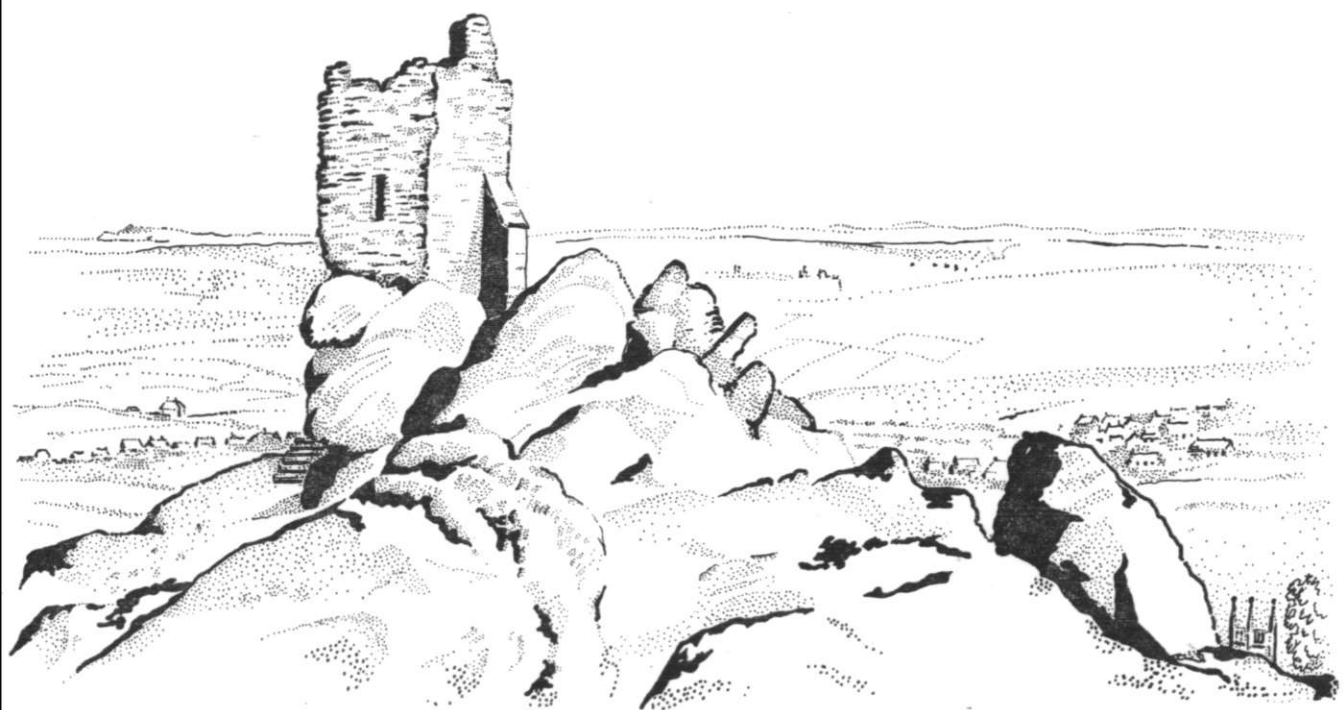


No. 11 1972

CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY



HENDHYSCANS KERNOW

COVER: *Carn Brea: the eastern Summit showing the Castle*. Redrawn from a sketch of about 1780 in the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, by our member John Stengelhofen.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY is open to all individuals or groups interested in the history and material culture of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (persons under 16 being admitted at the discretion of the General Committee). The annual subscription (£2.00, or £1.00 for persons under 18 and for full-time students under 23) is payable each January 1st, and entitles members to receive a free copy of this, the Society's annual journal, the thrice-yearly Newsletter, and notification of all activities. At least one excavation is held annually, and the A.G.M. normally takes place in the Spring. Enquiries about membership should be sent to the Hon. Secretary; requests for any publication of the Society or of the former West Cornwall Field Club should be sent to Mrs. Edna Thompson, 32 Glamis Road, Newquay.

Contents

CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY NO. 11 1972

Editorial	3
The Excavation of the Neolithic Settlement, Carn Brea, 1972	5
ROGER MERCER, M.A.	
The Excavation of Two Slate Cairns at Trevone, Padstow, 1972	9
D. G. BUCKLEY	
Prehistoric Habitation Sites on the Isles of Scilly	19
ALEC GRAY (<i>edited, with a commentary, by PAUL ASHBEE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>)	
The Excavations at Grambla, Wendron, 1972: Interim Report	50
C. SAUNDERS, B.A.	
Roman Objects from the Gwithian Area	53
CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A.	
<i>Series</i>	
Excavation News, 1971-1972	56
Digest of Cornish Periodicals: 10, 1971-1972	60
Cumulative Index of Cornish Archaeology: List No. 20, Dec. 1971-Dec. 1972	62
Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities	66
(NEIL BEAGRIE, PETER SHEPPARD, MICHAEL TANGYE)	
Edith Dowson—an appreciation; <i>Kerrier</i> : 13, Stithians. <i>Powder</i> : 12, St. Blazey; 13, St. Austell.	
<i>Short Notes</i>	
Mesolithic Finds from the Kelseys RICHARD BURLEIGH	81
An Unusual Worked Flint from Scilly P. Z. MACKENZIE	81
Two Unrecorded Cornish Bronzes SUSAN M. PEARCE	82
<i>Reviews</i>	55, 83

THE FUNCTION OF our Society's annual journal is to record the progress of archaeological research and discovery in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. It is not always realised that Scilly is, constitutionally, under a separate authority, and does not really form part of Cornwall, any more than it constitutes part of the Cornish peninsula. There is a Museum Association, linked to the excellent Islands Museum in Hughtown, and there is also the *Scillonian Magazine*, run for many decades by the Mumford family and annually perused and digested for these pages by your editor (who has subscribed to it for a couple of decades himself). There is not, however, the mechanism to cope internally with excavation in Scilly, be it rescue or research, and still less to publish the results. Since 1953, this task has been undertaken by our Society and its predecessor, and in the present issue we publish the longest Scillonian contribution to date—Alec Gray's account of his field-work, mainly on St. Mary's. Mr. Gray, who has a daffodil farm near Camborne, noted what he saw, and what he was able to excavate in odd moments, in commendable detail, and committed his notes to a long illustrated narrative. We are grateful to him for the chance to enshrine this painstaking work in print, and equally grateful to our member Paul Ashbee for editing it. Mr. Ashbee's knowledge of Scilly and its past, coupled with his own professional contribution to Cornish (and Scillonian) archaeology, uniquely fits him to prepare Mr. Gray's work for publication; he has done so here with the minimum of editorial intrusion, over a long period, and the result wholly justifies his effort.

The year 1972 was as full as ever, and the *Excavation News* and brief report on the Carn Brea season together give an idea of field activity. To this must be added the work on the parochial check-lists, where under Mr. Peter Sheppard's guidance a welcome band of newcomers to this particular task is making good progress. A check-list may, of course, take several, or three, or four, or even more, years to complete, but since the work is continuous, appropriately-sized instalments come to hand for each issue of this journal.

We must sadly report some losses in our fellowship. Mrs. Edith Dowson died as this issue was being put to press, and a brief tribute appears on p.66, by way of preface to the check-lists with which (among so many other endeavours) we shall always think of her. In November, 1972, Monica Buckingham died in hospital. An appreciation by our membership secretary, Miss Pat Carlyon, was included in the February 1973 *Newsletter* (no. 10), and all those concerned with the Society's publications would wish to add their own thoughts to this. We carry a large stock of varied publications, requests for which are liable to come in at any time from just about anywhere. Your editor recalls correspondence with Monica from all sorts of isolated places, like Lundy, and Shetland, passing on orders which she dealt with from Padstow; nor was her involvement with the Society confined to this invaluable role, since she was a constant excavator, willingly driving long distances to take part. We send our deepest sympathy to her parents in Padstow.

Lastly, in what will be a short Editorial, perhaps your editor may make a plea for a specific sort of feed-back (and this is a real plea; letters, or telephone calls, would be

very welcome). Since 1953, we have maintained a Cumulative Index, now of well over 1,000 items. Since 1962, we have also maintained a Digest of relevant material in other Cornish journals. The word 'we' is an editorial one, because both such features are prepared by the editor alone, and both of them take a good deal of time and trouble; the amount of periodical-space annually sought for Cornish matter is perhaps twenty times as great as the annual instalment of entries might imply. Are these features really of use to members, or could the space (which, in printing terms, means money) be better employed for, say, discursive articles or reports? Do members realise that, as far as can be ascertained, no other County journal and only a few regional ones maintain such cumulative aids to research? Any form of response to this question of the usefulness of these series would be warmly welcomed. If members, particularly in the east of Cornwall, find them of use, the editor would also welcome some practical assistance. In any year, it is a safe bet that something like thirty new parish guides, or church booklets, or local history pamphlets, are published—for the most part, privately, and only circulating within a limited area. We like to list these; we are always prepared to review them, if they contain original matter and are not just scissors-and-paste productions; but the difficulty lies in getting hold of them. Why not let the editor know? He can seldom visit St. Pinnock, or Week St. Mary, but he (and a great many others members) is just as interested in these areas of Cornwall as he is in Gwithian, or Camborne, or Truro. Cost price and postage will be refunded!

The Excavation of the Neolithic Settlement Site at Carn Brea, 1972: interim note

ROGER MERCER

WITH THE COMPLETION of a third season's work on the site during July and August of 1972, the picture that we have seen developing since 1970 of the extent and nature of Neolithic settlement on the hill—and of later Iron Age occupation—has been brought a great deal more sharply into focus. As with all archaeological assemblages excavated from the soil, geology, ecology, climate and indeed the nature of the prehistoric activity in question impose inherent limitations on the inferences which can be drawn by the present day observer. It is just as important to an understanding of the site that, as well as filling in our positive picture of what we regard as the prehistoric reality, we are now reaching an idea of the inherent limits of inference imposed by the site.

This dichotomy is well illustrated by the 1972 expansion of *Site D*. This, it will be remembered, was set out in 1971 below the present-day Castle on the east slope of the hill's eastern summit, to locate the Neolithic wall which seems to enclose this area and to study an area behind the wall for traces of occupation. In 1971, the wall was located in an extremely ruined condition, indeed merely as an isolated pile of tumbled boulders, and on its inner side was located a surface of occupation in extremely eroded condition, but exhibiting many artefacts of flint and pottery and a series of well-defined, charcoal-filled post-sockets relating to a wooden-framed structure. In 1972 this area was greatly expanded to reveal a further length of the enclosing wall; a further area inside the wall; and a narrow strip of the prehistoric surface right up the side of the eastern summit to the Castle itself.

The further stretch of the enclosing wall was as ruined and tumbled as the stretch opened in 1971; but it was possible to establish on this occasion, by dismantling the tumble (many of the boulders weighing well over half a ton), that outside the enclosing wall—the exact inner and outer faces of which are impossible to ascertain, due to its totally collapsed state—no structural remains existed, nor any occupation surface. The density of unassociated artefacts dropped markedly. The eastern summit at this point has been subjected to intense erosion, and a consequent soil loss and soil creep has meant that unassociated artefacts on the site are of greatly restricted value as indicators of occupation. This condition seems to apply over the entire site.

On the inner side of the wall, a narrow band of occupation was encountered, as in 1971, featuring further post-sockets and stake-holes. However, it became apparent in 1972 that this band was not a true occupation area in its own right, but merely a truncated segment of former occupation which, higher up the slope of the eastern summit, has been entirely eroded away. The segment as it remains is approximately 1 to 1.5 metres wide, and lies in the area where eroded soil has accumulated behind the enclosing wall, thereby providing the protection which has resulted in its preservation. Behind this band, the bedrock lies just beneath the turf, rubbed clean by natural erosion with the odd eroded artefact lying upon it. Up the side of the hill the bedrock undulates; and at precisely those points where an area of soil has been protected in a cleft, further Neolithic structural features and occupation material were found, again only fragments

of a total prehistoric reality. Eleven metres from the Castle car park, recent disturbance by rubbish burial, cable laying and stone quarrying have led to the total obliteration of all traces of the prehistoric surfaces.

There can be little doubt that the hill slope at this point was the scene of considerable occupation during the Neolithic period of activity on the site. This can be judged by the very substantial quantities of artefacts recovered from the area, and from the presence of structural features at almost every point where the prehistoric surface has received any degree of protection. That this occupation was delimited by the enclosing wall may be indicated by the absence of any structural features in all those areas where the prehistoric surface survives outside the wall, protected under its tumble. This situation is emphasised by the fact that a considerably greater area of prehistoric surface survived outside the wall than did inside it. It was represented by a change in colour, from the brown soil creep to the orange natural soil, and frequently by a lens of white kaolinisation brought about by the proximity of the wall stones.

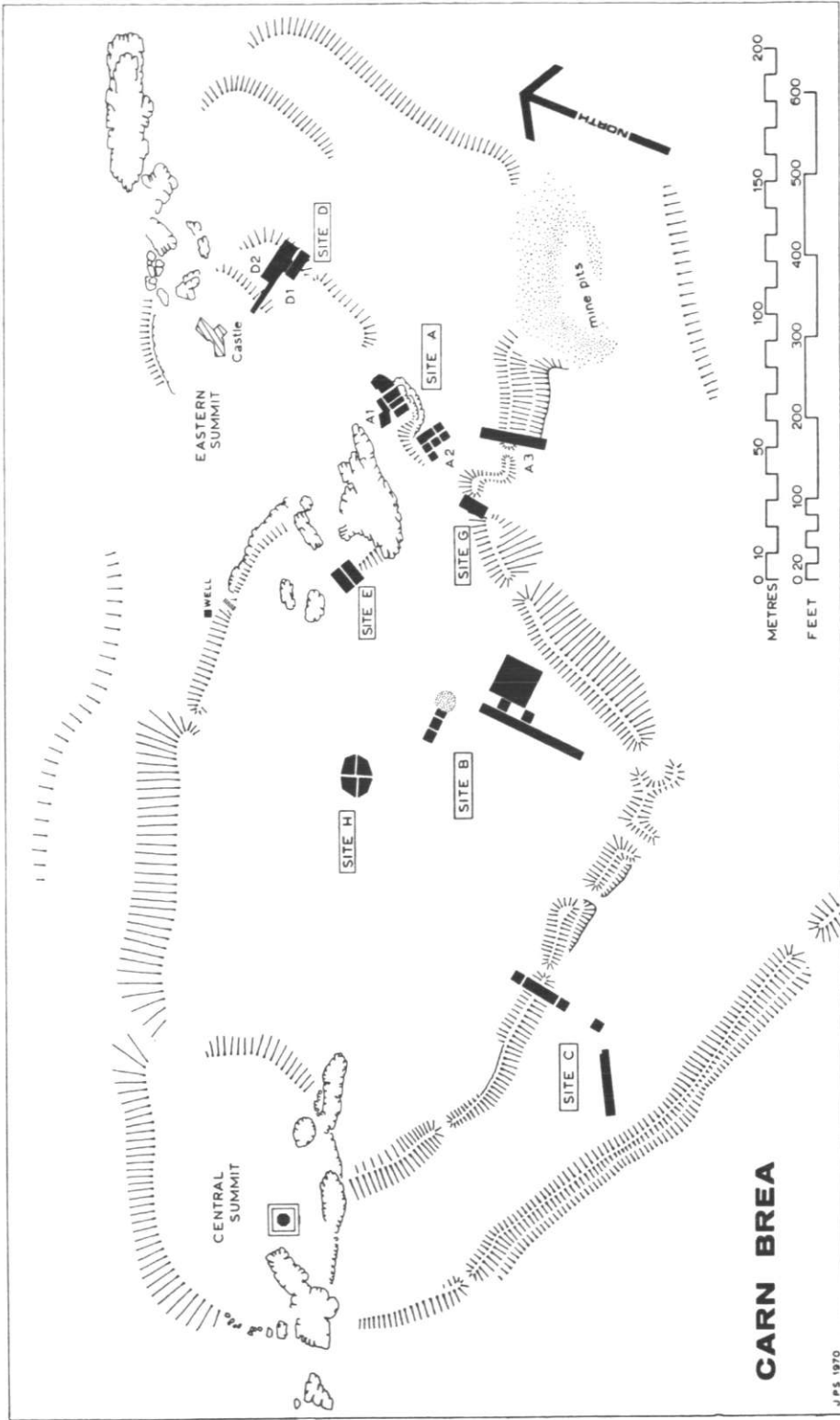
It is to be feared that the greater part of the Neolithic occupation area has suffered the abrasive influence of the harsh environment on this hilltop, also responsible for the severe truncation of the deposits encountered on Site D. In our work in this area we have been brought face to face with the basic limitations imposed by climate and ecology over the ages. However, we do know that occupation (whether all at one period or not, it is impossible to say) was in progress widely and in depth, over a very large area of the eastern summit. It involved wooden structures, hearths, much flint-knapping, some of the flint imported over very considerable distances; and the use of greenstone and related rocks for axe manufacture, the greenstones emanating almost exclusively from the nearby Group XVI factory-site, and being sharpened on the site.

Our conclusions would have been confined to the above, were it not that in one restricted area of the site, at least, the build-up of eroded soil behind the enclosing wall has taken place over a large enough area and in sufficient depth to protect an entire occupation unit from erosion. The importance of the area was enhanced by its isolated position, below a steep rock face and skirted by steep rock screens. It was a unitary area of occupation which could be totally excavated and understood as such.

Site A1 was opened in 1970, expanded in 1971, and its total excavation completed in 1972. The work here revealed a house, built in lean-to fashion against the enclosing wall, about 3 ms. wide by 7 ms. long (see Fig. 1). It was largely composed of hurdle-fencing walls, represented archaeologically by linear clusters of stakeholes, and on its central axis were six pits, two of which had probably been used for storage, as the impacted pottery vessels were still in place within them. A trampled occupation surface yielded very large quantities of Neolithic material, and sealed the sockets into which two of the upright stones of the enclosing wall had been dug. The house may possibly have had two rooms (or perhaps have been of two phases). A large hearth area dominates the southern end of the house. Secondary to the house, a drystone wall was built, at an unknown period, at right angles to the enclosing wall. No firm dating evidence can be linked to this secondary wall but the wall foundations are stained with the black charcoal of the post-sockets of the previous house. No soil accumulation has taken place between the two phases; and in the soil creep situation on this site it is not likely that the gap in time between the desertion of the house and the building of the wall was very great.

The evidence of Site A1 and Site D taken together can perhaps be extended to argue for the multiple existence of houses of the Site A1 type within the enclosing wall. In the forthcoming 1973 season it is hoped that it may be possible to locate another situation where there has been preservation from erosion on the scale of Site A1, and where another such structure may lie buried.

In an attempt to develop our understanding of the nature of the Iron Age occupation of Carn Brea, two other projects were undertaken during 1972.



J.P.S. 1970

Fig. 1
Carn Brea: areas excavated to the end of the 1972 season

Firstly, one of the fifteen or so hut circles which lie in the saddle of the hill between the central and eastern summits was totally excavated by the quadrant method (Site H—see Fig. 1). The hut consisted of a circular stone-built foundation wall approximately a metre thick and with an external diameter of approximately 10 metres. An entrance, 1.25 metres wide, existed on the south-east side, with the ends of the walls that formed its sides ‘staggered’, to provide for what may have been a tangentially directed porch. The interior of the hut had been almost totally destroyed by previous activity on the site. This destruction had not however extended to the rim of the hut floor, where an area up to half-a-metre across existed undisturbed. Upon this surface, sherds of characteristically Iron Age types, including ‘cordoned ware’, were found. This is the first time that any firm chronological context has been achieved for the hut circles on Carn Brea. The nature of the subsoil, and the disturbance mentioned above, did not allow much in the way of internal furnishings to be recovered. The bases of five of the ring of secondary roof post-sockets were recovered, indicating the type of roofing. No central post-socket was encountered, and it is possible that the construction was such that this was not required. A flat granite slab lying on the floor of the hut near the centre may have been a hearth-stone. The hut itself, like the one partially examined in 1970, rested upon an earlier horizon of disturbed soil containing Neolithic artefacts. At the end of the 1970 season, it was argued that where this almost ubiquitous horizon of soil on the gentle south-eastern slope of the hill had been examined (by means of strips cut by a JCB 3C machine), there was a strong likelihood that the disturbed layer represented agricultural activity possibly of Neolithic date. In 1971 further areas of the soil were examined, but little further supporting evidence could be adduced. Forthcoming soil analyses may help to elucidate this problem.

In 1971, the problem of the date and formation of the massive ramparts which skirt the slopes of Carn Brea was tackled, by cutting a ditch section close to a causeway, in the hope of locating chronological evidence stratified in the ditch silts. In 1972 a gateway through the rampart on the south-east side of the hill was totally excavated (Site G). The gateway is itself part of a complex defensive entrance with an outer gateway, and has a flanking ‘fighting platform’, and a flanked run through to an inner gate. This was totally stripped; massive stone orthostats lined the sides of the inner gateway, which was floored with pounded rab (granitic gravel). A step in the rab in the narrowest part of the entrance may well have acted as a gate-stop, but no evidence of wooden gate details was encountered, apart from a smear of charcoal just below the step. No finds of ascertainably Iron Age date were retrieved from the entire area. However, sealed *beneath* the deposited rab in the entrance, were the impacted fragments of the greater part of a lugged Neolithic bowl. Furthermore, the orthostats lining the entrance had been let into earth-fast sockets which again contained Neolithic sherds. The deposited rab, and the rab step mentioned above, showed little sign of wear; and the gateway could never have been subjected to even a modicum of traffic.

The date of the gateway and its adjoining rampart is of course put in question by the artefacts located during the 1972 season. Important as these artefacts are, they must be placed beside the rampart itself an artefact, which, in the framework of our present knowledge, can only be regarded as of post-Neolithic date. The techniques of construction and tactical features are amply and universally paralleled in the British Iron Age. It is quite conceivable that Neolithic sherds lying buried in a previous turf could have been buried by deposited rab in the entrance, and could have been buried by deposited rab in the entrance, and could have become incorporated in the fill of sockets dug to receive gate orthostats. Further investigation of this problem, however, remains to be undertaken.



View from above of north end of Neolithic house on Site A1, Carn Brea, 1972.

Photo: Charles Woolf



View of Iron Age hut circle, totally excavated: Carn Brea, 1972.

Photo: Charles Woolf



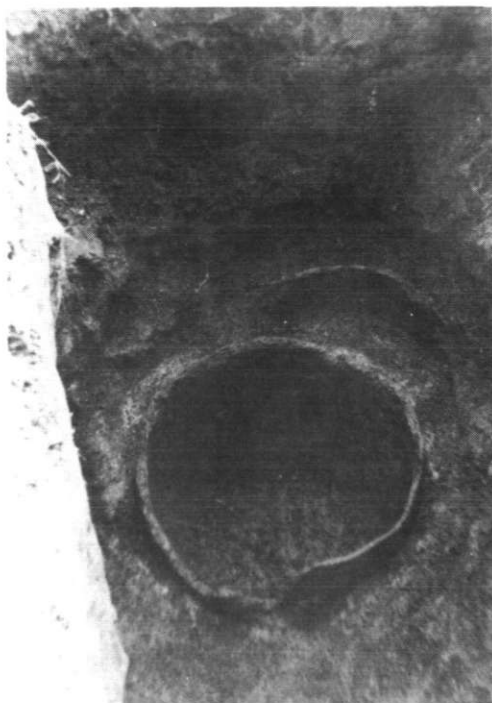
I. Halangy Down (St. Mary's No. 1), Mr. Gray's excavation; the internal drain with internal debris and chamber walling in background.



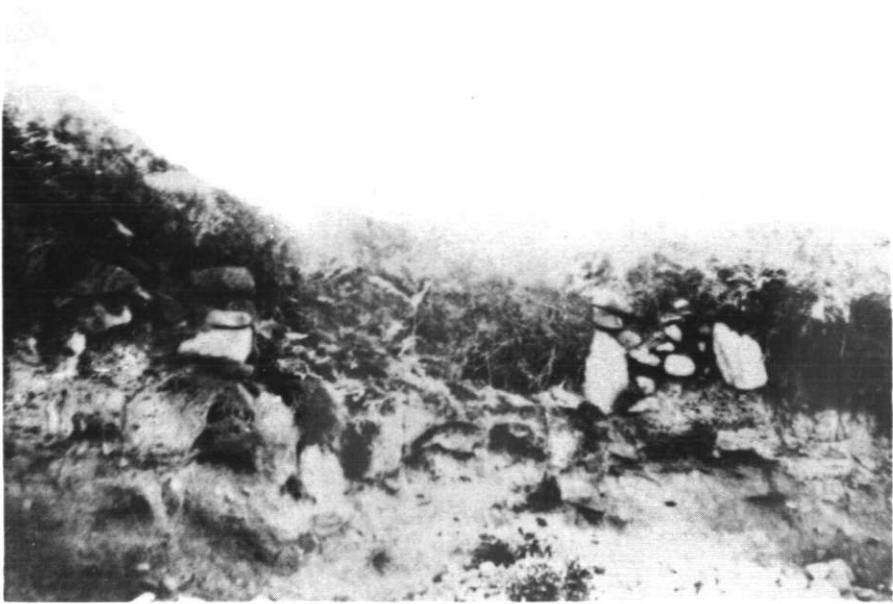
II. Halangy Down (St. Mary's No. 1), Mr. Gray's excavation; the rubble-choked chamber interior with excavation trench, exposing walling, in the right foreground.



III. Halangy Porth (St. Mary's No. 3); remains of a stone-built structure exposed in the cliff-face.



IV. Halangy Porth (St. Mary's No. 3); storage pot *in situ*. Site J on fig. 9 (see p.30 of text).



V. Samson, East Porth (Samson No. 1); remains of a hut in the cliff-face.



VI. Samson; submerged field-walls.



The Excavation of Two Slate Cairns at Trevone, Padstow, 1972

D. G. BUCKLEY

(with contributions by A. ELLISON, S. LIMBREY, I. H. LONGWORTH and T. MILES)

SUMMARY

The remains of two slate cairns were excavated before they were destroyed by coastal erosion. No burials or significant internal structures were recorded, but sherds of Grooved Ware were obtained from the old land surface beneath one of the cairns.

INTRODUCTION

IN 1971, MRS E. GIFFORD and Mr. M. McCarthy located several well-preserved pottery sherds in a low cliff face to the west of Trevone. Realising the archaeological value of the pottery Mrs. Gifford recorded the find spot and took the pottery to the British Museum. It was examined by Dr. Ian Longworth, who recognised it as Grooved Ware. This being the first recorded case of Grooved Ware from as far west as Cornwall, Dr. Longworth reported the find to Dr. G. J. Wainwright, of the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Department of the Environment.

An examination of the find spot was made in January by Mr. Roger Mercer, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and by the author. The site was found to comprise a slate mound, much eroded by the sea and exposed in section in the cliff face. Comparison with Mrs. Gifford's original sketch section showed the Grooved Ware pottery to have come from a buried soil, preserved through construction of the mound. To the east a second, badly eroded, mound was observed. This too had a buried soil, while the surface remains were better preserved.

The mounds were both undergoing continued erosion so a short rescue excavation was decided upon. This took place in March, under the author's supervision, on behalf of the Department of the Environment.

THE SITE (FIG. 2)

The remains of the two slate mounds were located on low, grass covered, cliffs 3 miles NW of Padstow, approximately 400 metres west of Trevone Bay, Trevone (SW 887758). The nearest known barrow group is one mile west on the Cataclews Point headland. In addition three other Bronze Age burials are recorded from the vicinity of Harlyn Bay, notably the Harlyn Bay Gold Lunulae barrow (*Bullen, 1912; Crawford, 1921*).

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Geologically, Trevone is in an area of Upper Devonian rocks, principally slates, which outcrop extensively along this stretch of the north Cornish Coast. In the region of Trevone these give rise to low cliffs along the length of Newtrain Bay and Trevone Bay. It is erosion of this cliff line which led to the discovery of the mounds. Above the low cliffs around Trevone Bay lies some thickness of wind blown sand from below which Romano-British cist-burials have been recorded; also discovered as a result of coastal erosion (*Dudley & Jope, 1965*).

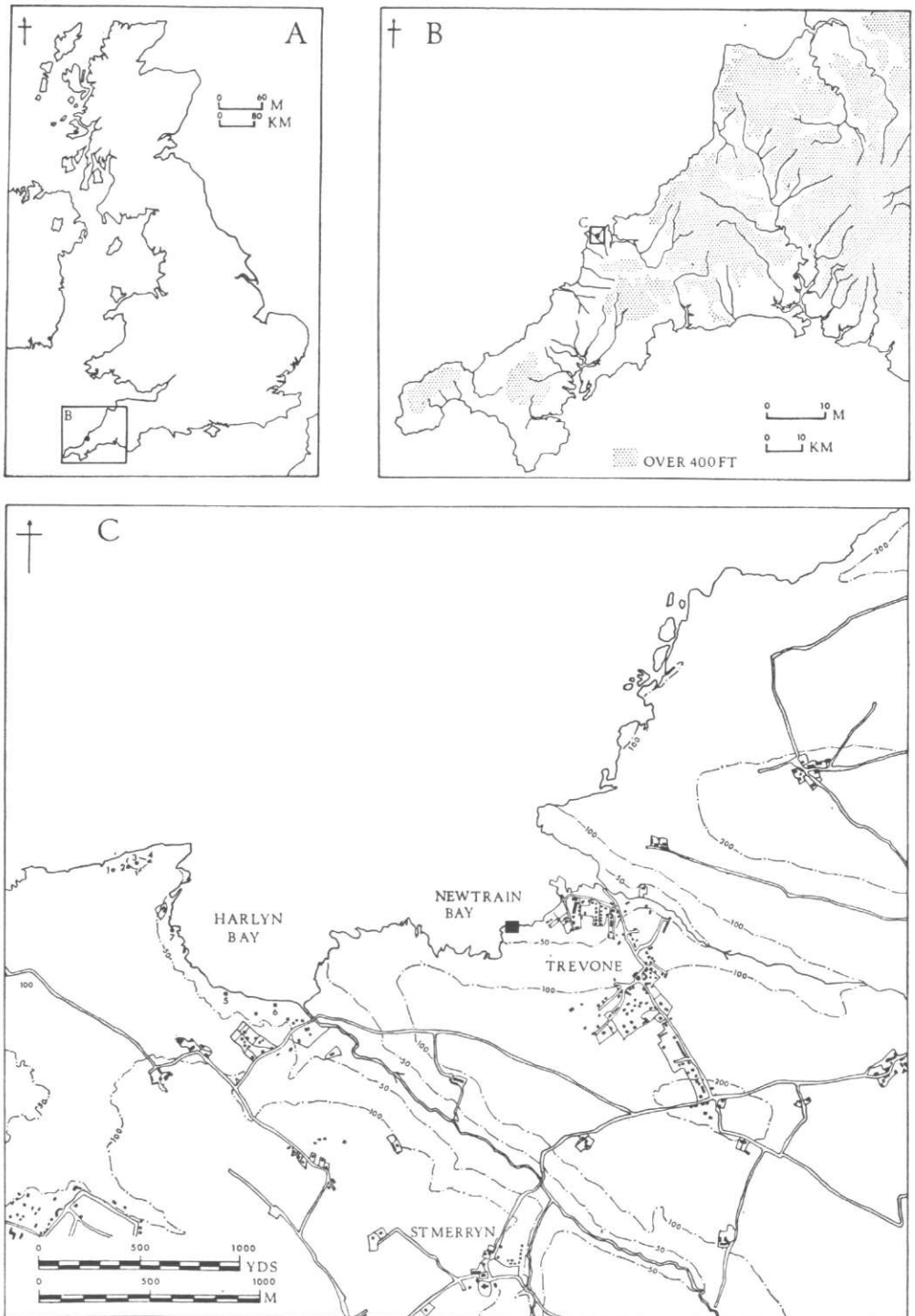


Fig. 2
 The Trevone Slate Cairns - location maps
 (Crown Copyright: reproduced by permission of Director-General, Ordnance Survey)

THE EXCAVATION (FIG. 3)

It was decided for excavation purposes to call the remains of the two slate mounds *Barrow A* and *Barrow B*.

Barrow A

Barrow A had lost approximately two-thirds of its area through coastal erosion, while much of the remaining one-third was without turf and the surface slates were decayed from exposure (Fig. 4). It was decided for recording purposes to treat *Barrow A* as though it were complete and divide it into four quadrants, with a main section W-E, in from the cliff-face. This made available for study two complete and one partial quadrant. The slates were excavated from between the balks, and finally the balks were removed from the central area.

The mound was composed entirely of hard gray slates, loosely piled leaving air spaces (layer 2). It was approximately 0.7 of a metre high, with a length along the main W-E section of 10 metres. Taking this to be a chord length, not a diameter, it is calculated that the original diameter of *Barrow A* would have been in the region of 12 metres with a height of about a metre. There was no surrounding ditch from which the slates could have been derived, nor does it seem likely that the rotted bedrock of the immediately surrounding area supplied them. All the slates were shattered without signs of weathering. Comparable hard gray slate outcrops on the foreshore below and it seems probable they were quarried from below the former cliff line.

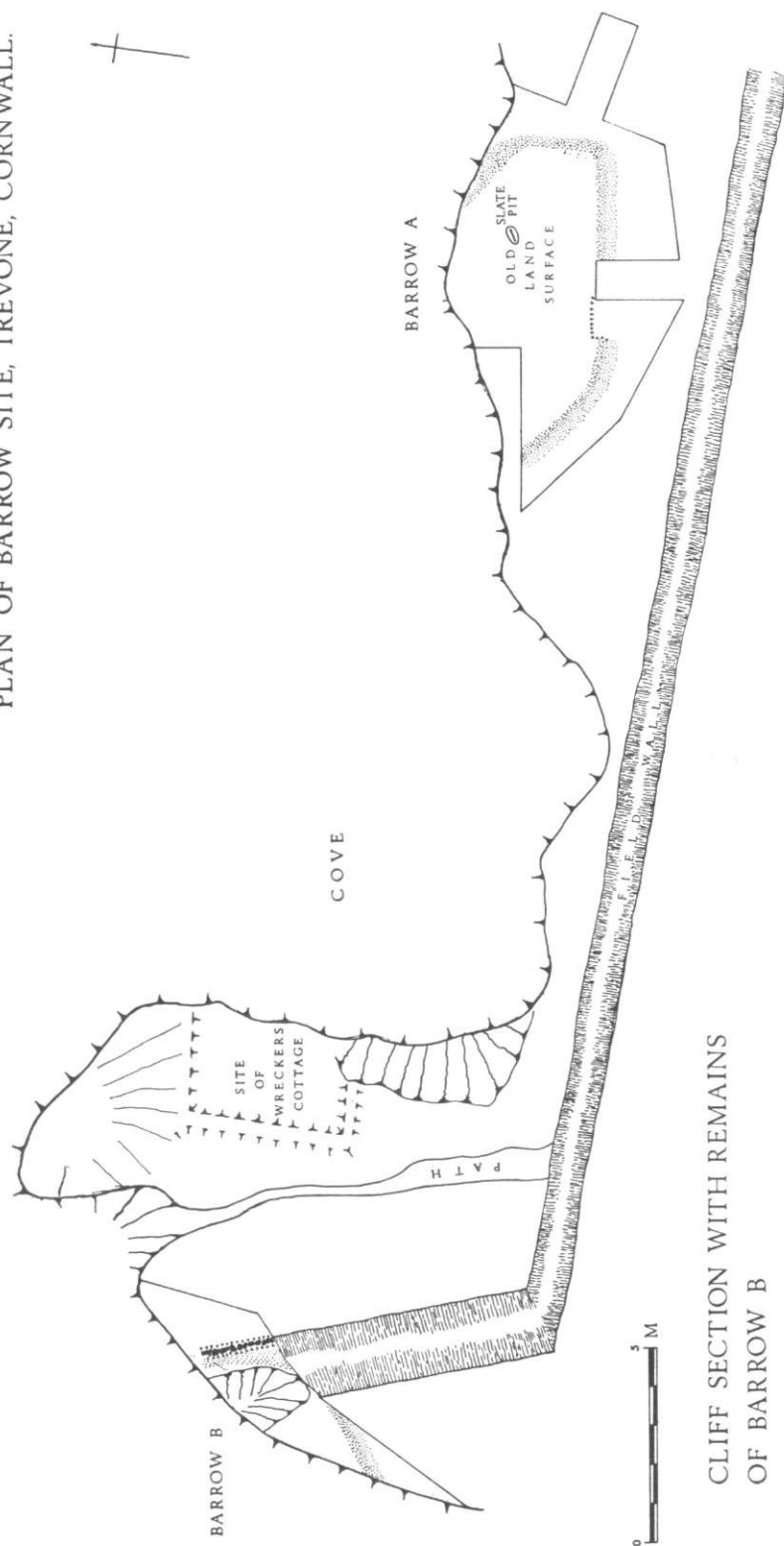
Extending over the area below the mound, and protected by it, was an old land surface (layers 3 and 4) represented by a brown clay soil (*vide* Soil Report, p. 16 below). This soil thinned out gradually at the edge of the mound, except at the east side, where it had been cut vertically to the bedrock, over which slates had subsequently slipped. No obvious reason can be given for this. It could have been some form of marking out line or may even represent agricultural activity up to the edge of the mound at a time when the cliff was further away. No evidence for ploughing existed on the old land surface below the mound.

Internal structures are confined to a single slate upright 0.05 metre thick, 0.7 metre high, and 0.3 metre broad. This was set into a small pit dug through the old land surface and into the bedrock, the slate projecting up into the slates of the mound (Fig. 4, W-E Section). The pit was filled with brown clay (layer 5), only distinguished from the old land surface by a thin band of iron pan at the point of contact between the two. No burial pit or other features cut the old land surface, nor was there any evidence for burial upon it.

There were few finds from *Barrow A*. A total of twelve bone fragments came from the slate mound (layer 2) (*vide* Bone Report, p. 18 below). The bone was scattered throughout the slates and would appear to have become mixed with them at the time of construction. One piece of bone worked to a crude point may have been discarded by one of the workers. A small sherd of pottery came from the old land surface (layer 3), its fabric comparable with that of the Grooved Ware pottery from *Barrow B* (*vide* Pottery Report). The old land surface also yielded one small scraper of pebble flint of length 33 mm, breadth 37 mm, thickness 14 mm, without any retouch. Two other flakes of pebble flint were also recorded.

A secondary structure of probable nineteenth century date was set into the south side of the mound (fig. 4). It consisted of a three-sided rectangular structure, about one metre wide, built of roughly shaped slate blocks partially mortared. Standing to a height of three courses, scattered blocks showed it to have been originally higher. It rested upon and was packed around with a mixture of brown clay and slate fragments (layer 6), probably derived from the mixing of slates and old land surface removed to provide a foundation trench for the structure. A number of slates provided a rough flooring, which extended around the open side of the structure. Around the structure

PLAN OF BARROW SITE, TREVONE, CORNWALL.



CLIFF SECTION WITH REMAINS OF BARROW B

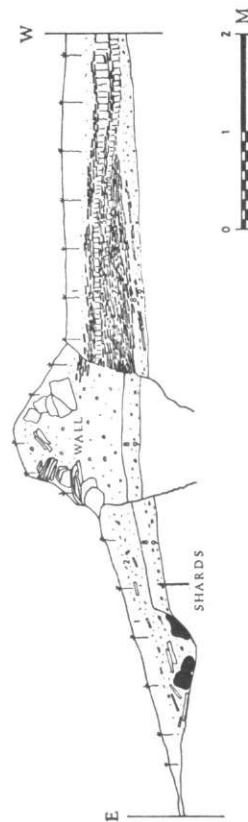


Fig. 3
The Trevone Slate Cairns—site and excavation plan, and section at cliff of Barrow B

scattered throughout the subsoil there was a mixture of rubbish including numerous shells, mortar, rusted pieces of iron and a number of fragments of glazed white earthenware with blue and white painted decoration under the glaze. No evidence existed for the possible use of the structure, though it could be the remains of a small storage structure, since these were once quite common in Cornwall.

A single sherd of late medieval pottery (*vide* Pottery Report, p. 16 below) was also found during removal of the turf and topsoil (layer 1).

BARROW A, TREVONE, CORNWALL
PLAN AND SECTIONS

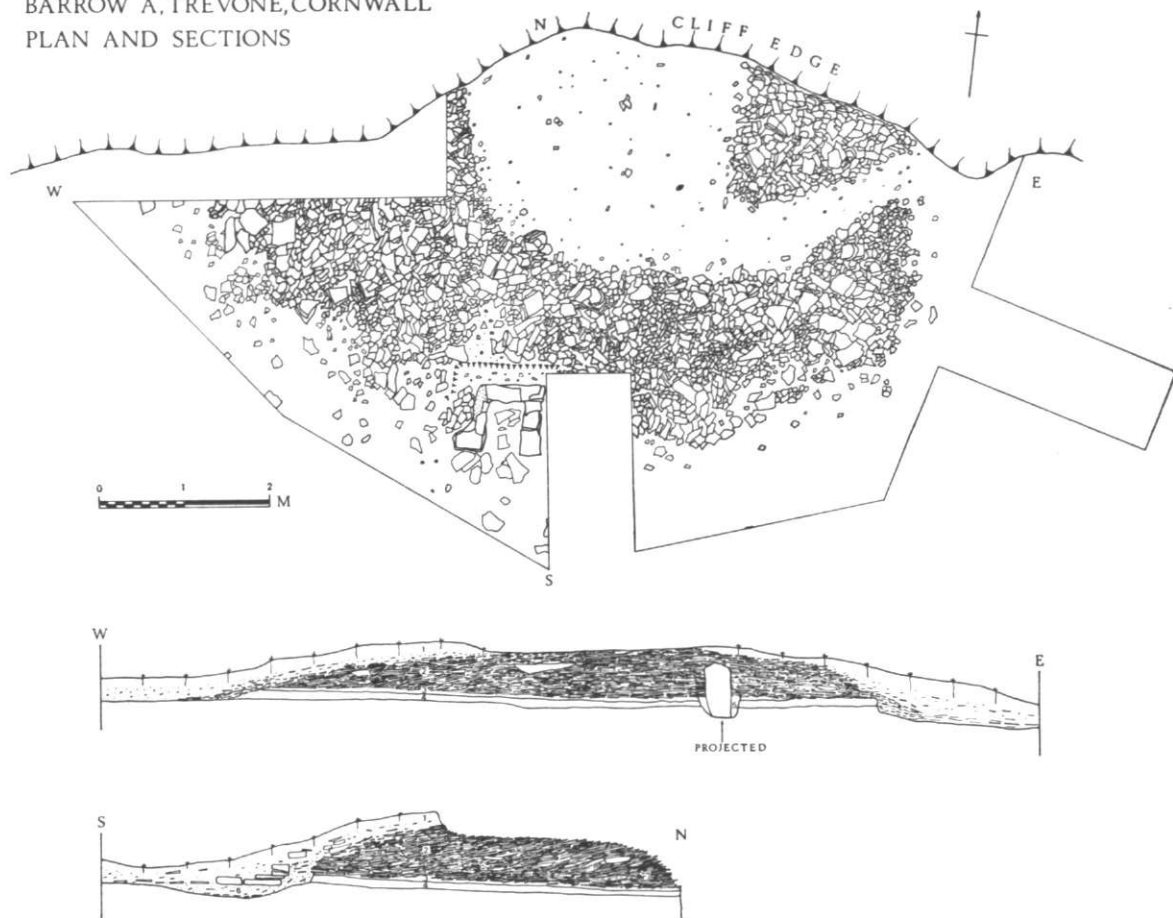


Fig. 4
Trevone, Barrow A: excavated plan and sections

Barrow B

The remains of Barrow B were not extensive, the best record possible being that of the cliff face section projected to a flat surface (Fig. 3). Excavation showed that the remaining portion of Barrow B extended no further than two metres into the cliff face.

Interpretation is comparable with that of Barrow A; a slate mound (layer 7) formerly overlying and protecting an old land surface (layers 8 and 9). This mound had been almost entirely eroded away, with the exception of the wedge-shaped portion visible to the west of the section. This destruction of the mound was quite probably added to by the construction of the field boundary wall which formerly passed over the SE corner of Barrow B.

The buried soil is represented extensively in section, but this is misleading since it extended only a short distance into the cliff face, having been more resistant to erosion at the cliff face than the overlying slates. The Grooved Ware pottery came from within this piece of buried soil half-a-metre wide, between the eroding cliff face and the foundation trench for the east side of the field wall. Excavation gave no evidence for associated structures, but with so little of Barrow B remaining this was to be expected.

It is probable that the field boundary wall is responsible for the additional layers overlying the mound in section. In constructing the wall some disturbance is likely to have occurred giving rise to the slate lens (layer 5) overlying the Middle soil (layer 6) (*vide* Soil Report). Similarly the finding of glazed white earthenware pottery and about a dozen sherds from an internally glazed jar (*vide* Pottery Report) in the Upper soil (layer 4) points to a recent date for the overlying slate lens (layer 3) which could be accounted for by the partial destruction of the field wall. Also east of the field wall a quantity of rubbish, similar to that associated with the later structure in Barrow A had been deposited (layer 2). It would seem likely that this was derived from the occupants of the near-by 'Wrecker's Cottage', known in living memory to have been occupied in the early 19th century. It is also quite probable that the two cases of recent activity around Barrows A and B are associated.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Examination of the two old land surfaces for environmental evidence proved negative. Dr. John Evans, of the Department of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff, examined the soils for snails. Susan Limbrey, of the Department of Environment, examined the soils for pollen.

DISCUSSION

The evidence for precise dates for Barrow A and Barrow B is lacking. The similarities in structure between the two point to their being of comparable date, especially considering their proximity to each other, when the next recorded barrow is over one mile away. Although the Grooved Ware pottery from within the old land surface below Barrow B cannot be directly related to the construction of the mound itself, the well-preserved state of the pottery would point to the mound being constructed at a date soon after deposition of the pottery. Similarly, the finding of one sherd below Barrow A of comparable fabric to the Grooved Ware, helps reinforce this relationship.

The single slate upright in Barrow A is intriguing; it may have served with others now gone to stabilise the slates of the mound or may have had a 'ritual' function.

Considering the poor state of the remains the lack of structures is not surprising, likewise the lack of evidence for burials. It is natural to assume that these are Bronze Age burial mounds, even without the evidence to prove it. If the above relationship between pottery and mound is accepted an Early Bronze Age date would seem likely.

REPORT ON THE POTTERY FROM TREVONE

THE GROOVED WARE VESSEL

(by Dr. Ian H. Longworth)

The sherds originally recovered by Mrs. Gifford and Mr. McCarthy from the old land surface beneath Barrow B come from a single Grooved Ware vessel (Fig. 5). About one-quarter of the pot has been recovered. The diameter of the mouth appears to have been approximately 16.5 cms and the height can be estimated at *circa* 20.5 cms. The fabric is quite well fired, reddish brown externally, patchy grey internally, tempered with fine to medium grit. The decoration on the 'collar' consists of finely incised filled triangles enclosed between single horizontal incised lines, the junction between the pendant and standing triangles being marked by a narrow chevron band carrying transverse jabs. The body of the vessel carries vertical panels formed by single vertical

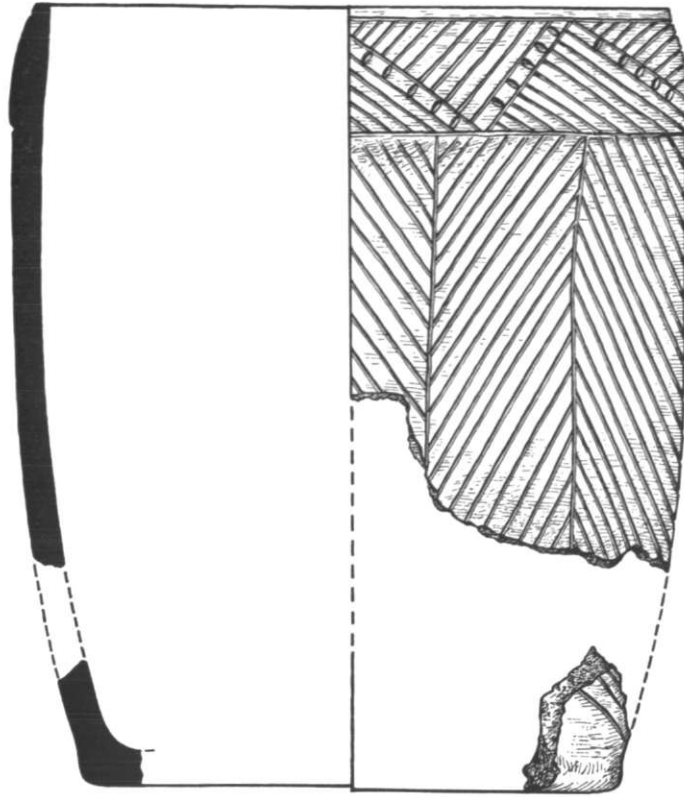


Fig. 5
Reconstructed Grooved Ware vessel (scale: one-half)

incised lines, the panels themselves being filled with diagonal incised lines set in alternate directions.

A small sherd recovered from beneath Barrow A during the excavations is of similar paste, but is too small to allow further comment.

The vessel belongs to the Durrington Walls style of Grooved Ware, the incised body panels having good parallels at Durrington Walls (*Wainwright & Longworth*, 1971, fig. 47, 208-218) and Marden (*Wainwright*, 1971, pt. II, 208, fig. 13, 23), though more commonly in this style the panels are filled with incised triangles rather than continuous diagonal lines. Again, though the division of the external surface into two unequal elements is characteristic of the Durrington Walls style—the junction often being emphasized by the addition of a cordon—a true ‘collar’ element is rare except at Woodhenge. A good parallel to the collar element in the Trevone vessel is provided by an example from this site (*Cunnington*, 1929, pl. 26, No. 1).

The importance of the vessel lies in two directions. Here is the first incontrovertible example of the Durrington Walls style to come from Cornwall, the nearest attributable material being a single sherd from Shaft VI at Maumbury Rings, and a much larger assemblage from Mount Pleasant, Dorset, in the Dorchester Museum. Perhaps we should now be more ready to accept the well known sherds from Carrick Crane Crag, St. Keverne (*Patchett*, 1952, 45, fig. 1, Nos. 2-4) as also falling within this style. If so, with sites known in both the north and south of the county we may expect the distribution map to fill out with discoveries to confirm a sizeable Late Neolithic Grooved Ware presence in Cornwall.

Secondly, and more specifically, if sherds belonging to similar vessels are found beneath two cairns some ten metres apart there seems good reason to suspect that both once overlay the same occupation site, of which nothing now survives.

THE LATE MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

(by Trevor J. Miles)

BARROW A, LAYER 1

Sherd from a jug—apparently part of one side of an added lip or 'bridged spout'. Insufficient is present for a reconstruction of the form to be possible. Hard, grey, sandy fabric with buff inner and grey outer surfaces. There is an external thin, opaque, green glaze, much cracked and faded away, although the sherd itself is not much eroded. The fabric seems to be West Country although not necessarily Cornish. A 14th or 15th century date is likely.

BARROW B, LAYER 4

About a dozen small wall-sherds from a jar. Fairly soft, fine, pink/buff fabric with a few rounded grits. The internal poor-quality glaze is brownish, bubbly and opaque, the exterior is unglazed.

Medieval cooking pots begin to have an internal glaze in the sixteenth century and forms continued as storage jars into the nineteenth century. A probable late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date for these sherds based on the fabric and glaze is supported by the presence of early nineteenth century white wares (not received for examination) in the same layer; West Country origin, perhaps North Devon.

REPORT ON THE SOILS AT TREVONE

(by Dr. Susan Limbrey (DOE))

BARROW A

Layer 1. Soil over top of Mound (Fig. 4)

10 cm. Modern humus with abundant roots. Upper 2 cm is predominantly root mat, dark reddish brown 5 YR 2.5/2 moist and dry, then merging to very dark reddish brown, 5 YR 2.5/1.5 moist, very dark brown 7.5 YR 3/1.5 dry, with fewer roots and more stones.

Merging boundary.

6 cm. Very stony modern humus, dark reddish brown 5 YR 2.5/2 moist, greyish brown 10 YR 5/2 dry.

Merging boundary.

Unweathered slate of the barrow mound.

This is an acid brown soil showing slight signs of incipient podsolisation. It is very different in soil type from the buried soils beneath the barrows, perhaps because of the very fresh and unweathered state of the slate used to build the mound, in contrast to the strongly altered character of the slate forming the C horizon of the buried soils. It may thus represent a very immature stage in the formation of a soil on this type of slate, suggesting that the soils beneath the barrows were forming throughout the post-glacial, starting on already superficially weathered slate and perhaps incorporating the debris of periglacial weathering and disturbance.

Buried Soil (Fig. 4)

Layer 3

7 cm. Soil among slates in lower 7 cm of barrow mound: brown clay, 7.5 YR 4/4 moist, 10 YR 6/6 mottled with 6/3 dry.

1 cm. Immediately subjacent to lower layer of slates of mound, brown clay, 7.5 YR moist, 10 YR 7/3 mottled with 6/6 dry.

Sharp boundary.

1 mm. Thin iron pan.

Sharp boundary.

6 to 7 cm. Greyish brown, 10 YR 4/2 to 5/2 slightly mottled with brown, 10 YR 5/3, moist, 10 YR 7/2 to 7/3 mottled with 10 YR 6/3 dry, clay with small fragments of altered slate and pebbles of quartz.

Merging boundary, strongly undulating.

Layer 4

1 mm. to 1 cm. Iron pan, merging from faint banding in clay above and increasing in intensity to a continuous pan of about 1 mm thickness, strong brown, 7.5 YR 5/6 moist, 6/8 dry.

Sharp boundary.

0 to 2 mm. Discontinuous black pan.

Merging boundary.

10 to 20 cm. Brown 7.5 YR 4/3 moist, 10 YR 6/3 dry, clay with small fragments of weathered slate and pebbles of quartz, merging downwards with slight yellowing of colour to 10 YR 4/2 moist as proportion and size of slate fragments increases. Strongly undulating boundary with zone of merging over about 5 cm as slate fragments increasingly remain aligned in laminations of slate.

Slate, upper part softened and disaggregated.

In all horizons the clay soil has a strongly blocky structure, fine in the brown soil and rather coarser in the greyish brown horizon. Consistency is friable when moist drying to very hard, slightly sticky and very plastic when wet, non swelling.

The profile represents a soil formed on slate, either entirely *in situ* or with some degree of slope movement accounting for the disaggregation and disorientation of slate fragments in the lower part of the soil and the distribution of quartz pebbles, derived from veins, throughout the soil. The greyish brown horizon appears to represent the humic horizon of the soil as it existed before burial. After burial organic activity would have continued, with gradual depletion of oxygen until reduction of iron oxide set in. The iron moved in solution until it reached the more aerated zones, that immediately below the fairly open structure of the mound and that below the humic horizon where oxygen was not yet used up, and was immobilised by oxidation to form the iron pans. The presence of the black pan, which appears also be a form of iron oxide and is a common feature in buried soils, is not fully understood.

BARROW B

Profile through Cliff Section (Fig. 3)

Layer 4 Upper Soil

5 cm. Dark brown, 7.5 YR 3/2 to 10 YR 3/2 moist, 10 YR 4.5/3 dry, clay with a few small slate fragments.

Layer 5

14 cm. Slates.

Layer 6 Middle Soil

3 cm. Dark brown but slightly paler than upper soil, 7.5 YR 4/3 to 10 YR 4/3 moist, 10 YR 5/3 dry, clay with a few small slate fragments.

Layer 7

17 cm. Slates.

Layer 8 Lower Soil

4 cm. Dark brown, slightly paler than middle soil, 7.5 YR 4/3 to 10 YR 4/3 moist, 10 YR 6/3 dry, clay with a few small slate fragments.

Sharp boundary marked by a line of slates.

Layer 9

5 cm. Dark brown 7.5 YR 4/4 to 20 YR 4/3 moist, 7.5 YR 6/3 dry, clay with many small slate fragments and pebbles of quartz.

Strongly undulating boundary, merging as proportion and size of slate fragments increases and lamination of slate is maintained, to weathered slate.

The soils all have an angular blocky structure, fine in the lower parts of the soil but coarser and more granular in the upper part. Where the section has been exposed to weathering these more stone-free upper parts of the soils have developed a columnar structure on a larger scale, in contrast to the lower parts of the profiles. These upper horizons appear to be the A horizons of undisturbed soils, formed before the barrow

was built and then at two later stages during degradation of the mound. The contrast between these soils and the one under Barrow A is marked. The absence of the gleying phenomenon in the soil beneath Barrow B could be due to a different state of the soil prior to construction, attributable to different land use affecting the A horizon of the soil only, since the lower parts of the profiles are similar.

REPORT ON THE BONE FROM TREVONE
(by Ann Ellison (Newham College, Cambridge))

Barrow A, Layer 2, Slate Mound

Three joining rib fragments. Sheep size.

Proximal end of right humerus. Sheep/goat.

Fragment of left innominate bone. Sheep/goat.

Fragment from distal end of humerus. Probably Sheep/goat. Shaped to a rough point.

Vertebra fragment. Probably ox. Cut axially.

Fragment of neural spine from vertebra. Ox/Horse.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the help given throughout the excavation by my assistant, Mr. C. Downing. The assistance of Mrs. E. Gifford, Mr. M. McCarthy, and the members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society who helped, often in very unpleasant conditions, was invaluable. I thank Mrs. A. Ellison, Dr. S. Limbrey, Dr. I. H. Longworth and Mr. T. J. Miles for their specialist reports. Dr. J. Evans visited the site while the excavations were in progress and discussed various environmental aspects, some of which have been included in this report. I am grateful to Mr. P. Drewett and Mr. R. Mercer for their useful discussion during the preparation of this report, and to Dr. G. J. Wainwright for reading and commenting upon the final report. The owner of the land, Mr. G. Trenarth, gave permission for the excavations, and has donated the finds to the British Museum. The Grooved Ware vessel was illustrated by Mr. P. C. Compton.

Department of the Environment

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Prehistoric Habitation Sites on the Isles of Scilly

ALEC GRAY

Edited, with a commentary, by PAUL ASHBEЕ

INTRODUCTION

For some fifteen years up to 1936, Mr. Alec Gray, who now resides at Treswithian Daffodil Farm, Camborne, was living on St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, at Bant's Carn, adjacent to Halangy Down. During this time he carried out a pioneer study of the archaeology of the islands. In 1936 he set down a detailed account of his researches and in 1965 his son, Mr. Michael A. Gray of Hughtown, St. Mary's, most kindly and unreservedly put the manuscript at the disposal of the present writer.

In Mr. Gray's own words: *'The prehistoric sepulchral remains in the Isles of Scilly are so numerous and so conspicuous that they attracted the attention of the first man to write a description of the Islands, and have been mentioned in more or less detail in almost every book that has been published about Scilly from the time of Dr. Borlase to the present day.'* He continued, saying that *'When however, we turn from the places constructed by the living for the dead, to those built by the living for the living, it is a very different story'*.

Mr. Gray saw clearly that the great number of stone-built chamber tombs and cairns that crowd the islands could in some measure be accounted for were comparable habitation sites located and examined. In pursuing this policy he was confronted with the problem of what should constitute an habitation site. For, as he observed, flint flakes, implements, pottery and sometimes traces of charcoal are to be found, almost every where, exposed in Scillonian cliff-faces, and worked flints can be picked up in almost every field.

An answer to this seemingly intractable problem was the point of Mr. Gray's detailed work. On the substance and definition of an habitation site he wrote: *'I have therefore, confined myself to either such sites as exhibit definite traces of stone structures, or in which the quantity of smaller objects such as pottery, bones and flints is so great as to almost constitute a midden, and thus indicate if not in itself actually a habitation site, that there must at least, have been one close by.'*

Side by side with his assessment of prehistoric habitation on the Isles of Scilly, Mr. Gray also took into consideration the effects of marine transgression, that is the extent to which rise of sea level and physical subsidence (for the islands lie towards the edge of the continental shelf) had consumed the erstwhile land area of earlier times. He says of this *'... it seems quite certain that the land area today is a very great deal smaller than it was: probably less than one third of the land trodden by the builders of the Megalithic tombs now remains above the water'*. He envisaged the one-time land mass, that today is so many islands, islets and rocks, in the following manner: *'... with the exception*

of St. Agnes, all the principal islands are united to form one large, more or less mushroom shaped island. The total area would be at least three times as great as it is today and its chief physical features would be a central low and probably marshy area largely surrounded by rocky hills, through the clefts in which, on the northern side, several small streams probably joined the sea.”

For the most part Mr. Gray's methods were those of fieldwork, the examination of cliff exposures and cliff-exposed indications, coupled with the collection of characteristic material. While his work ranged over all the principal islands, with the exception of Annet and Gugh, he made an especial and detailed study of the immediate vicinity of Bant's Carn, that is the area from Halangy Porth to Bar Point. Here he carried out partial excavations; of the largest chamber of what in recent years has emerged as a courtyard house complex on Halangy Down (*Antiquaries Journal*, 35 (1955), 187-98; *Cornish Archaeology*, 4 (1965), 36-40; 5 (1966), 20-27; 7 (1968), 24-32) and of the extension beneath the bulb garden of the site exposed in the cliff of Halangy Porth (*Antiquaries Journal*, 13 (1953), 16, fig. 4; *Cornish Archaeology*, 5 (1966), 21). He was able to establish the Romano-British affinities of the Halangy Down 'homestead' (*Antiquaries Journal*, 35 (1955), 187-98) and much of its character, while by Halangy Porth the remains of structures, large storage pots in pits and perhaps corn-drying ovens were located as well as limpet shells and bones.

At certain points within the narrative Mr. Gray refers to items of archaeological literature that were available to him. Apart from his reference to Dr. Borlase (*Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly*, 1756), he made critical use of H. O'Neill Hencken's *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932) and comparative reference to T. D. Kendrick's *Axe Age* (1925). Via Hencken's work there is reference to Bonsor's excavation of Obadiah's Barrow on Gugh and comparison of the pottery from Halangy Porth was made with the material from Gugh housed in the British Museum. He also cites the cist-grave examined by Mr. C. F. Tebbutt (*Antiquaries Journal*, 14 (1934), 302-3) on the small island of Old Man during 1933. Apart from these there is a series of cross comparisons of pottery, site for site, through the series which allows a ready recognition of form, type and texture.

In his assessment of the work achieved Mr. Gray considers that the community that raised the chamber tombs may have been long lived, indeed until the threshold of the introduction of iron. At the same time he enters a plea for the careful excavation of a chamber tomb.

At the conclusion of his text Mr. Gray expresses his thanks to all those who helped him with his researches, in particular Mr. Lewis Hicks of St. Agnes and Mr. Joseph Treneary of Telegraph Hill, St. Mary's. Down the years the present writer has been constantly aided and guided by Mr. Treneary's recollections of his years with Mr. Gray as well as his good counsel and intimate local knowledge.

THE SITES EXAMINED AND DESCRIBED

In setting down his description of the sites that he had studied Mr. Gray did not attempt to put them into chronological order. He considered it simpler to deal with the islands one by one, numbering the sites on each island separately. Thus his order has been preserved. However, as the accounts were written before the institution of the Ordnance Survey's National Grid System the sites are located only in terms of local topography. In view of this a synopsis is set out below with Mr. Gray's topographical locational details together with the appropriate National Grid References. A note of the affinities of the pottery has been added.

The Islands and the Sites Described

		<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Nat. Grid. Ref. (Prefix SV)</i>
<i>St. Mary's</i>			
No. 1	Halangy Down	Romano-British	910124
No. 2	Pendrethen	? Romano-British	913127
No. 3	Halangy Porth	Chamber Tomb	909125
No. 4	Bar Point	Chamber Tomb	915128
No. 5	Newquay	Chamber Tomb	927122
No. 6	Giant's Castle	None found	925100
<i>Tresco</i>			
No. 1	Carn Near	Chamber Tomb	892135
No. 2	Gimble Bay	? Romano-British	890160
<i>Tean</i>			
No. 1	St. Helen's Porth	?	906166
<i>Bryher</i>			
No. 1	Bonfire Carn	Chamber Tomb	880141
<i>Samson</i>			
No. 1	East Porth	Chamber Tomb	878129
No. 2	(Two sites)		879126
No. 1	Between Yellow Rocks and Old Quay	Chamber Tomb	926156
<i>Arthur</i>			
No. 1	Neck which joins Little and Middle Arthur	Chamber Tomb	941138
<i>St. Agnes</i>			
No. 1	Pereglis	Chamber Tomb	877084
No. 2	Porth Killier	Chamber Tomb	882086

With regard to the identification of pottery, that from St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth, is the basis for comparison for all other sites. Basic comparisons of pottery from here were made with Hencken's illustrations (*Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), Pl. VI, Nos. 1, 2, 3) of vessels taken from chamber tombs, while reference is usually made to pottery 'which appeared to be exactly similar to that from St. Mary's No. 3'. Comparisons with that from other sites are sometimes made. Also, such expressions as 'usual type' or 'typical' are sometimes used of the pottery.

The manuscript is illustrated by a map (Fig. 6) (which has been redrawn in detail), a series of plans and sections, general and localised, made when excavation was carried out, drawings of pots and rims (Note 1) and a collection of photographs (Note 2). A map of the Bant's Carn area is missing but it has been possible to reconstruct this. Of the photographs only those that depict structures of substance have been reproduced.

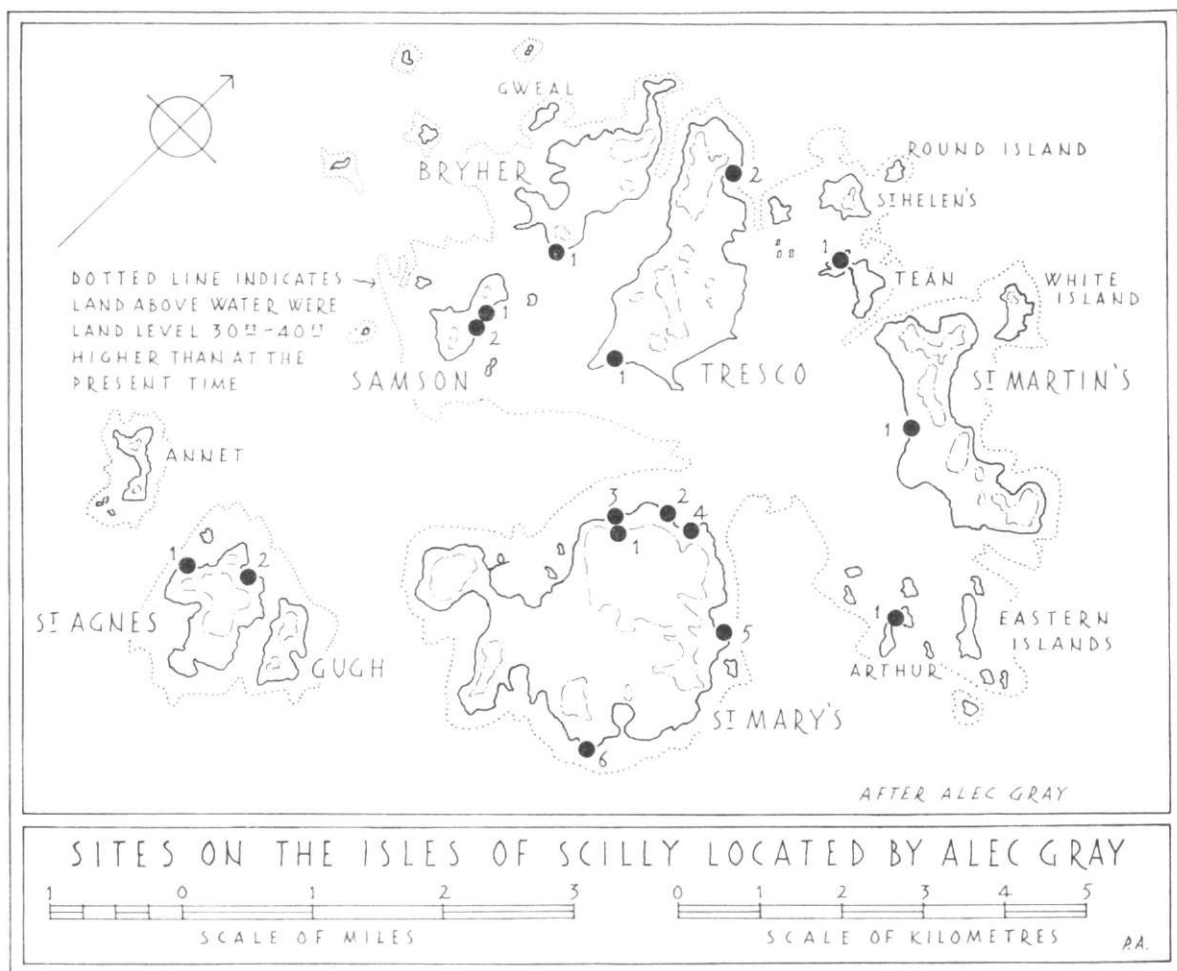


Fig. 6
Location Map

There follows now Mr. Gray's text describing the sites. For reference purposes, indications in archaeological literature, both before and since his work, have been added. Local place-name spelling, not that of the Ordnance Survey, as used by Mr. Gray has been preserved. Mr. Gray's references to text figures have been maintained; his photographic numeration is set out in Note 2.

THE ISLANDS AND THE SITES Mr. Alec Gray's Descriptions

ST. MARY'S

*No. 1 Halangy Down*¹

Now I had formed my own conclusions on these remains several years before Dr. Hencken's book² was published; then, in 1935, I was able to do a little digging on the site and was able to prove my opinions entirely right. The 'tiny round huts', 'insignificant and unsubstantial' proved, on investigation, to be part of a considerable and very

solid Romo-British village, which has no connection with the passage grave above it, or the midden below, which is the rubbish heap of an entirely separate settlement which will be described in its proper place.

It is difficult to give any description of the village as a whole, as the site is so overgrown with gorse, brambles, etc.; or to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the limits of the settlement. In its present state, it consists as far as can be seen of the foundations, of several huts, a number of ancient walls and terraces, and many very large stones scattered about apparently at random. Some of these stones are of great size, one I measured being over nine feet long and three feet square. Much of the village has been destroyed in recent years, as large quantities of stone have been removed for various purposes; in several places hollows can be seen which obviously once contained huts, though no stone now remains in them.

Up the hill in a south-easterly direction, the remains extend to within about a hundred yards of the big passage grave³, while down the hill to the north-west, they are terminated by the track which connects Toll's Par with the road, from Telegraph to Pen-drithen. North-east the remains extend to a considerable distance along the face of the hill the last visible remains being a terrace or embankment, of which more later. Along the face of the hill to the south-west, the remains end at a modern wall which runs part of the way down the hillside.

The confines of the settlement in this south-western direction seem fairly certain for this reason. A few years ago, in order to obtain peat and soil for dressing some neighbouring fields, I assisted in removing the top soil over a considerable area near the foot of the hill just south-west of the visible limits of the settlement. Although we were within thirty yards of a collection of ancient walls, terraces etc., and although we shifted several tons of soil and cleared the ground to the sub-soil, not one fragment of pottery, worked flint or other ancient object was found.

The south-west end of the village is marked fairly exactly by a line drawn from Bant's Carn passage grave to the eastern end of Toll's Par, and beyond this line the only remain is a massive embankment or revetment, continuing along the side of the hill in a south-westerly direction and rising as it does so. For a considerable distance it forms the upper bank of the track which leads from Toll's Par to the Golf Links and Telegraph. Towards its lower end, the track falls more steeply than the embankment which latter leaves it to be lost in the undergrowth, while at the upper end, the reverse occurs, for a steep rise in the track causes the embankment to cross it and once more be lost downland on the track's lower side. No obvious reason presents itself to account for the construction of this extensive embankment or terrace, as the land above seems valueless and has certainly never been cleared or broken.

Although the site is so overgrown, it is possible to trace among the walls and terraces several sorts of structures, some of which were round, some oval, and some had at least one end which was rectangular. The walls of one small hut, circular, and about twelve feet in diameter with a doorway facing west, are easy to find, and a few yards to the south-west of it lies the large oval hut.

Before I partially cleared this building in 1935⁴, it was completely buried, the exposed corner of one stone being the only indication that anything of interest lay beneath the soil. I think it fairly certain that another, probably similar, building lies buried a few yards further to the south-west.

As will be seen from the plan (Fig. 7), the structure I cleared proved to be an oval hut circle, and I do not propose to describe it in great detail as it clearly resembles similar huts uncovered at Porthmeor etc., and seems to present no important local features.

Before building was commenced, it seems that a heavy retaining wall was built on the lower side, and the ground then levelled with earth. This necessitated a deep drain being laid to carry off the water which would otherwise have accumulated behind the wall and beneath one side of the floor of the hut, and both the lower and the upper domestic drain presented the same curious feature which was noticed at Porthmeor; they seemed to start from no-where and to peter out in the soil at their lower end (Plate 1) (Photograph No. 2).

An inexplicable feature of the filling of the hut (Plate 2), was the number of large blocks of granite it contained. These were in all sorts of positions and at all depths, and were much too large to have fallen from the walls or to have formed part of a partition. There were traces of hearths close to the wall at two places; these contained ash and burnt earth but nothing else, and were just hollows in natural ram.

I must note that I shall use the Scillonian word 'ram' to describe the decomposed granite which forms the sub-soil in Scilly, and is also known as 'rab' 'head' and 'limon'.

The position of the entrance to the hut can be seen on the plan, but it seems not unlikely that another entrance existed opposite that which still survives. Here, there is a gap in the walling, and a long stone which was lying close at hand may well have been one of the gate posts. If there was an entrance, however, at this point, it is evident that the upper drain must have ended right in the middle of it, a messy arrangement, but one which can be paralleled at Porthmeor.

The only large stone of any interest which was found, was a slab of granite, more or less square, having across the centre of one of its edges a deep groove, obviously made by friction. The stone was not *in situ*, and its use is obscure.

The only covering stone of the lower drain which remained in place, proved to be the lower stone of a beehive quern in excellent preservation. It would seem that the stone had been discarded because owing to wear, there was poor contact with the upper stone. Since the quern stone covered the lower drain which presumably was laid when the hut was built, it looks as though it must be older than the hut: in other words, that the hut cannot have been one of the first to have been built in the settlement, or if it was, that the stone must have been carried from some earlier village.

The number of objects found within the hut was small, but of such a nature as to establish its date within certain broad limits. The filling was much disturbed, and this disturbance had probably taken place in ancient times. There were no definite floor levels or stratification, so it was impossible to tell how long it was occupied. Several fragments of iron were found, the most important being an object some 10 cm. long which looks as though it might have been part of a knife, while others seemed to have been in the form of a disc an inch or so in diameter, with sometimes a stalk or shank in the centre, and were perhaps studs of some kind. Owing to the humid climate, all ancient iron objects in Scilly are so badly corroded as to be little more than lumps of rust.

Pottery was very scarce, and apart from a few small sherds of rough hand-made ware, was confined to two rim fragments, both probably from the same pot, though found some distance apart. They are wheel-made and quite distinctive having a shallow groove running round the flat upper face of the rim.

A few worked flints were found, the most interesting of which had a small notch carefully chipped out on one edge, and may have been used for smoothing arrow-shafts, etc.

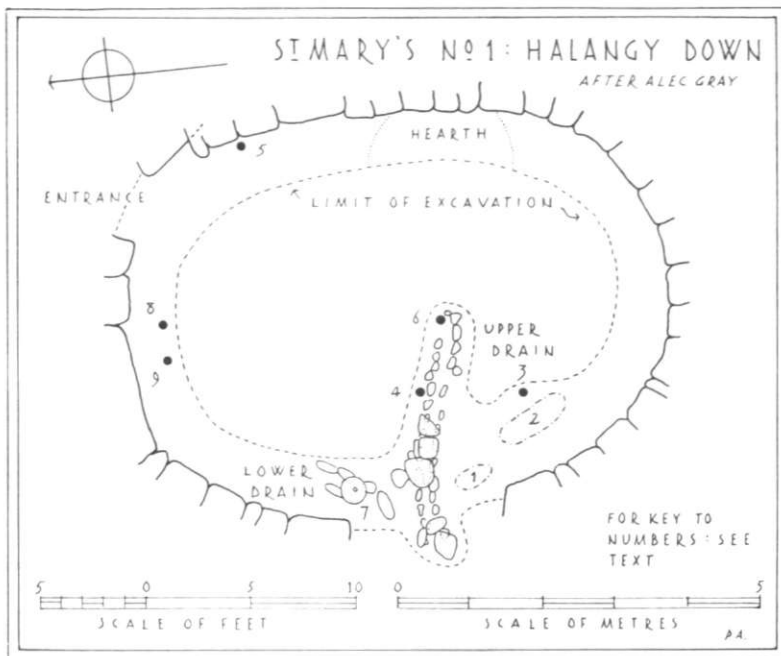


Fig. 7
Mr. Alec Gray's excavations on Halangy Down in 1935

What was probably a hone, made of sand-stone from the local glacial deposits and several granite rubbing stones were also found, and at the beginning of the upper drain, was a collection of six lumps of unworked flint, all an inch or so in diameter.

This completes the list of objects found, and I think there is little more I need say here about this site.

I do not think that here, or elsewhere in Scilly, the true courtyard houses of the Cornish Mainland are likely to be found. The structure just described seems to be a typical hut circle, and I am inclined to think that it represents the living quarters of some of the inhabitants of the village, while in the smaller circular huts we have their sleeping apartments.

It is worth noting that there is, built into the hedge on the north side of Pungies Lane, about four hundred yards from Telegraph, a square block of stone approximately 92 cm. \times 66 cm. in the centre of which is a circular depression 20 cm. in diameter and 6 cm. deep. This closely resembles the stone basins found at Chysauster, etc., and may well have come from the site just described.

The date of St. Mary's No. 1 would seem to be about the same as that of similar sites on the Cornish Mainland, and it should be described as Romo-British.

Mr. Alec Gray's Key to Fig. 7.

1. Upright stone, not *in situ*, but probably jamb of another door in adjacent gap in walling.
2. Large stone with groove across the top; not *in situ*.
3. Iron point, and pot rim.
4. Fragment of coarse pottery.
5. Sandstone sharpener (?)
6. Six flint pebbles.
7. Bottom stone of beehive quern.
8. Pot rim.
9. Flint with notch hollowed out.

St. Mary's No. 2 Pendrethen

I will deal with this site next because, it seems to me, it is probably related to St. Mary's No. 1. There is no definite evidence in proof of this, and unfortunately none is now likely to turn up as the site is under cultivation and all remains, with the exception of one stone, have disappeared.

It is (or was) situated at Pendrethen, just to the east of the old quay, on the narrow strip of level land between the sea and the steep hill behind. It is rather under half a mile from St. Mary's No. 1 in a straight line, but a good deal less from the points at which the terrace leading south-east from St. Mary's No. 1 ends. If the two sites are really associated, this terrace may possibly have been part of an embanked road connecting the two.

The small menhir close to Bant's Carn houses is in almost direct line between St. Mary's No. 1 and No. 2., which may or may not have any significance. All the standing stones in Scilly are quite undatable, as no objects of any kind have ever been found associated with them.

To return to No. 2. The only object visible before the land was broken for flower growing by Mr. Joe Treneary in 1933, was a large stone still *in situ* (1969). The plan and section (Fig. 8) explain the general layout as revealed when the land was broken.

The top six inches of peat must have been of fairly recent formation, as beneath it, and resting on the black soil, were several large fragments of glass which proved to have been parts of eighteenth century French wine bottles (Pendrethen was a known resort of smugglers at that time).

At the foot of the large stone, on and in the black soil, were the fragments of what was probably a large iron pot, the condition of the fragments seemed to me to be much too good for it to be ancient, and it may have been contemporary with the glass.

The hearth shewn in the plan was simply a hollow in the undisturbed ram, which shewed traces of fire. In the hollow were several handfuls of ashes.

The circular area of sand would seem to have been spread before the encircling stones were put into position. These stones were quite small and were only laid on the sub-soil, so may not have been permanent features of the site.

The chief objects found were a number of sinkers, probably for nets. These were flat stones from 6 cm. to 10 cm. in diameter and from 1 cm. to 2 cm. thick with two notches cut at opposite edges to take the lashing. Several were made of a kind of porphyry found at Watermill Bay, about a mile further round the coast.

A considerable number of flints, both worked and unworked, were found, the worked ones being mostly disc-shaped scrapers, some very carefully chipped for Scilly. They all had deep whitish patina, unusual in the Islands. No pottery of any kind was found.

Before discussing the significance of the site, I must mention a story I heard which may have some bearing on this. The late E. N. V. Moyle, who had a keen interest in archaeology and a vast store of information on everything connected with the island in which he spent his life, stated that he remembered a large stone trough existing in the downs, very near this site. I have never been able to find it, nor have I ever known anyone who has.

Now, the number of sinkers found on this site (the only one on which I have ever found any) at once suggests an association with the sea or with fishing, and it is but a step from this to see in this site a place where fish, which must have been a staple article of food, was dried and salted or otherwise preserved, by the people who lived in St. Mary's No. 1 such a short distance away.

This theory is, as things are, impossible of proof, but there are, at least, a number of facts which give support to the idea.

The scrapers, which were numerous, would be required for scraping fish, and there is good reason to believe that flint was still in common use in Scilly in the Christian Era. The hearth would provide the fire in the smoke from which the fish was cured.

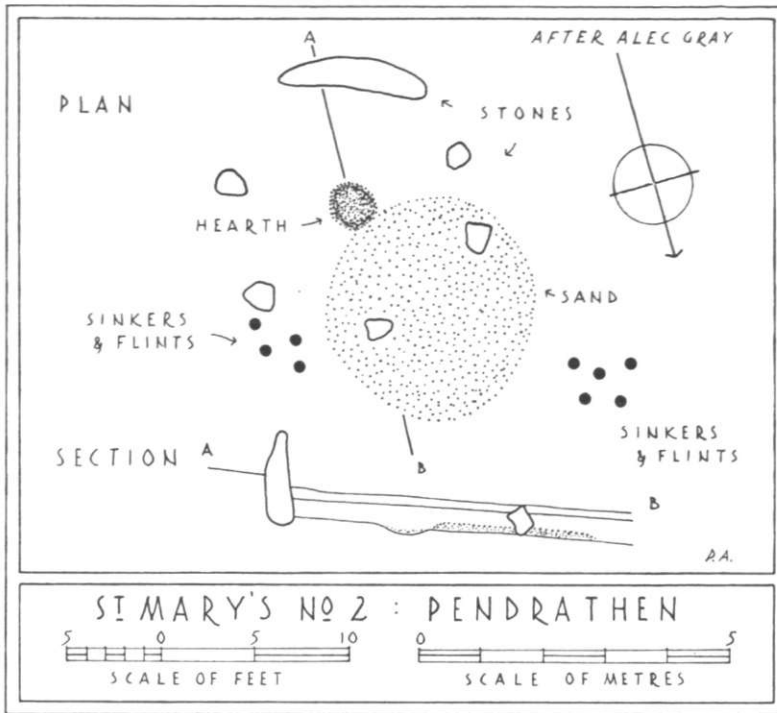


Fig. 8
Mr. Alec Gray's excavation at Pendrethen

The purpose of the sand is not clear, though one can think of several uses, but Moyle's tale of the large trough is very suggestive, such a tank would be very necessary for fish salting. A huge stone tank of much later date, and used communally within the last century, still stands at Old Town.

Evidence is also not wanting to indicate that the site is of late date, and therefore, probably contemporary with St. Mary's No. 1.

As I have already stated, the sinkers establish a connection with the sea, but if the map of Scilly at the end of this paper is studied, it will be seen that during the earlier part of the human occupation of the Islands, this site would have been some considerable distance from the shore, and if it was occupied at any early period when the coast line was still a good way west of Bant's Carn, the presence of sinkers in quantity at this spot, is hard to account for. If, however, we assume that it is contemporary with St. Mary's No. 1, their presence can be explained without difficulty. By that time, the beginning of the Christian Era, it is certain that the inroads of the sea must have reduced the strip of land connecting Tresco and St. Martin's with St. Mary's to very narrow dimensions, if it had not actually destroyed it altogether; in other words, the coastline in the neighbourhood of Pendrethen must have been very much the same as it is today.

It is clear that the inhabitants of St. Mary's No. 1 must have possessed boats both for purposes of communication and to help them to obtain food, but it is equally clear that they cannot have kept them below their village in Tolls Par or Halingy Par; both these little bays are open to the full force of the Western Ocean, and never within memory has any kind of craft been kept in them.

Pendrethen, however, is quite another matter. It is sheltered from the west by Bants Carn, and from the east by Bar Point, while the force of the sea coming from the north is broken by the islands from Tresco to St. Martin's, while near at hand, the rocks known as the Wras, bigger then probably, than now, gave still further protection from that quarter.

Boats have always been kept at this spot, and there exist the remains of a little quay from which many cargoes of potatoes were shipped to various parts and to which, on dark nights, unlit vessels brought many cargoes of a more valuable nature.

From this it will easily be seen that Pendrithen was the ideal, in fact the only, place at which dwellers in St. Mary's No. 1 could have kept their fleet, and it seems reasonable to believe that St. Mary's No. 2 represents the place at which they have dealt with the large quantities of fish they undoubtedly caught. No fish bones were found on the site, but I have never found fish bones at any prehistoric site in Scilly.

St. Mary's No. 3 Halangy Porth

To reach this site, we must return to the other side of Bant's Carn, to the remains exposed in the face of the cliff in Halingy Par⁵.

These remains, like those above at St. Mary's No. 1, seem always to have been known to the local inhabitants, but it has been generally assumed that the ruins still to be seen, represent all that have escaped the ravages of the sea. While it is, of course impossible for us to ever know how much of the settlement has been washed away, I have proved beyond question that a great deal of the village still lies buried beneath the fields adjacent to the cliff.

Before describing the remains, it is of interest to note that Halingy Par offers a good example to illustrate my contention that erosion is not always continuous. When I was in Scilly from 1923 to 1927, the cliff here, (and the village exposed therein) suffered much from the inroads of the sea, but, at last, a big storm, while doing considerable damage to the cliff, also washed up a ridge of large stones and boulders along the foot of the cliff, and since then this has formed a barrier which the sea has, up to now, been unable to surmount. Today, there is quite a growth of littoral plants at the base of the cliff where, before the storm mentioned, nothing could survive. Just as one big storm in the future will destroy it again, and another period of erosion set in.

A brief description of the geological conditions in and around Halingy is necessary if the situation of the remains at St. Mary's No. 3 are to be properly understood.

At the north-east end of the bay the cliff, for most of its height of some 6 m. is composed of granite, capped with a thin layer of ram, and this again with an even thinner layer of soil. Proceeding south-west, however, the granite soon disappears below the beach level and the ram, increasing in thickness, takes its place until at the centre of the bay, where the remains are situated, it is about 1½ m high.

The ram continues to rise and thicken as we proceed south-west until at this end of the bay, it forms a cliff 6-7 m high. As the ram increases in thickness, so does the soil above it, but this nowhere exceeds 1 m. in depth.

If it has been possible to follow the above remarks, it will be realised that there should be a depression in the land level in the centre of the bay, however, it can be seen that the upper edge of the cliff is more or less level right across the bay, and the reason for this is that the hollow in the centre is filled with blown sand. It is beneath this sand, at its deepest part, that the remains of St. Mary's No. 3 lie.

Behind the cliff, the land rises gradually towards the steep slope on which St. Mary's No. 1 is situated, and as it rises the covering of sand becomes thinner and thinner and finally, some two hundred yards from the cliff, vanishes altogether. As the sand decreases in thickness, the old land surface in which the remains are embedded, rises nearer the surface until at last, the ancient and modern land surfaces unite and in so doing set a limit to the extension of the remains inland.

It is only because the land is unsuitable for cultivation that St. Mary's No. 1 has been preserved at all, and it is only the covering of sand which has saved part at least, of St. Mary's No. 3 from destruction, for the land here is valuable for flower growing, being fairly level and the soil of good depth; wherever the remains have risen to the surface, they have been destroyed in clearing the land.

The result of this is that it is almost as difficult to say how far the settlement extended inland, as to say how far it went seawards. Parallel with the cliff in either direction, however, it is possible to define its limits with more accuracy. From this it will be realised that on the map (Fig. 9) the dotted lines indicating the confines of the village, represent in the case of those right angles to the cliff places at which the remains end beneath the sand, but the line parallel with the sea indicates only the approximate place at which the remains reach the surface and disappear.

Since they are the only features which are visible without excavation, I will first describe what is to be seen in the cliff face.

Starting on the north side, the first thing that is encountered is what seems to have been a small structure (Plate 3) probably oval or circular in shape. Part of the walls on either side can be seen, and it is the space between them which Hencken regarded as midden. Most of the bones and pottery at this particular spot seem to have now disappeared, but large quantities can be found elsewhere, as we shall see later.

A few words concerning the animal remains recovered from this spot may be of interest.

Limpet shells are, of course, extremely common, and in many cases they were packed neatly one inside the other. Other than limpets, I have, however, never found, here or elsewhere in Scilly any other kind of shell associated with prehistoric remains. This is rather curious as limpets are by no means the only, or even the most tasty mollusca to be found. The passion for limpets extended to quite modern times and dumps of shells can be found everywhere.

The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, have kindly identified many of the bones found. They proved to be those of *Bos* sp., sheep, seal, horse, red deer, and a small deer, a very remarkable collection! Seal was inevitable, sheep and ox were to be expected, but horse and two sorts of deer certainly were not.

For what purpose was the horse used? Surely not for agriculture at such an early date; if for hunting, it must have been to hunt the deer the bones of which were mingled with its own. These deer are, however, even more difficult to account for. How did they get to Scilly? Were they indigenous, or were they brought over for food or sport? If they were wild, how did they survive in so densely populated an island, which even at that time, cannot have been more than four miles across in any direction? That they did survive for some while, I think probable, for there is reason to believe that some at any rate, of the huts in this village replaced older structures.

I feel myself that here we have an example of the preservation of wild, or semi-wild animals by man for the purpose of providing him either with food, or sport, or both.

No pig bones were identified, but it is worth noting that in the small covered gallery nearby (Fig 9.F.) which I cleared in 1932, the only bone found was part of the jaw of a pig, which was probably, but not certainly part of the grave's original contents, or had found its way in an ancient time.

Almost all the suitable bones at St. Mary's No. 3 had been split open to obtain the marrow, and one or two shewed marks where they had been hacked with blunt stone implements.

Beyond this so-called midden, is a short stretch of cliff in which the earth is inter-mixed with stones and rocks of all sizes, these extending up into the overlying sand. Here, as at most other parts of the village, as well as at certain other sites, there is no trace whatever of any kind of building; indeed one simply cannot comprehend how everything can possibly have become so mixed up. It is as though one of the giants of Cornish legend had stirred up everything, soil, huts, etc., thoroughly with some gigantic ladle.

Beyond this confused area, we come to the only good piece of walling to be seen on the site.

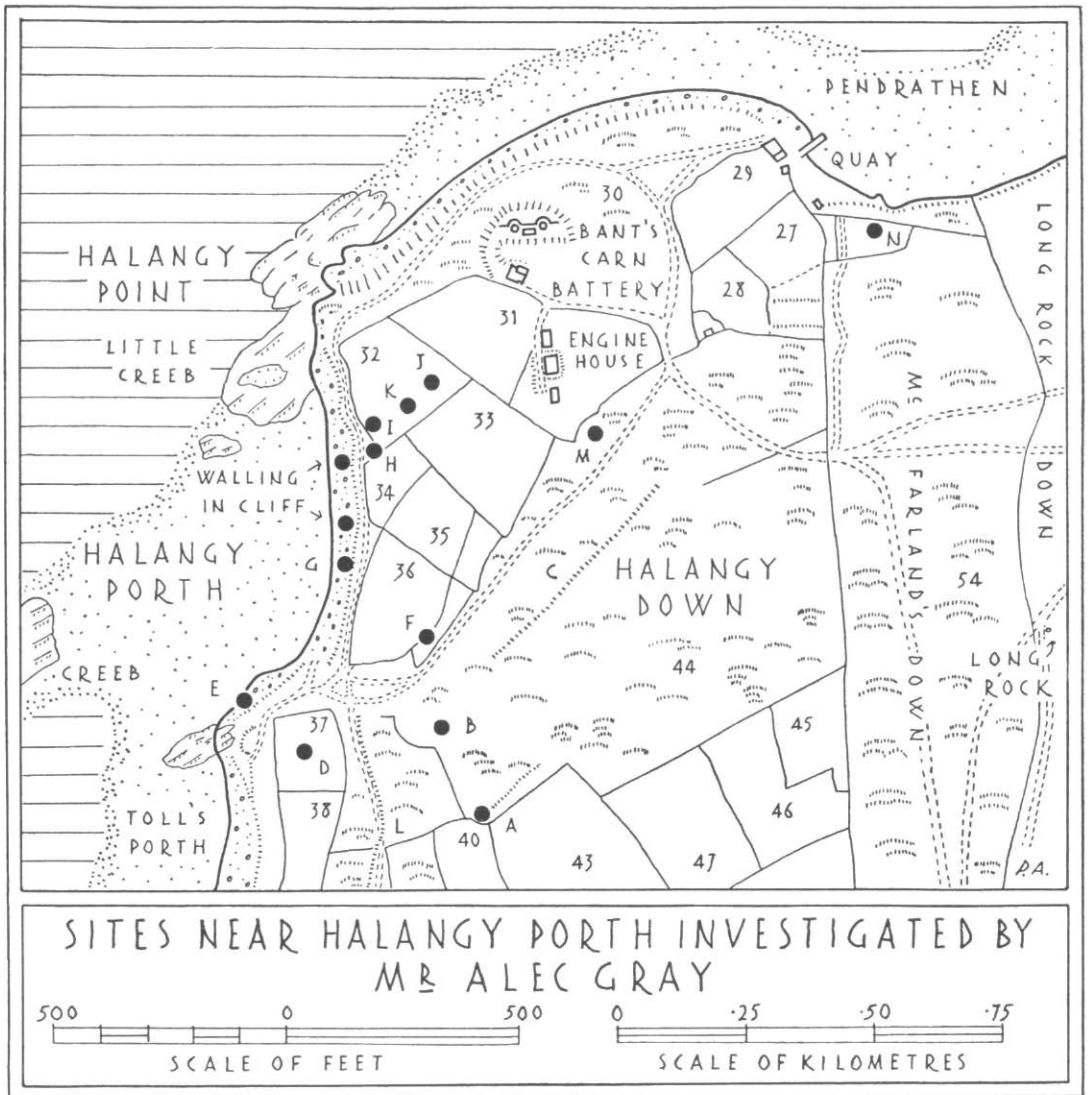


Fig. 9

Mr. Alec Gray's Key to Fig. 9. (N.B. Mr. Gray's original map was not available, thus a map of the area was prepared to show the series of sites).

- A. Passage Grave. (Hencken's No. 2)
- B. St. Mary's No. 1.
- C. St. Mary's No. 1., terrace or embankment.
- D. Small grave, Late Iron Age.
- E. Small grave, probably Late Iron Age.
- F. Small covered gallery.
- G. St. Mary's No. 3., "Tobaccomans Hole".
- H. St. Mary's No. 3., Pit No. 1.
- I. St. Mary's No. 3., Pit No. 2.
- J. St. Mary's No. 3., portion of large pot.
- K. St. Mary's No. 3., buried wall.
- L. St. Mary's No. 1., terrace or embankment.
- M. Bant's Carn menhir.
- N. St. Mary's No. 2.

The structure of which the walling forms a part, suffered badly from the sea some years ago, and a good deal had fallen on to the beach since I first saw it in 1923, but even then it was impossible to decide what had been the original plan of the structure. At the north end of the walling, and apparently approached from the main chamber by an opening, was what seemed like a shaft some 1m. across, which extended a long way upwards into the sand.

The real shape of either the chamber or the ante-chamber, or shaft could not be guessed, as there were no means of knowing how far they extended seawards.

The walling of this structure is much more roughly constructed than that at St. Mary's No. 1. Here, none of the stones had been dressed in any way, while at St. Mary's No. 1, many had been broken to make them fit more compactly. Furthermore, a great many beach stones are to be seen, these never being used at St. Mary's No. 1, where all the beach stones found had been brought for purposes other than building.

The use of beach stones clearly indicates that the sea cannot have been many yards away when the village was built, since no-one would carry such unsuitable building material very far. Proof of this can be found in the fact that at St. Mary's No. 4, next to be described, practically no beach stones are to be found, it being almost certain that this settlement was situated at some distance from the sea.

The stones used in the walling under description are comparatively small except at the south corner (which has now fallen) and the walls seem to have been quite vertical.

From the south end of the walling, I recovered a very interesting stone. This is about 30 cm. long and 15 cm. square and more or less rectangular in shape and in the centre of the squarest end, is a circular depression some 5 or 6 cm. in diameter and 2 cm. deep, obviously produced by rotation of some object. The stone was built into the wall with the depression facing inwards, and must, therefore, have formed part of some earlier structure. A very similar stone can be seen at Porthmeor, where it forms the lower socket of a gate, and it would appear that this one must have originally served the same purpose.

Within the structure was found (not by myself) an arrow-head. Arrow-heads are rare in Scilly, perhaps because there was little game to shoot, but they are almost the only flint objects of any use for dating purposes. The general level of flint chipping in Scilly was low, and the same types of rough scrapers and points seem to have been in use from the time the Islands were first inhabited to well within the Christian Era. The typical small, broad arrow-heads of the Bronze Age, with straight sides and long barbs are the most common, and while I do not know that they have ever been found, in Scilly, actually associated with bronze objects, they must surely be of approximately the same age in Scilly as on the Mainland and belong to the same culture.

The arrow-head from this hut, however, is of quite a distinct type, being larger, having curved edges and being only slightly barbed.

Beyond this walling comes another stretch of earth, stones and rocks inextricably mixed, much pottery also being present.

The amount of debris in the earth tends to lessen as one proceeds southwards, but before it ceases altogether, there is to be seen a curious little structure. It consists of a small tunnel about 20 cm. square formed of flat stones, the floor being of natural ram. At its mouth, in the cliff face, a number of flat stones have been piled up on the last covering stone, suggesting that this was the limit of the tunnel in a seaward direction. How far it goes inland, it is impossible to say; digging is out of the question at this point without doing serious damage to the cliff, but it would seem to be of some considerable length.

From the actual tunnel I have recovered nothing, but fairly high up in the earth immediately adjoining the mouth, I found a cube of soft bright red clay or pottery 1.5 cm. square, through the centre of which is a small hole.

The purpose for which the structure was built is obscure, though drainage at once

suggests itself. It seems, however, to lead rather beyond the southern confines of the settlement.

The possibility that it is not really associated with this village but with St. Mary's No. 1 on the hill behind, has to be abandoned in view of the fact that another similar structure exists at St. Mary's No. 5. I have been told that there are others in Scilly, but I have never seen them.

There is even a local name for these little structures, they are called "Tobaccomans Holes," though it is quite plain that in the first instance it was not to hide tobacco in that they were built, whatever other dark purposes they may have been used for in later days.

Beyond the "Tobaccomans Hole", the remains cease entirely.

Before describing the remains which my very inadequate excavations revealed beneath the ground behind the cliff, it may be well to describe briefly the pottery which the site has yielded.

What is perhaps most impressive about this, is not its quality or variety, but its quantity. I myself, at one time and another, must have recovered over one cwt., and I have of course only scratched the surface. Great quantities must have been washed away, and great quantities, I know, still lie buried beneath the sand. This profusion of pottery stands out in still greater relief in view of the extreme scarcity of any sherds at St. Mary's No. 1 so near by.

Every scrap of pottery from this site is hand-made, and except for one or two tiny fragments such as that found near the Tobaccomans Hole, and already mentioned, is made of the same material, that is, local ram. The local ram differs a good deal in texture at various places, and doubtless that used in pot-making was chosen for its especially tenacious nature, and did not necessarily come from anywhere near Halingy, but it is certainly of local origin.

This material makes a very gritty paste which soon decomposes if exposed to very wet conditions for any length of time. The colour of the ware varies a good deal, from greyish-biscuit, through brown, to brick-red, but this is due chiefly, I think, to the firing. While all the clay used was of local origin, in the case of the thinner pots, some effort seems to have been made to prepare the paste by removing the larger fragments of quartz.

The pots vary in size from about 15 cm. high and 6 cm. in diameter at the base, to the huge jar in Penzance Museum to be described later.

Although the surface of most of the pottery is now very rough this, in many instances, is due to the decomposition of the facing by damp, as fragments are not uncommon with definite carefully smoothed surface.

The rims of the pots (Fig. 15) display a considerable variety of forms and the pots themselves differed a good deal in design, but there seem to have been three fairly distinct types of pots, though doubtless there were intermediate forms.

The first type is a small or smallish, nearly straight-sided or slightly barrel-shaped jar. The ware is comparatively thin and often of a pale brown or biscuit colour. Where decorated, the ornament consists of deeply incised horizontal lines of dots. I have never seen this type with card markings or half-moon impressions. They never have bosses or other excrescences.

The second type seems to have been larger, more or less globular or roundly shouldered pot, with an expanded mouth. One minus the rim, is illustrated in Hencken⁶ (plate VI No. 1). The other two Scillonian pots he illustrates (plate VI No. 2 and No. 3) are less typical, the shoulder being more pronounced than is usual on this site at any rate. Bosses or lugs are common on pots of this type and these are often perforated with a very narrow hole. The ornamentation, where present, was generally some form of cord pattern (Fig. 14a). Several fragments of pots of this type have repair holes bored in them. It would be interesting to know with what material they were repaired, and

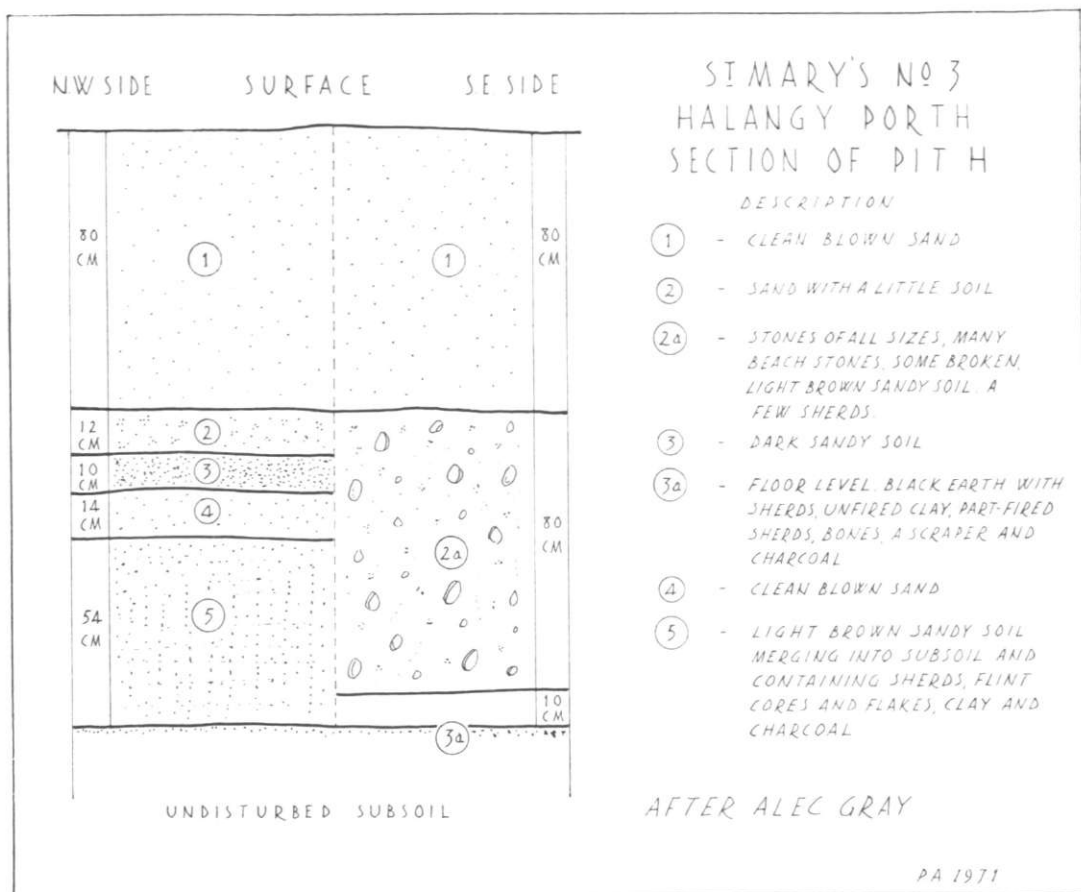


Fig. 10
A cutting made by Mr. Alec Gray; for location see Fig. 9

why, since they cannot afterwards have been used near a fire, or for holding a liquid. This type seems to be more or less peculiar to Scilly, though Cornwall has yielded jars from which the Island type may well have evolved.

The third type of pot is a huge, roughly made, barrel-shaped jar, having a capacity of several gallons. They are without handles or bosses, and they lack any kind of ornament and were built up by coiling clay on a basket-work foundation. This type again would seem to be confined to Scilly.

It may be conjectured that the first type was used as drinking cups, etc., the second as cooking pots, and the third as storage jars.

From a study of the rims (Fig. 15) one is forced to the conclusion that the potters at Halangy exercised a far greater freedom in design than is often attributed to primitive craftsmen.

In 1934 and 1935, I sunk two pits some 10 m. each from the cliff face at the points marked H and I (Fig. 9) and a section of pit H is shown (Fig. 10). In the case of the other pit, I was unable to reach the sub-soil owing to the sides caving in, but must have been very near it when forced to abandon the work.

In this pit beneath 25 cm. of top soil, came blown sand to a depth of 75 cm. and beneath that again brown sand with some clay and stones. Under this lay the remains which extended downwards, certainly for 120 cm. and probably for 150 cm.

The remains consisted entirely of small stones, none weighing more than a quarter cwt. and the average from one to six pounds, the space between them being unevenly filled with sticky black soil or clay. In this, and along the stones, was embedded an

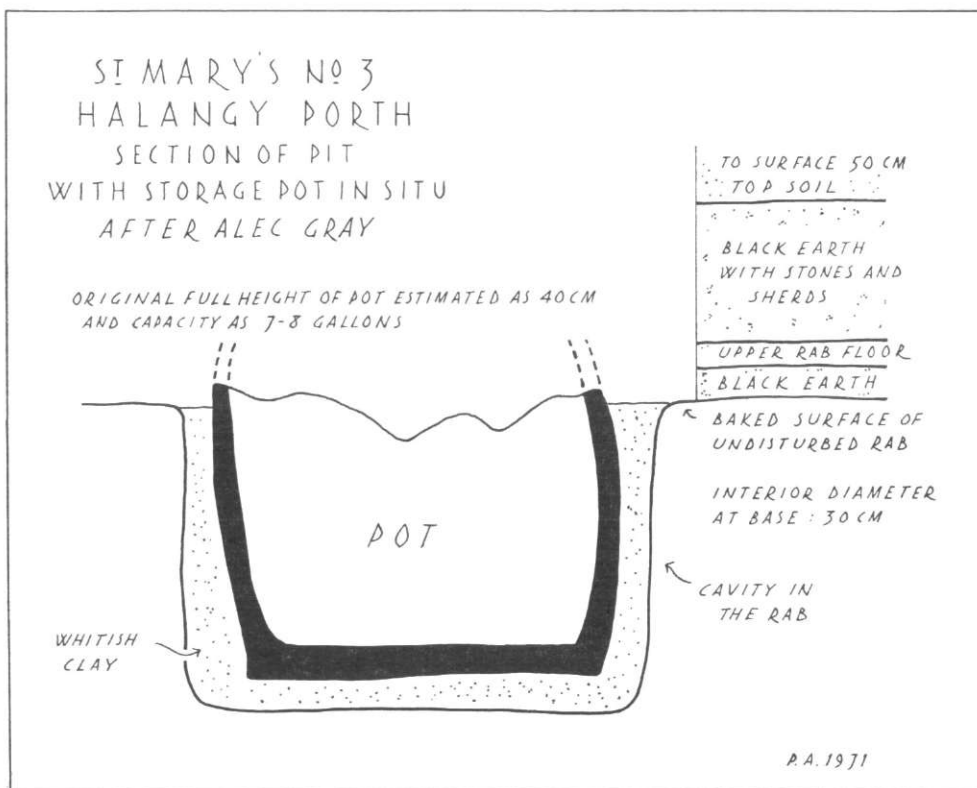


Fig. 11
Halangy Porth: section of pit with storage pot in situ

immense quantity of pottery, mostly fragments of large jars, and there were also many limpet shells and bones of various animals, and also a few worked and unworked flints. While the bones and shells were fairly evenly distributed throughout the whole depth of the deposit, the pottery became scarcer the deeper I sank.

Apart from those already mentioned, the only object of interest found was part of a circular granite stone 18 cm. in diameter and 10 cm. thick, which had been bored from both sides giving it an hour glass section. The diameter of the hole on either face must have been about 9 cm. and its centre 3 cm. The stone was of extremely coarse granite and probably broke during boring.

I can offer no explanation of this deposit. The stones were remarkably uniform in size, the majority were beach stones and many of these were broken. They were utterly unsuitable for any kind of building work except cobble paving. There was many air-spaces between the stones and on the sea-ward side, a distinct current of air could be felt penetrating from the cliff some 10 m. away. Considering the area covered by the remains they must contain many hundred tons of these stones.

In 1936, while sinking some post holes in field 32 (Fig. 9) which is immediately in the rear of the pit H, traces of pottery were encountered and this prompted me to sink a pit close by. When 50 cm. of sterile top-soil were removed, black earth was found in which were many similar stones to those found in Pit 1, and there was present also a good deal of the rough pottery typical of the site.

Beneath some 15 cm. of black earth and stones was the undisturbed ram, but as this shewed traces of fire over a considerable area, it may have been a floor. Indeed, this burnt ram was a good deal harder than much of the pottery.

After following the 'floor' for a yard or two, an object was met which proved to be the lower half of a very large jar (Fig. 11). It was clearly *in situ*. The interior was full

of black greasy earth, evidently silt, in which were one or two stones, about a dozen sherds from two or three different pots, all thinner than that in which they lay, a few tiny bits of calcined bone and some traces of charcoal.

Investigation shewed that the jar (Plate 4) rested in a cavity hollowed out of the ram, the space between the sides of the cavity and the pot was filled with tightly compacted whitish clay obtained probably from near Bar Point. This packing was from 4 to 6 cm. thick round the sides and 3 cm. thick beneath the bottom.

Although intact when found, the pot collapsed before it could be removed, the base being so decomposed as to merge into the clay beneath. In its reconstructed state it can be seen in Penzance Museum. Its interior diameter at base is 32 cm. and 41 cm. at a height of 25 cm. (entire height when found). When whole its full height can hardly have been less than 40 cm. in which case its capacity must have been from seven to eight gallons.

The upper edges of the pot, where they rose above the ram floor, shewed considerable weathering, proving that they were exposed for some length of time before being buried. The only clay packing must have been put in a semi-liquid condition as it filled every indentation in the wicker-work pattern on the jar's base.

On its south side, some 10 cm. away, but at a slightly higher level, was a considerable portion of another similar pot, not *in situ*, but in much better condition. The base of another pot of about the same size was found in Pit 1, and portions of another on Bryher, which will be described in its proper place.

Unfortunately I have never been able to find any rims which can be definitely assigned to these jars, though probably some of the thickest belong to them.

About 30 cm. to the east of the pot at a slightly lower level than its top edge, was a flat surface of ram which seemed to have been roughly circular and about 60 cm. across, surrounded by a gently sloping wall of ram 10 cm. high, and just above this on one side, was another 'floor'.

The surface of this depression was burnt to a depth of from 3 to 6 cm. to a bright red colour, and it is possible it may have been used for firing pottery. Lumps of unfired clay, still in a plastic state, are common all over the site.

In the part of the settlement where the pot was found the prehistoric layer is very thin, and stones are scarce so that it seems unlikely that any actual buildings ever stood on the spot.

Soon after finding the pot, I sunk several trial pits a few yards to the south-west of it, and in one of these the foundations of a wall were revealed. This I cleared in both directions to its extremities, and a very curious structure was disclosed (Fig. 12).

The position of this structure is as follows:— The point A in Fig. 7 is 12 feet from the south-east hedge and 50 feet from the south-west hedge in field No. 32, and the point B is 25 feet from the south-east hedge and 36 feet from the south-west hedge in the same field.

The wall had obviously been built without the use of a line and was very crudely constructed, and it was evident that it had had a considerable battering. From the point B to the upper turn of the first 'hook' only one course was extant, then it gradually increased in height to a maximum of some 60 cm at A.

The slope of the ram sub-soil beneath the field is a good deal steeper than that of the present land surface and from B to midway between the two turns of the 'hook', the stones were laid on the surface of the ram, but from there onwards the ram had been cut away to a depth of some 30 cm. and the wall built against this face.

Few stones were found in the trench excavated except from point A to the first turn, and here they extended, in the soil higher than the existing wall. For the last two or three yards, as B was approached, stones were entirely absent and this is curious in view of the fact that the existing wall was much higher at A than B.

Few remains were found in the trench. From A to the first turn were a good many



Fig. 12
Plan and section of structure near Halangy Porth

sherds from large pots, all of the usual type and undecorated. From this turn onwards, the sherds decreased in number until beyond the middle of the 'hook' only one rim was found. A good many lumps of flint were present all the way and a few rough scrapers were found, while at the point of E for some 40 cm. flints were numerous and about forty cores, flakes and scrapers were recovered.

Two small pieces of soft red fired clay were found, similar to fragments which have turned up at various places on this site; they do not seem to be parts of pots, or to be of local origin.

At F was some charcoal, and as the ram was slightly hollowed out here and shewed traces of fire, a hearth seems indicated.

The purpose of this structure is quite obscure but it seems plain that it does not represent the wall of a dwelling. The large jar already described came from a spot only some 2 m. from the point C-D; it was, however, to the eastward, on the higher ground behind the wall. It seems to resemble the revetment of a terrace more than anything else, but its curious shape remains unexplained.

The find of flints at E may help to throw some light on the present condition of the whole site. These flints seem to have formed parts of two or three large nodules, but they were not truly *in situ* since they were evenly distributed through the sandy soil for 30 cm. in a vertical direction. Bearing in mind the fact that there were no stones in the filling at this point where the wall was lowest, one is forced to the conclusion that the site was levelled after it had been deserted.

That this was done in ancient times is plain and surely the most likely people to have done it were the folk from the Romo-British village just above. I am of the opinion that the land was levelled for agricultural purposes and that most of the larger stones were removed to help build the later village.

A small iron stud-like object was found 40 cm from the surface, just above the level of the top of the wall, and cannot therefore, properly be included in a description of the articles found associated with the wall. It is much more likely that it belongs to those who levelled the site.

*St. Mary's No. 4 Bar Point*⁷

This site is situated some three quarters of a mile round the coast from St. Mary's No. 3 and just south of Bar Point, and is far less well preserved and much less interesting than the site just described.

It commences just north of where the track from Telegraph and Trenweth reaches the beach and extends some hundred yards or so northwards, though isolated sherds can be found in the ancient land surface until this dips beneath the sand, at high water mark, close to Bar Point.

The geological conditions here are very similar to those existing at St. Mary's No. 3 but here, in the rear of the ruins, are rough dunes instead of cultivated land. The depth of soil beneath the sand is also much greater, from 1½ m. to 2 m., but only, however, in the actual ruins, for on either side of them its depth diminishes rapidly.

The remains themselves consist of small and medium sized stones scattered thinly through the black soil. There exist no air spaces among them as at St. Mary's No. 3, and hardly any of them are large enough to have formed part of actual buildings. No walling is to be seen, and the only structure is a small Tobaccoman's Hole at the south end of the remains.

Fair quantities of pottery similar to that at St. Mary's No. 3 are mixed with the stones and soil, but worked flints and bones are rare.

Beach stones are very rare, and if we assume that this site is contemporary with the last one, their absence is easily understood, as it must have been some distance from the shore. Also if both sites were not only occupied, but abandoned at much the same time, an explanation of the very different state in which two sites survive presents itself. As the sea advanced, St. Mary's No. 3 must have been buried very rapidly in blown sand, buried before man and the elements had had time to entirely denude it, but St. Mary's No. 4 on the other hand, would have stood naked for centuries before being buried and preserved by the advancing sand. During this long period the depth of soil would have been increasing, while nature disintegrated the buildings ably aided, doubtless, by the hand of man.

It seems quite probable that other and perhaps extensive traces of ancient man exist beneath the sand at Bar Point, both above and below high water mark.

Not actually in the ruins, but very close by, in the bank on the north side of the lane from Telegraph, almost where it reaches the beach, I found a small flint pebble 2 cm. long which shewed distinct traces of having been ground or roughly polished.

I may here mention that I have found only two polished flints in Scilly, and neither appeared to have been any kind of implement but were just fragments polished on various faces. Both were surface flints, but were in close proximity to graves.

St. Mary's No. 5 Newquay

This site is another mile round the coast from Bar Point, and is situated just north-west of Newquay.

A few score yards before the little harbour is reached, a considerable collection of remains can be seen in the cliff face. There can be seen part of a wall formed of very large blocks, and there are many stones and rocks of all sizes mixed with the earth. The site is, however, very difficult to examine, and were it not for a certain quantity of typical pottery being mixed with debris, I might have imagined the remains to be of comparatively recent date.

Behind these remains there are a series of banks and trenches covering the narrow

strip of gently rising land which occupies the space between the cliff and rocky Tolls Hill behind.

It is impossible to decide if these earthworks are ancient without clearing and some excavating. These remains are in the corner of Trenear's Par.

St. Mary's No. 6 Giant's Castle

These remains are to be found on the south coast of St. Mary's, that is to say on the opposite side to St. Mary's Nos. 1 and 3, and facing the open sea. They are a cliff fort known as Giant's Castle, and while such forts are very common in Cornwall, this seems to be the only specimen in Scilly. It is mentioned briefly by Hencken⁸.

The fort is situated on a bold headland and has the sea on three sides of it. It consists three concentric ramparts, now in places difficult to trace, and a levelled platform on the extreme summit of the headland.

The lowest earthwork, built of earth and stones is entirely artificial, but the other two are partly natural as many outcrops of rock are incorporated in them.

The little platform at the top of the carn seems to have been levelled by the hand of man, and there are traces of a revetment of small stones on the east side. This spot has, however, always been used as a look out, so that the platform may not be ancient.

There are no traces of huts or other structures within the ramparts and few spots where they could have stood, and no supply of water ever seems to have been present. So far as I know, no relics of any kind have ever been found on the site.

From the arc described by the ramparts, it does not seem that any great erosion of the cliff can have taken place here since the fort was built, and if the cliff and shore were then anything like they are today it is difficult to see how the place was ever capable of defence.

If it was intended as a place of security for animals in time of danger, the small amount of enclosed space and scarcity of water must have made the number which it could accommodate very limited.

TRESCO

Tresco No. 1 Carn Near

An ancient habitation site exists about fifty yards north-east of the landing slip at Carn Near, and seems to resemble closely St. Mary's No. 3, which is just opposite on the other side of the Roads.

Just above high water mark there is an exposure of ram; on this rests a thin layer of soil some 30 cm. thick, and this is covered with blown sand which forms dunes in rear of the site.

The soil layer contains much flint, mostly unworked, fragments of the usual rough pottery, and also pieces of glacial sandstone. Indeed this sandstone and the quantity of unworked flint incline me to the belief that there are here traces of a glacial deposit, pushed over perhaps from the north side of the island. The only well worked flint I have found on the site is a scraper so small as to be almost classed as a microlith. Above the land surface and running up a metre or more into the sand above, are traces of walling and more, doubtless, lies hidden beneath the dunes further inland.

It is worth noting, in passing, that on this site we find again the walling running up into the covering sand, again suggesting that the ruins were covered very soon after they were abandoned. Indeed both here and at St. Mary's No. 3, it seems not improbable that the abandonment took place because of the encroaching sand.

A certain amount of pottery and some flints can be found in the cliff face a few hundred yards from this site, on the west side of Carn Near, in the corner of Apple Tree Bay. From this latter site I have also recovered a fragment of iron.

Tresco No. 2 Gimble Bay

For this next site we have to go to the other end of Tresco, to Gimble Bay, about half a mile north of Old Grimsby. I only chanced across it during a brief visit to Scilly in 1937 and have not, therefore, had the opportunity to examine it very carefully, but even the cursory inspection I have been able to make seems to establish its nature and period fairly certainly.

The southern half of Gimble Bay is largely composed of blown sands but as one proceeds northwards along the shore, the ram appears and soon forms a cliff about 5 m. high topped with a thin layer of soil; this cliff extends right up to Castle Down Brow which forms the northern boundary of the bay.

Behind the cliff is a strip of gently rising land several hundred yards wide at the southern end, but gradually tapering off to nothing as Castle Down Brow is approached. Behind this strip again the land rises sharply to a height of about one hundred feet.

On the ridge above Castle Down Brow are a considerable collection of ancient field walls, and some of these seem to connect some barrows which can be found a few yards further north. It has been suggested that because these ancient walls so often connect barrows in Scilly, that they and the barrows are therefore contemporary. The seems to me worthless unless it can be proved that the 'grounders' of the wall are actually bonded into the revetment of the barrow.

The ancient walls on Castle Down extend down the slope towards Gimble Bay until, where the more or less level ground is reached, they emerge into a confused collection of ruins almost buried in furze, brambles and fern. In a northerly direction the remains extend almost to the point where Castle Down Brow meets the sea, while southwards they gradually become less extensive, but more than half way from Castle Down Point to where the sand dunes begin is a large semi-circular bank caused by the soil on the seaward side of it having been removed. Across the centre of the more or less level space within the half-moon formed by the bank, an ancient wall runs towards the sea, seeming to indicate that the earthwork, or whatever it is, must have been made in antiquity. It can be found marked on the six inch map. Beyond this there are two fields which are enclosed by what look like ancient walls, and these fields appear to terminate the site, though, as the blown sand now begins, it is not impossible that other remains lie beneath it.

The whole site is too overgrown for it to be possible to ascertain much regarding its character, but it is clear that some of the structures were round or oval, while some had rectangular corners. The very close resemblance to St. Mary's No. 1 is forced upon the notice instantly.

I carefully examined the cliff face from end to end of the exposure. The top-soil is very thin, nowhere exceeding 30 cm. or so in depth. In the whole length I found no worked flints (though glacial flints are very plentiful at this point) and no trace whatever of pottery. This in itself is strong presumptive evidence that the site is E.I.A. or Romo-British, as on every earlier site pottery is abundant. At the extreme end of the bay, under Castle Down Brow, where the ram had petered out, and a thin layer of soil lay directly upon the granite, I found a small fragment of corroded iron, which, on being broken shewed a section exactly similar to certain fragments from St. Mary's No. 1, and was, I am informed, probably part of a knife.

Two other points are worthy of note. Firstly, if we assume the site to be of late date, and therefore, the coastline much as it is today, the situation was very well chosen for a settlement. The steep hill behind would ward off the prevailing wind, while the water here, though deep, is almost land-locked, an ideal spot at which to keep a fleet of boats. Secondly, a few hundred yards across the water, on Old Man, Tean, is the grave found by Mr. Tibbett (= C. F. Tebbutt) a few years ago, and which yielded Roman type brooches. Just below St. Mary's No. 1 lie two similar graves.

Tean No. 1 St. Helen's Porth

On the east side of St. Helen's Par, Tean, at about half tide mark, on oval of stones can be seen protruding through the sand and shingle. Without excavation it is impossible to determine the nature of the structure, but it is almost certain it formed no part of a grave, and from its shape and size may well be the foundations of a hut.

A hundred yards or so away, also below high water mark, is situated the Romo-British grave already mentioned⁹.

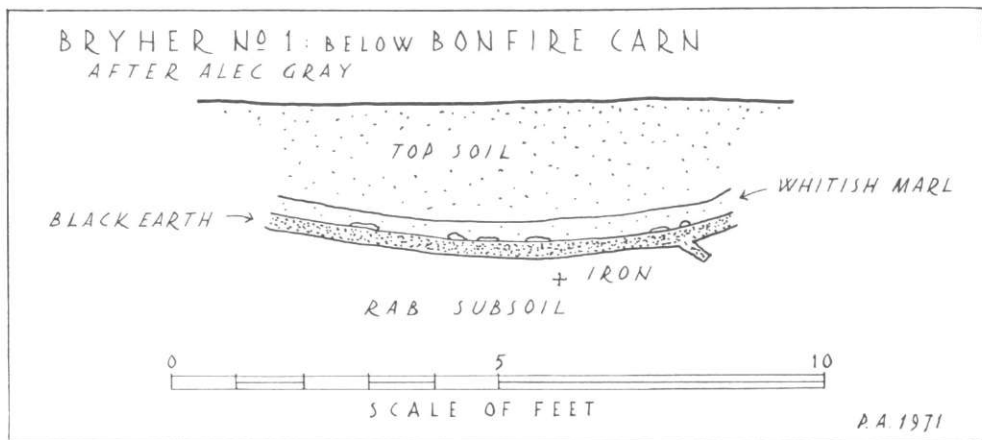


Fig. 13
Bryher, No. 1. Section of a hut floor exposed in cliff face

BRYHER*Bryher No. 1 Bonfire Carn*

I know of only one definitely prehistoric habitation site on Bryher, and this lies just below Bonfire Carn on the extreme south-east point of the island. Here an excellent section of what is evidently the floor of a hut is exposed in the cliff face. The actual floor is indicated by a band of black earth 5 cm thick, and some 220 cm. long, curving up slightly at either end. The ram below this must have been disturbed to a depth 10 to 20 cm. as sherds are present, but otherwise shews no sign of disturbance. Above the sharply marked band of black earth is a layer of whitish ram or marl some 10 cm. deep, merging into the top soil which is 60 cm. thick.

Flints are fairly numerous at all depths and continue for some distance on either end of the floor, but few shew secondary workings; pot sherds can also be found for nearly a hundred yards in either direction, many so low down as to be embedded in what looks like undisturbed ram.

At either end of the floor are some largish stones which may possibly be the remains of walls. At 50 cm. from the north end of the floor were the remains of a large pot, which appeared to be exactly similar to that from St. Mary's No. 3. It seemed to be in its original position with its base 15 cm. below the bottom of the floor, while scattered along the upper surface of the black earth floor were several pieces of pottery evidently from the same jar. The fact that all these fragments lay upon their faces would seem to indicate that they were scattered immediately the site was abandoned, and not afterwards disturbed.

At 30 cm. south of the pot, and 10 cm. below the bottom of black earth, was a fragment of much corroded iron.

Certain small sherds found on either side of the floor level differed somewhat in texture from any found at St. Mary's No. 3. The paste is much harder and finer in grain though a certain number of large quartz granules are present, it also seems to be somewhat laminated.

Just south of Northward, on Bryher, some deposits of limpet shells are exposed in the cliff. The cliff here has been much disturbed, and while the limpets are greatly decomposed, they can hardly date from before the Middle Ages as they are associated with glazed pottery and well preserved in iron.

SAMSON

Samson No. 1 East Porth

This site is situated at East Par, Samson, on both sides of which are extensive signs of occupation. On both the north and south sides there is much the same geological formation. From under the blown sand which fills the centre of the bay, a thin layer of soil on ram, appears just above high water mark; this ram, with its capping of soil, gradually slopes upwards and as it does so, the overlying sand gradually disappears, and a low ram cliff is left some 3 or 4 m. high.

On the south side of the bay there are traces of stone structures in two or three places running up beneath the sand, and in the soil there are worked and unworked flints and a few small sherds, but the remains do not extend for more than one hundred yards or so westwards and are vague and confused in nature.

On the north side of the Par, however, the remains commence even before any ram or soil are visible, and flint and pottery are fairly plentiful as soon as the old land surface appears, and continue in limited quantities almost to where the land surface disappears again under the sand at Bar Point at the eastern end of the island. Most of the way the soil is about 1 m. deep, and at one place two pieces of walling are visible which clearly formed part of a more or less circular hut (Plate 5).

Most of the pottery in the cliff face is of the usual type, but there is also present a certain quantity of fragments similar to those described in dealing with Bryher No. 1.

In the soil a few centimetres above the ram, and four or five metres beyond the point at which the ram and soil are first exposed on the north side of East Par, I found a scrap of iron having a square section, very similar to certain fragments from St. Mary's No. 1.

The only other object of interest found in this section of cliff is a lump of slag or dross about the size of a hen's egg.

There is just one other matter concerning this locality which needs mention. In 1934, not very far from the place where I found the fragment of iron already mentioned, and just below high water mark, Mr. John Layard found a very curious structure. It was square, some two metres across formed of stones set on their edges, while in the centre was a square stone some 30 cm. wide and 60 cm. high. From within the enclosure Mr. Layard recovered several lumps of a thin, unglazed, biscuit coloured pottery, wheel-made, and unlike anything else I have ever found in Scilly. I did not see the site at the time it was found, and have never since been able to locate it, and feel sure that it must have now been washed away.

Immediately below these remains north of East Par, are the wide expanses of Samson Flats where, at low water, can be seen the best collection of submerged field walls in Scilly (Plate 6).

ST. MARTIN'S

St. Martin's No. 1 Between Yellow Rocks and Old Quay

Curiously enough, St. Martin's seems to be almost devoid of habitation sites; the only locality where I have found any traces of these is situated on the south side of the

island between Yellow Rocks and Old Quay. Between these two points a great many flints can be found, including some very good 'slug' scrapers, and a little pottery is also present, but at only one point are there any traces of buildings, and these consist only of a few stones which might possibly have formed part of a hut (Plate 21).

Near Old Quay, however, I found a small sherd of a comparatively fine laminated paste, similar to those from Bryher No. 1 and Samson No. 1. It was near the spot where, at high water mark, Mr. Alexander Gibson found a contracted skeleton on a small cist and part of a large bronze implement, and other cists have also been noted among the rocks on the beach ¹⁰.

ARTHUR

Arthur No. 1 Neck which joins Little and Middle Arthur

An ancient habitation site exists below high water mark, beneath the sand and rocks, on the neck which joins Little and Middle Arthur, in the Eastern Islands.

Bubbles rising through the sand at low water caused me, in 1935, to dig and so uncover the site. It can be found beneath a few centimetres of sand at about half-tide mark, on the south-east side of the brow, near the middle. Beneath the sand is 30 to 40 cm. of very compact, blackish-grey clay, resting on whitish clayey ram. The black clay is the most tenacious material I have ever found in Scilly, and is comparatively free from stones.

As one proceeds down the beach towards the sea, the clay deposit gradually disappears and instead the sand rests directly on red ram; but as one travels up towards the crest of the brow, the black clay persists but becomes overlaid by an ever increasing depth of sand which is quite black in proximity to the clay.

At the spot at which I first dug, clay contained a great quantity of very decomposed bones and limpet shells. These were most numerous towards the centre of the deposit where there was present also streaks of brown clayey material which might have been humus, and also small patches of jet-black clay which again may have been decomposed vegetable matter or perhaps ash, as small fragments of charcoal were present. A large, flat stone was uncovered and while this was embedded in the sub-soil, the various remains seemed to be concentrated, on and within a few feet of this, so it may have had some use when the site was inhabited.

Several doubtfully worked flints were found and one fragment of very coarse pottery, but the most interesting object was a well preserved bone 8 cm. long, one end of which had been carefully pointed and shewed signs of use. It is quite perfect, and is the only bone implement I have found in the Islands, though somewhat similar implements were found by Bonsor in Obadiah's Barrow on Gugh, St. Agnes¹¹. Why this bone implement should be so well preserved while the other bones were so decayed, is a mystery.

It seems probable that this site, when it was occupied, was quite close to the sea-shore, as the water between Arthur and Ragged Island is very deep.

ST. AGNES

St. Agnes No. 1 Pereglis

This site is immediately below the Lifeboat House at Periglis. The bank here is only a few feet high and the upper levels are composed of rubbish of all sorts, which has been dumped there in modern times, but below this recent accumulation is black earth, in the lower levels of which, near its junction with the ram, are bones, and a good deal of pottery of the usual type.

Very little of this level is exposed and the site has been much obscured in historic times, and little can be learned from it, but of its nature there can be little doubt.

The original burial place of St. Agnes is said to have been on the further (south-west?) side of the life-boat slip, in land now washed away, and inhabitants can recall seeing skulls and other bones exposed in the cliff at that spot.

St. Agnes No. 2 Porth Killier

Rather under half a mile east of St. Agnes No. 1, in the south corner of Perkillier, is a much more extensive and interesting site.

In a north-westerly direction along the shore, the extent of the remains cannot be determined as the ancient land surface soon inclines downwards and is lost beneath the sand and shingle, but to the east they can be traced as far as a miniature headland beyond which the soil becomes too thin to contain any remains.

In a good many places the black earth which contains the relics is obscured by a modern walling erected to prevent encroachment by the sea, but there are several good exposures.

The black earth is about 1 m. deep at its thickest and rests on fine ram, and is capped by some 15 cm. of sandy top-soil.

The remains which, in places, are scattered throughout the whole depth of the black soil, consist of large quantities of pottery, many bones and limpet shells, some charcoal and lumps of unfired clay, and a few flints. I have also found part of a circular granite rubbing stone. The relics become most numerous as the lower levels of earth are approached, but there are not traces of any floor levels, and everything is tightly embedded in the soil.

Just before the little headland already mentioned as fixing a limit to the remains on the east is reached, is a tiny bay in which is to be seen one of the finest exposures of ancient raised beach in Scilly, and on this rests what would seem to be the remains of a small midden which contain, beside a large quantity of limpet shells, a good many bones and sherds. An interesting point is that this little midden now rises above ground level, forming a small mound.

The pottery and bones from this site are in a very good state of preservation, and this makes the pottery seem to be of a better and finer paste than that from St. Mary's No. 3, etc., but, with the exception of one rim which certainly seems finer ware, a close examination leads me to think that it is only its better condition which makes it seem different.

The most important find is a considerable portion of a pot about 30 cm. in diameter at its centre. From the position of the fragments it was clear that they had all been united when thrown away, and that breakage had been caused by the weight of the earth which accumulated over it. The pot is of unusual design, and comes as near to the beaker in shape as anything which has come to light in Scilly (Fig. 14b). Unfortunately, although a fragment of the base was found, this did not connect with the upper portion, and it was too small for it to be possible to determine the basic diameter. Assuming, however, that the relation between width and height are the same, this jar bears an extraordinary resemblance to one found in a Megalithic grave at Quelvezin in Brittany¹².

All the bones from this site which I have identified have proved to be those of the seal, and this together with the fact that few, if any, traces of buildings are to be seen, inclines me to the belief that this may represent not a permanent dwelling place, but a site occupied for short periods of the year only. One may conjecture that St. Agnes may not have been permanently inhabited, but visited at intervals for the purpose of collecting and preserving seal meat and fish, just as, a few centuries ago, a proportion of the population of Scilly would, each summer, migrate to the Eastern and other small islands for several months for the purpose of gathering seaweed for kelp.

REFERENCES: MR. ALEC GRAY'S DESCRIPTIONS

1. HENCKEN, *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 30; *Antiq. Journ.*, 35 (1955), 187-198; *Cornish Archaeol.*, 4 (1965), 36-40; 5 (1966), 20-27; and 7 (1968), 24-32.
2. HENCKEN, *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932).
3. *Antiq. Journ.*, 13 (1933), 14-15, figs. 1, 2 & 3.
4. *Antiq. Journ.*, 35 (1955), 187; the date of previous excavation can be seen to be incorrect.
5. HENCKEN, *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 29-30; *Antiq. Journ.*, 13 (1933), 16, fig. 4; *Cornish Archaeol.*, 5 (1966), 21.
6. HENCKEN, *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932).
7. *Scillonian Magazine*, 22 (1948), 24-25. It is possible that the foreshore site referred to here was an erstwhile extension of the site under consideration. 'Pendrethen' could be a blanket term for a wide area.
8. HENCKEN, *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 31.
9. *Antiq. Journ.*, 14 (1934), 302-3.
10. *Antiquity*, 2 (1928), 420.
11. HENCKEN, *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 27, fig. 12, A and 28.
12. KENDRICK, *The Axe Age* (1925), 33, fig. 8.

EVALUATION OF THE FIELDWORK AND EXCAVATION

By field work and excavation Mr. Gray was able to demonstrate that, side by side with the great number of chamber tombs and cairns, there exist, on the Isles of Scilly, considerable and substantial remains of the habitations of the living. Besides this he provided the initial evidence for the general Romano-British courtyard house character of the Halangy Down complex and was able to locate comparable sites, both close by and on the island of Tresco. Indeed, his investigation at Halangy Down corrects the view, expressed by Hencken (*Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 30), that the apparent separate huts were the abode of those whose midden was exposed below in Halangy Porth. His location of some ten sites yielding pottery of the same character as that from the chamber tombs amplifies Hencken's (*Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 30; *Antiquaries Journal*, 13, (1933), 16, fig. 4) and others' (*Proc. W. Cornwall F.C.*, I (1953), 76; *Cornish Archaeology*, 4 (1965), 36; 5 (1966), 21) observations and foreshadows O'Neil's (*Antiquaries Journal*, 32 (1952), 21) scheme of excavation embarked upon in 1945. This last added some seven sites, on and about St. Martin's to those found by Mr. Gray. It can be said, therefore, that on the Isles of Scilly a relationship, in terms of ceramics, can be shown between the abodes of the dead and of the living, which is, quantitatively, unparalleled elsewhere in the British Isles.

Mr. Gray's excavations, in the bulb garden, of the Halangy Porth site disclosed walling which could have been the foundations of a small sub-rectangular hut associated with stone-built drains. He considers that the structures may have been robbed of their stone to build the later version of the settlement, higher up the slope, on Halangy Down. Indeed, the mass of cobble-sized stones, among which was a great quantity of pottery, may result from such robbing. What is more important, however, is that the remains of what may have been corn-drying ovens, the great storage pots found in

their pits and the saddle querns all, when considered together with certain of the animal bones and the pottery with grain impressions, found in Halangy Porth by Mr. Alexander Gibson in 1924 (*Cornish Archaeology* 5 (1966), 21), betoken an established Neolithic mode of life. However, the limpet shells and the bones of wild animals show that this was supplemented by collecting (*Cornish Archaeology*, 7, (1968), 30-1) and, perhaps, hunting.

Some insight into the character of the early Scillonian mixed economy is given by Mr. Gray's site at Porth Killier on St. Agnes (No. 2). Here the large midden contained pottery, charcoal and seal bones. The pottery was considered to be of a finer, harder ware than that from Halangy Porth. In the absence of traces of buildings this site was considered as a seasonal station for sealing and, perhaps, fishing. Seals (*Clark, Prehistoric Europe: The Economic Basis* (1952), 72-83) would have been a valuable source of oil, meat and skins. Collection and conveyance of the oil would have needed fine-bodied vessels; the lumps of clay could have been used to secure the jars while fire, flints and rubbing-stones would all have played their part.

The exposures on each side of Samson's East Porth and that across by Carn Near on Tresco may well be part of a large complex embracing the field systems, the remains of which can still be seen on Samson Flats (Crawford, *Antiquity*, I (1927), 5-14). Such a relationship was investigated at Perpitch on St. Martin's by B. H. St. J. O'Neil who found that a roughly circular stone-built hut was intimately associated with a cultivation terrace system. Three phases of modification and use were detected while the structure appears to have housed a series of corn-drying ovens. Thus structures, with occupation debris, associated with the Samson Flats fields could well be an explanation of the remains observed by Mr. Gray.

The semi-submerged site beneath the sandy bar which joins Little and Middle Arthur from which Mr. Gray dug occupation debris and early pottery may be but the first phase of the occupation detected by O'Neil. Excavations in 1951 disclosed, adjacent to this bar, the lower courses of a hut roughly pentagonal in plan. From its interior came a considerable amount of pottery comparable with the Iron Age wares of the Cornish mainland. This relationship might well denote the continuity of occupation about a specific area such as obtains, for example, at Halangy Porth and Down or on May's Hill, St. Martin's.

A clear and close relationship in terms of ceramics, between the abodes of the dead and the living, as can be shown on the Isles of Scilly, cannot be demonstrated with either clarity or certainty elsewhere in the British Isles. In Ireland the settlements of the portal dolmen builders are yet to be found (*Journal Royal Soc. Antiquaries of Ireland*, 94 (1964), 133), although possible sites have been suggested. However, due to painstaking and detailed work upon Irish Neolithic pottery by Case (*Proc. Prehistoric Society*, 27 (1961), 174-233) it has been shown that a range of clearly defined wares does occur on settlement sites and in chamber tombs. However, the situation in the chamber tomb regions of England, Wales and Ireland is still in great measure as when Piggott (*Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles* (1954), 122) produced his classic study; that is, habitation sites are scanty and few have been examined with any measure of precision. Gray's work has gone a good way towards redressing this situation in a unique region.

NOTE 1

Drawings of Pottery

Among Mr. Gray's drawings are reconstructions of pots from St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth, and St. Agnes No. 2, Porth Killier (Fig. 14), and the outlines of twenty-five rims from St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth (Fig. 15). The pot from St. Mary's No. 3, and Mr. Gray clearly states that its exact height and mouth diameter were uncertain,

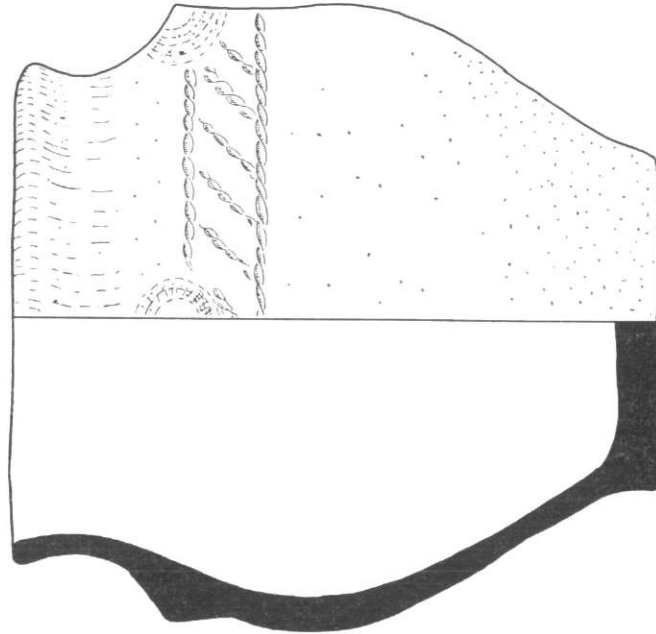
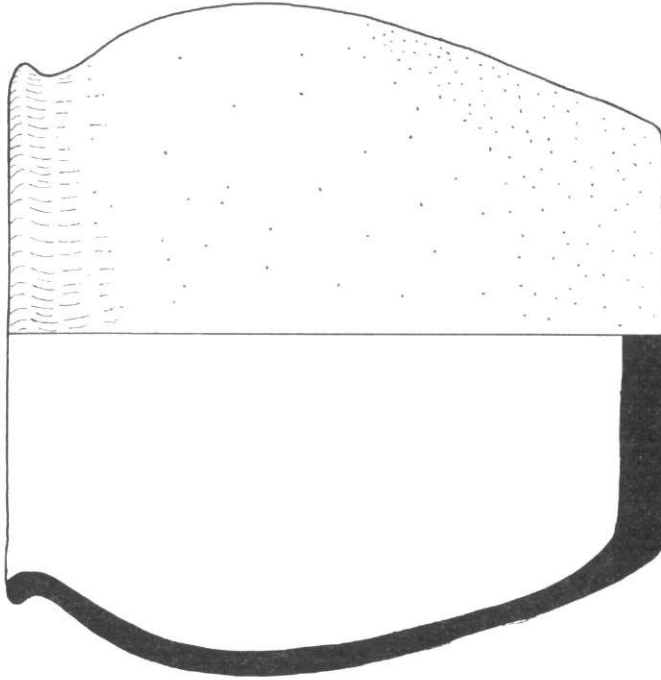


Fig. 14
(Left) 14a. Halangy Porth (St. Mary's no. 3), reconstruction of pot from Pit No. 2
(Right) 14b. Porth Killier (St. Agnes no. 2), reconstruction of pot from midden
Both: scale one-quarter actual size



Fig. 15
Halangy Porth (St. Mary's No. 3); pottery rim sections (scale, one-half)

appears as a shouldered vessel with, presumably, four plain lugs and a cavetto between rim and lugs, flat-based and ornamented with an encircling zone of impressed cord ornamentations consisting of an upper line joining the lugs with a lower line encircling the vessel, the resulting zone being infilled with equidistant right-sloping lines. Cord ornamented pottery, among that collected down the years, is attested by the fact that among the small sherds recovered in 1950 (*Proc. W. Cornwall F. C.*, I, No. 2 (1953-4), 76) there was one that carried traces of such ornamentation. The pot from St. Agnes No. 2 is depicted as a simple flat-based, near-globular vessel, unornamented and with a plain over-rolled rim. The rims from St. Mary's No. 3 are plain, turned, club or with an interior bevel. Mr. Gray's drawings have been redrawn with respect for present-day usage.

Photographs

Twenty-three photographs accompany Mr. Gray's manuscript but only six are reproduced. This is because they illustrate features either in a manner which adds little to the details of the text or show features which have been illustrated in other sources. Notwithstanding, they are listed below with original captions and comments. Mr. Gray's numbering has been maintained.

No. 1. St. Mary's No. 1, Halangy Down. (Plate II).

View of hut looking north-east and shewing entrance. (Depicts interior of principal chamber of courtyard house and shows accumulation of stone-rubble in interior, earthed-in annexe-chamber and limits of Mr. Gray's excavation).

No. 2. St. Mary's No. 1, Halangy Down. (Plate I).

View of hut looking south, shewing upper drain in foreground. (Depicts character of covered drain which runs to the entrance of the principal chamber of the courtyard house, the displaced entrance jamb-stone, interior stone-rubble and provides further details of the limits of Mr. Gray's excavation).

No. 3. St. Mary's No. 2, Pendrethen.

Front of large stone, looking south-east. (Some coursed stonework can be seen in this picture. For the relationship of this stone to the structure see Fig. 8).

No. 4. St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth.

General view of Halangy Par looking north-east. (Shows the topography of the area before the present-day bulb gardens reached maturity and gives a clear impression of the extent of the cliff exposure of building remains and debris).

No. 5. St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth. (Plate III).

Walling in the cliff-face. (This is still standing to a height of some 6 ft. and appears to be the remaining wall of a substantial sub-rectangular structure. (*Proc. W. Cornwall F. C., I, No. 2 (1953-4), 76.*).

No. 6. St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth.

"Tobaccoman's Hole" in the cliff-face. (This is still visible and appears to be the remains of a substantial stone-built drain adjacent to No. 5.)

No. 7. St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth.

Walling beneath crebe field (K in Figure 9 (Fig. 9)). (This is an impression of the footings of the stone-built hut excavated by Mr. Gray when the bulb gardens which fringe Halangy Porth were laid out).

No. 8. St. Mary's No. 3, Halangy Porth. (Plate IV).

Pot *in situ* beneath crebe field; portion of second pot seen in rear (J in Figure 9 (Fig. 9)). (This is the large storage jar found in a pit (Fig. 11), now preserved in Penzance Museum).

No. 9. St. Mary's No. 4, Bar Point.

General view looking east. (A view of the cliff, as it appeared while Mr. Gray was undertaking his fieldwork, showing stone-rubble *in situ* upon the ancient surface beneath the sand dunes. A recent cliff-fall (1970) has revealed further structural remains and sherds of pottery were collected from the beach).

No. 10. St. Mary's No. 5, Newquay.

Portion of walling. (Shows a short length of massive walling in the grassed cliff-face with tumbled debris in the foreground).

No. 11. St. Mary's No. 6, Giant's Castle.

"Giant's Castle" A. B. C., breastworks, D levelled platform. (A profile prospect of Giant's Castle from Church Point, to the south-west. The undulation of each rampart can be clearly seen as can the modest level area to landward of the rocky carn).

No. 12. Tresco No. 1, Carn Near.

Traces of walling. (A short length of coursed walling related to the ancient surface beneath the sand dunes can be seen).

No. 13. Tresco No. 2, Gimble Bay.

General view, looking north. (A general view which shows clearly the landward character of Gimble Bay).

No. 14. Tresco No. 2, Gimble Bay.

General view, looking south. (Something of the structures found by Mr. Gray can be seen in the middle distance).

No. 15. Tean No. 1, St. Helen's Porth.

Looking south-east. (Grounder-stones of a circular hut below high-water mark.)

No. 16. Tean.

Ancient field wall on Old Man, Tean. (Grounder-stones of a length of wall on this small uninhabited island. There is no indication of age or association).

No. 17. Bryher No. 1, Bonfire Carn.

Missing: referred to in the text as a section of a hut floor exposed in the cliff-face.

No. 18. Samson No. 1, East Porth.

X spot where fragment of iron was found. (Ancient surface stripped by the sea beneath dunes which are in the rearground.)

No. 19, Samson No. 1, East Porth. (Plate V).

Hut in cliff-face. (Shows end on sections of walls of circular hut bisected by erosion).

No. 20. Samson Flats. (Plate VI).

Ancient field wall below high-water mark, Samson Flats. (A stretch of this well-known submerged walling defined by remaining grounder-stones).

No. 21. St. Martin's No. 1, between Yellow Rocks and Old Quay.

Traces of walling in cliff. (An end on view of possible walling upon an ancient surface revealed by a cliff-fall).

No. 22. Arthur No. 1, neck which joins Little and Middle Arthur.

General view, looking west; X spot where bone implement was found. (A general view of this narrow, sea-scoured neck).

No. 23. St. Agnes No. 2, Porth Killier.

X spot where pot was found. (Shows beach in foreground and profile of low cliff with vertical stones, that may be the remains of a structure, in the rearground).

The Excavations at Grambla, Wendron 1972: Interim Report

C. SAUNDERS

THE ENCLOSURE SITUATED in the southern end of Grambla Wood (SW 693283) has for long been classed as a 'Roman Camp' on account of its regular shape. In 1972, following the owner's notification of his intention to clear the site, an excavation was organised and directed by the writer on behalf of the Department of the Environment, and University College, Cardiff. Excavation was made difficult by the presence of the trees; the northern half of the enclosure was covered by hazel which had formerly been coppiced, while the rest of the area carried a wood consisting mainly of stunted oak trees.

The excavation confirmed that the site was indeed of Roman date and the main results are set out briefly below. A plan of the enclosure with the areas excavated is shown in Fig. 16.

THE DEFENCES

These consist of a rampart and ditch enclosing an area which is very close to a true square, each side having an internal length of around 60 metres. On the north and east sides additional defence is provided by a low counterscarp bank. The ditch was found to be of V-shaped profile, 6 metres wide and 3 metres deep, cut into the loose rock of the Mylor beds. The rampart was of dumped rubble construction, 6 metres wide and still standing to a height of 1.5 metres. Sealed beneath the rampart was a well preserved buried podsol up to 30 cms. thick. The counterscarp bank was not sectioned.

THE ENTRANCE

The single entrance is situated centrally on the south side of the enclosure. Here the ditch was interrupted by a causeway of undug rock, the ditch ending on either side in fairly square cut terminals. The rampart terminals were also square-ended and had been revetted by drystone walls of granite blocks. The gate structure was represented by a quadrilateral setting of four stone-lined postholes forming an entrance passage 2.6 metres wide, with a stone-packed slot, or threshold, joining the two outer postholes. Such an arrangement could have supported a timber tower over a gate. The entrance passage showed signs of wear and this had necessitated the laying of a new threshold over the original road surface from which a roughly built stone drain led off across the entrance causeway. Extensive stone-robbing and disturbance of the gateway made it difficult to interpret the exact sequence of events, but it seems that at some time the inner revetment of the east terminal was rebuilt, while that of the west terminal remained in its original form. In the final phase a rough road surface was built over the collapsed rampart terminals and partly over the filled in east ditch terminal; there was no dating evidence for this phase which occurred after robbing of the revetment walls. It may be of quite recent date.

GRAMBLA 1972

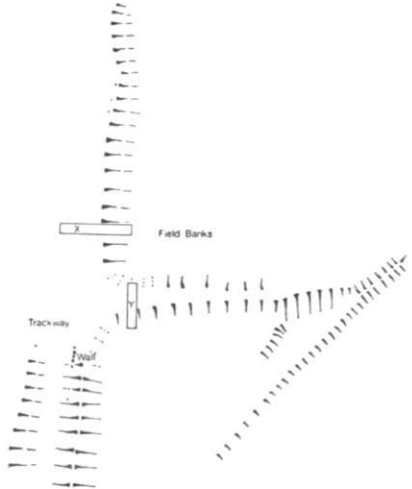
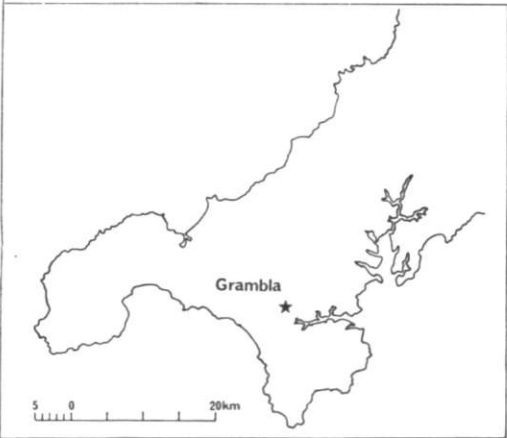
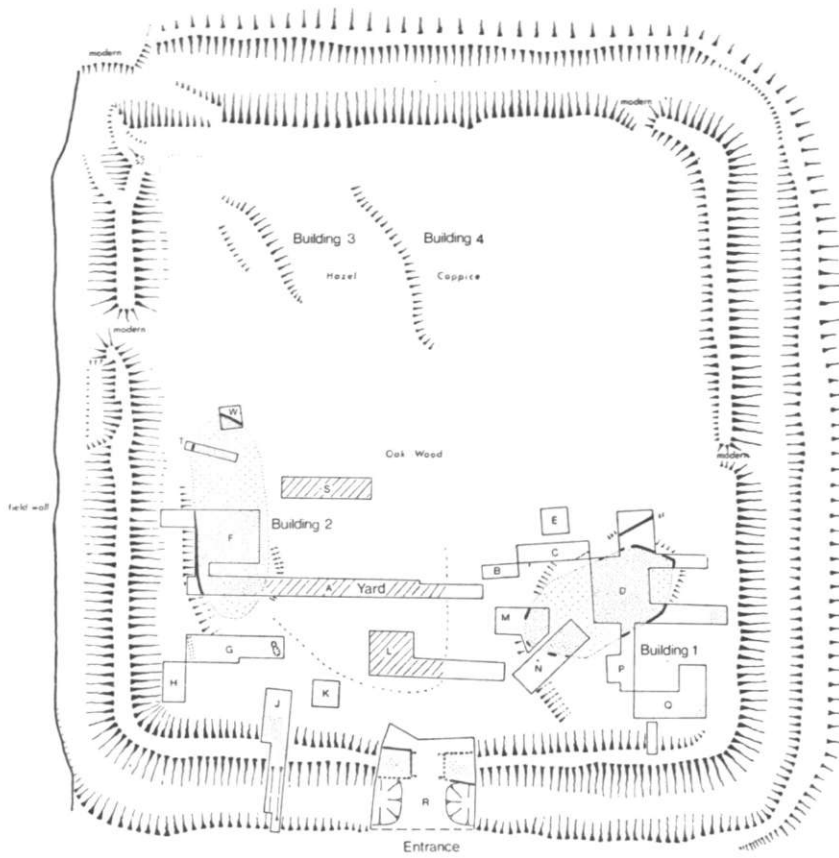


Fig. 16
Grambla, Wendron: site and excavation plan, 1972

THE INTERIOR

Excavation of the interior was confined to the southern half of the enclosure where conditions were most open and where two possible building platforms were apparent from surface indications. In the event two buildings were located and investigated, while surface features suggest the presence of two more buildings in the northern part of the enclosure. The most thoroughly investigated building (Building 1) was of unusual, almost 'boat-shaped' plan, 18 metres long and up to 9 metres wide. The floor had been levelled into the natural slope of the ground, and the walls were mainly of granite blocks. There was a large central hearth with nearby the remains of an oven but no interior post-holes. After the collapse of the building the remains provided a convenient dumping place for domestic refuse and at a later date the area was covered by a layer of rubble on which a dark black soil containing much charcoal accumulated.

Building 2 was apparently of similar form but about twenty metres long. Within this were seven small pits, one of which showed signs of having been subjected to heat, and contained a few fragments of slag, as yet unidentified. After the collapse of the original structure the platform was levelled with rubble and an attempt made to stabilise the surviving portion of the west wall by inserting a line of small blocks vertically along its face.

Discussion of these unusual buildings must await their final publication, but it may be noted that in their constructional details they resemble some of the buildings excavated at Carloggas, St. Mawgan-in-Pydar.

The area between the buildings consisted mainly of a yard with a rough rubble surface.

THE FIELD SYSTEM

Immediately outside the entrance the fragmentary remains of a field system were discovered, associated with a trackway leading to the enclosure. This trackway had been bounded by granite walls, still visible on the surface.

FINDS

A large quantity of pottery of coarse fabric was recovered. This can be compared with that from other Cornish sites, but must await detailed study before comments on its exact dating can be put forward. Indications of occupation continuing to a late date are provided by a small sherd from the base of a bowl of Tintagel A form and a group of sherds from a vessel which seems to be related to Tintagel B.iv ware, both types imported into Britain in the post-Roman period. Stratigraphically these wares post-dated the collapse of Building 1 but preceded the rubble levelling and black soil accumulation. Both of these later levels contained the usual coarse ware and may perhaps provide a link between Cornish 'Roman' pottery and the sub-Roman wares of the 'Gwithian style'. The site was certainly occupied and perhaps constructed in the second century as other finds include a coin of Faustina II, c. 149 AD, and the base of a samian vessel of Dr. 37 of mid-second century date. Soil conditions were not favourable for the preservation of bone and metal but two bronze brooches and a few hobnails survived. Stone objects included parts of several greisen mortars, whetstones, two upper stones from rotary querns and what appears to have been a stone from some form of press. Six fragments of shale bracelet and two minute fragments of glass were also recovered.

University College, Cardiff

(The Society acknowledges with thanks a grant from the Department of the Environment towards the cost of publishing this paper.)

Roman Objects from the Gwithian Area

CHARLES THOMAS

THE TWO OBJECTS, shown overleaf in fig. 17 at half-size, have recently come to light in Camborne, and have most generously been presented to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro. Their history is a curious one, and we are grateful to our member Mr. J. G. Thomas of Illogan for bringing them to the attention of the Society.

The objects were given to Mrs. Mary and Mr. David Rogers, of Camborne, cousins of Mr. J. G. Thomas, from the possession of an old lady who died at Barncoose, Illogan, about 1959, aged just over 100. This old lady was the widow, or just possibly the sister-in-law, of a Captain Temby, who had these with his collection of mineral specimens, and who had died some years beforehand. Catpain Temby is identified as James Andrew Temby, one-time mine captain of Wheal Peevor, near Redruth, who appears in the 1923 edition of Kelly's *Directory of Cornwall*—presumably in retirement—as resident at Roslyn, Barncoose Terrace, Illogan. In his youth, and this takes us back to the second half of the 19th century, Captain Temby was living at Roseworthy Barton, Gwinear, and it was at that period of his life that (one has to suppose) the objects were disinterred, either by him or by some other person, and became his property. The associated information, passed from Temby to his wife or sister-in-law, thence to Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Thomas, is that the objects had originally been dug up, and that this was 'somewhere in the Gwithian valley'. The old lady was apparently adamant that this had been the case, though Mr. Thomas points out that there is no proof that the two objects were found together.

Can one, first of all, accept this tradition? To do so involves the initial acceptance of the fact that these were really found in Cornwall, but the rest of this note will, *faute de mieux*, have to follow that belief. If so, the rest is quite credible. The local expression 'Gwithian Valley' still means the lower reach of the valley of the Red River, through the parishes of Camborne and Gwithian, roughly from its mouth at Gwithian Beach up to about Bell Lake, where there is a bridge (i.e., from SW 583422 to SW 629423). Up stream and east of this, it is usually called 'the Reskadinnick valley'. One may even refine the term to the shorter stretch, from Gwithian Beach up to the old Menadarva bridge at SW 614415—a length of only two miles, instead of three—since the length of the overall 'Gwithian Valley' between the Menadarva and Bell Lake bridges is itself sometimes called 'the Menadarva valley' or 'Menadarva bottoms'.

During most of the 19th century, and well into this one, the Red River valley was the scene of great tin-streaming activity, with a score of separate concerns, living off each other's tailings and all ultimately depending upon the mineral waste coming down the Red River from the mines around Pool, Tuckingmill, and Dolcoath. If J. A. Temby, as a lad, was living at Roseworthy, it would have been perfectly natural for him to have worked in these streams—there is a path down the Roseworthy and Nancemellin valley, from Roseworthy Barton at SW 615389 to the points where this valley intersects the Gwithian valley at Ponsprittal (SW 605415). We conclude, very tentatively, that the objects shown in fig. 17 could have come from the tin-gravels between Gwithian Bridge and Menadarva Bridge, perhaps between 1850 and 1875, and are genuine chance finds.

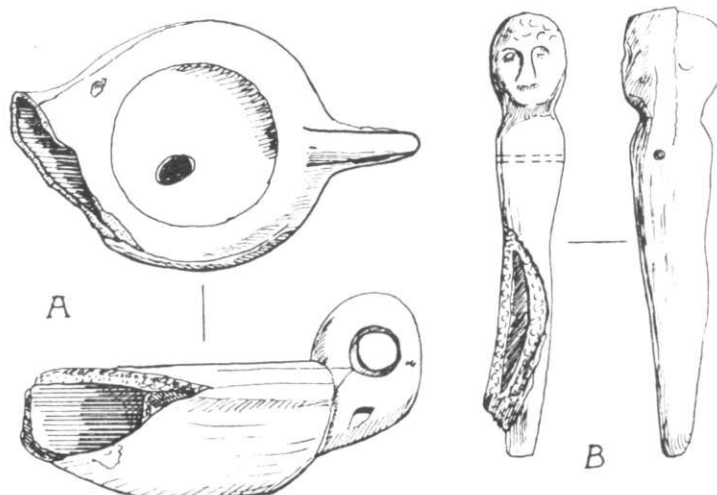


Fig. 17
Roman objects from the Gwithian area (scale: one-half)

Both objects appear to be of Roman date, and may be described as follows:

(Fig. 17, A) Pottery lamp, of rather simple form, crudely made. The fabric is a fine, dull reddish brown, clay, but the exterior, perhaps from chemical staining in the ground, is mostly buff. The nozzle is missing (an ancient break). The foot is plain, the upper surface has a depressed circular area with no rim, and the disc of clay punched through this, while wet, to form the hole, adhered to the lower interior surface. This should probably be classified as a plain and rustic example of Type III (cf. Wheeler, *London in Roman Times* (=London Museum Catalogue 3), 1946, 62), with a handle, but not susceptible to further classification because the nozzle is lacking.

(Fig. 17, B) Figurine, constructed on an animal bone. The bone is obviously ancient, the lower part split, showing much cancellous tissue. The head has been carefully shaped to give a 'neck', and a continuous hole, indicated by dotted lines, drilled through the bone at about the level appropriate to the affixing of arms. An attempt has been made to model a human head, assisted by the fact that the front of the upper end is coated, about 1 mm. thick, with a grey-white pipeclay, allowing greater indication of eyes, nose, and cheekbones.

Date The most one can say here is that the lamp, really within what Wheeler calls (*op. cit.*, 64-5) 'a miscellaneous class of more or less "home-made" varieties, often very rough and simple in form', is unlikely to antedate established Type III lamps, late 1st and 2nd centuries A.D., and may well be later. The figurine is frankly not dateable *per se* and in stating that its general appearance is Roman, rather than Romano-Celtic or purely native, one must emphasise that this is only a subjective statement.

Discussion

Roman pottery lamps are curiously absent from assemblages of Roman material in both Devon and Cornwall. None is mentioned in the useful catalogue in *V.C.H., Romano-British Cornwall* (1924), and so far as I can ascertain from later reports and personal enquiry this is still the position. The possibility that the context of the finds was an alluvial tin-working of Roman date at least permits some sort of explanation

for a lamp; though one cannot envisage any form of levels (horizontally-driven tunnels) there is at least putative evidence that stream tin was extracted from primitive timbered shafts, the lower stages of which might well have required a little artificial light. The *V.C.H.* list cites various early discoveries of Roman material in Cornwall from what seem to have been tin-streaming sites, and that from Carnon, in 1811 (*ibidem*, p. 34, with references), is perhaps notable for the depth at which the finds occurred. The small figurine, if associated, would perhaps have votive or apotropaic significance.

This is admittedly pure speculation. We are on firmer ground in pointing to evidence of a certain amount of Roman material in this same Gwithian valley. This was discussed last by P. J. Fowler in his report on Porth Godrevy (*Cornish Archaeol.* 1 (1962), 17-60) where he drew attention to the apparent relationship between the native settlement at Porth Godrevy, occupied from the late 1st or early 2nd century A.D. to the 4th (perhaps late 4th), and the Magor villa about 3 miles east up the valley, certainly far more Romanised a settlement, the occupation of which is partly contemporary with that of Porth Godrevy. On a wider scale one can point to some evidence of general activity in this area in the Roman period, where the finds of coin hoards can, as in 3rd and 4th century A.D. Cornwall generally, be linked to the wider exploitation of alluvial tin. In this light, the new finds from the Gwithian valley are perhaps a little less surprising, and a little more convincing, that they would have been as isolated discoveries.

Institute of Cornish Studies

Reviews

JOHN COLLIS. **Exeter Excavations: The Guildhall Site.** *Univ. of Exeter, Registry, Northcote House, Queens Drive, Exeter (1972). Pp. 16, pls. 8, figs. 4, ISBN 0 900771 66 6. 30p.*

The local excavations committee, a joint venture of the City Council and University, must be warmly congratulated on their policy of issuing these attractive and informative guides to the current campaign (cf. *CA* 10 (1971), 34). Mr. Collis, who has now moved on to Sheffield, describes the results of the first season on a large irregular area behind (north-west of) Exeter Guildhall. These are presented century by century for the Roman period, and then we leap to the eleventh century, and up to the eighteenth. There are plans, necessarily partial at this stage, of the early Roman timber buildings in the

Goldsmith Street grid, possibly barrack blocks; and the rather confused 3rd-4th century phase on the same site. Various important finds are photographically illustrated. This was not, unfortunately, a particularly rich medieval area—Mr. Collis writes that ‘it appears that by the 11th century the area was deserted’—and the bulk of the material comes from the 16th century and later. Conclusions dwell on the element of continuity, in street and property lay-out, from Roman to medieval times, and the suggestion that ‘a military origin for the lay-out of Roman Exeter now seems a distinct possibility’. We await with interest further publications in this series, no doubt bringing the story of the work in the Cathedral area, with its now quite clear sub- and post-Roman phases, up to date.

A.C.T.

Excavation News 1971-72

CAERLOGGAS, ST. AUSTELL

A ritual enclosure surrounded the hill-top (SX 017566); two barrows were in line to the SE. The ritual enclosure was 25 metres in diameter, with an entrance to the SW. The area to be enclosed was defined by a slight ditch; this had a causeway, outside an entrance formed by two moorstones whose appearance as standing stones had been enhanced by levering rocks away from around them. The enclosed area was made level with turves. Two concentric cairn rings then blocked the original entrance, each with a series of posts set into them; large posts marked the entrance through these rings, just to the south of the original entrance. The cairn rings were covered with turves to form a single bank. After the removal of the double post circle, a layer of yellow clay was laid over the turf bank and packed around a single post circle. After the removal of this single post circle, the yellow clay was covered by turves and a cairn ring built around the top of the bank. A pit had been dug alongside and partly beneath the large moorstone which formed the top of the hill and the centre of the enclosure. Its fill of packed turves and stones contained three scraps of burnt bone, some flints and white pebbles. The levelled turf of the enclosure and the surface of the enclosing banks produced a wide range of flints, white pebbles, an amber fragment, and a copy in some unknown material with a high tin content of an Early Bronze Age ogival dagger. The barrow adjacent to the ritual enclosure had been largely destroyed. It consisted of a basal cairn ring, turf stack and capping of yellow clay. The far barrow was undamaged, 25 metres in diameter and 1.5 metres high. It consisted of a turf stack, defined by a kerb and capped with yellow clay. Both kerbs and clay had definite entrances on the South East. The focus of the barrow was an upright stone, half-a-metre high, just off centre, erected on the old ground surface and buried by the turf stack. The barrow did not contain either burial or ritual pits.

University of Exeter

HENRIETTA MILES

TREGIFFIAN BARROW, ST. BURYAN

A. M. ApSimon, on behalf of the Ancient Monuments Branch, Department of the Environ-

ment, directed two weeks work in April, 1972, on the chambered tomb at Tregiffian (SW 430244), St. Buryan, in preparation for the conservation and restoration of the monument. Rescue excavations on the site undertaken by Miss D. Dudley in 1967-68, in advance of roadworks to improve visibility on the B3315 at the Tregiffian lane junction, have been reported in a previous note (*Cornish Archaeology* 7 (1968), 80). As a result of this work it was decided to preserve the monument on the widened verge of the road. The purpose of the 1972 work was to complete the plan and elevations of the tomb, the barrow and the kerb surrounding it.

In the course of this work it was found that the existing polygonal megalithic kerb, with an apparent diameter of 8 to 9 metres, represented a reconstruction of the original kerb which had been circular, with a diameter of approximately 15 metres. The two kerb lines coincided only on the south-west side, in front of the entrance to the tomb, which was placed radially in the south-west quadrant of the barrow. The northern half of the barrow must have been obliterated when the road was first made, the roadside hedges being founded on stones taken from the kerb. The remaining part of the barrow mound was examined and evidence for two phases corresponding to the two kerbs was found. The old soil beneath the barrow contained charcoal, flints and fragmentary potsherds indicative of earlier activity on the site. At the end of the excavation the remaining capstones were stabilised and the space between the tomb and the kerb, and the excavated areas outside refilled with earth and turfed over.

It is intended to replace the cup-marked upright removed from the south side of the tomb entrance in 1967 (now in the Museum of the R.I.C., Truro) with a cast replica as soon as a suitable composition can be achieved. The collared urn found with a burial in a pit in the floor of the chamber in 1968 has been restored in the conservation laboratory of the Department of Archaeology, Southampton University, and is in the possession of Mr. J. D. Phillips, of Tregiffian Farm. A complete report on the excavation of the site is in preparation.

A. M. AP SIMON

University of Southampton

TRETHURGY

Preliminary excavation showed the site (SX 034555) to be an oval 'round' enclosing about three-quarters of an acre. The entrance was located centrally to the downhill side, and several hut-sites were identified. The occupation fell within the Roman period.

HENRIETTA MILES

BERRY COURT, JACOBSTOW

Documentary research reveals that the site (SX 294974) was that of the manor of *Penhallem*, an important seat of the Cardinham family. Continued excavation on behalf of the Department of the Environment revealed that the western range of buildings, comprising the kitchen and lodgings, had been built in the first half of the 13th century—a date earlier than had hitherto been thought. Remains of timber structures, associated with the ring-work, were found, underlying the floor levels of the stone buildings. Lines of post-holes, some more than 18 ins. in diameter, indicated that they were substantial structures, built around the sides of a courtyard, but owing to bad weather and the poor drainage of the site no complete plan could be recorded.

Further excavation is planned for the late spring of 1973, to complete the examination of the early houses, and to investigate the bridge and the defences of the ring-work.

GUY BERESFORD

October 1972

LAUNCESTON CASTLE, CORNWALL

Excavation has continued in the SW quarter of the bailey, and over a large area behind the South Gatehouse, preparatory to the creation of new public access into the castle.

An extensive residential complex belonging to the 13th century is emerging in the SW quarter of the bailey. A chamber, possibly of two storeys, with associated garderobes is situated close to a large square kitchen found in previous seasons. The chamber, though not the kitchen, had a fairly short life before being partially demolished and its site levelled up. Later medieval buildings were subsequently constructed on the layer of rubble sealing the chamber. Excavation has stopped for the time being at the 13th-century levels. It is already apparent that there is a complicated sequence of earlier structures below.

Further west were other less substantial buildings constructed on and into the back of the bailey rampart. Also constructed in the rampart with an additional mound formed outside it is a square masonry 'tower' base which belongs to a period in the defences earlier than the erection of the continuous stone curtain wall and later than the last phase of the rampart. Evidence elsewhere in the castle points to other free-standing towers associated with the earth and timber defences.

Behind the South Gatehouse was a square stone-lined garderobe pit belonging to another residential block now partly covered by a 19th-century custodian's cottage. The garderobe pit, which contained fragments of glass vessels, possibly urinals, and a group of local and imported 13th-century pottery was later floored over and enclosed by a stone building which had remained in use until the 17th century before being covered by a mass of earth and rubble added to the bailey rampart in the 18th and 19th centuries. The relationship of the external stair against the east side of the gatehouse with the wall walk of the curtain wall was established.

Most of the buildings which have been uncovered will be consolidated and displayed.

A. D. SAUNDERS

Department of the Environment

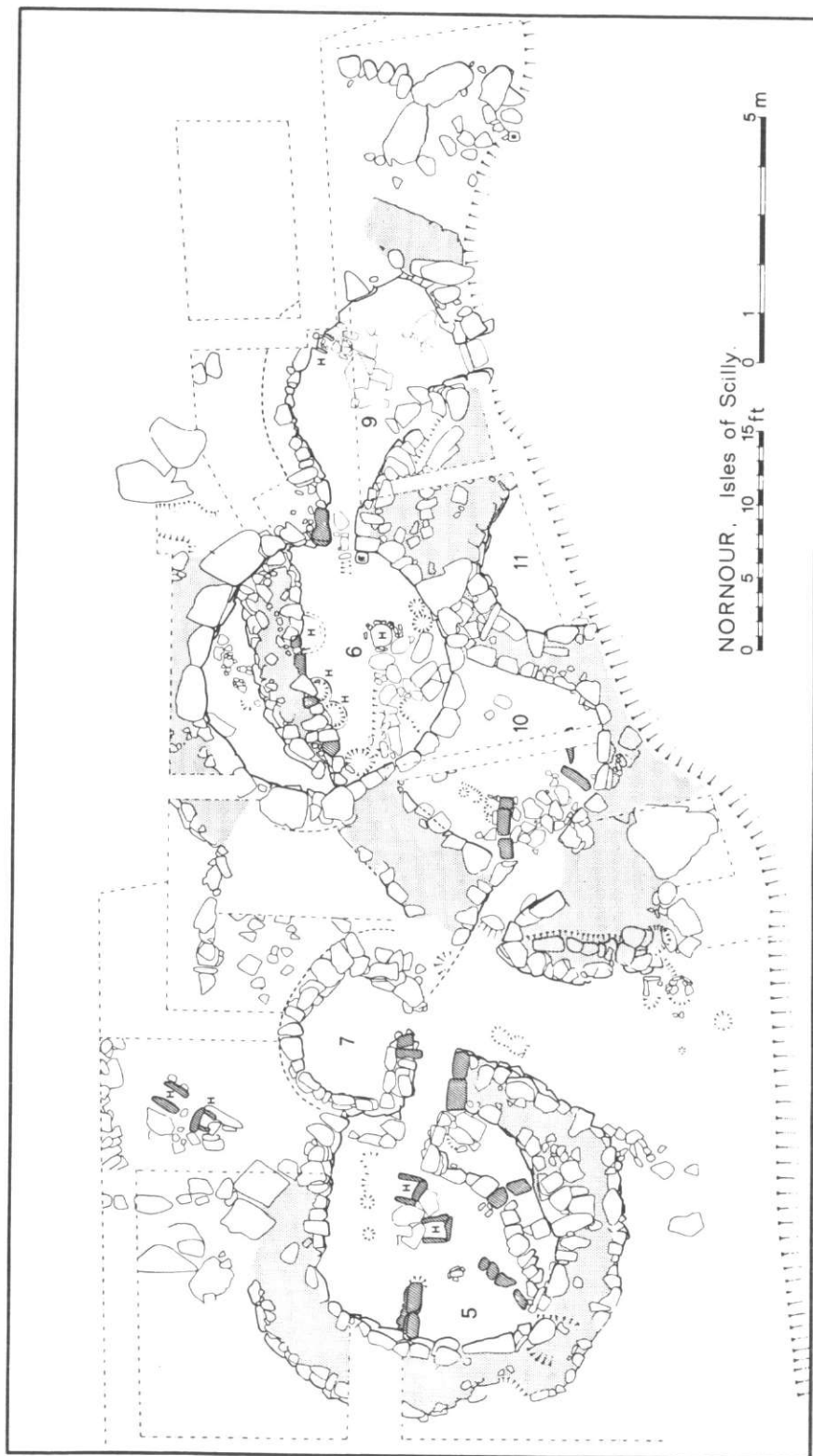


Fig. 18

Nornour, Scilly: 1972 excavation plan (see 'Excavation News')

NORNOUR, ISLES OF SCILLY (Fig. 18)

Excavations in June and July, 1972, concentrated on the eastern part of the site (SV 944148) where much has already been lost by erosion.

House 6, partly uncovered in 1970 (see plan in *Cornish Archaeology* 9, fig. 24) was found to be circular, 17ft. in internal diameter, and built of unshaped stone blocks. Its walls on the northern (uphill) side are formed of massive boulders but on the south a much slighter construction overlies part of an earlier house. The interior is divided by a substantial stone wall cutting off the northern third and leaving a space *circa* 9 by 16 ft. for the main living area. This contained three hearths set on the *rab* (subsoil). All were rounded: two were spreads of clay 2-3 ft. in diameter partly covered by the cross wall, and the third was a stone slab approximately 1 ft. 6 ins. in diameter with traces of a clay rim. In the partitioned area there was a concentration of broken pottery amongst burnt clay fragments and small stones, suggesting perhaps a collapsed oven, but there was no trace of intense heat on the floor or walls.

The only entrance to House 6 is on the eastern side and it is approached through an irregular shaped building (House 9) 15 ft. by 8 ft., which has a well built doorway on the south (marked 'Entrance' on Fig. 24, *CA* 9). This was not simply a passage-way, for it contained a square hearth formed of three stones set on edge against the wall with a circular clay hearth beside it. It is cut into the subsoil to a deeper level than House, 6, which necessitates a ramp approach to the latter. The base of House 9 has not yet been fully excavated but can be seen to contain a mass of stones, covered by midden, on top of

which a surface forming the approach to House 6 was marked by a thin scatter of sand. The clay hearth and the upper part of the square stone hearth were associated with this surface, which also covers a drain issuing from House 6. House 9 may have been cut deeper simply to provide stable foundations, since it covers a pocket of soft orange sand, which only appears in this part of the site.

In the SW part of House 6 some large stones below floor level and a curving slot indicate the presence of an earlier house which also runs under another, House 10. The existing walls of House 10 are of relatively slight construction and overlie traces of an earlier clay floor and associated midden. This can also be traced in the cliff face, indicating a larger area for the earlier building if it is all one unit.

Slighter traces of earlier buildings have also been found to the SW and SE where the limits of the settlement have been established. Pottery is abundant from all areas: mainly plain roughly-made ware of Iron Age A forms. At present nothing has been found to suggest that the earlier buildings belong to a different culture.

Cuttings were made up the steep slope to the crest of Nornour, north of the settlement, to establish the profile of the island, now obscured by deep blown sand, and to check the limits of building in this direction. As expected, it does not extend much further, though there are traces of earlier occupation to the north of House 5 and House 6.

S. A. BUTCHER

*Department of the Environment,
September, 1972*

Digest of Cornish Periodicals: 10. 1971-72

THIS INSTALMENT covers the period from the end of December, 1971 to December, 1972. The purpose of this Digest is to acquaint readers, notably those who for any reason do not have access to libraries with the original journals, with various writings during the year on the history and background of Cornwall, in many aspects, appearing in contemporary periodicals. Some of this material—in general, smaller items which fall under clearly-defined headings—also appears in the year's issue of the *Cumulative Index*. Omission of any journal, or issue, means either that it failed to appear within the period stated, or contained nothing relevant to the Society's field of interest.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall *New Series* vol. VI., pt. 3 (1971). Price on request to the Curator, County Museum, River St., Truro.

This journal is now under the editorship of Mr. P. A. S. Pool, in itself guarantee of high standards and wide scope. The main item is John Swete's (hitherto in MS) Tour of Cornwall in 1780, an account of considerable interest, and we hope the first in the publication of many appropriate MSS in the possession of the Institution. Smaller contributions in this well-balanced issue include an aperçu of Sir Richard Grenville, by Amos Miller: the Editor's publication of the 1512 Penzance Harbour Charter; and, heralding the new interest in dialect studies, K. C. Phillipps' useful and lively paper on 'Grammatical Conversion in the Cornish Dialect.'

Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries volume XXXII, part iv (Spring 1972), part v (Autumn, 1972), part vi (Winter, 1972). Thrice yearly, subscription £1.50 per annum: non-subscribers 60p. a part. Treasurer, Mr. N. Annett, 4 Pine Close, Broomhill, Tiverton, Devon. (Items below are cited in accordance with the journal's cumulative numbering, which begins afresh with each volume.)

There is not all that much of Cornish interest in these three issues. Edward Martin contributes a useful paper on Cornish surnames (65) in part iv. In part v, Canon Adams discusses the mysterious Great Sinns chapel at Treleigh, near Redruth (81), an important paper with an onomastic content: and Dr. Martyn Wakelin has another dialect note (83), on 'skippet', small box.

Part VI has C. J. Tyldesley's note on parliamentary returns for Devon and Cornwall in 1377 and 1382 (99) and C. A. F. Meekings on the tithes of the little parish of St. Teath in 1295 (98). Edward Martin has another surnames note, on Coswarth (110), and W. H. Pascoe gives an analysis of his own family surname (173).

Old Cornwall—Journal of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies vol. VII no. 10 (Spring, 1972), no. 11 (Autumn, 1972). 20p. an issue, from Mrs. S. Trenberth, Bron Ruth, Garker Road, Trethurgy, St. Austell.

Both numbers contain much of interest. In no. 10, we have Dr. A. L. Rowse's commemorative address on Henry Trecarrell (d. 1544); some preliminary and important notes on 'Horse Gears and Threshing Machines in Cornwall' by H. R. Hodge (p. 444); a continuation of Dr. Whetter's paper on John and William Pearce of St. Ives (p. 460); extracts from the mid-19th century log-books of the Helston National Schools; and an illustration (p. 475) of the re-discovered Roskear Cross. No. 11, complementing *JRIC* in this respect, contains (p. 481) extracts from another Cornish tour, by Thomas Preston of Norfolk in 1821; an illustrated note on an extraordinary timber bridge of the 'chain' type at Lawhitton (p. 499); a useful article by the late Miss B. A. Curtis on the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society's part in the development of the man-engine (p. 502); T. H. Murrin's most interesting account of a rare agricultural practice, the renting-out of cows in west Cornwall (p. 507); and an illustrated record of the re-siting of the Colan Cross by Newquay O.C.S. (p. 518).

Scillonian Magazine nos. 188 (Winter 1971/72), 189 (Spring, 1972), 190 (Summer, 1972), and 191 (Autumn, 1972). 35p. each copy, annual postal subscription £1.40 from the proprietors, Mumford's, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

Under Clive Mumford's able editorship, the Magazine offers a full and always interesting chronicle of Scillonian affairs. Most issues contain reference to the now-continuous underwater archaeology—if it can always be dignified by this term—that has become a feature of the Isles.

No. 189 has an account of an Old Town gig disaster by the late Dr. Sisam (p. 61), and from the late Richard Gillis, a paper on the wreck of the Delaware in 1871 (p. 64). R. L. Bowley edits a letter of 1649 from Scilly (190, p. 155), and continues with two further letters of 1651 (191, p. 223); a useful addition to Civil War history here. David Hunt is now contributing bird-watching notes to all issues; and Ursula Jupp writes on the Scilly Islands Cable Company (from 1870), no. 191, p. 215.

Journal of the Cornish Methodist Historical Association vol. IV no. 1 (May, 1972), no. 2 (October, 1972). *Annually to members against subscription; prices on request from J. C. C. Probert, Esq., at 1 Penventon Terrace, Redruth.*

No. 1 is largely biographical, with accounts of Robert Newton, 'missionary advocate in Cornwall', by J. Kingsley Sanders (p. 4), and Cedric Appleby's paper on Francis Tuckfield (b. Germoe 1808), one of the early missionary-settlers in Australia. No. 2 continues this theme with Arthur Langford's account of Henry Ince (1736-1808), rightly described as 'soldier, preacher, and tunneller' (p. 29), and Thomas Shaw gives us two more of his welcome contributions. One, on the Bryanites, by that well-known hedge poet Tobias Martin, is of literary interest as containing a fairly late example of the pejorative term *enthusiastic* (p. 39); the other (p. 40) is extracts from the journal of Samuel Christophers (b. 1810) on his first circuit. This Society continues to flourish, and its steady stream of publication of primary material is an example.

New Cornwall vol. 17 no. 2 (Autumn, 1971), no. 3 (Summer, 1972). *50p. by post for 4 issues from the Editors, Richard and Ann Jenkin, An Gernyk, Leedstown, Hayle.*

Reviews, notes on Cornish topics, and a partial chronicle of events make up these two issues. It fulfils a most useful role, and one can only regret that pressure of time on the two busy editors makes it impossible to have more numbers in each year.

Padstow Echo no. 28 (April, 1972), no. 29 (May, 1972), no. 30 (October, 1972), no. 31 (December,

1972). *One year's postal subscription 76p. from the Editors, M. & A. Brenton, 19 Church Lane, Padstow.*

The *Echo*, a full run of which now seems to be a valued rarity, maintains its unique chronicle of Padstow events. When all issues contain so much, it seems pointless to single out anything; this is, as we have constantly pointed out, like no other Cornish periodical, and if we had its equivalent for twenty other Cornish towns, the social historians of 2070 would count themselves blessed.

The Cornish Review no. 20 (Spring, 1972), no. 21 (Summer 1972), and no. 22 (Winter, 1972). *Thrice yearly: by post, £1.00 annually from Cornish Review (Denys Val Baker), The Mill House, Tresidder, St. Buryan. via Penzance.*

The Editor, having come back to west Cornwall from further up the line, continues to keep his Review well and truly afloat, and we send our congratulations on the 21st birthday. Arthur Caddick's own 'Portrait of Nancredra' (20, p. 21) and his account of John Gawsworth, the self-styled King of Redonda (22, p. 4), are among the highlights; but all three numbers are excellent. Frank Ruhrmund writes on Compton Mackenzie's years in Cornwall (20, p. 37). Local history is covered, with W. A. Lamb's essay on Mount Hawke (20, p. 68), and Ann Jenkin on her Trevenen ancestors (22, p. 64). As usual, biography plays an important part. Congratulations, too, on freezing the price.

Journal of the Camborne-Redruth Natural History Society vol. 2 pt. 4 (Sept., 1972). *Issued free to members: details from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. M. Williams, Mount Pleasant, Tehidy, Camborne.*

Most of this issue is taken up with what can only be described as a model survey, of the natural history of St. Ives Island, compiled by Mrs. (Stella) Turk, and resulting from a 1970-72 extra-mural class. Not only is this in itself an outstanding record, showing the Island as rich in most biological records as it is widely known to be in the bird-migration field, but it represents the fine achievement in adult education that is now possible with a gifted tutor like Mrs. Turk, able to inspire, and to hold the attention of, a group. Once more this modest Journal comes to the forefront of Cornish studies.

Cumulative Index of Cornish Archaeology

LIST NO. 20 DECEMBER 1971—DECEMBER 1972

THIS LIST includes material which appeared between the latter part of December, 1971 and the end of December 1972, with a few references to items previously not encountered. The Editor is particularly grateful to members and readers who have supplied him with items. In all entries which are not in themselves books, nor form part of journals or serials, the letters (PC) imply 'paper covers', i.e., what are generally called pamphlets. Numbers in brackets on the lower right-hand side of any entry, thus (938), are cross-references to previous entries in this Index. Any item bearing a number lower than 341 will be found in the similar Index instalments, annually, in *Proceedings of the West Cornwall Field Club* (nine issues, 1953 to 1961), the predecessor of *Cornish Archaeology*.

General

- 1024 HODDER, Ian. The use of Nearest Neighbour Analysis. *CA 10* (1972), 35. (947)
- 1025 NEWCOMB, R. M. Comments on 'The Use of Nearest Neighbour Analysis'. *CA 10* (1972), 36. (1024)
- 1026 POOL, P. A. S. Dr. William Borlase—(Catalogue of) Bicentenary Exhibition, Penzance Public Library. Penzance, 1972. (PC).
- 1027 RAVENHILL, W. L. D. Joel Gascoyne—a cartographer with style. *Geogr. Mag. XLIV. 5* (1972), 335-341.
- 1028 REED, DR. & MRS. J. Lists of the antiquities of Pydar, by parishes, 3: St. Breoke. *CA 10* (1972), 106-8.
- 1029 SHEPPARD, P. A County Society: the Cornwall Checklists. *FSBA* (1972), 13-16.
- 1030 SHEPPARD, P. Lists of the antiquities of Powder, by parishes, 11: Roche. *CA 10* (1972), 103-5.
- 1031 TANGYE, Michael. Additions to lists of Penwith, Eastern Division, by parishes: 3: Illogan, 4: Redruth. *CA 10* (1972), 108-9.
- 1032 THOMAS, Charles. Why Field Survey? *FSBA* (1972), 6-9.
- 1033 THOMAS, Charles. Additions to lists of Penwith, Eastern Division, by parishes, 1: Gwithian. *CA 10* (1972), 108.

Quaternary

Nil.

Mesolithic

Nil.

Neolithic

- 1034 CLOUGH, T. H. MCK., & GREEN, B. The petrological identification of stone implements from East Anglia (numerous Cornish ones, map, p. 114). *PPS 38* (1972), 108-155.
- 1035 EVENS, E. D., SMITH, I. F., & WALLIS, F. S. The petrological identification of stone implements from South-Western England: fifth report. *PPS 38* (1972), 235-275 (74, 75, 76, 385)
- 1036 MERCER, Roger. Carn Brea, Illogan: *CAS Field Guide 12* (2nd. edn.). Earle, Redruth, 1972. (PC)
- 1037 SMITH, W. Campbell. Second supplement to the catalogue of jade axes from sites in the British Isles (7a, Newquay—in *Brit. Mus.*). *PPS 38* (1972), 408-411.

Bronze Age

- 1038 AP SIMON, A. M., & GREENFIELD, E. The excavation of the Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements at Trevisker. *St. Eval. PPS 38* (1972), 302-381.
- 1039 MILES, H. & MILES, T. J. Excavations at Longstone Downs, St. Stephen-in-Brannel and St. Mewan. *CA 10* (1972), 5-28.
- 1040 NOALL, R. J. Bussow Bronze Age village and its last inhabitants. *CA 10* (1972), 29-31.
- 1041 SHEPPARD, P. 'One Barrow' or Two? *CA 10* (1972), 32-4.

Early Iron Age

- (1038) AP SIMON, A. M. & GREENFIELD, E. The excavation of the Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements at Trevisker, St. Eval. *PPS* 38 (1972), 302-381.
- 1042 TANGYE, Michael. Earthworks in the Parish of Illogan. *CA* 10 (1972), 37-48.
- 1043 TURK, F. A. Notes on Cornish Mammals, 4: a report on the animal remains from Nornour, Scilly. *CA* 10 (1972), 79-91. (992)

Roman and Native (-400)

- 1044 CARSON, R. A. G. Gare (Cornwall) Find of Roman Silver and Bronze Coins. *Numis. Chron.* XI (1971), 181-8.
- 1045 FOX, A. & RAVENHILL, W. (L.D.). The Roman Fort at Nanstallon, Cornwall. *Britannia* III (1972), 56-111. (951)
- 1046 PEARCE, SUSAN M. The traditions of the Royal King-List of Dumnonia. *Trans. Hon. Soc. Cymmrod.* (1971), 128-139.
- (1042) TANGYE, Michael. Earthworks in the Parish of Illogan: *CA* 10 (1972), 37-48.

Early Christian (400-1100)

- 1047 RADFORD, C. A. R. Christian Origins in Britain. *Med. Arch.* XV (1972), 1-12.
- 1048 RAHTZ, Phillip. Castle Dore—a re-appraisal of the post-Roman structures. *CA* 10 (1972), 49-54.

Medieval (1100-1500)

- 1049 ADAMS, J. H. Great Sinns Chapel, Treleigh. *DCNQ XXXII.v* (1972), 144-8.
- 1050 BERESFORD, Guy. Tresmorn, St. Gennys (excavation report). *CA* 10 (1972), 55-73.
- 1051 BLANCHARD, Ian. The Miner and the Agricultural Community in Late Medieval England. *Agric.Hist.Review* 20 ii (1972), 93-106.
- 1052 DITMAS, E. M. R. The Invention of Tintagel. *Bibliogr. Bull.Internat.Arthurian Soc.* XXIII (1971), 131-6.
- 1053 DOWSON, E. A. Medieval coin hoard (Edw. I & II) from Mawnan parish. *CA* 10 (1972), 111-2.
- 1054 FOWLER, David C. New light on John Trevisa. *Traditio* XVIII (New York 1962), 289-317.

- 1055 HAINES, R. M. A Confraternity Document of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, Liskeard. *Bull.Inst.Histor.Research*, XLV no. 111 (May, 1972), 128-135.
- 1056 HENDERSON, M. & PEMBERTON-LONGMAN, J. Roskear Cross (note). *OC VII. 10* (1972), 475. (965)
- 1057 HULL, P. L., ed. The Caption of Seisin of the Duchy of Cornwall (1337). *Devon & Cornwall Record Soc. (n.s.)* 17 (1971).
- 1058 MEEKINGS, C. A. F. St. Teath's Tithes, 1295. *DCNQ XXXII.vi* (1972), 168-172.
- 1059 OKASHA, Elizabeth. Hand List of Anglo-Saxon Non-Runic Inscriptions (Cambridge 1971). (No. 69, pp. 90-91, 11th cent. inscr., Lanteglos-by-Camelford.)
- 1060 POOL, P. A. S. The Penzance Harbour Charter of 1512. *JRIC n.s. VI.3* (1971), 230-3.
- 1061 TYLDESLEY, C. J. The Parliamentary Returns for Devon and Cornwall in 1377 and 1382. *DCNQ XXXII.vi* (1972), 171-2.
- 1062 WOOLF, C. Colan Cross. *OC VII. 11* (1972), 518-9.
- 1063 Note on Bury (Berry) Court, Jacobstow. *Med.Arch.* XV (1971), 161.

Post-medieval (1500-) and architectural

- 1064 BREARS, P. C. D. Truro Conference, Spring, 1971. *Post-Med. Arch.* 5 (1971).
- 1065 BROWN, I. D. & DOLLEY, Michael. Coin Hoards of Great Britain and Ireland 1500-1967. R. Numism. Soc./Spink & Son, *Special Publ.* 6 (London 1971); Cornish entries, pp. 22, 34, 38, 53.
- 1066 HOSIER, F. A. A note on the timber bridge, Lawhitton. *OC VII. 11* (1972), 499.

Industrial

- 1067 BENNEY, D. E. An Introduction to Cornish Water-Mills. Barton, Truro, 1972.
- 1068 BREARS, P. C. D. Techniques of the Truro Pottery (Lake's). *Folk Life* 10 (1972), 47-54.
- 1068 CRISPIN, S. J. Permanent Way and Viaduct History. *Journ. Junior Instit. of Engineers* 81.i (Oct. 1970), 3-22 (with numerous refs. to Cornwall).
- 1069 CURTIS, B. A. The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and the Cornish Man Engine. *OC VII. 11* (1972), 502-6.
- 1070 EARLEY, Maurice. The Great Western Scene. Oxford Publ. Co., Oxford, 1970.

- 1071 FAIRCLOUGH, Anthony. Cornwall's Railways: a pictorial survey. Barton, Truro, 1972.
- 1072 HARRIS, Helen & ELLIS, Monica. The Bude Canal. David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1972.
- 1073 HENWOOD, George, ed. BURT, Roger. Cornwall's Mines and Miners. Barton, Truro. 1972.
- 1074 MINCHINTON, W. E., ed. Farming and Transport in the South West. *Exeter Papers in Econ. History* 5 (1972).
- 1075 MINCHINTON, W. E. & PERKINS, J. W. Tidemills of Devon and Cornwall. *Exeter Papers in Indust. Archaeol.* 2 (1972). (980)
- 1076 NOALL, Cyril. Botallack (= Monographs on Mining History no. 3). Barton, Truro, 1972.
- 1077 RUSSELL, J. H. A Pictorial Record of Great Western Wagons. Oxford Publ. Co., Oxford, 1971.
- 1078 STEPHENS, Michael D. & RODERICK, Gordon, W. Industry and Education in 19th century England: the Cornish Mine Worker—a case study. *Paedagogica Historica* XI 2 (1971), 516-40.
- 1079 VAUGHAN, Adrian. Great Western Portrait: 1913-1921. Oxford Publ. Co., Oxford, 1971.
- 1080 The First Ten Years: a decade of progress. East Cornwall Water Board—Underhill, Plymouth, 1972. (PC)
- Material Culture**
- 1081 BROWN, Freda. Cider Making in the Looe Valley. *Cornish Review* 22 (1972), 72-5.
- 1082 HODGE, H. R. Horse Gears and Threshing Machines in Cornwall. *OC VII* 10 (1972), 444-8.
- 1083 MURRIN, T. H. Renting a Dairy. *OC VII*. 11 (1972), 507-11.
- 1084 RABEY, A. Ivan. Hurling at St. Columb and in Cornwall. Lodenek Press, Padstow, 1972.
- Scilly**
- 1085 ARLOTT, John (with COWAN, Rex & GIBSON, Frank). Island Camera—the Isles of Scilly in the Photography of the Gibson Family. David & Charles, Newton Abbot, 1972.
- 1086 ANON. (BAXTER, R. M.). Scarcer Books and Maps of Scilly. *Isles of Scilly Museum Publications* no. 8 (1971).
- 1087 BOWLEY, R. L. Scilly Proclaims Charles II (unpubl. letter, 1649). *Scill. Mag.* 190 (1972), 155-7.
- 1088 BOWLEY, R. L. Two Contemporary Letters concerning the Surrender of Scilly in 1651. *Scill. Mag.* 191 (1972), 223-7.
- 1089 DOLLEY, Michael. A Neglected Scillonian Circulation of Wood's Halfpence (= 18th cent. Anglo-Irish coins, Tresco; vide Heath p. 38). *Numis.Chron.* XII (1972), 217.
- 1090 GIBSON, F. E. Shipwrecks on the Isles of Scilly (2nd edn.). Read, Scilly, for Gibson's, 1971. (PC)
- 1091 MACKENZIE, P. Z. Flint Arrowhead from Bryher, Isles of Scilly. *CA* 10 (1972), 111.
- 1092 MACKENZIE, P. Z. Nature Trails and Wildlife Conservation in the Isles of Scilly. F. E. Gibson, Scilly, 1971. (PC)
- 1093 ROWETT, William. The Bells on the Isles of Scilly. *Isles of Scilly Parish Year Book, 1971* (St. Mary's, Scilly, 1971).
- (1043) TURK, F. A. Notes on Cornish Mammals, 4: a report on the animal remains from Nornour, Scilly. *CA* 10 (1972), 79-91.
- Maritime**
- 1094 FISCHER, H. E. S., ed. Ports and Shipping in the South West. *Exeter Papers in Econ. History* 4 (1971).
- 1095 NOALL, Cyril. Cornish Seines and Seiners: a history of the pilchard fishing industry. Barton, Truro, 1972.
- 1096 SHERWOOD, Ken. Evening Star: the story of a Cornish lugger. Barton, Truro, 1972.
- Underwater archaeology**
- 1097 MCBRIDE, P., LARN, R., and DAVIS, R. A mid-17th century merchant ship found near Mullion Cove: an interim report. *CA* 10 (1972), 75-8, and *Nautical Archaeol.* 1 (1972), 135-142.
- 1098 ROGERS, Bob. Diver's Report: Excavation of HMS *Association*, sank 1807. Lyonesse Salvage Co., Scilly, n.d. (1971). (PC)
- 1099 Treasure from the 'Hollandia': (sale) catalogue of coins and other artefacts recovered from the wreck—13 July, 1743. W. H. Lane & Co., Penzance, Sept. 1972. (PC)
- 1100 Notes on: *Romney*, *Hollandia* (Scilly), and work at Mousehole and Port Isaac. *Post-Med. Arch.* 6 (1972), 209-10.

Cornish Language and Dialect

- 1101 GENDALL, R. R. M. *Kernewek Bew*. Cornish Language Board: Warne, St. Austell, 1972. (PC)
- 1102 HOOPER, E. G. R., ed. (NANCE, R. M. & SMITH, A. S. D., transl.), *Passyon Agan Arluth*. Cornish Language Board, 1972. (PC)
- 1103 PHILLIPS, K. C. *Grammatical Conversion in the Cornish Dialect*. *JRIC n.s.*, VI. 3 (1971), 233-5.
- 1104 WAKELIN, Martyn F. *Dialectal 'Skippet': Consonant Mutations in Cornwall*. *DCNQ XXXII*. v. (1972), 152-3.
- 1105 WAKELIN, Martyn F. *English Dialects: an Introduction*. Athlone Press, 1972 (see Index, p. 193, for numerous Cornish refs.).
- 1106 WHITE, G. Pawley. *A Handbook of Cornish Surnames*. Headland Press, Penzance. 1972. (PC)
- 1112 HARRIS, Jenifer. *Perran Paths*. Earle, Redruth, for Perranzabuloe O.C.S., 1972. (PC)
- 1113 LAWES, Gordon. *Notes on Lanivet and the Parish Church*. Bodmin, 1972. (PC)
- 1114 LITTLE, Roger I. *Boscastle: a history and guide* (2nd. impr.). St. George, Camborne, 1972. (PC)
- 1115 MUNN, Patricia. *The Story of Cornwall's Bodmin Moor*. Bodmin, 1972. (PC)
- 1116 THOMAS, Charles. *Trencrom Hill: guide* (2nd. impr.). National Trust, Plymouth, n.d. (1971). (PC)
- 1117 T(HOMAS), J. R., rev. W. J. H. *The Church and Parish of St. Andrew, Tywardreath*. St. Austell, n.d. (1970) (PC)
- 1118 WILLIAMS, H. A. *Mount Charles School, St. Austell, 1872-1972*. County Hall, Truro, 1972. (PC)

Local History

- 1107 BAMPFIELD, G. C. *St. Clement—the church of Moresk*. Truro, 1972. (PC)
- 1108 BAYLAY, Joyce. *A short history of the Church of St. Andrew, Stratton*. Bude. Prtg. Co., Holsworthy, 1971. (PC)
- 1109 BUCKERIDGE, R. C. D. *Dockacre House*. Launceston. Launceston, 1971. (PC)
- 1110 CARR, Rex. *A short history of St. Erbyn's School, Penzance*. Headland Press, Penzance, 1972. (PC)
- 1111 DEAN, Francis. *Kingsand with Cawsand*. Babcock Ltd., Plymouth, 1969. (PC)

Abbreviations

CA	Cornish Archaeology
DCNQ	Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries
FSBA	<i>Field Survey in British Archaeology</i> , ed. Fowler, Eliz., (Council for British Archaeology, London, 1972)
JRIC	Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall
Med. Arch.	Medieval Archaeology
Numis. Chron.	Numismatic Chronicle, 7th ser.
OC	Old Cornwall
Post-Med. Arch.	Post-Medieval Archaeology
Scill. Mag.	Scillonian Magazine

Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

THIS INSTALMENT contains the thirteenth list from Kerrier, the northern part of which is now being approached by the team engaged on Penwith (East), and the twelfth and thirteenth lists from the Hundred of Powder—one of them by Neil Beagrie, our youngest worker to go into print. The Society acknowledges with gratitude a subvention from the Department of the Environment in respect of the publication of these lists.

We commence the year's issue with a tribute to Mrs. Dowson, for so long associated with the Society's check-list work.

EDITH ARTHUR DOWSON

(1902 - 1973)

EDITH DOWSON died in hospital at Truro, after a short period of illness, on 17th February. The debt that Cornish archaeology, and our Society in particular, owes to her is not easy to specify. She joined us in 1961, on the transition from Field Club days; served on the Committee and various sub-committees; acted as Area Correspondent for Kerrier; suggested, promoted, and edited the *Newsletter*; and was assiduous and successful in recruiting new members. Edith took all this on, not in the prime of life, but as a notionally-retired grandmother with a house and ailing husband to look after. She was also a keen member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and a mainstay of the Lizard Field Club, to whose journal (*The Lizard*) she contributed as much as she did to *Cornish Archaeology*.

Edith loved the Lizard. She was a natural field-worker—persistent, systematic, with an extraordinary flair for winking out information—and applied very high standards of accuracy to all her work. Her check-lists for the Lizard and Meneage, apart from representing a major personal accomplishment, provide us with an absolutely invaluable catalogue of antiquities in a region where field-workers in archaeology have hardly existed, and where the available literature does not begin to equal that of the Land's End. It was the Society's intention to issue a *Lizard and Meneage Survey*, as a successor to, and on the model of, Vivien Russell's *West Penwith Survey*—which has not only paid its costs, but continues to be ordered weekly—in which Edith's lists, collated and divided into the usual categories, would have been subject to her final revision. This intention stands, of course, though the published work will lack that final touch that she alone could have provided.

It was not easy to get to know Edith. She was perfectly happy to work on her own; a certain Northern forthrightness concealed an innate modesty—for she always undervalued her own considerable abilities—and a dislike of public display. Behind this, she was generous to a fault, and possessed a distinct wit. The Society's one-season excavation at Merther-Uny, Wendron, which she conducted jointly with the writer of these lines, gave her enormous pleasure, and indeed she continued to excavate until last summer. To her daughters and grandchildren, and to her special friends in our sister-society, The Lizard Field Club, we affirm our sympathies; our thanks for all Edith's work; and the measure of our appreciation. We place this notice, not under the Editorial, but within the annual instalment of the Parochial Check-Lists. Edith would have liked that; 'Check-listed at last', she would have complained humorously. She was an admirable archaeologist.

C.T.

The following new abbreviations should be added to the consolidated lists appearing in *CA 1* (1962), 107 ff., *CA 6* (1967), 82 ff., and in each subsequent issue. A fresh consolidating list will appear in *CA 12*.

- Francis 1845** *Gwennap. A Descriptive Poem in Seven Cantos*, by Wm. Francis; printed by J. May, Fore St., Redruth, 1845.
- Odger Map 1793** *A Map of Hernes Nines and London Wells in the Parish of Stithians* surveyed and mapped by William Odger, 1793; C.R.O. X 224/78.
- Todd/Laws** *The Industrial Archaeology of Cornwall*, by A. C. Todd & P. G. Laws (David & Charles, 1972).

HUNDRED OF KERRIER 13: PARISH OF STITHIANS (4356 acs.)

MICHAEL TANGYE

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows			
1	Goonorman Downs	App. 74953569	N.C. 133 illus; OC I.9, 26
2	Goonorman Downs	App. 74953569	N.C. 133 ('Urn in small stone chamber'); Hend. II, 331
3	Goonorman Downs	App. 74953569	'Cruk Toll', Hend. V, 116 B; =St. Gluvias? No. 1 or 2 ?
Menhirs			
1	Carnsidga	72643655	'Longstone Field', 1696 (Lanhydrock Atlas)
2	Tremenhere	74853672	Yes Name; Hend. II, 331, illus; TA 2311 'Post Field'
3	Kennal	74393753	Name ? TA 1991 'Great Stone Close'
4	Trebost	74333814	Name ? bost = 'post'
5	Crosspost	74473838	Name ? 'Coyspost', 1305 (Gover)
6	Stithians	73453717	Name ? TA 1294 'Post Field'
Stone Circles			
1	Carncross	72283628	TA 811 'Three Maidens Croft' ? 'Goayne Nawsnen', 1342: OC I.9, 26 (Hend.)
2	Goonorman	74953569	
Rounds			
1	Trelusback	App. 71113843	Francis 1845, 90 ('remains of ancient fortification')
2	Carnvullock		Name; Carfolec, 1200. Hend. Top. II, 128
3	Carnvean	72373608	Yes ? Thomas (' $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Tretheague House, traces of extensive entrenchment')
4	Crellow		Name ? Carrelowe, 1750. Hend. Top. II, 127; refers to Lan ?
5	Trevaes Wood	74763554	(Ink circle on TA map here; also R. Thomas survey map, RIC)
Round Fields			
1	West Penhalurick	70373799	TA 68 'Round Field'
2	Penhalvean	71253787	TA 253 'Round Field'
3	Stithians	71383824	TA 261 'Round Field'
4	Stithians	71483839	TA 307 'Round Moor'
5	Stithians	71613644	TA 510 'Round Field'
6	Stithians	71693643	TA 561 'Round Field'

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
7 Menerdue	72033554		TA 801 'Round'
8 Carn	72173687		TA 743 'Little Round'
9 Carnvean	72393625		TA 873 'Round Croft'
10 Carnvean	App. 72523612		TA 920 'Round Field', 921 'Yonder Round Fld', 922 'Nearer Round Fld'; Round no. 3 ?
11 Menerdue	72553511		TA 1001 'Round Field'
12 Carnsidga	72593682		TA 966 'Round Field'
13 Trewince	73533558		TA 1645 'Round Field'
14 Foundry	73653689		TA 1568 'Round Meadow'
15 Tregonning	74053624		TA 1976 'Round Field'
16 Hernis	734338		Odger Map 1793, field a.9 'Round Field'
Lan			
1 Churchyard	73113713	Yes	Rd. Thomas survey, RIC, shows complete small lan; curve remains on NE side
Crosses			
1 Penhalvern	70993799	Yes	Found 1955, wheel head only; front, Christ, reverse, equal-limbed cross; now on garden hedge. Baird.
2 Tretheague	72963616	Yes	Hend. II; OC I.2, 34; Baird
3 Old Vicarage	73123716	Yes	In garden, now hotel. Blight SB; Blight X.W. 44; Langdon 117; Hend. II; Baird
4 Churchyard	73143714	Yes	Langdon 145; Hend. II; Baird; CAS Newsletter 5, p. 4
5 Trevaes Farm	74083614	Yes	TA 2087 Cross Close, 2085 Great Church Field: O.S. 'Stone'; Langdon 339; Baird
6 Trevaes House	74453582	Yes	(Base lies beside it) Blight SB; Blight X.W. 42; Langdon 340; Baird; O.S. 'Stone'; Original site at Hendra, 72533709
7 Rosemanowas	73813516		? OC I.12, 18
Cross Sites			
1 Tretheague	{ 72913668 72963663 73023654		TA 1136 Higher Well Crows, 1137 Lower Well Crows, 1166 Nearer Well Crows (= gwel crous?); possibly Cross no. 2
2 Playing Field	73193713		TA 1249 Cross Park
3 Crelow Hill	73293665		TA 1357 Cross Field
4 Sewrah	73733781		TA 1551 Well Crow; refers to Cross no. 4?
5 Pencoose	73733814		'Gwell Grows' 1696, Lanhydrock Atlas
6 Kennal	74393765		TA 1993 Cross Close
7 Hernis	App. 733342		Odger Map 1793, field a.29 'Cross Field' (adjoins roadside)
<i>Note:</i> Henderson mentions an unlocated 'Crouzwarthenes in Stithians'. TA 2212 Plain Cross Plantation refers to Pelean (pronounced 'Pulayne') Cross in Perranarworthal.			
Holy Wells			
1 Kennal	74933749	Yes	TA 2198 Lady's Well; O.S. 'Spring' Lane- Davies 86; medicinal tradition locally
Post-Medieval and Industrial			
1 Goonorman	75143626		TA 2439 Beacon
2 Carnwidden	748343		TA 2126 Old Town
3 Glebe			'Park an butts' Stithians terrier 1679, RIC; archery butts ?
4 Trebarveth	74233668		TA 2080 Saffron Moor

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
5 Kennal	74283746		TA 1886 Tucking Field
6 Menerdue	72253505		TA 907 Brick Moor
7 Reservoir	71653639		TA 511 Stamps Plot
8 Carnvullock	71313649		TA 337 Park Freth; site of 'hull' (forthcoming, CA 12 (1973))
9 Goonorman	74993591		Sandy Pit; site of 'hull'; CAS Newsletter no. 10, p. 5
10 Ponsanooth	75533756	Yes	Round cottage; O.S. 'Cot Wood' refers; enclosed within modern building
11 Treweege Barton	71843812	Yes	'Round House', threshing whim
12 Trewince	73273539	Yes	ditto
13 Rosemanowas	73823518	Yes	ditto
14 Kennal Farm	74363713	Yes	ditto
15 Trebarveth	73953692	Yes	TA 1837, Twine Factory; OC VI. 6, 281; now cottages
16 Trembroath	73093767		TA 1178 Wheel Pit Field, adjoins 1179 Rod Field
17 Tory	74783650		OS 25-in. 1906 edn. shows water wheel and bldg; 1920, power domestic electricity; pool remains
18 Kennal Vale	74873726	Yes	? Gunpowder 'blending' house
19 Kennal Vale	75193756	Yes	? Charcoal burning house with stack, gunpowder works.
20 Kennal Vale	75453779	Yes	OS 25-in. 1908 'Refinery' for gunpowder; Kelly 1910, Kennal Gunpowder Co. (Curtis & Harvey Ltd) later Bickford-Smith & I.C.I.; now gutta-percha works
21 Kennal Vale	75123777	Yes	Dynamite House, Gunpowder Co.
22 Kennal Vale	75293771	Yes	TA 2453 Magazine Meadow
23 Kennal Vale	75323769		TA 2462 Magazine Meadow
24 Kennal Vale		Yes	Aqueducts both sides valley, for powder mills, etc.
25 Kennal	74123721	Yes	Granite guide stone 'Kennal Mills & C', 'Helston', with hand
26 Kennal Vale	75403772	Yes	Bound Stone: large boulder, 'WS 1871' (raised letters—William Shilson)
27 Kennal Farm	74353713	Yes	Slotted granite field gate post
28 Rosemanowas	73763519	Yes	1. Large circular granite stone, central sinking for cart wheels; from blacksmith's shop, HERNIS. 2. Large square granite stone, central hole—in two halves; from blacksmith's shop, Penmenor. Both set in hedge.
Mills			
1 Trethellan	71583844		'Trewyke Vean grist mill' 1618, Hend. II; TA 306 Millpool, exists still at 71483838
2 Trethellan	71743837	Yes	Post-1840; millpool site, 71713846; barn
3 Carn Rocks	App. 71843639		OC VI.6, 279; Corn mill (reservoir)
4 Tretheague	72693585	Yes	'Trethekmyll' 1512, Gover; O.S. 'Mill Race'; cottage, millstones as paving
5 Trewithan	72983779	Yes	'Trewythan corn mill' 1370, Hend. II; Rd. Thomas (MS) estate survey Manor of Perran Arworthal 1815 (<i>penes</i> F. L. Harris) shows mill; now outbldgs, tenter slot remains.
6 Sewrah	73513743	Yes	'Reppers Mill' 19th cent.; wheel & machy. <i>in situ</i> 1970; barn; clasped arm construction hoist.

7	Velandrucia	73723647	Yes	'Melyntrukkye' 1420, Gover; Hend. Top. II.139, 'Mellendrukky als Vellandroky' 1680; Tregonning Mill; Essays 206; complete, disused
8	Foundry	73983706		Circle, 237, Hammer Mill; Kelly 1873 'John Jory', Hammer Mills, Foundry'; Kelly 1889 'Bryants Mill'; V.C.H., 575; made shovels
9	Kennal	74593701	Yes	Polkinghorne's Mill (Corn mill); disused; store
10	Kennal Vale	74693713	Yes	Paper mill; RCG 1809 'W. Tucker, paper manufactory'; OC VI.6, 280; Kelly 1893 Saml. Polkinghorn, paper manfr., Kennal Vale'; OS 25-in. 1908 'Corn Mill'; now store, etc.
11	Kennal Vale	74793726	Yes	Paper mill (refs. as no. 10); large water-wheel & machy. <i>in situ</i> ; OS 25-in. 1908 'Corn Mill'; now store
12	Kennal Vale	75073749	Yes	Small bldg—ruins; wheel pit
13	Kennal Vale	App. 75223755	Yes	Saw mill; water power; ruins
Mills (Gunpowder)				
14	Kennal Vale	74843729	Yes	Gunpowder mill ? post-1840
15	Kennal Vale	74883734	Yes	Gunpowder mill; collapsed wheel, B. Digeey, Truro Foundry. Post-1840; OC VI.6, 280; Todd/Laws 201
16	Kennal Vale	74893735	Yes	Refs. as no. 15
17	Kennal Vale	74923740	Yes	Refs. as no. 15
18	Kennal Vale	74953742	Yes	Refs. as no. 15
19	Kennal Vale	74983746	Yes	Two mill-stones or runners (? marble); gunpowder mill, 1821; H & D II, 620-1
20	Kennal Vale	75023748	Yes	Refs. as no. 19
21	Kennal Vale	75043750	Yes	Refs. as no. 19

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds			
Trelusback	'Ancient coins and trinkets'		Francis 1845 (Round no. 1)
Tresevern Moor	2 MBA axes	?	Hencken 308 (poss. of J. E. Williams Esq.)
Reservoir site	Flint pebbles	M. Tangye	From 71733623; <i>penes</i> M. Tangye
Goonorman Downs	Flint implements	P. Richards	

HUNDRED OF POWDER: 12: PARISH OF ST. BLAZEY (1480 acs.)

NEIL BEAGRIE

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows			
1 Garkar	04615463		TA 1168 Burrow Field
2 Tregrehan	05235309		(Feature marked on 1736 map) 'Little Hill' DD ME No. 4 CRO

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Rounds			
1 Restineas	04465511	Yes	TA 1204 Roundy Close; Thomas 45
2 Carvear	Ap. 049545		1327 Carvur, Gover 389; Hend. Topog. III.36; Essays 120
3 St. Blazey Gate	05915389		TA 688 Dennises Field
4 Biscovey	06425220	?	
(Note: Garkar camp will be entered in St. Austell parish)			
Lan			
1 St. Blazey Churchyard	06865483		1235 Landrait, Gover 389; Hend. Topog. III.36; JRIC (NS) II.32
Chapel, Holy Well ?			
1 St. Blazey Gate	05925377 or 06165373 (Last ref.)		St. Werry Chapel 1568, JRIC (NS) II.33; 'Gt. Little Chapel Parks', Lanhydrock Atlas; Lake I.62; Hammond 26; DCNQ XXXI 6 (1970), 213-5; 'Chapple Close' DD TF 848 CRO
2 Garkar	04345432		'Mary Maudlins Well' TA Map
Crosses, Cross-site ?			
1 St. Blazey Gate (St. Mary's)	05825358	Yes	The Biscovey Stone (Inscribed shaft), Pen. HS. I.57-8; Lake I.62; JRIC (NS) II.33; Kelly (1856) 102; Langdon 368-372; VCH 411, 412, 419, 438, 445, 421 (illus.); Baird: DCNQ XXXI 6 (1970), 215
2 St. Blazey Gate (St. Mary's)	05815357	Yes	Baird
3 Tregrehan	Ap. 049538		TA 1035-6 Cross Parks; 1736 Map DD ME No. 4, CRO
Mills			
1 Lamellyn	Ap. 065529		1296 Nansmelyn, Gover 389; Hend. Topog. III.36; TA 356 Tamellin Meadow; Greenwood 'Nantsmellin'
2 Tregrehan	04845351	Yes	O.S. 'Mill'
Post-medieval			
1 Tregrehan	Ap. 054532		'Cockpitt' 1736 Map DD ME No. 4 CRO
2 Tregrehan	05415328	Yes	Former 'Duke William' Inn. Reputed birthplace of Ralph Allen. Lake I.63; OC VII.319
3 St. Blazey Gate	06045368		Almshouse, Pen. HS. I.57; TA 720 Poorhouse
4 Par	07025381		TA 230, 251 Hr. Lwr. Culver Park
Industrial			
1 Restineas	04635505	Yes	Whim House, local inf.
2 Garkar	04455472	Yes	Ancient workings. TA Map 'Koffan'; TA 1153, 1154, 1157 Coffin fields.
3 Tregrehan	04455418	Yes	Engine Hse.; Ordish II.43
4 Biscovey	06085285 06605276 07195395		Stamps, TF 873 No. 6 CRO
5 Par	06875385		'Crushing Machine', DD TF 866/2 CRO
6 Par	07665328	Yes	Whim House, TA 230 Round Hse.
7 Par	07305315		TA 323 Lime Kiln; DD TF 866-870 CRO
8 Par	07365312		Stamps, DD TF 866/2 CRO
9 Par	06475275	Yes	'Account Hse.' DD TF 866/2 CRO
10 Par	07235367	Yes	TA 271 Malthouse

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
11 Par	07415355	Yes	TA 260 Malthouse
12 St. Blazey Gate	05965367	Yes	TA 706 Toll House
13 St. Blazey	07325373	Yes	Railway Depot; inf. J. P. Stengelhofen
14 St. Blazey	07025456	Yes	Foundry, VCH 576

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds			
1 Benallack	Bronze Celt		JJR; VCH 356; N.C., 5
2 Benallack	Bronze Sword	Truro	RIC Cat.; JJR; A.Cwll. I.5; VCH 356; N.C. 5
<i>(Note: Although referred here, Benallack is not traced in St. Blazey or adjoining parishes.)</i>			
3 Cornhill Farm	B.A. Greenstone Axe	Truro	RIC Cat.; Axes IV 223, 257 No. 727
4 Restineas (Camp 1)	Tanged Flint Arrowheads		Local inf.
5 Trenovissick	E.B.A. 3 Bronze Axes	Truro (2)	RIC Cat.; Ant. J. XII (1932) 70
6 St. Blazey Moor	Pre-historic Wooden Picks		Pryce, Mineralogia Cornubiensis (1778) p. 68
7 St. Blazey	Stocks	Church Porch 06865483	

HUNDRED OF POWDER 13: PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL (10,018 acs.)

PETER SHEPPARD

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows			
1 Carludden (Stenalees)	01695660	Yes	1357 'Cruckledan', Gover 381; O.S. 1813 'Carlidden Barrow'; Thomas Survey; Thomas 44 (diam. 80 ft.); Hend. Top. III.23; CAS Newsletter no. 10
2 Carludden (Stenalees)	01725657	Yes	Thomas 44 (diam. 55 ft.); CAS Newsletter no. 10
3 Carludden (Stenalees)	01755655	Yes	Thomas 44 (diam. 70 ft.); CAS Newsletter no. 10
4 Carludden	Ap. 021558		TA 3439 Borrow Rocks; Trevannion S.C. Lot 88
5 Carludden	? 02285582	?	TA 3450-1, Gt. Borrow Rocks
6 Hensbarrow	99685752	Yes	Parish boundary, as Roche No. 1; also OC VI.254
7 Coxbarrow	98505630	Yes	Parish boundary, as St. Stephen-in-Brannel No. 3; also CA 9 (1970), 128, CA 10 (1971), 5-27
8 Trenance Downs	99995458	Yes	Thomas 44 (diam. 55 ft.); CAS News letter no. 6
9 Trenance Downs	Ap. 999545		Thomas 44 (diam. 50 ft.)
10 Lower Biscovillack	Ap. 996543		Thomas 44 (diam. 55 ft.); TA 3683 White Borrow
11 Hills	Ap. 001522		Parish boundary, as St. Mewan No. 2
12 Hills	00115231		Parish boundary, as St. Mewan No. 3

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
13 Hills	Ap. 999524		Parish boundary, as St. Mewan No. 4
14 Hills	Ap. 000521		Parish boundary, as St. Mewan No. 5
15 Polgooth	00025093		TA 877 Borrow Park
16 Polgooth	99965098	?	Adjoins the above. Possibly a 'fairy ring'. Distinct circular mark, ap. 14 ft. diam.
17 Grey	02965509		1316 'Creghtyer', Hend. Top. III.23; Thomas Survey; Thomas 44 (diam. 75 ft.); (A local place-name 'Knightor' has the same origin: Gover 384; Hend. Top. III.24)
18 Grey	02935512		Thomas Survey; Thomas 44 (diam. 45 ft.)
19 Rescorla	Ap. 025574		TA 4612 Borrow Field
20 Bojea	01935481		'Bojea Barrow' TA Map; Thomas 44 (diam. 35 ft.); CF 553,555 CRO
21 Hallaze	02745645		Feature on TA Map; TA 4321 Gt. Borrow Fld., 4324 Little Borrow Fld.
22 Goonbarrow (Formerly Hallivett Common)	Ap. 010580		1770 'Kits Burrow', Hend. Top. III.33; TA 4012 Goonbarrow
23 Carclaze	02305504		O.S. 1813
24 Carclaze	02415491		Thomas 44 (diam. 55 ft.); Thomas Survey; O.S. 1813
25 Carclaze	02415495		1311 'Curglas', 1500 'Cruklas', Gover 381; Hend. Top. III.23; TA 4371 Carclaze Downs; O.S. 1813; Martyn; Thomas 44 (diam. 65 ft.); Thomas Survey
26 Carclaze	02825463		O.S. 1813
27 Trethowal	01005374		TA 3062 Borrow Close
28 Carveth	Ap. 019522		'Burrough Close', Trevanion Survey p. 98
29 Trenarren	03054892		TA 1427 The Crigg
30 Cuddra	Ap. 045527		1299 'Crukdur', Hend. Top. III.23
<i>Note: Gwallon Down Barrows, General References:—Norden; Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. (1740) 433; Crom. 192-211; Pol HC. II.194; Gilbert HS I.192; Thomas 44; Lake I.53; N.C. 185-6; 29th RRIC (1847) 19 (this ref. sites barrows 31-45 on the present list); CA 10 (1971) 32. Specific references are noted against the entries, as usual.</i>			
31 Gwallon	02895202		
32 Gwallon	02895199		
33 Gwallon	02905198	Yes?	
34 Gwallon	02905197		
35 Gwallon	02905195		
36 Gwallon	02915192	Yes	
37 Gwallon	03095227		'One Barrow', CA 10 (1971), 32-3; Barrow V. Crom. 192, 211; H & D. I.178-80; Cathedral II.83-4; 26th RRIC (1844) 21; Pol HC II.199; Hammond 292. (Confused in some references with next entry)
38 Gwallon	03305224	?	Barrow IV, Crom. 192, 196-8, 211; CA 10 (1971) 32-3; Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. (1740) 433; N.C. 185-6.
39 Gwallon	03395231	Yes	
40 Gwallon	03395229		
41 Gwallon	03405227		
42 Gwallon	03405226		? Barrow III, Crom. 194-6, 212
43 Gwallon	03405224		
44 Gwallon	03405222		
45 Gwallon	03405221		Barrow II, Crom. 194
46 Gwallon	Ap. 039523		Barrow I, Crom. 193-4
47 Gwallon	Between 03005238	to	'In making the road some of them were cut through' Gilbert HS. I.192; Pol. HC. II.194
48 Gwallon	03605200		

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
49 Gwallon	Ap. 036526		TA 2423 Blue Barrow
50 Gwallon	Ap. 034529		TA 2443 Borrow Close
51 Gwallon	?		'Sometimes 2, 3 . . . in a straight line' Crom. 192; Gilbert HS. I.192; N.C. 185; (Except possibly numbers 47, 48 these are not represented in the previous sites)
Menhirs			
1 Gwallon	02965212	Yes	TA 1973 Longstone Field; Norden: O.S. 1813; Lake I.56; 29th RRIC (1847) Pl. VI. fig. 1; Thomas 44: A. Cwll. II.1; N.C. 99; Pen HS. I.48; Crom. 200; Gilbert HS. I.192; Hammond 291; VCH 372; C.P.R.E. 53; Pol HC. II.199 1525 'Menhyre', Gover 384; Hend. Top. III.32
2 Menear	03445448	Yes	1525 'Menhyre', Gover 384; Hend. Top. III.32
Stone Circle ?			
1 Ninestone	Ap. 010560		1757, Hend. Top. III.24; C.P.R.E. 53; TA 3578, 3995-9, 4312-4 Ninestones Common
Fogous			
1 Polrudden	Ap. 023474		Norden; Hencken 150; (Underground structure remembered from childhood by elderly local informant)
Prehistoric Bridge			
1 Pentewan Valley	Ap. 015475		TRGSC IV.37
Prehistoric Metalworking Sites			
1 Pentewan Valley	?		TRGSC IV.38 (Part wooden structure)
2 Redmore (Ruddlemoor)	Ap. 008501		Arch. XXVI.236
Cliff Castles			
1 Black Head	03954800	Yes	Hend. Top. III.23; Hend. III.308-9; Thomas 44; JRIC X.30; VCH 453 (Plan); C.P.R.E. 57
2 The Van	03144818	Yes	Lysons I.ccxlix; Gover 388; Greenwood; O.S. 1813
Rounds			
1 Rescorla	02745766		TA 4636 Karhart
2 Trethurgy	03475563	Yes	TA 4366 Gears; TA Map; CAS Newsletter no. 10
3 Knightor	03745605		TA 4454-61 Kaerfillis; Essays 119
4 Carwallen	Ap. 019541		1224 'Karwala', Gover 382; Hend. Top. III.23; TA 3293 Bojea Round, 3303 Round Md; Essays 120
5 Garkar	Ap. 042548		1354 'Karkerwartha', Gover 383
6 Carrancarrow	Ap. 993556		1366 'Nanskerou', Hend. Top. III.24; Gover 385; 1522 'Cavennanskaron', Hend. MSS (25) 49
7 Kerrow	Ap. 020573		1327 'Cayrou', Gover 384; Hend. Top. III.24
8 Castle Gotha	02764964	Yes	1304 'Castelgoythou', Gover 382; Hend. Top. III.23; Lysons I.ccxlix; O.S.; Hend. III.308-9; Thomas 44; 29th RRIC (1847) Pl. VI fig. 1; Crom. 200-1; Hammond 286; VCH 468; Essays 118; SWE 125, 132, 148, 155; PWCFC II.5 (1961) 216; CA 2 (1963) 49-51; TA 1554 The Round
9 Carveth	Ap. 019522		1224 'Karnarh', Gover 382; Hend. Top. III. 23; Essays 120; TA 490-1 Castle Parks

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
10 Carthew	? 003559 or ? 013560	?	1201 'Carthew', Gover 382; Hend. Top. III.23; Essays 119; (Shape on TA Map at second NGR)
11 St. Austell	00995263		Misc. p. 50 ¹
12 St. Austell	01855342		TA 3026 Carleggas
13 Polgooth	00395065		'Round' Mines XIV 15
Round Fields			
1 Menacuddle	01465300		TA 3037 Round Close
2 Resugga	Ap. 027571		TA 4559 Round Close
3 Lavrean	03055906		TA 4724 Round Downs
4 Boscundle	04365327		TA 2360 Round Close
5 Pentewan	01844752		TA 1096 The Round
6 St. Austell	00815193		TA 788 Round Field
7 Hay	01304820		TA 1032 Round Field
8 Boscoppa	03665400		TA 2572 Round Close
9 Trenance	00865305		TA 586 Round Park
Holy Wells			
1 Menacuddle	01185324	Yes	JRIC V.240, (NS) II.27-30; X.E.94; Gilbert HS. I.866; Lake I.50; Hammond 297-9; Pen HS. I.53; Couch 156-9; Kelly (1856) 99; C.P.R.E. 61; Lane-Davies 35, 55; Rowse, St. A. 33
2 Towan	01454890	Yes	JRIC (NS) II.30; Hend. III.309-311; Pen HS. I.53; Lake I.50; Hammond 278; H & D. II.54; Gilbert HS. II.868; Couch 31; C.P.R.E. 61; Lane-Davies 35; (A facsimile exists in Mevagissey)
Chapels			
1 Treverbyn	03325662		O.S. 'Chapel (Site of)'; JRIC (NS) II.31; Gilbert PH. I.42; Gilbert HS. II.868; Pol HC. II.173; H & D. II.53; Lake I.42, 50; Trevanion Survey 95; Hammond 300
2 Menacuddle	Ap. 013532		(The site is stated to be 1. At the Holy Well. 2. At the farm. 3. In 'Abbey Orchard') JRIC (NS) II.27-30; Lysons II.24; Pol HC. II.171; Lake I.50; H & D. II.57; Couch 157; Gilbert HS. II.866; Hammond 23, 299
3 Chapel-Main	?		JRIC (NS) II.31; Hammond 100; Kelly (1897) 21, (Identifies this with Menacuddle)
4 Moliney	Ap. 010502		St. Mary Chapel, JRIC (NS) II.30-1; Borlase Par. Mem. 54; H & D. II.56; Lake I.50; Hammond 277
5 Towan	Ap. 012488		JRIC (NS) II.30; TA 1021 Chapel Close, 1020 Chapel Pk; Gilbert HS. II.868; Couch 31
Crosses, Cross Sites ?			
1 Treverbyn	04355610 (Removed to Churchyard)	Yes	Langdon 253; JRIC (NS) II.27; Baird; Hammond 135; OC. III.318; Hencken 270
2 Garkar	04055445		TA 2712 Cross Park
3 St. Austell	Ap. 019527 or 01735250		TA 526, 534 'Fields by High Cross, 2968 Cross Park; or 'High Cross Field' Hammond 123
4 Trevisick	Ap. 029493		TA 1433-4, 1437, 1443, 1378 Cross Parks
5 Boscundle	04245327		TA 2362 Cross Park
6 Pentewan	02364780		TA 1184 The Grouses, 1202 Cross Close
7 Penrice	Ap. 019500		TA 1264, 1317, 1323 Cross Parks
8 Porthpean	Ap. 027501		TA 1566 Cross Parks

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
9 Trewiddle (Moor Cottage)	01025136	Yes	O.S. 'Stone Cross': Langdon 424; JRIC (NS) II.27; Baird; 'Brought from Hewas', Hammond 276
Medieval and Later			
1 St. Austell	00965226	Yes	Town Bridge, Early Tours 40 (Leyland); 1775 Plan DD ME No. 44 CRO; Pol. HC. I.94; CBS 32, 83; Gilbert HS. II.864; Hammond 24
2 Polruddon	02314739	?	Tudor House, 'Story of Polruddon' by A. L. Rowse; Norden; H & D. II.58; OC VI.30; Floors found 1½ ft. below farmyard, June 1962. Information recorded by Mrs. Batchelor, Pentewan.
3 Trevissick	02724863	Yes	O.S. Mansion (Remains of); Hend. III.310; Rowse, St. A. 62, 64; OC VI.421-4
4 Pentewan	02034726	Yes	'Terrace' Regency houses incorporating early Tudor materials, 'Story of Polruddon' by A. L. Rowse; Rowse, St. A. 64, 69; Hammond 284; Lewis P. Rly. 10-11; OC VI.31; Earlier remains uncovered 1964. Details recorded by Mrs. Batchelor and P. Sheppard.
5 Trewiddle	01005170	Yes	Farmhouse, Cheshier 33, 48-9, 86, 126, 131-2, 134; CAS Newsletter no. 6
6 Boscoppa	04145398	Yes	Farmhouse
7 Penrice	Ap. 023502		Deer Park, Lysons II.22; Lake I.53; Essays 157, 162
8 St. Austell	015519 to 022519	Yes	Strip Fields
9 Karslake	99195636	Yes	'Penrice' Homestead, CA 6 (1967) 64-7; (Map. Ref corrected. This settlement is not shown on the TA)
10 St. Austell	Ap. 014525		Parish Pound, Hammond 3; Local inf.
11 Ropehaven	03554900	Yes	(Remains of harbour can be seen at low tide); 1626, Hend. Top. III.24; Hend. MSS (14) 277, 285; AD 89/10 CRO; DD CF 186B, 228e CRO
12 St. Austell	01025229		Almshouse, H & D. II.48; Lake I.57; TA Map
13 St. Austell	01045234		TA 198-9 Old Workhouse; H & D. II.48
14 St. Austell	01205267		Workhouse, Hammond 3; O.S. 25-in. 1880; Kelly (1856) 99; (Demolished 1972)
15 Charlestown	03835137	Yes	Gun Battery, G.M. 1808 II.637; TA 2044 Battery; Lake I.54; Gilbert HS. II.867
16 St. Austell (White Hart)	01465242	Yes	Rashleigh Town House, Hammond 65
17 Trenarren	03794863		'Lookout Station' TA Map (Site can be mistaken for a barrow)
18 St. Austell	01405249	Yes	Market House, Kelly (1856) 99, (1897) 20; Hammond 63, 101; Rowse, St. A. 35-6, 44
19 St. Austell	02095258	Yes	Ice House, OC VII.5 (1969) 232
20 St. Austell	01355248	Yes	Old Manor House, Hammond 62; Rowse, St. A. 44-5; Cornish Guardian 13.7.1972
21 St. Austell	01565253	Yes	Friends Meeting House, Cornish Guardian 13.7.1972
22 Lavrean	02975885	Yes	O.S. 'Remains of mansion'
23 Treverbyn	03275660		O.S. 'Mansion (Site of)'
24 Biscovillack	99595406	Yes	? 17th cent. Farmhouse on Medieval site; 1366 'Boscofelek', Hend. Top. III.24
25 Trenarren	03304882		O.S. 'Manor House (Site of)'
26 Pentewan	01994717	Yes	O.S. 'Watch House'; DDJ 332 CRO

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Mills			
1 St. Austell	01155215	Yes	'Pedlers Mill' TA Map; TA 181 Flour Mills
2 St. Austell	01065262	Yes	TA 102 Town Mills; Hammond 248; WB 22.1.1819, 23.7.1847; RCG 30.5.1856; E.C.C.R. Autumn 1965
3 St. Austell	01055273	Yes	TA 107 Mills
4 St. Austell	01055286	Yes	TA 574 Mill; (With water wheel)
5 St. Austell Lwr. Blowing Hse.	01065212		WB 28.8.1840; RCG 23.11.1855; O.S. 1/500 1881 'Corn Mill'; inf. The late John Rosewarne
6 St. Austell Trenance	01005264	Yes	E.C.C.R. Autumn 1965
7 St. Austell Trevarrick	00785246	Yes	WB 31.7.1840; TA 687 Mill; Hend. MSS (9) 24
8 St. Austell	?		1724 Tucking Mill, Essays 207
9 Trethowel	01225374	Yes	TA 3053 Trethowel Mill; (With wheel)
10 Bojea	01005434	Yes	TA 3221 Bojea Mill; O.S. 1813; RCG 16.9. 1809, 19.10.1849, 29.6.1855; WB 13.3.1818, 21.5.1841, 22.3.1844
11 Carthew	00505571	Yes	TA 2593 Carthew Mill; 1378, Hend. Top. III.23; WB 30.3.1832, 9.9.1842; (with wheel and machinery)
12 Treverbyn	Ap. 034566		Hend. Top. III.32; TA 4525 Mill Pk. 4541 Mill Waste; Trevanion Survey 31, 95; Trevanion S.C., Lot 91; Hammond 71, 82, 248
13 Lavrean	03485865	Yes	TA 4693 Lestoon Mill
14 Boscoppa	04105397	Yes	Local inf. (with water wheel)
15 Boscoppa	04095389	Yes	Local inf. (was horse gear)
16 Slades Mill	02725347		? Wallen Mill 1360, Hend. Top. III.23; O.S. 1813, 24-in. 1881
17 Towan	Ap. 014491		Hend. MSS (14) 284-5
18 Hallane	03354824		1640, Hend. Top. III.24; Hend. MSS (14) 286; TA 1407 Mill
19 Mulvra	00945080		Hend. MSS (25) 43; TA 919 Old Mill
20 Molvingey	00915027	Yes	1187 'Milindi', Gover 384; Hend. Top. III.24; TA 980 Mill
21 Charlestown	03175222	Yes	WB 12.3.1819, 13.4.1827, 7.2.1834; TA 1967 Charlestown Mills, 1968 Flour Mills
Industrial			
1 Garkar	04345455	Yes	'Aqueduct' O.S.
2 Garkar	04005474	Yes	Water Wheel with Winding Gear. Inf. Mr. R. J. Law (Science Museum)
3 Carthew Farm	00335591	Yes	Outbuildings <i>circa</i> 1827, Linhay, Water Wheel, Carpenter's shop and machinery, Culver Lofts, Bee Boles, E.C.C.R. summer 1965
4 Trethowel	01225350		TA 3045 Hr. Blowing House; O.S. 1813; H & D. I.607; Gilbert HS. II.866; Mines XIV 9
5 St. Austell	00995261		TA 135 Middle Blowing House; Early Tours 124 (Fiennes), 225 (Shaw); H & D I.607; O.S. 25-in. 1880; Mines XIV 9; Hammond 39
6 St. Austell	01105211		Lower Blowing House, Hammond 39; TA Map 'Blowing House'; TA 706 Mills; H & D. I.607; Early Tours 251 (Maton); O.S. 1/500 1881; (Remains built into river bank)
7 St. Austell	01005233	Yes	Clay Shed, Lewis P. Rly. 32, 51

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
8 St. Austell	01025237	Yes	(Main) Lower Foundry, WB 1.12.1820; TA 160 Foundry; RCPS (1935) 57; Rowse, St. A. 40
9 St. Austell	Ap. 010526		Higher Foundry, RCPS (1935) 58
10 St. Austell	01545263 to 01755254		TA 350 Ropewalk
11 St. Austell	99905297 01005291	Yes	Brunel's Railway Viaducts, Hammond 295-6; Photos R.I.C.
12 St. Austell	01085289	Yes	TA 573 Toll House
13 St. Austell	01255196		TA 184 Lime Kiln; O.S 1/500 1881 'Old Lime Kilns' (Two)
14 St. Austell	01435251	Yes	Brewery, WB 22.2.1870; O.S. 25-in. 1881; Kelly (1883) 814
15 Wh. Martyn	004554	Yes	Water Wheels, Pumps, Miccas, Settling Tanks. Inf. E.C.L.P.
16 Greensplat	99695441	Yes	Beam Engine in House, Barton-Clay 160; Ind. Arch. V (1968) 419; Cornish Guardian 9.11.1972
17 London Apprentice	00784986	?	TA 974 Lime Kiln; Lewis P. Rly. 3, 52
18 London Apprentice	00704995	Yes	TA 971 Blacksmiths Shop
19 Charlestown	03945159	Yes	Harbour (Designed by Smeaton), G.M. 1808. II.637; H & D. II.50-2; TA Map; Gilbert PH. I.48; Gilbert HS. II.867; Lake I.53; Lewis P. Rly. 8; WMN 14.6.1971
20 Charlestown	03835190 to 03715226	Yes	TA 2096 Ropewalk; H & D. II.50; Lake I.53; Gilbert HS II.867
21 Charlestown	03775173	Yes	TA 2058 Lime Kiln & Gun Sheds; H & D. II.51
22 Charlestown	03915174	Yes	The 'Lovering' Clay Dry, Barton-Clay 150
23 Charlestown	03485216	Yes	Foundry, TA Map; Lake I.54; VCH 576; RCPS (1935) 58; Barton-Clay 150, 192; E.C.C.R. Autumn 1969
24 Charlestown	03485216	Yes	Face Plate Lathe circa 1840 (in Foundry), E.C.C.R. Autumn 1969; Inf. Mr. R. J. Law (Science Museum)
25 Charlestown	03685180	Yes	Cooperage, E.C.C.R. Autumn 1970
26 Charlestown	03705169	Yes	TA 2030 Cellars
27 Porthpean	03135061		TA 1639 Lime Kiln
28 Porthpean	03145064	Yes	TA 1640 Malt House
29 Ropehaven	03584897	Yes	TA 1537 Fish Cellars
30 Pentewan Valley	01005233 to 01854724	Yes	Pentewan Railway (The line can be traced for much of its length), Lewis P. Rly; Hammond 61; Gilbert PH.I.48; CR 7 (1967) 58-61
31 Pentewan	01854724	Yes	Harbour, Lewis P. Rly; TA 1118 Pier, Basin, Cellars, Offices; CR 7 (1967) 58-61
32 Pentewan	01774727	Yes	TA 1117 Blacksmiths; Lewis P. Rly. 34
33 Pentewan	01924730	Yes	TA 1107 Blacksmiths
34 Pentewan	01754738	Yes	TA 1093 Lime Kilns
35 Pentewan	01804733	Yes	TA 1116 Lime Kiln
36 Pentewan	02004735	Yes	TA 1155 Lime Kiln
37 Penhale	01395592	Yes	Engine House
38 Single Rose	01495649	Yes	Engine House
39 Hallaze	02825652	Yes	Engine House
40 Boscundle	04515326	Yes	Engine House
41 Hr. Ninestones	01065623	Yes	Engine House, Ordish II.32; Barton-Clay 159
42 Hills	00095215	Yes	Engine House
43 Polgooth	00375064	Yes	Engine House, Ordish I.31; Mines XIV 5; Rowse, St. A. 57

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
44 Polgooth	99895051	Yes	Stamps Engine House, Mines XIV 33
45 Polgooth	99855054	Yes	Stamps, Inf. Mr. Melville Sweet
46 Polrudden	Ap. 023474	?	Smelting House for Copper, circa 1700, H & D. II.60
PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds			
1 St. Austell	Stone Axe (Group IIa)	Yeovil	Axes III.141, No. 80
2 Tregonjееves Quarry	E.B.A. Flat Axe	Truro	R.I.C. Catalogue; JRIC (NS) VI.9; (This check-list indicates barrows along the ridge on both sides of the quarry; entries 11-16)
3 Pentewan Valley	Human Skulls Bones of extinct animals		Parish boundary as St. Ewe No. 1 CA 6 (1967) 101; also Hammond 280; JJR
4 Pentewan Valley	Jet Ornament		A. Cwll. I.17; JJR
5 Trethowel 00865366 (Nr. Barrow 27)	Flint Arrowhead tanged & barbed	Finder	David Bray, Riverside, Trethowel.
6 Redmore (Ruddle Moor)	E.I.A. Bronze Brooch	Ashmolean	Arch. XXVI.236; VCH 371; VCHR 39; Hencken 109, 166; Evans Bronze Imp. 400; Arch. J. XXI.183
7 Site of Barrows 4 & 5 & 02255590	Flint Arrowheads tanged & barbed	Finder	Mr. L. Tonkin, Crewel Farm, Lostwithiel
8 Crinnis	Cupped Stone	(Thrown into sea, 1798)	'Giant's Hat', Pol HC. II.199; Pen HS. I.48; Lake I.56; Hammond 291
9 Barrow 38	Urn (remaining sherds)	Truro	JJR; A. Cwll. I.38; N.C.186; 26th RRIC (1844) 21-2; Crom. 198; CA 10 (1971) 33
10 Barrow 37	Urn (remaining sherds)	Truro	(Patchett understandably confused this with the urn above) CBAP. I.45. No. G5; CA 10 (1971) 33; 26th RRIC (1844) 21-2; Pol. HC. II.199; (It was also confused with possibly another find) Gilbert HS. II.869; (The discrepancy noted) N.C. 187-8
11 Gwallon	Urn		Lake I.53; Gilbert HS. II.869; (There is confusion with the refs. yet there are reasons to believe at least one more urn was found) A. Cwll. I.38
12 Barrow 47 or 48	Socketed Celt		JJR; N.C. 188 (illus.); Gilbert HS. I.192; VCH 362; Evans, Bronze Imp. 95
13 Round 11	Iron spearhead		Misc. 50 ¹
14 St. Austell	Coin Nero		Gilbert HS. I.198; VCHR 39
15 Tregorrick	Coin Trajan		Misc. 43 ¹²
16 Carveth	'Medal' Trajan		'Deep under the surface' Borlase Par. Mem. 54 (illus); ? Ditch of Round 9

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
17 Trevissick	Coins		'Many ancient gold, silver & brass', Gilbert HS. II.869
18 Trewiddle	9th cent. Anglo-Saxon Hoard. Coins & Metalwork	British Museum	JJR; JRIC II.292-4; VCH 375-8; Hencken 262-4, 292; Hammond 276-7; Lake I.53; Rashleigh Coin Cat. 1909; Med. Arch. III (1959) 280; CA 1 (1962) 125; Ant. J. XXXVI (1956) 31, 35, 37; Arch. J. CXX (1963) 140; Arch. IX 187, XCVIII (1961) 75, (Extended Bibliography) 120 DCNQ Vol. XXVIII, pt. III.90
19 Charlestown	Mensa		'Hensbarrow Stone' JRIC VIII.287; Hammond 304
20 Hensbarrow	Inscribed Stone	00525774	H & D II.48; Pen HS. I.47; Hend. Top. III.30; Lake I.48; Kelly (1897) 20; Hammond 63-4, 108; Cornish Guardian 16.12.1971; CAS Newsletter no. 8
21 St. Austell	'Menagu' Boundary Stone	Churchyard	Hammond 119-20; JRIC VII.5; OC IV.365
22 St. Austell	Medieval Clock face	Church Tower	Borlase N.B.200; Borlase N.H. 163, pl. XX fig.XIX; JRIC IV.227; Hammond 43
23 Pentewan Valley	Two Tin Blocks		JRIC IV.225
24 Pentewan Valley	6 lb. cake Tin ore		JRIC IV.226
25 Pentewan Valley	11 lb. Tin ore		JRIC IV.226
26 Trethowel	80 lb. Jews House Tin		JRIC IV.226
27 Towan Farm	Quern	Truro	R.I.C. Catalogue
28 Pentewan	Crucible	Mevagissey Museum	Recorded inf. Mrs. Batchelor
29 Pentewan	4 lugged Slate Mortar		Country Life, vol. cxliv. No. 3729 p. 462
30 Industrial 6	3 Ingot Mould	Lower Blowing House	The late J. N. Rosewarne

(Note: This list omits the finds from the excavated sites at Castle Gotha, Coxbarrow, Stenalees and Trethurgy.)

MESOLITHIC FINDS FROM THE KELSEYS

In August, 1972, as the result of searching following the chance find of a flint flake, five microlithic blades were found by Mr. Richard Burleigh lying on the present ground surface in an area of rough grassland known locally as the Kelseys, north-west of Cubert Common (at approximately map reference SW 771603). Associated with the blades were numerous remains of marine shells, mainly common limpet, fragments of bone, various irregular flint chips and a few small pieces of burnt flint. This assortment of material was thinly scattered on or immediately below the surface over an area of several hundred square metres and had apparently been derived from an old land surface, probably by a combination of erosion and modern cultivation of the shallow soil overlying ancient sand dunes. The blades are all of fairly uniformly white-patinated flint, and so far as can be accurately judged from such a small sample, appear to be of Sauveterrian type, being similar to some examples of microliths from Peacock's Farm, Cambs., illustrated by Professor Grahame Clark in *Proc. Prehist. Soc. XXI* (1955), 8 (Fig. 2, nos. 59, 62 and 67). Other mesolithic sites having Sauveterrian affinities are already recorded from the same general locality, at Constantine Bay and Polzeath and a mesolithic working floor was partly excavated some years ago by Miss Joan Harding at Penhale immediately SW of Holywell Bay (*Antiq. J.*, XXX (1950) 162). Miss Harding also records (p. 165) surface finds of mesolithic flints on the Kelseys in the same general area as the present finds and has pointed out that much prehistoric and later material probably lies sealed beneath the extensive wind blown sand deposits behind Holywell Bay.

RICHARD BURLEIGH

London, October, 1972.

AN UNUSUAL WORKED FLINT FROM SCILLY

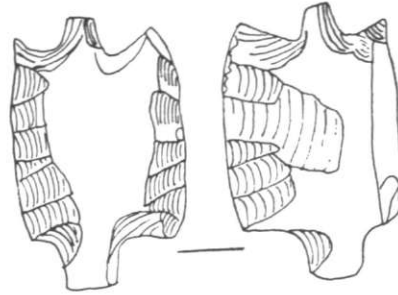


Fig. 19
Tanged flint from St. Mary's,
Scilly (scale: actual size)

The double-tanged flint (fig. 19) was a surface find made by Mr. Peter Guy whilst flower-picking on Newford Farm, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, early in 1973. Other worked flints have been found in the same field by the Guy family in the past.

Speculation as to the origin of this highly unusual flint offers two suggestions. It may be a reject in an attempt to make an arrowhead, first at one end and then at the other, of an unsatisfactory piece of raw material. On the other hand, only one of the two parallel edges of the flint is flaked sharp (the blunt edge is white cortical flint). If it had been mounted on a bar by its two tangs, with a handle at either end, it could have been used as a spokeshave-like tool.

P. Z. MACKENZIE

The Isles of Scilly Museum

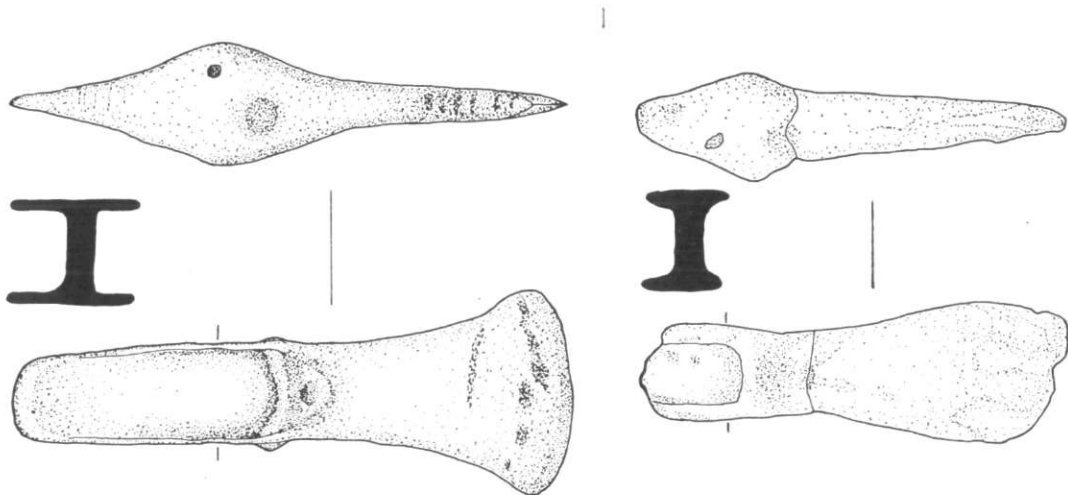


Fig. 20
*Palstaves from (left), a. St. Mellion and (right), b. Luxulyan, in
 Exeter City Museum. (Scale: one-half)*

TWO UNRECORDED CORNISH BRONZES

The two palstaves described below, now in Exeter City Museum, have not previously been published. They are illustrated here at one-half actual size.

Fig. 20, *a*. From Herrod Down, near St. Mellion, Cornwall—approx. SX370660. Bronze palstave, with shallow stop-ridge but deep flanges, with a knob on either side, and a faint shield moulding on each face. Length, 141 mm; width of blade at widest point, 52 mm; width of butt at widest point, 18 mm; length of blade, 72 mm. Exeter City Museum No. 185/1972.

Fig. 20, *b*. From Luxulyan, Cornwall—approx. SX 050580. A badly cast and much eroded bronze palstave, broken below the stop-ridge, having a shallow stop-ridge and flanges, and no discernible features. Length, 104 mm; width of blade at widest point, 36 mm; width of butt at widest point, 25 mm; length of blade, 81 mm. Exeter City Museum No. A 1923.

These—particularly the St. Mellion example—are welcome additions to the recorded range of Middle Bronze Age palstaves found in Cornwall. A full corpus of south-western prehistoric bronze objects is now in preparation.

Exeter City Museum

SUSAN M. PEARCE

Sketch of the Life of William West, C.E., of Tredeham (= *Minor Cornish Classics*, 1). *Institute of Cornish Studies, Trevenon House, Pool, Redruth, Cornwall* (1973). Pp. 64, frontis. ISBN 0 903686 00 7. 50p. (55p post free from Institute).

This detail-packed Life of one of the few great Cornish engineers not yet covered by an available biography was issued, in a very small edition, anonymously in 1880. Internal evidence suggests that West's son-in-law Polkinhorne supplied much material, but the attribution (in Mr. Stengelhofen's Introduction) to R. N. Worth of Plymouth, admittedly a more likely author, apparently rests on this statement being written into the late Dr. J. Hambly Rowe's copy in Redruth Public Library. West, a man of extraordinary vigour and drive, was the son of the mine farmer at Dolcoath—hence no doubt the attractive cover vignette—and pulled himself up by his bootstrings to become a major controversial figure in the Cornish mining and engineering industry, dying (one would guess) as a very wealthy man indeed. His Life contains absolutely essential data for the appreciation of the growth of the great Cornish engines in the fiercely competitive world of the early 19th century, and is also a considerable insight into the rise of that peculiarly Cornish social grouping, the dominating, house-building, well-heeled middle class that rose suddenly from the peasantry on the crest of the great 19th-century mining boom.

The Institute of Cornish Studies will perform a real service if it can produce, at this admirable standard and relatively low price, careful reprints of such rarities. They intend to make available, as they say 'important but now generally unavailable shorter writings relating to Cornwall'. Unavailable indeed; these are too short and too specialist for full commercial production, and I find that neither the County Library at Truro nor the Royal Institution of Cornwall has a copy of the 1880 edition. We congratulate the Institute on this helpful start, and look forward to a long run of similar material, so badly needed in fields like adult education, but so often only obtainable at inflated prices.

G.H.K.

WALTER MINCHINTON & JOHN PERKINS. **Tidemills of Devon & Cornwall** (= *Exeter Papers in Economic History*, 2). *Univ. of Exeter, Registry, Northcote House, Queens Drive, Exeter* (1972). Pp. 48, illus. 14, 1 map. 30p.

The authors have now reprinted the results of their researches in a more convenient form following previous publication in *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries*. Out of the 32 mills which they have managed to locate, nineteen are in Cornwall, but the amount of information given varies considerably from mill to mill; some are merely covered by a single reference to the Tithe Map, while for others they have managed to piece together a fairly complete story. In their introduction, they say that they are presenting the information in 'a summary and incomplete form', and continue with a request for any further information to be sent to them. It seems a pity that, having had these admittedly interim results already printed in *DCNQ*, they felt unable to wait until more substantial additions could be made. Apart from a few minor additional references, and the brief inclusion of two mills (Mylor Bridge, and Penpoll, Feock) previously omitted, the Cornish section remains word for word as it originally appeared, with the addition of five photographs. The inclusion of these illustrations is of course an advantage, even if the lack of captions is a nuisance, and reference to the 'List of Illustrations' complicated by confusion between Hayle and Looe. The standard of the book, even at 30 pence, leaves something to be desired; the litho printing is so weak in my copy as to be barely legible in places, the photographs lack the necessary contrast, and the early map of Pomphlett mill has been reduced to illegibility, while that of Landulph shows the estuary but almost misses the actual mill. Some more details about the *working* of tide-mills would be welcome in a future edition, little more than a half-page here (in the Introduction) being given to an explanation of the principles involved, with virtually no technical details, and no diagrams or drawings of the machinery.

J.P.S.



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