

FIRST REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

FIRST REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. C. Spence Bate, Mr. G. Doe, Mr. P. O. Hutchinson, Mr. E. Parfitt, Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, and Mr. R. N. Worth (Secretary)—to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, exclusive of Dartmoor, and to take steps where possible for their investigation.

Edited by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S., Secretary.

(Read at Ilfracombe, July, 1879.)

YOUR Committee have deemed it desirable to commence their operations by the collection of such scattered facts relating to barrows in Devon as are already upon record, and have therefore the pleasure of presenting to the Association the first instalment of the Devonshire Barrow Literature, with references to all notices of Barrows which will be found in our own *Transactions*. It is also their intention to record the localities of such Barrows as still exist, and where possible to take steps for their scientific investigation. The notes which follow have been arranged in the alphabetical order of localities.* The Committee will be glad to receive any information relating to this subject which it may be desirable to incorporate in their reports.

J. BROOKING ROWE, Chairman.
R. N. WORTH, Secretary.

22nd July, 1879.

GENERAL.

In the library of the Devon and Exeter Institution, there is a MS. volume entitled "Some account of the fortified hills in the county of Devon, whether British, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, or Danish, with plans of many of them. 1839. By

* It should be understood that the quotations are presented as they are found, and that the Committee in no way considers itself responsible for the statements therein made. It will be a part of the work of the Committee to verify these, and such other accounts of Barrows as may be met with.

Henry Woolcombe, F.S.A." This volume was bequeathed by Mr. Woolcombe to the Rev. S. Rowe, February, 1847, and purchased from Mr. Rowe's widow on behalf of the Institution in July, 1858. It contains a few general references to Barrows. Mr. Woolcombe says:—"There are a great number of Barrows in this county, and almost all of them in elevated positions. . . . I find more Barrows remaining on the north coast of Devon than on the south coast; and yet one can hardly suppose that more invasions took place on the one than on the other, but the greater degree of cultivation on the southern may readily account for it. . . . On the N. coast we have on the shores and not far inland—Countisbury old barrow—Lynton barrow—Chapman's five barrows—Wood-barrow—Trentishoe barrows—Holston-barrow—Barrow near Roborough camp—Barnstaple—Welsford Moor barrows—Bursdon Moor Barrows. Whilst on the south we can only enumerate Haldon barrows—Ugborough barrows—and Turtley barrow near South Brent. . . . On the eastern side of the county where there are grounds for thinking war prevailed between the Durotriges and the Danmonii, afterwards between the Romans and the Britons, afterwards with the Anglo-Saxons, subsequently with the Danes and Normans, we do not find many barrows remaining, though there are many fortress Camps towards Somersetshire on the Northmolton Ridge. Sparhead 7 barrows—Sitta barrow—two barrows—and two barrows—southern end—Simmons barrow—Beacon hill near Northmolton."—WOOLCOMBE, *Hill Camps*.

"Numerous tumuli, or barrows, occur in various parts of the county, on Haldon and other downs, particularly in the north of Devon. Many of them are of stone, which are sometimes called kairns: a few of those on Haldon have been opened; urns were found in them, and in one some Roman coins."—LYSONS, *Devon*, cccviii.

APPLEDORE.

"At Appledore there yet appears a barrow, and of late, if not to this day extant, a solid block of stone erect on it, raised to perpetuate the memory of Hubba, the Dane, who was there slain in the year 879."—*Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter*, p. 311. N.E. [J. SWETE.]

AUSWELL-DOWN.

"On Hazwell Down near Ashburton is a very large stone heap."—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 156.

BRATTON DOWN.

"On all the circumjacent eminences, beacons are discoverable; in some places several together. And these beacons are in the form of barrows, except that they are not conical: indeed, they have the cone, as it were, inverted, and are hollowed out in the middle. Some of them are of considerable magnitude; being, in diameter, not less than sixty feet. With respect to the use of these hollows, there may be some reason in the conjecture, that, as intelligence was conveyed from beacon to beacon, during the darkness of the night, by means of fires, such excavations may have been formed to prevent the extinction of those fires through violence of the winds—since, in the hollow, the fuel would be undisturbed, and the flame would ascend above the summit of the beacon, sufficient to answer the purpose. On Berry-down are several tumuli, and a beacon."*—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, in note to pp. 143, 144.

BLACKDOWN.

"On Beacon hill a part of Blackdown, stands a beacon perfectly round."—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, in note to pp. 143, 144.

BRIDFORD AND CHRISTOW.

"The Rev. Mr. Carrington found several [celts] in some cairns between Bridford and Christow."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. cccx.

BROADBURY.

"In the neighbourhood of *Broadbury Castle*, there are several *barrows*, which plainly show that some battle had been fought there. . . . One of these barrows, about half a mile to the north-west of the castle, in the great road from Okehamton to Holsworthy, is called *Henda-barrow*, which seems to be a Saxon name."—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, note, p. 189.

BROAD DOWN.

"Rev. R. KIRWAN, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. ii. part ii. pp. 619-649; vol. iv. part i. pp. 300-304.

BURREINGTON.

"Burrington Moor, where are many barrows."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. cccxvi.

* Probably this refers to barrows which have sunk in the centre; and the next noted may also be a barrow.—R. N. W.

CHALLACOMBE.

“Within the precincts of this parish are divers hillocks of earth and stones, cast up anciently in large quantity, which are termed burrows, and distinguished by sundry names; which are imagined to be nothing but the monuments of some interments of men of some good note in those days slain in skirmishes. Of some of them are yet remembered inveterate tales, how fiery dragons have been seen flying and lighting on them . . . I will . . . impart unto you what happened lately within these seven years. . . . A daily labouring man by the work of his hand and sweat of his brow having gotten a little money, was desirous to have a place to rest himself in old age, and therefore bestowed it on some acres of waste land, and began to build a house thereon near, or not far from, one of these burrows, named Broaken Burrow, whence he fetched stones and earth to further his work; and having pierced into the bowels of the hillock he found therein a little place, as it had been a large oven, fairly, strongly, and closely walled up; which comforted him much, hoping that some great good would befall him, and that there might be some treasure there hidden to maintain him more liberally and with less labour in his old years: wherewith encouraged he plies his work earnestly until he had broken a hole through this wall, in the cavity whereof he espied an earthen pot, which caused him to multiply his strokes, until he might make the orifice thereof large enough to take out the pot, which his earnest desire made not long a doing; but as he thrust in his arm and fastened his hand thereon he suddenly heard, or seemed to hear, the noise of the trampling or treading of horses coming, as he thought, towards him; which caused him to forbear and arise from the place, fearing the comers would take his purchase from him; (for he assured himself it was treasure;) but looking about every way to see what company this was, he saw neither horse nor man in view. To the pot again he goes, and had the like success a second time; and yet, looking all about, could ken nothing. At the third time he brings it away, and therein only a few ashes and bones, as if they had been of children, or the like. But the man, whether by the fear, which yet he denied, or other cause which I cannot comprehend, in very short time after lost senses both of sight and hearing, and in less than three months consuming died. He was in all his lifetime accounted an honest man; and he constantly repeated this, divers times, to men of good quality,

with protestations to the truth thereof even to his death.”—WESTCOTE, *View of Devon*, p. 300, 301. See also *The Forest of Dartmoor*, R. J. KING, pp. 21-24.

DARTMOOR.

“Researches into some Antient Tumuli on Dartmoor.” C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S. *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. v. part i. pp. 549-557. [Penbeacon, Threebarrow Tor, Hamildon.]

“Researches into some ancient Tumuli on Dartmoor.” C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S. *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. vi. part i. pp. 272-275. [Single Barrow.]

EXMOOR.

“Also, of later years, several Urns with Roman coins in them (and some, Greek) have been found in digging of the Barrows.”—Addition to CAMDEN’s *Britannia*, “Devon,” p. 38, vol. i. Gibson’s edition, 1722.

“In the forest of Exmoor are several magnificent barrows, said to be the monuments of British or Roman generals who fell in battle. They are, in general, near the Roman entrenchments.—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, note, p. 192.

“There are large accumulations of stone, in various parts of the forest of Exmoor. The parish of Northmolton is separated from Exmoor by stones set in the ground, along the summit of the hills. On these hills are a number of Barrows; seven of which are within or near the limits of Northmolton. They are confused heaps of earth and stone, overgrown with moss. The people in the neighbourhood say, they were simply land-marks, but they were, doubtless, burying-places. Lyttelton discovered many Barrows in the north of Devon; though it does not appear, that either himself or Milles, his brother antiquarian, made the slightest use of the discovery, ‘I met (says he) with two or three Barrows on *Bratton-down*, near Arlington; and so many large ones on *Berry-down*, that I suspect they gave name to the place. The five hills, or rather the *hilly ridge with five swellings*, on the summit above the down of *Ilfordcombe*, is so singular a configuration of ground, that I would have given a good deal to be able to draw it.’ Mr. Badcock takes notice of ‘a fine Barrow immediately beyond the outer row of Stones on Maddoc’s-down: And my curiosity (says he) will lead me to open it.’ I do not find that he put his design into execution.—But to enumerate the Barrows in this county, would be endless.—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 156.

GITTISHAM.

“Notes on the pre-historic archæology of East Devon, part iii.” Rev. R. KIRWAN. *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. iv. part i. pp. 297-300.

HALDON.

“On Haldon there are a great number of Barrows, particularly on the Kenne side; formed, for the most part, of flinty stones; several of which are, at this time, the reputed boundaries between the Lords of the neighbouring lands: thus they have generally been considered as *Termini*, and neglected as sepulchral monuments. On the 29th of May, 1773,* some workmen upon Haldon discovered an urn in a large oblong stone heap, from the middle of which they had taken a considerable quantity of flints for repairing the road that leads over the down from Kenneford to Newton-Bushel. This *Tumulus* is situated near the Kenneford road, about thirty perch to the eastward of the eighth mile-stone from Exeter. The urn was four feet deep from the crest of the *Tumulus*, and let into the solid earth beneath, to the depth of half a foot: it was covered with an irregular flat stone, about five inches thick. It consisted of earthenware, evidently baked. The workmen, fancying the urn to be a crock of money, instantly broke it with their shovels into several pieces: these pieces were in thickness about three-fourths of an inch. The interior diameter of the urn itself, taken in the most bulging part of its curvature, was at least ten inches; and its height was about fourteen inches, as well as Mr. Chapple could judge from the fragments. The workmen eagerly grasped its contents in handfuls, but found themselves only in possession of a greasy kind of ashes, that smelt like soot. Among the ashes were some small fragments of bones. There was a yellowish tinge on the urn, and the flints above it, which the workmen positively asserted to be gold, dissolved and evaporated through the vessel. This was afterwards found (by a microscope) to be a diminutive moss, bearing yellow flowers, with a few black and globular berries. On this large *Tumulus*, which measured twelve feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, a further search was made the same year, on the 28th of June, when a second and third urn were discovered. The second urn was at the distance of fourteen feet from the spot where the first lay; and the third urn twelve feet distant from the second. These urns also contained a black and greasy kind of ashes, and in each of

* Under the inspection of Mr. Chapple. SHORR, *Collectanea*, p. 35.—R N. W.

them about a handful of splintered bones. The interior diameter of the second urn, as it stood in the ground, was full thirteen inches, its depth below the surface of the ground being nearly the same, and the whole height of the urn about eighteen inches: but this could not be exactly ascertained, as its neck above the surface of the ground was so rotten, that it mouldered into dust on the removal of the stones which surrounded and covered it. Of the third urn no dimensions could be taken; for, on emptying it of the ashes, it quickly fell to pieces. These two urns seem not to have been so well manufactured as the first, which was so little decayed, that it might have been preserved entire, but for the accident I have mentioned. This vessel was composed of a dark greyish clay, found in some parts of Haldon, and afterwards dipt in a brighter brown composition, by way of glaze; and then ornamented with different figures, before it was burnt or baked. The latter part of the process must have been done in some mould; the basket-work towards the bottom being regular and distinct, and the like regularity appears in the other decorations. At a small distance from this Tumulus, to the northward, is a large circular Tumulus, the diameter of which is sixty feet. A continuation of flinty stones under the mossy turf, shows that there were some connection between these Tumuli. This circular Tumulus might have been the burial-place of superior officers. We may observe that the circular Tumuli on Haldon, are true circles, and the periphery of their bases regularly footed up with stone. Not long after this, Mr. Tripe, late surgeon at Ashburton, (whose ingenuity and various learning entitle him to a place among the literary characters of Devon) undertook to examine several of the Haldon-Barrows; into the centre of which he made sections, and found them all to be uniform in their structure: his hopes were, however, not gratified in this pursuit: for, though, in some of these Barrows, he found pieces of urns wrapt up in moss, and particularly in one of them a shoulderbone of a child, he met with nothing by which he might venture to decide upon their antiquity. A gentleman* who accompanied Mr. Tripe on this expedition, thus proceeds with the narrative: 'We resolved upon renewing our pursuits, merely for a single trial more; and the Barrow we pitched upon was one of the most apparent eminencies on the Down; that which is the present reputed

* "I suppose the Rev. Mr. Granger, the rector of Withycombe-on-the Moor." SHORTT, *Collectanea*, p. 35.—R N. W.

boundary between the parishes of Kenton and Kenne, not far from the head of *Holloway-lane*, leading from the down towards Oxton. We called together a regiment of labourers, and made a bold attack upon this Barrow, through which we made a wide opening, home to the centre; but meeting with nothing to reward our desires, (except an exact uniformity of construction with all the others we had before opened) we then agreed to give up our searches, and were nearly upon departing: but before we dismissed our labourers, I happened to clear away the base of the Barrow, near the centre, and at last discerned a very large flat-headed stone, quite even with the ground upon which the Barrow was erected: I imparted this to my friend; and, on viewing it more nicely, we found ourselves once more quickened in our hopes. Mr. Tripe then undertook to keep off all the labourers, except a couple to assist me in starting and getting up this cap-stone: And under it I found an *urn*, compleat and uninjured, with its mouth downward, resting upon another large flat stone. I took it very carefully up and delivered it to my friend: and under the urn we found the bones and ashes of the deceased. Gratified as we were by this discovery, we had, however, the mortification still to remain ignorant as to its antiquity; for it happened to be an *unbaked* urn, without any inscription or other marks to assist us in deciding upon it. It was in shape much like a Barnstaple or Bideford butter-pot: and I left it with my friend Mr. Tripe.”—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, pp. 154-156.

“The Barrow on Haldon, known to the country around by the appellation of the great stone-heap, which though originally of a conical form, as are all the tumuli in these parts, being now intersected by an opening made in the year 1780, offers a singular and conspicuous object to the subjacent country. The form of this barrow was nearly circular, being more than 200 feet in circumference, and in height about 15. By the aid of fourteen men a passage into it was effected, almost due east, about eight feet wide; at nearly the same space from the margin, was discovered a dry wall, about two feet high, which was separated from without by very large stones in the form of piers or buttresses: on arriving near the centre was seen a great many huge stones (all of them flint) placed over one another, in a convex manner; and in the middle a larger stone, nearly globular, two feet in diameter, covering a cell in the ground two feet square, formed by four stones of considerable size, which were placed upright on their edges. In this cave, or, as it is

termed, kist-vaen, a urn (*sic*) was found; and what was rather a remarkable circumstance, inverted, containing the ashes and the burnt bones of a youth, as was probable from their being small, and with little muscular impressions. When the urn was removed, these appeared as white as snow, though soon after they had been exposed to the air, they lost that whiteness. . . . This urn is 13 inches high, 10 in diameter at the mouth, and 5 at the bottom, near half an inch thick, and holds 10 quarts; it is made of unbaked clay, smoked, and discoloured by its exposure to the fire, and consequently without inscription or embellishment.”—*Guide to the Watering-places*, pp. 76, 77, 78, 79, extracted from *Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter*, pp. 123, 124. Signed by N. E. (J. SWETE), who gives a drawing of the urn.

“A *Tumulus*, very nearly destroyed, appears close by the roadside, on Little Haldon, diverging from the old Newton road going to Mamhead . . . and on the right hand at the very corner where the intended new Newton road stops. In this coins were found.* On the Turnpike road to Newton a way branches off to Kenton on the left, at a place called the Thorns, perhaps an old trackway. Some years ago, on repairing the end of this parish road (opening on the Turnpike one) with flints taken from a *Tumulus*, Mr. Collyns, of Kenton, Surgeon, passing that way, observed a coin among the flints, and getting off his horse to examine it, was delighted to find it was a ROMAN one, proving to be the *denarius* of ANTONINUS, described in this list. Searching about, this gentleman, (to whom I am greatly indebted for many lucid and valued particulars on this subject) picked up two more, and on enquiring of the labourer, found he had several, which had been just shovelled out of the great heap inside, and were of silver and copper. . . . Other *Tumuli* or Karnes near the Belvidere on Sir L. V. Palk’s property . . . contained a number of the small copper coins of the well-known usurper Victorinus, and of the Emperor Gallienus.

“*Coins in the HALDON Barrows (communicated by W. Collyns, Esq., of Kenton).*

“*Denarius* of the ANTONIA family of which there were two, *Merenda*, patrician, the other plebeian, surnames not known. Obv. *Eagle* or standard between two legionary Ensigns, LEG. III. Rev. Galley, ANT. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. (Silver).

“CLAUDIUS CÆSAR. Obv. bust to the right, CLAUD. CÆSAR

* “Corresp of W. COLLYNs Esq., Kenton.

AVG. GERM. PM. TRP. Rev. a female seated on a *scabellum* or curule chair, her right hand raised with fore finger pointing upwards; CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI. (DENARIUS, *silver*).

"ANTONINUS PIUS. Obv. laureated bust to the right
NINVS AVG. PIVS PP. TRP. XXI. Rev. Fortune holding a *patera*, standing with her attributes, the Cornucopia, rudder of a ship, bird, &c. FORTVNA OPSEVENS. (a QUINARIUS, *silver*, rare.) Ditto, (found as above stated by W. C., Esq.), laureated, bust to the right, IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS, AVG. Rev. Fortune and her attributes, FORTVNAE REDVCI (Denarius, *billon*), fine preservation.

"FAUSTINA the Younger. Obv. bust to the right (hair tied up behind), FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Rev., AVGVSTI PII FIL(ia), a female, (perhaps an Isis or Venus,) standing; in her right, some emblem resembling a key, the other holds a buckler. (Denarius, *silver*.)

"JULIA MÆSA (sister of Julia Domna, wife of Severus), called also Varia, whose daughters were Julia Soemias and Julia Mammæa, (by marriage with Julius Avitus Lupus,) and grandmother thereby of Elagabalus and Alex. Severus. Obv. bust to the right, IVLIA. MAESA. AVG. Rev. SAECVLI FELICITAS. Felicity sacrificing at an altar with Caduceus or *hasta*, and in right hand a *patera*, a star in the field. (*Billon*—rare in gold.)

"CARACALLA. Obv. laureated bust to the right, ANTONINVS. PIUS. AVG. Rev. a warrior armed with a spear, and right hand reposing on his buckler. PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. (*Billon*.) Rare Coins of this legend occur in gold and silver.

"CLAUDIUS CAESAR. 2nd Brass; ordinary type, with bust to the left, and Pallas on Rev. often found at Exeter.

"PHILIP. 2nd Brass (killed A.D. 249). Rev. SECVLARES. AVGG. A Stag walking to the right. Many such coins occur of him and his Son, with other animals and devices, commemorating the 9th *Secular* games, celebrated by him with great magnificence, many of his coins bearing the effigies of the animals then exhibited. They were first instituted to Pluto and Proserpina, by Valesius, in the reign of Tarquin the proud; and afterwards by Carausius, 21st April, 295, A.D. in Britain, and by Honorius last of all (without idolatry, only plays and games,) but never after.

"PROBUS (small brass, broken) . . . R. PROBVS. AVG. Radiated bust to the right. Rev. the sun standing, CONS. in exergue TXXT. (patined).—SHORTT, *Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Danmonia*, pp. 34–36.

"The great tumulus on the highest part of the east side of Haldon, 200 feet in circumference, and about 10 feet high,

which is a conspicuous object from a great distance, was opened in 1780 by Mr. Tripe, and was found to contain, within a stone cell, an inverted urn, containing the burnt bones of a small size and ashes."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. cccviii. (note).

"Some tumuli having been opened on Haldon, in 1793, three urns were found under a bed of flint, filled with ashes and bones; several Roman coins were found in these tumuli. In 1816, a labourer, digging for stone in the great barrow on the western side of Haldon, found several Roman coins of the later empire, which are in the possession of the Rev. John Templer."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. cccxi.

HENNOCK.

"In a high field, called Castle-Park, in Hennock, I met with a small earth-work, which is evidently sepulchral. The shape is elliptical: and its round is formed of small stones. The clergyman of Hennock, a short time afterwards, sent me the following account of it: 'We opened the hillock that you suspected might be a Tumulus. After the small acre-stones were taken away, we found earth and stones regularly laid on: the earth used was the vegetable soil. The stones were flat, and some of them of considerable size. We found the hillock thus formed, till we came four feet and half deep, when we perceived the stones to lie a contrary way; and we suspected some pavement; but upon removing all the top, we found only three stones placed on edge, and let down about half their depth into the fast. The two side stones were of the same size; their ends in a straight line, and their upper surface level with the middle stone: they were placed, north and south. When we came thus far, we hesitated whether we should let them remain: we removed them, and sunk into the fast, but could find nothing. The two side stones were thirteen inches, the middle one three feet two inches. There are several circular stone-heaps in the neighbourhood of this earth-work. On the opposite hill to the east is the old Beacon, about half-a-mile distant from the Castle-field.'"—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 156.

HUNTSHAW.

"The Examination of Two Barrows near Torrington."—GEORGE DOE, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. vii. pp. 102-5.

"On the Opening of an Ancient British Barrow at Huntshaw."—H. FOWLER, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. ii., part i., pp. 187-9.

ILSINGTON.

“There are several stone Barrows in the parish of Ilsington. But on *Quarnell-Down*, there is a most magnificent Barrow; such as a numerous army might have been some time employed in raising. The circumference of the Barrow, is ninety-four paces. Here, probably, in the centre, were deposited the remains of some great personage—perhaps a British prince; for the discovery of which we need not dig deep, as in the central part there is very shallow earth. There is a circle of high heaped stones, loosely thrown around this Barrow; under which were buried, perhaps, the bodies of the Prince’s relations; or of those, possibly, who fell with him in battle. A vast deal of stone is scattered about the down, in the neighbourhood of this burial place. There is another immense Barrow on *Quarnell-down*, consisting entirely of small loose stones.”—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 156.

KELLY.

“On our return we observed some heaps of stones and earth in a field near the road, and . . . went to examine them, in order to decide whether they were only such, or cairns and barrows. Which of these they are I am still, however, unable to determine; but I am most inclined to believe that they are monuments of antiquity, and not burrows for rabbits, or heaps of stones accumulated from clearing the ground; for the field had not been many years since enclosed from *Ram’s Down Common*; and stones instead of being there collected together since the inclosure, have probably been removed thence to make the adjoining road. Indeed many of the rocks are of too great dimensions to have been thus removed for the purpose of agriculture. The cairns or heaps of stones are two in number. Of the barrows there are eleven, one twenty-three paces in circumference. As far as I then had the opportunity of examining, they were principally, if not entirely composed of earth.”—Rev. E. A. BRAY, under date July, 1833, in *Mrs. BRAY’S Tamar and Tavy*, vol. iii. pp. 335–6, first ed.

KENTSMOOR.

“On the right side of the turnpike road leading from *Columbton* to *Honiton*, over *Kentsmoor*, are two Barrows, contiguous to each other. There are Barrows also on *East-hill*, near the town of *Ottery St. Mary*.”—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 154.

LUNDY ISLAND.

"A History of Lundy Island."—J. R. CHANTER, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. iv., part ii., pp. 568, 570.

MORETON.

"On opening one of the sepulchral monuments a few years since, upon Maredown, in the parish of Moreton, were found *ashes, burnt wood, and pieces of earthen vessels*, the fragments of urns. The greater number of the Barrows which I have noticed, consist chiefly of stone; which might have been collected, as convenience led, from the adjacent grounds, where the scantiness of earth would have rendered the operation more labourious. On the wild downs of Withecombe, and the surrounding parishes, the Tumuli invariably consist of moor-stone."—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 156.

"Fragments of urns were found in one [Barrow] that was opened in the parish of Moreton."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. cccviii.

ROBOROUGH.

"On Roborough-downs, near Plymouth, are a variety of karnes."—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, p. 156.

STANBOROUGH.

"About a mile from *Moreleigh*, at a place commonly called *Stambers*, though perhaps properly *Stanborough*, may very clearly be traced a Danish camp. This is not so spacious as *Blackdown*, but from its many large barrows, is upon the whole more curious. The largest of them is within the encampment, and therefore seems to have been raised at or after the withdrawing of the army from this ground. Its circumference is immense, but though I have often seen it, I cannot say with certainty the measure. It is composed entirely of stones, few of which are small, and most of them very large, some exceeding two feet in length, and one in thickness. A great many, somewhat flat, are rounded towards the edge, but not so smooth as those commonly found upon the sea-shore. . . . Without the fosse are three other barrows, two of which are much smaller than that already described, but the third much higher, and nearly of the same circumference at bottom. These also are composed of stones."—POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon*, note, p. 189.

Stansborough "Has a number of barrows about it."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. ccxxii.

THORVERTON.

“Notes on the pre-historic Archæology of East Devon,” part ii., Rev. R. KIRWAN, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. iii. pp. 495, 500.

UPTON PYNE.

“Pre-historic Archæology of East Devon,” part iv., Rev. R. KIRWAN, *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. iv. part ii., pp. 641–653.

UGBOROUGH.

“On the skirts of Dartmoor, in the parish of Ugborough, are four large heaps of stones, oval and concavated. One of these is called *Sharpitorre*, from the shaping, I suppose, of the eminence on which it is placed. The largest and two least lie on the opposite side of a vale, and are by the moor-men called Dree-berries, doubtless a corruption of *three barrows*.” —POLWHELE, *Hist. Devon.*, in note to pp. 143, 144.

WOODBURROW.

“Two good fellows, not inhabiting far from this burrow, were informed by one who took on him the skill of a conjuror, that in that hillock there was a great brass pan, and therein much treasure both silver and gold, which, if they would mine for, he promised (by his metaphysical skill) to secure them from all danger, so he might have his share with them. They with little persuasion, assented, and in love made a fourth man acquainted therewith, whom they knew to be no dastard, but hardy in deed; but he better qualified than to take such courses to purchase wealth, absolutely refused to partake therein, but promised secrecy. The other two, with their protector the mystical sciencer, proceed, come to the place, go to their work, and apply it so earnestly that long it was not ere they found the pan covered with a large stone; with the sight whereof and their assister’s encouragement they follow their labour with the utmost ability, for he always told them if they fainted when it was in sight it would be soon gone and taken from them, and their whole labour lost. Now the cover was to be opened, and the strongest fellow at work; but he was suddenly taken with such a faintness that he could neither work nor scarce stand, and therefore called to the other to supply his place, which he presently did. Lifting up the cover, he was instantly surprised with the like faintness; which continued not long with either; but their defender told them the birds were flown away and the nest only left, which they found true; for recovering their

strength they lift away the stone and take out the pan, wherein was nothing at all but the bottom thereof, where the treasure should seem to have been, very bright and clean, the rest all eaten with cankered-rust. The relator protested that he saw the pan, and they two that laboured told him severally all these circumstances, and avowed them."—WESTCOTE, *View of Devon*, pp. 301, 302.

WORLINGTON, EAST.

"Roman coins have been found in a barrow, in the parish of East Worlington."—LYSONS, *Devon*, p. cccxi.