

feet in width (considerably more in some places), and are about 4 feet in height. The limestone rock is here very near the surface, and the core of stones seems to have been piled up upon the natural rock, and there is no indication of a ditch. On the south eastern side (where, as I have already stated, the ground slopes more gradually and soon rises again), at a distance of about 150 yards, there is another wood of much larger extent, and here again similar earthworks are to be found, extending all over the wood. But the underwood is so thick that I have been unable to make a plan of them. They are precisely similar in character, and there seems every reason to believe that the smaller earthworks, of which I have endeavoured to give some description, formed an outwork to the larger fortification on the south.

A. E. LAWSON LOWE

23 Boulevard de Waterloo

Brussels,

Dec 5th 1885.

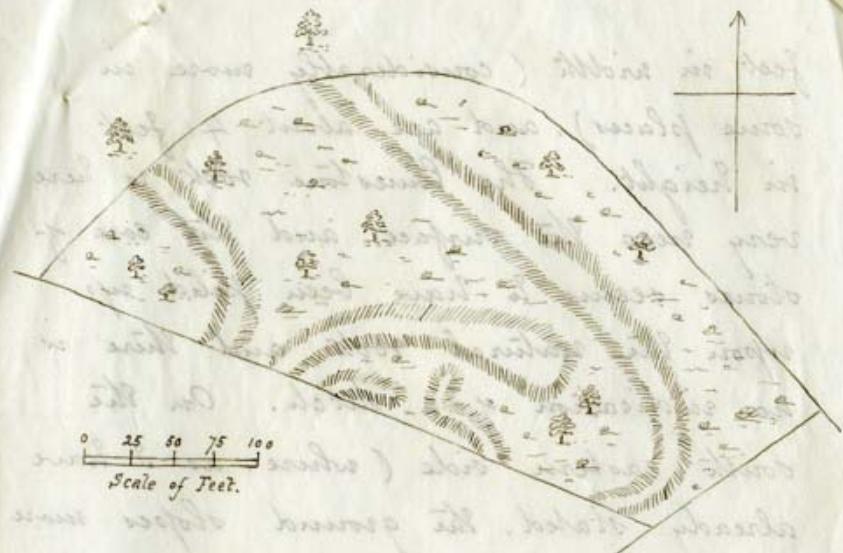
P.R. Box 11 L7



Dear Sir,

I have been advised by several antiquarian friends to communicate with you relative to the remains of what I take to be a portion of a small hill fort of the so-called "British" period, which I have recently met with on our own estate at Shirenewton, in Monmouthshire. These earthworks are situated in a small wood, upon an eminence, and are very clearly defined. But the underwood is so thick that I had never noticed them until a few weeks ago, when I happened to be shooting in the cover. I am specially anxious to make a careful examination of them, and my object in writing to you on the subject is to ask for some advice as to how to proceed.

The small wood, where the earthworks are, is known as Cae Picella, and is only about an acre and a half in extent. On the west, north, and east sides the ground slopes down from the edge of the wood; on the south-east the slope is more gradual and the ground soon rises again; on the south-west side there is nearly level ground up to the wood, but within a short distance the ground slopes down on that side also. It will be seen from the plan that five of the lines of embankment run out of the wood on that side. No trace of these is to be found beyond the edge of the wood, but the land has been ploughed, and the stones which form the core of the embankments must have been removed. There is old meadow land on the other sides of



the wood, and the two banks which run out on the north west side may be traced for some distance down the side of the hill, running straight down and gradually dying away into the ground. There is thus great difficulty in forming a conjecture as to the original plan. The lines of embankment are formed of rough stones, some of considerable size, very closely piled together, and covered with earth. They average somewhere about 12 or 14

PL BOX 1/17



east side. Upwards of half-a-mile to the west there is a specially fine "British" camp in a very good state of preservation. There are here bank banks and ditches, the height of the banks being in some places from 14 to 16 feet. This camp has a small outwork, partly destroyed. I should be glad to send you a tracing of this camp and outwork from the new Ordnance Survey, should you care to see the same. The earth-works, of which I have given a plan, are not indicated in the ord. nance survey. The spot may be found on the 1 inch Ordnance map, a little to the south-west of Shire-newton, and just between the names:

Red House,

Crossway X Longmead
Farni. Wood.

If you are ever in the neighbourhood, it would give me very much

pleasure to show you these
earthworks, and there are
several specially interesting
remains in that part of
Mormonwillshire that are little known,
and to which I should much like
to call your attention. Within two
or three miles there are two dolmens
and a stone circle, and of these
only one of the dolmens seems to
have been noticed.

With many apologies for the length
of this letter, and for my unscientific
description. Believe me

Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

A. E. Lawson Dow

Major

4th Batt.

The Sherwood Foresters,

St. General Pitt-Rivers, F. R. S.