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CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A COMPLETE LIST OF MOATED MOUNDS OR BURHS.

By GEO. T. CLARK.

Scattered broadcast over all parts of England, and found occasionally in parts of Wales and in the lowlands of Scotland, are certain earthworks of a peculiar character, and which should not be confounded with those of British or Roman origin, though occasionally superimposed upon them.

Their chief and most striking characteristic is a circular mound, table topped, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, out of which, where the mound is wholly artificial, it has been formed.

Appended to the mound, outside of, or beyond its ditch, are one or two enclosures, abutting upon the ditch of the mound, and contained within banks of earth, defended by an extensive ditch, communicating with the ditch of the mound.

These mounds are of various sizes, from 30 to 40 ft. high from the general level, and from 50 to 70 ft. from the bottom of the ditch, and from 60 to 120 ft. in diameter at the top. The appended enclosures range from a quarter of an acre to two acres, and in plan, when original, they are what, in fortifications, are called "lunettes," and are parts of irregular circles. The banks are from 10 to 20 ft. high, and of no great breadth at the top.

Sometimes the mound stands within the circuit of the

main court, sometimes outside of, but touching it; but more frequently it is placed so as to form a part of the circuit, with one-third of its circumference within and the rest without the area.

An earthwork of this description is what is described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as a Burh, and when we read that Edward or Ethelflede wrought or Getymbred a Burh, this is what we may expect to find, unless the works have been levelled or encroached upon, as is often the case.

These Burhs are not, like British earthworks, placed on the tops of hills, nor like Roman stations upon main roads; they were the centres of large Saxon estates, the seats of great landowners, for which reason, when these were dispossessed, they were taken possession of by the Normans, and gradually their houses and defences of timber were replaced by regular masonry, the shell keep occupying the mound, and the enceinte wall being built along the ridge of the earth banks.

Usually these Burhs are original Saxon works, all the parts being of one date; sometimes, however, they are placed upon a Roman station, in which cases the alteration of the earlier work is evident, and is further shewn by the rectangular plan of what remains unaltered.

This is, or was the case at Wareham, Gloucester, Hereford, Tamworth, Castle Acre, Wallingford, Cardiff, and York, and in the two last instances the Roman wall has been discovered, forming the core or nucleus of the later earthbank.

When the Saxons proposed to close the passage of a river they threw up a mound on each bank. Such banks remain at York on the lower or exposed side of the city, and such are known to have existed at Nottingham, Northwich, Buckingham, Stamford, Bedford, and Hertford, though in these two latter cases one, and in the others both, of the mounds have been removed.

It is still very much the custom to describe these Burhs as British, and sometimes as Roman works, though a little attention to those named in the Saxon Chronicle, or known to be of Saxon origin, would enable the observer to appreciate the distinction.

The list here given is certainly very incomplete, and

where the places have not been visited may be incorrect. Those local topographers who mention earthworks are seldom careful to distinguish between a mound and a bank; others are described indiscriminately under the names of Lows, Barrows or Sepulchral Mounds, Moat or Toot-hills. Others are called Castles, others Forts, but these names are applied more or less freely to Roman and British, as well as Saxon works. Many are omitted altogether in the smaller ordnance survey, or are delineated by some conventional mark, as a circle, when they are not really circular. Many mounds have been removed altogether, as at Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Stamford, and Chirbury, though known to have existed. Much confusion is produced from the absence of a settled system of nomenclature, even in the full scale ordnance survey, which for topographical accuracy leaves nothing to be desired.

It is hoped that the present attempt will induce other persons to supply its deficiencies, so that a really complete list of these curious and usually well-defined earthworks may be obtained.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford.—One of the two mounds mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle has been lowered and surrounded by earthbanks, and the subsequent masonry removed. Payn Beauchamp's castle, *temp.*: Rufus, was besieged by Stephen, 1137, and by Henry III, 1225. The second mound on the right bank of the Ouse has long been removed.

Cainhoe, or Castle hill, in Clophill. A mound. The shell keep of D'Albini is gone.

Eaton-Socon.—Considerable earthworks, but an insignificant mound. Here was a Beauchamp castle.

Puddington.—A very fine moated mound.

Ridgemount.—On the mound is said to have stood a shell keep of the Wahulls.

Risinghoe, in Goldington. A moated mound on which stood a Beauchamp keep. The castle mill remains.

Tempsford.—A small earthwork, with a small mound at one angle; the whole on the Ouse bank. King

Edward threw up a burh here in 921. There seems to have been a later castle near this.

Toddington.—A moated mound. The keep of a Norman castle standing 1224, is now gone. The mound is near the church, and called Congerhill.

Totternhoe Castle is described as a moated mound, with appended earthwork, of rectangular outline.

Yielden Castle.—A large moated mound with fragments of masonry and appended works. Castle of the Barons Trally. In decay, 1360.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire seems to have contained only three moated mounds, but they were of the first class for size and strength.

Reading.—Here was a large mound thrown up close upon the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, and just within the Danes ditch. It probably dated from 871. The Norman castle seems to have been razed in 1153. The earthworks were probably levelled when the fort was constructed about 1640.

Wallingford.—Here is a very large moated mound, with enclosures of the same date, the whole occupying one corner of a large rectangular, and probably Roman, area contained within a bank and ditch. On the mound was the house of the Saxon Wigod and the Norman keep of the D'Oyleys. This was the "Caput" of the Great Honour of Wallingford.

Windsor.—The mound has been included within a shell keep, originally of Norman date, as shewn by the foundations laid open by Wyattvil. The earthworks are of the date of the mound, but certain of the ditches, now filled up, may be of British date. At Old Windsor are earthworks, but shewing no definite plan.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Buckingham.—The two moated mounds thrown up in 918 are gone, and the present church stands on the site of one of them. The other was probably occupied by the keep of Earl Gifford's castle.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Burwell.—West of the church is an oblong mound, 80 by 50 ft. on the top, and moated. Here is a trace of the castle built by Stephen, before which Geoffrey de Mandeville was killed.

Cambridge.—The mound is much reduced in size, and the banks and ditches about it levelled and concealed by a modern prison. Here is a gatehouse of the time of Edward III. The whole stands within a Roman camp.

Ely.—A very fine mound, partly artificial, with appended earthworks. Castle-Hythe Ward presents the memory of a castle constructed of timber by Bishop Nigel, in 1140. Hereward's castle erected in the Fens, of timber, in 1067, was standing in the reign of Henry III.

CHESHIRE.

Aldford.—On the right bank of the Dee. A circular keep upon a moated mound, called "Bobb Hill."

Chester.—Earthbanks and a trace of a mound. Here is a small rectangular keep, the whole occupying one corner of the Roman enclosure.

Doddleston.—A moated mound, and some remains of the castle of the Boydells.

Dunham-Massey.—A shell keep on a moated mound. The masonry, now destroyed, was the work of the Barons Massey.

Eddisbury.—A burh thrown up by Athelflede in 915. Site known, but the mound is gone.

Hawarden.—A natural mound, crowned by a circular keep.

Winderton.—A mound, on and about which was the castle of the Barons Venables.

Malpas.—A mound, 40 yds. diameter at the top. Here was the shell keep of the Barons Fitz Hugh.

Mold.—A mound, probably carried the shell keep of the Barons de Montalt.

Nantwich.—The seat of Earl Edwin. In the 16 Ed. I, called *Castrum Wici Malbani*.

Northwich.—At the junction of the Dane with the Weaver were two moated mounds, 51 ft. and 90 ft. top

diameter. Here was a castle temp. Rich. I, but destroyed soon afterwards.

Oldcastle.—A moated mound, probably with a shell keep.

Pulsford.—A moated mound with appended semi-circular banks. Here was a castle in masonry, now gone.

Runcorn.—A Saxon burh, and afterwards a castle, removed to widen the river.

Shipbrook.—Probably a mound. Site called Castle Hill. A Norman fortress.

Shockleach.—A moated mound with appended earthworks. The Barons Malpas seem to have had a shell keep here.

Ullersford.—A mound and probably a shell keep.

CORNWALL.

This county contains many military earthworks, but the greater number are of a different character from those thrown up in the other parts of England in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Cayle Castle, in Phillack, seems to have had a moated mound.

Castle Horneck, near Penzance.—A mound. Here the Barons Tyes had a castle.

Hugh Town, in Scilly.—Is said to possess a mound.

Kilkhampton.—Castle hill, a large moated mound. The seat of the Grenvilles.

Launceston.—Here the mound is natural. On it is a circular keep.

Restormel.—May be described as a large shell keep upon a natural mound.

Trematon.—Upon a lofty conical hill is an oval shell keep 96 ft. by 72 ft. The top of the hill may be artificial. The keep is a fine one.

CUMBERLAND.

Brampton.—A moated mound 150 ft. high.

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple.—A mound. Joel of Totnes seems to have had a castle here.

Barnton.—A mound and circular keep in masonry.

Plympton.—A mound on which stood a shell keep with a well.

Tiverton.—Here was a mound near the church and a Redvers castle. All swept away.

Totnes.—A mound, 80 ft. diameter, with a shell keep; the latter the work of Joel of Totnes.

DORSETSHIRE.

Cranbourn.—Castle hill?

Dorchester.—Doubtful.

Shaftesbury.—Moated mound and, probably, a shell keep.

Wareham.—A moated mound and formerly a shell keep. The whole occupies one corner of a rectangular earthwork.

DURHAM.

Durham.—A fine artificial mound with a shell keep, rebuilt on the old lines.

Eden Hall.—South of this is a moated mound?

Elsewick.—At the south end of the village is a moated mound. Qy. masonry.

Salkesden.—A moated mound and masonry.

Throston.—A mound and masonry.

Tunstal.—Strong earthwork and a shell keep. Qy. mound.

The Yoder.—A large moated mound between Horden and Eden Hall.

ESSEX.

Blethebury.—A seat of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Banks and ditches. Qy. mound.

Mount-Bures.—A large moated mound.

Milton.—A burh thrown up by Hastings, 893. Qy. gone.

Maldon.—A burh by Eadward, 913 and 920. Qy. gone.

Chipping-Ongar.—A large moated mound with earthworks inside the town with masonry, part of Norman castle of Richard de Lucy.

Plessey.—A moated mound in a Roman earthwork, and traces of the Norman castle of Geoffry de Mandeville.

Shoebury.—A burh thrown up by Hastings, 894. Qy. gone.

Westham.—A burh by Eadward, 912. Qy. gone.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Berkeley.—The shell keep includes the mound, and the castle buildings seem to follow the line of the old enclosure.

St. Briavels.—The mound is nearly levelled, and seems never to have been high. The castle is tolerably perfect. There was a Norman keep.

Gloucester.—A large moated mound on the river's bank with a later castle, all swept away. It seems to have stood near one corner of the Roman enclosure. The city ditch, now filled up, was dug by Harold.

Winchcombe.—A seat of Kenulph of Mercia, near St. Peter's Church. Here was a later castle, all now gone.

HAMPSHIRE.

Basing.—Here is no mound, but a large and very remarkable circular bank with an exterior ditch, closely resembling that near Penrith, and very probably of English origin.

Carisbrooke.—A moated mound and appendages, with a shell keep.

Christchurch.—Here the mound is but small, and upon it is a rectangular keep.

Southampton.—The mound here has been nearly all levelled and built over, but a part of it remains, and around one side are, or recently were, the arches upon which the wall of the shell keep was supported.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Ewias-Harold.—A moated mound about 120 yds. diameter at the base and 30 ft. high, with appended wards. Upon it stood the shell keep of Alured de Marlborough, or perhaps of Harold, his successor, of which the foundations may be traced.

Hereford.—Here was a large mound connected with a rectangular earthwork of great strength, and probably of Roman origin with Saxon alterations, probably by

Edward the Elder, in 909. The mound has been removed, but most of the earthbanks remain, with part of the exterior ditch. Here was a Norman castle with some later additions, some of which remain.

Huntington.—A very fine and but little altered specimen of a moated mound, with its appended courts. A Norman castle was built upon the earthbank, traces of which remain.

Kilpeck.—Here is a moated mound with appended courts of large area, and the remains of the shell keep of the Norman Kilpecs.

Richard's Castle.—A very large moated mound, wholly artificial, with appended courts. The works were occupied by Richard Fitz Scrob, from whom they take their name, and who was a Norman attached to the Court of the Confessor. There is, however, no masonry here of that date, and but little at all of any age.

Wigmore.—Here are the earthworks and mound thrown up by King Edward in 921, and which were attacked by the Danish army a few months afterwards, but without success. After the Conquest this became the chief seat of the House of Mortimer, whose castle stood here, of which some parts remain.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Ansty.—A mound and early castle. The mound was the seat of Alward, a contemporary with the Confessor.

Bennington.—The seat of Bertulf of Mercia. A council was held here in 1850, but the earthworks are imperfect.

Berkhampstead.—Here the mound, appended court, and concentric ditches are very perfect, and the foundation of the shell keep may be traced.

Bury Castle, near Ardeley?

Hertford.—Here on the opposite banks of the river were two burhs, thrown up in 913. One is gone, but the other remains, and on it was the shell keep of the castle of de Valognes.

Kingsbury, near St. Albans.—Was a seat of the Mercian Kings. Bertulph, held a council here in 851. Near the palace was a monastery and a castle.

Pirton.—Toot hill.

Stansted Mont-Fitchet.—A moated mound. The castle of the Mountfitchets is gone.

Bishop's Stortford, or *Waytemore*.—Given by the Conqueror to the See of London. The mound remains, but the shell keep is gone.

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon.—Contains the extensive remains of a moated mound and appended courts, also moated. Here was the castle of Countess Judith and of the Earls of Huntingdon.

KENT.

Binbury.—An excellent example of a plain moated mound, upon which masonry has never been erected.

Brenchley.—Castle hill. A small mound covered with a camp.

Canterbury Dane John.—Probably a moated mound of earlier date than the city bank and ditch.

Coldred or Ceoldred, near *Waldershare*.—A large mound, probably the work of Ceoldred of Mercia, A.D. 915.

Heydon Mount.—Qy. a mound.

Kenardington.—A mound attributed to the Danes in 893.

Nevinton.—A large moated mound.

Rochester.—Baily hill, a large mound, partly artificial, probably a Danish work.

Thurnham.—A moated mound with large area appended, near it a rectangular keep.

Tonbridge.—A large and well defined moated mound, having ditches connected with the Medway. The foundation of a shell keep remains and a part of the enceinte wall of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester.

Wodnesborough, near *Sandwich*.—A moated mound by the church. Probably the work of Ine in 715.

LANCASHIRE.

Arkholme.—Near the chapel is a moated mound.

Black Bourton, in *Lonsdale*.—Contains some large earthworks and probably a mound. Here was a Mowbary castle.

Castle Hill, near Golborne Gates.—Seems to be a Saxon burh.

Castleton, in Rochdale.—Is, or was, the same.

Gleaston, in Lonsdale.—Here is a moated mound called the Moot hill. It is reputed to have been the site of a castle of the Le Flemings.

Halton.—The seat of Earl Tosti. The moated mound is, as usual, near the church.

Melling.—Gallow hill is a large moated mound, near the church. It is a reputed Saxon seat.

Penwortham or *Penverdant*.—Here, on the river's bank below Preston, is a large mound. On it was the shell keep of an early Norman castle, standing in the time of King John.

Robin Hood's Butt.—At Clapham is a mound, but its character is doubtful.

Sedburgh.—A moated mound.

Stoneyhurst.—Here are two mounds.

Whalley.—Near this, on the opposite sides of the rivers, are two mounds at the confluence of the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Groby.—Here is, or was, a moated mound, with which, however, great liberties have been taken; if, indeed, it has not recently been altogether removed. It was the site of the castle of the Lords Ferrars of Groby.

Hallaton.—Here is a moated mound 118 ft. diameter at the top, and placed near a Roman camp.

Hinkley.—Here is a very fine moated mound, upon which stood the keep of the Barons Graint-maisnil.

Leicester.—The moated mound here has been somewhat lowered. It stands at one angle of the Roman enclosure, near the river, and the Church of St. Mary de Castro. Some of the Norman masonry of the hall of the castle of the old Earls of Leicester is still to be seen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Bourne or *Brun*, called from the spring head close to the moated mound, and which fed its ditches, and those of the castle of the Lords Wake. The mound is thought to mark the seat of Earl Morcar.

Lincoln.—Here is a very fine moated mound, which, with a banked enclosure, occupies one angle of the Roman station, and partly covers up its walls. The original late Norman shell keep still crowns the mound.

Stamford.—Here were two burhs thrown up, one on each bank of the river. One was connected with the later castle, now swept away.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny.—A moated mound on which stood the shell keep of the Barons Braose and Cantelupe.

Caerleon.—A fine mound, placed in the Roman station, and with traces of a late Norman castle.

Castleton.—A mound near Newport, much reduced in modern times.

Langston.—A moated mound, afterwards a fortified place of the Morgans.

Newcastle, near Skenfrith. — A moated mound of moderate size, with a court, also moated, appended to one side of it. The whole in fair order. No trace of masonry.

Rubina.—A fine moated mound on the high ground behind Ruperra.

NORFOLK.

Castle-Acre.—A fine moated mound with appendages, also banked and moated, the lines of earthwork having been taken for the masonry of Earl Warren's castle, of which the shell keep occupies the mound. The whole covers about one-half of a rectangular Roman camp.

Castle Rising.—Here the earthworks are on a large scale, the citadel being an enclosure heavily banked, something like Exeter. Within it is a rectangular late Norman keep. There is, however, no mound.

Mileham.—A large circular work, with banks of very moderate height, and a slight wet ditch. In the centre is a very low moated mound, and on, or rather in it, the foundations of a rectangular Norman keep. The northern end of this work cuts into a rectangular Roman camp.

Norwich.—Here the mound seems a very moderate addition to a natural hill. The ditch is partly filled up.

The very fine Norman rectangular keep stands on the mound, most probably founded on the natural soil.

Thetford.—One of the finest moated mounds in Britain, attributed to the Danes in 865. It covers eleven acres, and with its outworks, twenty-four acres. No masonry.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Earls Barton.—A large mound close to the church. Probably a moot hill, and the caput of the large estate owned after the Conquest by Countess Judith.

Farndon, East.—A moot hill, moated, near the church, and connected with an earlier camp.

Silbourn.—A moated mound with a rectangular court. The character of the whole is very peculiar, and its origin obscure. Here was a Norman castle.

Rockingham.—The remains of a shell keep upon a large but low moated mound with courts, now occupied by the castle buildings.

Sibbertoft, or Fox Hill.—Possibly the site of an adulterine castle.

Towcester.—A good moated mound on low ground, close to the river, and not far from the church.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Aston.—Near the fortified parsonage are two moated mounds, called Mote hills.

Wark.—The earthworks, of this very celebrated Border fortress, are remarkable, and include a moated mound and appended wards. There remain parts of the masonry of a keep.

A mile or two over the Border, near Coldstream, is Castle-Law, a very fine example of a moated mound, wholly artificial, and of great size. The outworks seem to have been ploughed up, and there is no trace of masonry.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Bothamsall.—Castle hill. A mound, but the ditch seems to have been filled up.

Egmanton.—Guddick hill. A moated mound, 40 ft. high and 152 ft. diameter at the top.

Laxton.—A moated mound, 50 ft. high and 142 ft. upper diameter. The appended courts are also moated.

Nottingham.—The Trent below the Castle cliff was guarded by two burhs, one on each bank. Both are now gone.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Auldchester, by Bicester.—The Roman Alauna. In the station is a mound called Castle hill.

Idbury? called Danish.

Middleton Stoney? Earthwork near the church.

Oxford.—A good moated mound, on which was a shell keep, of which a subterranean chamber remains.

RUTLAND.

Belvoir.—Here the natural hill is said to have been raised by an artificial addition, upon which has been placed the shell keep of the Barons d' Albini and Ros. However, this may be, the whole forms a very fine example of a moated mound.

SHROPSHIRE.

Aston, three miles south-west of Ludlow.—Wholly artificial.

Caus Castle.—So named by the Corbet settlers in the eleventh century, but they found there a lofty moated mound and well, still remaining.

Chirbury.—The burh thrown up by Æthelfede in 915 has been removed, but its memory is preserved in the termination of the name, which is also that of the Hundred, and the site of the burh is known as the castle field.

Chm.—Here is a fine moated mound with extensive and strong earthworks. The rectangular keep of the Fitz Alans is built against one side of the mound.

Ellesmere.—A large artificial moated mound, which preceded and has survived the castle of Roger of Montgomery.

SALOP.

Minton.—A small mound near Church Stretton.

Oldbury, near Bridgenorth.—Is probably the burh formed by Æthelfede in 912. Though of moderate height it is well marked, and its ditch is preserved.

Oswestry.—A moated mound, though much injured. Upon it are the remains of the keep of the Fitz Alans.

Pulverbatch.—A mound. There was a castle here, of which all remains are now gone.

Quatford.—A moated mound, chiefly artificial, with a very curious and perfect well.

Shrewsbury.—Here is a small but lofty mound, on the raised bank of the Severn. The remains of the castle of Roger of Montgomery mark the original outline of the court.

Shrawardine, Little.—A large artificial mound.

Tenbury.—Castle tump on the Teme.

Whitchurch.—An artificial mound with the masonry of a keep of the Lords Fitz Alan; the ditches are intricate, and supplied with water.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Castle Batch.—A moated mound.

Castle Carey.—Mound and other earthworks. The castle of the Lords Lovel is destroyed.

Dunster.—The shell keep of the Mohuns crowned the natural "tor" which, however, is scarped, and a court appended below, now indicated by the walls of the castle.

Montacute.—A natural mound. The keep of the old Earls of Cornwall is destroyed.

Orchard.—Is reported to have had a moated mound.

Pen Pits.—Moated mound, 128 ft. top diameter. An oval court appended.

Stoke-Courcy.—A mound and the remains of a castle.

Taunton.—The mound has been removed, but the appended earthworks of Ine are tolerably perfect, and indicated by the wall and keep of the Norman castle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Beaudesert.—A large mound.

Berry Banks.—A seat of Wulpha, king of Mercia. Remains uncertain.

Chartley.—A mound and remains of the castle of Randal, Earl of Chester.

Stafford.—Here was a burh thrown up by Æthelflede on the banks of the Sow, probably destroyed with the later castle.

Tutbury.—A small mound with a late keep.

SUFFOLK.

Bungay.—An artificial moated mound, of moderate size, but very perfect, with bold and extensive earthworks attached to it. The mound has been scarped and revetted with masonry, and upon it is the lower story of a rectangular Norman keep.

Clare.—A very large artificial mound, moated, with attached earthworks on a grand scale. A very late shell keep stands on the mound, but most of the other masonry of the de Clare castle is gone.

Eye.—A grand moated mound and other earthworks. This was an important Saxon seat, and the Caput of a Norman Honour.

Haughley.—A mound. Here was a later castle.

SURREY.

Farnham.—Here is an artificial mound with earthworks. The shell keep of the castle of the Bishops of Winchester remains.

Guildford.—Here is a large artificial mound, on one side of the area, and on the top of which is an early Norman rectangular keep. The earthworks of the attached court are still to be traced.

SUSSEX.

Arundel.—A fine example of a moated mound with spacious court appended. The shell keep is Norman. The well is on one side of, but within the mound, as at Wallingford.

Bramber.—Here the mound is upon a natural hill, on which is a rectangular keep, so placed as to cover the approach. The ditches are early and very fine. On the same platform, but some way from the keep, is the small moated mound, probably the Saxon keep.

Chichester.—The mound stood within the Roman Regnum; traces of it remain. The castle was destroyed to supply materials for a monastery.

Knepp.—A good mound, which was turned to account as a keep by the Barons Braose.

Lewes.—A singular instance of twin mounds, not as at Cardiff, Hereford, and Lincoln, mere thickening of the

earthbank at an angle, but forming two citadels, upon one of which are the remains of the shell keep of the Lords Warren.

Pevensey.—Here is an artificial mound with appended earthworks of its own date, placed within the Roman area. The mound has carried a Norman keep, now in utter ruin.

WARWICK.

Bromwich (Castle).—The mound remains. The masonry of the later castle is gone.

Brinklow.—A remarkably fine mound, wholly artificial. The ditches and appended earthworks are also perfect. There is no record or trace of any masonry.

Fillongley.—Earth banks. At some distance was the castle of the Lords Hastings.

Hardreshull or *Harthill*.—A mound on the edge of the Watling Street, where was the castle of de Hardreshull.

Kenilworth.—There seems to have been a mound here, now enclosed within the wall of the rectangular keep. The earthbanks appended carry the Norman walls.

Seckington.—A moated mound near the church. The masonry of a castle seems to have been removed *temp.* Henry II.

Stoneleigh.—Here is an artificial mound near the church, where the manor courts were held. It is a moot hill, but may have been a military mound.

Warwick.—Here is a mound on the enceinte of the old enclosure. Upon it stood a shell keep, now replaced by a later tower.

WESTMORELAND.

Sedburgh.—A lofty moated mound, near the church. Probably Sedda's burh.

WILTSHIRE.

Castle Combe.—The earthwork here seems to be a moated mound, on which was placed the keep of the castle of the Lords de Dunstanville.

The Devizes.—This is probably the grandest mound in Britain, and its ditches the deepest. There are still some remains of the Episcopal keep.

Marlborough.—The moated mound stands within, or on the edge of, a Norman camp. The masonry of the mediæval castle is gone.

Old Sarum.—Here is a grand central mound with concentric ditches. An unusual arrangement. The district is full of British and Roman remains, but these earthworks seem wholly Saxon.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Castle Morton, near Upton.—Here is a moated mound, 50 ft. high, near the church.

The Devil's Spittle Fall.—Near Bewdley. A natural hill, fortified.

Worcester.—The moated mound, a large one, stood on the Severn bank close south of the cathedral. Upon it was the keep of Urso d'Abitot. All is now swept away.

YORKSHIRE.

The completion of the Ordnance Survey to the enlarged scale has brought to light a vast number of moated mounds hitherto unrecorded. No doubt it is not in every case safe to infer their character from the map, but in many cases there can be no mistake in the matter.

Adwick le Street.—Castle hill?

Almondbury.—A reputed Saxon seat. The earthworks are called Castle hill.

Armley.—Giants' hill on the Ayr, near Leeds.

Arney.—A moot hill, near Doncaster.

Andrew Howe.

Aysgarth.—Castle Dykes.

Bailey Hill, near Bradford.—A moated mound, 36 ft. across at the top.

Barnby Howe.

Barwick in Elmet.—The moated mound was the seat of the Saxon Edwin, whence called Wendell hill.

Bentley.—A moot hill.

Bolton-Percy.—Here is a moot hill.

Bradfield.—Castle hill, near Bordyke. A moated mound.

Broughton.—Castle hill on the Irwell.

Castleton.—Castle hill, near Danby. A large moated mound.

Catterick.—Castle hill.

Coningsborough.—A natural hill, moated artificially, and having strong earthworks appended. Here also is a moot hill.

Crake.—Was a Saxon seat, and the mound seems to have been removed in 1650.

North Deighton, Howe Hill.—A moated mound.

Egton, Castle Hill.

Freeborough, near Moorshole.—A high artificial mound.

Gilling, near Richmond.—Here seems to have been a mound, recently removed.

Hickleton.—Castle hill.

Howe Tallon, near Barmingham.

Horbury.—Castle hill.

Huddersfield.—Castle hill.

Hunmanby.—Large moated mound, west of the church.

Ilkston.—Large moated mound, near Kippax.

Kirk Levington.—Large moated mound in the folds of the Leven.

Kirk Smeaton.—Castle hill.

Laughton-en-le-Morthen.—A Saxon seat and moated mound.

Lawe Hill, Wakefield.—Moated mound and enclosure, upon a natural hill.

Liversedge.—Castle hill.

Lockington.—A moot hill.

Maidens Tower.—South-east of Topcliffe. A moated mound on the Swale, with large enclosures.

Malzeard or *Kirkby Malessart*.—A large earthwork, near the church.

Mexborough.—Castle hill. A moated mound and enclosures, near the church.

Mickle Howe.

Middleham.—A moated hillock, above the castle.

Mirfield.—A moated mound.

Northallerton.—The Howe.

Oswinthorpe.—A supposed seat of the Kings of Northumberland.

Penny Howe, near Pickering.

Pickering.—Here is a good moated mound with a shell keep and extensive courts all round it.

Pontefract Castle.—A mound at one corner of the area, now included within a revetment wall.

Rastrick.—Castle hill. A fine mound, now levelled.

Ribblesdale.—Mounds?

Rotherham?

Sandal.—A moated mound with formidable ditches; also remains of a keep and other masonry.

Sherborne.—Castle hill.

Sheep or Sharp Howe.

Skipsea in Holderness.—A large moated mound, called Castle hill, with a well on its edge.

Stang Howe, near Hinderwell.

Skelbrook.—Castle hill.

Swarth Howe.

Tadcaster.—Moated mound and enclosures. Trace of a shell keep.

Thirsk.—A moated mound, by the river, now levelled.

Thorne on the Torne.—A mound, near the church. Traces of masonry.

Thorpe Heslay.—Castle hill.

Thurn.—Castle hill, near the church. A moated mound.

Tickhill.—A very large moated mound with courts and deep ditches, and traces of shell keep.

Wincobank.—Moated mound.

York.—Two mounds. Bale hill and the castle. The latter very strong with a court and deep wet ditches. On it a shell keep. They were intended to guard the river, and are placed just below the city.

SOUTH WALES.

Gelligaer.—A moated mound of very great size. This is at some distance from the Roman camp, from which the parish derives a part of its name.

Ruperra.—In the Park, on a ridge, is a moated mound of tolerable size.

Ystrdd Owen.—Is a moated mound, but hollow in the centre. It was evidently used for defence. It stands close to the Churchyard.

NORTH WALES.

Bala, Tomen-y-Bala.—A large artificial moated mound south-east of the town.

Bettws, Tomen-y-Castell.—A large moated mound.

Gwyddelwen.—A large moated mound.

Hendomen.—A large moated mound with moated appendages.

Kedewen.—A moated mound, held by Roger Mortimer in 1278.

Kerri.—A fine moated mound.

Moel-y-Crio, near Northope.—A large artificial moated mound.

Mold, Bailey Hill.—A fine moated mound, artificial.

Rhôs Ddiarbed.—A large moated mound.

Rüe.—A moated mound.

Tafollwern.—A moated mound, whence the Welsh princes dated several charters.

Talybont.—A fine moated mound, held by Llewelyn in 1275, and visited by Edward the I.

Tomen-y-Vardra, in Llanarman.—A very large moated mound.

Tomen-y-Rhodwydd, near Yale.--Two large moated mounds.

Welshpool.—A moated mound, near the town.