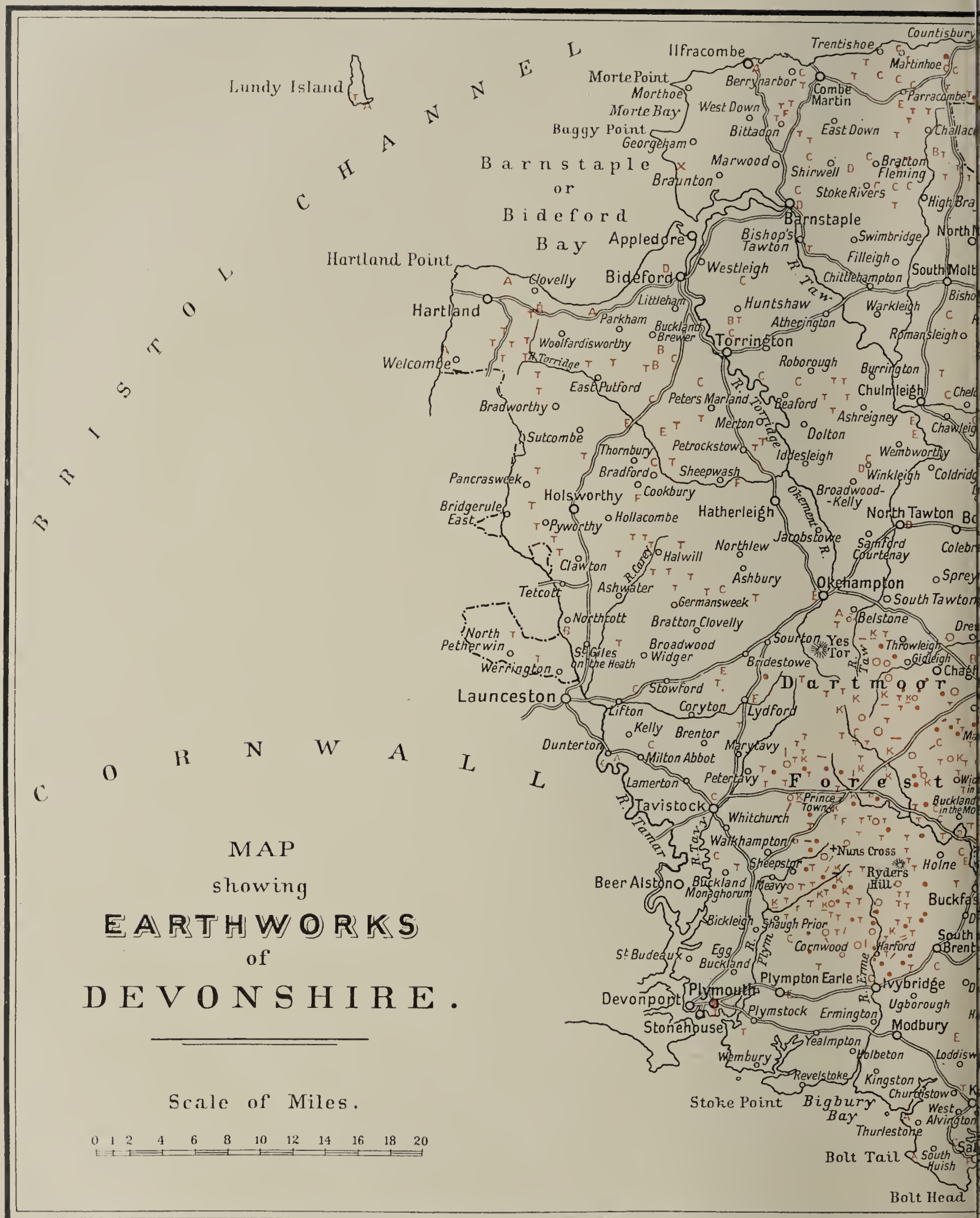


MAP
showing
EARTHWORKS
of
DEVONSHIRE.

Scale of Miles.

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20





ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

INTRODUCTION

The study of the earthworks of Great Britain has been a much neglected branch of archaeology, and with few exceptions antiquaries have failed to use the mass of material still left to us to increase our knowledge of the defensive works thrown up by the early inhabitants of Britain to withstand the raids of neighbours or the invasions of foreign foes.

Thanks to the labours of a commission appointed by the Congress of Archaeological Societies we are now enabled to pursue this investigation on more systematic lines, and in considering the earthworks of Devonshire we follow the classification adopted by the Congress and published in 1903.

Class A.—Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial works, usually known as promontory fortresses.

Class B.—Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill*; or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

Class C.—Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.

Class D.—Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.

Class E.—Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.

Class F.—Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

Class G.—Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

Class H.—Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts, or fosses.

Class X.—Defensive works which fall under none of these headings.

Of Class A Devonshire has examples of a purely promontory type as on Bolt Tail, and also of others constructed on the edges of cliffs which are not exactly promontories, as may be seen at Berry Cliff, in Branscombe parish.

Class B is represented by many excellent examples, and the words of Tacitus describing a British position on a lofty hill the easier slopes of which were fortified with ramparts of stone,¹ coupled with those of Caesar, who tells us that high ground was chosen by the Britons admirably fortified by nature and art,² come forcibly home as we gaze on the stupendous ramparts of Hembury, near Honiton, or nature's defences at Hawkesdown; or note the strategical skill displayed by the engineers of Dumpdon. When the entrances of such strongholds were closed by felled trees,³ these fortresses may have been well-nigh impregnable.

Those falling under the second division of this class are very numerous; in some are curiously complicated entrances, including pit-falls, as at Holne Chase Castle; in others we find successive defences enclosing large tracts of land divided into various courts providing ample accommodation for cattle, &c.

Class C includes camps which are square, such as Berry Castle in Witheridge parish, and the almost obliterated Broadbury Castle at Beaworthy;

¹ *Annals*, xii, 33.

² *De Bello Gallico*, v, ix.

³ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE

a square with rounded angles, as the camp in Charles parish ; rectangular, of which a perfect but small example is in Chittlehampton parish, and one of beautiful construction in Shaugh Prior parish ; circular, such as Castle Dyke near Dawlish ; elliptical, as Stanborough in Halwell parish ; or of irregular form, such as 'The Castle,' near Chulmleigh.

The defences of the foregoing classes were probably augmented by palisades ; we know timber was used by both Britons and Romans, and one instance remains in Devonshire of such use by the former—in Bantham Camp, where the ends of the stakes, sharpened by fire, have been found.

Classes D and E are abundant in this county, where the mounts are at times found supporting mediaeval castles of later date than the earthworks. As freshly piled-up earth could not support the weight of stone buildings for a long period, timber structures alone were possible.¹

Of the simple mounts of Class D six examples remain, one of them, Kenwith Castle, is on the site of a battle, a description of which has been handed down to us.

Of the mount and bailey type (Class E) Devonshire has fifteen examples, the most noteworthy being Loddiswell Rings, and Hembury Castle, Buckfastleigh.

In most instances we find artificial mounts ; but some are of nature's building, among them that at Bampton.

The mount in this type of fortification has in some cases a flat top, and in others a saucer-shaped summit.

Of Class F Devonshire has no complete examples and very few fragments.

Class G is represented by a solitary example in the parish of Hemyock.

Class H is not prolific in this county ; but one great example at Grimspound is ample compensation for lack in numbers. It is situated on Dartmoor, which has justly been described as a place of surprises, for there the domestic, pastoral, industrial, or religious life is mapped out with marvellous distinctness.

In Class X are those series of segmental lines of parallel entrenchments found on headlands and elsewhere. The examples in Devonshire are not extensive ; they are to be found at Braunton in the north, opposite Salcombe Harbour and elsewhere. In this class may also be included the curious work at Dartmouth known as Gallants' Bower.

The space at our disposal is insufficient to permit us to dwell on the story told or suggested by the series of earthworks of Devonshire, but we cannot close this introduction without a brief reference to the scheme of defence adopted by the Britons.

Devonshire was the main part of the possessions of the Dumnonii ; they had for neighbours the Carnabii of Western Cornwall on one side, and the Durotriges of Dorset on the east. The River Tamar formed a natural defence for a considerable part of the western boundary ; here and there, however, are remains of strong fortresses ; one at a bend of the river, placed to command the reaches of water, and others well situated for guarding against the incursions of the Carnabii.

On the east the ancient line of demarcation between the Dumnonii and the Durotriges, or Morini, of Dorsetshire was the river Axe—Stockland

¹ Note illustrations of the fort at Dinan and other places, in the Bayeux tapestry.

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and Dalwood were not transferred from Dorset to Devon until 1842—and here we find a series of immense strongholds in their respective territories on either side of that river. The Severn sea was an effective bulwark against the Silures of the opposite Welsh coast, and certain observation stations were all that was required until the incursions of the northmen necessitated greater strongholds.

The southern coast has an extensive seaboard, and ample opportunities were presented to piratical raiders by the numerous river mouths. Here we find that ancient fortifications were formerly constructed on the eastern side of most of the outlets and on many headlands, although comparatively few are left.

The fortresses of the interior largely followed the ancient British trackways, but isolated examples occur as the result of intertribal contests, or as remains of the refuge camps constructed in times of general invasion.

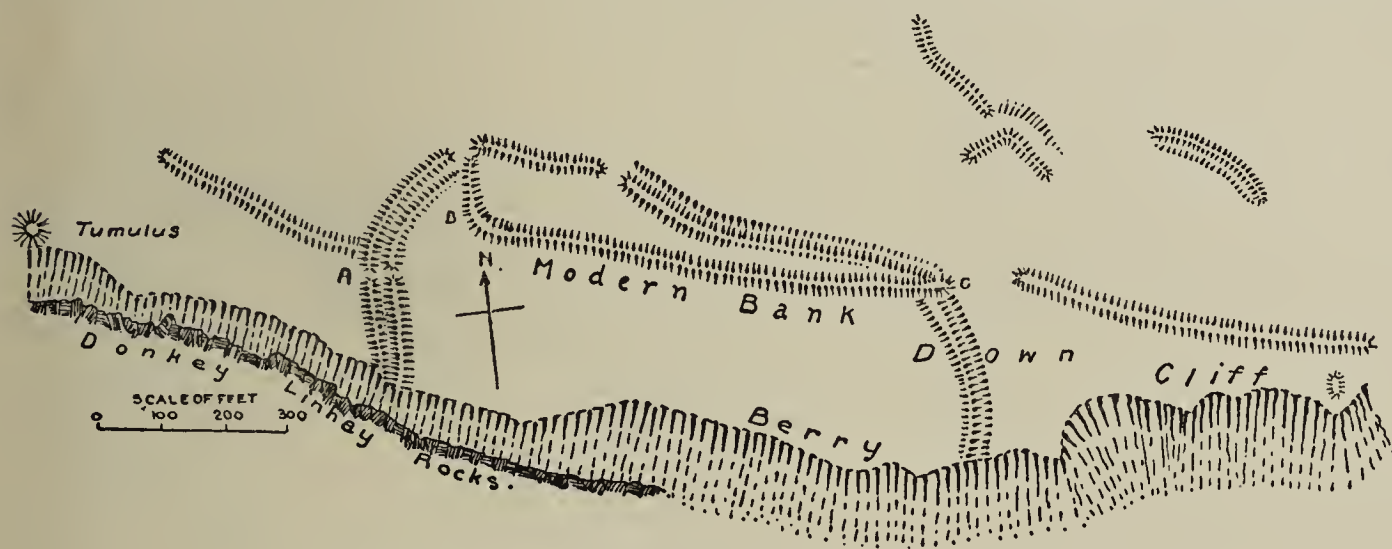
PROMONTORY FORTRESSES

[CLASS A]

BRANSCOMBE (O.S. xcv, 1 and lxxxiii, 13).—To the west of Beer, on Littlecombe Hill—also called Berry Cliff—on ground locally known as Langham Field, is a rectangular camp.

The features of the locality have been so altered by the refuse from lime-burning that it is hard to distinguish nature's contours from the ancient entrenchments.

To the west of the mounds formed by the lime-burners the edge of the cliff bounds one side of the camp, while the other three sides are protected by ramparts and ditches, enclosing an area 952 ft.



EARTHWORK ON LITTLECOMBE HILL, BRANSCOMBE.

in length, and 380 ft. at its widest part. The defences are strongest and most perfect at the west end, where a double vallum rises 19 ft. from the fosse. The entrance A, on this side, is protected from a land assault by an agger extending over 350 ft. westwards.

In the long northern rampart are two gaps, and a track leads from the north-west angle; but these have every appearance of modern origin, and were probably made when the bank BC, which runs the length of the camp within the north vallum, was thrown up about twenty years since, to enclose a piece of land for attempted cultivation.

At C was the principal entrance, and from this point an extension of the rampart follows an easterly course near the edge of the cliff; while north of the gateway, where the ground rapidly slopes down to a stream, are fragments of outworks to defend the approach. Two rectangular ramparts are on the ridge of a declivity, and another small entrenchment over 200 ft. in length, with an agger 5 ft. 6 in. high, and an internal ditch 1 ft. 3 in. deep, is supported at either end by natural ravines.

At each extremity of this stronghold is a tumulus on the edge of the cliff.

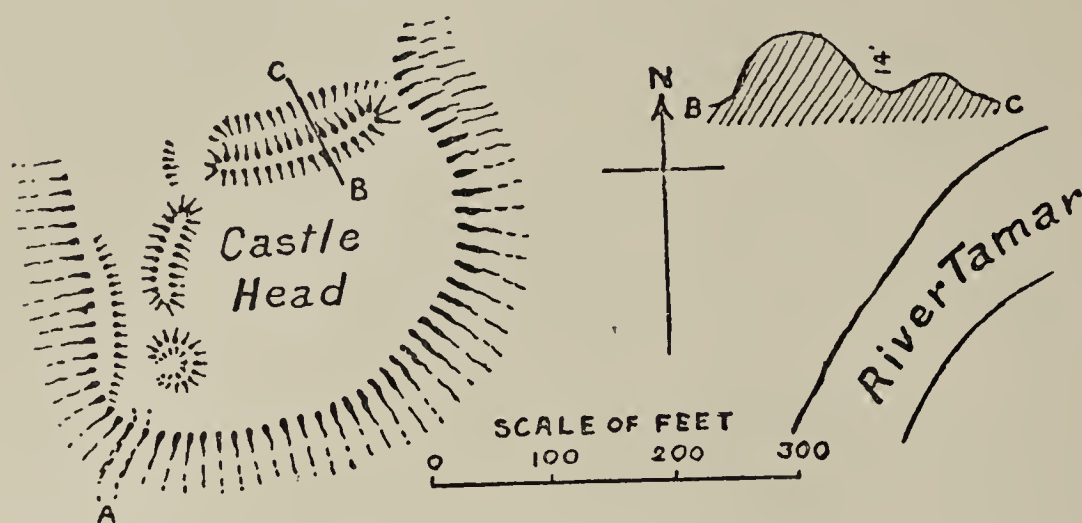
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BRIXHAM.—Lysons¹ speaks of a promontory fort on Berry Head, projecting into Torbay, where the vallum 18 ft. in height stretched across the whole width of the promontory in a direct line. Here British pottery and Roman coins were found ; but all is now destroyed, a fate which has

also overtaken another small entrenchment near Shorestone Point.

CHIVELSTONE (O.S. cxxxix, 1).—Slight remains of entrenchments lie inland from Prawl Point.

DARTMOUTH, ST. PETROX (O.S. cxxviii, 13).—Dartmouth Castle. The successive engagements with the French in 1377 and 1404 ; the Wars of the Roses, when Dartmouth was held by



THE CASTLE, DUNTERTON.

the Lancastrians ; and in the Great Rebellion, when it was besieged for a month in 1643, and retaken in 1646, caused such alterations to be made in the ancient defences that no earthworks of any definite period remain.

Above the cliff of Castle Point the remains of an entrenchment run southwards, following the outline of the cliff.

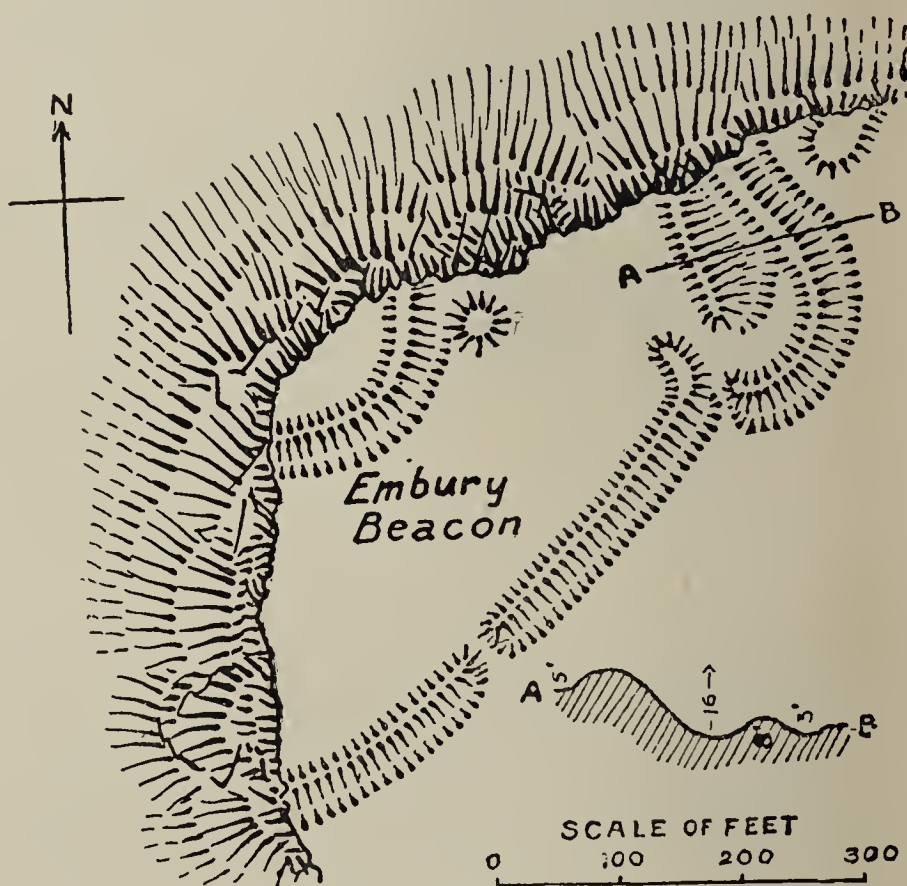
Upon Castle Head are a series of defences which have been more complete than at present appears. The remains consist of an agger 14 ft. in height, rising to a greater elevation at the eastern extremity, and a ditch 3 ft. deep extends across a full half of the neck of the headland. At the west of this vallum was the entrance ; but the defences on the other side of the gateway are almost obliterated.

Within the entrance another agger, 100 ft. long, extends at an obtuse angle to the first, and beyond it a rampart is on the margin of the height.

At the south-west extremity a circular guard-room or habitation is at the head of a narrow path which descends to the river bank.

DUNTERTON.—‘The Castle,’ situated on Castle Head, is a strong frontier fort overlooking the Cornish territory. The position is a bold headland rising high from the surrounding country, and precipitately descending to the River Tamar, which makes a convex curve at its base ; it then commands two reaches of the river, and would have been a powerful deterrent to the raids of the Carnabii of the opposite bank.

HARTLAND (O.S. xxvi, 8).—Embury Beacon. On a projecting cliff on the west coast, between Nabor Point on the north and Knap on the south, is a stronghold of double defences ; the inner work—greatly reduced by the fall of the cliff—is of arc form, with a rampart 5 ft. high, and 12 ft. wide, with an escarpment 10 ft. high descending to a ditch 12 ft. wide. A circular mound 3 ft. in height with a table top has been called a tumulus, but unless future excavations prove otherwise, it may be assumed to be a defence to an entrance at this point. Beyond a court varying from 200 to 300 ft. in width is an outer vallum and fosse crossing the point in a north-easterly direction. The vallum 3 ft. high and 15 ft. wide has an escarpment



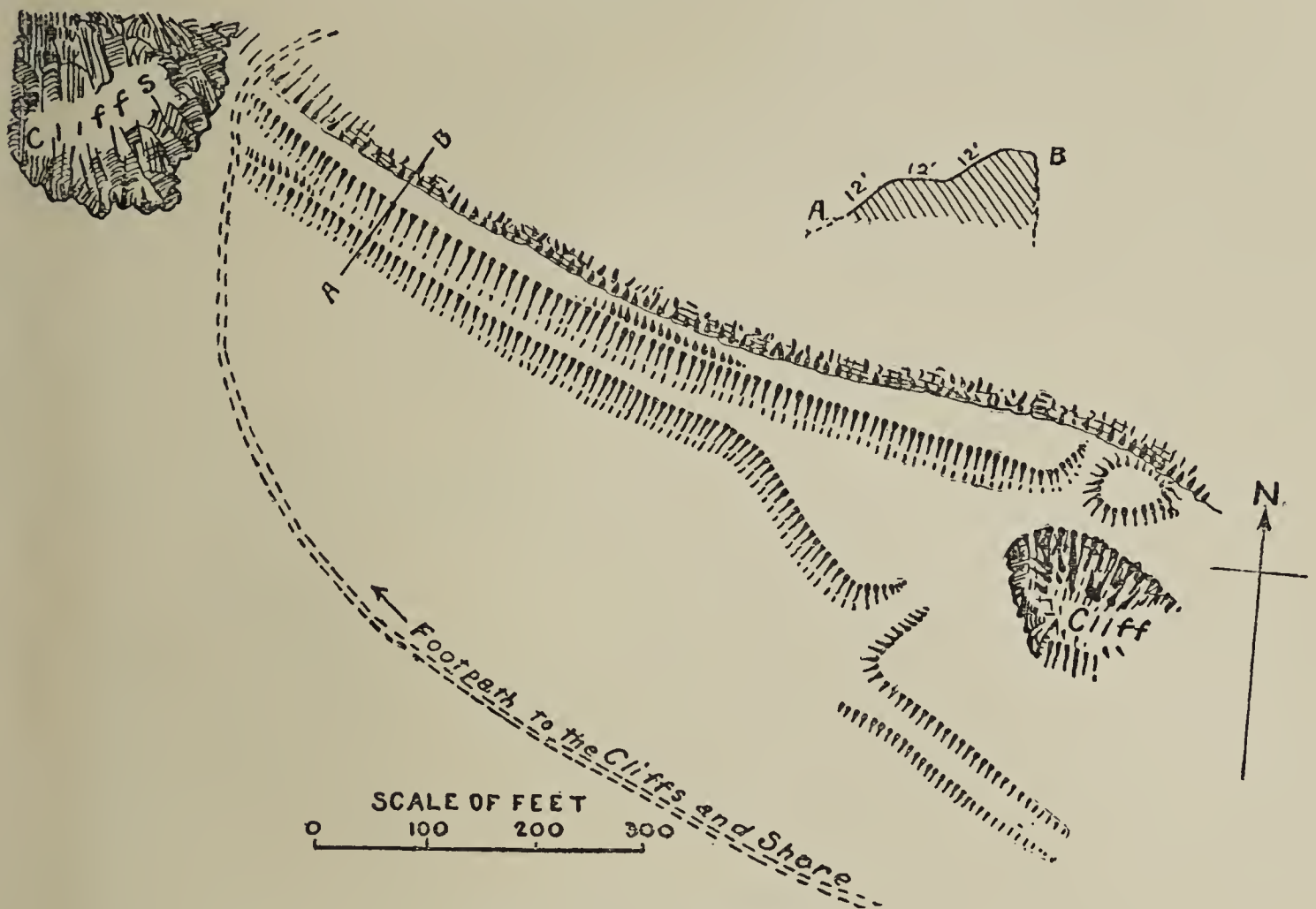
EMBURY BEACON, HARTLAND.

¹ Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* vi, 351.

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10 ft. in depth, a fosse 8 ft. in width, and a counterscarp of 3 ft. About 200 ft. from its south-western extremity is an entrance, and at a further distance of 300 ft. the vallum takes an inward curve and widens for the protection of an entrance at this point. From the angle of the curve, at the other side of the entrance, another vallum and fosse take a semicircular curve until they abut on the edge of the cliff. Within this vallum are an agger and ditch 130 ft. long, and of great strength, the agger being 16 ft. high from the bottom of the ditch. A portion of another mound outside this extremity remains on the margin of the cliff.

HARTLAND (O.S. xvii, 7).—Windbury Head. A second camp in Hartland parish is upon a bold promontory, also known as Windbury Point, projecting northwards into the Bristol Channel. The remains of the camp—which was certainly of larger proportions before the subsidence of the land into the sea—consist of half an ellipse, the edge of the cliff now forming its longer axis. At the west end is a fosse 40 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, which evidently extended in former times to a greater distance than at present. The remaining defence is an artificial table-land which rises to 9 ft. at its highest point; but even that is almost levelled at its eastern extremity.



EARTHWORK AT ILFRACOMBE.

ILFRACOMBE (O.S. v, 1).—To the east of Ilfracombe, on the verge of the cliff, are two terraces formed on the inland slope; each of them has an escarpment of 12 ft., with an intermediate berme or platform 12 ft. wide, extending side by side for 550 ft., when the lower work, at its eastern extremity, inclines to the south-east for a distance of nearly 200 ft., with a final curve inwards at the entrance. A corresponding bank continuing at the other side of the entrance has a lower escarpment with a yet lower berme, which is lost in the slope of the hill. The highest work, 800 ft. long, returns to the edge of the cliff, and probably enclosed a wider area when the cliff was in a more perfect state. At the eastern end of this is a large mound, and a pile of natural rock supplied another mound defending the entrance.

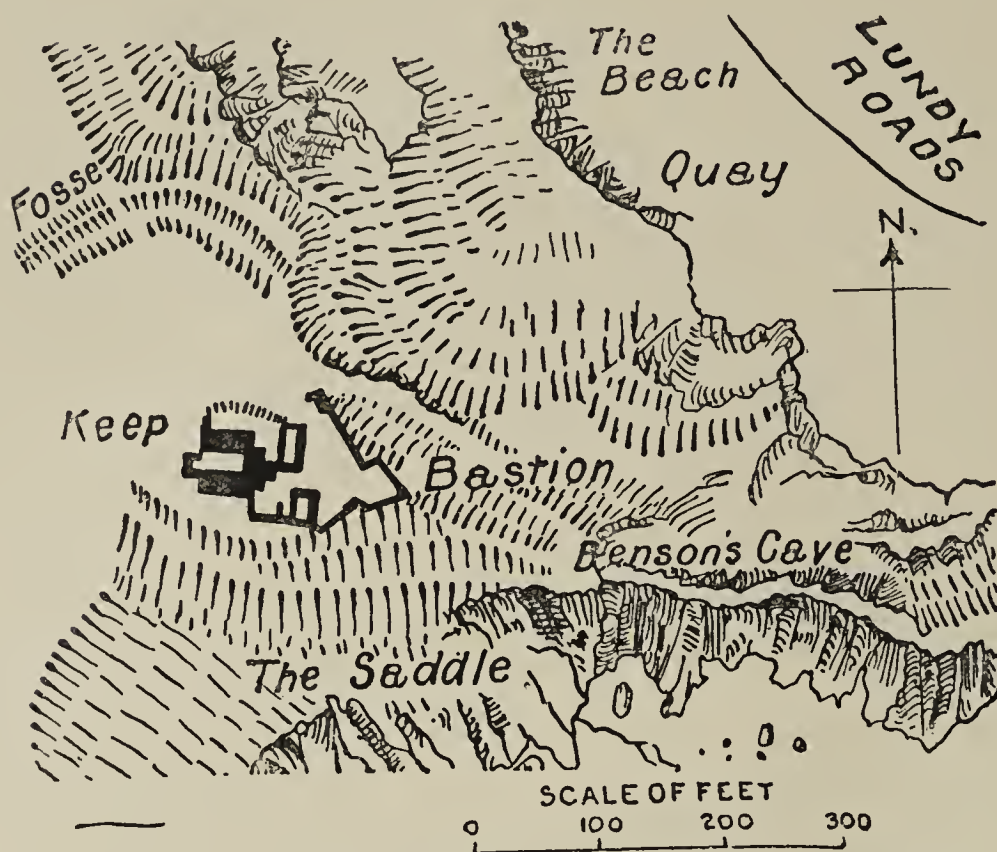
The berme at the western extremity, which abuts on a precipitous cliff, has a bank on its outer edge for about 80 ft., and a similar bank in the middle of the uppermost work extends 150 ft.

LUNDY ISLAND.—Marisco Castle. Lundy Island is geographically included in the county of Devon, although 12 miles distant from Hartland Point, the nearest mainland, and 15 miles from Clovelly.

At the southern end of the island are the ruins of Marisco Castle, naturally defended by lofty and precipitous rocks, inaccessible except at a well-defended landing place on the eastern side. The castle was strengthened by considerable earthworks; on the north side a moat and portion of a rampart remain, which cannot be ascribed to a date earlier than that of the thirteenth-century outlaw by whose name it is known.

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MALBOROUGH (O.S. cxxxv, 12 and 16).—Bolt Tail, a headland jutting out on the west side of the most southern extremity of the county, is fortified in two places—the westerly promontory and the cliff facing northwards into Bigbury Bay.



MARISCO CASTLE, LUNDY ISLAND.

The first is an entrenchment 900 ft. long across the narrowest part of the promontory, which cuts off some 12 acres of land. The rampart—20 ft. thick at the base, and in places 16 ft. high—is walled 4 ft. in height on its outer face. It is approached from a sweeping dip in the ground, well covered by the missiles of the defenders. The entrance is formed obliquely by the incurved ends of the rampart, which widens on the right-hand side. An advanced outwork of stone in the form of an arc is upon a mound 13 ft. high and 53 ft. long to the right of the entrance, and commands a hollow which has the appearance of having been a sunk road to a subsidiary entrenchment on a lower level.

This secondary stronghold is on a minor promontory facing Bigbury Bay and the entrance to a stream which empties itself at this point and provided fresh water to the garrison. A rampart 9 ft. high commences on the low ground at the south-east and continues a straight course north-west, where another small rampart on the edge of the cliff forms the exit which emerges on the sunk path leading to the stronger camp mentioned above. This smaller area is overlooked by the rising ground inland, but it provided a protected connexion with the drinking supply, and also with the boats in the bay until the defenders might possibly have to fall back on the great fort above.

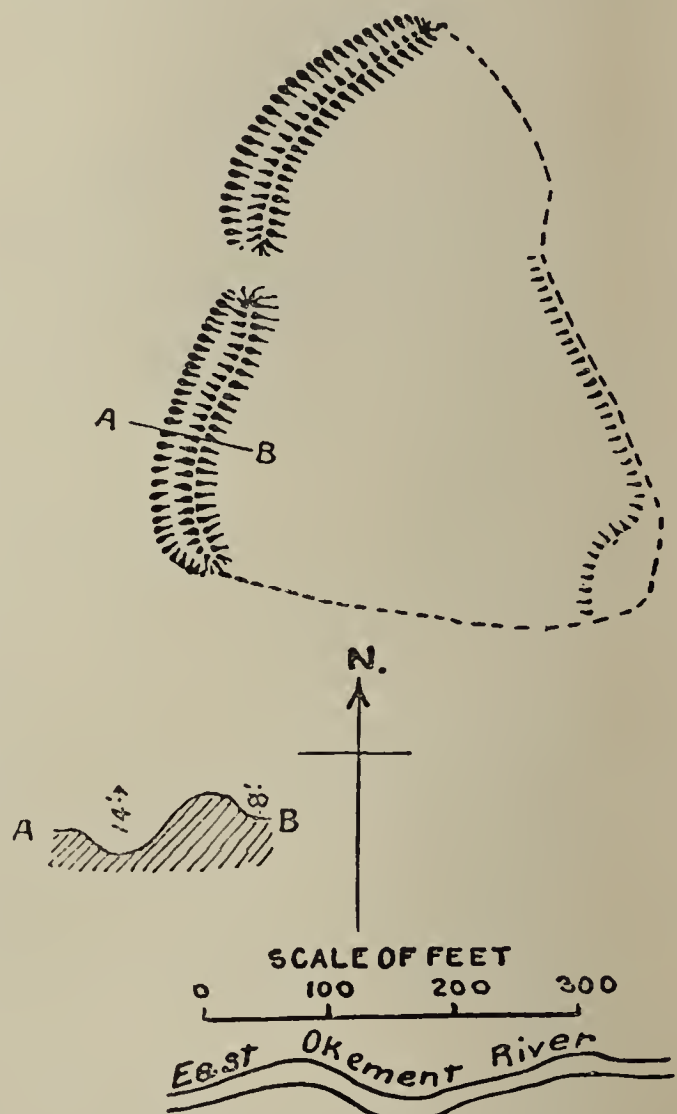
OKEHAMPTON (O.S. lxxvii, 5).—On a high promontory formed by the curving of the East Okement river, which surrounds the north, east, and south of the termination of a spur of hills on the north-east side of Dartmoor, is a simple camp.

The promontory is crossed by a rampart and ditch of serpentine plan; the agger rises 8 ft. from the inside, and has an escarpment of 14 ft. into an outer fosse 6 ft. in depth.

The entrance is in the middle of the vallum, which slightly curves at each side in opposite directions. On the eastern extremity of the promontory, near the verge of the cleave, is the fragment of a breastwork following the line of the land, and a table-topped mound 3 ft. high is in the south-east angle.

Outside the camp to the west traces of two hut-circles remain, and on the north side of the ridge flows the Moor Brook.

OTTERTON (O.S. xciv, 5).—High Peak. One mile to the west of Sidmouth the destructive waves wash the base of a cliff which rises perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 511 ft., and has a summit of conical form. All that now remains of the stronghold that once crowned the cone of High Peak Hill is but a fragment of an earthwork.



CAMP AT OKEHAMPTON.

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A curved line of rampart about 250 ft. in length has an escarpment of 20 ft. perpendicular measurement, at the most perfect part and averages 35 ft. in width at the base. The slope of this

agger almost coincides with the angle of the hill as it rises from the valley. The fosse outside is filled nearly to the level; and beyond it is a plateau about 40 ft. wide. A succession of aggers at the northern extremity indicates a strongly defended entrance near this point. Mr. Hutchinson suggests¹ that an entrance was gained from a road which has now perished. He draws attention to traces of an ancient road from Sidbury to High Peak, passing by Beacon Hill, Bulverton Hill, and Peak Hill, and lost on the edge of the cliff; but on the other side of the gap, at the foot of the cone of High Peak, it is again in evidence, following a westerly course to Otterton and Woodbury Hill Camp.

The irresistible sapping of the waves has destroyed much of this camp, but when it was constructed the cliff probably extended to the now detached rocks at sea.

This destruction has revealed certain details of the dwellers here, for in 1862, at the north end of the great agger, about 3 ft. down the face of the cliff, a deposit of charcoal was exposed to view; the charcoal was of oak and fir, and the deposit extended for about 50 ft. Sling stones and pounders were found; fragments of pottery, coloured buff, dull red, and brown,

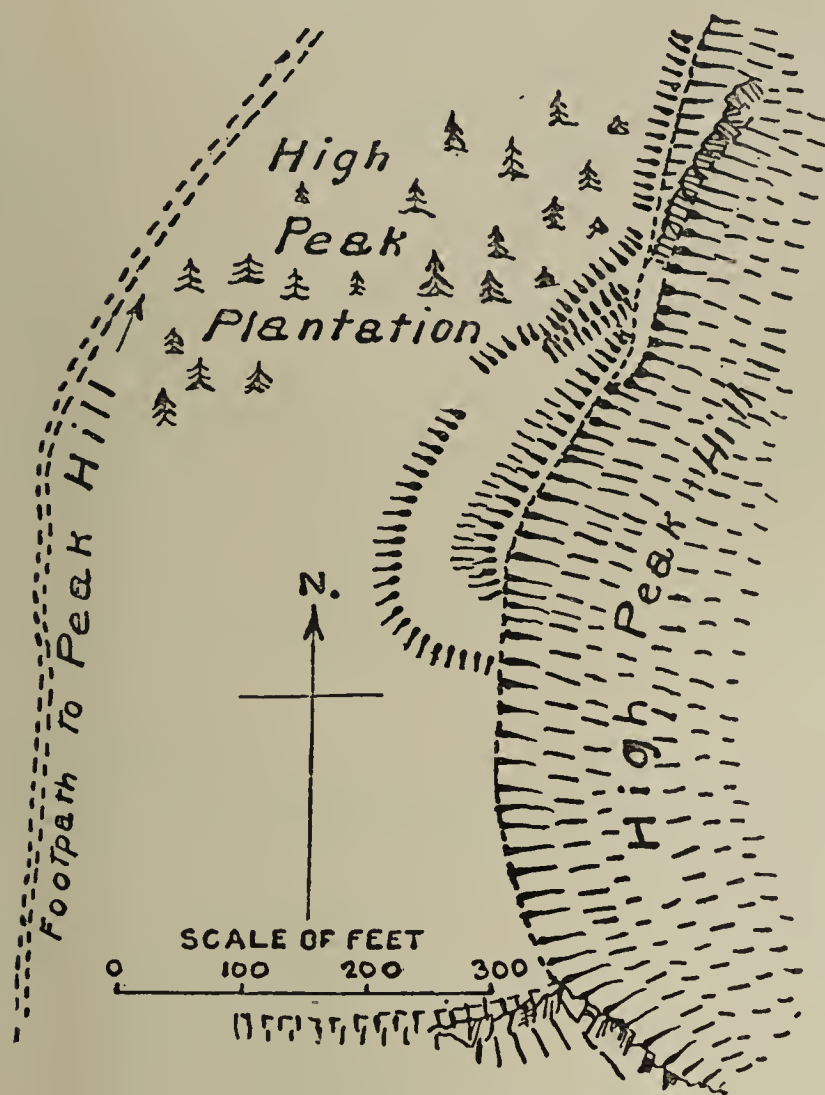
unglazed and decorated with incised lines; and pieces of haematite, the dust of which, mixed with grease, is supposed to have provided the natives with war-paint for their bodies.

The disintegration of the cliff carried various relics of those early times down to the beach, where many coins have been found at various times, among them a Constantine, a Claudius, and a Bactrian coin; while in 1840, a bronze Roman centaur was picked up near the mouth of the Sid.²

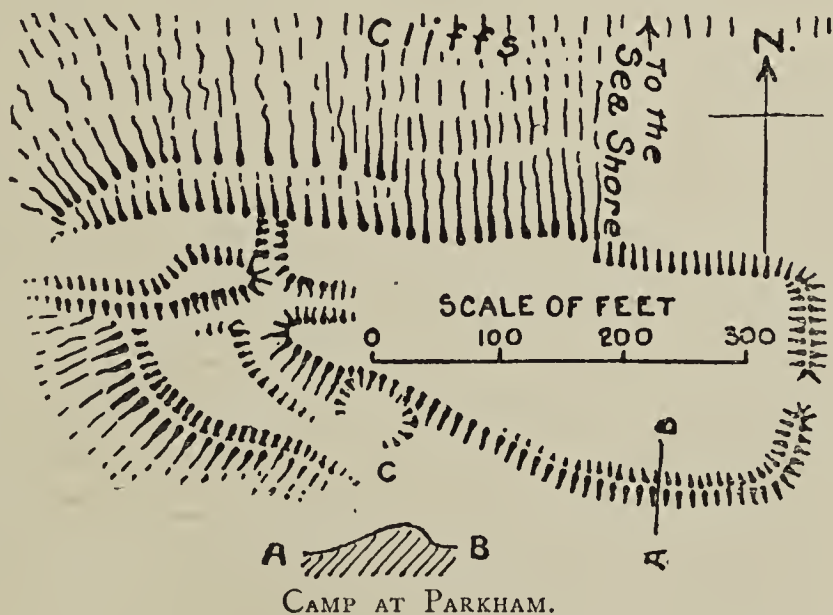
PARKHAM (O.S. xviii, 14).—On the edge of the cliff washed by the waters of Bideford Bay, facing due north, some 4 miles east of Clovelly, is an irregularly formed camp approaching an oblong.

An agger rising 3 ft. from the interior with an escarpment 8 ft., perpendicular measurement, defends the short eastern side and a portion of the south; the entrance on the east is a modern piercing. About the middle of the south side the breastwork is lost, but the ground declining towards the west, the camp assumes a commanding height of 23 ft. at the south-west.

The entrance is of a complicated character: a sunken path commences at C, between an outwork on the left and a circular chamber on the right, and winding round the south-western height enters the camp on the west, where the path gradually rises between two banks for a distance of 60 ft. to the interior camp level. The outwork on the left of the path beginning at C broadens into a platform, with an outer vallum on the edge of the natural declivity, and another agger at right angles widens into a strong defence outside the entrance.



HIGH PEAK, OTTERTON.



¹ *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1849.

² Engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1843.

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THURLESTONE.—Bantham Camp is situated on a sharp promontory at the mouth of the River Avon, which flows into Bigbury Bay, and is within easy signalling distance of the stronghold on Bolt Tail.

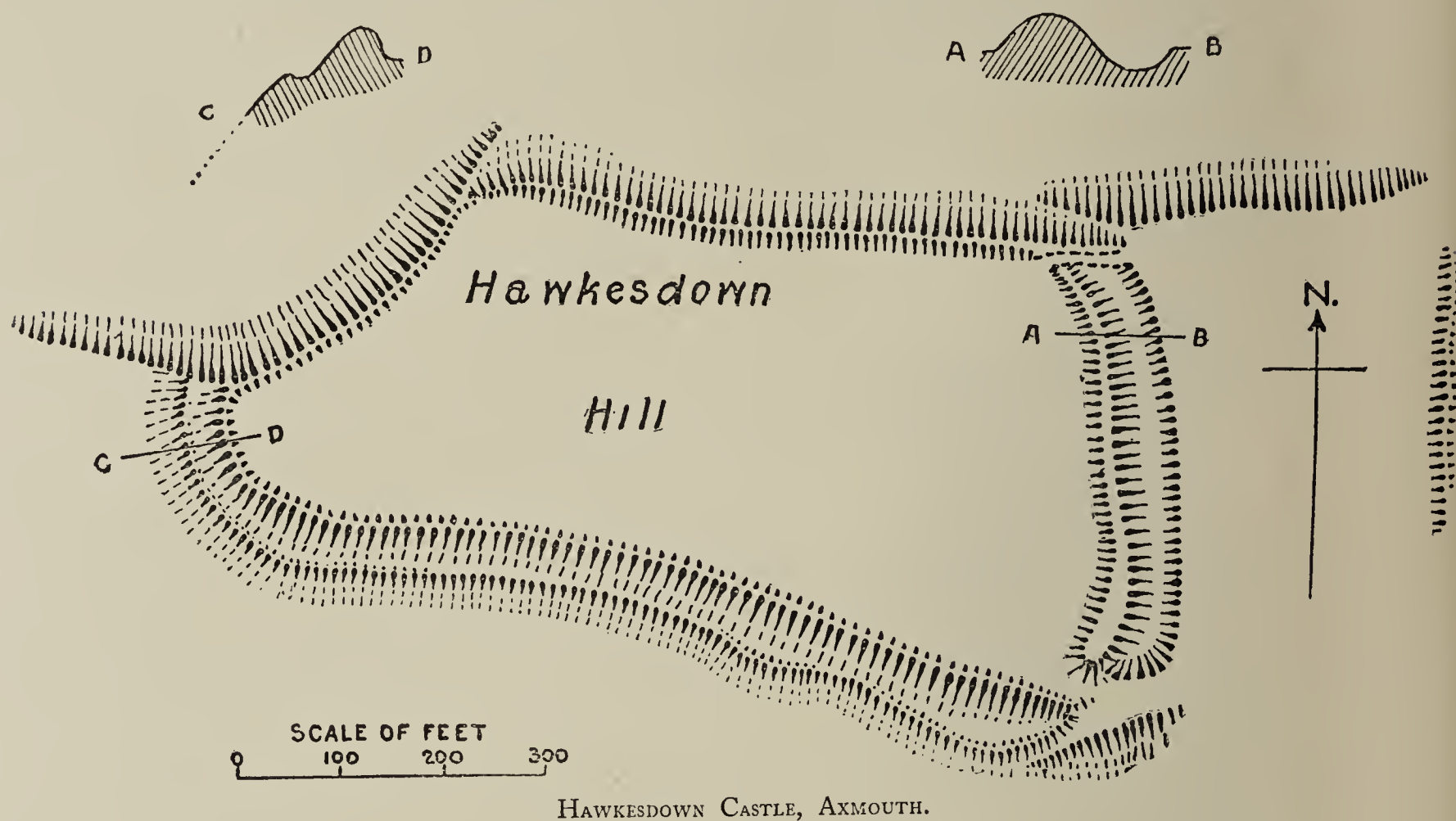
The entrenchments have been extensive, but the drifting sands have almost obliterated the lines of the camp, and it is difficult to estimate its original importance.

It depended for security not only on its sea-girt rocky coast, but also on the River Avon on the one side, and on the other a vast morass which is covered by the sea at each flow of the tide, and into which flows the Buckland Stream.

Bantham has been described as rectangular in plan, but the remains take no very definite form, the principal defence more nearly approaching an oval.

On the south side of the stream a low mound rises from the marsh, and a short length of rampart is seen near the sea line. Piles, pointed by burning, found in the marsh are evidence of very early occupation.

Fragments of other entrenchments are on a protruding rock at Long Stone, Butter Cove, south of Bantham; and at various points on Borough Island—a mile west of Bantham, across a stretch of sand off the mouth of the Avon—are defensive works retaining no special plan.



HILL FORTS

[CLASS B (i)]

AXMOUTH (O.S. lxxxiii, 8).—Hawkesdown, or Hocksdon, Hill Castle; also called Oxenden by Lysons, and Oxendown by Polwhele. The camp is formed on the extremity of a lofty ridge to the east of the River Axe, overlooking the village of Axmouth. It is an irregular quadrangle three sides of which take the form of the hill-top, and on those sides it depended for defence on the very precipitous descent of the hill; artificial aid is, however, introduced and on the north side a strong agger crowns the breast of the steep; on the north-west nature needed but scant help to the chasm-like segment which is the chief cause of the irregularity of the camp; but from this point around the south a double vallum with a shallow intermediate ditch emphasizes the escarpment of the hill. At its eastern end the fosse widens under the controlling influence of nature, and thus provides a stronger defence to a narrow foot-entry. The work is strongest and most perfect on the eastern side, where an agger and fosse cross from side to side of the hill; the former rises 10 ft. high from the interior of the camp and descends 15 ft., perpendicular measurement, into a fosse 5 ft. in depth. This side, which has an outwork 300 ft. beyond, is most easy of assault, as the top of the ridge is a level plateau. At each end of the eastern agger is an entrance; that on the south is now choked by vegetable growth, and another postern is found at the north-western angle.

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The length of interior area is 852 ft. and the width 466 ft. at the east, and 420 ft. at the narrowest part.

Sling stones have been found within its enclosure. It commands a view of the whole estuary of the Axe, and is in touch with the fortress at Musbury.

This camp was probably one of the border fortifications of the territory of the Durotriges.

BUCKLAND BREWER (O.S. xxix, 9).—Hembury Castle; also spelled 'Henbury' to distinguish it from two other earthworks bearing the same name in Devonshire.

This is one of a trio of camps, within sight of each other, along the banks of the River Duntz, a tributary of the Yeo, the other two being respectively in Buckland Wood and Frithelstock parish.

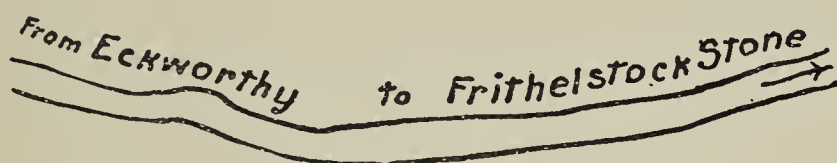
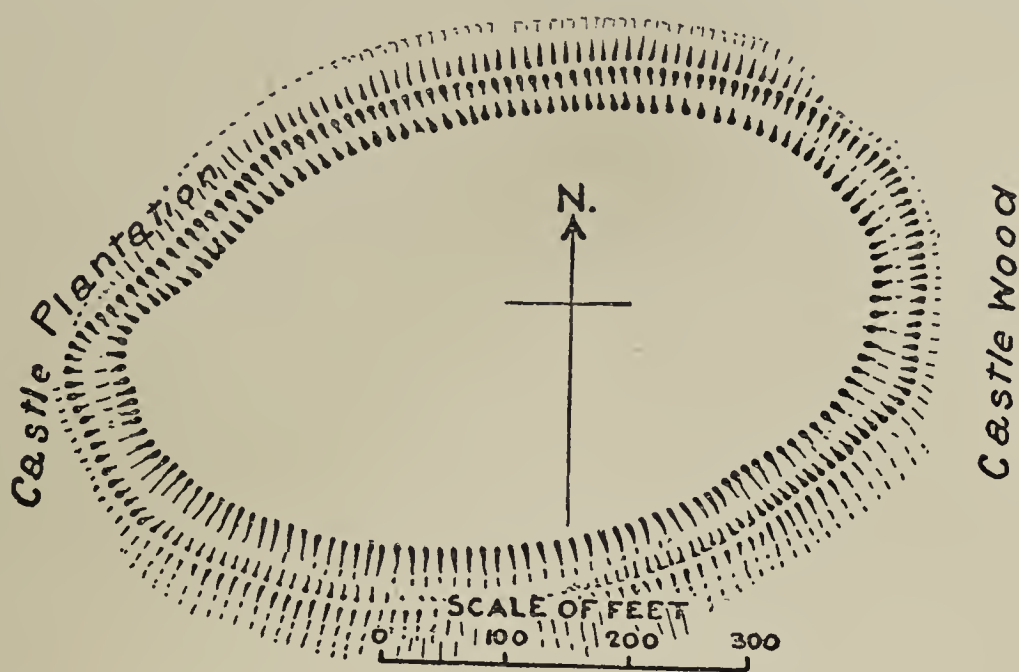
Situated on the summit of a hill 5 miles south-west of Torrington, Hembury is a small tableland of oblong form containing about 5 acres, now under cultivation. This is protected by an escarpment—the lower part of which is the natural slope—10 ft. perpendicular measurement, and

a fosse from 16 ft. to 18 ft. wide; the earth removed for the formation of the fosse being thrown outwards formed a bank on the verge of the hill-side. The slope of the hill is very precipitous on the southern and eastern sides as it descends to two small streams which flow into the

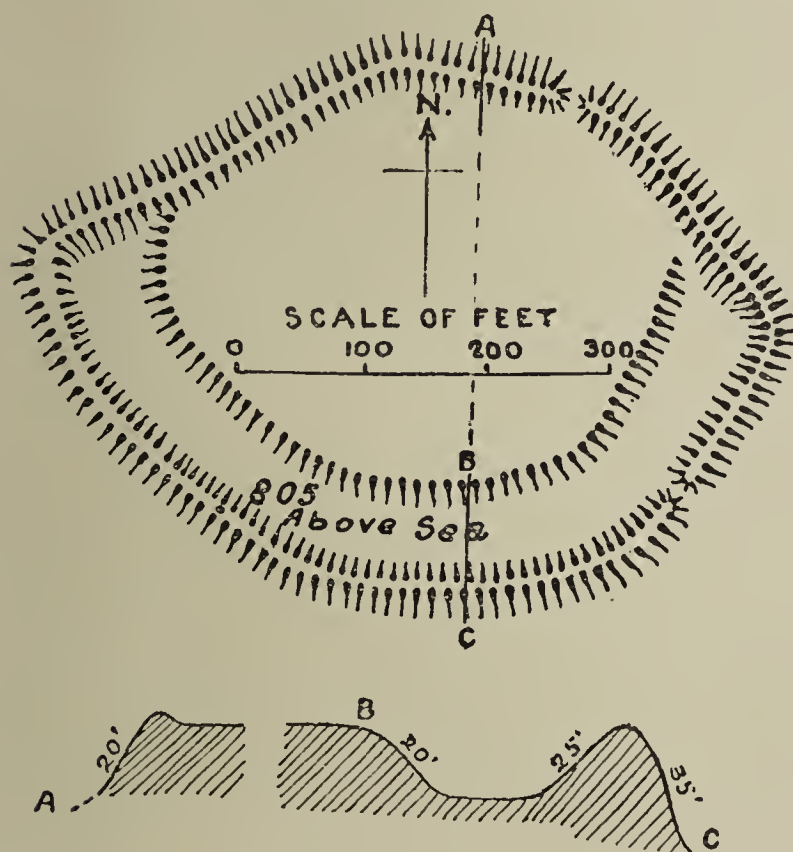
Duntz. The northern side, though difficult of approach, is the most accessible, and here are the remains of a crescent-formed outwork of rampart and fosse which join the main work at its two extremities on the west and the north-east.

In the ditches quantities of charred wood have been discovered; and a mound, formerly at the south-west of the interior area, was found to contain the bones of numerous skeletons, supposed to be the bodies of those who fell in the Civil War when the Royalist troops were fain to take refuge in these ancient entrenchments.

CADBURY (O.S. lv, 5).—Cadbury Castle. Crowning the summit of the most lofty of a group of isolated hills, nearly 2 miles from the River Exe, on its western bank, and the same distance south of Cadleigh, a British camp lies between Castle Plantation on the east and Northcastle Plantation on the north. Oval in form, 640 ft. in diameter from east to west, and 470 ft. from north to south, it consists of an elevated area 400 ft. by 300 ft. with a deep fosse on its west, south, and east sides, a bold agger surrounding the whole. The levelled camp area has a rampart only 2 ft. high on the north, but with an escarpment of 20 ft. on the exterior, otherwise depending on the steep declivity of the hill for its protection. From the east, round the



HEMBURY CASTLE, BUCKLAND BREWER.



CADBURY CASTLE.

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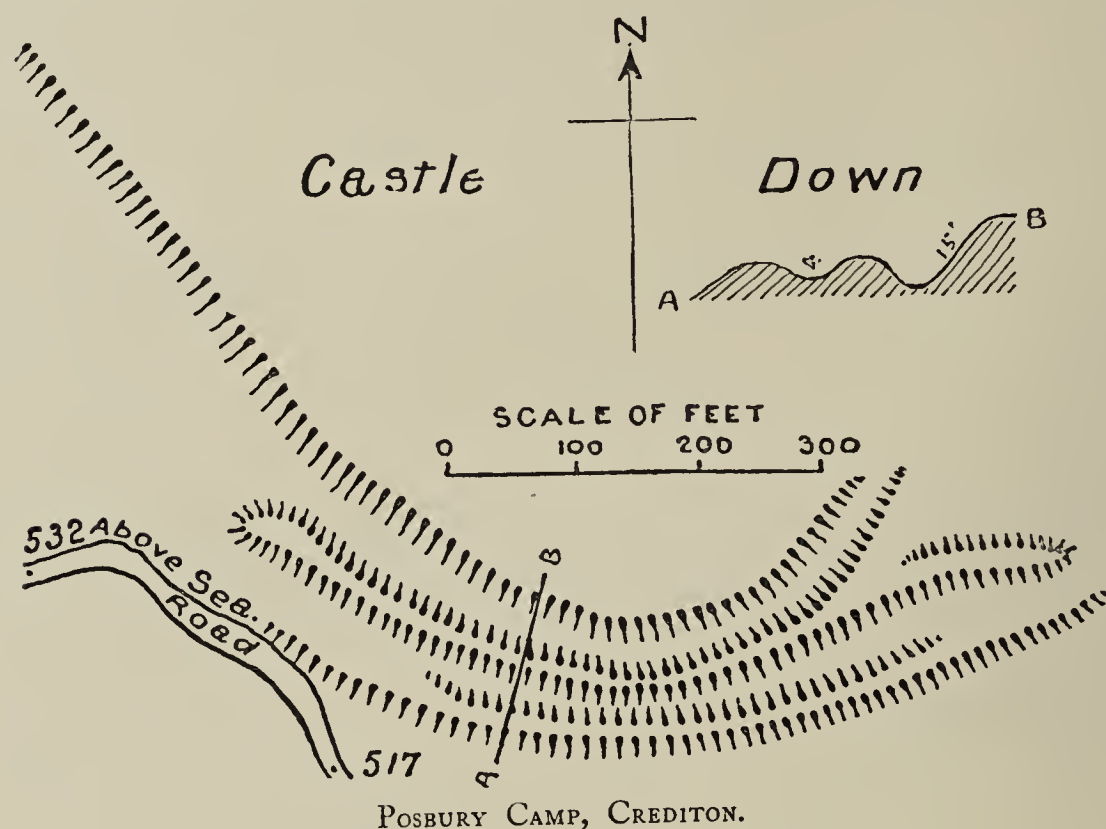
south to the west, is no cresting bank, but an escarpment 25 ft. deep into the fosse of such width that it answers the purpose of a base-court. This is defended by a counterscarp of 20 ft., and a scarp of nearly 35 ft. descending on the precipitous hill-side. The agger is wider and heavier at the eastern extremity, which is approached by an easy acclivity. There are two entrances on the north-east and south-east respectively, and a postern or narrow way passes from the fosse to the inner camp. A heap of loose stones and earth was formerly near the south-eastern entrance within the fosse, which was thought by Polwhele to be the wreck of some work for the guarding of this gateway.

Near the centre of the inner area is a pit 12 ft. in diameter and now about 3 ft. deep. This has been cleared, and found to be a shaft 58 ft. in depth narrowing to 3 ft. wide at the base, which was formed like an inverted cone and puddled round with clay. As no spring is on the hill it has been suggested that the pit was for water storage. Diodorus Siculus, however, speaks of the construction of such shafts by the Britons in which the ears of wheat were stored,¹ and it was probably for this purpose it was sunk at Cadbury.²

While removing the rubble with which the shaft was choked there were found a large ring set with an intaglio of light green antique paste, and other finger rings; beautiful armlets of bronze with gold ornamentation; a jet button, and glass and enamel beads. A fragment of an iron weapon, horses' teeth, pieces of cinerary urns of coarse pottery, charcoal, and charred human bones were also found; fragments eloquent of various eras in which this camp was inhabited.³

In the word 'Cadbury' the first syllable *cot* or *cad* is the Celtic equivalent to *war* and *warrior*, and is common to many names of persons and places, and, in this instance has led to a confusion with a place and camp of the same name in Somerset—a confusion intensified by the association of the place in both counties with other camps of 'Dolbury.'

The position of Cadbury Castle commands the valley and estuary of the Exe to the sea, and the heights of Dartmoor, with the strongholds of friend or



foe at Dane's Castle and Exeter Castle, Dolbury, Woodbury, Sidbury, Hembury, Dumpton, and Membury of the Dorsetshire tribes. By the ancient road they could also communicate with Ugbrooke, Musbury, Denbury and Milber, Mamhead and Castle Dyke, by which its strategic importance was considerable.

Cadbury Castle was occupied by the army of Fairfax in December, 1645. In the years 1827 and 1848, Roman and other articles were found on the site.

CREDITON (O.S. lxvii, 9 and 13).—Posbury Camp, crowning Posbury Hill, on Castle Down, is above the west bank of the Culvery Brook, a tributary of the Yeo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town of Crediton. This camp, with another formerly on Blackadown, opposite, commanded the ancient road from Crediton. Part only of these entrenchments remain, consisting of the southern defences. A scarp on the natural descent here falls 15 ft. into a fosse 8 ft. deep. A curved agger, over 700 ft. in length, widens at either end, both of which turn outwards, the eastern extremity attaining its height above the base of the fosse in two grades. Outside the greater part of the length of this agger is a shallow fosse 4 ft. in depth, and an outer rampart, which, at its western extremity, has been mutilated by the cutting of a road.

LUPPITT (O.S. lviii, 12).—Dumpton or Dumpdon Great Camp, over 2 miles north of Honiton, is on the summit of a round-backed eminence 879 ft. above the sea.

¹ Lib. v, 209; *Munimenta Antiqua*, i, 48.

² *Archaeologia*, xlv, 446.

³ Some of these articles are illustrated in the *Arch. Journ.* v, 193-8.

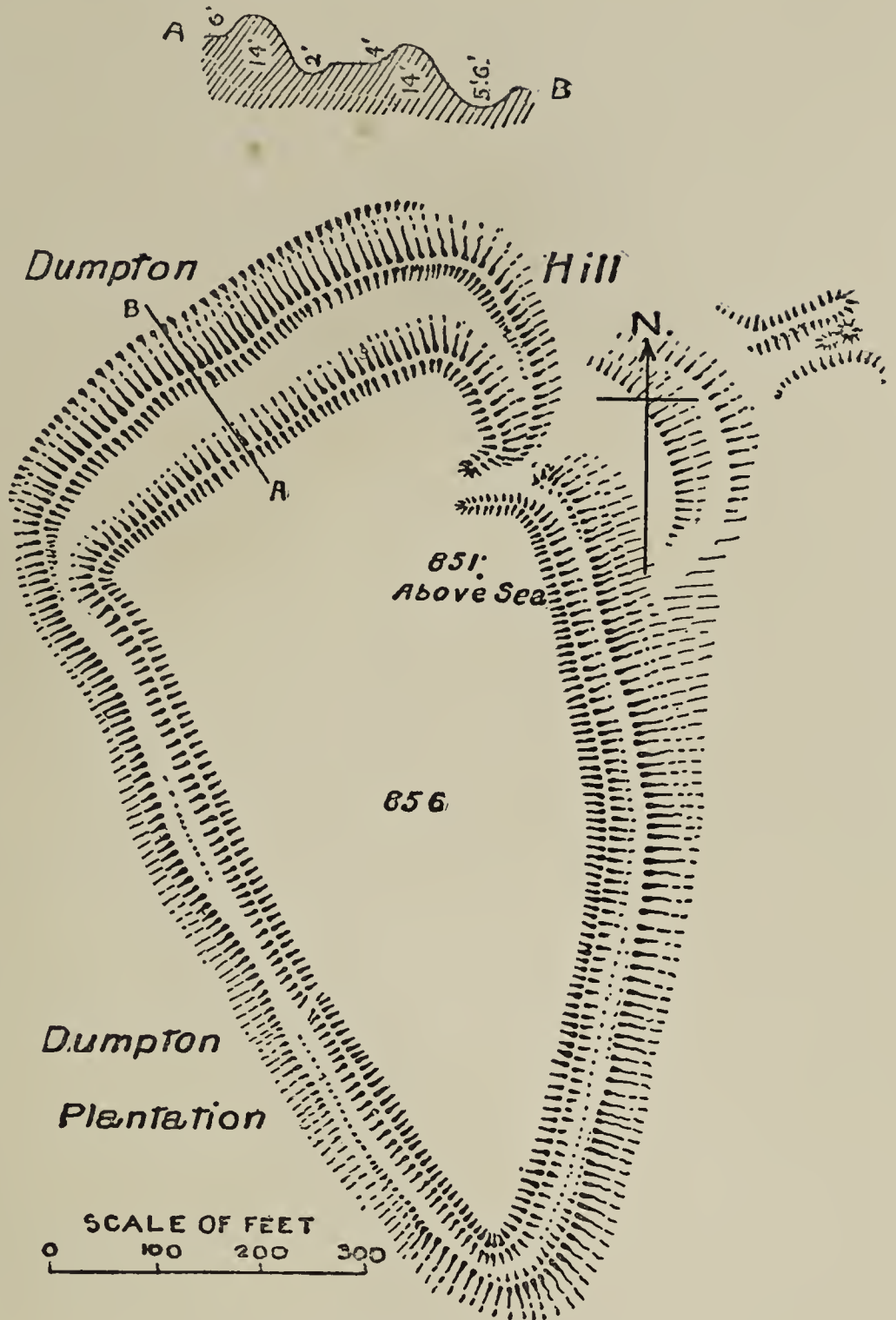
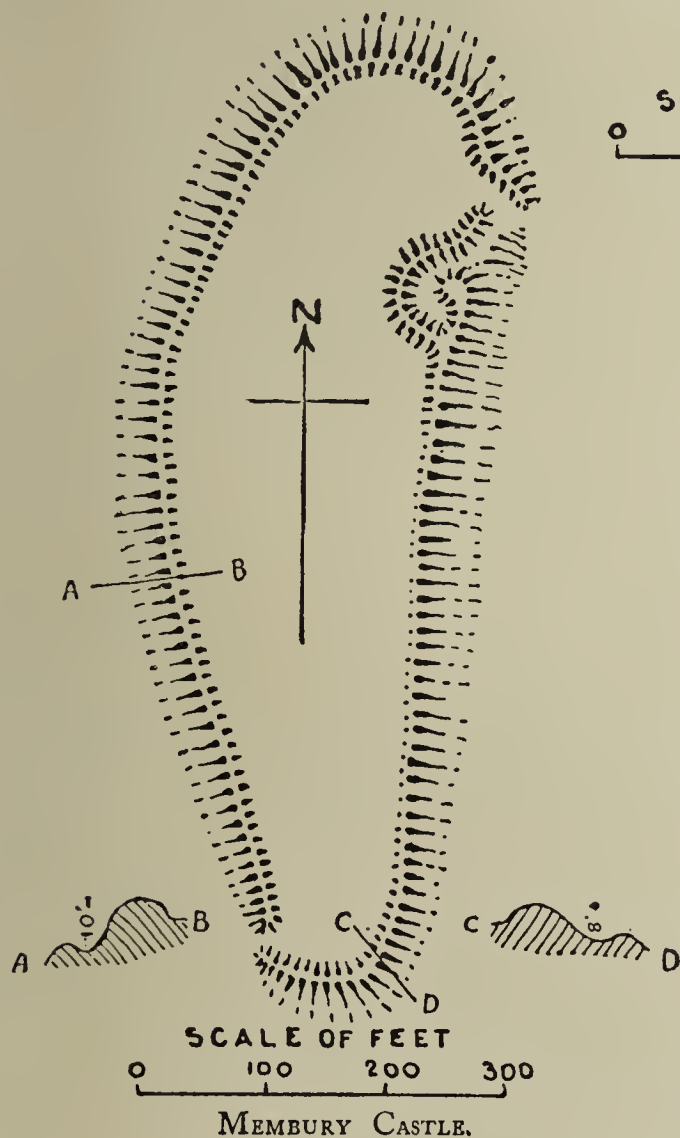
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

The camp is kite-shaped with the point towards the south, and broad top running north-west, somewhat similar to Hembury Fort. The two sides and the point follow the formation of the hill, which declines precipitously, but the broad end cuts across the ridge where the ground slopes at a more moderate angle, and the lack of natural protection is compensated by artificial works. The area, 800 ft. long and 370 ft. wide at the broad end, is surrounded by a double vallum and single fosse, except on the north-west, where there is a double fosse.

The inner vallum, 6 ft. at its highest point from the interior, has on its north-west side an escarpment of 14 ft. perpendicular measurement, a fosse 2 ft. deep, and a platform defended by an outer rampart 4 ft. high, an escarpment 14 ft., and a fosse 5 ft. 6 in. deep.

Around the other portions of the inner vallum is a narrow platform divided into two terraces; the lower one only has the imperfect remains of an outer rampart on the edge of the natural descent, which rises to 6 ft. in height at the southern point.

At the entrance on the east, about 120 ft. from the northern



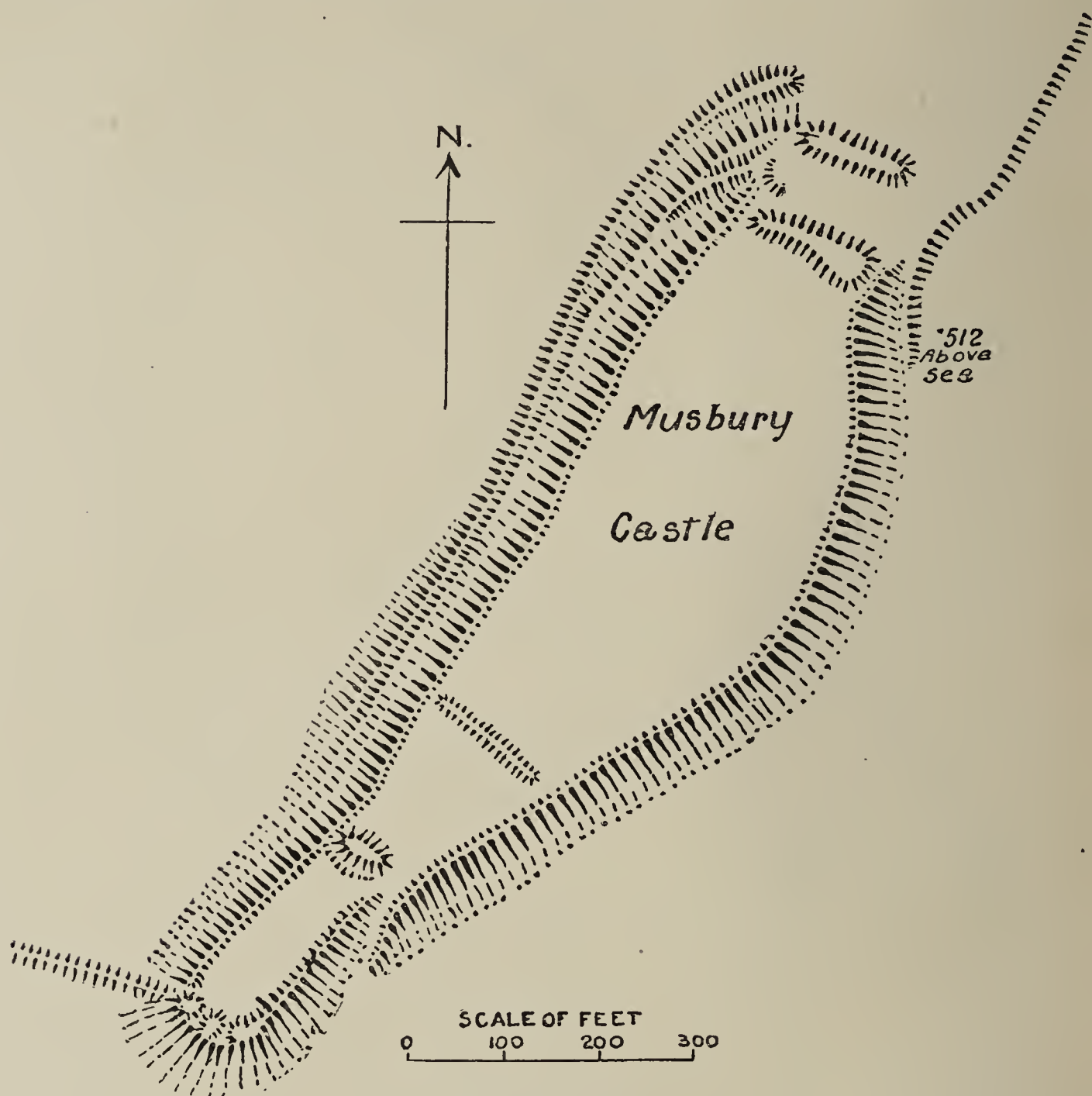
angle, the inner and outer ramparts on the north merge into one. Here the inner ramparts inflect, and are carried nearly 100 ft. into the body of the camp, forming a passage in which an intruding foe would be exposed to a crossfire. Beneath the entrance is a crescent-shaped defence, and yet lower another, before which are the remains of a well-defended entrance.

A mound, very like a tumulus, almost in the centre of the camp where the contour is marked, is said to have been thrown up by the Ordnance surveyors to obtain a level for their instruments, though no irregularities are around to show where they obtained the earth.

MEMBURY (O.S. lx, 9).—Membury Castle, 3 miles north of Axminster, one of the border fortresses of the Dumnonii, is of irregular oval form, surrounded by a single vallum enclosing between 2 and 3 acres. The rampart surrounding the crown of the hill varies in height, averaging 4 ft. from the inside except on the east side, where it rises but 1 ft., and that height is partially gained by the earth

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having been thrown up from the interior, thereby leaving a shallow depression. Around the other sides the vallum has been formed from the outside by which a shallow ditch has been left on the exterior 8 ft. below the agger at the south end, and 10 ft. on the west side. One entrance is at the south-west, but the feature of Membury is the intricately defended entrance on the east side towards the north. The main gateway is above a very steep incline, and is entered by an oblique path formed by the northern agger taking an outward curve; on the southern side the agger rises to a great height, curving in sickle-form into the main vallum, making a chamber from which missiles could be poured upon a foe at the gate. In the spot where the point of the sickle blade would be the agger widens, so that warriors upon it could not only rake the enemy, but, in case of necessity, cover the retreat of their fellows through the narrow path to the chamber, and hold the pursuers at bay whilst they climbed the agger into the main camp.



MUSBURY CASTLE.

Camden calls Membury a Roman camp, afterwards occupied by the Danes; but without denying either of those people the hospitality of this stronghold, the origin must be attributed to earlier days. If the conjecture that the battle of Brunanburgh was fought in this locality be correct, Membury most probably played its part in weaving the laurel crown of victory for the brow of King Athelstan.

In 1809 some British pottery of a rude description was found here, and a cinerary urn with charcoal and bones; while in 1814 a jar of Roman coins was unearthed.

MUSBURY (O.S. lxxxiv, 1).—Musbury Castle, 3 miles south of Axminster, and the same distance from Hawksdown, is an irregular elliptical entrenchment following the formation of the ground on the extreme ridge of a lofty hill, surrounded by a single agger and fosse, except on the north-east, the most vulnerable spot, where the defences gradually increase in strength until they form a triple vallum at the northern termination. This portion of the fortifications may have misled Lysons, who

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describes the entrenchments as double, whereas the greater part of the camp is cinctured only by a low bank on the crest of the deep escarpment of the natural hill-side. Adjoining the triple vallum two transverses cross the neck of the ridge; the outer one is 8 ft. in height, and the inner 4 ft., with an intermediate space of 120 ft. The inner transverse widens into a broad platform at its eastern end, where it commands an entrance into the camp and a path which descends the hill at this point.

The interior area, which comprises about 6 acres, assumes an elongated tongue-like form at its south-west extremity, where the vallum is broken by three apertures somewhat like embrasures for artillery, through which the defenders could approach the edge of the steep declivity for the discharge of missiles upon an enemy beneath. From the westernmost of these openings a long bank descends the hill-side to the valley to impede the massing of the foe. An entrance on the south enters the camp obliquely through the vallum, and is defended by an agger at the top, which also serves as a transverse, rising 4 ft. on the north-east, and descending 12 ft. into a ditch of 4 ft. on the south-west. Two hundred feet towards the centre of the camp is another transverse 4 ft. in height. Thus was the construction planned that should one end of the camp be forced a succession of defences would have to be carried before the besieged were overwhelmed.

In Lysons' time he tells us the vallum was much injured by the plough, and although the area is not now under cultivation, we cannot know how far this ingeniously conceived camp has been injured. The scene, doubtless, of feuds between the Dumnonii and the Durotriges, Musbury is supposed to have played a part in the famous battle of Brunanburgh in A.D. 937.

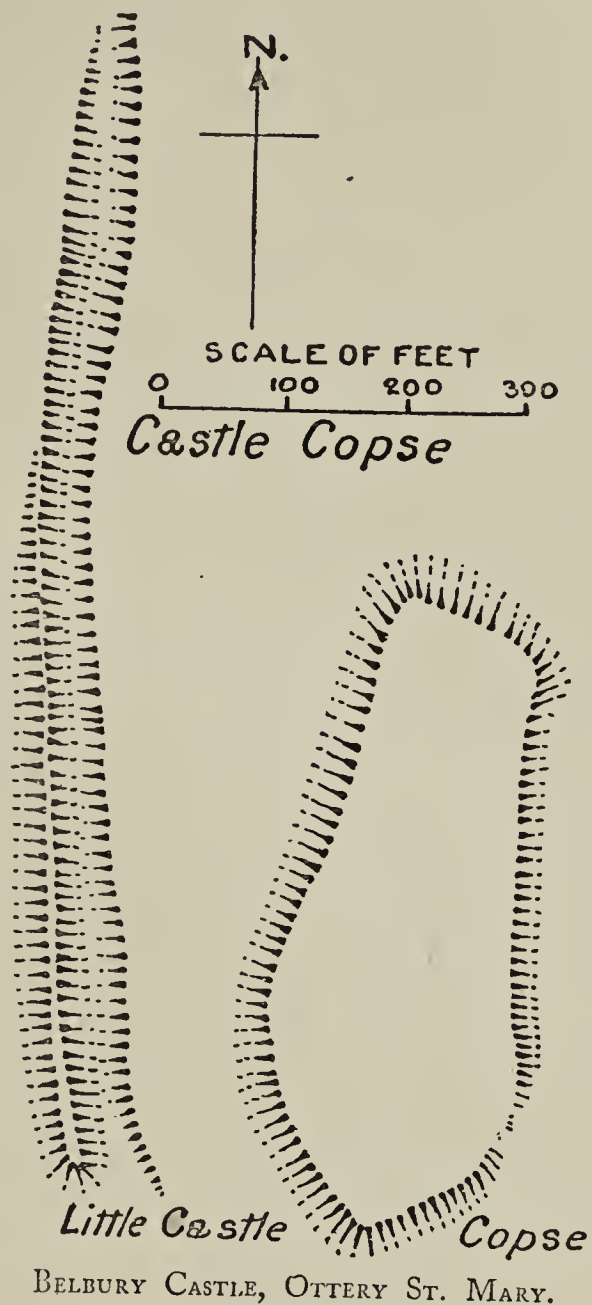
OTTERY ST. MARY (O.S. lxxxii, 4).—Belbury, or Belsbury, Castle. Crowning an eminence on the West Hills—by which name the range is distinguished from the East Hills, on which Sidbury Castle is situated— $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Ottery St. Mary, are the fragmentary remains of that which was once a formidable stronghold. The proportions of Belbury Castle are reduced, being partially destroyed about the year 1792, when the entrenchments were levelled, the earth from the ramparts being thrown into the central area to level the ground. It is described as having formerly had a great ditch all round the outside, and the present road on the southern and eastern sides occupies the site of the ancient fosse.

The site is now known as 'Castle Field,' and there an irregular rectangle 500 ft. long and 200 ft. at its widest part, more or less marks the position of the fort. From a careful survey of the road and the site, it is apparent that the entrance was on the south-east of the camp, but it is now impossible to ascertain the nature of its defence.

On the western side a sunk road runs due north and south for a distance of 1,000 ft., for some part of its length protected by an outer bank. When Mr. Orlando Hutchinson was making inquiries on the spot in 1861, an old resident told him that he could remember when this road was perfect all the way northward to Streetway Head, and even at that time he could trace it in many places.

PAYHEMBURY (O.S. lviii, 10).—Hembury Fort, 4 miles from Honiton, is the grandest monument of military skill and strategy of the Britons in the county of Devon. Crowning a bold spur of great height it is a marvellous exhibition of indomitable energy in those who raised such huge circumvallations of earth.

Of elongated egg-shape the area of Hembury—1,085 ft. long and 330 ft. wide at the north end, tapering gradually towards the south—is surrounded by a double vallum, tripled on the north, west, and south, and quadrupled at the north-west corner. The inner vallum, varying from 4 ft. to 6 ft. in height, and rising to 10 ft. at the north, is incurved to protect an entrance from the fosse at the north-east; at the fosse level of this gateway is a raised semi-circular mound C for the defence of the same entry. Lower down on the same side two footpaths, D D, curving into one at the base, give access to a berme 11 ft. beneath the inner rampart and 18 ft. above the fosse, which berme,



BELBURY CASTLE, OTTERY ST. MARY.

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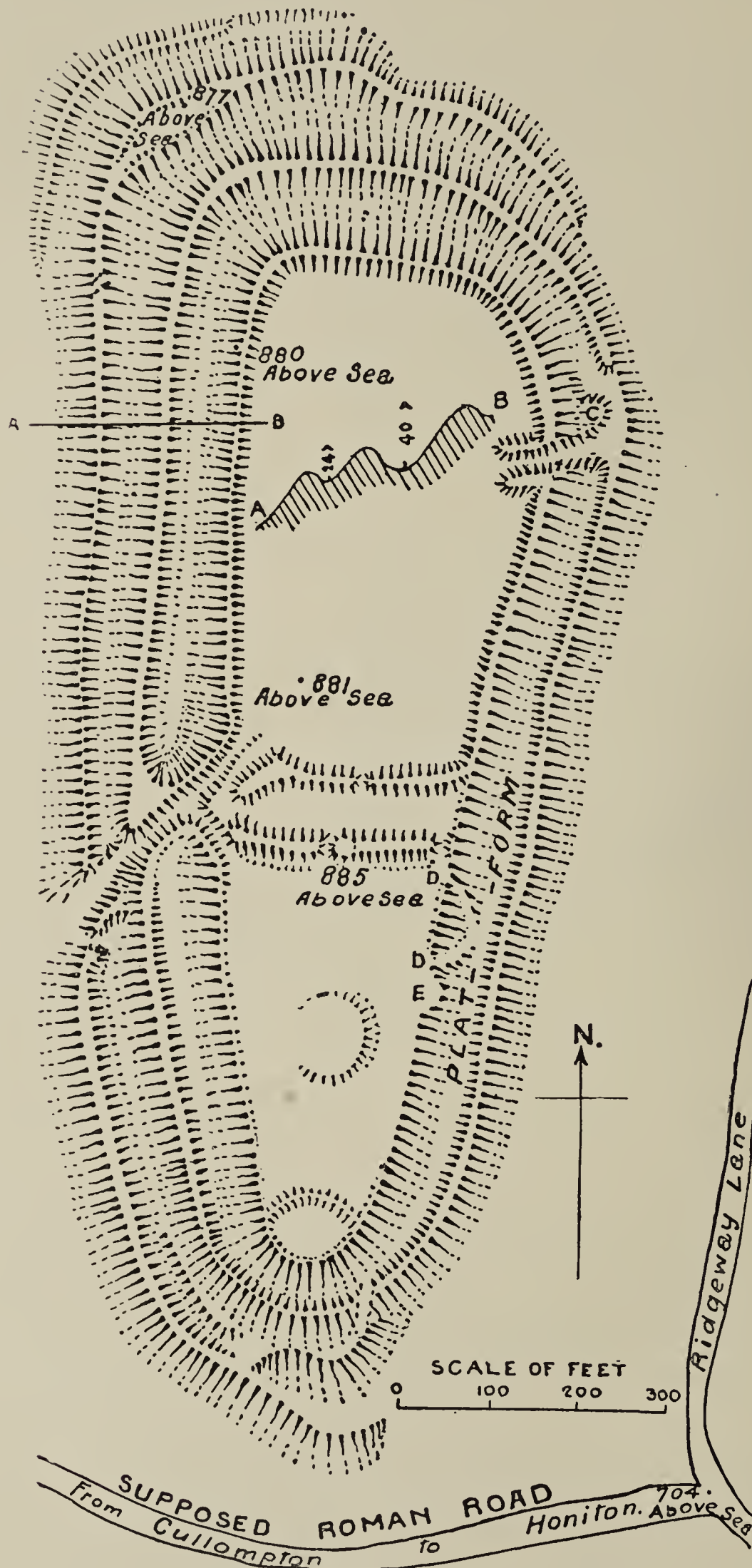
or platform, extends only along a portion of this eastern side. A small mound, E, is built on the slope of the agger, from which the garrison could control the use of the path.

The fosse, 40 ft. below the inner vallum on the north side, rises at the north-west corner some 14 ft., and the second

rampart rises with it until it attains the same height as the inner rampart, while the first rampart increases to 10 ft. above the interior area at the north. The third great vallum encloses an intricate entry on the south, where a subsidiary earth-work occupies the broadened valley of the fosse: here a sunk path passes through the middle vallum from the inner fosse on to an ogee descent protected by a smaller fosse within the greater. It has been seen how the ramparts assume greater height on the north, this is because it is the position most easily assailed by reason of the land being less precipitous; the third vallum also rises to great height here, and at the north-west curve it widens into a broad platform edged by a low bank. Outside this angle is yet another defence in a fourth agger.

The entrance is near the middle of the west side, running the gauntlet of three ramparts and two ditches, with an agger parallel to the path protecting the entrance of the fosse on the right. This passes obliquely between the earthworks, and as it reaches the interior it is divided into two ways by a triangular mound; from the mound rise two defences which are the curved and widened ends of two lateral ramparts which cross the area from west to east.

The two transverses, somewhat south of the centre of the camp, have paths through them arranged obliquely. The southern bank is 3 ft. high, rising to 5 ft. at a



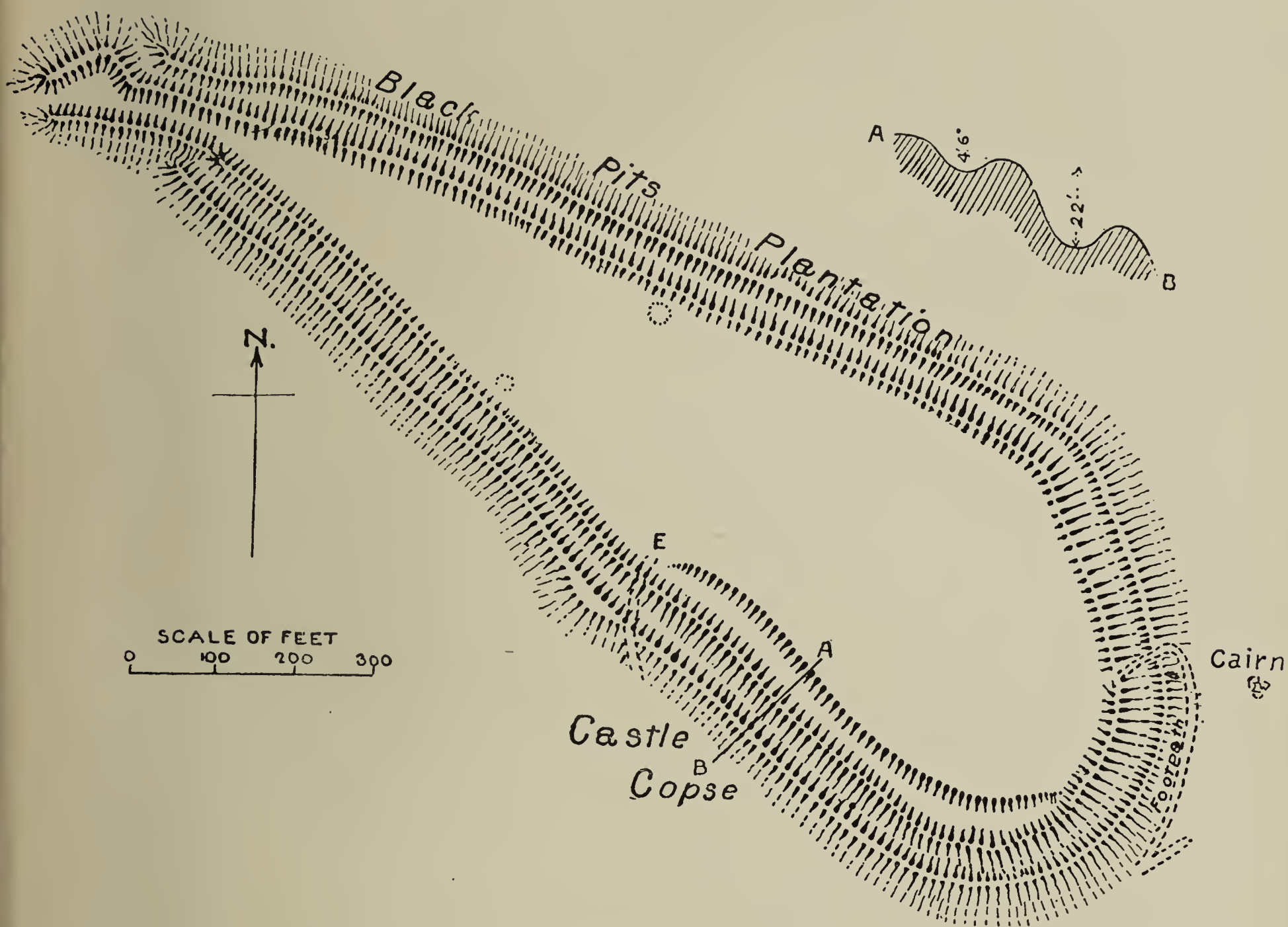
HEMBURY FORT, PAYHEMBURY.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

circular mound in the middle, with a shallow ditch 1 ft. deep on its south side. The northern bank, 5 ft. high, has no ditch.

Within the area, Polwhele says, are two praetoria in each division, but such a statement would not hold good even if it were a Roman camp; mounds such as he evidently referred to are nowhere visible in the northern part; but in the southern division, about the centre, is a circular platform 3 ft. high with a shallow ditch on the east side, which may possibly have been the site of the chieftain's hut. At the extreme south a low rampart encloses an almost circular area, about 100 ft. in diameter, which may have been for a beacon fire as suggested by Mr. Hutchinson, but was more probably for the watch.

Polwhele makes a plausible statement when he says that one division was for the accommodation of the foot and the other for the horse; certainly that branch of the entrance road into



SIDBURY CASTLE.

the northern partition is both straight and broad, while that into the southern is narrow and curved.

The discovery of Roman coins, and in 1801 of a *lar* or household god, of iron,¹ within this stronghold has been thought sufficient evidence by certain learned antiquaries to call Hembury a Roman camp; but while admitting a Roman occupation we plead for an ante-Roman origin for this most remarkable work. About 1850 a well-preserved looped palstave was found within two miles of this fort, and in 1867 some long tapering blades of fine bronze were found in the vicinity.

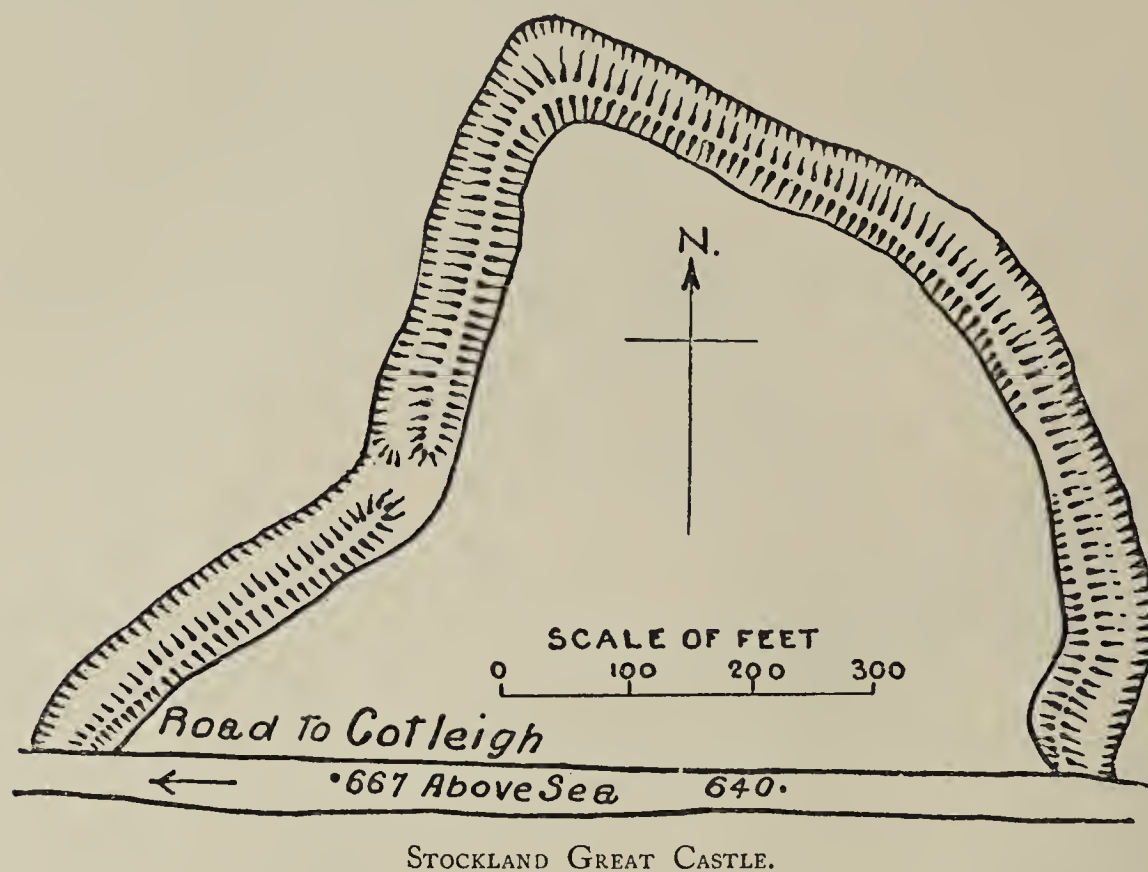
SIDBURY (O.S. lxxxii, 10, 11).—Sidbury Castle, a large kite-shaped camp, with the point towards the north-west, is situated on the summit of one of the many lofty hills on the west bank of the Sid, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Sidmouth.

¹ Figured in *Archæologia*, xiv, 279.

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The camp is encircled by a double vallum and fosse. The inner rampart, 4 ft. high, has an escarpment of 22 ft. perpendicular measurement, the fosse, 8 ft. greatest depth, divides the two aggers, while the outer one falls off on a natural escarpment.

Almost in the middle of each of the long sides is a small semi-circular platform projecting from the outer vallum; that on the south-west was evidently constructed to defend a path which enters the entrenchments at this point; probably the platform on the north-east was for the same purpose, but the path is not apparent. Another path at the east is modern, but evidently on an ancient track.



The entrance is at the narrow north-west point, where a sunk road 200 feet long passes between an extension of the two ramparts, on a steep decline; at the outer extremity a triangular area formed by the northern agger creates an opportunity for a cross-fire against an invading force; at the same time the defenders would be supported from the terminals of the outer aggers.

The interior area is larger than that of any other camp in this neighbourhood; it measures 1,300 ft. long, exclusive of the sunk road, and 400 ft. at its greatest width.

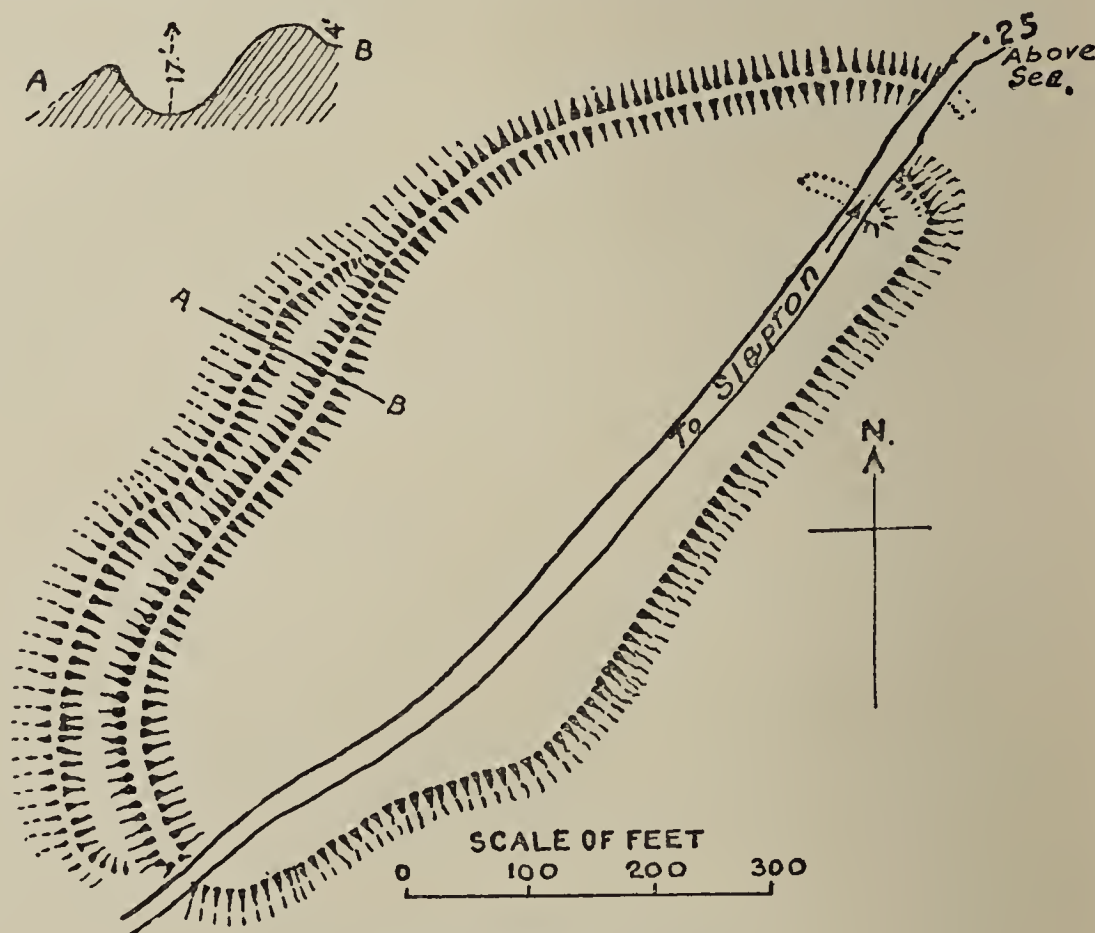
In the southern corner the higher ground of the hill-top has caused the formation of another fosse over 600 feet in length. Within the ramparts are two ponds or water-basins, one at each side, fed by perennial springs.

A field at the eastern base of the hill on which this camp stands contains signs of entrenching.

Near the eastern footpath are the remains of a cairn of flints, to which a tradition is attached that some great treasure is there buried, and it is locally known as the 'Treasure Heap' and the 'Money Heap.'

STOCKLAND (O.S. lix, 10 and 14).—Stockland Great Castle is situated on the height of Stockland Hill, 667 ft. above the sea, to the north of Widworthy.

The high road to Cotleigh, at this spot running east and west, has cut this camp in halves. The diameter at this destructive axis is 810 ft., and the longer axis from the



SLAPTON CASTLE, STOKENHAM.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

north to the south was originally 895 ft.; from the northernmost point to the road it measures 513 ft.; the road is 42 ft. wide, and the southern half 340 ft. That part of the camp south of the road is entirely destroyed; but its site may be traced by the modern hedges.

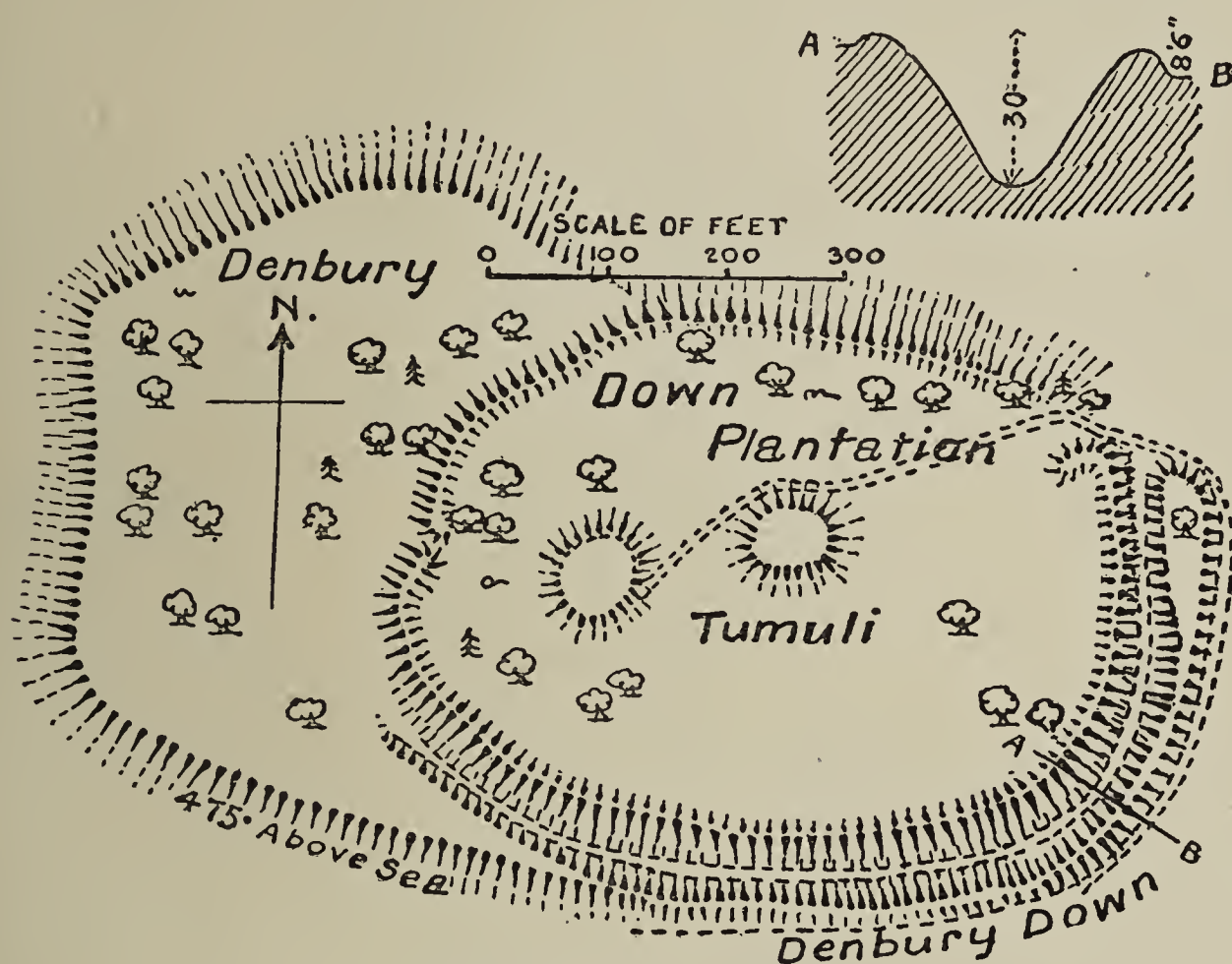
The remaining northern half is of irregular form, defended by a single vallum and fosse, with an interior area of 12 acres. It is of great strength; the vallum, despite the levelling process of tillage, is still over 40 ft. high in certain places. One entrance is on the west side of this portion of the camp; but whether another one of greater importance ever existed it is now impossible to ascertain.

Many years ago large quantities of charcoal were found on the site, also a thumb scraper of flint and a great number of sling stones.

An outpost to this 'castle,' a circular camp, lies over a quarter of a mile to the north, and is known as 'Stockland Little Castle.'

STOKENHAM (O.S. cxxxiii, 14).—Slapton Castle, a little more than a mile inland from the famous Slapton Sands, is an irregular elliptical camp, enclosing about six acres, adjusting itself to the formation of the ground on the side of a hill, facing Start Bay in an eastern direction.

This camp has been of great strength; but the plough has obliterated all save the faintest traces of the south-eastern entrenchments. Apparently there was no attempt at ditching on this side,



DENBURY CAMP, TORBRYAN.

and there remains but the border of an artificial tableland on the edge of the shoulder of the hill, which descends to a small stream. The northern part is defended by a vallum nearly 18 ft. high at parts and 48 ft. wide at the base; as the ground rises towards the west a fosse commences about the middle of this side, and gradually assumes vast strength on the due west, where the ditch, cut on the top of a natural ridge, is over eleven feet deep and 30 ft. wide, while the vallum rises over seventeen feet from the depth of the fosse.

The road down Darnacombe Hill cuts right through the camp, and at the north-eastern point it has greatly mutilated the original entrance. Here access was gained between the overlapping ends of the rampart, and the entry defended by an agger on the interior, of which a small portion only remains on the east of the road.

Numerous sling-stones have been found within the area.

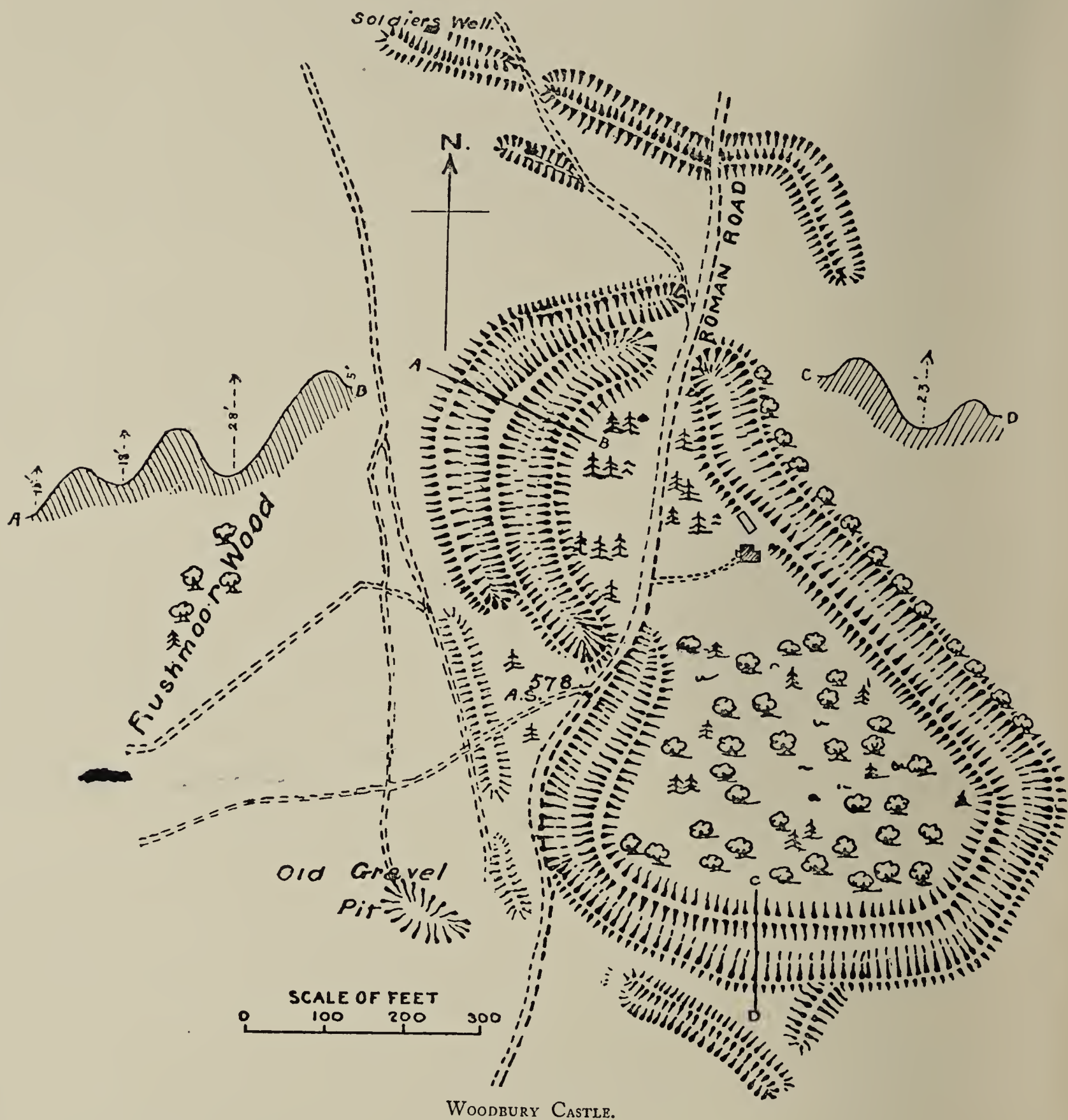
TORBRYAN (O.S. cxv, 2).—Denbury Camp is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-west of Denbury village, which lies 4 miles from Ashburton and 3 from Newton Abbot.

The entrenchments encircling the crown of this lofty igneous rock enclose 9 acres 1 rood and 1 perch, and consist of an elliptical camp with an outer court on the west side.

On the north a steep natural escarpment dispenses with the need for artificial works, and a low rampart only is found. On the south and east, however, the defences are very strong; the

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south, the most easy for assault, is provided with a fosse nearly 45 ft. on the slope of the escarpment, and 30 ft. perpendicular measurement, which is gradually reduced in depth as it approaches the courtyard. The entrance at the north-east corner is on the verge of the steep decline, and the southern side of it alone demanded the skill of the engineers. Here the outer vallum widens into a platform 160 ft. in length and 14 ft. above the ground level, while the inner vallum returns at a right angle into the camp. Between the two ramparts the fosse forms a sunken road through which the defenders could pour their reserves from the court on to the enemy at the gate, or pass



WOODBURY CASTLE.

their cattle without taking them through the camp. At the middle of the west side is an entrance between the camp and the court where the agger on either side slightly incurves.

Within the central area are two large tumuli, or mounds.

Denbury was anciently known as Devenibyr, and Devenibyrie, names which gave rise to a questionable supposition that this camp was of Danish origin.

WOODBURY (O.S. xciii, 3).—Woodbury Castle has exceedingly strong entrenchments of eccentric form, being adapted to the formation of the ground. Situated on the north of Woodbury Common, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Topsham, beyond the east bank of the estuary of the Exe, the camp occupies a commanding position on the verge of a precipitous descent towards the river.

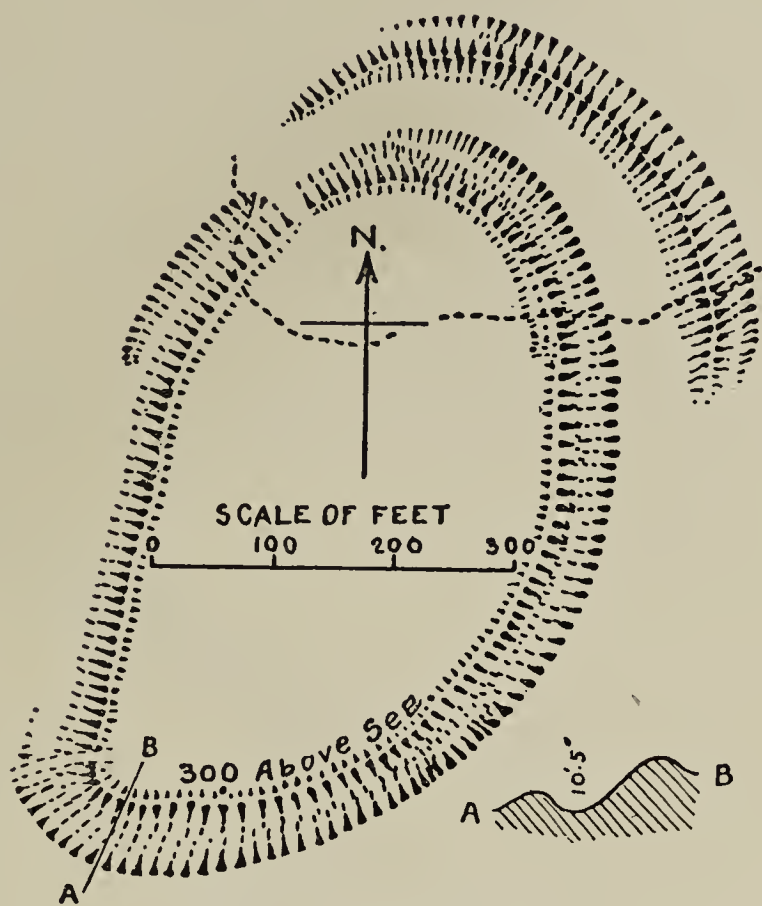
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

A gradually sloping ancient road enters the trenches on the western side between defences which might turn a charge into a disaster ; it passes through one side of the camp and emerges on the north. On the east of the road the interior area is almost surrounded by a double vallum and fosse, the latter 23 ft. deep perpendicular measurement, and on the west of the road two bold aggers are curved to the brow of the hill ; the inner one, 45 ft. on the slope of the escarpment, descends into a fosse 16 ft. deep. These are succeeded by a vallum 18 ft. high, a fosse 7 ft. deep, and an outer vallum 15 ft. perpendicular measurement.

At the south-west entrance the crescent-shaped agger meets the curve of the southern rampart at right-angles, while two aggers, 120 ft. and 250 ft. respectively, flank the left side of the road, stretching in a line before the gateway. The north entrance has the end of the eastern vallum and broad fosse on its right, while on the left are the ends of the two crescent aggers commanding the gateway from independent points. Across this entrance, 140 ft. distant, a line of entrenchments is drawn, and other minor works are so arranged as to protect the path which leads to a spring of pure water.

Lysons' description of Woodbury as a small oval camp is misleading ; but Polwhele, who gives the interior area as about five acres, tells us that the circumference round the outer edge of the ditch is 2,400 ft., and round the top of the rampart 2,100 ft.

Woodbury was occupied as a camp between 1798 and 1803.



GREENWAY CAMP, BRIXHAM.

[CLASS B (ii)]

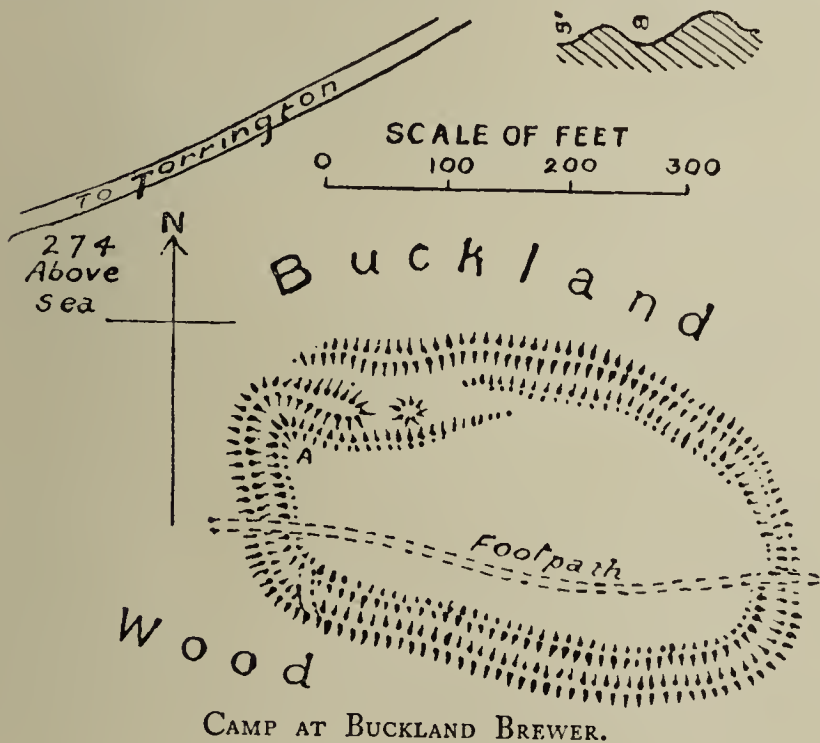
BRIXHAM (O.S. cxxviii, 5, 9).—Three miles south-west of the town of Brixham, on a steep slope descending to a tributary of the Dart, emptying itself on the east side of the estuary, is an irregular oval camp.

The interior area of about three acres slopes towards the south, and is surrounded by a low vallum and broad fosse ; the escarpment, assisted by the hill-side, is 10 ft. on the slope, but is lost on the western side. The main entrance is at the north-west, and from this point starts an outer vallum and fosse, which continue around the north to the east side, giving additional security towards the higher ground. A postern at the south-west opens on a path to the river.

This is supposed to be the work called 'Greenway Camp' in the Woolcombe manuscript.¹

Flint flakes have been found here.

BUCKLAND BREWER (O.S. xxix, 5).—One mile south-east of the village of that name and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Great Torrington station, an irregular elliptical camp is situated in Buckland Wood on the steep western bank of the River Duntz, and between two small tributaries which flow on the north and south. The camp is protected by a double



CAMP AT BUCKLAND BREWER.

camp is situated in Buckland Wood on the steep western bank of the River Duntz, and between two small tributaries which flow on the north and south. The camp is protected by a double

¹ J. Davidson, *Notes on the Antiquities of Devon before the Conquest*.

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vallum and intermediate fosse. The inner vallum rises nearly four feet from the interior, and descends 8 ft. into the fosse, which has a counterscarp 5 ft. in height. At the east end, where the works are pierced by a modern path, both the ramparts and ditch are very shallow.

The entrance at the north-west corner is curiously defended. The outer agger incurves at right angles for a length of 100 ft., widening as it enters the camp, while the inner rampart taking the same direction rises to 12 ft. at the point marked A and extends more than twice that distance into the interior. The inner ramparts overlap the first for about eighty feet, and in the interval between the first-mentioned agger and the commencement of the inner northern rampart is a hollowed mound. An intruding enemy would therefore receive a double cross-fire for nearly 200 ft. before he could arrive within the camp.

A narrow path is cut obliquely through the entrenchments, by which water was apparently brought from the river.

Some distance to the west of the camp a tunnel 130 ft. in length running east and west, parallel with the river on the south of the camp, was discovered recently by the soil falling into it, leaving some twenty feet with the roof intact. This subterranean passage, 5 ft. wide and



CASTLE DYKE, CHUDLEIGH.

3 ft. high, was about five feet beneath the surface; from it two branches turned to the south at the end nearest the camp, piercing the precipitous bank of the river, with the remains of a chamber between them. Evidently for the storage of grain, this chamber and passage may possibly have also served as a place of refuge.

One of a trio of earthworks, this camp was within 2 miles of Hembury Castle on the south, and the camp of Frithelstock on the other side of the River Duntz.

CHUDLEIGH (O.S. ci, 12).—Castle Dyke, or Ugbrooke Park Camp, lies within Ugbrooke Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-east from Chudleigh, and to the west of Smoothway Wood, on the east side of Katebrook, a tributary of the River Teign.

An elliptical camp of great strength, covering an area of 6 acres 2 roods 11 perches, being 780 ft long by 580 ft. broad, occupies the crown of a hill, and is called by the natives the 'Round Field.' It is encompassed by a bold single vallum and fosse, the escarpment varying from forty-five to fifty feet on the slope, and the average perpendicular height being 30 ft.

Two entrances, one at each extremity of the longer axis—south-west to north-east—are both defended by the widening and incurving of the rampart, thereby creating a small platform at either side of the gateway. Polwhele may be right in assigning an opening through the middle of the southern rampart to another entrance, but there are two such posterns, the antiquity of which is doubtful.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

The most easy approach is on the south, and on that side, about 900 ft. in advance of the camp, a long curved rampart and fosse runs from one steep natural escarpment on the south-east to another on the north-west. In front of the southern entrance it is a bold strong outwork, also pierced by a gateway; this extends for about 600 ft., and within this point is a right-angular defence. As it proceeds towards the east the declivity lessens and the ditch is lost.

CLOVELLY (O.S. xvii, 16).—Clovelly Dykes, Clovelly Dickens, or Dickenhills, was pronounced by Camden to be the largest Roman camp in the county. Whether it originated with that people or not, it certainly is of great size, embracing over 20 acres, although the area of the camp on Milber Down surpasses it.

This immense series of entrenchments is situated on high ground 2 miles south of Clovelly at the junction of the road from the fishing village with that between Bideford and Hartland.

The innermost entrenchment is an irregular oblong, tapering towards the south, with its axis 360 ft. and 300 ft. respectively; surrounded by a vallum 6 ft. in height from the interior, but 8 ft. on the exterior, except at the north-west corner O where it is 11 ft. high. Around it is a flat court averaging 110 ft. in width. The second entrenchment—losing its rectangular form—consists generally of a vallum and fosse, the former varying in height from fifteen to twenty-three feet, perpendicular measurement, from the base of the latter. At the north-west corner this vallum widens into a broad platform; but the fosse, very wide at this point, with a bank on the edge of the counterscarp, is gradually lost, and ceases altogether around the southern course. The area outside this second vallum is entered by a sunk road at the north-west and by a narrow neck on the east; but at the south-west it widens into a well-protected court, and in the extreme angle N is a recess in the outermost agger which rises 10 ft. from the interior.

The third or middle rampart on the west side (G—H) has a dry wall of stone on its outer face, with a depth of 8 ft. into another court of a lower level; this, however, extends only along the west side, and at the northern termination it has the protection of a ditch. The fourth line of defence is a rampart 4 ft. high from the interior, falling 7 ft. on the exterior; this has extended round the north and east, but a portion of the north side has largely perished, while the road to Clovelly has severed the eastern portion from the body of the fort.

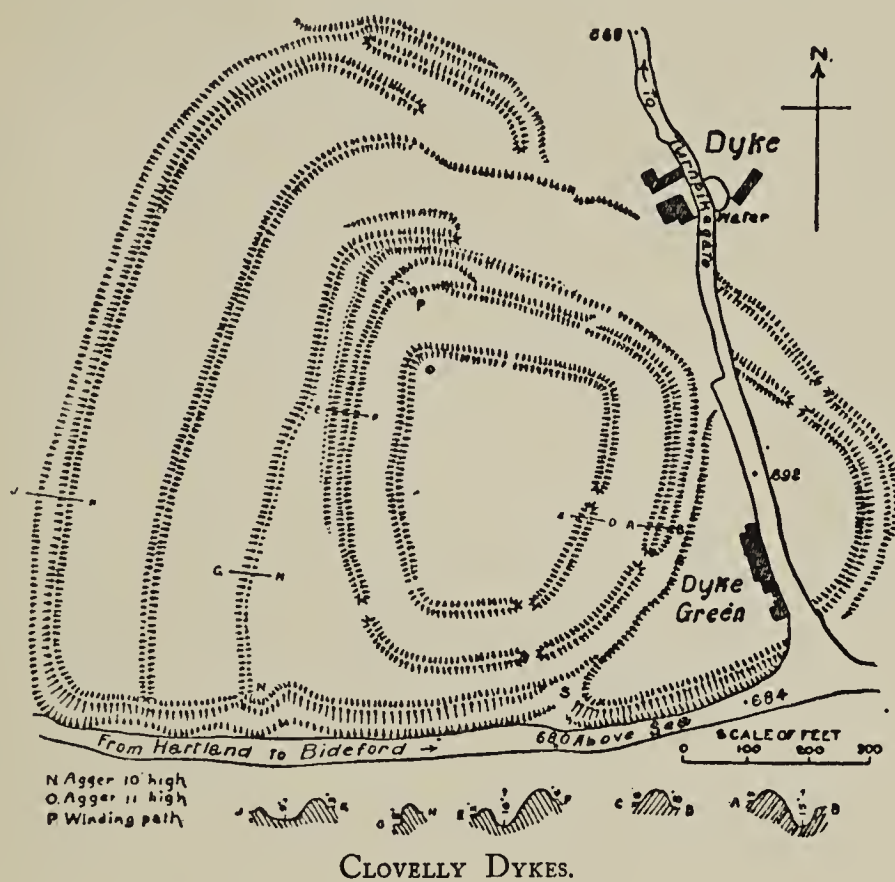
The fifth or outermost defence on the west consists of a vallum 9 ft. high, with an interior breastwork of 3 ft., and a wide fosse strengthened by a low bank on the height of its counterscarp; this continues round the south, and originally joined the severed portion on the east. On the north, where there was an entrance to the outer court, it is strengthened by two additional ramparts before merging in the single vallum of the fourth defence, an arrangement which transforms the interior oblong into an external round-angled triangle.

The extreme eastern defences of crescent form comprise a double vallum and fosse with the inner rampart from fifteen to twenty feet high and wide.

It will be seen that the north-west corners of the successive ramparts are of additional strength, and there lies the main entrance; another probable entrance is through the heavy agger on the south, at point S, where the works incurve. A study of the entries from one court to another is interesting and exhibits great strategical foresight. A comparison of the various levels also demonstrates the gradual rise to the central camp.

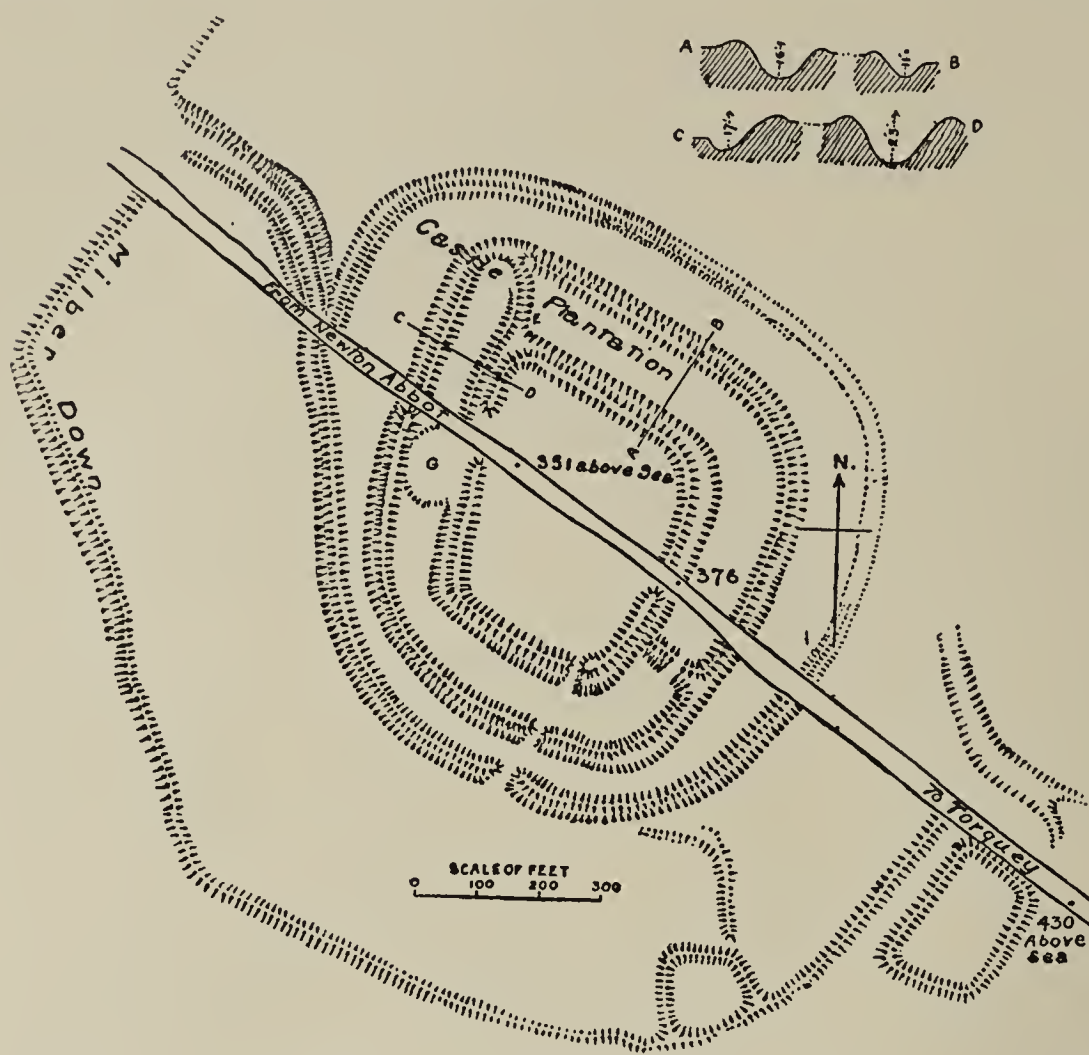
Various conjectures have assigned these works respectively to the Britons, Romans, and Saxons. Doubtless the expanse of the enclosures provided ample accommodation to those herds of cattle which both Caesar and Strabo tell us the Britons collected within their fortifications.

COFFINSWELL (O.S. cx, 13 and cxvi, 1).—Milber Down Camp lies partly in the parish of Coffinswell and partly in Haccombe with Combe. This important camp is situated on the highest part of Milber Down, on the declivity of the hill sloping in a westerly direction, 2 miles south-east of Newton Abbot.



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It bears a strong resemblance to the plan of Clovelly Dykes, and has a triple vallum and fosse. The interior area is an irregular quadrangle 462 ft. long by 402 ft. wide, surrounded by a vallum 5 ft. above the interior, and a fosse varying from sixteen to twenty-three feet deep. The



MILBER DOWN CAMP, COFFINSWELL.

surrounding area, or courtyard, is from 100 ft. to 150 ft. wide. The second vallum, which departs from the square formation and has angles nearer a circular form, is surrounded by a fosse varying from eleven to seventeen feet deep; this is connected with the first fosse by a sunk road or ditch at E in the north corner, and the remains of a transverse consisting of a ditch and double agger connect them at the south-east. On the western side of this intermediate area is a large dry pond, G. In the third vallum the square form is lost to a greater extent; this varies in distance from the second, the area being 50 ft. wide in some places and 180 ft.

in others. The two entrances were probably on the north-west and south-east, where the road from Newton Abbot to Torquay cuts the camp in halves. That on the north-west was apparently through a sunk road, about five hundred feet in length, which curves on the north of the present road, and is flanked by the remains of two ditches. That on the south-east is not so easily traced, but it was evidently of the same nature though somewhat more involved, and on the south of it, outside the boundary wall, is an outpost in the form of a large flat mound.

The whole of this camp appears to have been surrounded by a vallum, or boundary wall, some four hundred and fifty feet beyond the entrenchments already described. On the west it is strengthened by a fosse, and on the south by an almost square work and a curved transverse in addition to the outpost mentioned above. The north and west of this vallum has perished, but that portion at the north of the western entrance indicates the course it took. The entrances through the main entrenchments from the large court on the south to the interior of the camp take a slightly oblique direction.

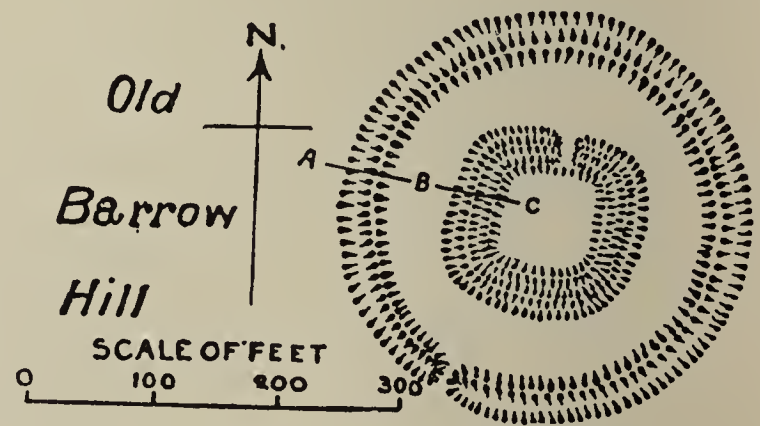
The outermost vallum to the court is said to have been thrown up in 1688, when William III landed at Torbay and planted a park of artillery in this camp, but it appears to have been an integral part of the original scheme of defence.

About the year 1845 some coins, knives, and forks of the seventeenth century were found here, relics of William's occupation.

COUNTISBURY (O.S. iii, 12).—Old Barrow

Camp, 4 miles east of Lynmouth, on Old Barrow Hill, is one of the most perfect camps in Devonshire.

Situated on the summit of a lofty hill rising out of the sea to a height of over 1,100 ft.—though but little above the surrounding moors—the camp of Old Barrow is cinctured by a triple



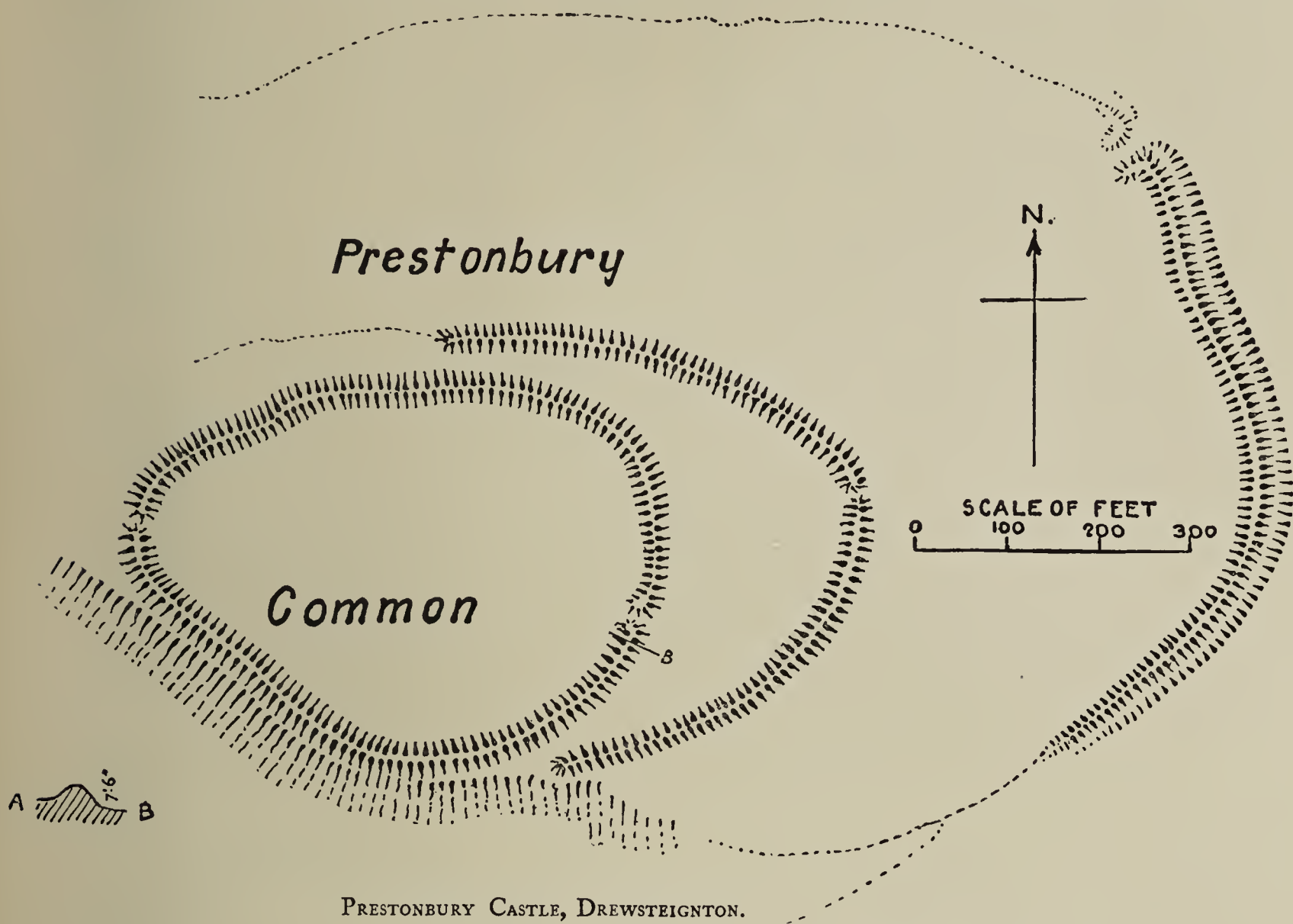
OLD BARROW CAMP, COUNTISBURY.

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vallum and fosse. The innermost vallum encloses an area, square with rounded angles, over 100 ft. in diameter; it varies from four to six feet in height, the highest part being towards the coast. This is surrounded by a fosse 8 ft. deep, and a second vallum 6 ft. high, with another fosse 8 ft. below. A surrounding area, about sixty feet wide, is defended by a circular vallum 9 ft. high on the south or land side, but only 6 ft. in height towards the sea, and a fosse 8 ft. deep. The entrance to the outer court is on the south-west, but that leading into the inner camp is at the north. Exactly in the centre of the camp is a small mound.

DREWSTEIGNTON (O.S. lxxviii, 15).—Prestonbury Castle, three miles north-west of Moreton Hampstead, is one of a trio of camps above the River Teign. This 'castle,' high above the north bank of the river, on Prestonbury Common, has a triple vallum enclosing three separate areas.

The innermost camp, an irregular ellipse, measures 418 ft. on its long axis and 410 ft. on the short axis, and includes somewhat more ground than the apex of the hill. It is surrounded by a vallum 7 ft. 6 in. high, with two entrances at the ends of its long axis; at the eastern one the rampart widens on either side, but the other relies on the difficult nature of the ground to ensure its



PRESTONBURY CASTLE, DREWSTEIGNTON.

safety, while from that point along the southern side the vallum is on the verge of an almost perpendicular descent of 1,000 ft. to the river.

The second line of defence is also a vallum only, which forms a court on the east side, but closes in on the shorter axis of the ellipse to within fifty feet of the inner camp. A simple entrance is on the east, 267 ft. from the inner wall.

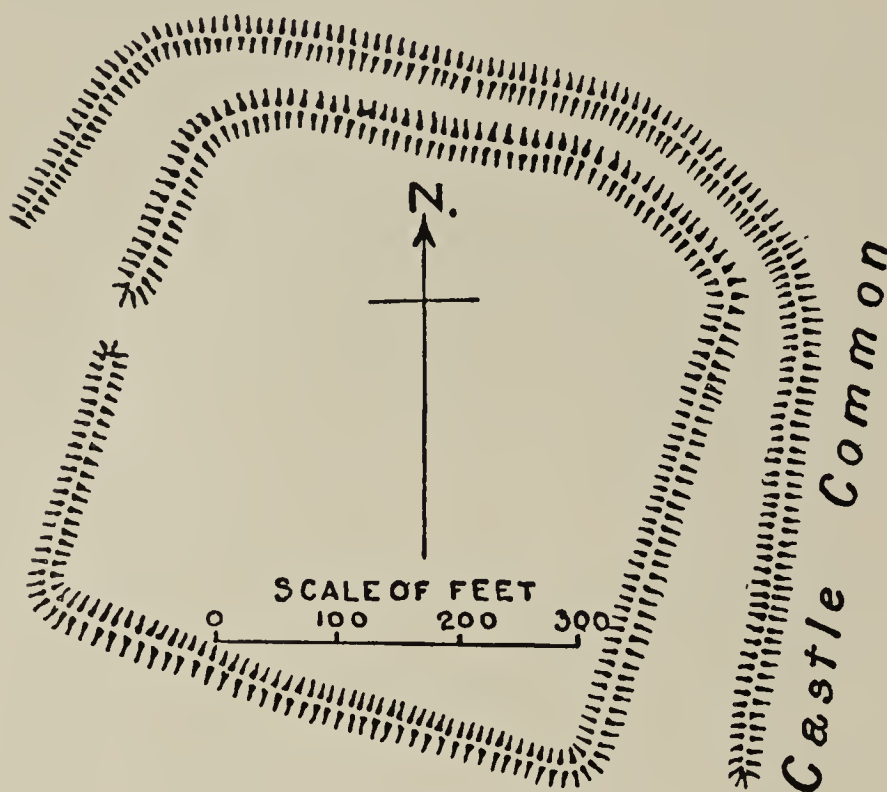
The third vallum, only partially extant, is placed 450 ft. from the second, giving ample accommodation to the cattle in time of need. The remaining portion of this rampart is very strong: it has a fosse 20 ft. broad cut into the solid rock, facing level ground, which makes this the most assailable side. At the entrance the agger returns inwards for the greater safety of the besieged; and it will be seen that the three successive entrances on this side are placed *en échelon*, or obliquely to each other, so that one direct charge could not carry them all by assault. This outer vallum divides into two lines on the southern slope as it approaches the precipitous part.

This camp is overlooked by Cranbury Castle on the opposite bank of the river.

HIGH BRAY (O.S. x, 8).—Shoulsbury Castle, by Lysons called Shorsbury, is on the boundary of the parishes of High Bray and Challacombe, seven miles south of Lynton, on the border of Somersetshire.

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On high ground on Exmoor, with the treacherous bogs as nature's auxiliary, is a camp said by a late rector of the parish to be 'the only undoubted Roman camp in this neighbourhood,' but we see no sufficient evidence to attribute the work to the imperial rulers of Britain. Two swords, reported to be Roman, were found here, but they proved to be rapiers of the seventeenth century!



SHOULSBURY CASTLE, HIGH BRAY.

The camp is square—somewhat irregular on the north—with sides 480 ft. in length, and is surrounded by a vallum which varies from four to seven feet in height. From 50 to 100 ft. beyond, another vallum 3 ft. high protects the east and north sides, and half of the west, in the centre of which is the only entrance. The southern side is defended by a sudden fall in the ground.

In the north-east corner was a mound, about eighty feet in circumference, which was opened some years ago, but the results were barren.

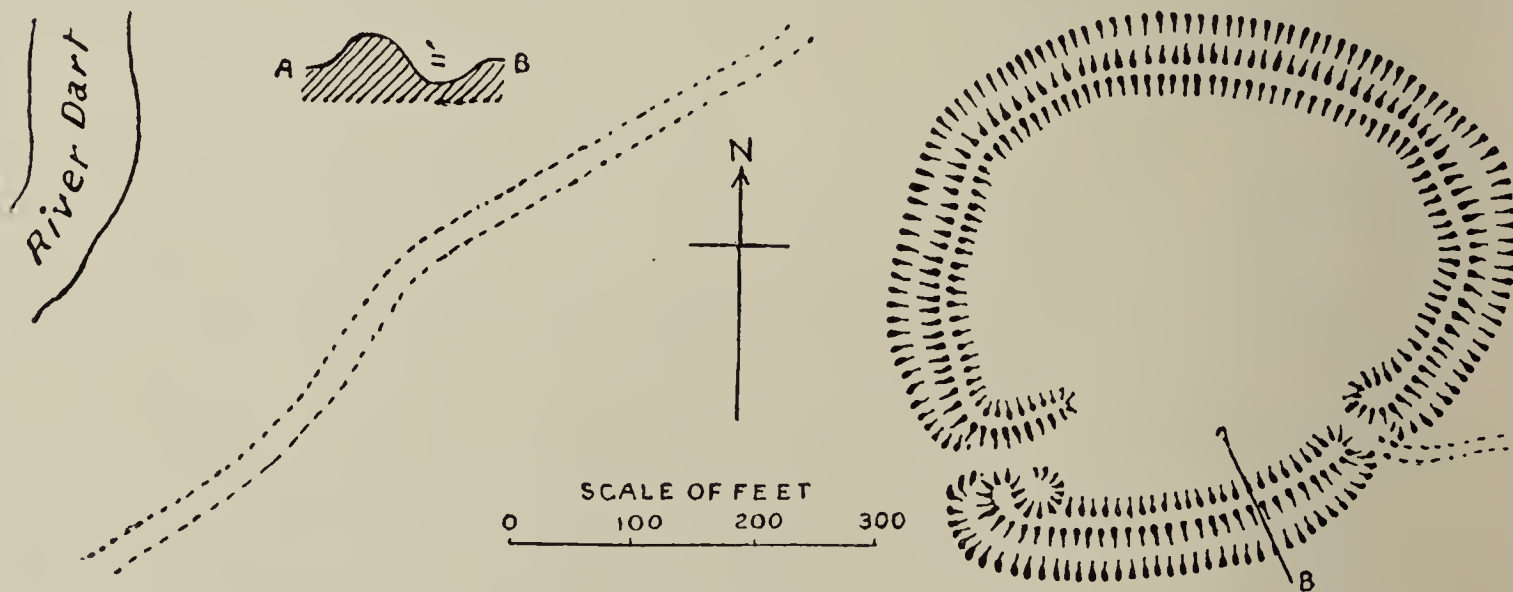
The high position of this camp commands a view of the chain of forts from this point to Barnstaple and Braunton, and the group to the north, including Martinhoe.

A tradition is current that Alfred the Great held Shoulsbury Castle against the Danes.

HOLNE (O.S. cviii, 14).—Holne Chase Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ashburton, is situated on ground 200 ft. above the River Dart, by which it is surrounded at some distance on the west, north, and east sides.

It is a very perfect irregular circular entrenchment of single vallum and fosse, enclosing an area of rather more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The entrance at the south-west is defended on one side by the northern rampart curving eastwards and extending 60 ft. into the camp; while the end of the southern rampart, 12 ft. high at this point, is considerably wider, and within its inward curve nestles a circular excavation, 22 ft. in diameter, with an opening towards the entrance. This was originally lined with a dry wall which partially remains, and is said to be a guard-room or warder's hut, which savours too much of mediaevalism; it was probably the more primitive defence of a pit-fall, where an intruding enemy turning to the right—the only possible course considering the in-turned vallum on the left—would be at the mercy of the garrison upon the agger.

At the south-east is a minor entrance, a postern, protected by the broadened ends of the rampart.

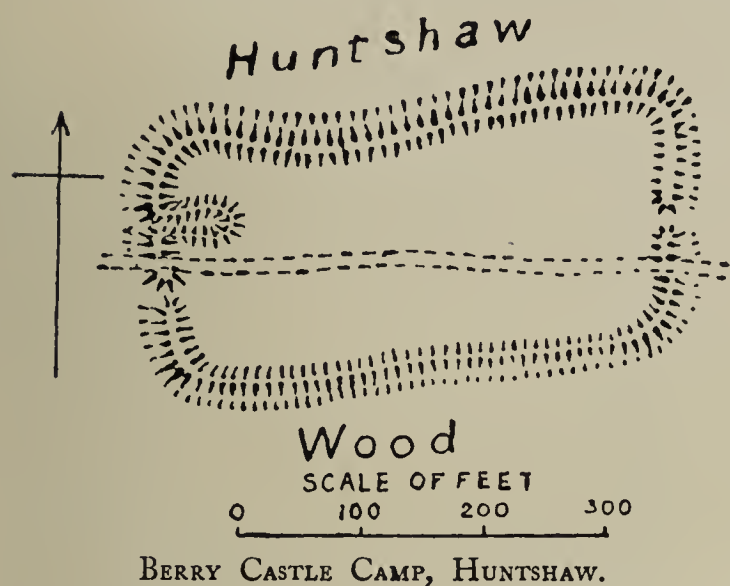


HOLNE CHASE CASTLE.

The easiest approach is on the south, and the defences towards that quarter are the strongest; the agger rises eleven feet and over, from the bottom of the fosse, and the latter varies both in depth and width, from three to twelve feet deep and from thirty to forty feet wide.

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Within the area large round pebbles have been found, some of them weighing from 7 to 12 lb., which were doubtless used as missiles, for, although too large for sling stones, they show no evidence of domestic use. In 1870 iron spear-heads were found between the camp and the river.



Slight indications of another small circular earthwork are visible considerably lower than the camp, on the edge of the river, nearer to Holne Bridge.

Within a short distance, on the southern spur of the same hill, are Hembury Castle and Gallantry Bower, but the ridge of the chase hides them from the view of Chase Castle.

HUNTSHAW (O.S. xix, 16).—Berry Castle Camp, one mile south-west of Huntshaw village, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Torrington, is situated on a promontory formed by a tributary of the Torridge and the Huntshaw Mill Lake.

It is an irregular quadrangle defended by a single vallum and fosse. The vallum averages six feet in height; but at the north, where the approach is unprotected by the rivers, it becomes

very strong; while the fosse, 3 ft. deep, is very shallow on the south, or best naturally protected side. There are two entrances, on the east and west respectively; the eastern one is a simple opening, but at the northern side of the entrance on the west the agger rises to over eight feet high, which served not only to defend the entrance, but for another purpose which will shortly be apparent.

North of the western entrance is a curious loop of the rampart penetrating the camp a considerable distance. The incurve of the rampart as seen from the outside is a more conspicuous feature than the actual entrance; this would lead an enemy to conclude it was the entrance, especially as the rampart at each side was of greater height than that on the south of the real entrance; they would therefore concentrate their energies upon it, and if forcibly entered they would find themselves in a *cul-de-sac* surrounded by the defenders. It will thus be seen that this uncommon feature was constructed as a decoy to the invader.

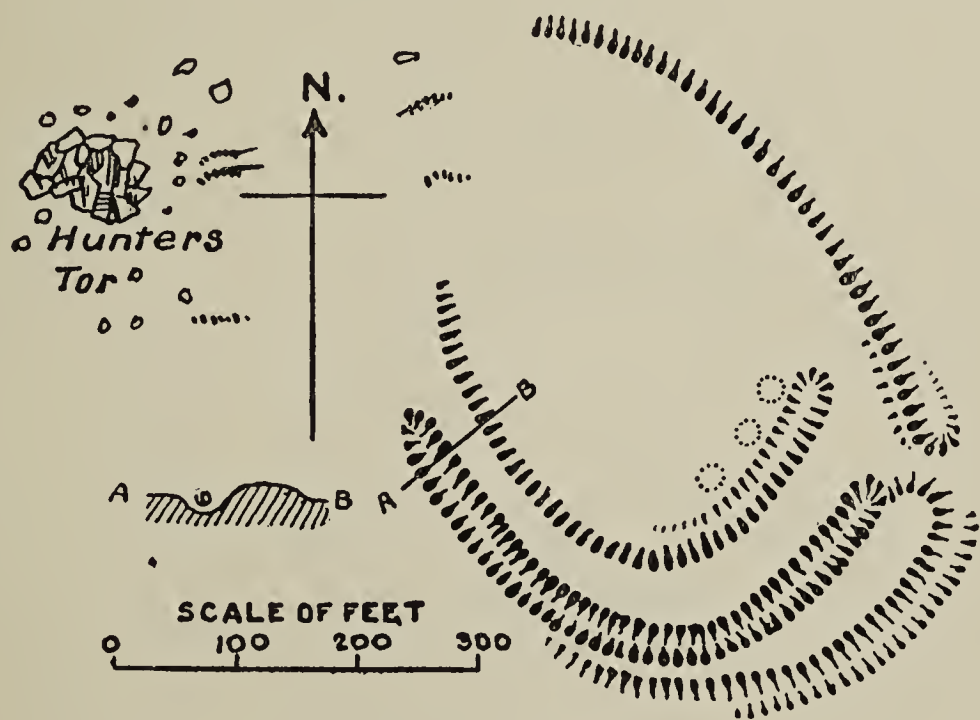
Due south of Berry Castle, and in easy view of it, on the other side of the river, there was formerly another camp called 'Gaze Castle' which has been destroyed by the plough.

LUSTLEIGH (O.S. c, 3).—Situated on the wild rocky eminence called Lustleigh Cleave, 3 miles south of Moreton Hampstead, the remains of a camp are difficult to find amid the scattered boulders of granite; but within 100 ft. of the bold pile known as Hunter's Tor one of a very interesting nature may be located.

Three parts of an elliptical camp are extant, which apparently consisted of a broad rampart, and a ditch 6 ft. in depth; beyond this on the south-east is a second rampart which widens into a broad shallow platform, defended by a ditch now almost obliterated. At the end of this, on the east, is the entrance, which has on its northern side an enfeebled defence now consisting of little more than the indications of a rampart and ditch. The defences die out as they approach the north-west side, which is rendered almost impregnable by the abrupt declivity of a hill overlooking the River Bovey. Within the central area, at the

south-east are the foundations of three hut circles, with a ditch at one side to drain them.

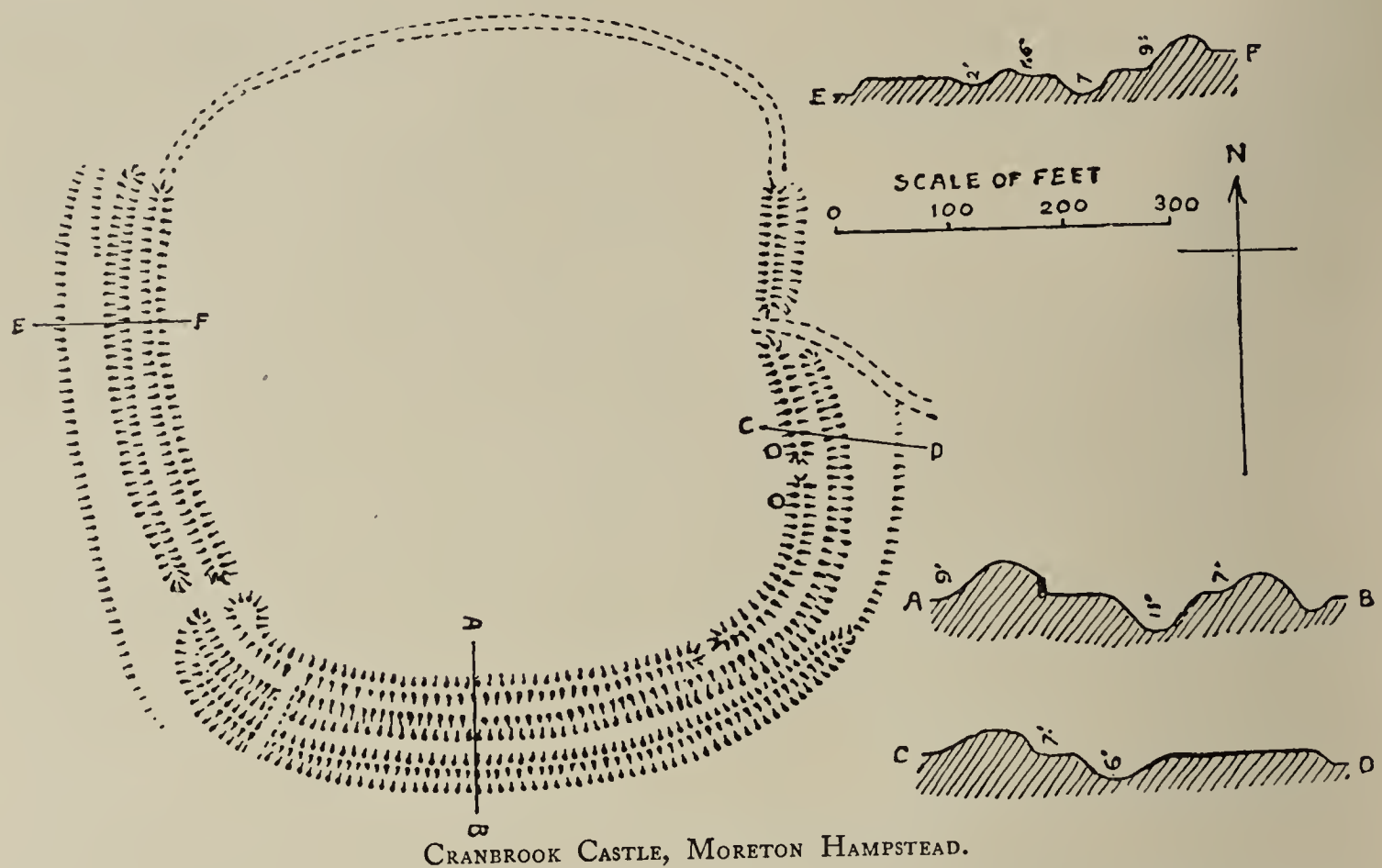
The clump of huge granite boulders known as Hunter's Tor, overlooking the ruins, provided an unequalled outlook, and also a vantage ground to destroy any raiders climbing up from the river. On the inner side, where the defences are strongest, the land gradually slopes.



CAMP AT LUSTLEIGH.

A HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE

MORETON HAMPSTEAD (O.S. xc, 2).—Cranbrook Castle is in one of three great camps which dominate the River Teign by Fingle Bridge, being $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles distant from Wooston and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Prestonbury, and about three miles north-west of Moreton Hampstead town. It is—broadly



speaking—square in plan with rounded angles, 600 ft. by 550 ft., crowning an eminence 1,100 ft. above the level of the sea.

The approach from the south is not difficult, the eastern and western ascent is steeper, but the northern side is above a precipitous descent to Fingle Bridge.

Easy of assault on the south, that side is more strongly defined than the others; here we find a double vallum and a double fosse with an inner and outer berm, or platform, one on either side of the fosse. The inner vallum, 9 ft. high and 21 ft. thick, was originally built with stone on the exterior to above half its height; outside this is a platform, then a fosse 11 ft. deep, an outer platform varying from six to sixteen feet wide, another vallum, and lastly a shallow fosse.

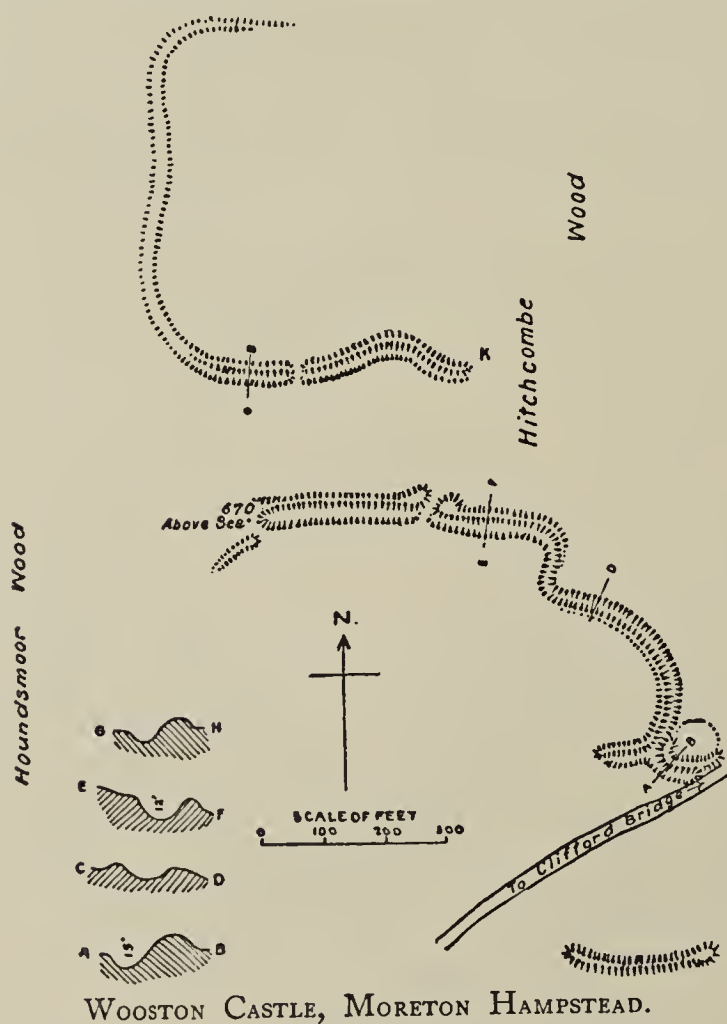
The main entrance is at the south-west, where the inner rampart slightly incurves and broadens. To the south of it a causeway across the entrenchments provides a narrow exit, and to the north of the entrance the outer fosse and vallum become shallow and almost give place to a broad platform of no great height. On the east side the same thing occurs; the outer vallum and fosse terminate at the bend and are replaced by a wide platform.

At either side of the south-east curve the inner vallum is pierced by a path giving access to the first platform.

In the middle of the east side is another entrance, at each side of which the entrench-

ments bend inwards. On the north of this gateway the agger and fosse only continue 120 ft.

The north side, we have seen, is the most difficult of access, and here there are no entrenchments, only a line of rubble, collected probably some 1,800 years since, to form the core of a



ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

projected vallum, but the earth which would have been thrown over the stones in the making of the fosse was never worked, and it has remained unfinished to the present day.

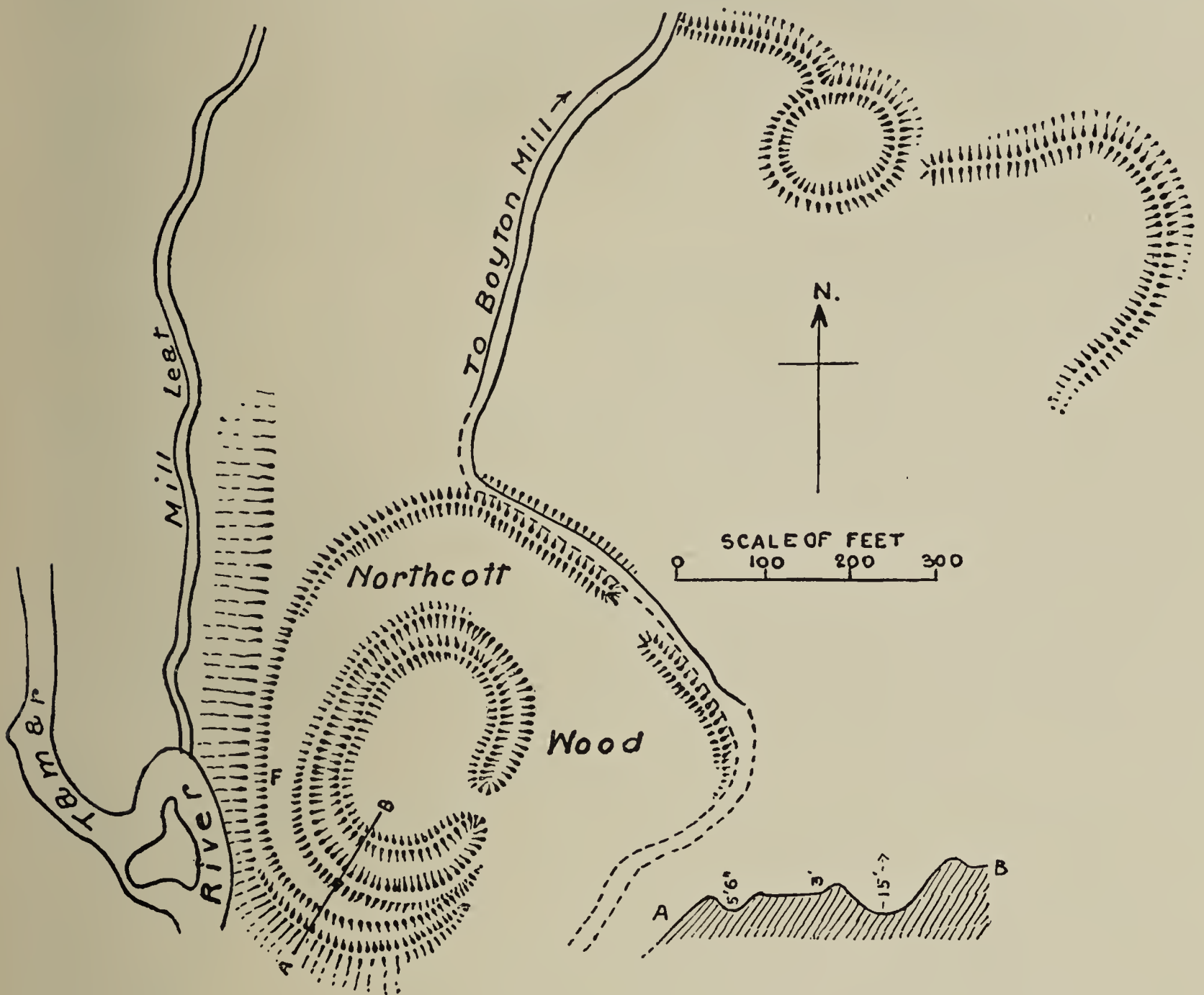
The contour of the ground of the interior area is so pronounced that the northern boundary cannot be seen from the southern ramparts.

No water is within the camp, the nearest spring being about 2,000 ft. distant.

Cranbrook Castle was explored in 1900, when the fosse was found to be encumbered with about three feet of *débris*. Two hut-circles are within the east rampart with the remains of fire-holes. Charcoal, fragments of pottery, the base of a quern, and sling stones were found.

This stronghold above the right bank of the Teign overlooks Prestonbury Castle, which is almost opposite on the left bank.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD (O.S. lxxviii, 15).—Wooston Castle: The castles of Wooston, Cranbrook, and Prestonbury together form a system of defence seldom equalled. The first two on



CAMP AT NORTHCOTT.

the south side of the Teign and the last on the north side form a triangle, and while the latter two are at the sides, Wooston is situated on a protecting curve commanding a view up the river.

Wooston Castle is an extensive camp on the slope of a hill descending to the brink of the deep river bank. The lower part, to the north, appears to have been a square area, but the outlines of the east side are lost in Hitchcombe Wood. The south side is an agger and fosse extending from the original entrance at the south-east to the south-west angle, where the fosse rises into a platform along the edge of the bank until it is lost on the north.

About 200 ft. to the south are another agger and fosse, the former 12 ft. high, through which is a gateway with broadened ramparts, set obliquely with that which has been the entrance K in the camp. In both of these defences the fosse is to the south of the agger, confronting an invader from the higher ground. The fosse now becomes a covertway partly lined with masonry as it curves serpent-like up the hill to a strong agger 15 ft. in height by the side of the present road. At the

A HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE

west side of the last curve a rampart and ditch extend 86 ft. to the left. Three hundred feet in advance an agger 240 ft. long provides an outwork on the top of the hill.

Wooston Castle is differently arranged from any other camp in Devonshire, and its features

show a well-considered strategical plan.

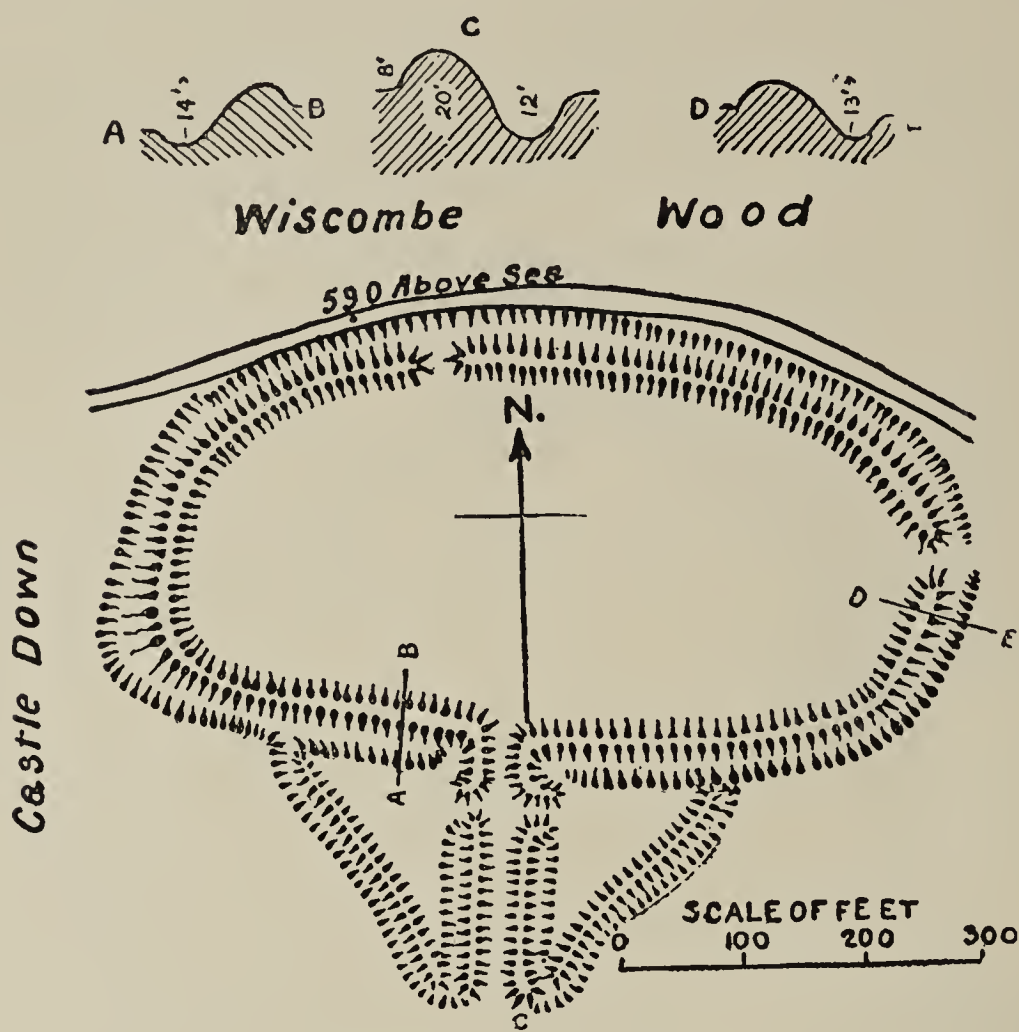
NORTHCOTT (O.S. lxxiv, 9, 10, 13, 14).—This border camp of the Dumnonii appears to have been a very strong defence against the raids of the Carnabii. It is 6 miles north-west of Lifton Station; but it requires the help of the courteous farmer on whose land it lies to locate it.

Situated on the slope of a hill on the east side of the Tamar, where that river makes a course around a small island, the camp depended largely on the steepness of the bank to guard against surprise, additional strength being gained by a stream which flows at the foot of the hill.

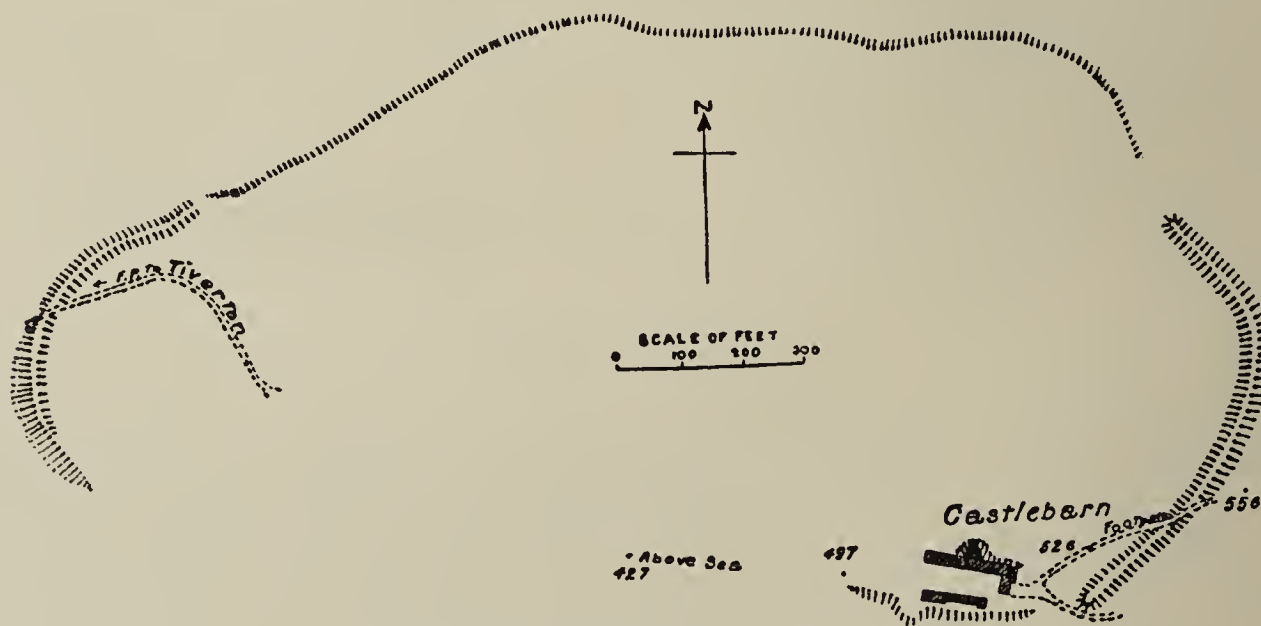
The inner stronghold is oval, surrounded by a small bank above the escarpment, and a fosse 15 ft. deep and 28 ft. wide at the south.

The counterscarp is sur-

mounted by a bank 3 ft. high, beyond which is a level area with another bank, and fosse 5 ft. 6 in. deep before the hill descends to the river. The level area widens as it passes round the north to the east side, where it provides an ample court defended by a rampart which originally extended to the river-bank. The southern part, however, is destroyed. The north-east court wall is defended by a ditch as it faces the rising ground, and an entrance on this side led into another court.



BLACKBURY CASTLE, SOUTHLEIGH.



CRANMORE CASTLE, TIVERTON.

This outer area is only just traceable in a grass field known as 'Slimmond's Woods'; but not long since it was under the plough. On a higher level than the camp a circular mound surrounded by a ditch is clearly defined, but it is impossible to ascertain the former height of that mound. At

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

each side are the remains of a rampart which evidently extended to the river on the north and joined the inner defences on the south, enclosing an extensive area. The entrance was against one side of the mound.

At point F a path leads down to the river.

SILVERTOWN (O.S. lxviii, 4).—Dolbury: In the deer park of Killerton are the remains of a camp associated by legend with Cadbury Castle, distant 4 miles from it, with the valley of the Exe and Culm intervening.

It being but a poor fragment crowning the summit of a hill, we have not provided a plan. Roman coins were found here; and Polwhele considers it was a summer camp to Exeter.

SOUTHLEIGH.—Blackbury Castle, 3 miles north-west of Seaton, is separated from the camps in Branscombe parish by a deep valley. Towards the end of a ridge of lofty hills is an oval camp 634 ft. long and 324 ft. wide, surrounded by a bold agger and fosse, the slope of the escarpment measuring 36 ft. at one point.

The feature of Blackbury is a remarkable entrance on the south. The vallum turns outwards and is extended on each side of a sunk road for 230 ft., with a fosse accompanying it the greater part of the distance. From the extreme end of this road the ramparts and ditches are deflected back at an angle of 40° until they rejoin the main defences. Two large triangular areas are thus formed, one at either side of the entrance, each triangle being entered by a path through the rampart skirting the road, about seventy feet from the camp. The extreme south-west end of the road rampart rises to 8 ft. above the road and falls 20 ft. to the base of a fosse 12 ft. deep, making a very strong defence.

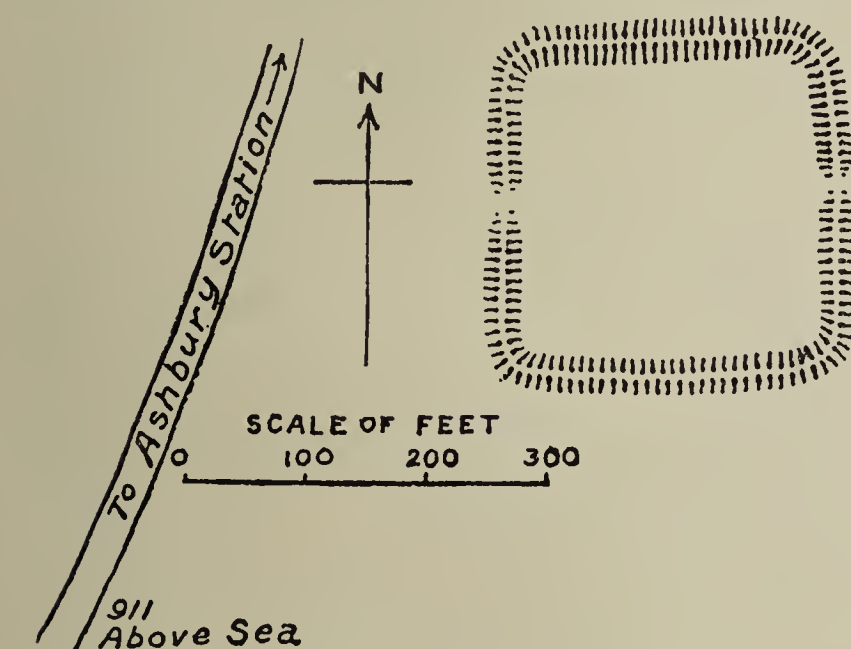
The entrances on the north and east are probably modern.

A large mound 900 ft. south-east of the camp is traditionally said to cover the bodies of those who fell in a great battle here; but an examination of the mound in 1861 yielded nothing to show that it was a tumulus, but rather a natural hill. A great mass of calcined flints and some charcoal found between the mound and the camp might, however, be taken as evidence that the hill was used as a beacon.

A large hoard of bronze celts, palstaves, and various implements have been found in the vicinity.

TIVERTON (O.S. xlv, 7).—Cranmore Castle lies half a mile south of the town, on the left bank of the River Exe.

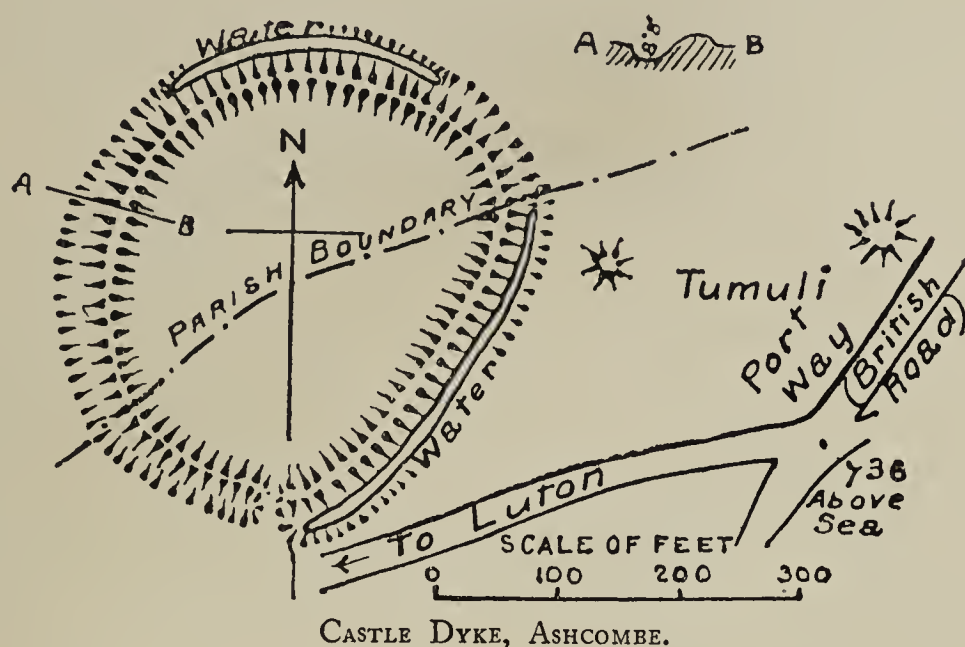
The area enclosed is very extensive, and the defences of no great strength. The works remaining embrace three-quarters of an irregular ellipse, or egg-shape, the narrow end being towards the river at the west, where a rampart is on the crest of a natural escarpment. Along the north is an escarpment only, but at the east, on the top of the hill, is a curved agger 10 ft. high.



BROADBURY CASTLE, BEAWORTHY.

Remains of buildings at the south-east, known as 'Cattle Barn,' have slight remains of banks both front and back.

During the disturbances in 1549 an engagement took place at Cranmore, when the insurgents were defeated by the king's troops.



CASTLE DYKE, ASHCOMBE.

A HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE

SIMPLE DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES

[CLASS C]

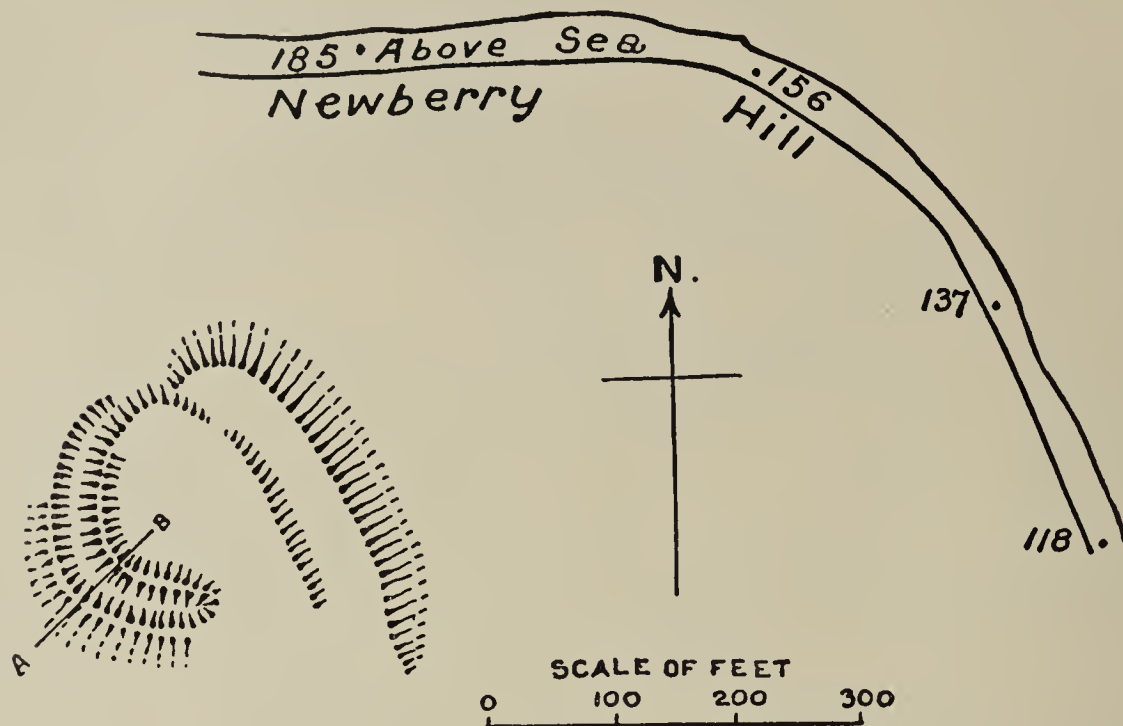
ALVERDISCOTT.—Four and a half miles east of Bideford the remains of an earthwork lie between Rookery Copse and Northclose Copse, east of Stoney Cross.

ASHBURTON (O.S. cviii, 15).—One mile north-east of Ashburton rises Tower Hill, a spur of Ashburton Down, upon which, between Woodencliff Wood and Place Wood, are very slight

remains of a circular camp in two fields called Castle Parks. Traces of a fosse are perceptible from the north, by the east, to the south; but the escarpment around that portion fails to give the impression of a strong defence such as the name implies, except for its natural position.

An ancient pathway is traceable down the hillside to the fords on the Dart.

ASHBURTON. — Ashburton Down: Among the gorse are the scant remains of an agger and fosse behind Alston Plantation, which probably surrounded the western crest of the hill.



Newberry

THE CASTLE, BERRYNARBOR.

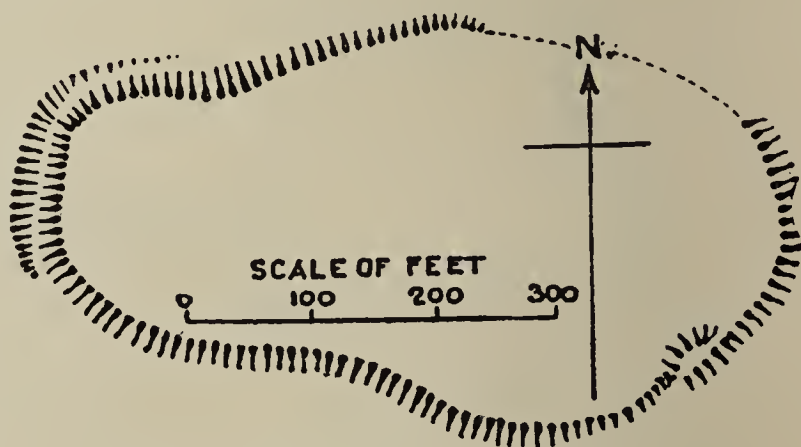
ASHBURTON.—On Storms Down, formerly known as 'Estdowne,' about half a mile distant from the last-mentioned camp, are the remains of another vallum and fosse, 80 ft. in length, defending the eastern crest of the hill. Both of these camps commanded an extensive view of the road from Ilsington to Ashburton, and would communicate with another enclosure in Borough Wood, on the other side of the Yeo.

ASHCOMBE (O.S. cii, 14).—Castle Dyke, or Castle Ditch, is situated on the boundary line of the parishes of Ashcombe and Dawlish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter, to the west of the ancient Port Way, on Little Haldon Hill. It is a circular camp with single vallum and fosse, enclosing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The rampart rises 4 ft. from the interior and descends from 7 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. 8 in. into the ditch. The water in the ditch depends entirely on the rainfall. There is one entrance on the south.

Two tumuli lie on the eastern side of the camp.

BEAFORD (O.S. xxx, 13).—On the east bank of the River Torridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Little Torrington, a camp is situated between Castle Hill and Castle Court.

BEAWORTHY (O.S. lxxv, 4).—Broadbury Castle, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Okehampton, called Branbury by Grose, is a square camp with each side to a cardinal point of the compass. It was surrounded by a single vallum and fosse, the latter about twenty-five feet wide, and the vallum over fifteen feet high. There were four entrances, one in the middle of each side. Such was the camp until, about the year 1872, a utilitarian farmer paid £14 to have it levelled; yet such is the stony nature of the ground that

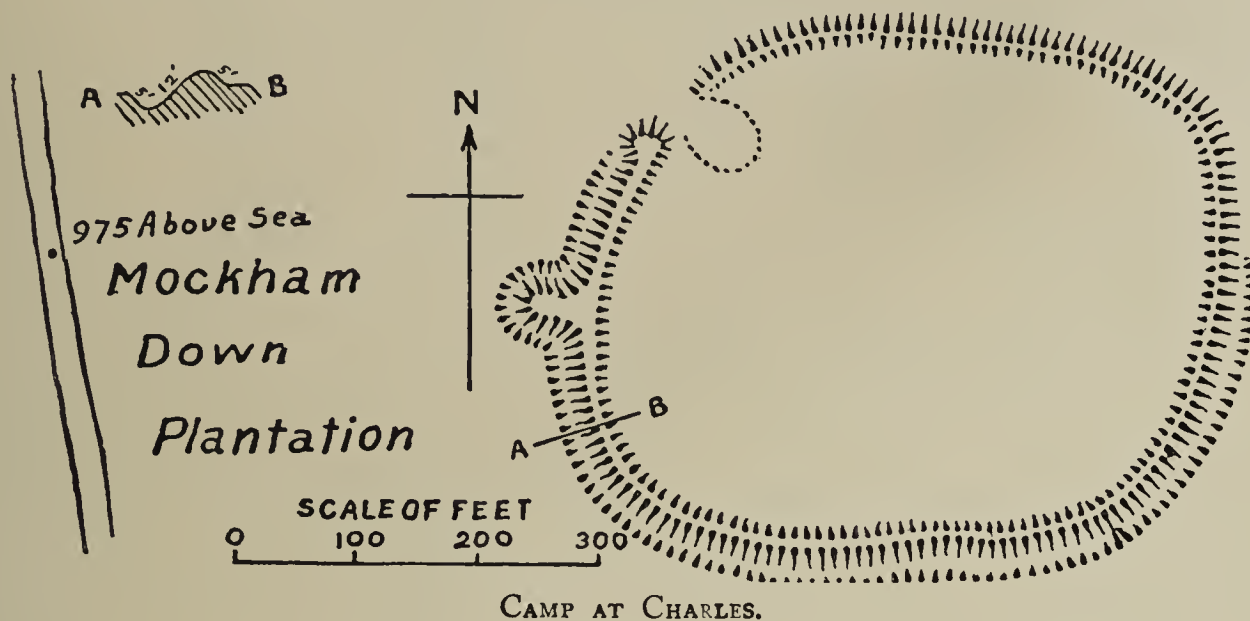


CAMP AT BISHOPS NYMPTON.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

wheat sown upon it fails to yield an adequate crop. At present, vallum and fosse may be traced by a slight rise and fall in the ground, and the sparseness of the growth; and the sites of two entrances are visible.

BERRYNARBOR (O.S. v, 3).—‘The Castle’ is an irregular camp on a height overlooking the harbour of Sandy Bay in Combe Martin Bay, on the north coast. The ground slopes down



towards the south, on which side was the entrance, the west of which is defended by a strong curved agger with an escarpment of 10 ft. and a counterscarp 8 ft. in height. The highest part at the north is covered with a dense copse; but the natural hill was apparently considered impregnable; the east side also depends on nature for defence. A small stream flows at its eastern base.

BISHOPS NYMPTON (O.S. xxii, 3).—Nearly two miles from Bishops Nympton Station, to the south of Exmoor; on the high ground half a mile north of the River Yeo is a camp of irregular elliptical form. It has consisted of a simple agger and fosse, though only a short piece of the latter is extant. At the south-east the entrance has been through the overlapping ends of the rampart.

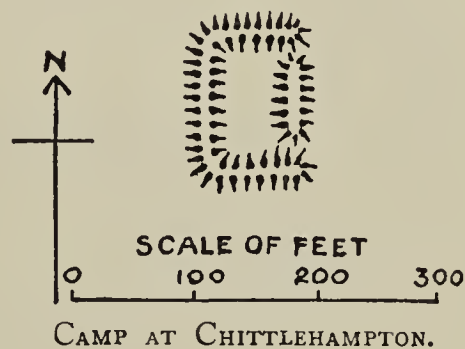
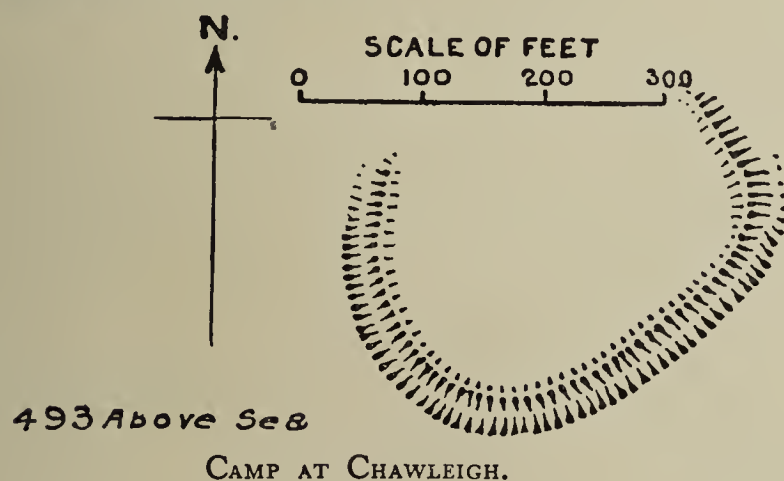
Two small streams, one at either side, flow south into the Yeo, and assist in strengthening the position by isolation.

BRADFORD.—In Castle Wood, on the western bank of the River Torridge, a little over one mile north of Bradford village, the scant remains of a camp may be traced, of an irregular circular plan, called ‘Hengiscot.’

BRANSCOMBE.—Castle Close: A camp of apparently quadrangular form, about one mile north of Berry Cliff, was all but destroyed about 1850, and a portion of a trench then left has suffered the same fate. At the time of destruction numerous bones were dug out of the trench, with fragments of brown and yellow pottery. A barrow containing a cist was levelled at the same time. A Roman coin of Victorinus was also found.



West Burridge

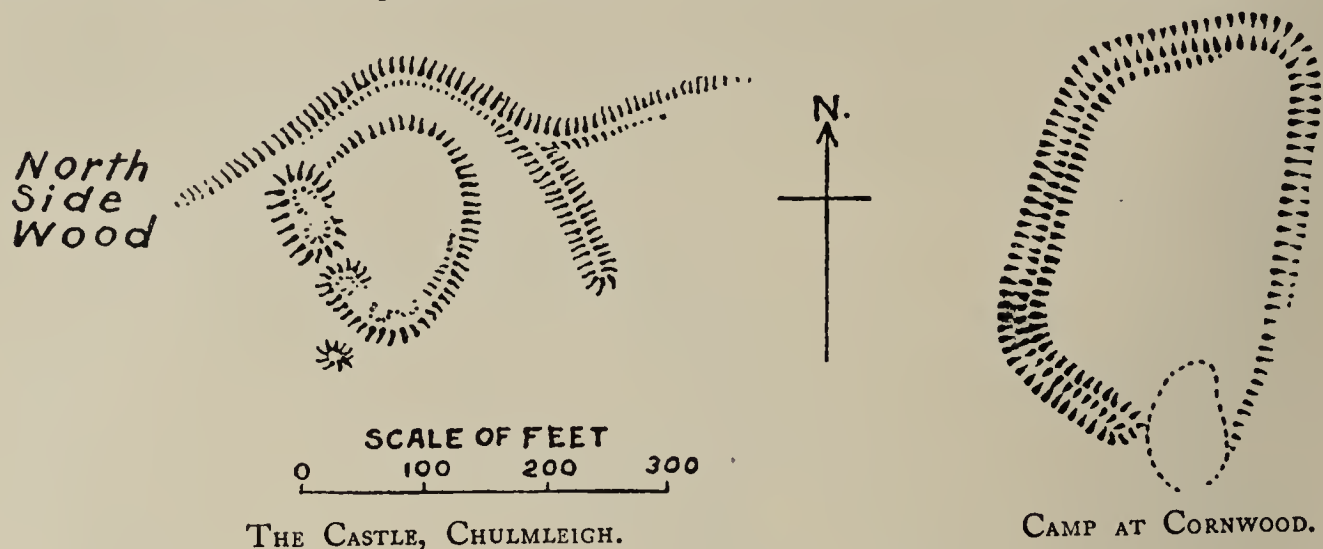


BUCKLAND MONACHORUM (O.S. cxi, 4).—Three and half miles south of Tavistock the site of a small camp is situated on the east of the River Tavy; east of Balstone Wood and north-west of Higher Hele.

CHARLES (O.S. x, 15).—On very high ground in Mockham Down Plantation, fully two miles south-east of Bratton Fleming, is a camp we must describe as a rounded rectangle. It is surrounded

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by a vallum and by a fosse two-thirds of its circumvallation. The rampart is very considerably worn away, but in parts is still nearly five feet in height, the escarpment is 12 ft. and counterscarp 5 ft. On the west side is a protuberance from the vallum, with a somewhat broad top round



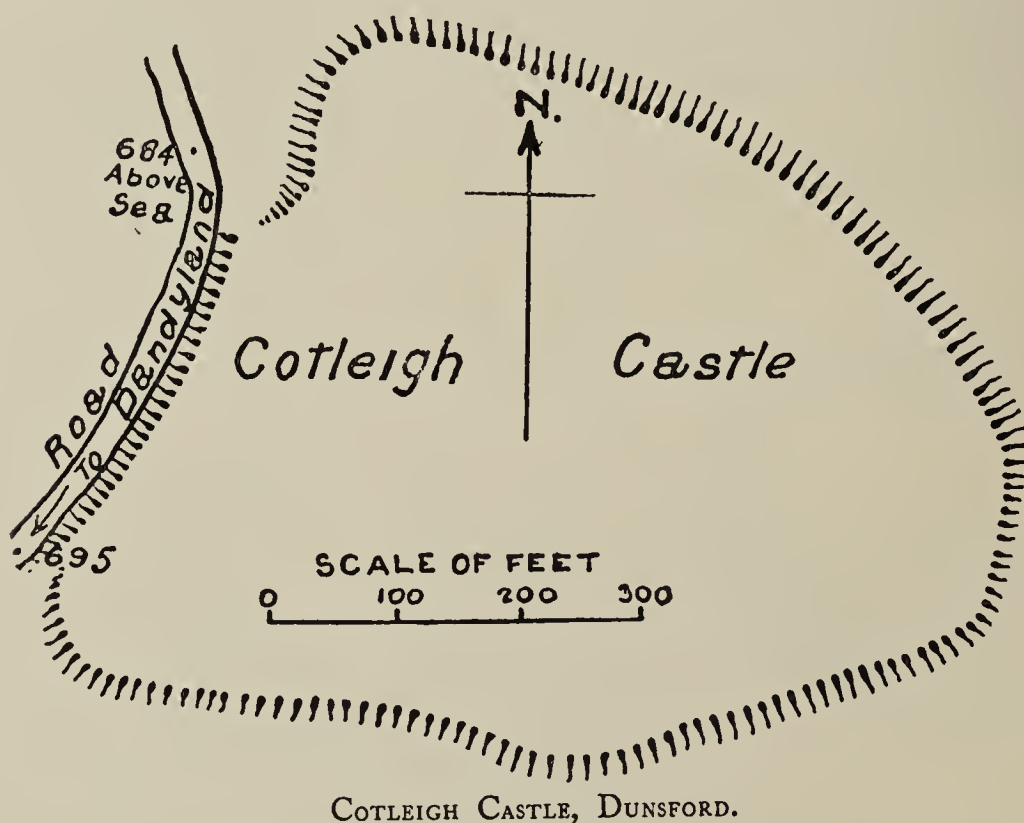
which the fosse is carried. At the north-west the rampart widens at the south of the entrance ; but the place of entry is now excavated for a gravel-pit, of great size and 40 ft. in depth.

Two streams flow at the north of the camp.

CHAWLEIGH (O.S. xliii, 6).—On the curve of a hill 493 ft. above the sea, but of no great height above the surrounding country, an earthwork near West Burrige Farm presents no special feature of a military character. The slightly raised mound with the ditch of an irregular crescent-form, is only a portion of that which once existed. It is situated some distance from the left bank of the River Little Dart ; but a spring which rises within 200 ft. would have supplied water to those occupying this simple enclosure. It is too mutilated to discern the place of entrance, which was possibly on the north side. Lysons speaks of a camp here with a double vallum.

CHITTLEHAMPTON (O.S. xxi, 13).—A small rectangular camp is situated on the summit of a gentle slope above a stream to the north of Brightley Barton. It is only 120 ft. long by 32 ft. wide, and the interior accommodation is very limited, the surrounding vallum restricting the area to 102 ft. long by 14 ft. wide. The two entrances are on the east side, at the two extreme ends of the eastern rampart, which is 5 ft. in height. This cannot be regarded as an outpost, as there are no remains of a greater camp in the neighbourhood, but appears more likely to have been a shelter for a pastoral people in the midst of grazing grounds.

CHULMLEIGH (O.S. xliii, 1).—‘The Castle’ is situated on the top of a ridge of hills 2 miles



from Chulmleigh town. The position is naturally defended on the north-east and the south-west by the rapid declivity of the range. Here are the imperfect remains of a series of ramparts without ditches. The entrance on the west is flanked on each side by an agger ranging from three to five feet in height, returning inwards, and containing a circular chamber within its curve on each side. These were doubtless hut circles which, from the lack of stone, were of earth only. Another similar circle is within the northern curve of the agger, and two others in the southern curve. Beyond this habitable portion is a rampart nearly three feet in

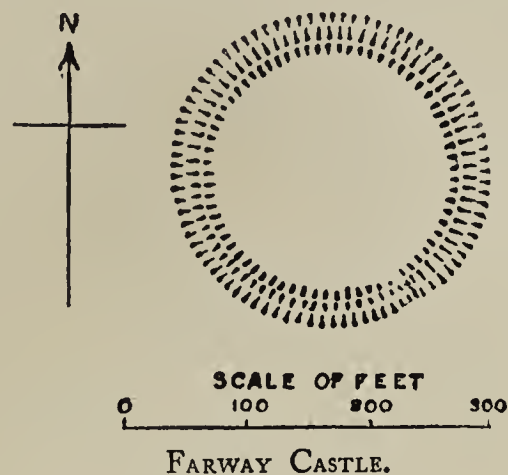
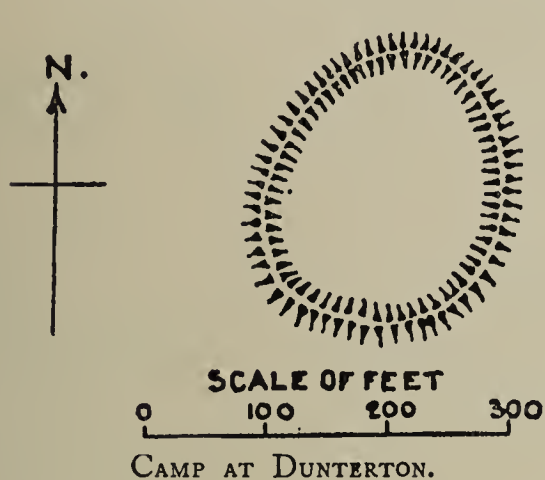
height from the outside, which has every appearance of having formed a perfect cincture, though now only two sides exist.

On the east, or the most vulnerable side, the rampart is heavier and an additional defence is projected. To the south of the entrance, on the exterior, is a mound or tumulus.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

In the south valley is the Little Dart river, and a long stretch of marshy land prohibits the rapid approach of an enemy.

CORNWOOD (O.S. cxxv, 2).—Six miles east of Plympton Earle, just above Ivybridge Station, a quadrilateral camp is upon Henlake Down. It has been defended by a single vallum and fosse,



but a modern road has mutilated the south-eastern portion, and the entrance, formerly at the southern extremity, has been destroyed.

Its position upon the cliff-like heights was one of great security.

CORNWORTHY.—Four-and-a-half miles south-east of Totnes are a few traces of a camp, said to be Roman.

COUNTISBURY.—One-and-a-half miles north-east of Lynmouth the remains of an agger with an escarpment of 38 ft. and fosse occupy a rugged ridge between the River Lyn and the sea.

CULLOMPTON (O.S. lvi, 4).—Remains of a small camp in Hillersdon Wood, 3½ miles south-east of Tiverton.

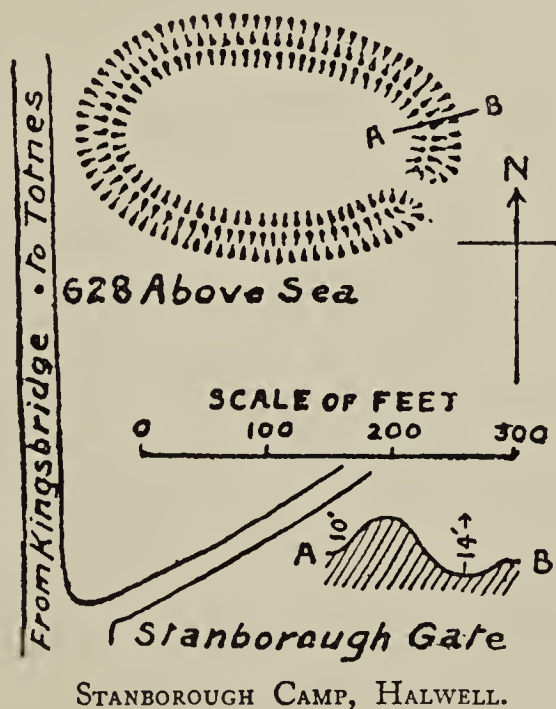
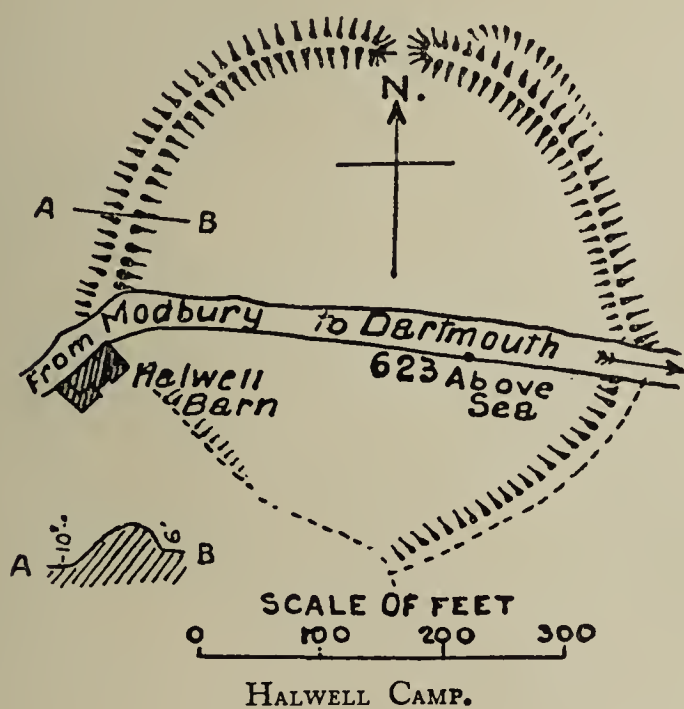
DITTISHAM (O.S. cxxvii, 11).—North-east of Capton and near Bruckton Cross, is a plateau camp of simple structure, on a gentle swell of land overlooking the Dart from the north-east.

An irregular ellipse in plan, its only defence apparently consisted in its elevated position, and probably a palisade.

It is almost equidistant from the river, with another camp on the opposite bank in Brixham parish.

DUNSFORD (O.S. lxxix, 15).—Cotleigh Castle, 4 miles south-west of Exeter, is a plateau camp of irregular plan. It is situated on a ridge of high ground between the valleys of the Rivers Exe and Teign, to the east of Cotleigh Wood. The camp rises 12 ft. on the escarpment on the west side, and but half that height on the east, with the probable entrance by a sloping ascent at the south-west.

DUNTERTON (O.S. xcvi, 15).—On the high eastern bank of the River Tamar, about 800 feet from the stream, south-west of Woodtown Farm, and north-west of Palmerscleave Wood, is the

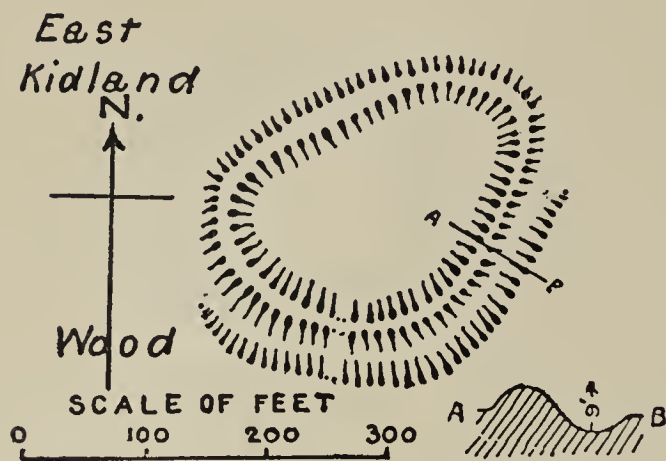


site of a small circular camp, now almost levelled with the ground. At the time of inspection for this work the plough was being guided over the spot, where a gradually swelling mound reveals the position of the rampart, but all signs of an entrance are obliterated.

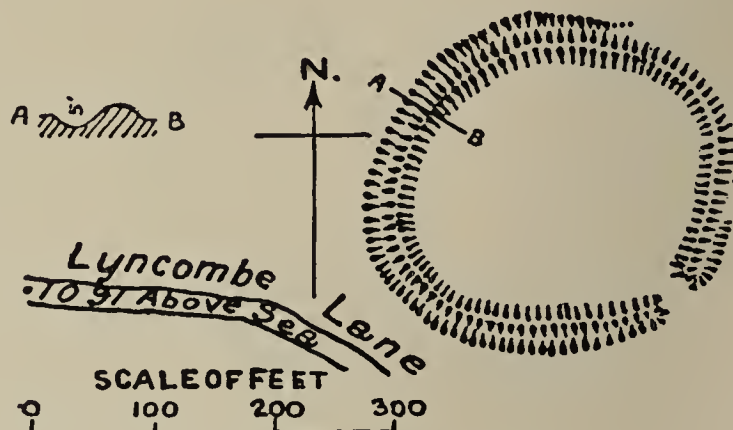
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This border camp is immediately opposite to another on the Cartha Martha, or Mount Hermitage, rocks on the Cornish side.

EXETER.—Though the chief remains appertain to the castle and its immediate surroundings



THE CASTLE, KNOWSTONE.

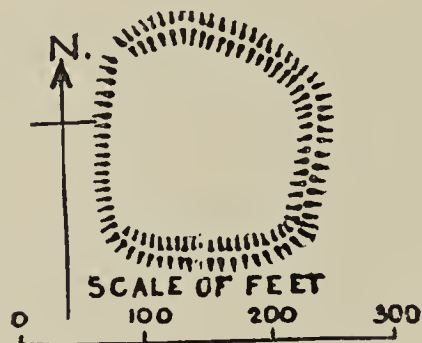


ROBOROUGH CASTLE, LYNTON.

and must presently be mentioned under Class E, it is well to note here that the line followed by the far earlier defences of the ancient town may be traced.

In this favoured position the Britons probably established a trading centre (*Caer Isc*), protecting themselves by constructing the usual rampart with outer fosse, excepting perhaps on the west, where the river or estuary afforded defence.

Numerous relics testify to the importance of the town in Roman times (*Isca Damnorum*) when probably it was defended by a wall of masonry. It is said that Athelstan, about 926, fortified Exanceaster with a wall of stone and with towers, but probably he simply reinstated and strengthened the Roman wall.



STOCK CASTLE, LYNTON.

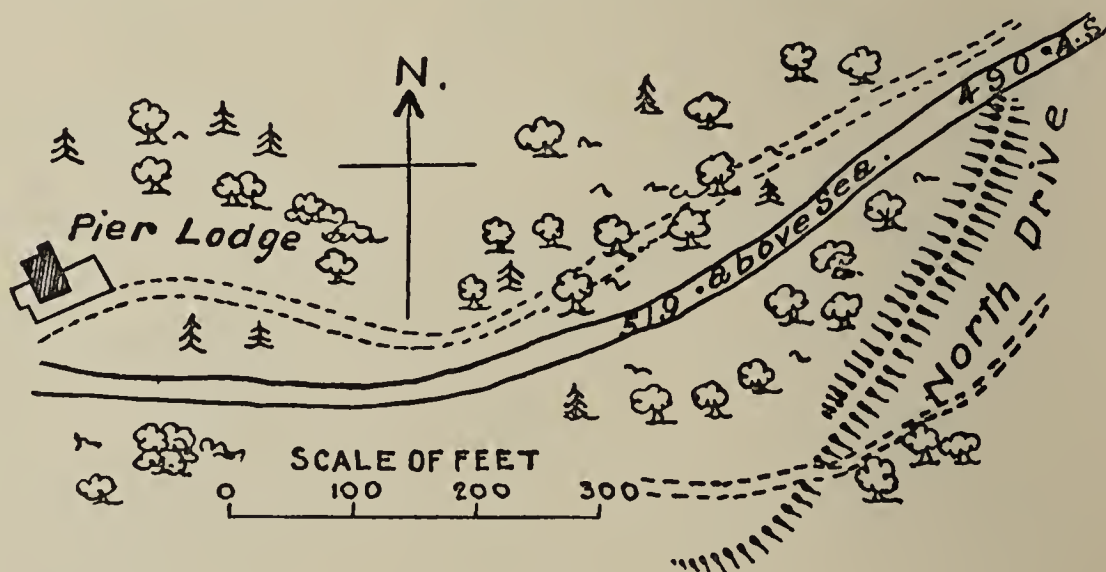
FARWAY (O.S. lxx, 16).—Farway Castle, on the left of the ancient Icknield Street passing from Colyford, over Farway Hill towards Ottery St. Mary, stands on the flat of a hill on Broad Down, in the midst of numerous tumuli. It is a circular entrenchment 200 ft. in diameter, surrounded by an agger of low elevation and a shallow fosse. A bronze palstave was found near to it.

FRITHELSTOCK (O.S. xxix, 6).—Due south of Buckland Wood and 4 miles west of Torrington, is the site of a camp called Ring Down. It was circular with a rampart and ditch, which have been ploughed over and are now scarcely traceable except by the sparseness of the crop on the stony ground. Situated on the slope of a high hill, east of the River Duntz, this camp was one of three neighbouring strongholds, Hembury Castle being 1 mile south-west, and the rectangular camp in Buckland Wood $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west.

HALWELL (O.S. cxxvii, 9).—Halwell Camp, or Castle, is nearly 5 miles south of Totnes, on the road from Modbury to Dartmouth, which cuts through the centre of the circumvallation.

On the north of the road a strong valum, rising 6 ft. from the interior, and 10 ft. perpendicular height on the exterior, describes a stilted semi-circle. The entrance is due north, and eastward of it is the fragment of a fosse. South of the road portions of the rampart may be traced, but it is almost destroyed.

HALWELL (O.S. cxxvi, 16).—Remains of small circular camp in Ritson Brake.



CAMP IN MAMHEAD.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

HALWELL (O.S. cxxvi, 16).—Stanborough Camp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the last, is a compact ellipse of single vallum and fosse, enclosing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The height and depth of rampart and ditch vary considerably; the former rising 10 ft. from the interior, descends 14 ft. into the fosse, which is 3 ft. in some places and in others 5 ft. 6 in. Due east is the strongest defence, guarding the entrance on the south-east.

It is situated on the highest point of undulating ground commanding a view of the shipping in Start Bay, and was probably used as a signalling station between Slapton Castle, Woodbury Castle, Dartmouth and Dittisham, on one side, and the inland strongholds of Halwell and Blackdown. Coins and pottery are said to have been found within its area.

Several large tumuli are in an adjoining brake.

HOLNE.—Gallantry Bower, or Gallant-le-Bower, is situated between Holne Chase Castle and Hembury Castle. It is a circular camp surrounded by a rampart 4 ft. high and an outer fosse 2 ft. deep. There are two entrances to the north and east respectively; the former is approached by an easy slope, but the latter gives egress to a steep footpath descending to the River Dart, near Holne Bridge.

KNOWSTONE (O.S. xxiii, 9).—‘The Castle,’ 6 miles east of South Molton, lies in East Kidland Wood, on the south bank of the River Mole. It is an irregular elliptical camp forming one of a chain near the eastern boundary of the county. The surrounding vallum, 6 ft. in height, is in such bad condition that it is difficult to distinguish the original entrance, which was apparently on the south, where the escarpment of 9 ft. is strengthened by a fosse, which defends a little more than one-third of the camp.

LANGTREE (O.S. xxix, 15).—Three miles south-west of Torrington, on Langtree Common, is the site of a small camp.

LOXHORE (O.S. x, 6).—A circular camp of about 200 ft. diameter, situated on the western bank of a tributary of the Yeo, south of Bratton Bridge, is one of a group of earthworks in this neighbourhood. It is a simple plateau, raised above the natural ground 8 ft. on the south-east; but the plough has only left a swell of 3 ft. high on the north-west.

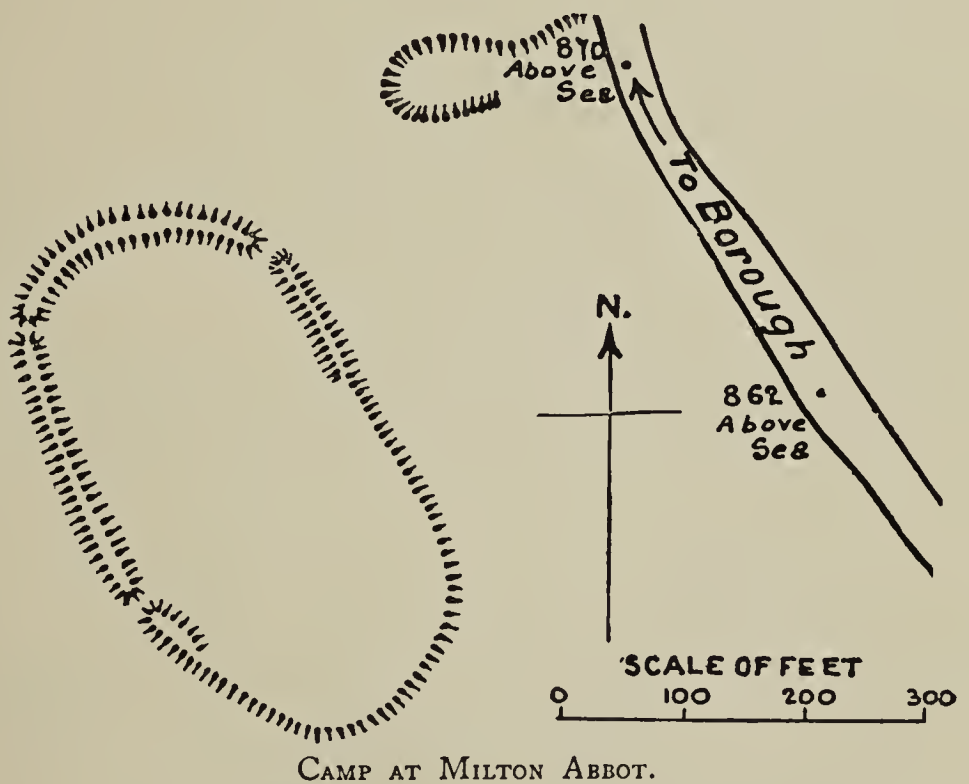
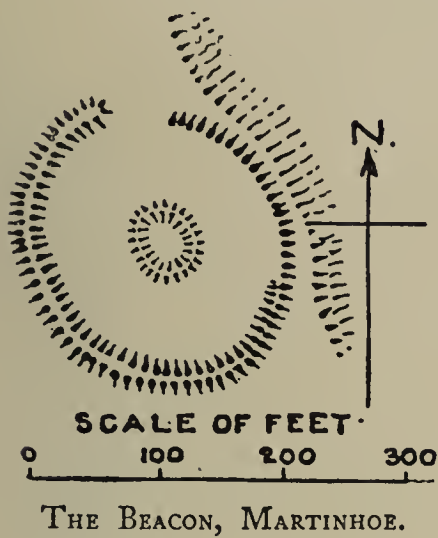
LYDFORD (O.S. xcix).—East of Broad Down and north-west of Post Bridge, the site of a small camp lies on the bleak heights of Dartmoor.

LYNTON (O.S. vii, 1).—Roborough Castle is situated on a slope of Stock Common, descending on the east to Hoar Oak Water, over two miles south of Lynmouth. Circular in form, it is surrounded by a rampart rising 4 ft. high, with an escarpment of 7 ft. to a fosse, except on the north-east, where the fosse is obliterated. It is within a mile of Stock Castle. Tumuli lie to the south of the camp.

LYNTON (O.S. vii, 1).—Stock Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Lynton, is on the east of the River Lyn, 960 ft. above the sea. It is a small irregular square of no great strength, defended on the north, east, and south by a rampart 6 ft. in height; but on the west it has no such protection, cultivation has left it but a mound 4 ft. above the general level. The entrance was apparently on the south. Tumuli are situated to the south of the camp.

MAMHEAD (O.S. cii, 2).—Three and a half miles north-west of Dawlish is a fragment of an earthwork on a wooded height; but it is only the remnant of a strong agger about 450 ft. in length, curving at its southern extremity, which, it would seem, was the site of the original entrance.

MANATON.—The site of a small camp is in Hound Tor Wood, on the west side of the River Bovey and north of Becka Brook.



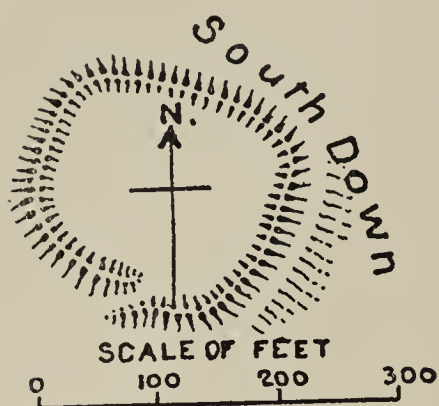
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MARTINHOE (O.S. ii, 11).—‘The Beacon’ is an elliptical earthwork on the edge of the northern cliffs, to the east of the River Heddon. This was no doubt a signalling station.

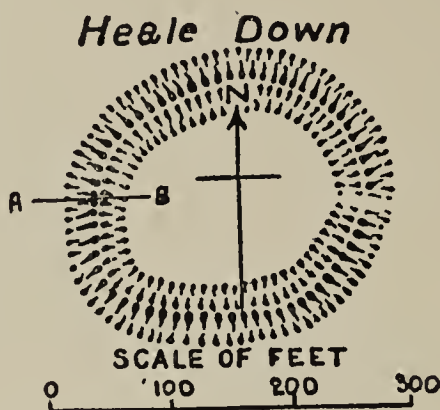
A small enclosure in the centre of the camp has so frequently reverted to its ancient use of encompassing a bonfire—though

without its original purpose—and is subject to such constant incursions of modern vandals that its bank, 2 ft. 6 in. in height, is sadly mutilated. The outer vallum, 3 ft. high—also hardly used—surrounds the landward side, but its defence was unnecessary on the north-east where the cliff is its natural protection. The entrance was at the north.

MILTON ABBOT (O.S. xcvi, 9).—On Ram Down, the highest spot on the undulating surface of this neighbourhood, is an elliptical



CAMP AT PARRACOMBE.



VOLEY CASTLE, PARRACOMBE.

cal camp of a pastoral people. The modest vallum is partly destroyed, but through it are three openings, all of which appear to be ancient. No running water is immediately at hand, but a depression in the ground was possibly a rain-pond.

PARRACOMBE (O.S. vi, 3).—On the boundary of the parishes of Parracombe and Martinhoe, upon a very high hill, is a small camp surrounded by a simple rampart 3 ft. high. On the east side the hill makes a rapid descent towards the River Heddon. The entrance on the south is protected by the overlapping ends of the rampart, making an oblique path from the south-west to the north-east.

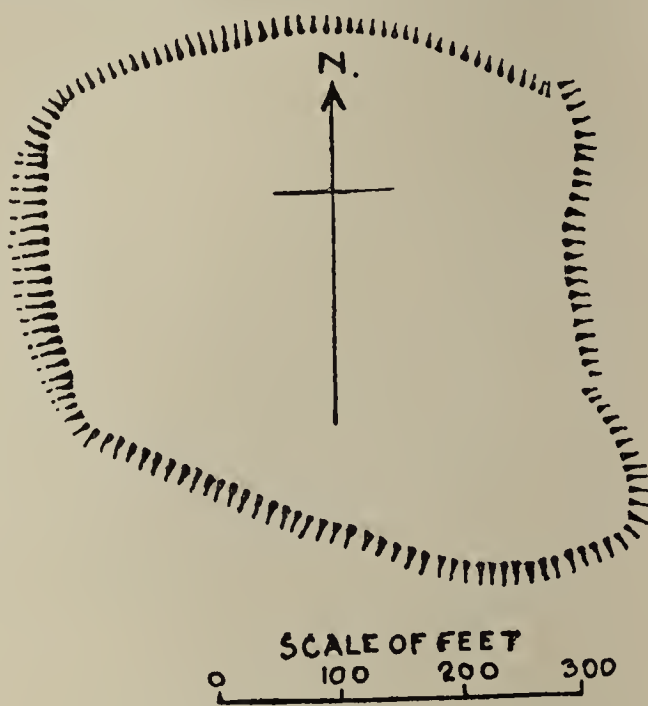
From this lofty camp the stronghold of Voley Castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant, is overlooked.

PARRACOMBE (O.S. vi, 8).—Somewhat over one mile from Holwell Castle a small camp lies on Parracombe Common, to the south-west of Woolhanger Wood.

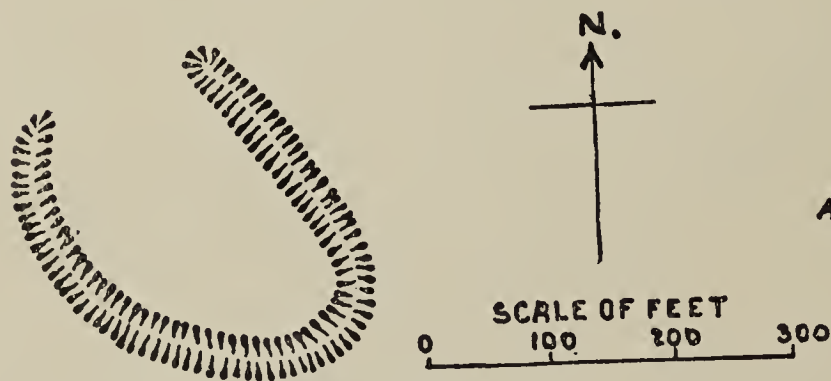
PARRACOMBE (O.S. vi, 2).—Voley Castle, situate on Heale Down, on the west bank of the River Heddon, is in close proximity to two others in the parish, and the Beacon in the parish of Martinhoe. Though small it is very perfect and strong, being surrounded by a double fosse with an intermediate vallum. The inner fosse being the deeper it is possible that this work is of sepulchral origin, and may be compared with Arbor Low in Derbyshire and others of like character. The entrance is on the east side towards the river.

PILTON (O.S. ix, 15).—Roborough Camp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Barnstaple, is situated on high ground between the River Yeo and Bradiford Water, both of which enter the estuary of the Taw. It is a plateau camp of quadrangular form, rising 8 ft. above the ground. The south and eastern sides meet in a curved protuberance, where the entrance passes obliquely between the banks on the east.

A modern wall cuts across the whole of the northern banks from east to west.



ROBOROUGH CAMP, PILTON.



Ten Oaks Wood

CAMP AT ROBOROUGH.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

A brass celt was found near this spot.

ROBOROUGH (O.S. xxx, 15).—Eleven miles south of Barnstaple is the Ten Oaks camp in the midst of a wood, defended by a rampart and ditch, with an outside agger very perfect. It is 300 ft. by 200 ft., and an outer work embraces two-thirds of the camp on the north-west.

SEATON and BEER.—On Little Coochill, 1 mile west of Seaton, is the site of Hanna Ditches, popularly known as Honey Ditches, said to have received its name from Hanna, a Danish chief. This earthwork which was an oval, or nearly circular camp of vallum and fosse, containing about 3 acres, was destroyed in 1862, and the name transferred to the site of a Roman villa with a hypocaust (excavated in 1859), lying in a field $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant. Hanna Ditches Camp is noticed by Stukeley, who also mentions a square camp with strong ditches $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of Seaton, of which Lysons said there were no traces in his time.

SHAUGH PRIOR (O.S. cxviii, 7).—This interesting camp, north of Plympton Earle, is somewhat difficult to find. It is near Wotter, the Lee Moor Clay Works, and Cann Wood; between the River Plym and Lory Brook. Towards the south-west is an extensive view over the valley of the Plym, but to the north and the east the moor is bounded only by the skyline.

It is an oblong camp, locally known as the 'Bull Ring,' surrounded by a vallum 20 ft. wide at the base and 8 ft. high, broadens at certain vulnerable points as may best be understood by the plan. The entrance on the south was by a sunk-road 80 ft. wide, but the banks on either side have been largely destroyed, and a road severs it from the camp. At the north-east corner are the remains of a vallum which dies away in an arc; this was part of an enclosure which may be traced on the north and western sides; on the latter the court is 25 ft. wide, bordered by the fragment of a rampart 1 ft. in height and a fosse 4 ft. 6 in. in depth. At the two northern angles foot-paths lead into the external area, between the widened ends of the aggers. This was apparently a strongly defended habitation for a pastoral people, whose herds were folded within the outer enclosure.

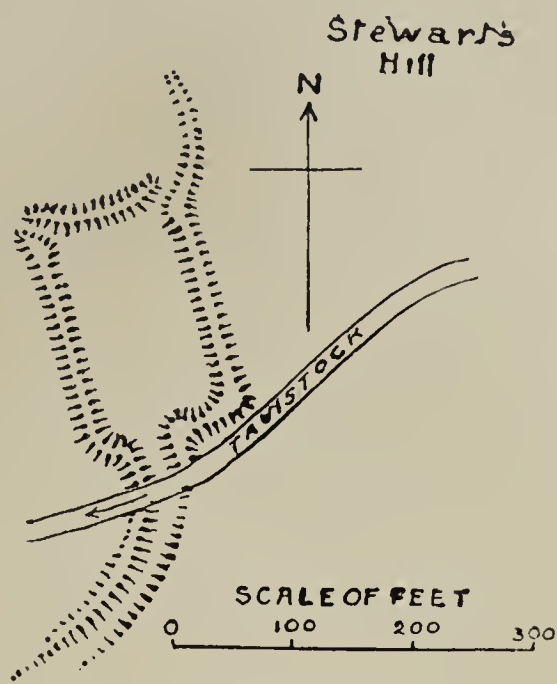
SHEBBEAR (O.S. li, 1).—The site of a circular camp lies between Watergate and Waltersmoor.

SHIRWELL (O.S. ix, 7).—'The Castle' 4 miles north-east of Barnstaple, is a simply formed camp standing above Bradiford Water. The cutting of a modern lane has de-

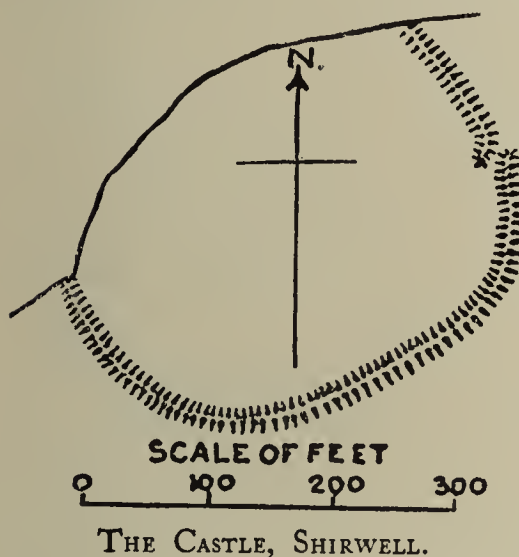
stroyed the north-western side, and that part remaining is surrounded by a vallum 6 ft. in height. The entrance on the east is between the incurving and the outcurving of the rampart, thus providing a slanting path up to the interior.

SILVERTON (O.S. lvi, 11).—A small camp situated on a height above the east bank of the River Burn, lies 1 mile north-west of Silvertown.

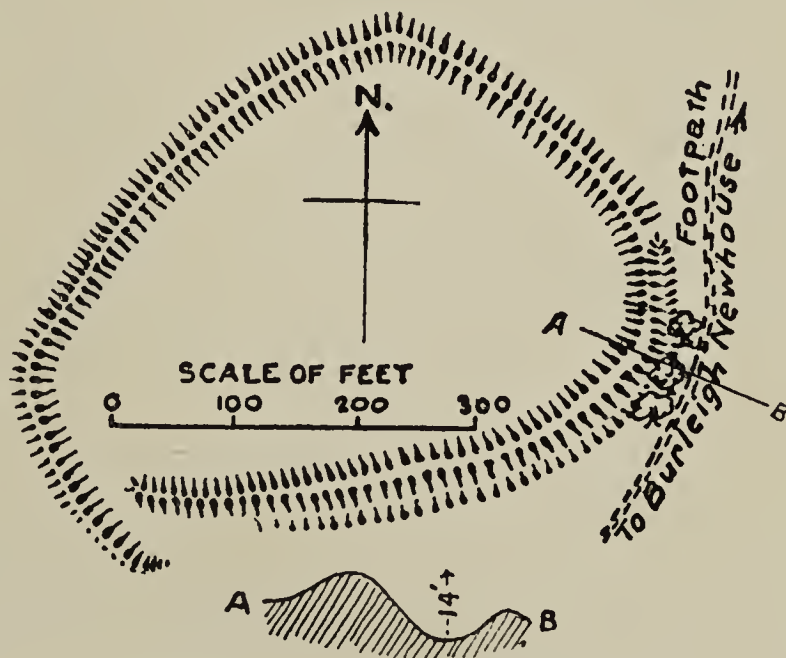
SOUTH HUISH (O.S. cxxxvi, 10).—Burleigh Dolts, or Malborough Camp, close to the village of Malborough, in the south Hams, is on the slope of a hill declining towards Burleigh-Newhouse Farm. A strong vallum surrounds an area which we may term an irregular oval; that around the lower level towards the north is a rampart only, but from the east around the south, where it reaches its highest point, the ill-treated vallum is still 14 ft. in height and 20 ft. wide at the base, and its strength is increased by a wide fosse. The entrance at the south-west has evidently been well



CAMP AT SHAUGH PRIOR.



THE CASTLE, SHIRWELL.



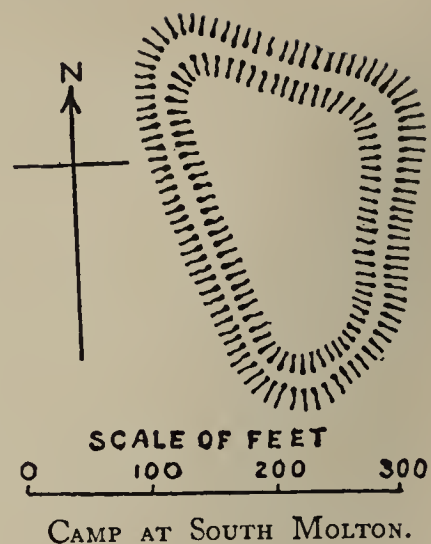
BURLEIGH DOLTS, SOUTH HUISH.

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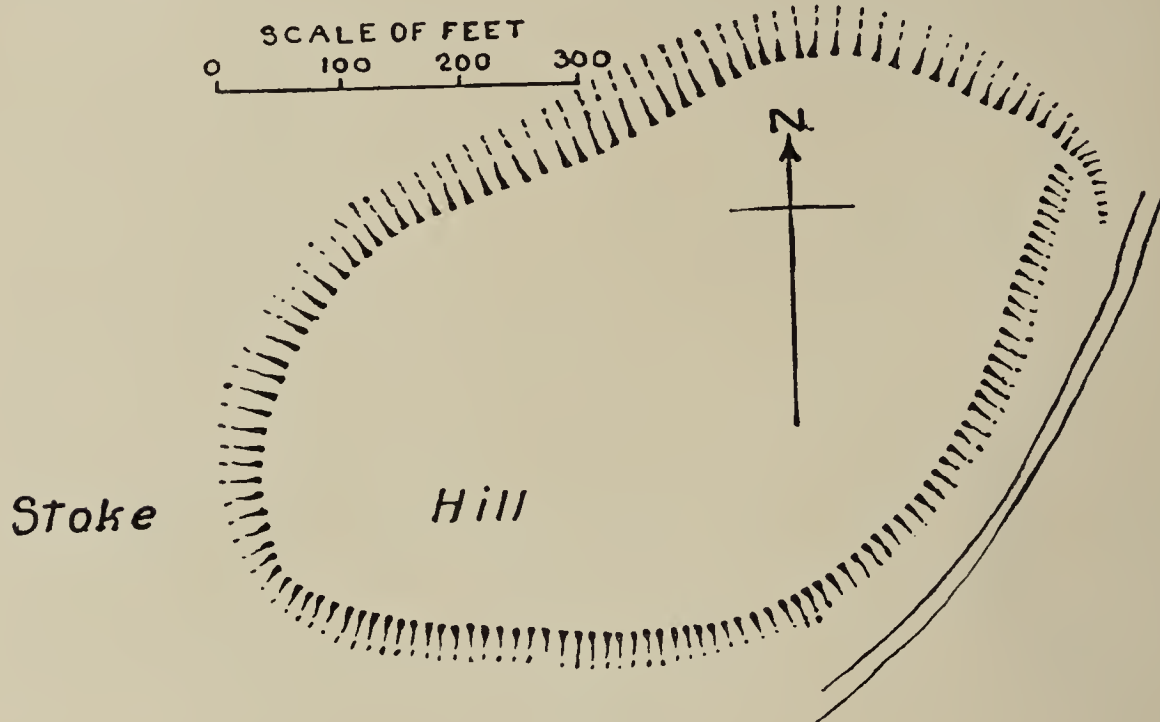
guarded, for the western vallum may yet be seen extended in a curve, hugging the termination of the southern rampart and fosse. Faint traces of an outer rampart appear on the side of the hill.

SOUTH MOLTON (O.S. xxii, 13).—Two miles south of the town of that name, to the south-east of East Trayne and north-west of South Woodhouse, on the north of the River Mole, is an irregular camp, called 'a post' by Lysons. It now consists of a broad rampart, broadened and lowered by the plough, which has obliterated the entrance.

STOCKLAND (O.S. lix, 9).—Stockland Little Castle, fully a quarter mile north of the 'Great Castle,' is circular, the axis north-west by south-east measuring 372 ft., and the other 331 ft. It was encompassed by a single agger from 8 to 10 ft. high, composed of earth and stones, the interior being built with a dry wall of stone, but it is not known whether this was ancient, or whether the loose stones of the partially destroyed vallum were collected from the area and piled here in 1820, when the site was first cultivated. The fosse has been filled in except a length of 140 ft. on the north side, where the escarpment was recently 35 ft. on the slope. The entrance was at the south-west.



CAMP AT SOUTH MOLTON.



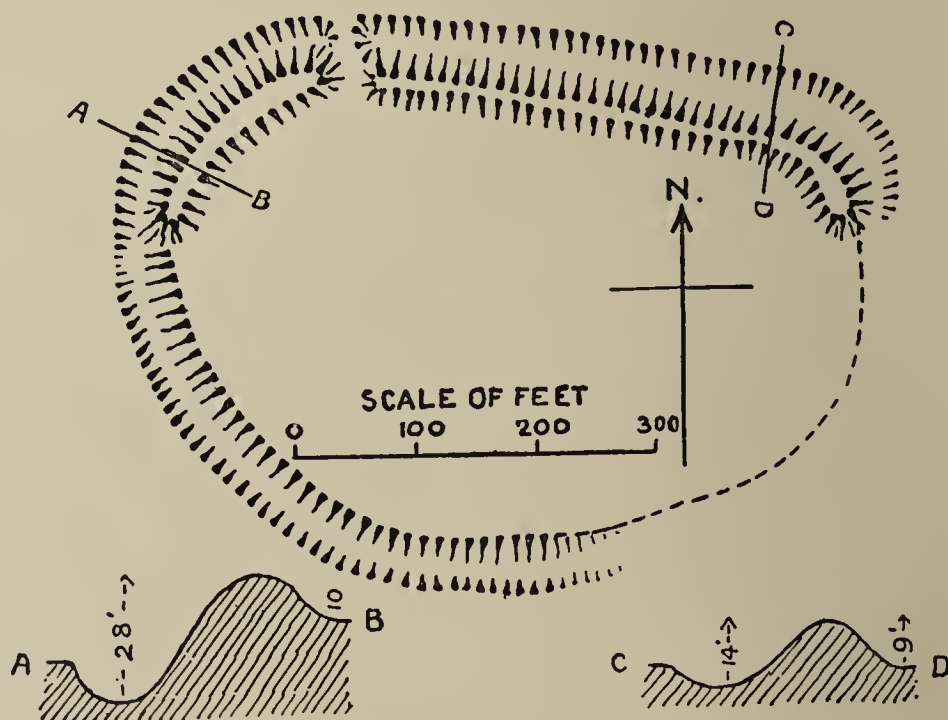
CAMP AT STROKE CANON.

STOKE CANON (O.S. lxviii, 14).—Cultivation has again made havoc with a camp situated nearly 2 miles north of Exeter, to the east of the Rivers Exe and Culme, on Stoke Hill. The escarpment partially remains, and the only indication of an entrance is on the eastern extremity.

STOKE FLEMING (O.S. cxxvii, 15).—Woodbury Camp, 2 miles west of Dartmouth, is an elliptical camp on a gradually sloping eminence. The north side, with its two angles, is defended by a rampart and fosse, the south-west by a shallow ditch only, and the south-east has been denuded of protection by the action of the plough. The strongest part lies some distance back, but facing the high road.

The northern vallum rises 9 ft. from the interior of the camp, and stands 14 ft. above the base of a fosse 5 ft. deep. At its eastern end it curves to the south, the rampart widens and the fosse terminates, an indication that an entrance was at this point.

At the north-west curve is a strong agger 200 ft. long, which rises 10 ft. from the interior and descends 28 ft. perpendicular measurement into a fosse 10 ft. deep; at its northern end is another entrance, and at the southern the circumvallation consists of a trench only.



WOODBURY CAMP, STROKE FLEMING.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

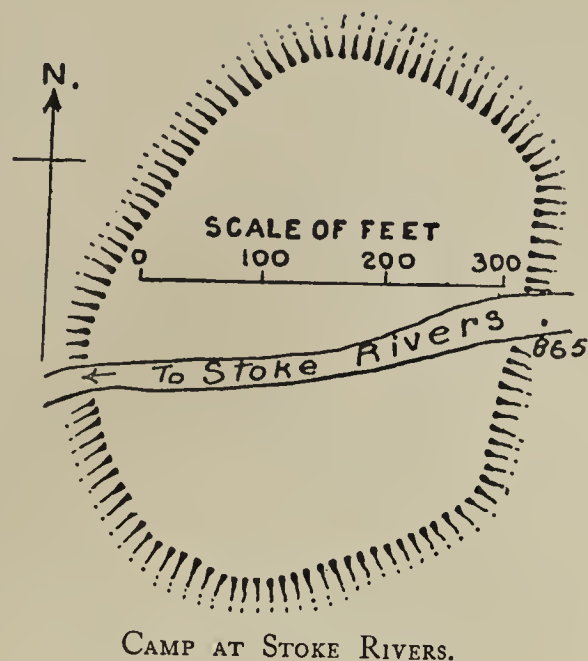
The bold agger at the north-west is now in course of demolition, and will be levelled by the time these lines are published.

STOKENHAM.—In Widdecombe Wood, near Torcross, is a plateau camp of oval form; one long side—the western—only is left.

STOKE GABRIEL (O.S. cxxi, 16).—On the eastern side of the estuary of the Dart the site of a simple camp is visible.

STOKE RIVERS (O.S. x, 14).—Five miles north-east of Barnstaple, on high ground between Stoke Rivers and Beer. Nothing is left but a plateau, defended only by its height of 6 ft. above the surrounding soil. The road to Stoke Rivers has been cut to a depth of 8 ft. right through the camp. A tributary of the Yeo flows half a mile to the north.

STOKE RIVERS (O.S. x, 15).—Within about one mile of the last another simple camp is to be seen by Smay's Wood. On a hill over 1,000 ft. above the sea level is a small oval camp on the verge of a steep declivity, towards the tributary of the Yeo. Cultivation has levelled its defences, but on its east, south and western sides a fosse may be traced. The north descends precipitously some 60 ft., and forms the strongest defence. So far as it is possible to determine, the entrance was at the north-west.



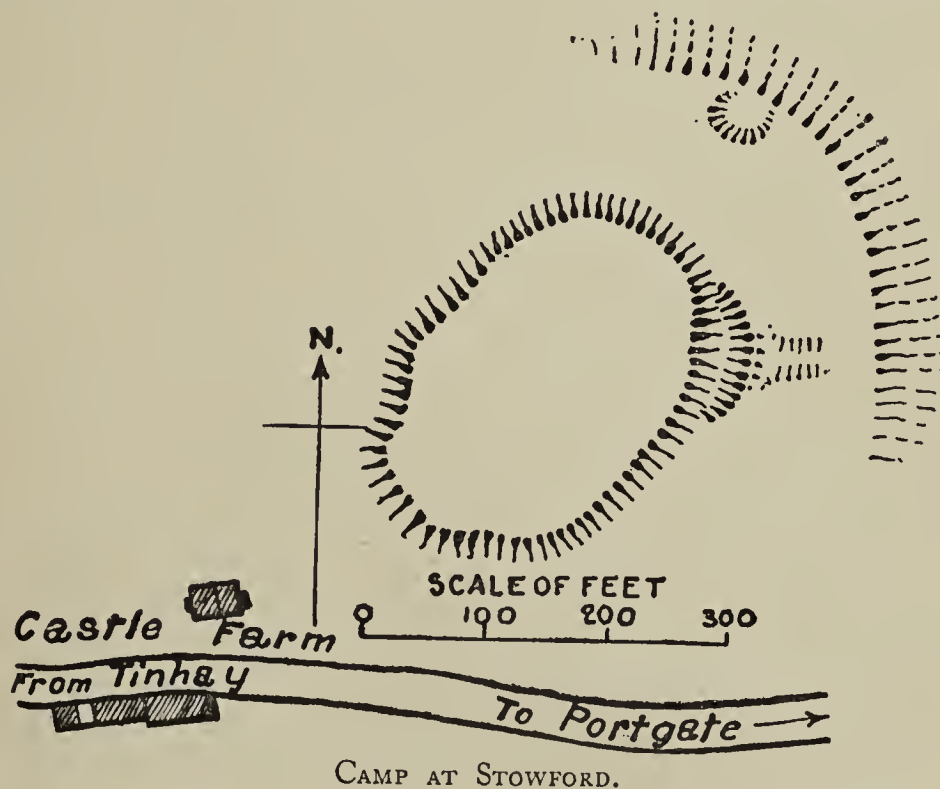
STOWFORD (O.S. lxxxvi, 12).—Near Castle Farm, to the east of Lifton, near the Cornish border, are the remains of a camp which has given the name to the farm. On the summit of a swell is all that is left of an ancient elliptical stronghold, divided into three portions by field fences, and as it is ploughed over year by year, it is a marvel that anything is now visible. The eastern side, under grass, is the most interesting. Here the ground rapidly descends to the edge of a precipitous bank of a small tributary of the River Thrushel, which flows into the Tamar. On this side, 12 ft. below the level of the camp, is a curved bank looking down a slightly hollowed channel towards the stream; and to the north of it, on the brink of the bank, is a circular excavation, apparently a sheltered

position for obtaining water from below.

TAVISTOCK (O.S. cv, 8).—To the north-east of Kelly College, in a valley outside the town, is an irregularly planned camp, divided in halves by the ancient high road from Tavistock. It is now scarcely distinguishable, and is unknown to the inhabitants of Tavistock. At the north of the western side, the most perfect, the rampart is nearly 6 ft. high, but is lost to the north; that at the south-east is 4 ft. high. A small stream, called the Waterbrook, flows north and east of the camp. (Plan on next page.)

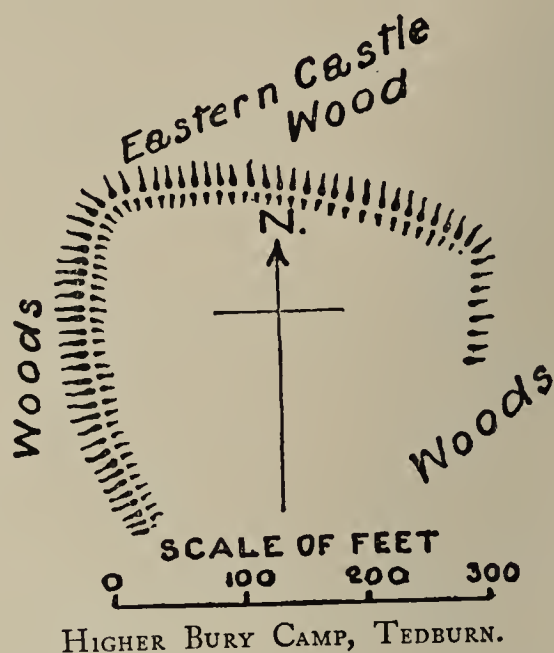
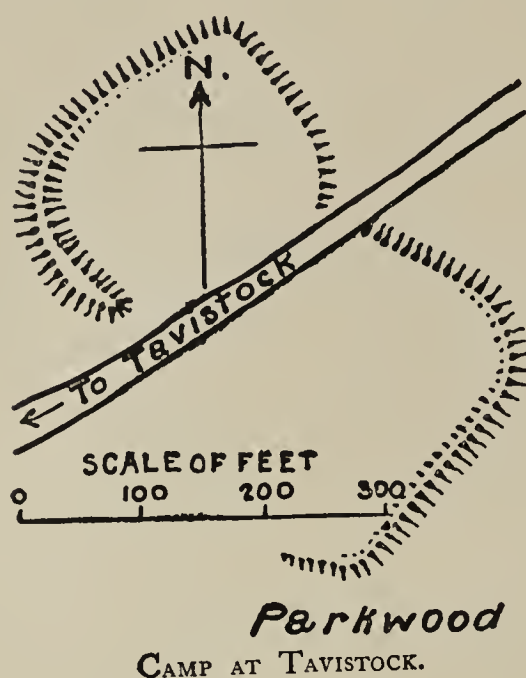
TEDBURN ST. MARY (O.S. lxvii, 13).—Higher Bury Camp, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Crediton, and 1 mile south of Posbury Camp, is situated between the woods, respectively called Western Castle, Northern Castle, and Higher Longland. Here are the remains of a square camp with side 300 ft. in length, on ground sloping down to a river on the east. A rampart, 3 ft. in height, is extant on the north and west, and the simple escarpment on the east is lost towards the south. (Plan on next page.)

TIVERTON (O.S. xxxiv, 8, and xxxv, 5).—Huntsham Castle is on the boundary of the two parishes of Tiverton and Huntsham, 4 miles north-east of the



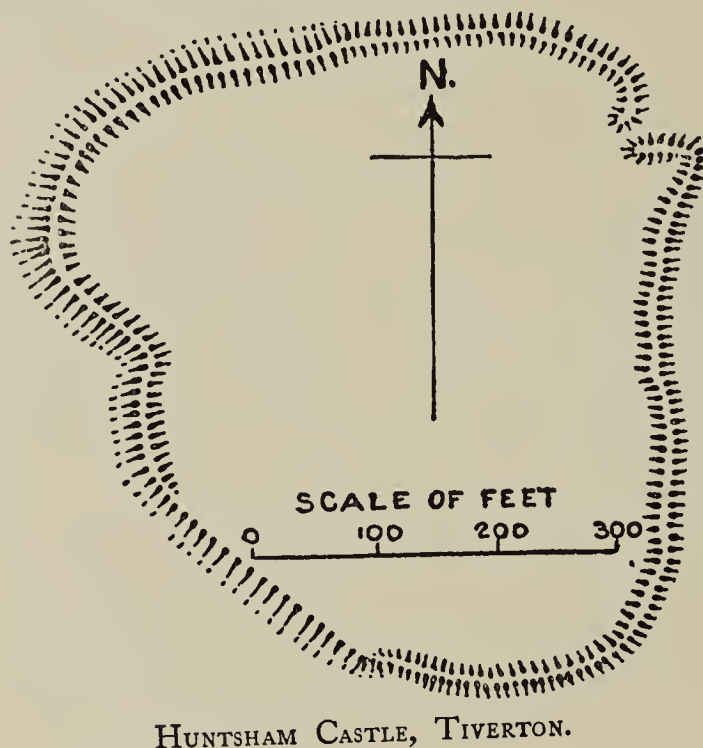
A HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE

town of Tiverton. Situated on high ground, very broken and wild, the camp of no nameable plan is surrounded by a vallum 8 ft. in height, except on the south-west, at which point a wooded steep descends in a valley through which a stream pursues its way to join the River Lowman.



The entrance at the north-east is between the incurved ends of the vallum. The southern end, 60 ft. long, turns at an acute angle from the course of the rampart.

TORRINGTON.—Gaze Castle, one mile south of Berry Castle camp in the neighbouring parish of Huntshaw, and in view of the same, is now destroyed and under cultivation; but 15 ft. of it may be traced through the crops.¹



UGBOROUGH (O.S. cxx, 13).—Fully 1 mile south of South Brent and west of Turtley, a circular camp is upon a slight rising in a valley. It is strongest on its southern side, where a rampart rises 3 ft. from within, and has an encampment 6 ft. 6 in. with a fosse 3 ft. 6 in. deep. This agger guarded the entrance at the south-west, but in its easterly course it is gradually lost, leaving the remainder of the camp defended only by a ditch 8 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep; and even that is almost levelled at the north.

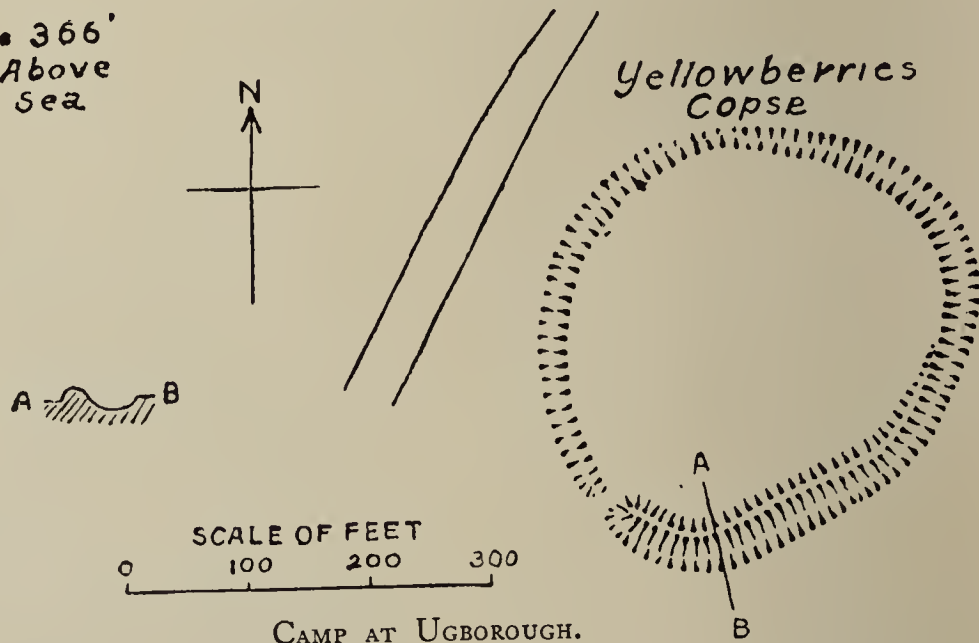
To the north of it flows the Glaze Brook, a tributary of the River Avon; while on the north and the west, rising from Brent Moor and Ugborough Moor, are the heights of Brent Hill, Ugborough Beacon, and Butterson Hill.

WASHFIELD (O.S. xxxiv, 6).—The site of a former camp may be traced in a field called 'Castle Close,' between Barehill Wood and Huntland Copse, nearly 2 miles north of Tiverton.

Two spear-heads of the 'leaf-shaped' type and a short sword were found in the entrenchment near the ford of the Exe at Worth.

WIDECOMBE IN THE MOOR (O.S. cviii, 5).—Between 4 and 5 miles north-west of Ashburton are the remains of two entrenchments, both

• 366' Above Sea



¹ Mrs. Armitage calls attention to an entry in the *Gal. of Close*, iii (1228), p. 67, for the razing to the ground of a castle at Torrington which had been erected without licence.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

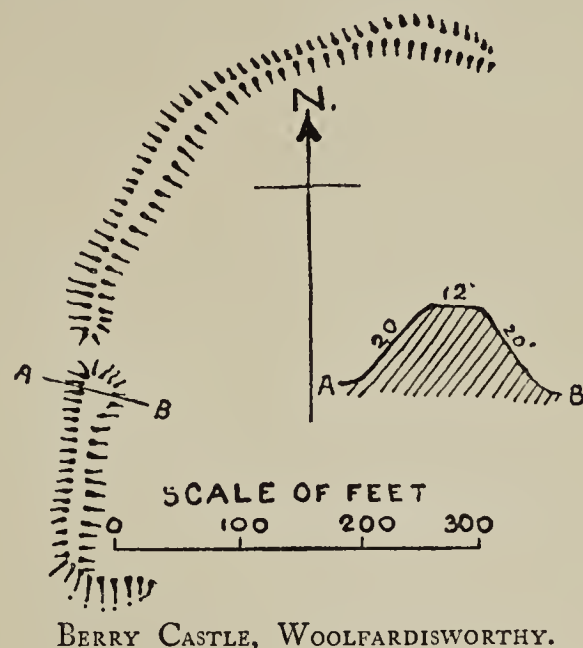
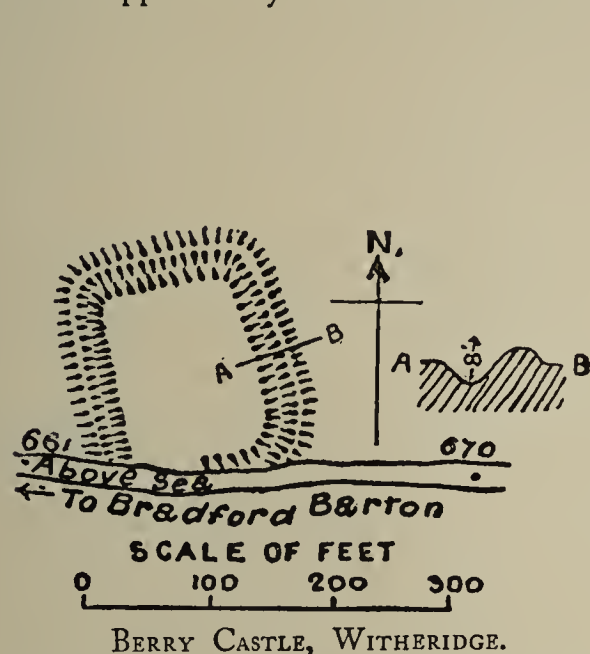
on Luesdon Common. One, near Lower Uppacott, is a slightly curved agger 300 ft. long, extending from the north-west to the south-east.

(O.S. cviii, 9).—The other, south-east of Lower Uppacott, is an agger forming the northern angle of an area, evidently part of a camp. These lie on high ground to the west of the River Webburn.

WIDWORTHY (O.S. lxxi, 6).—Castle Hill camp is about 3 miles east of Honiton, west of Widworthy church, and in Widworthy Park. It is now but a flat area terraced above the natural level; the north side of 103 ft. is nearly straight, as also is the west side, 90 ft. in length; the south and east are portions of a circle which together measure 142 ft.

WIDWORTHY (O.S. lxxi, 6).—On Widworthy Hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Honiton, and nearly 1 mile south of the church, are the remains of a circular camp, 230 ft. on its axis east to west, and 225 ft. north to south. It is situated in the midst of a plantation.

WINKLEIGH.—Court Castle is one of the two earthworks at Winkleigh; Croft Castle, with the plan of Court Castle, will be found in Class D. Four miles south-west of Eggesford station, Court Castle is situated north of Winkleigh church, but the plough has changed its configuration. The rampart has gone, leaving a plateau with an escarpment of 12 ft. on the south-west, broken by a terrace. The remnant of a fosse on the north makes a curve at its eastern extremity, and indicates an approach by a sunken road.



WITHERIDGE (O.S. xxxiii, 10).—Berry Castle, 11 miles north of Crediton, on the east of Little Dart river. On wild undulating ground is a small quadrangular fortification, surrounded by a vallum and fosse enclosing $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre. Contrary to the usual plan in the camps of Devonshire, Berry Castle has the fosse of 6 ft. deep inside the vallum of 8 ft. high.

The entrance must have been on the south side, and cut away in making the road to Bradford Borton, as there are no indications of an entrance through the remaining entrenchments.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY (O.S. xlv, 13).—Berry Castle, 6 miles north-west of Crediton, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the last-mentioned fort of the same name, is situated on ground sloping down towards the west, and consists of a bold agger, 20 ft. on the scarp and 12 ft. broad at the top, embracing the north and west sides of a camp, and returning some 60 ft. towards the east at the southern extremity, where the agger gives place to a natural escarpment. The entrance is at the west, where the southern rampart considerably widens.

Near by rises a small stream which flows into the River Dalch.

When in a more perfect state this camp was described as circular, containing an area of 2 acres, divided into two parts by a bank.

MOUNTS

[CLASS D]

BARNSTAPLE (O.S. xiii, 2).—Barnstaple Castle, also called Barum in Barnstaple, is said to have been a Saxon royal burgh, and for a time to have constituted the head quarters of King Athelstan whilst completing his subjugation of the Dumnonii. Long before his time, however, so advantageous a position was probably fortified.

Situated on the east bank of the River Taw, near its confluence with the Yeo, and easily accessible to the sea by the broad estuary of the Taw, a strong defence would be of vital necessity.

The very steep conical mount known as 'Castle Mound' was evidently the centre of a strongly fortified position some time before it was utilized for the keep of a feudal castle. The

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latter is wholly demolished, and the mound alone remains, cinctured by a winding ascent to the summit, some 60 ft. in height. The top is a flat area 40 ft. in diameter. Neither fosse nor other earthwork remain, only this noble mound survives on the scene of many conflicts, ending in its surrender to General Fairfax in 1646.

BLACKAWTON (O.S. cxxvii, 14).—‘The Mount,’ also called ‘The Beacon,’ is a truncated cone 20 ft. in height and about 30 ft. in diameter at the base. It is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Woodbury, at the junction of the roads to Blackawton and Strete.

EXETER.—Dane’s Castle. A circular mount about 150 ft. in diameter, with a cavity in the top and traces of a surrounding fosse, formerly stood in a field to the north of the city and opposite the castle, behind the county gaol; but it was destroyed for the construction of a reservoir.

LOXHORE (O.S. x, 9).—Castle Roborough, to the east of Loxhore town, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Barnstaple, and situated on a hill in the valley of the Yeo, is a simple mound, about 120 ft. in diameter at the base. It rises 15 ft. in height, and in its summit is a basin-shaped hollow over 7 ft. in depth.

This is one of a group of earthworks forming a chain across the narrow northern part of the county from Barnstaple to the morass defences of Exmoor, and is within signalling distance of camps in the adjacent parishes of Stoke Rivers, Bratton Fleming, and Shirwell.

NORTHAM (O.S. xix, 1).—Kenwith Castle, also called Cynwit, Cynuit and Kenwic, and locally known as Henni Castle and Henniborough, is situated at the upper end of a small valley on the north-west of Bideford, a little over a mile distant.

Kenwith was the scene of a stirring battle in the ninth century, a contest which proved one of the most decisive means of raising England from the humiliation of Danish domination, and we cannot but express our regret that the exigencies of space prohibit us from describing the event.

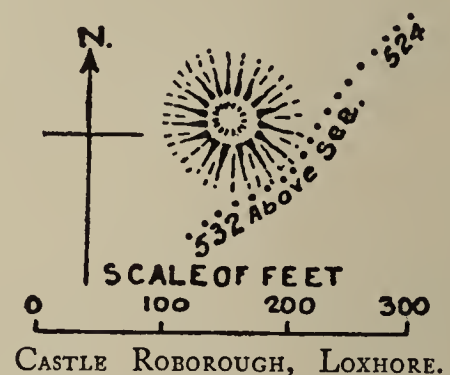
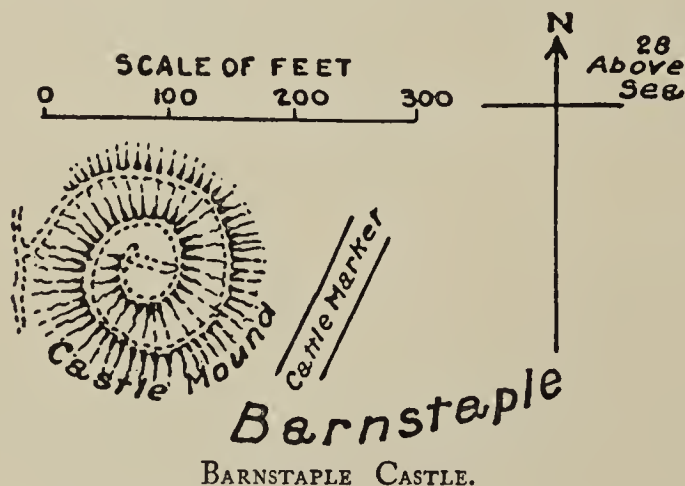
This historic fort is now a verdure-clad rock, an isolated mound rising precipitously on all sides, but the south-east having a rectangular base. Two small streams flow at the south-west, which apparently spread into a morass in former times. The entrance at the south-east slopes on to a platform 6 ft. wide which gradually rises as it passes round the southern and western sides, 12 ft. from the summit, and abruptly ends on the almost perpendicular northern side. From this platform the hill rapidly descends, although broken by a modern path at a lower level. From the entrance a steep incline on the eastern side curves at almost a right angle along the north until it attains the level top of the stronghold.

For evidence that this mound is the ancient Kenwith we may look to the south-west, where, on Silford Moor (Sel-fyrd=great camp), are slight remains of an earthwork nearly destroyed by tillage, which may possibly represent those entrenchments which Asser tells us were thrown up by the Danes for purposes of the blockade when the sortie of the Saxons stopped its completion.¹

NORTH TAWTON (O.S. lxxv, 3).—Castle Court, within the town of North Tawton, is a low mound about 100 ft. by 130 ft. on its two axes. Its height is 9 ft., and a moat which formerly surrounded it is now scarcely perceptible in parts, but on the south, where it is the most prominent, the depth is 3 ft. Slight indications of an entrance may be traced on the south.

A little over 100 ft. to the north are the remains of another escarpment, but modern alterations and buildings, with the divisional fence of two gardens passing right over the centre of the mount, have largely destroyed the original features of this work.

WINKLEIGH (O.S. liii, 2).—Croft Castle. At either end of the town of Winkleigh is a defensive work, so placed as to recall the position of the two earthworks in Heywood Wood, by Eggersford.

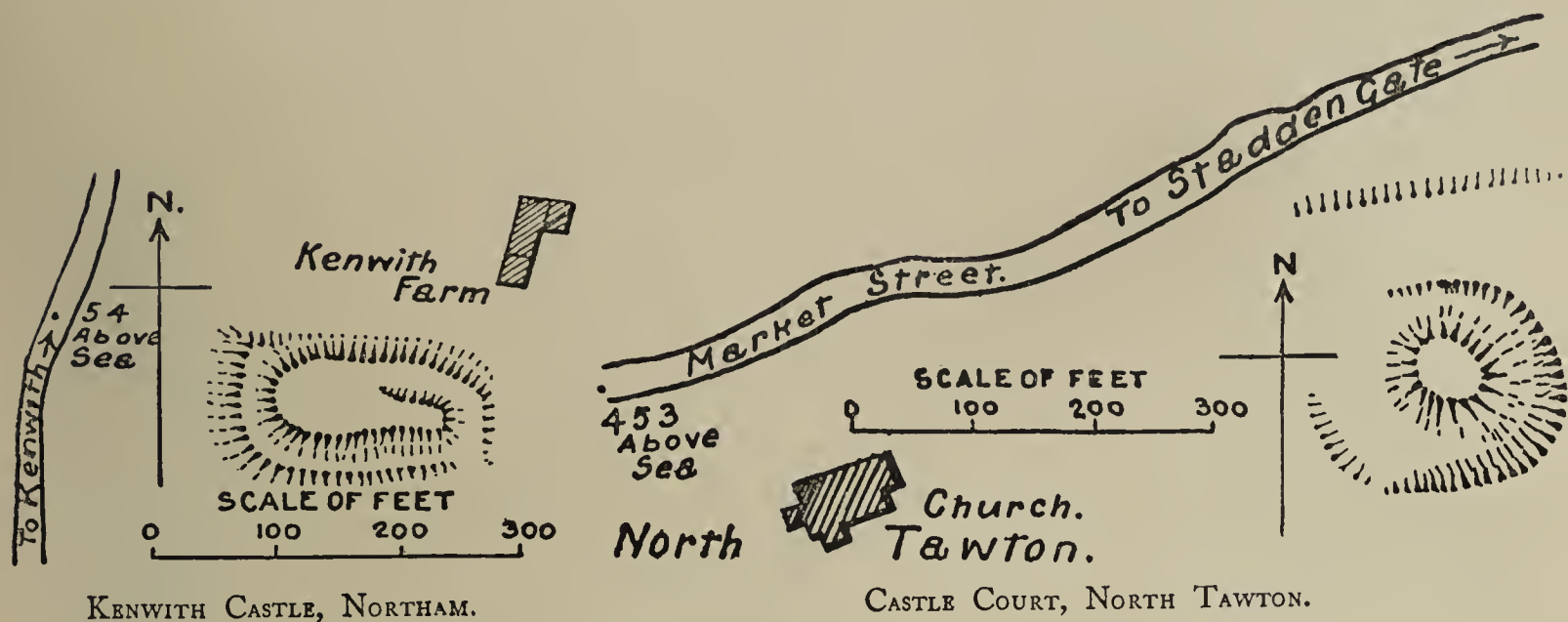


Croft Castle, on the south-west of the town, is a mount only with an escarpment 20 ft. in height. On the summit is a platform 6 ft. wide, surrounding a hollow which descends 12 ft. perpendicular measurement, into the heart of the mount.

¹ Asser, *Life of Alfred*, A.D. 878.

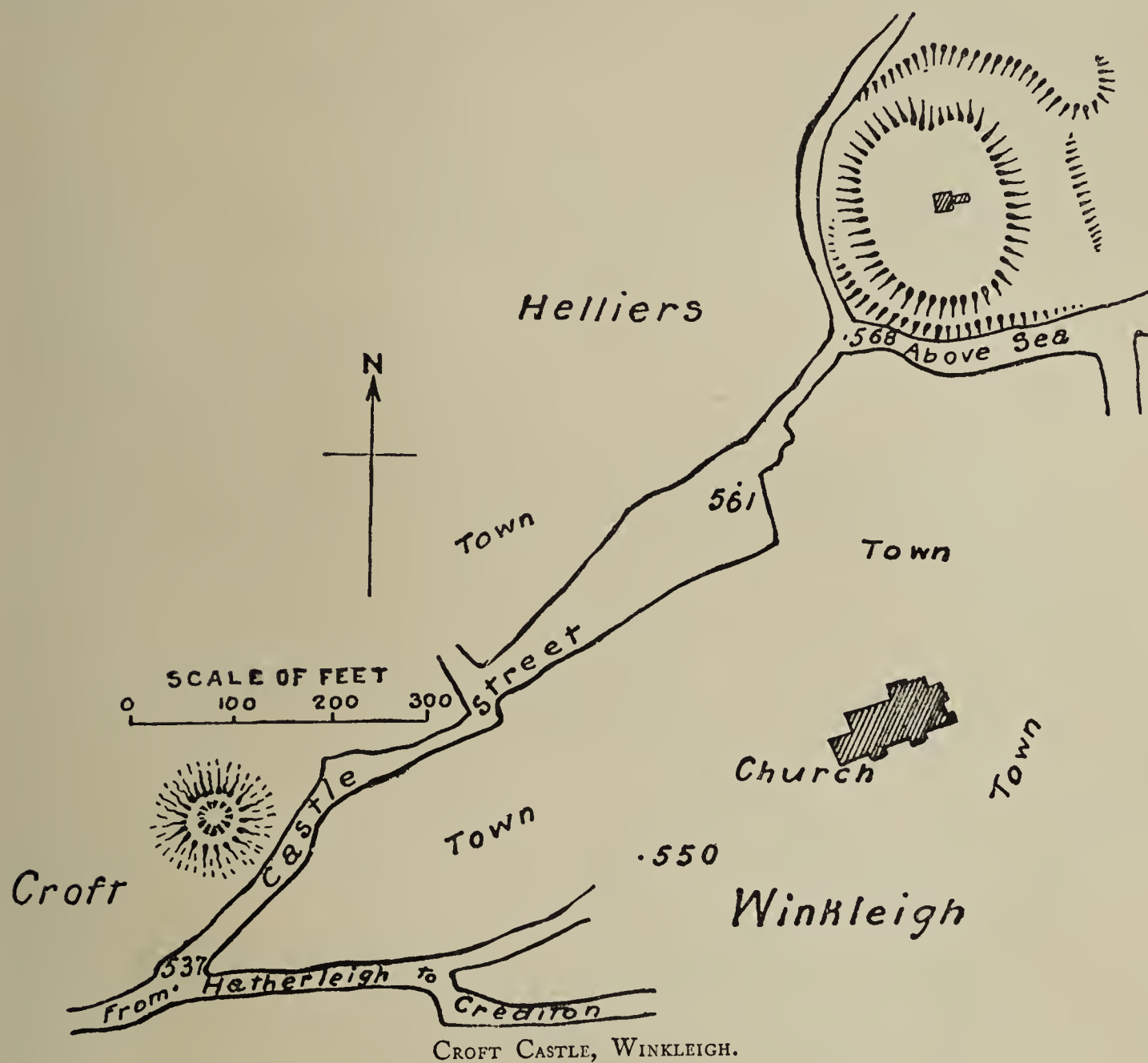
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

A very perfect specimen of a long tapering blade of fine bronze has been found near this spot.
For the reference to the northern earthwork, shown on the plan, see under Winkleigh, in Class C.



KENWITH CASTLE, NORTHAM.

CASTLE COURT, NORTH TAWTON.



CROFT CASTLE, WINKLEIGH.

MOUNTS WITH ONE OR MORE ATTACHED COURTS [CLASS E]

BAMPTON (O.S. xxiv, 15).—Bampton Castle, locally known as 'The Mount,' is situated on the summit of a knoll at the junction of two roads, at the end of the present 'Castle Street.' It stands above the River Batham, or Bathern, a small tributary of the Exe, the confluence being about a quarter of a mile below the town.

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The mount, with an escarpment of 40 ft., is slightly hollowed at the top, having a breastwork 2 ft. in height. This occupies a position on the south-west of the site of the base-court, which is of rectangular form 500 ft. by 400 ft., with its long axis north-west and south-east. The bailey largely depended for its defensive boundary on the natural height of the hill; but the artificial protection on the east is of great strength, at which point the natural scarp is 50 ft., a broad fosse, and a counter-scarp of 6 ft. is again strengthened by a natural escarpment of 30 ft.

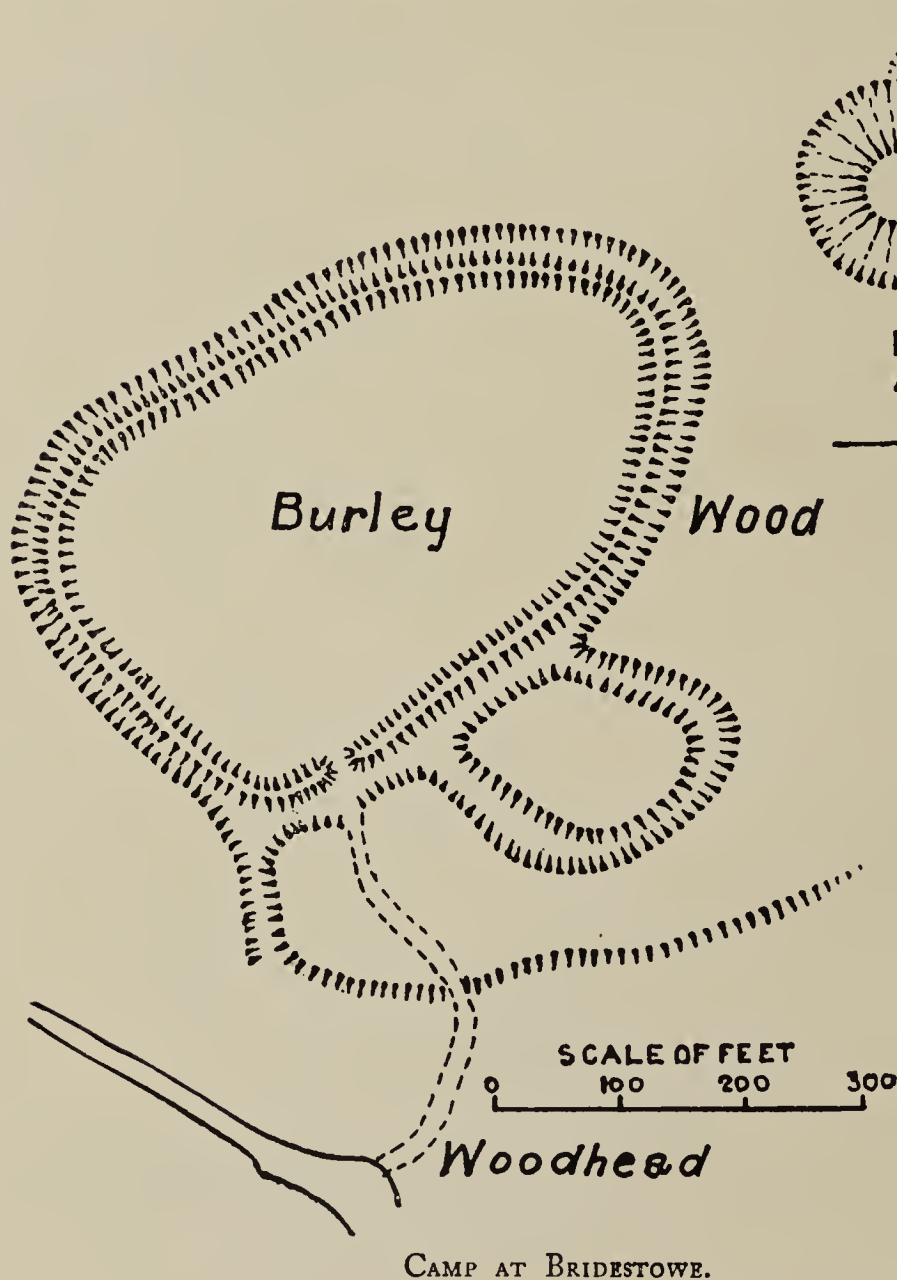
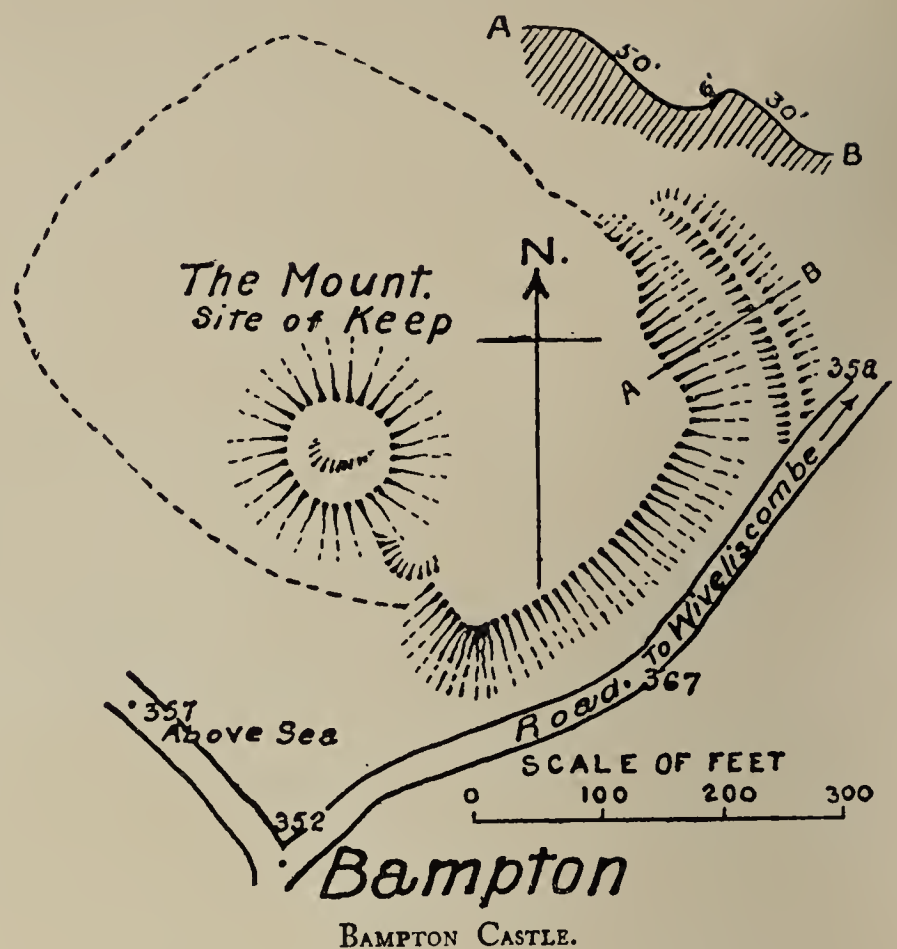
Entrance was probably gained at the south, where the remains of an inner work above an incurved scarp immediately beneath the commanding height of the mount indicates strategical engineering. The incomplete state of the courtyard defences, however, forbids further surmise.

On this site a castle was erected in 1336 by one of the Cogan family.

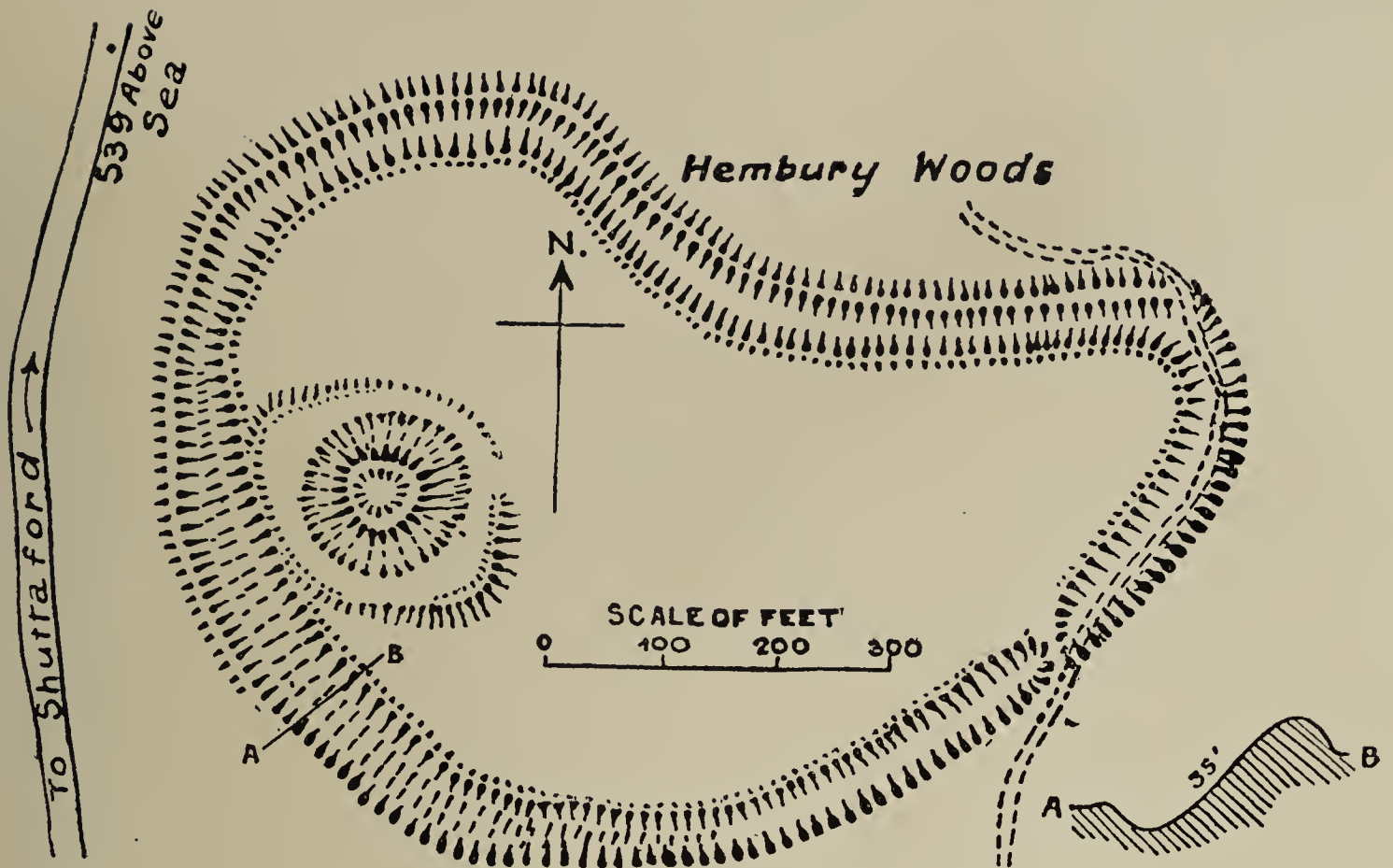
BRIDESTOWE (O.S. lxxxvii, 8).—Upon the verge of a bold spur of hills of great height, at the foot of which flows the River Lew, is one of the strongest fortifications on the west side of Dartmoor. Within the dense growth of Burley Wood, north of Woodhead and east of Foxcombe Wood, we

find not only a mount and bailey, but other extensive works which are marked as two separate camps on the Ordnance Survey. These formed but one camp originally, but it is now difficult to trace all the entrenchments.

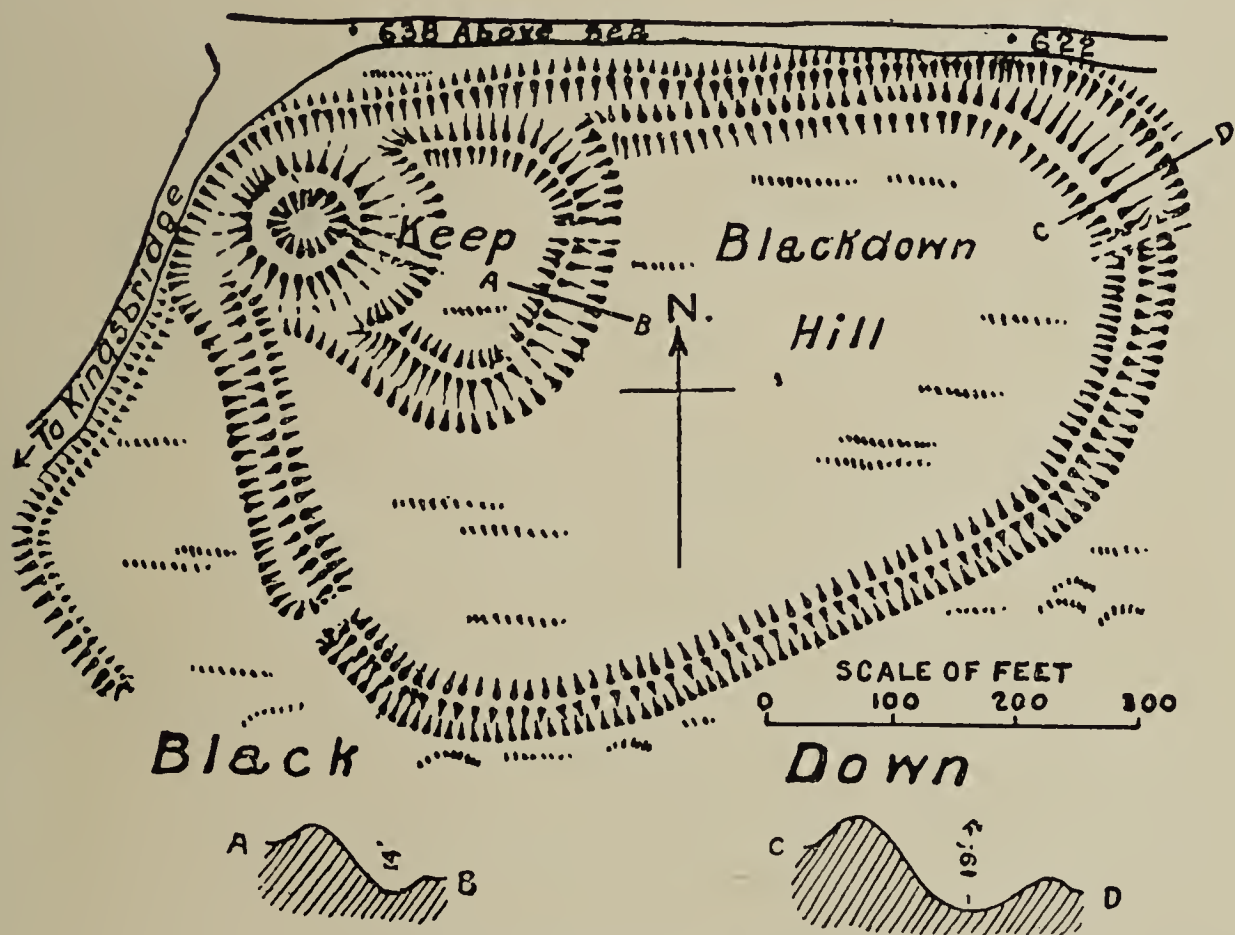
On the margin of the height stands a mount and ditch, with a bailey on the north-east, of crescent-shape, defended by a fosse which joins the circular fosse at its two extremities. On the opposite side—the south-west—is a large court of irregular oval form, surrounded by vallum and fosse; but the latter, on the south-east, extends around an almost quadrangular area, somewhat similar to that which will be seen on Milber Down. At the southernmost point the fosse again branches forth, pro-



ANCIENT EARTHWORKS



HEMBURY CASTLE, BUCKFASTLEIGH.



THE RINGS, LODDISWELL.

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viding a sunken road to the edge of the hill, the natural scarp of which is assisted by man's handiwork for 500 ft. along the south of the camp. The entrance through the rampart lies between the two branches of the fosse, but the path descending from this point is evidently modern.

BUCKERELL.—Buckerell Knap, with Bushy Knap, is supposed by Mr. Orlando Hutchinson¹ to have been an outpost to Hembury Fort, near Honiton. Occupying the north-west extremity of a lofty ridge is a circular mount about 200 ft. in diameter, rising with the natural scarp of the height. The ridge extends to the south-east, and on this side the mount is protected by three great ditches, cut in crescent form across the whole width of the ridge, the ends of them being supported by the steep declivity. These enclose two small base-courts, and the two inner ditches have each a bank on the edge of the counterscarp.

From the outer fosse the plateau on the top of the ridge gradually descends towards the south-eastern extremity, known as 'Bushy Knap,' where another mound of smaller dimensions occupies the point.

BUCKFASTLEIGH (O.S. cxiv, 2).—Hembury Castle, on the brow of Hembury Hill, which is the southern spur of the same range as that on which Chase Castle is situated, has been described as an irregular oblong, but its plan is that understood as kidney-shape. It lies 2 miles north-west of Buckfastleigh, on ground gradually sloping to the south, on the west side of the River Dart, where the natural escarpment greatly conduced to its strength.

The mount locally called 'Dane's Castle,' at the western side of the camp, is some 44 ft. in diameter, and 28 ft. at its greatest height, with a hollow centre 12 ft. in depth. An entrance to the centre on the south-east is probably worn by the feet of latter-day campers, who have left ample evidence of their picnics. A fosse encircles the base of the mount, and beyond it are the broken bounds of the first court. In Polwhele's time he tells us that five or six passages led to the praetorium—or mount—from different parts of the camp, but that the fosses had been destroyed and could not be traced; it can therefore be understood how far more difficult it is at the present time. The outer court, enclosing more than 7 acres, is protected on its most assailable side by a fosse 20 ft. deep and a heavy agger. Possibly the mount with its base-court is later than the great enclosure which encompasses it.

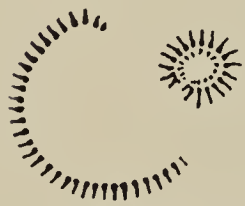
A bronze celt and sling stones have been found within this stronghold, and many flint implements were discovered in an adjoining field.

EXETER.—The earthworks of Rougemont, the celebrated castle of Exeter, though not strictly of the mount and court type, are kindred thereto, the essential feature being a high knoll, scarped and banked. Clark describes the work thus:—

The sides of the knoll have been scarped, and at the foot of its upper part a deep and broad ditch has been excavated, beyond which, to the north, a second scarp descends to the bottom of the valley. Towards the south, where the ground allowed of and required it, there was a second and outer ditch. The contents of the inner ditch were carried upwards and inwards to form a high bank round the original summit of the knoll. . . . The main ditch towards the north-east and north-west has been filled up and converted into a broad public walk and garden, but the outer or second scarp still remains, and descends to the valley side occupied by the L. and S.W. Railway. Towards the south-east and south the ditch remains unaltered. . . . Towards the east it seems to have been filled up.²

We need not here refer to the Norman gatehouse, the bastions, or the masonry erection against the upper bank.

HIGHWEEK (cix, 2).—Castle Dyke, 1½ miles north-west of Newton Abbot, is the remnant of a mount and bailey fort, on the summit of a hill known as Castle Field. It is the smallest of this class in the county. The top of the mount is surrounded by a rampart, and the entrance to it is on the south-west. The entrance to the bailey was originally on the north, but half the outer rampart has perished, as according to a plan in the *Archaeologia*, xix, 313, the bailey surrounded the mount.



CASTLE DYKE,
HIGHWEEK.

LODDISWELL (O.S. cxxvi, 14).—'The Rings,' Black Down Camp, is a strong and extensive fortification on Black Down, nearly 650 ft. above the sea at its highest part, 2½ miles north of Kingsbridge. This earthwork consists of a mount and two baileys.

The mount, with an interior hollow, is surrounded by a fosse crossed by a shallow earthen causeway, giving access to the inner bailey, enclosing about one acre. The latter is defended by a rampart with an escarpment 14 ft. high perpendicular measurement, and a broad fosse which joins the ditch of the citadel; two outlets, equidistant from the centre, give egress to the outer court. The outer bailey, containing 10 acres, assumes an irregular elliptical form, and is surrounded by a very strong agger rising in places 16 ft. from the

¹ *Arch. Assoc. Journ.* xviii, 62.

² Clark, *Mediaeval Military Architecture* (1884).

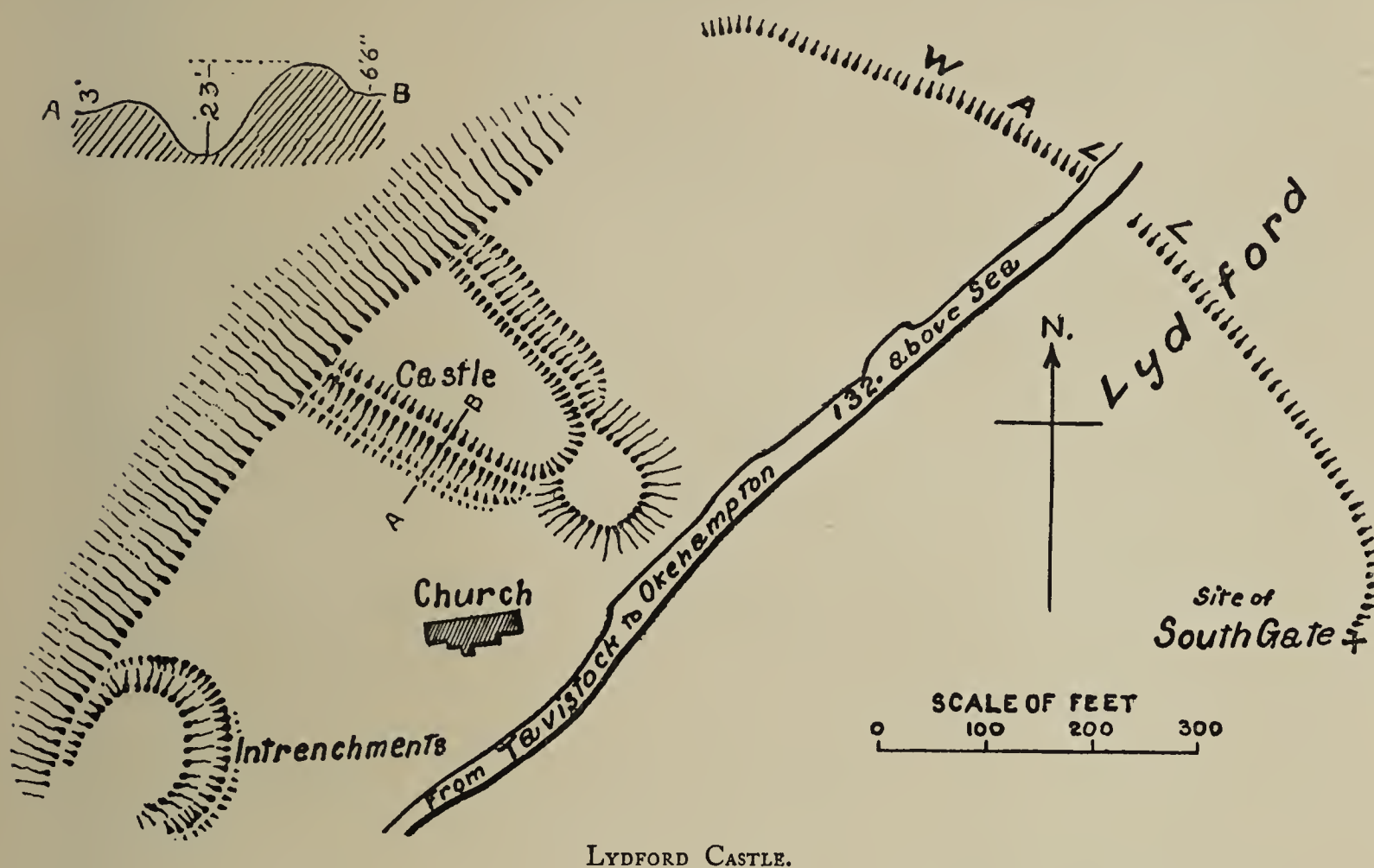
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interior, and descending with an escarpment 30 ft. on the slope into a fosse 12 ft. wide, which, at the western extremity joins, and is incorporated into, the ditch around the mound.

The entrance on the south-west is protected by a strong outer rampart, supported at its northern end by the fosse of the mound, and curves to a parallel with the bailey defence some 150 ft. distant from it. The southern side depends largely upon its natural fastness, where it descends to the River Avon, while the northern—the most assailable side—has a double vallum.

LYDFORD (O.S. lxxxviii, 13).—Lydford Castle. The ancient importance of Lydford is far from demonstrated by the very small village which bears the name.

A portion of the mediaeval entrenchment and the site of one gate are still to be seen ; but we may probably look to an earlier date for the most interesting remains extant in Lydford. The ruinous square keep of the mediaeval castle stands upon a mound 18 ft. high, which is possibly not long anterior, but the base-court is a small deeply entrenched defence lying to the north-west of the keep. Semi-elliptical in form, the short axis is the edge of a deep ravine, the bank of the Lyd. The keep shows no evidence of a moat, but the lower level of the bailey is protected on each side by a rampart 6 ft. 6 in. in height from the inner side, with an escarpment of 23 ft. in depth to the base of the fosse. On the south-west side an outer bank 3 ft. in height crests the counterscarp.



LYDFORD CASTLE.

About 300 ft. south-west is another work, upon which no structure of the Middle Ages is seen. This consists of an earthen mount, also on the verge of the river bank. The mount is 22 ft. in height from the bottom of a fosse—which is 9 ft. deep—by which it was originally surrounded ; the latter was also strengthened on the land side by a bank 3 ft. in height on the counterscarp, of which, part only remains on the east side. In both of these fortifications the ditches and ramparts abruptly terminate on the river height.

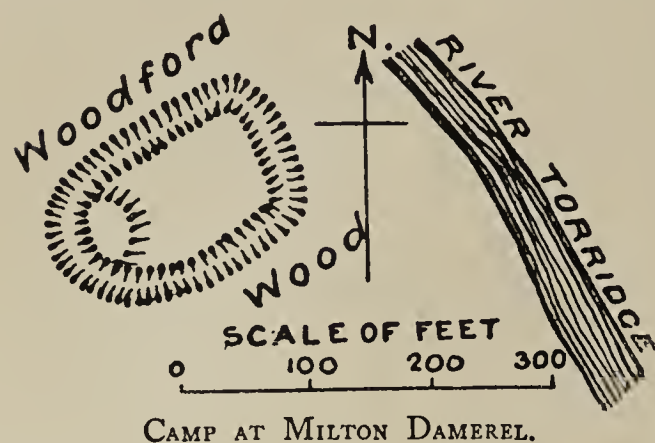
MILTON DAMEREL (O.S. xxxix, 8 and 12).—Over 7 miles from Holsworthy, in the direction of Torrington, is a small camp which is included in this class of fortification. Situated on the west bank above the River Torridge to the north-east of Woodford Bridge, in the shade of Woodford Wood, is an entrenchment 200 ft. long by 140 ft. wide. A bailey surrounded by a ditch is of almost right-angular form on the north-east, but at the opposite is semi-circular, within which is a shallow mount formed on one side by the curve of the ditch and on the side within the bailey by a crescent-shaped bank.

This forms one of a triangular group, the other two camps being respectively in the parishes of Shebbear and Bradford. (*Plan on next page.*)

OKEHAMPTON (O.S. lxxvi, 8).—Okehampton Castle is situated on the summit of a tongue of rock about one mile south-west of the town, on the left bank of the West Okement. It occupies a very strong natural position which artificial works render well-nigh impregnable. These works

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consist of half the plan of a mound and base-court abutting on the natural precipitous bank on the south-eastern side, where no other defences are apparent. The lofty demi-mound is crowned by the mellowed ruins of the Norman keep of Baldwin de Brioniis, to whom the site was given by William I, and within the bailey are the remains of the great hall and domestic buildings. The north side is protected by a wide fosse which has, however, lost much of its original appearance by subsequent alterations.



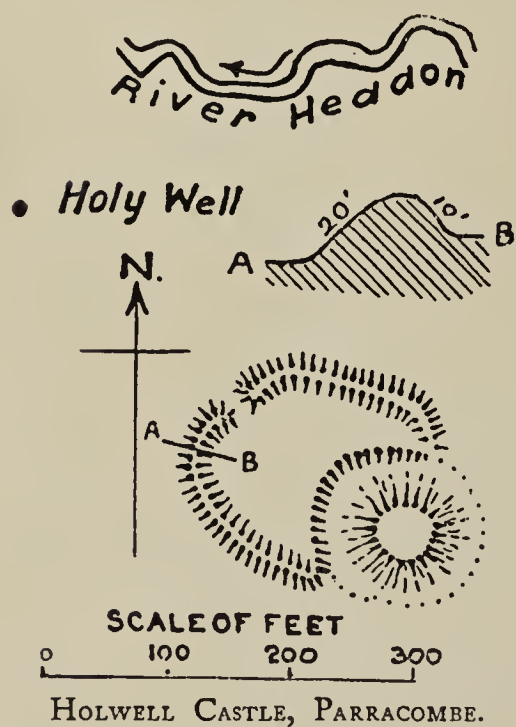
base-court is protected by an agger 10 ft. in height from the interior and 20 ft. deep on the exterior; this extends to the fosse of the mount at points almost at opposite ends of the axis of the latter.

At the entrance on the north-west the rampart incurves at either side.

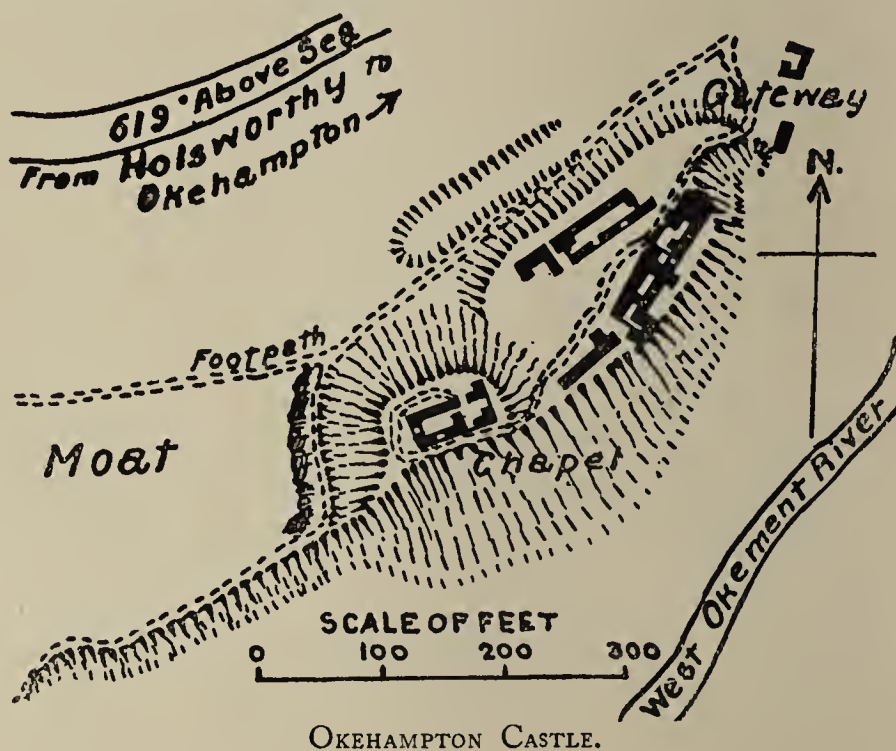
PLYMPTON MAURICE (O.S. cxxiv, 7).—Plympton Castle on the south side of the Tory Brook, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the River Plym, embodies the remains of an early camp of the keep and bailey class of fortifications, adapted by Richard de Redvers to his Norman stronghold.

The apparent lack of defences on the broad waters of Plymouth Sound may be accounted for by modern alterations on sites of great national importance; even the tumuli, which were probably numerous in this neighbourhood, have been obliterated except in two localities—one in the parish of Plymstock, near the Sound, and others on Crownhill Down in the parish of Plympton St. Mary.

Plympton Earle, commemorating in its name the feudal period, has, however, preserved its early defences beneath its mediaeval robe. The conical mount, on which is a fragment of the Norman keep, retains a portion of its fosse on its western side, and on the same side extends the ancient base-court or bailey, forming a quadrangular area with its early rampart and fosse strengthened by subsequent art and partially destroyed by succeeding improvements (!). The agger on the south side turns inward as it approaches the mount, but it cannot be fully traced because of latter-day alterations.



side 10 ft., perpendicular measurement, into a fosse 6 ft. deep at its highest point; this fosse runs into the fosse of the mount at the north and south junctions. From the outer vallum the ground



SHEBBEAR (O.S. xl, 9).—Durpley Castle, almost due south of Hembury and 10 miles from Bideford, is situated between Higher Combe and Moortown. 'The Castle' occupies the top of a very high conical hill, the apex of which forms the mount or keep, 18 ft. in height, perpendicular measurement. It has the crater-like hollow in its centre, nearly 30 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. deep. The mound is surrounded by a fosse, and a base-court on the western side, of an area a little over an acre, is defended by a double vallum. The bailey, of a crescent plan, has a breastwork rising between three and four feet, descending on the outer

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

rapidly descends with a natural scarp, making the fort almost inaccessible by reason of its steepness and irregularities, except on the west side, from which the camp is easily approached by a gentle slope. On this side is the entrance into the fosse, but the gateway into the bailey is towards the south, thus allowing of no direct inlet.

The base of the hill is surrounded on three sides by two streams of the Coombe Lake which, joining on the south-west side, flow into the River Torridge.

TOTNES (O.S. cxxi, 5).—Totnes Castle. Situated on the ancient road from Exeter to the

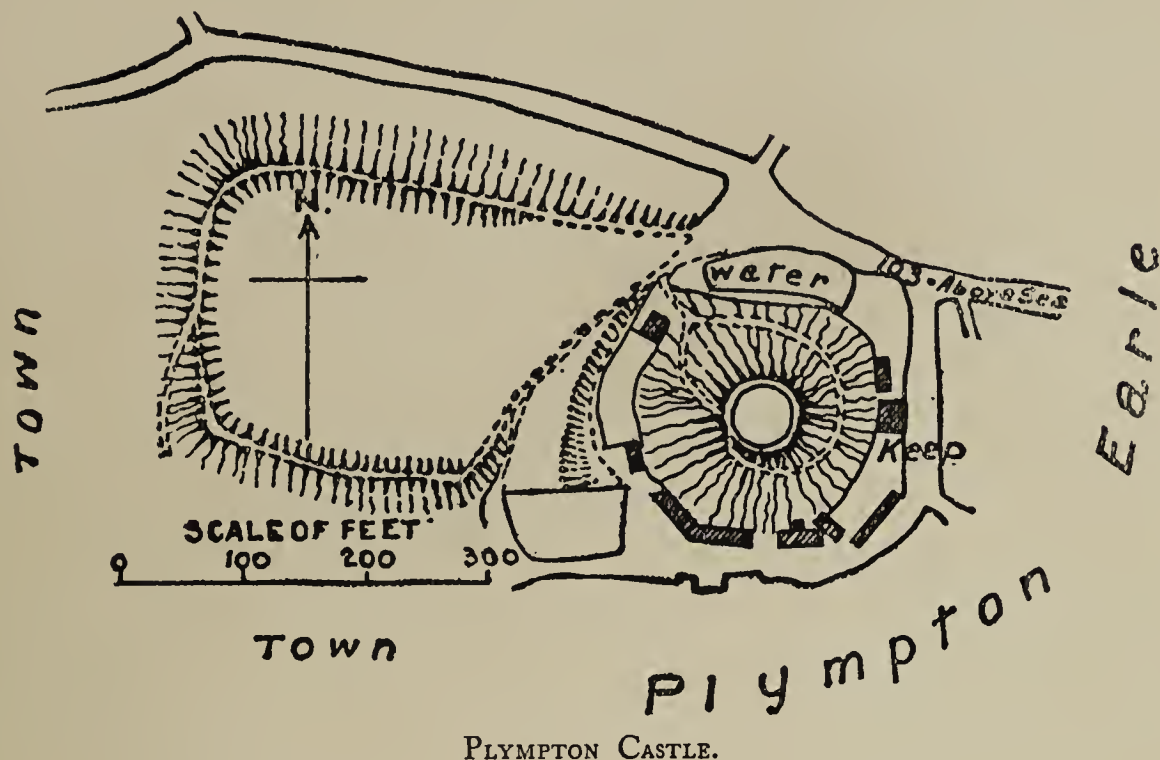
Tamar, the town of Totnes is built on the acclivity of the right bank of the River Dart.

At the north-west of the town and on the summit of the hill, stand the great mount with its bailey, and the castle built by the Norman baron Judhael, who assumed the surname of 'de Totnes.'

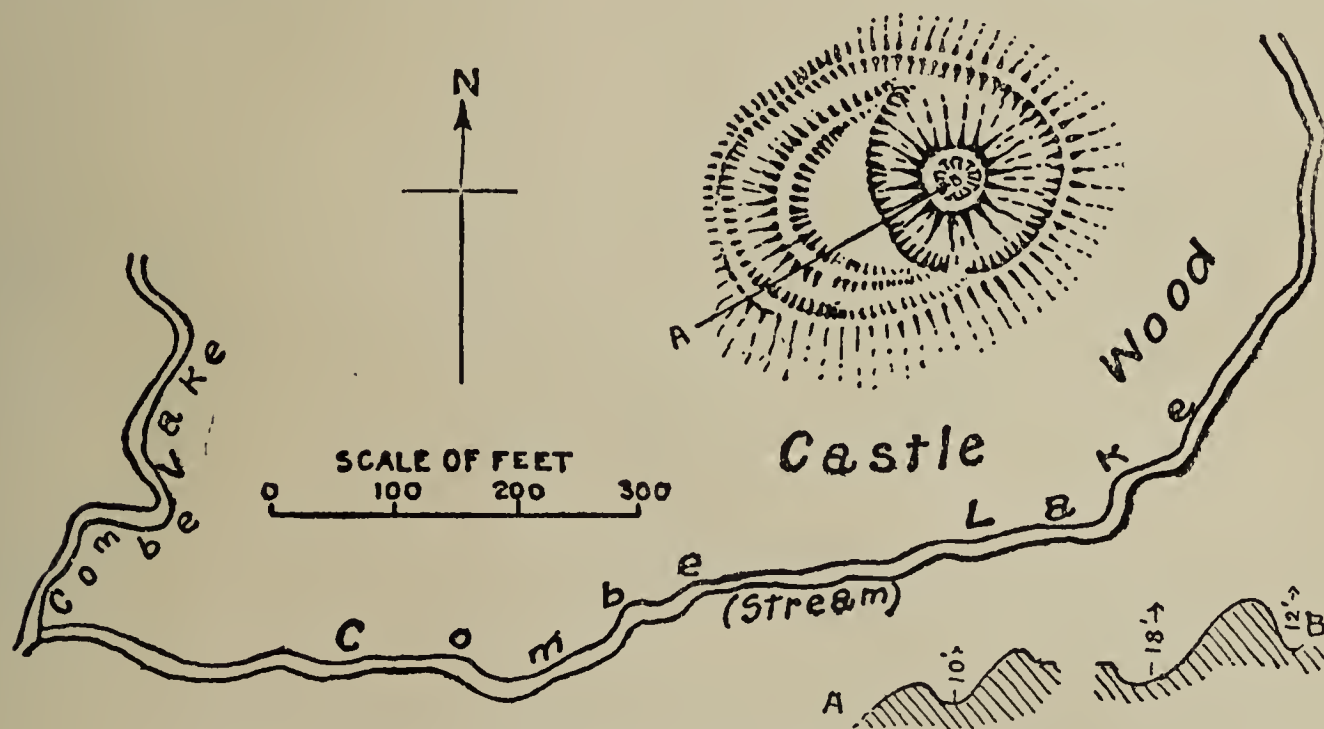
The fosse surrounding the mount is to a great extent destroyed, buildings being erected on part of its site, although we were able to trace a certain length of it in the gardens of the dwelling-houses. The fosse around the bailey to the north-west of the mount is exceedingly strong, varying in depth to 20 ft. A promenade beneath venerable trees has been made on the vallum since the last military occupation of the castle by General Goring during the Great Rebellion. From the rampart is a natural descent of very great depth to the town. The lines of a second and larger court at the base of the castle hill are nearly obliterated by buildings. (*Plan on next page*).

WEMBWORTHY (O.S. xlii, 8).—In Heywood Wood, on the west bank of the River Taw, in the park of Eggesford House, 2 miles south-west of Chulmleigh, are two earthworks which come within this class, and also a small entrenchment which lies between them.

The northernmost of these is a circular mount and bailey, so covered in dense undergrowth that it was with difficulty the results were obtained. The mount, 160 ft. in diameter, is 26 ft. perpendicular height, and the summit, hollow, is surrounded by a rampart which, at its highest point on the west, rises 12 ft. from the interior. The fosse around the mount is generally 9 ft. in



PLYMPTON CASTLE.



DURPLEY CASTLE, SHEBBEAR.

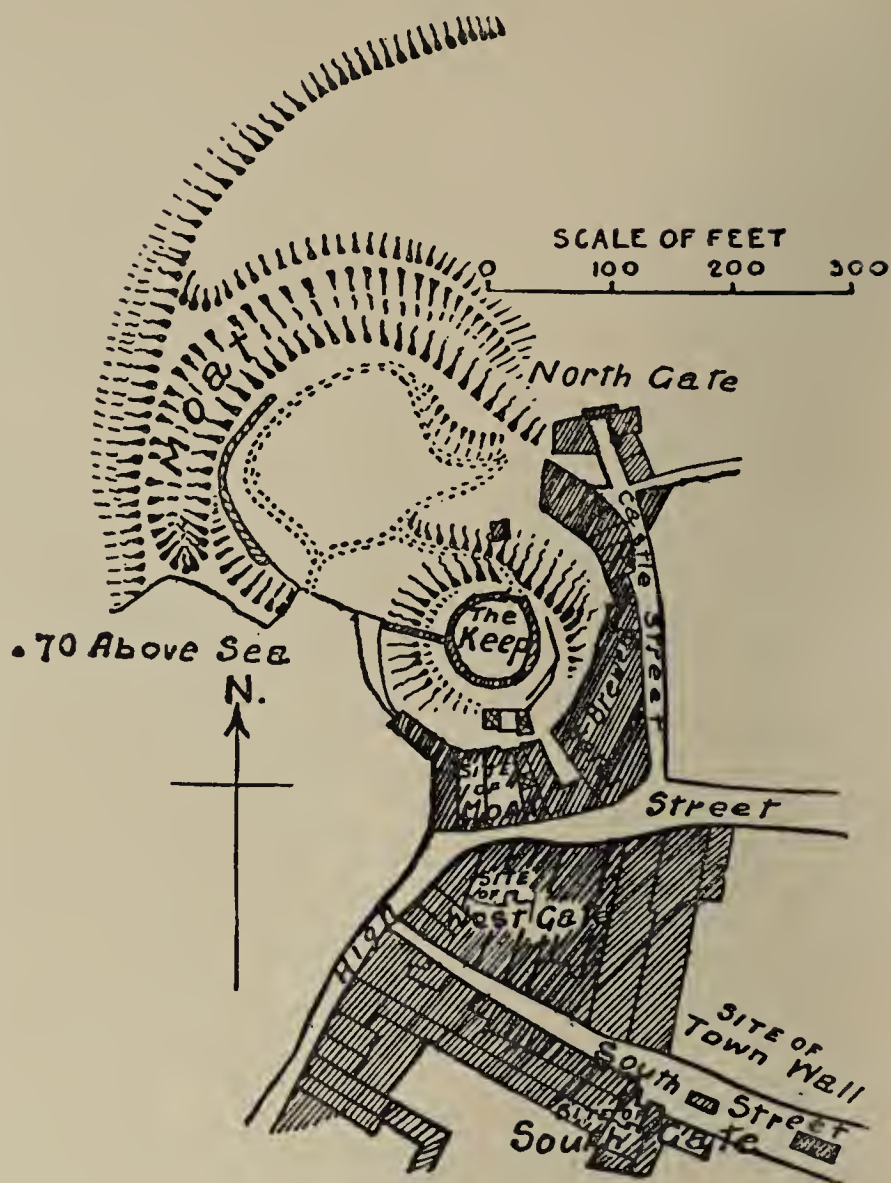
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depth, but on the north side it is 18 ft. deep and 30 ft. wide. The bailey, of horseshoe-form, lies on the north-east-by-east, and is entered from the keep at its north-east juncture with the mount-fosse. It is surrounded by a rampart from one to six feet in height, the lowest portion being on the south. The escarpment to the base of the fosse is 16 ft. perpendicular height, and the fosse is 5 ft. deep.

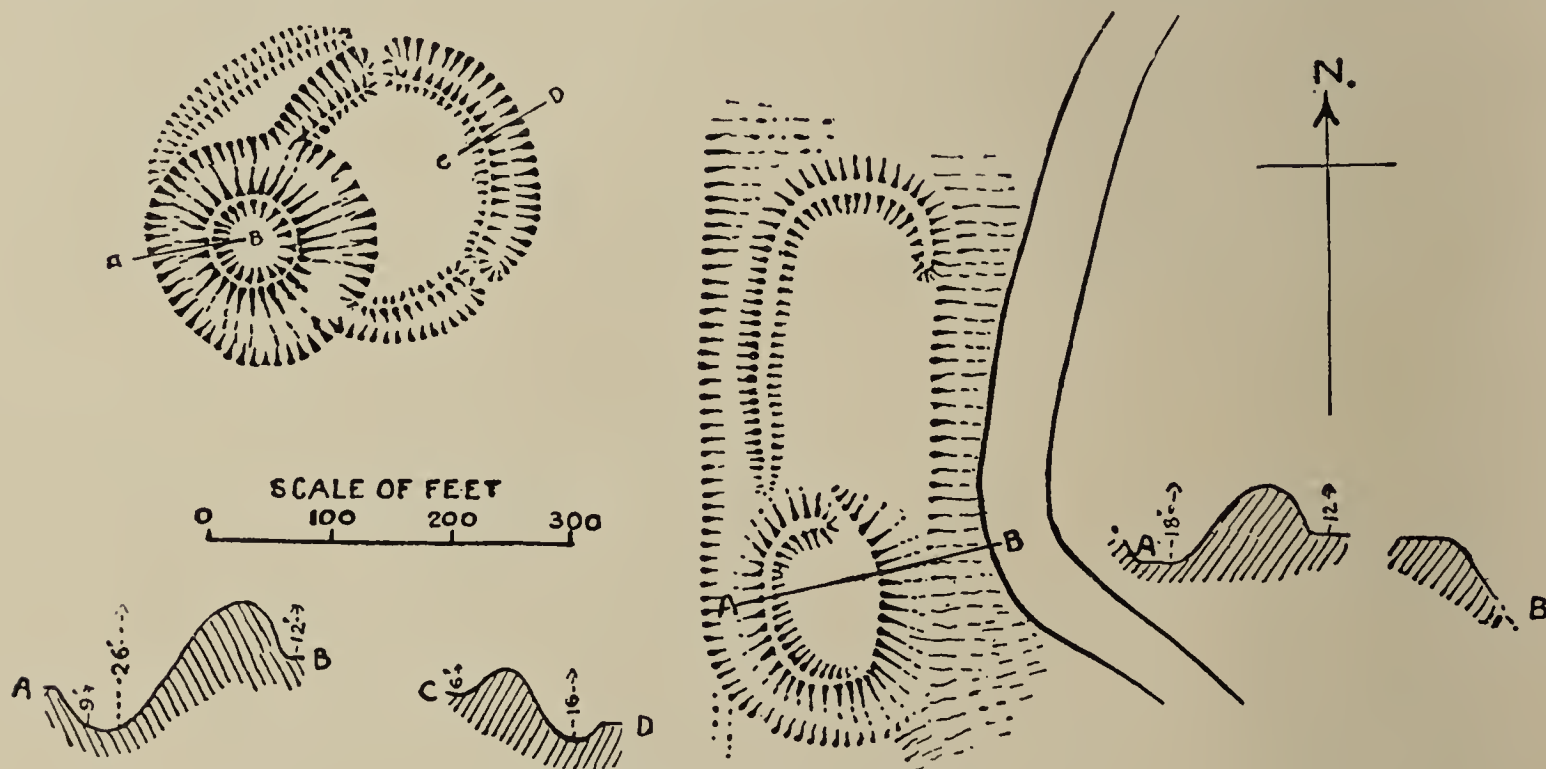
Two entrances pass through the defences of the court, at the north and at the south-east, both of them passing the ditch and rampart in an oblique direction as a better defence against assailants.

On the north side an additional defence was found to be necessary for this, the most exposed position. Here a rampart 2 ft. high and a ditch 3 ft. deep and the same width, makes an arc fully 200 ft. long, from the northern entrance to the fosse of the mount.¹

(O.S. xlii, 12).—Within the same wood the southern fort is also of the mount and court type, yet totally dissimilar to the last. In plan it is almost rectangular and the mount elliptical. On the edge of the steep bank of the Taw the natural features have been utilized and considered all the defence necessary; but on the west side, where the ground rises higher than the base-court of the camp, strong earthworks have been constructed.



TOTNES CASTLE.



CAMP AT WEMBORTHY.

A fosse or sunken road is cut into the sloping ground round the south end and west side of the fortress, each extremity of the fosse issuing upon the contour of the hill, and isolating the portion from the hill-side.

¹ It is possible that the two ways cut through the rampart of the bailey are modern and that the additional work on the north-west was a timber defended barbican covering the only access to the stronghold. Compare Mexborough Castle in Yorkshire.

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At the south the mount and its western agger rise 18 ft. above the fosse, which height is attained by an inclined path rising from the base-court to the summit in a manner similar to that at Kenwith Castle; but the rampart of the mount, absent on the river side, rises from the south to west and north, where it is 12 ft. in height. The rectangular court is defended on its assailable sides by a strong vallum of varying height, but averaging 6 ft. The entrance is on the west, where a path curves round the base of the mount, passing from the sunk road into the court. Traces of an ancient path down to the river are still visible.

The fortress is skilfully planned, and although modern paths have been laid out around it, they have failed to efface the original scheme.

It is evident that these two fortifications were constructed to be used in conjunction, and were not hostile the one to the other, defending a long reach of the river and preserving communication with each other, for which purpose a slightly curved agger, 45 ft. long, was erected between them, facing the river.

HOMESTEAD MOATS

[CLASS F]

Insignificant fragments only remain of earthwork defences to residential mansions and bartons, and the lack of such may possibly be explained by the configuration of Devonshire, which spared the necessity of such surroundings as were required in the eastern and other lowland counties.

Remains of such works may be seen at :—

BRADFORD (O.S. l, 12 and li, 9).—South-west of Bramber Wood, near a large fish-pond.

COLYTON (O.S. lxxi, 15).—Colombe Castle.

CORNWORTHY (O.S. cxxvii, 2).—Cornworthy Court.

DITTISHAM (O.S. cxxvii, 8).—Fragments of a moat of the Old Barton upon which site Dittisham Court now stands.

HIGHAMPTON (O.S. li, 8 and lii, 5).—West Totleigh Mansion, south-west of Hele.

HUNTSHAM (O.S. xxxiv, 4).—On Mason's Moor.

LYDFORD (O.S. cvii, 9).—Manor House, Bradninch.

MALBOROUGH.—Salcombe Castle.

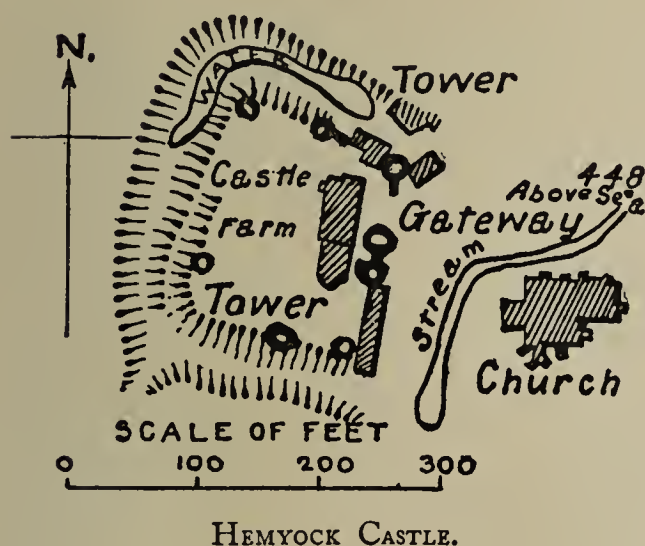
SAMPFORD PEVERELL (O.S. xxxv, 14).—Sampford Barton. The barton was destroyed in 1775.

STOKENHAM.—Near the Vicarage.

UPTON PYNE (O.S. lxviii, 1).—North-east of Shute.

STRONGER ENCLOSURE OF 'HOMESTEAD' TYPE

[CLASS G]



HEMYOCK (O.S. xlvii, 3).—Hemyock, or Hemmick Castle, in the vale of Hemyock at the foot of Black Down Hills, has considerable remains of its ancient earthwork extant.

Around its bastions on the north, west, and south, is a strong moat 10 ft. deep, and on its western side the escarpment is continued 4 ft. higher above a path in its surface. This moat was fed by a stream which flows on the eastern side of the keep. There are indications that the moat was continued at the south-west corner, but its course cannot be followed.

Hemyock Castle is said to have been occupied by the Parliamentary forces.

At the north of the parish is a large cairn.

VILLAGE SITES

[CLASS H]

In the parishes of Ashburton, Bovey Tracey, Manaton, and Petertavy, are the sites of British villages, of which Grimspound, in the parish of Manaton, is the most marvellous example of a village of a pastoral people, probably of the Neolithic Age, but as the surrounding walls do not

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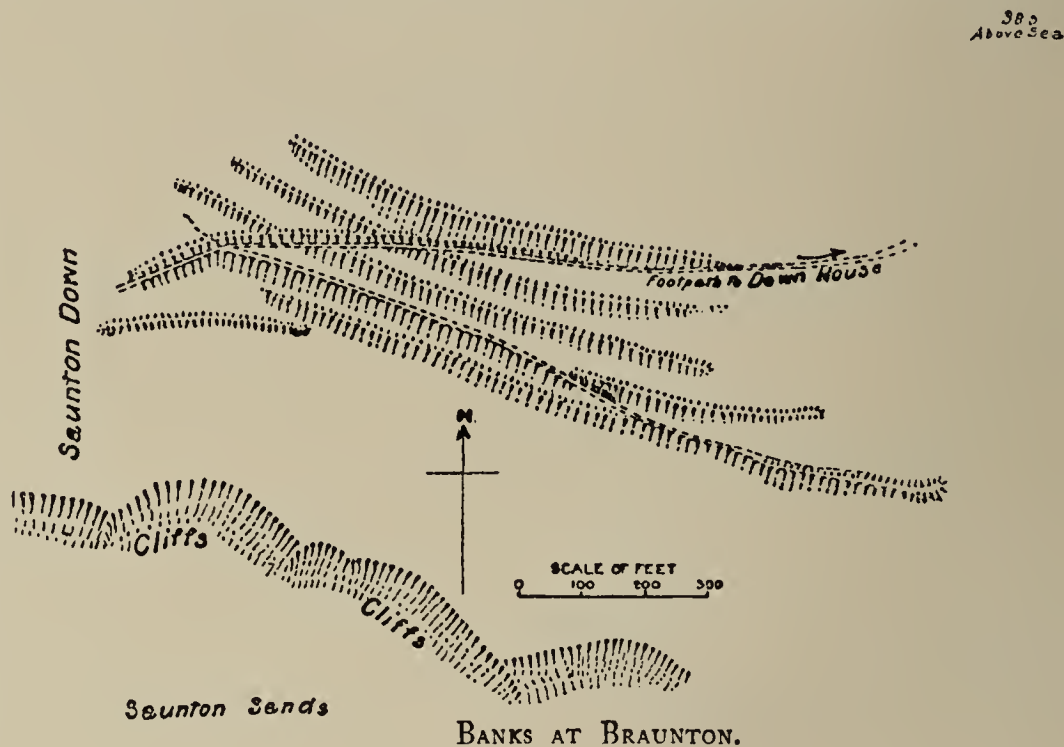
partake of the character of fortifications, only defending the inhabitants and their herds from the raids of the wolf and the boar, these will, in common with all those structures known as 'Pounds,' fall within the section devoted to Pre-historic Man.

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS

[CLASS X]

Under this category we include those ruins of segmental trenches found in places on the cliffs, and others which do not fall into the foregoing classes.

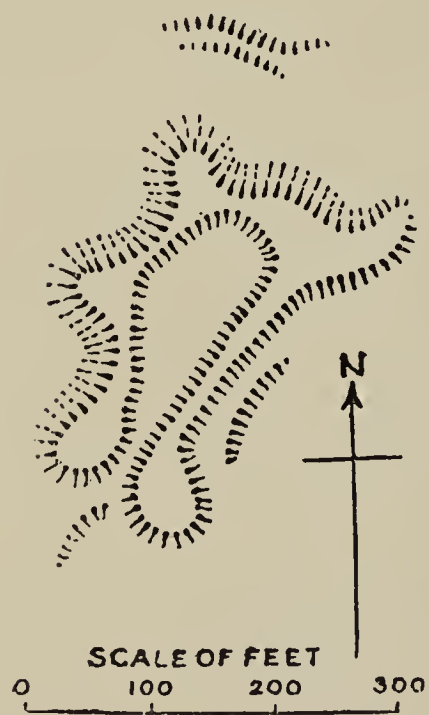
BRAUNTON (O.S. viii, 10).—Upon the shoulder of the cliff above Saunton Sands, on the southern side of a point projecting westwards into the Bristol Channel—about eight miles in a straight line from Barnstaple—are five parallel banks extending 1,400 ft., running north-west by west to south-east by east, with another bank obliquely crossing them. Their height varies from one to three feet, and the principal agger rises to 4 ft. at its south-eastern extremity.



Above the most inland entrenchment the ground continues to rise, and below the outermost the rounded descent is so great that it is difficult to retain a foothold. The position overlooks the long stretch of sand dunes and burrows which provide an inviting beach for disembarkation and cover for an enemy.

That the defences have been reduced in strength in modern times is evident from the description left to us by Lysons, who says that in his day this camp, which was called the 'The Castle,' and covered an area of 4 acres, had a large vallum and fosse on the north, the only accessible side.¹

Flint-flakes have been found in abundance at this camp.



DARTMOUTH (O.S. cxxxiv, 1).—Gallants' Bower. Overlooking the entrance to Dartmouth Harbour on the east, some 300 feet above the town, and 600 ft. inland from Castle Cove, is an earthwork of somewhat fantastic shape. The camp is kite-shaped, with the entrance at the south-west, but the broad rampart widens into natural platforms at the four corners and in the middle of the west side. It is defended by a natural scarp on the north and west, and signs of additional works are at the entrance and two sides.

This camp is mentioned by Fairfax in one of his despatches to the Parliament.

EAST PORTLEMOUTH (O.S. cxxxviii, 3).—On Rickham Common, opposite Salcombe Harbour and Blackstone, are seventeen lines of entrenchments of the same character as those at Braunton. They run more or less parallel to the coast, from the south-west to the north-east. These banks range from 200 ft. to 600 ft. in length, and the one nearest to the line of the cliff has a semicircular terrace at the south-western end.

SOUTHLEIGH (O.S. lxxxiii, 5 and 9) and BRANSCOMBE.—Two miles inland from the south coast, and north of Berry Cliff Camp, stands the Three Horseshoes Inn, on the road from Ottery St. Mary to Colyford. Both north and south of this inn is an extensive

¹ Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* vi, 352.

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earthwork originally consisting of a rampart and ditch. That to the south is now 900 ft. in length, and that to the north 960 ft. The end of the latter, on the declivity of a hill, turns slightly to the east. The inhabitants say that when the work was in a more perfect condition, the vallum was from twelve to fifteen feet high, and that the ditch was on the eastern side. The suggestion that this was the western side of a vast camp may be dismissed; the wall was evidently a portion of a scheme of defence, forming part of a group of works, from Berry Cliff and Castle Close on the south to Blackbury Castle on the north. With the fosse on the east the probable enemy was looked for from the direction of the River Axe; while the Hanna ditches and Seaton Down trenches were possibly outposts. All these works are pressed into service for the battle of Brunanburgh by those who advocate this as the site of the engagement.

SEATON and BEER (O.S. lxxxiii, 7).—On the crown of the hill above Colyford, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Seaton, and close to the great road from Colyford to Exeter, are the remains of two lines of entrenchments, drawn across Seaton Down. The first is an agger 770 ft. long, and 33 ft. on the slope of the escarpment, with a fosse on the south side. The second, 466 ft. to the north of the latter, is of the same character but only 130 ft. in length. It has been suggested that the latter was never completed; but the cultivation surrounding it, and at the present time reducing its proportions, is probably accountable for its restricted limits.

SHUTE.—Upon Shute Hill, just above Icknield Street, traces of entrenchments are along its north-eastern side, opposite 'Dane's Hill.'

UFFCULME.—Pixie Garden. Lysons mentions a small earthwork on Uffculme Down (about seven miles east of Tiverton) which was 60 ft. square, surrounded by banks 2 ft. high. It was divided into four compartments; in the middle of each was a raised oval bank, and the square was open at the corners.¹ This was destroyed early in the nineteenth century.

In 1861 Mr. Hutchinson found an old man who remembered it, and described it as above with the addition of a mound in the centre.²

TUMULI

ASHBURTON.—Tumuli remains in Aweswell Wood on the E. side of the River Dart, and one on Horridge Common.

ASHBURY.—A tumulus on Wadland Down.

ASHREIGNEY.—Three large tumuli occupy a position on the SE. corner of Beaford Moor, and two others, one of which is of considerable size, are to the S. of Riddlecombe Moor, near the road from Torrington to Winkleigh.

ASHWATER.—Two large barrows lie to the W. of Ash Cottage and Oak Cottage near the road leading to Hemscott, and another of a smaller size some distance to the S. Three large tumuli are on Langaford Moor, and one other to the N. of them.

AWLISCOMBE.—A tumulus to the NW. of Rowbarrow Plantation.

AYLESBEARE.—A tumulus near the Roman road from Exeter to Lyme Regis.

BEAWORTHY.—North of Halwill and Beaworthy Railway Station is the 'Great Halwill Barrow,' to the N. of which other tumuli are situated.

BERRYNARBOR.—Tumuli are on Berry Down, to the W. of the road from Barnstaple to Combe Martin; and one to the SW. of Woolscott Barton.

BISHOPSTEIGNTON.—Three tumuli N. of Humber Down.

BISHOPS TAWTON.—A tumulus is at Codden Beacon, on Codden Hill.

BITTADON.—Eight large tumuli are situated to the N. of Narracote, near Centery Lane; others to the S. of Clannaborough Plantation and N. of Frogmore; and one to the NE. of Gratton Plantation.

BOVEY TRACEY.—To the W. of Owlacombe and NE. of Haytor Vale is the tumulus known as 'Owlacombe Barrow.'

BRADWORTHY.—A tumulus lies to the W. of West Down Village, and W. of the road from Bideford to Holsworthy, and another to the NE. of Dural.

BRANSCOMBE.—Tumuli are to the S. of Berry Barton, and one at the western extremity of Berry Down Camp.

BRATTON CLOVELLY.—One barrow lies to the SE. of Northcombe Cottage, and another to the W. of Broadbury Castle.

BRATTON FLEMING.—Tumuli are found in this parish on Bratton Down to the N. of Little Bray Cross and S. of 'Cape of Good Hope'; to the S. and SE. of Nightcott Cross. Three are situated to the E. and NE. of Stowford Cross, one lies between Kipscombe, and North Kipscombe, while others are to the N. of Ridge Gate.

¹ Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* vi, 353.

² *Arch. Assoc. Journ.* xviii, 63.

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- BRENDON.—Two positions on Cheriton Ridge are each occupied by a tumulus, one is on Pig Hill to the N. of Halcomb Burrows, and another to the N. of Middle Hill, Farley Hill. Two tumuli are on Thornworthy Common, two are E. of Folly, and one on Brendon Common between Hoar Oak Water and Farley Water.
- BRIDGERULE EAST.—A barrow is situated to the SW. of Hollaton.
- BROADWOOD WIDGER.—One tumulus is to the S. of Kennymoor Plantation and E. of the ‘Old Quarry.’
- BUCKFASTLEIGH.—Tumuli are over Buckfastleigh Moor.
- BUCKLAND BREWER.—A tumulus is on the W. of Ashbury and SW. of Hembury Castle.
- BUCKLAND MONACHORUM.—Two barrows are on Roborough Down.
- BURRINGTON.—At Moorland Gate on Burrington Moor two tumuli lie at the junction of the three parishes of Burrington, Roborough, and Ashreigney. There are other tumuli on the same moor to the SW. of Burrington Moor Cross.
- CHAGFORD.—A tumulus is on Water Hill, W. of the road from Tavistock to Moreton Hampstead, on the bounds of the parishes of Chagford and Lydford.
- CHALLACOMBE.—‘Chapman Barrows,’ a dozen very large tumuli, some of them being 12 ft. in height, and 300 ft. in circumference, extending into Lynton Parish, to the N. of Radworthy and Challacombe Common. Others are on the same common, one known as ‘Holwell Barrow’ is near Holwell Rocks; ‘Longstone Barrow,’ consisting of three tumuli; and ‘Wood Barrow’ to the S. of Woodbarrow Hangings. Others are on Challacombe Down, NW. of Higher Down.
- CHUDLEIGH.—A tumulus SE. of Harcombe.
- CHULMLEIGH.—Two tumuli are on Horridge Moor.
- CHURCHSTOW.—A tumulus is to the N. of Sorley.
- CLAWTON.—Tumuli are situated on Affaland Moor, and others farther N. to the W. and NW. of Leworthy.
- CLOVELLY.—A tumulus is to the W. of the Clovelly Dykes.
- COMBE MARTIN.—‘Holdstone Barrows’ on Holdstone Hill, Holdstone Down.
- COMBPYNE.—Tumuli are to the S. of Five Barrow Gate.
- CORNWOOD.—On Penn Moor a single tumulus is S. of Broadall Head and W. of Dendle’s Waste, and others are situated at ‘Stalldown Barrow.’ One is to the NE. of Yadsworthy, and another SE. of Shavercombe Head.
- COUNTISBURY.—Tumuli are on Cosgate Hill, between the Combe and Ashton Cleave; and one is on Countisbury Common to the NW. of Dogsworthy.
- DAWLISH.—Two tumuli are on the eastern side of the camp called ‘Castle Dyke.’
- DUNKESWELL.—‘Row Barrow’ Dunkeswell Turbary, and tumulus to the SW. corner of the same.
- EAST ANSTEY.—‘Anstey Barrow’ is situated on East Anstey Common on the Liscombe allotment. Another tumulus is to the W. of New Moor Cross, also one SE. of Bussell’s Moor Cottage.
- EAST DOWN.—Two tumuli are on Mattock Down to the SW. of Long Lane Cottage, a spot which is supposed to have been the scene of a battle.
- EAST PUTFORD.—A tumulus is situated near Wrangworthy Cross to the N. of Middle Hills, and one by Common Moor Cottage. ‘Bush Barrow’ is on the Common Moor SW. of Wrangworthy, and another at Higher Narracott.
- EAST WORLINGTON.—One small and three large tumuli are to the N. of Middle Burrow, and NE. of West Burrow Moor. There are also two others to the W. of Middle Burrow.
- FARWAY.—Tumuli are found on Broad Down, some to the E. of Mincombe Posts Plantation, some NE. and W. of Runcombe Corner, and seven in a line—N. to S.—near the same spot. Others are on Farway Hill.
- GERMANSWEEK.—A barrow is on the NW. of Higher Eworthy.
- GITTISHAM.—Tumuli are on Gittisham Hill, near the road from Ottery St. Mary to Lyme Regis.
- HALWELL.—Tumuli are in Stanborough Brake and Bickleigh Brake, near the two camps in this neighbourhood.
- HALWILL.—‘Foxhole Barrow’ is to the SW. of Lord’s Waste; ‘Upcott Barrow’ NW. of Rowdon and E. of Upcott Cross; ‘Hender Barrow’ is near the junction of Okehampton and Launceston Roads; and one tumulus is on Halwill Moor.
- HARFORD.—Tumuli are on Piles Hill; and others to the N. of Sharp Tor on Butterson Hill and Wetherdon Hill.
- HARTLAND.—Tumuli are scattered over this parish, one to the W. of East Yagland, one E. of West Yagland, one on the NW. of the road between those two villages, and one near Harbour Cross. Four lie to the W. of Welsford Moor, and three on Bursdon Moor to the NE. of Lutsford. One is near the road from Stratton towards the E., one to the NW., and another to the SW. of Gorwin, and two S. of Welsford, and SW. of Higher Welsford.

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- HIGH BRAY.—Tumuli are on the NE. of Whitefield Down, and others, with 'Satta Barrow,' on Bray Common SE. of Muxworthy Ridge. Another is on Fullaford Down near the Five Cross Way.
- HOLNE.—Tumuli are on Holne Moor to the S. and SW. of Venford Bridge, and at Holne Lee.
- HOLSWORTHY.—'Ugworthy Barrow' is on Ugworthy Moor to the W. of Ugworthy; and another on the SW. of the village.
- HUISH.—One tumulus is in this parish.
- HUNTSHAW.—Tumuli are situated to the NW. of Darracott Moor, and to the S. of Haycroft.
- ILSINGTON.—Tumuli are situated near Rippon Tor. A brass celt was found in this parish.
- IPPLEPEN.—One tumulus is to the S. of Darnafeld Cross, and another NW. of Rowdon Plantation. A celt of copper was found in this parish in 1820.
- KNOWSTONE.—Tumuli lie between New Moor Plantation and Oswaldborough Moor, and on Whitefield Moor.
- LEW TRENCHARD.—One barrow is to the SW. of Westdown Pool.
- LUNDY ISLAND.—A tumulus is to the W. of Three Quarter Wall, and one to the E. on Tibbet's Hill.
- LUPPITT.—A barrow is on Hartridge, E. of Shelf Farm.
- LYDFORD.—Many tumuli remain in this extensive parish: 'Quintin's Man Tumulus' is to the W. of Varracombe, Dartmoor Forest; one is on Hanging-stone Hill to the N. of White Horse Hill; and another NW. of Walern Oak. A tumulus is to the E. of Blacklake Brook; one on Dartmoor SW. of Moorlands; and others to the S. of Lynch Tor, Dartmouth Forest. 'Huntingdon Barrow,' is at Huntingdon Warren; others on Lakebead Hill, and one north of Lydford at the junction of the Watergate and Hartwell Roads. Tumuli are also on Bridestow and Sourton Common, to the W. of Blackton Copse and W. of Dandgoot Tor. A British coin of gold was found near Prince Town in the parish.
- LYNTON.—Tumuli to the S. of Shallowfield Common, others between Warcombe Water and Ruckham Combe; and one NE. of Dean.
- MANATON.—Four tumuli are on Soussons Common and others near Black Hill.
- MARLDON.—A tumulus is on Beacon Hill.
- MARTINHOE.—Tumuli are situated to the SE. of the village.
- MARWOOD.—One barrow is on Heuish Down, to the NW. of Honeywell, and another eastward of Heuish Down Plantation.
- MARYTAVY.—Tumuli lie to the N. of Blackdown on the E. side of the high road from Tavistock to Okehampton.
- MEAVY.—One barrow is on Wifford Down.
- MOLLAND.—Two tumuli are on Molland Common, one between Black Ball on the N. and White Moor on the S., and one to the S. of Round Hill.
- NORTH BOVEY.—'King's Barrow' is situated on King Tor, and other tumuli are to the N. of Birch Tor, Headland Warren.
- NORTH MOLTON.—'Five Barrows,' on Western Common, consist of seven tumuli, one of them has a diameter of 66 ft., and is nearly encircled by a trench. Other tumuli are on the W. of Twitchen Ball Corner, and one to the W. of Hangley Cleave.
- NORTH PETHERWIN.—Two barrows, one of them a large size, are to the SE. of Brazacott, and SW. of Paynter's Moor Plantation.
- OAKFORD.—A tumulus is on the SE. part of Blackenford Moor.
- OKEHAMPTON.—Tumuli are found on Black Down, Dartmoor; on Yes Tor; and one on Fordsland Ledge to the E. of Blackton Copse.
- PANCRASWEEK.—Three tumuli are in position SE. of Highermoor.
- PARRACOMBE.—'Roe Barrow' is on the S. of South Common, and another tumulus on Rowley Down.
- PETERS MARLAND.—Three tumuli are in Week Copse, to the SE. of Common Moor.
- PETERTAVY.—Six tumuli are on Black Down, two to the N. and four to the S. of White Hill. One on Standon Hill to the N. of Baggar Tor Brook; one on White Tor, Cudlipptown Down; and 'White Barrow' to the N. of Cocks Hill on the boundary of the parishes of Petertavy and Lydford.
- PETROCKSTOW.—A tumulus in Heathermoor Plantation.
- PLYMOUTH.—A Romano-British burial ground was found on Stamford Hill in 1864, when the new fort was constructed, with fragments of pottery and bronze implements.
- PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—Tumuli are on Crownhill Down, near the Hemerdon China Clay Works.
- PLYMSTOCK.—A tumulus on Barrow Hill, NW. of Higher Goosewell. Three daggers, sixteen bronze celts, weapons, etc., were found near Oreston, in this parish, 24 October, 1868.

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- POLTIMORE.—A barrow is in Mincimore Copse. This is near the supposed site of the battle between King Ethelred's troops and the Danes, A.D. 1001.¹
- ROSE ASH.—A tumulus lies to the SE. of West Catkill and E. of Catkill Cross; and others to the W. of Ditchett Moor and Great Ash Moor, to the NE. of Great Ash Cross.
- SHAUGH PRIOR.—One tumulus is on Lee Moor; one on Hentor Warren; one to the E. of Langcombe Head; and another near Great Gnat's Head. One lies to the S. of Lee Moor; and another called 'Emmet's Post,' is to the S. of Shaugh Moor, NE. of Blackaton Cross.
- SHEBBEAR.—A barrow lies on the borders of the parishes of Shebbear and Peters Marland.
- SHEEPSTOR.—Several tumuli, one of them being known as 'Giant's Basin,' lie to the W. of Whitten Knowles Rocks. Others are on Ditsworthy Common, NW. of Giant's Hill, and on Ringmoor Down.
- SOUTH BRENT.—'Eastern White Barrow' is situated on Zeal Plain; 'Western White Barrow' on Brent Moor, S. of the 'Abbots' Way'; and 'Knatta Barrow' to the S. of Petre's Pitt. Barbed spear-heads have been found in Bloody Pool, on the edge of Dartmoor.
- SOUTHLEIGH.—Tumuli lie to the W. and the NW. of Bullhall Wood; and 'Stone Barrow,' on Lovehayne Farm, in a field called 'Stone Barrow Plot,' $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Blackbury Castle, was opened in 1859, when a cinerary urn and flint implements were found;² another, destroyed in 1763, contained nearly a hundred Roman chisels for stone cutting.
- SOUTH TAWTON.—One barrow is on Cawsand Hill, and another near Taw Marsh.
- SUTCOMBE.—'High Barrow Tumulus' is situated at Highbarrow Cross, NW. of Highbarrow Farm; and another tumulus to the N. of Brendon.
- TEMPLETON.—Tumuli lie to the S. of Gibbet Moor Little Plantation.
- TORBRYAN.—Two large tumuli are within the area of Denbury Camp.
- TRENTISHOE.—'Trentishoe Barrows' are on Trentishoe Down.
- TWITCHEN.—'Twitchen Barrows' are on Twitchen Ridge, to the N. of Blindwell.
- UGBOROUGH.—'Three Barrows,' 'Ugborough Beacon,' and one large tumulus NE. of Creber's Rock, are on Ugborough Moor. Tumuli lie to the N. of Cuckoo Ball, several others to the W. of Western Beacon, and one by Black Pool.
- UPLYME.—'Trinity Beacon' is on Trinity Hill.
- UPTON PYNE.—'Three Barrows' are situated to the SW. of Stevenstone, and one near 'No Man's Chapel,' to the S. of Shute.
- VENN OTTERY.—Tumuli are to be seen on Venn Ottery Hill.
- WALKHAMPTON.—A number of tumuli are on Walkhampton Common; and one barrow is close to Eylesbarrow Tin Mine.
- WERRINGTON.—One barrow to the SE. of Langdon and Beals.
- WEST ANSTEY.—'West Anstey Barrows' are on West Anstey Common, to the S. of Anstey Money Common; and other tumuli are on Woodland Common, near Ridges Road.
- WEST BUCKLAND.—Tumuli are situated on Stoodley Down, SW. of Tossels Barton.
- WIDECOMBE IN THE MOOR.—'Single Barrow,' 'Two Barrows,' and 'Hameldown Beacon' are on Hamel Down. Other tumuli are found on Blackslade Down; one on Corn Down, another on Cator Down, and 'Broad Barrow' is also in this parish.
- WITHERIDGE.—Two large tumuli are on West Yeo Moor to the N. of Dart Raffe Moor; another on the same moor is to the E. of West Yeo Moor Cottages. Others occupy various positions on Witheridge Moor, one near Witheridge Moor Cross, one to the SW. of Ellworthy Cross, and two others to the SE. of the same cross.

HUT CIRCLES

- ASHBURTON.—Horridge Common.
- BRENDON.—Brendon Common, between Hoar oak Water and Farley Water; Cheriton Ridge, on two spots.
- BUCKFASTLEIGH.—Near River Mardle; near Snowdon Brook.
- CHAGFORD.—NW. of Metherall, near South Teign River; on Thornworthy Down, NE. of Fernworthy; S. of Yardworthy; E. of Chagworthy Common; NE. of Chagford Common and others between Common and Shovel Down; on Bush Down, SE. and E. of North Walla Brook.
- CORNWOOD.—W. bank of River Erme; on Penn Moor; E. of Harford Moor and W. of River Erme; E. of Dendle's Waste and Yealm River; E. of Penn Moor; S. of High House Moor, and N. of Ford Waste.
- COUNTISBURY.—On Cosgate Hill.
- DEAN PRIOR.—Hickaton Hill; others near Huntingdon Ford on River Avon.

¹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron. and Florence of Worc.*, under the year 1001.

² *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xviii, 58.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

GIDLEIGH.—N. of Gidleigh Common.

HARFORD.—On Erme Plain E. of River Erme ; Harford Moor ; NE. of Hook Lake ; E. of Harford Moor and W. of River Erme ; Highgate Piles (N. and S.) ; E. of River Erme ; SW. of Harford Moor on either side of Butter Brook ; SW. of Butterson Hill.

HOLNE.—Holne Moor, S. and SW. of Venford Bridge ; close to road from Hexworthy to Buckfastleigh ; SW. of Hexworthy ; S. of East Dart River ; one to W. of Comboston Tor.

ILSINGTON.—Close to Grea Hill Tor ; Haytor Down ; near Haytor Quarries and Holwell Tor ; Mountsland Common ; between Haytor and Bagtor Downs, and some—‘Seven Lords’ Lands’—to N. of Hemsworthy Gate.

LUNDY ISLAND.—One on W. near Three Quarter Wall.

LUSTLEIGH.—E. of Lustleigh Cleave ; NE. Ermespond Circle.

LYDFORD.—W. of Wistman’s Wood ; on Lakebead Hill ; Bridestow and Sourton Common ; Dartmoor, E. of Nodden Gate ; others SE. of Great Nodden, and one to W. of Great Nodden ; also NW. of Little Links Tor ; NW. of Walern Oak ; SE. of Little Kneest ; N. and NE. of Buckland Ford ; E. of Beardown Hill ; near Saddle Bridge ; between West Dart River and Blackbrook River ; Down Ridge ; E. of Broad Down ; Dartmoor Forest ; S. of White Ridge ; N. and NW. of Assycombe Hill ; E. of Sittaford Tor ; E. and W. of Lowton Brook ; W. of Fernworth.

LYNTON.—To S. of Shallowfield ; between Warcombe Water and Ruckham Combe ; Thorn Hill ; The Danes, or Valley of Rocks ; South Cleave ; near Castle Rock on coast ; Furze-hill Common ; one on Thornworthy Common ; one on Ilkerton Ridge.

MANATON.—Easdon Hill, near Whooping Rock ; S. of Hayne Down ; between Vogwell Down and Heytree Down ; Cripdon Down ; Houndtor Down ; near Becka Brook.

MEAVY.—N. of Brisworthy Burrows ; Wifford Down, near clay works.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD.—Mardon Down, to SW. of Headless Cross.

NORTH BOVEY.—On Headland Warren, lie between Birch Tor Tin Mine and Golden Dagger Tin Mine ; Shapley Common ; Hookney Down ; Easton Down ; Dartmoor, N. of Headland Warren.

PETERTAVY.—On Cox Tor ; Shillpark ; NE. and SE. of Wedlake, Dartmoor.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—Crownhill Down to N. and NW. of cottage of the same ; also Tur.

SHAUGH PRIOR.—Shaugh Moor ; N. and NW. of Saddlesborough ; N. of Hawks Tor ; on the Moor ; W. of Hentnor Common ; Trowlesworthy Warren ; on Willings Walls Warren ; one near Langcombe Brook.

SHEEPSTOR.—S. of Blowing House ; one NW. and one S. of Gutter Tor ; Ringam Moor ; near Whitten Knowles Rocks ; N. of Brisworthy (large) ; on Legiston Warren ; on Ditsworthy Warren ; ‘Eylesbarrow’ near tin mine of same name ; near River Plym and NW. of Giant’s Hill.

SOUTH BRENT.—Bishop’s Meads ; SW. of River Avon ; ‘The Rings,’ Zeal Plain, N. of Brent Moor ; W. of River Avon ; Dockwell Ridge, E. of River Avon ; near Petre’s Pits Bottom ; E. and W. sides of Balla Brook ; N. of Hickley Plain ; W. of River Avon ; between Black Tur and Brentwood Clay Works on Brent Moor ; Corringdon Ball, S. of Freeland Downs and E. of Glaze Brook.

SOUTH TAWTON.—Between Taw Marsh, White Hill and Metheral Hill ; on South Tawton Common.

THROWLEIGH.—Throwleigh Common, NW. of Shilstone.

UGBOROUGH.—Between East Glaze Brook and West Glaze Brook ; NW. Skitscombe ; Corringdon Wood ; N. of Cuckoo Ball.

WALKHAMPTON.—E. of Walkham River ; Dartmoor, SE. of Merrivale Bridge ; W. and NW. of Yellowmeade ; Walkhampton Common, some near Rifle Range, and others near G.W.R. ; N. of Roundtrundle, S. of the common ; N. and NE. of Stanlake ; near Devonport Leat ; E. of Black Tor ; Meavy River ; N. of Rounds Farm.

WIDECOMBE IN THE MOOR.—Bone Hill Down, between Honeybag Tor and Clinkwell Tor ; E. of Widdecombe ; W. of Blackaton Down ; Brake Corner ; Venton ; one near road from Tavistock to Ashburton (large) ; N. of Shaugh Tor ; NE. of Combestone Island, in East Dart River ; one near Mell Tor to W. of Lower Torr ; ‘Foales Arrishes’ on Blackslade Down ; Yartor Down ; Corn Down ; E. of Dartmoor Cottage.

Hut circles are found within the pounds and enclosures at Grimspound, Legis Tor, Raddic Hill, Standon, Torr Town, and White Tor ; also within the camps at Chulmleigh, Cranbrook, and Lustleigh.

DOLMENS

DREWSTEIGNTON.—‘The Spinsters’ Rock,’ 2 miles W. of the village.

MORTHOE.—One on Mort Point, and one on the cliffs to the S.

A HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE

KISTVAENS

- CHAGFORD.—Between Chagford Common and Shovel Down.
HARFORD.—Erme Plain ; E. of River Erme ; Harford Moor.
LUNDY ISLAND.—On SW. point (large).
LYDFORD.—Stannon Tor ; SE. of Archerton ; and two near Fernworthy ; ‘Childe’s Tomb’ by Fox Tor ; 1 mile NE. of Princetown ; near Two Bridges ; NW. of Cholake Head ; Blackbrook Down ; and Swincombe (3).
MEAVY.—Wigford Down.
PETERTAVY.—Langstone Moor.
PLYMOUTH.—Within the town.
SHAUGH PRIOR.—Lee Moor ; W. of Langcombe Head ; and Little Gnat’s Head.
SHEEPSTOR.—Ditsworthy Warren.
SOUTH TAWTON.—Cawsand Hill.
WALKHAMPTON.—SE. of Merrivale Bridge.
WIDECOMBE IN THE MOOR.—On Blackslade Down ; Soussons Common.

STONE CIRCLES

- BELSTONE.—‘Nine Stone Circle,’ Belstone Common.
CHAGFORD.—Batworthy, between Chagford Common and Shovel Down (triple).
CORNWOOD.—Grimsgrrove ; Stall Moor ; Yadsworthy ; Cholwich Town.
DREWSTEIGNTON.—Near the Dolmen, W. of the village.
GIDLEIGH.—Gidleigh Common ; and Buttern Hill.
HARFORD.—Near Erme Head.
LYDFORD.—‘Grey Wethers’ Sittaford Tor ; SW. of Sherberton ; and Bellaford Tor.
MANATON.—Hound Tor.
MEAVY.—N. of Brisworthy.
PETERTAVY.—Langstone Moor.
SHAUGH PRIOR.—Shavercombe ; and Trowlesworthy Tor.
WALKHAMPTON.—Three circles at Drizzlecombe.
WIDECOMBE IN THE MOOR.—2 miles E. of Post Bridge ; Soussons Common.

MISCELLANEOUS

- CHAGFORD.—Stone rows at Batworthy, and Shovel Down ; a ‘Long Stone,’ and Menhir.
CORNWOOD.—Stone rows at Stall Moor, and Yadsworthy ; stone trackway on W. bank of River Erme ; Avenue, Cholwich Town.
DREWSTEIGNTON.—Stone Avenue 2 miles W. of village.
HARFORD.—Stone row 1 mile E. of village ; enclosures on Erme Plain.
LYDFORD.—Stone rows, Longaford Tor ; Assycombe Hill ; a Menhir near Princetown ; rows and cairns, Conies Down.
MANATON.—Stone avenue with Menhir W. of Grimspound.
PETERTAVY.—Stone rows at Cudlipptown.
SHAUGH PRIOR.—Stone avenue and enclosures.
SHEEPSTOR.—Stone avenue, Ditsworthy Warren.
SOUTH TAWTON.—Stone rows, Cawsand Hill.
UGBOROUGH.—Stone rows, Ugborough Moor.
WALKHAMPTON.—Stone avenue, near Black Tor ; and, with a Menhir, SE. of Merrivale Bridge ; Drizzlecombe.