

the avenue of small stones leads, and is in the same relation to them, as a earn, or a circle, in a similar position. Occasionally a long-stone may be the remnant of an avenue which consisted of many of these gigantic ortholiths, but it does not then come under the denomination of *maen-hir*, or "long-stone," as a Greek column once forming part of a peristyle does not bear any relationship to one erected as a monument. An avenue is also terminated by a stone loftier than the rest, but this is not a "*maen-hir*"; nor is the "long-stone merely the single remaining supporter of a fallen cromlech, as some have supposed. Nine or ten are still standing in Gower, and many in other parts of Wales; and about Boscowen, in Cornwall, are several, though so many have been destroyed there, as in other parts of the country.¹

(To be continued.)

ON THE HILL FORTRESSES, TUMULI, AND SOME OTHER ANTIQUITIES OF EASTERN DEVON.

BY PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON, ESQ.

IN giving some account of the antiquities of eastern Devon, my paper must necessarily be discursive; and as I am limited for time, I shall condense as much as possible. I dwell mostly on the pre-Norman period, though I may now and then descend cursorily to later times.

To begin with the hill fortresses. For the sake of clearness, I will attack the eastern side of the county first, and then proceed westwards. (See Map on plate 3.) During the earliest times of which we have any historical knowledge, it is supposed that the river Axe was the dividing line between the Danmonii of Devon, and the Morini, a tribe of Gaul that had established themselves in Dorsetshire.

Several camps in this part of the county I omit noticing,

¹ *Errata*.—P. 23, line 19, after "*Dwfn*" read "*or Duvn*"; p. 27, line 2, after "see below" read "p. 44"; p. 28, line 14 from bottom of page, for "when their religion and customs become known to us from the monuments," read "when those monuments were erected which make known to us their religion and customs."

because I have nothing new to offer respecting them. There is, however, an oblong square camp on Littlecombe Hill, near Branscombe, which appears to have escaped the vigilance of our local antiquaries. The farmers call the plot of ground Langham Field, but as it forms a portion of Bury Farm, I now call it BURY CAMP. (See Plate 4, fig. 1.) On three sides it is surrounded by a ditch and rampart, the edge of the cliff occupying the fourth side. This outer side measures nine hundred and fifty-two feet ; through the middle the length is more than one thousand, owing to an advance of the works at what was probably the original entrance. The entrenchments are most perfect at the north-west end, where the measurement is nineteen feet from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the agger. The width across the middle of the camp is three hundred and fifty feet. Along the north-east flank, within the area, run the traces of a bank. I was told by a man on the spot, that an attempt to cultivate a garden was once made here, and that this is only the remains of the hedge. The ground is level all round outside, except on the outer part bounded by the cliff. If the shape of this camp be a sufficient warranty, we will assign it to the invading Romans ; and I am the more encouraged to do so from the discovery of decidedly Roman remains in the neighbourhood.

Stone coffin.—Half a mile north-west a stone coffin containing human remains was first met with in a field about the year 1790. At this time, and at one or two subsequent examinations of the place, all the large bones of the skeleton were removed ; and on the 27th of July, 1857, I assisted in exploring the locality carefully. The coffin was made of soft Beer stone, which is chalk. The top part was only a few inches beneath the turf, but possibly there might have been a mound over it in former times. The whole of it was much broken into fragments, except about three feet of the head end ; but even of this, the right side was broken out. The head end lay about fourteen degrees west of north. It was eleven inches and a half deep, and about seven feet long. I produce the fruits of this search. Amongst the bones are two finger bones, a metacarpal bone of the back of the hand, a toe bone, a tooth, and so on. There is also apparently an iron rivet much corroded ; and last, though not least, a bronze fibula or brooch, which has lost the pin.

This fibula has been pronounced Roman, by competent authority.

CASTLE CLOSE.—A mile north-east from this spot, a work of apparently quadrangular form has been nearly destroyed within the last dozen years, by quarrymen digging for chalk. The place is called "Castle Close," and is in Branscombe parish. In the plan, a part has been excavated, and all that now remains is a portion of about twenty to twenty-five yards in length. A trench, about seven feet deep, had been filled with dry flints, probably when the land was first cleared and brought into cultivation; but the digging away of the earth exposed the ends gradually to view. Whilst this process was going on, bones continued to be found almost daily in the bottom of the trench. The quarrymen also said they met with pottery, some brown, and some yellow; and likewise, what they believed to be parts of an iron crock. If they really met with iron, possibly it may have been portions of a helmet or breastplate. Unfortunately, none of these relics were preserved. A tumulus was removed, and in or near to it a slab of stone, measuring about three feet by two and a half, by nine inches thick, was found, covering a cavity in which were bones. That slab now forms the floor of the most southerly of the two limekilns close by.

Quern and Victorinus,—Not far from this, on the land of Mr. Tucker, of Branscombe, was found a Roman coin of Victorinus, and the lower stone of a quern or hand-mill, which I exhibit. The stone is of hard igneous rock, somewhat resembling the boulders that lie scattered on Haldon.

Watercombe vase.—About ten years ago, in a field called "Crossway Close," near Watercombe, in the same neighbourhood, a sepulchral earthen vase was dug up, of supposed Roman design. It is described to have been about half a yard in diameter, and nearly as high. I have seen but one fragment of it, which the farmer would not part with; but I made a facsimile of it in coloured plaster. The pattern was impressed upon the wet clay of the original with a twisted cord.

Earthworks behind "Three Horseshoes" Inn.—Advancing still further inland, and a little more than two miles from the coast, we find an extensive earthwork in the fields behind "The Three Horseshoes," a wayside inn on the

Lyne road. This has scarcely been noticed by our local writers. A ridge runs through the fields from south to north more than a thousand feet; it then turns towards the east by a rounded corner, and abuts against a hedge. If this were the western side of a Roman camp, the hedge seems to take the place of the north side; and another, at the south end, leads to the idea that the south side may have run there. The east side, if there ever were one, is not apparent now. There is something like a sunk road. Persons who recollect the land before it was enclosed, say that the ridge was then from twelve to fifteen feet high. It may be observed that the ditch is said to have been on the inside of the agger.

BLACKBURY CASTLE.—It will be seen that I have produced several articles and three series of earthworks, of apparently Roman type. Let us now consider a camp constructed on altogether different principles, and which may be assigned to a different race of people. Half a mile north from the last-mentioned works, and separated from them by a deep valley lies Blackbury castle. (Fig. 2.) It is an oval camp, measuring six hundred and thirty-four feet long, by three hundred and twenty-four wide, surrounded by a ditch and agger. The slope of the agger on the south-east side is thirty-six feet. One remarkable feature is the original entrance on the south. From the middle of the camp a sunk road is carried outwards to the distance of one hundred and eighty feet; and from the outer end of this road, the trenches are deflected back towards the extremities of the oval: so that this sunk road is bounded by two large triangles of similar construction to the vallum and fosse of the camp itself. Another strange circumstance connected with Blackbury castle, is the existence of calcined flints, which, though I have found in other places, abound mostly at the south point of the eastern triangle. It has been conjectured that these have been caused by beacon fires. I find it difficult to accept this solution, but I find it equally difficult to offer another. I find it difficult to accept this solution, first, from the fact that the locality where they are most abundant, is not on the crown of the hill, where a beacon would reasonably be placed, but considerably below the crown, towards the hollow of a valley, shut in by the opposite hill: so that a light kindled at this spot would

Bury Camp, near Branscombe

Road to the Lime Kilns

Section

Three Stones

Edge of the Cliff

Public Road

Modern Entrance

Modern

Section

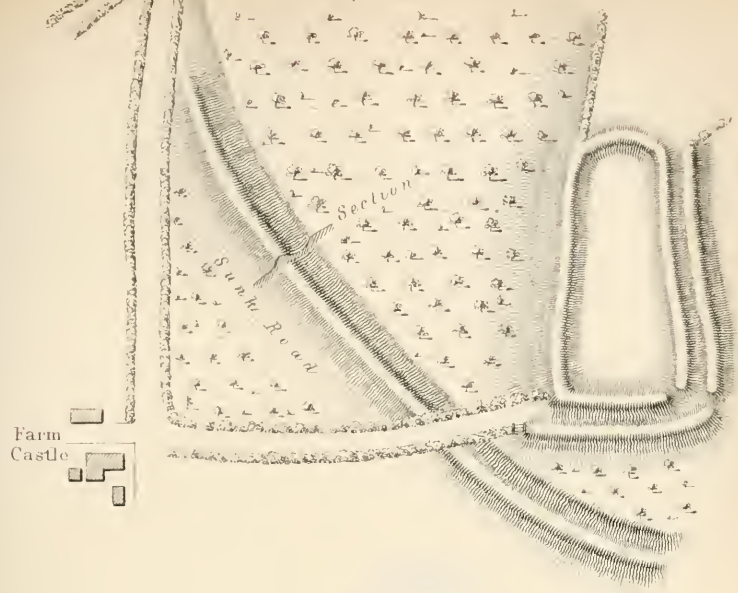
Original Entrance

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

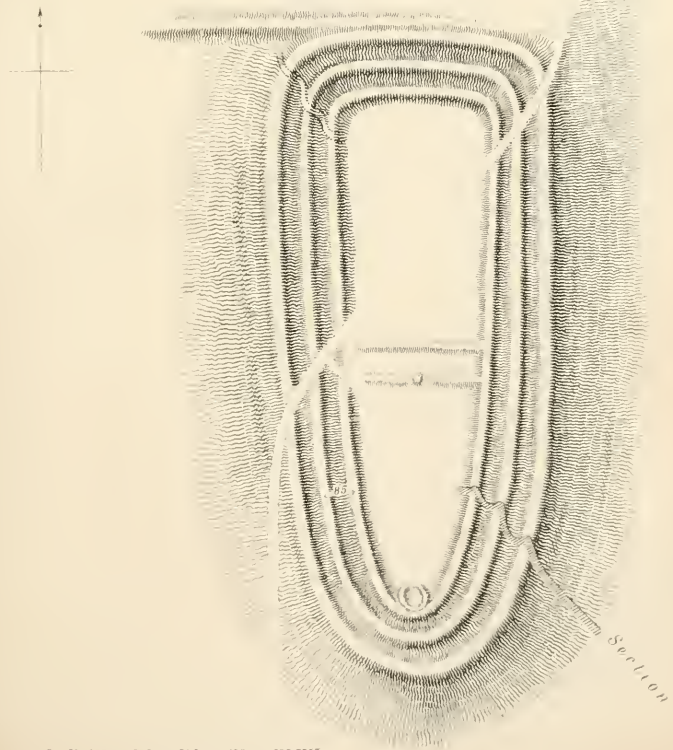
A hand-drawn sketch of a fish-shaped pond. The pond is elongated and tapers at both ends. It is divided into three sections by two vertical lines. The leftmost section is labeled 'Entrance' and contains a small circle labeled 'Pond'. The middle section is labeled 'Pond' and contains a small circle. The rightmost section is labeled 'Section'. The right side of the pond is labeled 'Dry Flints'. A compass rose is in the top left corner.



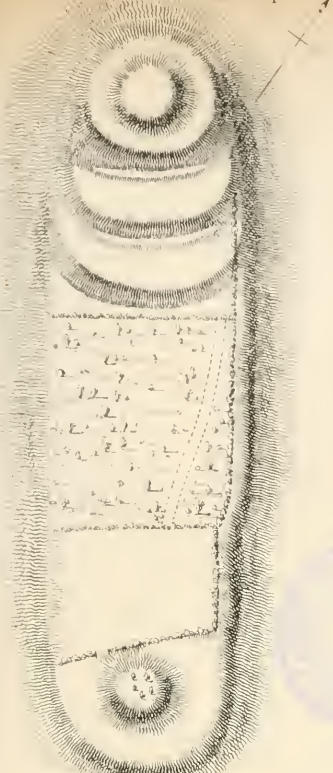
Belbury Castle, near Ottery.



Hembury Court.

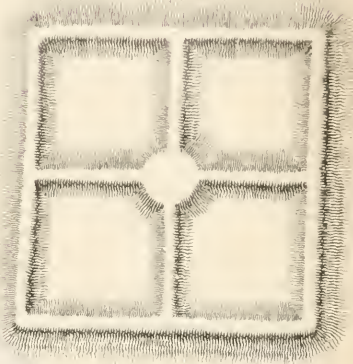


Buckerell Knap.

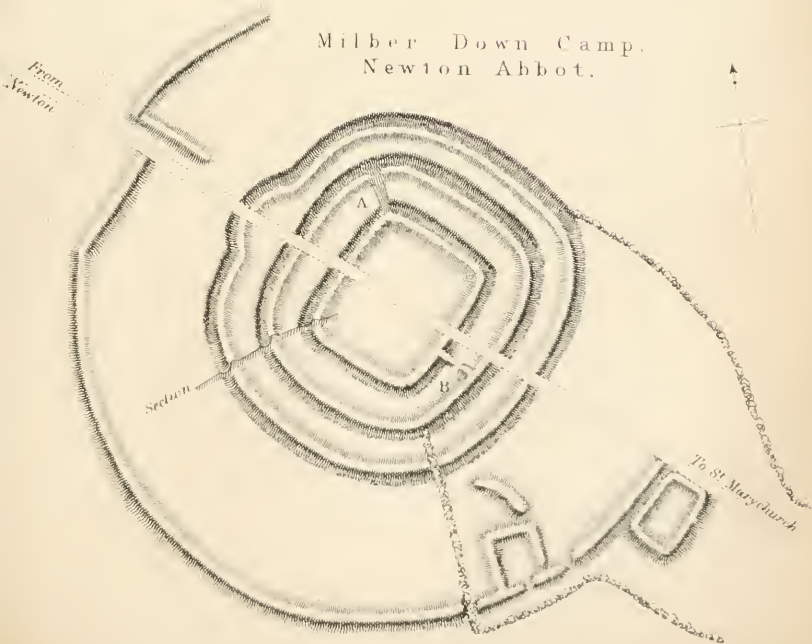


Bushy Knap.

Pixie Garden.
Uffculme Down.



Milber Down Camp.
Newton Abbot.





appear to have been nearly useless as regarded the power of giving intelligence to neighbouring camps. A man who was there, said that when Wiscombe new house was built some thirty-five years ago, he assisted in carting away seventy loads of these flints, which were sifted and used for the mortar. Considerable traces of charcoal were also found. He further said that an earthen vase was discovered and taken away by one of his fellow-workmen. He did not see the vase, but he saw the round hole out of which it had been lifted. Now, bearing in mind that fire burns downwards with reluctance, and that heat penetrates downwards but slowly, it may seem strange that such immense quantities of flints, which appear to have been submitted to great heat, should be found here. They are mostly splintered into small pieces as if by fire, whilst the larger fragments are full of cracks, like the glaze on old china ware. An idea has been started, as to whether the occupants of the camp burnt their dead, and whether this practice would solve the difficulty of these calcined flints. A tradition is current, to the effect that at some remote period a great battle was fought in the valley between Blackbury castle and the hill opposite on the south, where the above-mentioned earthworks exist; and that the dead were buried in a large mound some three hundred yards south-east from Blackbury castle. I think it highly probable that the Romans attacked the Britons here: but from an actual examination of the mound, I believe it to be a natural hill. A pit, ten feet deep, was sunk on its apex, but nothing was met with but fine yellow sand, which seemed never to have been disturbed. That the Romans attacked the Britons here, is an impression which the foregoing facts have forced upon me. First, we have Bury camp on the edge of the cliff, where the Romans may have made a footing within sight of their galleys: then, a mile inland, is Castle Close: and, lastly, a mile and a half further inland, immediately opposite Blackbury castle, on the brow of the hill, an advanced work is pushed forward, from which the invaders could watch every movement in the fortress whose destruction they were planning. The tradition then furnishes us with the occurrence of a great battle.

Stone-burrow plot.—Three-quarters of a mile west of Blackbury Castle, in a field called "Stone-burrow Plot," on

Lovelhayne farm, is a tumulus which has been half cleared away. I assisted in examining it on the 19th of September, 1859. The construction of this barrow was as follows: First, the natural earth had been lowered two feet below the surface; then a mound of dry flints had been heaped up to the height of four feet six inches; and, finally, over this had been placed a mass of earth five or more feet thick. From the bottom and centre of all this were obtained the remains which I exhibit. They consist of eight pieces of an urn of unbaked clay; a quantity of calcined bones, apparently of persons of different ages, such as pieces of ribs, skulls, jaw-bones, the latter being so small as to have belonged to a child. There are also two arrow-heads and a spear-head of flint.¹ I speak cautiously; for it is necessary to be very reserved in the matter of such articles. Perhaps the middle size example may be genuine; but I have no confidence in the others. The action of the weather and the winter frosts sometimes split the flints on the hills into many fantastic forms, and not unfrequently into those of very good arrow-heads. The difference, however, between nature's work and man's handywork can generally be detected. Atmospheric forces commonly make but one clean cut when engaged in forming arrow-heads; whereas, the edges of these weapons fashioned by the hand of man exhibit a number of small fascets, as if they had been chipped out by degrees.

FARWAY CASTLE.—Proceeding across Broad Down towards Honiton Hill, where there are many tumuli, few of which have been properly examined, we come to Farway Castle. This is a circular entrenchment, two hundred feet in diameter, which, as far as I am aware, has never been mentioned by our Devonshire writers. Although it is on the flat of the hill, it commands extensive views on almost all sides.

SIDBURY CASTLE.—About two miles and a half hence, and the same from Sidmouth, lies Sidbury Castle. (Fig. 3.) The interior area of this is larger than that of any camp in the neighbourhood, though not so strongly fortified as

¹ Mr. Hutchinson, subsequently to the delivery of his paper at the Exeter Congress, transmitted to the Association the drawing of a bronze celt, of common type, taken from this tumulus in 1810; at which time, tradition says, many others were found, and sold for old metal. The tumulus was totally removed in October 1861.

Hembury Fort. In form it is pear shaped ; the large end tending towards the east. It measures fourteen hundred feet long, by four hundred and thirty feet wide. It is encircled by two aggers with a fosse between them. About the middle of each flank, and against the outer agger, there are traces of two semicircular platforms, the former uses of which are not clear. The southern one is the most apparent. Possibly, beacon fires may have been lighted upon them ; yet I offer this remark with hesitation. At the west, or small end, there is a sunk road two hundred feet long ; and beyond this a triangular area, enclosed by a continuation of the inner agger. Here was the original entrance. The whole length of the camp, including this approach, is upwards of seventeen hundred feet, or nearly one-third of a mile. Within the area are two ponds, which are rarely without water. A comparatively modern opening has been made at the east end. Near this, in the plantation outside, there is a large heap of dry flints. Though this cairn has been meddled with by the country people, I am not aware that any proper examination of it has been made. According to popular belief, a large amount of treasure is buried here, and it goes by the name of the "Treasury," or "Money Heap." It is reported that some "golden swords" were once found on this hill. If metal weapons were ever really found here, they were probably of bronze. Baxter, in his *Glossary*, imagines this station to have been the Tidertis of the anonymous Ravennas. Baxter's words are :—"Tidertis, apud anonymum, videtur esse Sidbury supra Sidmouth."

BELBURY CASTLE.—Belbury Castle (pl. 5, fig. 1) has been said to derive its name from Belor Belus, the great pagan deity of old. This station, which occupied the crown of a hill one mile and a half south-west from Ottery, was obliterated seventy years ago. On the last day of May 1861, I assisted in exploring the site. After some inquiry, we found a man seventy-nine years of age, called Samuel White, who lives at Castle farm, close by. He told us that when he was a boy the hill was entirely open heath ; that, seventy years ago, he and his late father were employed in leveling the entrenchments of the camp, then entire ; that they raised the earth in the interior with what they got at the encircling banks ; that there was a great ditch all round outside ; that the present road at the south and east

sides occupies the bottom of the former ditch ; that the camp was called Belbury or Belsbury Castle ; that he does not recollect any coins or other relics having been found in the locality ; and that the field now standing in its place is called "Castle Field." This field is two hundred and thirty paces long by eighty wide. We examined the remarkable sunk road running through the plantation on the west side of the hill. The man said he could remember when it was perfect all the way northward to Streetway Head, and that, even now, he could trace it in many places.

HIGH PEAK HILL CAMP, AND HEMBURY FORT.—There are the remains of a camp on High Peak Hill, a mile and a half west of Sidmouth. In an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1849, I assigned this place as the probable site of the lost station Moridunum, mentioned in the Itineraries. This hill meets all the requirements recorded by ancient authors. It stands at the right distance from Durnovaria or Dorchester on the one hand, namely thirty-six Roman miles, and fifteen from Isca or Exeter on the other ; secondly, it is a commanding elevation, being above five hundred feet high ; and thirdly, it stands upon the sea coast. Hembury Fort (pl. 5, fig. 2) is a most remarkable work for strength, rather than for size, and cannot be looked at without admiration. As it tallies with the required distances mentioned above, it has also been pointed out as a likely candidate for the site of the missing station. My only difficulty with regard to Hembury Fort is, that it is not on the sea coast, as all the old writers agree that Moridunum was. The interior area of Hembury measures ten hundred and eighty-five feet long, three hundred and thirty broad at the north end, two hundred and eighty-five across the middle, and sixty-seven at the south end, which is almost a point. Beacon fires were apparently lighted here. Though this camp was probably constructed by the Britons, Roman remains have been met with in it. I should like to know what has become of the iron figure of Mars, said to have been found there ? Transversely across the area run two parallel ridges, whilst mounds and undulations are perceptible in other places. It has been suggested that these mark the quarters of the Roman troops. This splendid hill fortress meets all the requirements, except that it is twelve miles from the sea. However little stress some of

our much respected modern writers may place on the fact of maritime position when discussing this subject, I cannot help thinking that the opinions of our predecessors should not be lost sight of. Thus, we are told that Moridunum is a Latinization of the more ancient Celtic form *Môr-y-dun*: *môr*, the sea; *y*, the article placed after its noun; and *dun*, *dunum*, *din*, *dinas* (according to different dialects), a hill fortress or town. The learned Gale, in his edition of the *Itinerary of Antoninus*, remarks:—"Môr Britannis est mare, et super collem (dunum) juxta mare, eminet hoc oppidum." Gough's edition of *Camden* says:—"A town upon a hill by the sea." Burton, in his *Commentary on Antoninus*, writes:—"The town on an hill by the sea." Westcote, p. 244:—"A town upon a hill by the sea." Risdon:—"A town upon a hill by the sea;" and so on. I quote these passages to shew the prevailing opinion, but not to prove anything.

All that now remains of the camp that once crowned the cone of High Peak Hill, is a line of earthworks about two hundred and fifty feet long, of a bold character; for in one place it measures fifty feet on the slope of the agger, and has a succession of aggers, one outside the other, at its northern extremity. A turn of the south end of the agger outwards, suggested an inclination in that direction; and the repeated earthworks at the north end encouraged the idea that there may have been a strong entrance at that point. The traces of an old road against the south flank of the cone, may perhaps suggest an entrance there also. Beyond these data, I have nothing to go by. At the north end of the great agger, on the sea face of the cliff, about three feet down, there lies exposed to view a stratum of charcoal, doubtless the remains of beacon fires, subsequently buried by repairing the earthwork. Here are two pieces of the charcoal. One appears to be that of oak, and the other that of fir.

Coins.—The number of coins that have been at different times found on the beach near Sidmouth is somewhat remarkable; and, perhaps, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of the older ones came from High Peak Hill Camp. A coin of Constantine was met with on the shore; so also was this Bactrian coin. These I now exhibit. Also, this bronze Roman centaur (engraved in the *Gentleman's*

Magazine for June 1843). It was found near the mouth of the river Sid in 1840. Roman occupation in the valley of Sidmouth is further shewn by the finding of a Claudius Gothicus at Mill Cross ; and a second brass of one of the Faustinas, dug up in the burial ground.

BUCKERELL KNAP.—Buckerell Knap (pl. 6, fig. 1) has all the appearance of an outpost connected with Hembury Fort. Knap is a word locally employed to signify a knoll, eminence, or hill. At the south point of this ridge there is a tumulus or Toot Hill, at one period surrounded by a ditch. Receding northwards by an ascending track, we come to three great ditches cut across the narrow ridge, and then attain a circular mound of about two hundred feet in diameter, encompassed by an earthwork. By these defences, the approach of an enemy would be impeded. This interesting place has scarcely been noticed by local inquirers. Some have spoken of a sacrificial stone as existing on this hill ; but no one on the spot could give any intelligence of it.

WOODBURY CASTLE.—Woodbury Castle is of very irregular form. It is believed to have been enlarged at some unknown period subsequent to its first construction. The northern part is the original enclosure. This is defended on its west side by two bold aggers, the inner one measuring forty-five feet on the slope. Through this runs the public road. This road is the old port way. The southern portion is that which has been afterwards added. I was told on the spot that three old coins were once turned up here ; but they were purchased by a lady, formerly of Woodbury, who left the county some years ago. The outworks of this camp are of a different character ; for they are composed of straight lines instead of curves. In July and August 1549, the Cornish rebels besieged Exeter, and the first lord Russell was sent down by the government on this emergency. Lord Russell had his troops posted on this hill, where a battle was fought. It is supposed that these works were thrown up at this time. The insurgents were dispersed, and the city relieved, on the 6th of August—a day still observed in Exeter.

Soldiers' Pits.—Two miles and a half north by east from Woodbury Castle, near the Halfway House on the Exeter and Sidmouth road, there is a series of pits carried in two

lines like a street, for three quarters of a mile across the wild hill. They lie a few hundred yards north of the two clumps of fir trees. Lest they should mislead antiquaries, for their appearance is very singular, I may mention that in the years 1803 and 1804, a division of General Simcoe's army was encamped here, and these pits mark the quarters of the married soldiers. They are called "Soldiers' Pits," and are well worth examining.

PIXIE GARDEN.—On Uffculme Down there formerly existed a small enclosure, believed to have been ancient, and known by the name of Pixie Garden (fig. 2). After some inquiry, I succeeded in finding an old man called Baker, who took me to the spot and described what he remembered of its former appearance before it had been destroyed. He spoke of the enclosure as having been a place about twenty or thirty yards square, surrounded by a hedge some two feet high; and that a similar hedge ran from the middle of each side to the centre, where there was a "mump," as he called it, meaning a mound. Lysons speaks of a mound in each compartment, but this man did not. He had remembered the place well when he was a boy, and had often jumped over the hedges. About the beginning of the present century it was levelled by the cultivation of the land. If we take a sheet of the Ordnance Survey, No. 21, we see the words "Uffculme Down," and under them the word "Hillhead." Connect the last letters of these words by a line and about the middle of this line is the spot, now in the corner of a field near some fir trees. The former use of this enclosure has never been hazarded. But if we turn to Pennant's *Scotch Tour*, and read his account of the square enclosure—the fire in the centre—and the ancient ceremonies of the *Bel-tein*, as practised on the first of May each year,—we are encouraged to think that, perhaps, this place had been destined to similar rites.

DANES' CASTLE, EXETER.—Let us approach Exeter. In a field behind the county jail, there once stood a very interesting work, but it was destroyed by the ruthless hand of improvement, when the eastern reservoir for the water-works was made. It was known by the name of "Danes' Castle." This work consisted of a circular agger, thirty-eight paces, or about thirty-five yards, in diameter. I have paced it many times. Traces of a fosse were also visible



around it. As rain water used to lodge in the basin within, a gap in the agger had been made in the west side, and a gutter on the south, to drain it off. Jenkins, in his history of Exeter, thinks this work originally had been no more than a tumulus, but he does not appear to have carried popular opinion along with him. Its name implies that it was attributed to the Danes. Considering that these people several times besieged Exeter from the period of Alfred to that of Sweyne, I am inclined to think that it was a post of observation planted opposite the castle, for the purpose of watching the garrison.

UGBROOK PARK CAMP.—The camp in Ugbrook Park occupies the crown of a hill half a mile south-east from Chudleigh. Lysons is extremely brief; he merely says, "Camp at Ugbrook called Castle Dyke; irregular oval; greatest length about seven hundred and eighty feet, and breadth about five hundred and eighty." From having paced it several times, I think his numbers tolerably correct. The labourers in the park called it "The Round Field." It is encompassed by a single ditch and agger of bold dimensions, for it varies from forty-five to fifty feet on the slope. The agger is densely covered with forest trees. A track runs across the area from the south-west to the north-east; but there are also openings in the south-east side. Lysons does not mention the surrounding outworks, which are peculiar. Nearly concentric with the camp, and about three hundred yards in advance of it, runs a large curve. Towards the south-west the construction is almost as bold as that of the camp itself. Near the south there is an entrance, guarded by a re-entering zig-zag. At the south-east the works run down the hill to the head of the lake, doubtless for the procurement of water. They return again from the lake and then ascend the hill, flanking the eastern side of the camp. On the north and west the steep declivity of the ground towards Chudleigh serves as a natural defence. Possibly these outworks were thrown up during the period of the civil wars.

MILBER DOWN CAMP.—A mile from Newton Abbot, on the St. Marychurch road, lies Milber Down camp (fig. 3). Its square interior area and the small rectangular plot outside the south-east verge, have been ascribed to the Romans. The centre square measures one hundred and fifty-four

yards north-east and south-west, and one hundred and thirty-four yards in the opposite direction along the public road. Outside this nucleus, at the distance of fifty yards, runs a second circumvallation of similar construction, embracing it on all sides; and as the corners of this are slightly rounded off, a somewhat circular shape is the result. Again, at fifty yards more, a third encompasses the second; and as the corners of this too, and also the flanks, are still more rounded, the square figure is entirely lost. The inner and second are connected together by a ditch or covert way, at A, and on the south-east at B by a ditch and agger, of similar construction to the trenches of the camp itself. A part of this has been levelled for carts to pass through. The semicircular projection on the north-west suggests that the principal entrance was at this spot. Beyond all this, at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, runs another entrenchment, and outside its south-eastern flank is the small supposed Roman oblong square before alluded to. Near this, a little towards the south-west, are some traces in a field, but they are too faint to admit of accurate description. The large outer circle is believed to have been made in comparatively modern times, possibly during the period of the civil wars. William III had his artillery here soon after he had landed at Torbay in 1688. About the year 1845, nearly half a mile north-east from the camp, as I was told by one of the gamekeepers on the spot, a silver coin and some copper coins were found, as also some rusty knives and forks. These may, perhaps, have been of William III's time. Whilst the quadrangular interior area of this camp has been assigned to the Romans by Gough's *Camden* and other books, the circumscribing works, being more circular, have been given to the Danes. It is an old notion, however, now exploded, that works must necessarily have been made by the Danes, because they were circular.

DENBURY DOWN CAMP.—But Denbury Down camp, three miles south-west from Newton Abbot, has with more confidence been referred to these people, the word Denbury being supposed to signify Danes' Town. This station is an oval which encircles the crown of a steep igneous rock. The dimensions are about seven hundred feet long by five hundred broad. I confess, however, that owing to the density of the bushes and brambles, I could not make a very

accurate measurement. A large mound, apparently a tumulus, is seen near the middle of the area, and another near the west end. The remains of this hill fortress are the most perfect on the south side. The slope of the agger is here above forty-five feet. All the camps which I have noticed in this paper, have been examined and measured by myself.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF DOMESTIC MANNERS DURING THE REIGN OF EDWARD I.

BY THE REV. C. H. HARTSHORNE, M.A.

THERE are no documents preserved to us from the middle ages that furnish such a clear insight into the habits of the period as the household accounts of some of the noble families. Unfortunately but few of these have escaped destruction, therefore we must regard what are left as very valuable memorials of the individuals themselves, personal portraits of them, as it were, as well as vivid records of their domestic life. There are few historical inquirers who are unacquainted with the curious information that is to be derived from the Misc. Rolls of king John, or from the Clause or Liberate Rolls both of his and the two succeeding reigns. The entries occurring upon these documents, taking only those of a single day, throw more light upon his private life, upon the manners and the customs of the age, than the most authentic chronicle existing. Every item reveals some fresh and singular fact, or else depicts an event that serves to impart animation and fresh interest to historic truth.

NOR will the accounts that have been treasured up amongst the public records, relating to the personal expenditure of individuals less known than those noble personages whose names are familiar to the world, be of inferior value in illustrating the inner life of the middle ages. Their social character is well portrayed in a document of this nature that has been preserved with others of a similar kind amongst the collections placed under the custody of the Master of the Rolls. As its existence has not hitherto, as far as I am aware, elicited any observation, it may be considered worth a careful examination. Other Rolls of an