the exterior has been built up carefully, the granite being laid in horizontal courses. Upright slabs, the jambs of the former entrances, often remain; and the opening generally faces from south-east to south-west. The height of the slabs forming the interior varies from about two to six feet. Several huts that differ from the general form, will be described when the places at which they are situate are noticed. The vicinity of Cawsand Beacon, about three miles to the south-east of Okehampton, is, I believe, the most northerly point to which the huts extend. A few exist near Taw Marsh, almost opposite to Belstone Tor, at the south-west base of Cawsand; but I have no knowledge of any to the west of that place. From near Cawsand the huts extend along the eastern side of the hills of the Dartmoor district almost to Rippon Tor, near Ashburton, a distance of about twelve miles; and from near Grimspound they can be traced along the north side of the watershed of the Dart, through the central valley of Dartmoor, to the well known remains at Merivale Bridge and the huts on the west of the moor.¹

On the summit of Cawsand (1,792 feet above sea-level) there are the remains of a kistvaen, some circles, and "pounds," and cairns; but I have not seen any huts, and believe that none have been traced, on this elevated spot.

To the south of Cawsand, immediately after crossing the brook forming the north-west boundary of the parish of Throwleigh, on the top of the rising ground, I am informed that a few huts exist, but have not been able to find them. Near Shellstone Tor (1,145 feet above sea-level), a little more to the south, four huts, varying in inside diameter from 30 to 33 feet, can be seen, and several have been destroyed. To the south of Shellstone, on Endsworthy Hill (in the year 1858), fourteen huts remained, varying in diameter from 23 to 36 feet. Several had been then recently destroyed in

¹ In the *Journal* of the Association for June 1862 (vol. xviii, plate 7), Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson has drawn a most excellent example of a large hut-circle near Castor, Dartmoor; and on plate 8 of the same paper, the hut-circles above Merivale Bridge. These are all referred to by Mr. Ormerod in the present communication.





enclosing land, and the soil about these did not appear to differ from that of the adjoining moors, and no remains had been discovered. One hut on Endsworthy Common differs from the general plan in having an inner chamber. (See plate 20, fig. 1.) The dividing wall does not extend in a line from side to side, but is turned back at the ends, forming an obtuse angle. The foundation of this wall is still perfect from end to end, and there is not any trace of a doorway. At a short distance from this hut there is a quadrilateral enclosure (fig. 2) divided by cross-walls into three compartments, respectively 11, 25, and 17 feet long and 19 feet wide. This is the only enclosure of this description that I have observed on the moor. The remains of old enclosure-walls, called "track-lines," are tolerably perfect near these last mentioned huts. Between Endsworthy and the North Teign, distant about one mile, I believe no huts exist.

Between the North and South Teign, on Teigncombe and the adjoining commons, there is the largest group of huts that exists on the east side of the moor. These remains of an old village are situate, for the most part, on the easterly side of a "track-line" that runs from near the North Teign at Batworthy Enclosure, by Kestor Rock (1,417 feet above sea-level), to near Middleton, almost overhanging the South Teign. On Shuffle Down, the hill lying to the west, opposite this "track-line," are the circles, stone-avenues, and kistvaen, described by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,¹ and by myself in the *Transactions* of the Plymouth Institution.² Two huts, some "track-lines," and two pounds,—one nearly semicircular (fig. 3), the other nearly triangular (fig. 4),—lay beyond these remains. They are very imperfect, and are, I believe, the most westerly remains of this description in this part of the moor. Between the supposed Druidical remains and the "track-line" passing by Kestor Rock, very few huts occur. To the north a few huts were, until recently, to be seen on the moor between the western wall of the enclosure of Batworthy Farm and the marsh by the North Teign. I am not aware if any huts now stand in the enclosed lands

¹ See *Journals* for 1860 and 1862, vol. xvi, pp. 101-132; vol. xviii, pp. 22-53, 111-133.

² Account of certain supposed British and Druidical Remains in the Parishes of Chagford, Gidleigh, and the adjoining Part of the Forest of Dartmoor. 1857-8. P. 20.

of that farm: but from their existing on two sides, and the remains of adjoining "track-lines" pointing across the farm, there is a strong probability that such has been the case; and that, like the stones from the neighbouring stone-avenues, they have been used to form the enclosure-walls. There is apparently only one original opening from Dartmoor in the "track-line" extending from the North Teign by Kestor, and this is by a road which enters from the moor between two walls near Batworthy Enclosure, and leads to the entrance of the outer court of the remains known as "The Round Pound" (fig. 5), the chief dwelling of the village, and then taking a slight sweep to the north, runs along the side of the hill above the North Teign to near the modern enclosures at Brimpstone Down, where it ceases, the stones having been removed. No huts adjoin this road; but several are situate a short distance from it, and are approached by what may be termed private roads between two walls. Another road runs parallel to this at a distance of about a quarter of a mile to the south, near the traces of an old quarry, and passes down amongst the huts to near the modern enclosures, and was possibly a continuation of the steep, rough way now known as Teigncombe Common Lane. There are in this village the remains of thirty-one huts, measuring from 9 to 36 feet in diameter.

The Round Pound appears to have been the most important building. It consists of two enclosures,—the outer, in form an irregular triangle; the inner circular, and placed near the northern angle of the triangle. The wall of the outer enclosure has fallen, and lies a confused mass of stone about 6 feet in diameter. The inside measure, from the apex of the triangle to the centre of the base, is about 95 ft. There appear to have been two entrances, one on the south side, and the other at the western angle; the last opening upon the road from the moor above mentioned. The inner diameter of the circular enclosure is about 34 feet. The wall, where perfect, is about 5 feet in thickness. The interior is formed in the same manner as the walls of huts, by slabs of granite set on end, of from 3 to 6 feet in length, and 12 to 18 inches in width. Care has been taken with the outside casing, as large stones are laid for a foundation; and above these smaller stones are laid flat, in irregular courses, and the casing has gradually been diminished in

the upper part. The entrance (2 feet wide) is clearly marked by two jambs at the south-east. An aperture, 4 feet wide, exists on the south-westerly side; but this is a recent breach in the wall. The space between the circular hut and outside wall was divided into six courts by walls apparently about 3 feet wide; and a hut, 10 feet in diameter, occupies the northern angle of the triangular enclosure. A triangular space, which appears to have been subdivided, was formed in one of the southerly courts by a wall taken diagonally from the dividing to the outer wall.

The Square Pound (fig. 6) is situate about 80 yards to the south-east of the Round Pound; and most of the stones, except the foundations, have been removed. It consists of, firstly, a triangular court containing about 500 square yards, which has its entrance between a hut-circle 15 feet in diameter, and the western side of a quadrilateral enclosure measuring on the north-westerly side 98 feet, on the north-easterly 77 feet, on the south-easterly 95 feet, and on the south-westerly 83 feet. This enclosure has its entrance about the centre of the north-easterly side of the triangular enclosure which leads into a court measuring about 50 feet on each side, with a detached hut of 9 feet diameter in the centre. An inner court of about 50 by 30 feet is entered from this court; and two enclosures lay between these and the outer wall on the north-west side; and one enclosure, having a hut 12 feet diameter, at the south-easterly end, between the inner court and the north-east wall.

At Frenchbere and Thornworthy, above the left bank of the South Teign, there are a few huts. On the right bank of the South Teign, opposite Thornworthy, at Metherell, there are six huts measuring from 23 to 30 feet in diameter,—five of the usual description, the sixth having the walls built with horizontal layers of stone. Distant from the last huts about half a mile, by the sides of a small feeder of the South Teign, near Fernworthy, there are ten huts measuring from 15 to 32 feet. The only peculiarity to be specially noticed is the situation of a hut, 15 feet in diameter, placed nearly in the centre of a quadrangular enclosure measuring about 48 by 93 feet.

The remains of huts can be seen near “The Greywethers,” on the banks of the East Dart, about a mile and a half from Fernworthy, and will be noticed hereafter.

The next site of huts on the eastern side of Dartmoor, is near Ridge Lea, on the eastern side of Hurson Ridge, distant about one mile from Fernworthy. A few scattered and very dilapidated huts and walls there occur; and many traces of old enclosures extend along the Ridge towards its termination at the old beacon at King's Boen, above Newhouse. Near Lakeland, on the opposite side of the brook to Ridge Lea, there are four huts measuring from 19 to 25 feet in diameter; and at a short distance on Bushdown, near the Moreton and Tavistock road, two more huts, of 18 and 21 feet diameter, occur. After an interval of about half a mile, the remains of old enclosures are seen on the northerly end of Shapley Down, above Moor Gate. Two circles stand in the enclosures, measuring 25 and 26 feet in diameter; and another, also inside the enclosures, adjoins this eastern bank or wall; and on the outer side of that bank there are two semicircular enclosures,—a form of very rare occurrence,—and from these a view of the sea off Teignmouth and the Ness at Shaldon is obtained.

At Bovey Combe Head, a valley sloping to the east, near the summit of the hill, in a very commanding situation, there are some curious and extensive remains of a character very similar to that of the Round Pound (fig. 7). The chief remains consist of the foundations of a circle about 25 feet in diameter, contained within an outer wall that may be regarded either as an irregular circle or a square with the angles rounded off. The circle is not in the centre of the external enclosure, being distant from it 37 feet at the nearest, and 63 at the most distant point. The outer enclosure, like that of the Round Pound, has been divided into courts. Four dividing walls can be traced from the inner to the outer enclosure on the north-easterly side; but the ruins are not sufficiently perfect to show if the remaining part of the enclosure was divided. About 40 feet from the outer wall, on the south side, a wall runs about 340 feet in length; and below it, at the distance of 18 feet, a parallel wall, about 70 feet distant from the easterly end, there is a hut occupying the whole of the space between the lines; and at their westerly ends there are traces of a strong building having the north-easterly angle rounded off, and the other angles rectangular. The interior is circular. This stands at the commencement of a road between two walls

leading upon the moor. A hut also is placed at the entrance from another part of the enclosure to the moor.

From Hookner Tor, near these remains, and the summit of the hill, an extensive view is obtained over Dartmoor. In the valley below there is the Headland Tin Mine, and in the east that of Vitifer. The hill between is deeply furrowed by the open tin-workings of an unknown period, locally known as that of "The Old Men." Seen over these workings, distant about three miles, is Bellevert Tor, an insulated, conical hill; and between Vitifer and this tor the country is studded with huts, to which attention will be directed in a later part of this paper.

Near to Headland, in a cross valley, is the well-known Grimspound.¹ The enclosure, according to a very exact map made by Mr. A. C. Shillibeer in 1829, contains 4 acres. The fallen wall covers 1 rood and 3 perches. The enclosure is not circular: the diameter from north-east to south-west is nearly 500 feet, and the cross diameter nearly 470 feet. In some parts portions of the original wall still remain; but in most places it has fallen, and forms a rough bank of stone. A modern horse-track from Headland to Manaton passes through the enclosure; but the original entrance is apparently on the south-east side. There are within the enclosure sixteen single huts; three double huts, or two adjoining; and three triple huts. They are all small, varying from 6 to 12 feet in diameter. There are also a few small enclosures; and part of the brook Grimslake has been diverted so as to run through the lower part of the enclosure. Grimspound lies in the hollow of a very narrow, deep valley; and is so completely overlooked and commanded on three sides by rapidly rising ground, that it cannot, as has been suggested, have been designed for purposes of defence. A few huts lay near Grimspound, to the south, on the hill-side.

On Hamildon Down there are several barrows; but I have not seen, or been informed, of the existence of any huts either on that hill, or in this district, between Grimspound and Honey Bag Tor, near Widdicombe, in the moor, distant about two miles.

At Honey Bag Tor, as I was informed by the late Dr.

¹ The reader is here referred to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper, "On British Remains on Dartmoor," in the eighteenth volume of this *Journal*; and for an accurate view of Grimspound, on plate 2, fig. 19, as seen when visited by that learned antiquary.

Croker of Bovey Tracey, there are foundations of huts ; but I have not myself seen them. At a short distance from that place, near Tor Hill, and opposite to Rippon Tor, there are a few huts and enclosures arranged according to a very regular plan. An old road passes near the centre of the enclosures. There are six huts measuring from 15 to 24 feet; but the chief feature is a double enclosure of nearly a semi-circular form, being the only example of this description with which I am acquainted (fig. 8). The diameter of this inner semicircle, measured along the bank, is 15 feet ; the average width between the inner and outer banks is 21 feet. Mr. Rowe, in a paper printed in the *Transactions* of the Plymouth Institution (1830), in speaking of his visit to this place, says: "The western side of the hill, looking towards Widecombe, has some erect circles of stone, closely set, in the act of being demolished for repairing the road!" Dr. Croker informed me that, within his memory, huts existed near the point where the road to Bovey Tracey turns off from the Chagford and Ashburton roads at Swallerton Gate. These have now been all destroyed. At Rippon Tor, I believe, the hut-circles on the eastern side of the Dartmoor district cease.

It will probably have been noticed that the huts have been described as lying in groups. Such is almost always the case. A solitary hut is very rarely seen. The first group extends from near Shilstone Tor to Endsworthy; the second lies between the North and South Teign, and extends to Fernworthy; the third reaches from Hurston Ridge to Bovey Combe Head and Grimspound ; and the fourth from Honey Bag Tor to Rippon Tor. These are separated by breaks in the country; and their boundaries are not governed by those of either parishes or manors, or of the Forest of Dartmoor; and at each of them there is one dwelling of a character superior to the rest. In the first, "the hut with a chamber, and the neighbouring quadrangular enclosure"; in the second, "the Round Pound and nearly adjoining Square Pound"; in the third, "the strong enclosure at Bovey Combe Head"; and in the fourth, "the large double semicircle."

Before concluding, it will not be foreign to the purpose of this paper shortly to mention the situations of huts on the remaining portions of Dartmoor with which I am acquainted.

Following the East Dart from near the Greywethers'

circles, huts can be traced along its banks to Hartland ; and at Ringhill Farm, near Post Bridge, there were many huts. Between Vitifer Mine and the East Dart, on Pistil Mire, and from Riddon to Bellevert Tor, they are numerous ; and they are seen at Yar Tor, near the confluence of the East and West Dart. Between the East Dart and Cherrebrook, from Bellevert Hill to Lakehead Hill, and at Archerton, and to the west of the Cherrebrook at Smith's Hill, Newtake, the huts occur ; and they can also be seen between Whistman's Wood and Two Bridges on the West Dart. These are all on the north watershed of the river Dart. Between Two Bridges and Merivale Bridge on the Walkham river, on the west of Dartmoor, distant about three miles, I am not aware of the existence of any huts. They are seen at the supposed Druidical remains at Merivale Bridge, which have been frequently described ;¹ and to the north, at Cock's Tor and Lint's Tor, on the same stream. To the south of Merivale Bridge, on the western branch of the Plym (according to Mr. Rowe), they occurred to the south of Hessary Tor, at Black Tor near Stanlake, and Sheep's Tor ; at Shangle Moor, near the junction of the above stream with the East Plym ; at Shavercombe Head, on the central ridge of the southern part of Dartmoor, about 1,600 feet above sea-level ; and near Erme Springs in the same district. The huts in the central valley of Dartmoor, and on the west and south sides, like those on the eastern, also lie in groups.

Although these hut-circles extend over so large an area of country, many inquiries have not enabled me to discover the slightest local tradition either as to their date, or the persons who erected them, or the purposes for which they were built. One point, however, in connexion with them must strike the eye of the geologist, namely, that there are traces of "tin streaming," or of "the workings of the old men," or of both, near to every group of huts. Where the traces of searching for tin ore are extensive, the huts are many ; where it is otherwise, the huts are few. The huts, too, are

¹ Antiquarian Investigations in the Forest of Dartmoor, Devon. By Samuel Rowe, B.A. In *Transactions* of the Plymouth Institution, 1830, p. 179.—Plans of Ruins at Merivale Bridge. By Major Hamilton Smith. In the same, p. 212.—Tamar and Tavy. By Mrs. Bray. 1836, vol. i, p. 140.—Perambulations of Dartmoor. By Rev. Samuel Rowe, A.M. 1848, p. 182.—On the Rock-Basins of Dartmoor and some British Remains in England. By Sir Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S. *Journal of Archaeological Association*, vol. xvi, pp. 101-132 ; and vol. xviii, pp. 22-53, 111-133.

rarely absent from traces of "tin streaming." The only places within my knowledge where they are conspicuously so, are on the upper waters of the streams rising in the central morass of Dartmoor (where one single hut, near Fur Tor, is the only one known), and on the cultivated land in the lower valleys. In the latter case, even if they had once existed, they would long ago have been applied to the purposes of walling when the enclosures were made. In the former, had they been erected, they would most probably have still existed; but as the upper waters of the Teign, Dart, and Tavy, are within a short distance of the huts at Greywethers, Hartland, Whistman's Wood, and Lint's Tor, and could have been easily "streamed" from thence, it is probable that even those exposed spots would be preferred by the tanners (if such were the inhabitants) to the dreary and inclement central waste of Dartmoor.

Remains very similar to those above mentioned exist in other parts of the United Kingdom, and have been described by various authors; but as this memoir is strictly confined to the huts of the Dartmoor district, no comparison has been made with those existing elsewhere.

THE MONUMENTAL CROSSES AT ILKLEY AND COLLINGHAM.

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. AND TREASURER.

DURING the Congress of the Association held at Leeds in the autumn of 1863, under the presidency of Lord Houghton, it was arranged, in the course of one of the excursions, to pay a visit to Ilkley-on-the-Wharfe, the modern representative of the Roman town of Olicana; and no little interest was excited by the remains of three early crosses which are now preserved in the churchyard. The weather proved unpropitious for their examination; but by the kind attention of the Rev. John Snowdon, M.A., Vicar of Ilkley, Mr. Gordon Hills, and Mr. Edward Roberts, they were well inspected and discoursed upon. These monuments are not only important in themselves, but in connexion with other similar crosses which are, or were, found scattered over this county,

