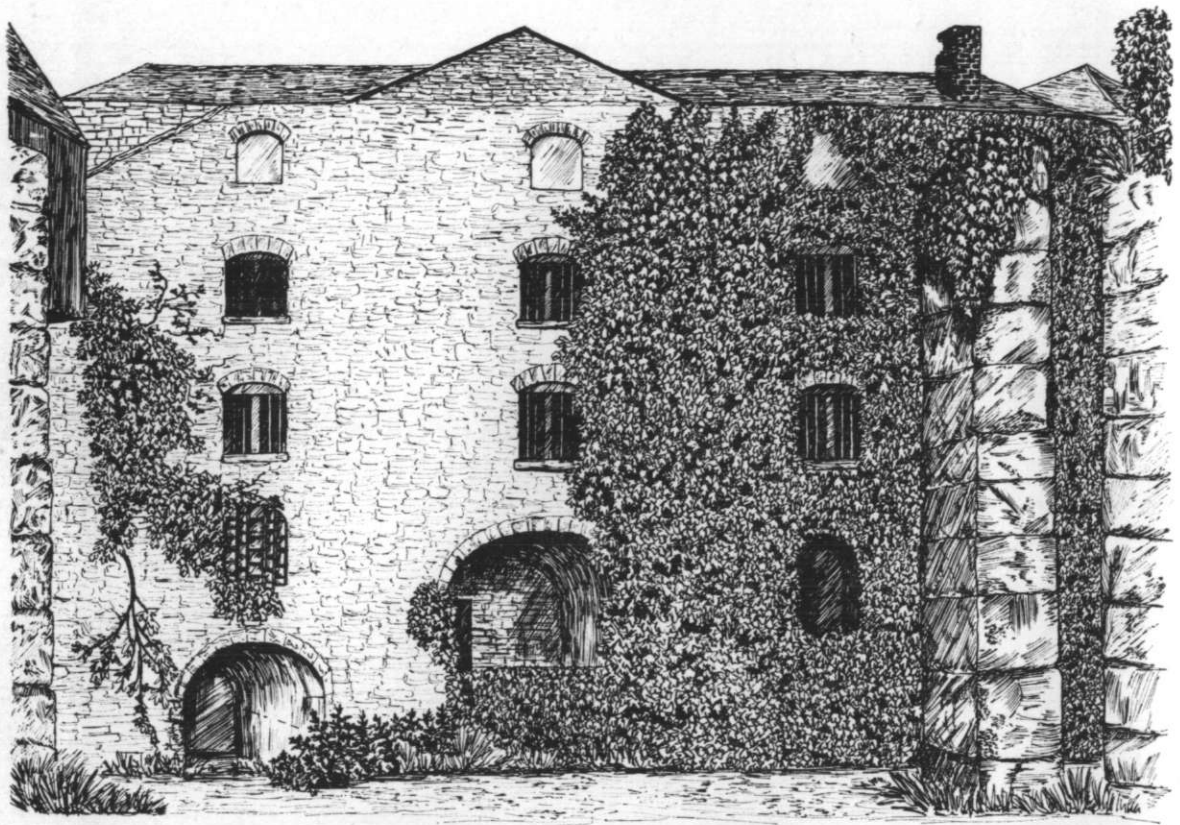


No. 12 1973 **CORNISH**
ARCHAEOLOGY



HENDHYSCANS
KERNOW

COVER: *Hayle Foundry*, the splendour of a Victorian ruin – a recent sketch by our member Betty Rule.

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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.

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FOR OUR SOCIETY, the year 1973 has been one of progress, consolidation and some few changes. At the Annual General Meeting in Truro on April 14th, Andrew Saunders retired from the Presidency, after a four-year term of office to which he brought not only his personal enthusiasm for the past in Cornwall, but the experience and stature clearly gained in the course of his public duties. Fittingly, the illustrated lecture at the A.G.M., which he gave as a farewell gesture, concerned his work at Launceston Castle. Launceston, as all those who drive through it will know, often claims to be "the gateway to Cornwall". It is certainly the major gateway, if not the only one; and the excavations of the Castle site, planned as a long-term campaign, will eventually result in giving us a guardianship monument of the greatest historical interest. One might express the hope here that the setting will be worthy of the jewel, and that the historic town of Launceston will not undergo too radical a transformation during the rest of this century, but will preserve for the enquiring eye something of the flavour of the medieval ages (and later periods) still inherent in the many delightful buildings and small streets.

Our new President, Patricia Christie, will be well known to all active members of the Society, and indeed to anyone concerned with Cornish archaeology. Much of her childhood was spent in the county, and she married into a distinguished military family. Her excavation experience is wide and, in recent years, she, too, has been engaged in a prolonged campaign designed to clarify the problems of a permanent guardianship site, the fogou and associated village at Carn Euny, Sancreed. Apart from the light shed on the origins and dates of the West Cornwall fogous by her meticulous excavation of the passage and round chamber—and this was something of an engineering feat—her many seasons there have enriched the corpus of Iron Age pottery in the region, and have shown that, even in the wake of earlier and less well-recorded digging, it is still possible to recover the essentials of a site of this complexity.

This year, too, has seen the fourth (and, for the moment, final) season of the Society's excavations at Carn Brea, conducted by our Director, Roger Mercer. A brief report appeared in our October *Newsletter* (no. 13) and many members will have visited the site during the work. As this is probably the last major research excavation, spread over several seasons and inevitably the victim of escalating costs, that the Society is likely to sponsor in the short-term future, the conclusion of the campaign prompts a few afterthoughts. That the effort has been justified is not in any sense to be doubted. Progress nationally in our knowledge of the Neolithic, the period which saw the birth of British agriculture and the first major attempts to manage the British landscape, depends partly on the recovery of chance finds and the study of their distribution, and partly upon the additional chronological precision now afforded by radio-carbon estimates of dates. It is rare indeed now to find the excavation of a major settlement, something that adds both to the body of finds and to the opportunities for dating; the work at Carn Brea has done just this, in abundance, but it offers something more. It has been clear for some time that the causewayed camps of southern Britain, however debateable their real functions, cannot be and are not the only large-scale settlements of this period. Without going as far as to use the term "hill-fort", one could say that Neolithic settlements on high ground, surrounded by large tracts of deciduous woodland, have been indicated for some time, simply by the occurrence of finds or (as in this case) by the ill-reported results from much earlier work. Roger Mercer's investigations have now given us, in some detail, the outlines of such a settlement, even if no new archaeological term in the English language has yet been evolved to describe this class.

His properly cautious interim reports indicated the directions along which a final report—perhaps, in this case, of monograph size—will eventually appear, and it is bound to create enormous interest.

The question nevertheless arises as to whether in 1974 and onwards social and financial conditions will make it possible for the Society to mount major set-piece excavations for its members. In our case, the custom appears to stem from a pre-war state, in which membership was small, the sites chosen for excavation relatively confined, and the dates selected for the convenience of that majority of members who were either schoolteachers or could choose the period for their holidays. Today, apart from the increasing costs of board and lodging, our members experience difficulty in correlating their holidays, many of them being family men or women who feel obliged to spend such time in other ways. Many of our members, too, are engaged in agriculture, or in the holiday trade, or in all-the-year-round commerce; and for them the summer is a busy time. Increasingly, therefore, we have had to draw upon student labour and the great national pool of self-employed volunteers, and this last season saw the unusual step of making cash payments as well as subsidising their keep. In other words, the Society's members are sponsoring excavations, but are not necessarily able to take part in them. Experience elsewhere suggests that a pattern of small excavations, generally of a kind described as "rescue" rather than "research", which take place throughout the year or are centred on weekends, are far more likely to enable those who wish to dig actually to do so. Taken in conjunction with current national trends in archaeological emphasis, this may well prove to be a guideline for our Society's future.

A final note on the contents of this issue: an item is missing from that section which we call *Serials*. This is the *Cumulative Index of Cornish Archaeology*, but its absence in this issue does not imply its abandonment. More and more relevant material is being published, but your Editor finds it increasingly hard to obtain specimens, or details, at the actual time of publication; and an alarming number of items are either undated or bear dates in retard of the actual publication. In future, therefore, rather than adhering to the initial calendar year, this index will be consolidated and will appear (using the same classificatory headings) at intervals of two (or three) years.

Neolithic and Upper Palaeolithic working sites, Booby's Bay, Cornwall

PAUL F. WHITEHEAD

Late Neolithic working floor, Booby's Point (SW 85777524)

Flint implements from the region of Trevoze Head in Cornwall have long indicated a rich prehistory. From 1898 to 1903 the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall amassed a considerable collection of artefacts and briefly mentioned the cliff-sections (*Kendall, 1914*). The Mesolithic industries have been the subject of particular study (*Clark, 1932; Smith, 1963*) and Harlyn Bay museum contains artefacts of uncertain age from Constantine Island. All of the pieces described here are from the cliff-section of Booby's Bay (*fig. 2*) and an attempt has been made to subject the industry to qualitative, quantitative, and metrical analysis.

Site and stratigraphy

Trevoze Head, flanked on three sides by steep slate cliffs, rises to 74 m. O.D. and is joined to the hinterland by a broad isthmus, its neck defined on the west by Booby's and Constantine Bay and on the east by Polventon and Harlyn Bay. Booby's Point is a flat-topped slate promontory rising to 13 m. O.D., and the outlying Constantine Island, marked as a Neolithic site on *fig. 1*, is separated from the mainland at high water only.

A sequence of solifluction deposits abuts against the abrupt southern slope of Booby's Point, the basal 75 cms. consisting of clayey sand with quartz fragments, overlaid by 13 cms. of vertically disposed pieces of slate and mussels (*Mytilus*) in a similar matrix. The whole is covered by a thin peaty soil, but it is important to note that Booby's Point is itself innocent of soliflucted material, although the bedrock slate is masked by a patchy cover of windblown sand, and the working floor exists at the base of this. In places this thin cover has been stabilised as a *Plantago coronopus*—*Armeria maritima* turf. It is here that erosion has exposed from the slate several large quartz pebbles, the significance of which is discussed in more detail later. The working site, whilst including the areas which have been thus exposed also extends inland from the cliff-edge for up to 13 m. beneath deeper blown sand.

On the western side of Constantine Island, an artefact working site has been exposed in the cliff section beneath a metre of windblown sand, but there are no grounds for distinguishing this industry from that of Booby's Point, and since the pieces were few and dissipated, no further study was made of them. The relatively recent re-exposure of part of the working area at Booby's Point, due both to the vagaries of weather and activities of people, had led to some site disturbance, but this proved to be superficial. Indeed, by brushing away the sand many flakes were found associated in local concentrations, which had not been disturbed since their detachment.

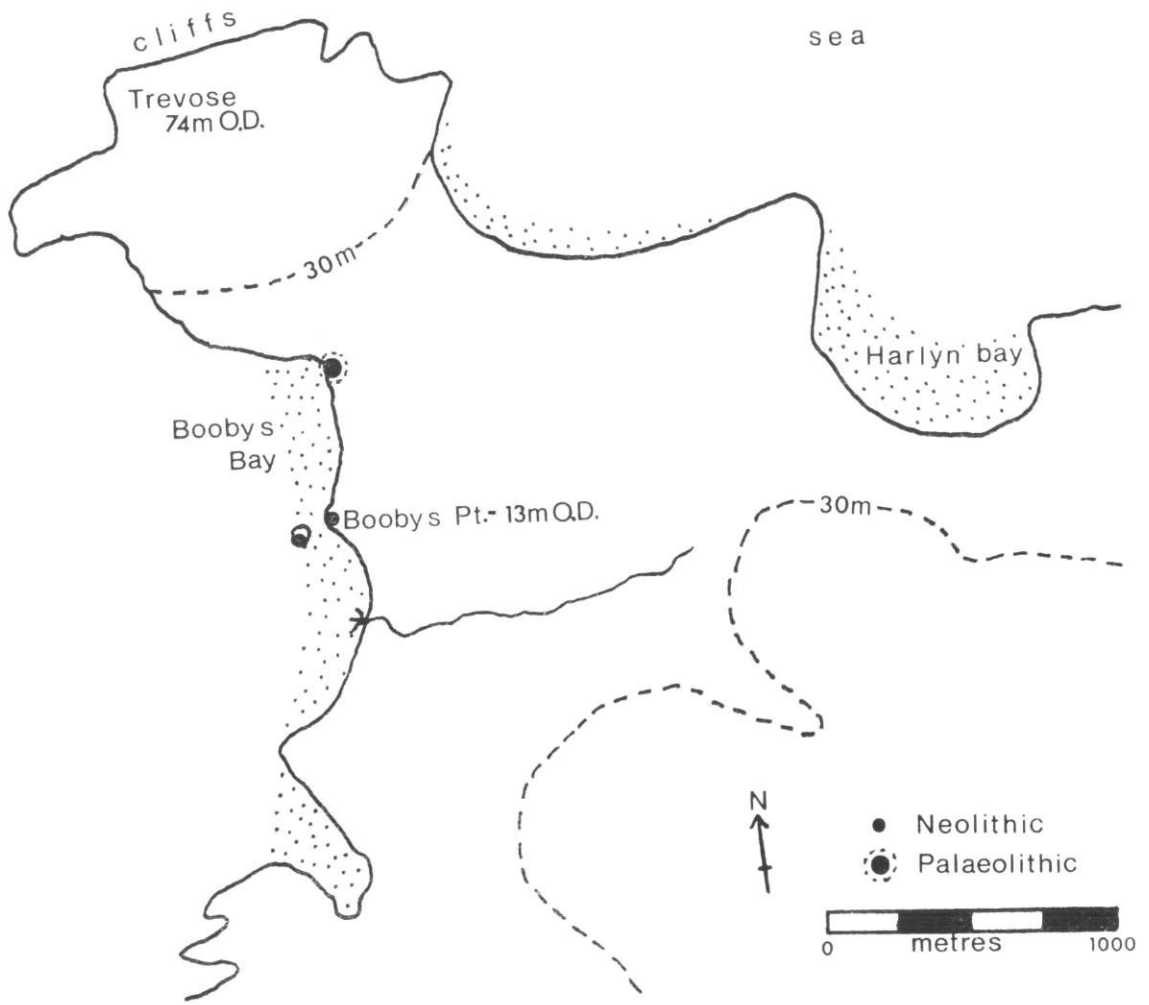


Fig. 1
Location of working site, Booby's Bay, north Cornwall

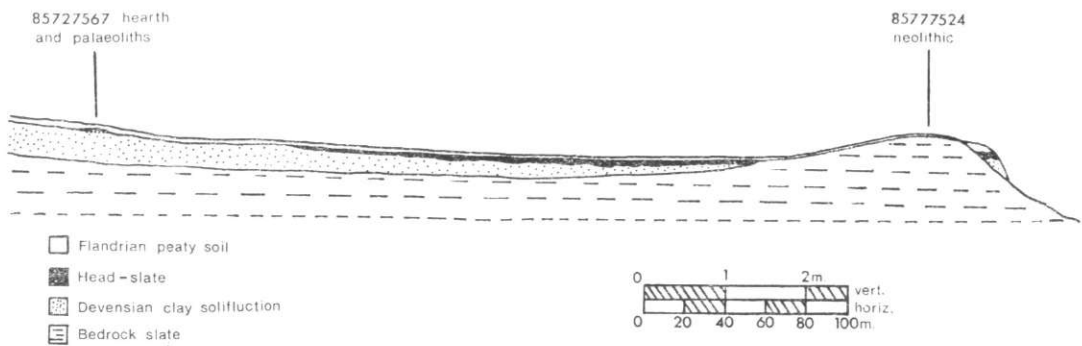


Fig. 2
Booby's Bay: Working sites in relation to cliff section

This is entirely in the form of small beach worn pebbles with ochreous patinae, worked surfaces being predominantly glaucous with darker inclusions. Petrological examination has been undertaken by Dr. R. W. Sanderson and of the 882 pieces there are none which can definitely be called flint, and the proportion by rock type of all the pieces is shown in *fig. 3*.

| | % | number |
|--|------|--------|
| Portlandian chert | 96.6 | 819 |
| Portlandian chert/flint (prob. former) | 1.7 | 14 |
| Chert from Wilmington, Devon | 0.9 | 7 |
| Chert from Haldon Hills, Devon | 0.2 | 2 |
| Spicular chert from south-west Dorset | 0.2 | 2 |
| Brown chert | 0.2 | 2 |
| Indeterminate siliceous rock | 0.2 | 2 |

Fig. 3

Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: analysis of raw material (excluding unworked pebbles)

The frequency of Portlandian chert cannot be due to chance. The percentage of Portlandian chert is greater in the artefacts than it is in the waste flakes, and greater again in the flakes than in the cores. This is an interesting case of selectivity. Although Portlandian chert is variable in microstructure, it has a greater elasticity than the other cherts, which enables a relatively higher degree of control to be exerted over the finished product. It is worthy of note that the pebbles of very coarse Wilmington chert were discarded by the knappers after the desultory removal of only one or two exploratory flakes.

Thus, in terms of relative frequency, Wilmington chert forms 2.6% of the cores, only 0.7% of the flakes, and was apparently not considered suitable at all for artefacts, although it must be considered that if any were made, the chances of actually finding them are also less. In contrast, Portlandian chert forms 93.1% of the cores, but 98% of the artefacts, and the only artefact which is not of Portlandian chert (*fig. 8:17*) is a spicular chert from south-west Dorset.

The pebbles of chert have been flaked in such a way that in 45 of the cores it has been possible to estimate within certain limits an original mean pebble length of *circa* 38 mm., and only one was not between 35–45 mm. in length. Sixty-five of the 87 cores are sufficiently complete to indicate that their individual weights were seldom more than 30 gm., the heaviest of the remainder having been about 80 gm. weight. This high degree of constancy must imply sorting either before collection by natural means, or during collection by human discrimination. The knappers of Booby's Point must have had a preference for small pebbles.

Technology

The partial exposure of quartz pebbles from the slate has already been mentioned. Brushing the sand away from these revealed concentrated radiations of flakes, including razor sharp spalls less than 2 mm. long, which were especially marked around the largest (up to 30 cm.) and flattest lumps of quartz.

It is therefore highly suggestive that these pebbles were utilised as anvils in conjunction with hammerstones (*fig. 9:21, 22*), and this may be regarded as proven at least in part by the presence of two, but only two, cores showing well defined bipolar negative bulbs of percussion. Resilient compressors (*fig. 9:23*) may have effected the removal of scaled flakes as a finishing technique.

| <i>Typology</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>number</i> | <i>weight gms.</i> |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Chert pebbles unworked | 3·9 | 34 | 238 |
| Cores | 9·8 | 87 | 1265 |
| Residuum | 34·4 | 302 | 610 |
| Waste flakes | 46·1 | 407 | 601 |
| Artefacts | 5·8 | 52 | 105 |

Fig. 4
Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: industrial components

Chert pebbles

The average weight and the size indicate that these were too small to be useful.

Cores

There are sufficient cores to attempt a systematic classification, based on the nature of the striking platform, which, incidentally, need not be a platform in the literal sense.

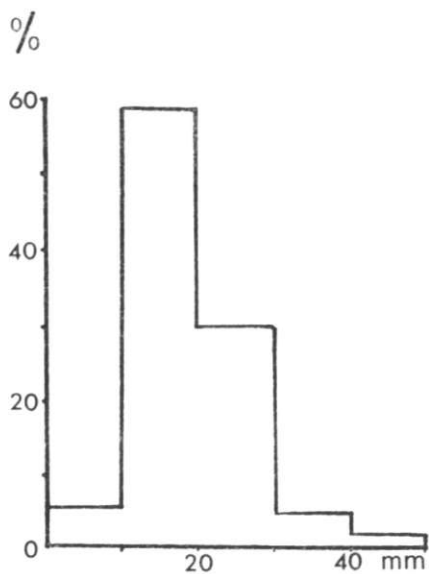
| | <i>%</i> | <i>number</i> |
|--|----------|---------------|
| a unprepared striking platform at end of vertical axis of pebble | 71·9 | 63 |
| i flakes removed from both ends (<i>fig. 8:3, 5</i>) | 32·9 | 29 |
| ii flakes removed from one end (<i>fig. 8:2</i>) | 39 | 34 |
| b unprepared striking platform at end of horizontal axis of pebble | 8 | 7 |
| c prepared striking platform at end of vert. and horiz. axis | 1·5 | 1 |
| d prepared striking platform on flake scar | 18·6 | 16 |
| i side of pebble removed forming fixed platform | 14·7 | 13 |
| ii apex of pebble removed forming fixed platform (<i>fig. 8:1</i>) | 2·4 | 2 |
| iii apex of pebble removed, flakes struck from variable platform formed by preceding scars | 1·5 | 1 |

Fig. 5
Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: classification of cores

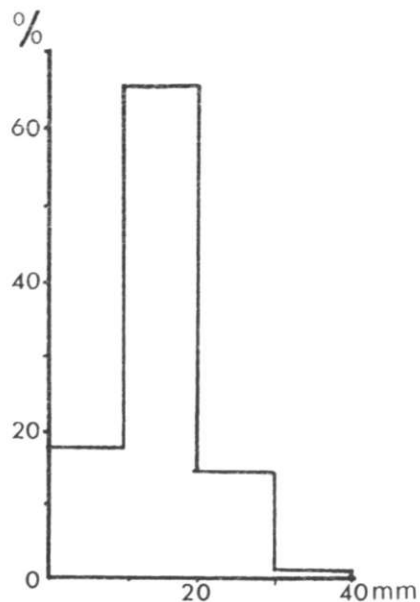
Of the pebbles, 81·4% were worked without any prior preparation of the platform, and in all but seven instances from their ends, no doubt minimising deflection from the smooth surfaces of the ovoids. It is a feature of the cores that many of them have their ends bruised or even battered by the removal of a large number of small spalls from both sides, creating the impression, quite falsely, that they are core-tools (*fig. 8:2, 3, 5*). In this respect they are remarkably like the Scottish Azilian flints which were described (*Breuil, 1922*) at the time as being scaled or splintered by violent use. In the present circumstances the numerous very small, uncontrolled superimposed removals may well reflect a weakness in the technique of flaking small pebbles in the absence of a prepared striking platform, the available working surface area becoming progressively more reduced and battered until flaking degenerates into a large abortive process. There is nothing to indicate the use of cores as hammerstones, and three of the four core-tools are worked-down segments with utilised edges (*fig. 8:13-15*).

Residuum

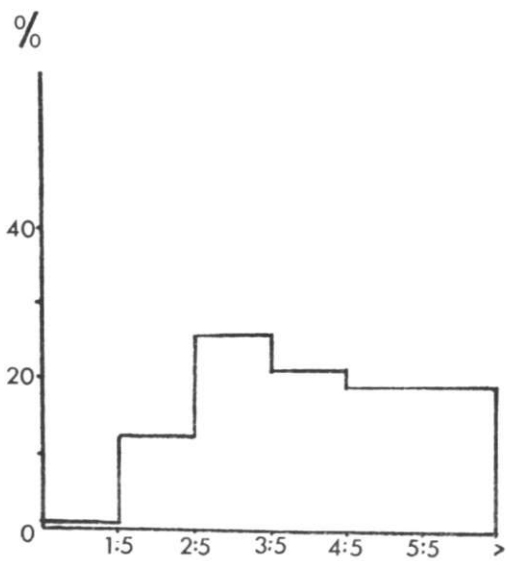
These are merely small irregular fragments of chert forming industrial waste. Three are slightly burnt and they provide the only evidence of fire.



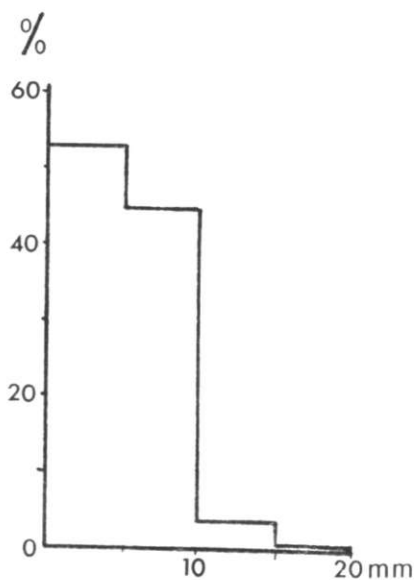
a) Length



b) Breadth



c) Length:Breath ratio



d) Thickness

Fig. 6
Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: distribution of sizes and proportions of waste flakes
(total of 386)

Waste flakes

Twenty-one of these have been broken in relatively recent time. Of the few that show ancient breaks none can be assumed to be deliberate. *Fig. 6 (a) and (b)* viewed together indicate a marked tendency to produce squarish flakes, shared by the late Neolithic industry of West Kennet Avenue (*Keiller, 1965*). It is clear from *figs. 6, 8, and 9* that there is a preponderance of very small flakes at Booby's Point, in fact there are twice as many under 20 mm. long as there are in the West Kennet Avenue industry, and this tendency towards diminution is a marked feature of the Booby's Point late Neolithic assemblage. This industry may well be the one which produced "immense numbers of barbs and arrow-points" (*Arnold, 1913*) which older writers referred to under the then fashionable term of 'pygmy' flints.

Bladelets form only 5.1% of the total flakes, the same proportion as at West Kennet. It is the very small flakes in particular which were selected for hafting, and in many of these one dimension does not greatly exceed another.

Artefacts

Detailed analysis is not easy with so few pieces, and in many cases firm identification is tenuous. For example, *fig. 8:27*, a tiny flake with one surface totally cortical has been furnished with eleven well-controlled removals from one edge, and one hesitates to come down firmly about an artefact which even if incomplete is of debatable purpose. Broadly speaking, on a purely metrical basis the artefacts form two populations, one having been hafted, the other used in the hand. The pieces described here as 'utilised' encroach upon both.

| | % | number |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Utilised flakes | 19.2 | 10 |
| Core-tools (exc. one probable borer) | 6 | 3 |
| Knives | 7.7 | 4 |
| Unclassifiable | 17.1 | 9 |
| Borers | 11.4 | 6 |
| Scrapers | 6 | 3 |
| Petit-tranchet derivatives | 13.4 | 7 |
| Leaf-shaped flakes | 17.1 | 9 |
| Bifacial point | 2.1 | 1 |

Fig. 7

Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: classification of artefacts

Utilised flakes (fig. 8:6-16)

No. 7 has almost the entire length of one side blunted by the removal of minute regular squills at an angle of 65°. The removals are too small to measure conventionally, but the blunting has occurred in two stages, an initial one of removal, from the resistance of a durable material, followed by a second stage of edge bruising. No. 8 is a flake in which the bulb has been removed by the dorsal removal on the right. No. 10 has been furnished with four distal notches, one of which is blunted inside by utilisation from what must have been a very delicate operation. Nos. 13-15 are *segmented cores* with their sharp edges well utilised. Pieces in which the dorsal and ventral surfaces meet at very acute angles of from 17°-25°, often backed by cortex, I have referred to as *knives* (*fig. 8:17-20*) although the utilisation of the formidably sharp edges is mostly slight. The *unclassifiable* pieces are open to nuances of interpretation (*fig. 8:21-29*). No. 16 has normal and inverse retouch on the right side at 85°. Most of the other pieces are very small and show bifacial pressure work, and it is not impossible that some of them (e.g. 24, 25, 29) could be arrowheads of doubtful character or workmanship. One side of 27 is entirely cortical, ventrally it shows some dextrous pressure work.

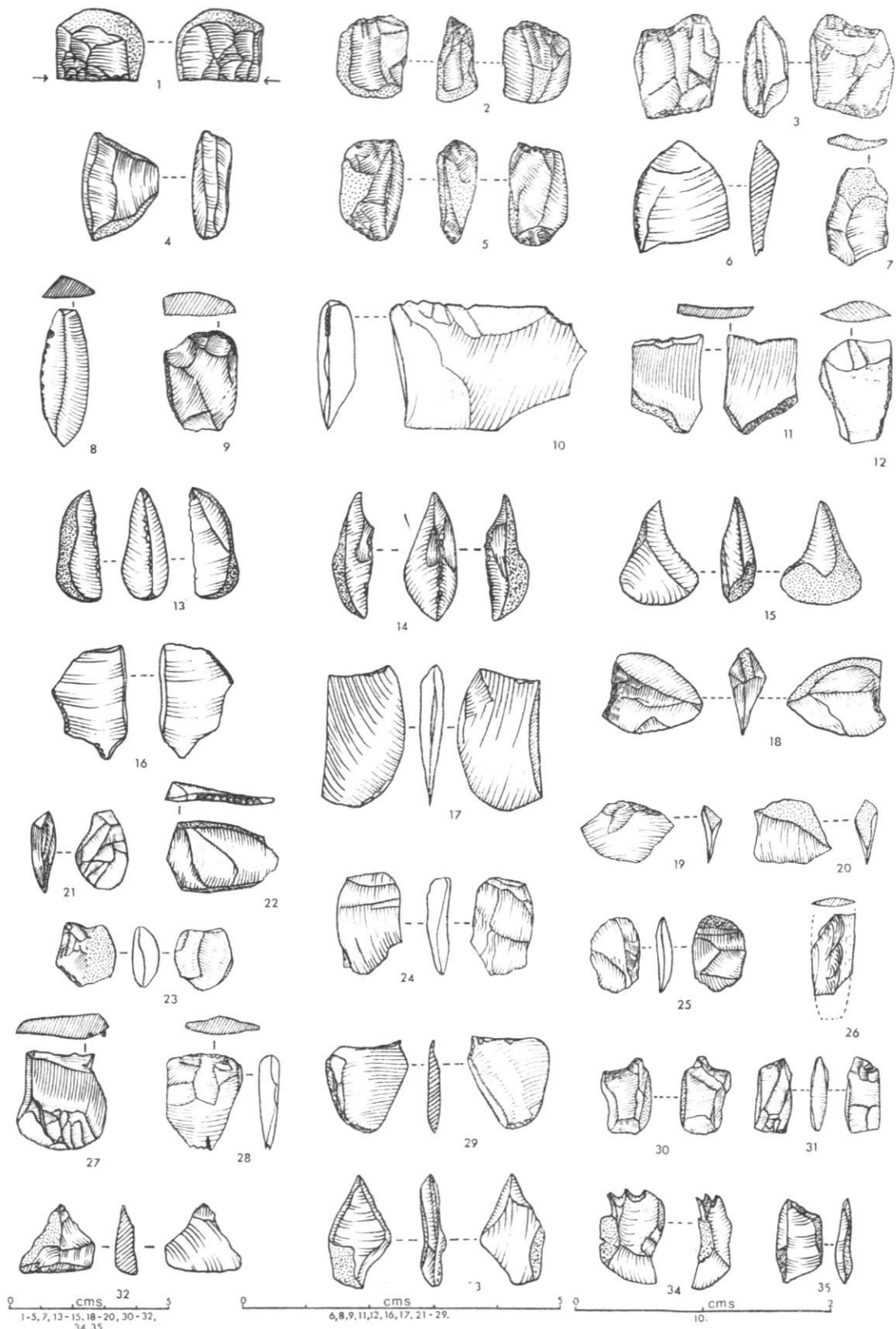


Fig. 8. Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: cores (1-5) and artefacts (6-35)

Borers (fig. 8:30–35)

No. 30 is a core-tool. No. 33 could be recognised as a bec-de-flute but I hesitate to infer its use as a burin. The diagram shows the two pairs of opposed facets forming a tetrahedral point. Perhaps it was intended for use as a small awl.

Scrapers (fig. 9:1, 2)

These are relatively large thick cortical pieces with abrupt secondary work defining end-scrapers. No. 1 is a snapped flake retouched at 75°, the other at 90°. A third piece is a small lump of chert retouched on one edge at 90°.

Petit-tranchet derivatives (fig. 9:3–9) have been classified according to the system devised by Clark (1934) viz.,

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 3 – Class D | 4 – Class C1 |
| 5 – Class C2 | 6 – Class G |

The others are either damaged or variant in so far as the primary flake surface has been extensively masked by secondary working. Some are remarkably small and *fig. 9:5* with invasive pressure work is a fine example of craftsmanship. This group of artefacts points firmly to a secondary Neolithic industry (Piggott, 1954). *The leaf-shaped flakes (fig. 9:10–18)* generally, but not always, show scant evidence of the pressure flaking which normally typifies leaf-shaped arrowheads from both primary and secondary Neolithic contexts. True bifacial work is very poorly developed, and the most dextrous retouch is confined only to the dorsal surface of the flakes (13, 15), most of this lacking regularity. It seems that the flakes were already a convenient shape for projectile tips when removed, and that only a limited amount of retouch was needed to reduce their profiles. The pieces are all more or less symmetrical. No. 18 is in a very coarse Portlandian chert.

The *bifacial point (fig. 9:19)* is a unique piece of unknown use. The point has been defined by delicate pressure work, rather reminiscent of that seen on 'straightened' palaeoliths. In view of the indefinite character of the industry which has been referred to when describing the arrowheads above it is not impossible that this might correspond to the lanceolate or elongated amygdaloidal arrowheads which are occasionally met with in primary contexts (Keiller, *op. cit.*, fig. 45, F82).

Utilised shell (fig. 9:20) is represented by a tiny triangle of limpet (*Patella vulgata* L.) with a ground and bevelled highly polished edge. Utilised limpets occur commonly in some European late Neolithic littoral assemblages (Shackleton, 1969).

Utilised bone

Four pieces of mammalian compact bone tissue were recovered from the working site. *Fig. 9:23* is the least comminuted of these, and could be part of an ungulate metapodial. The ground-down point has indentations from utilisation, and the bone shows a subdued gloss. It could be a compressor for fine flint work, or possibly an awl (*cf. Keiller, op. cit.*, fig. 54, B14).

Hammerstones (fig. 9:21, 22)

No. 21. Pebble of dark green spotted spilosite from the altered slates of Trevoise Head. Battered at tip. Weight 200 gm.

No. 22. Pebble of fine grained impure sandstone from the Devonian or Carboniferous strata of Devon or Cornwall. Weight 175 gm. A similar pebble is of pale grey spilosite with ferruginous patches from the altered slates of Trevoise Head. Weight 75 gm. There is no certain evidence that this was utilised as a hammerstone. *Other rock* from the working floor includes a flake (probably humanly struck) of chloritised tuff from the Devonian strata of Devon, six shattered pieces of Cornish greenstone, and a pebble each of violet rhyolite, Cornish elvan, and quartz-porphyr.

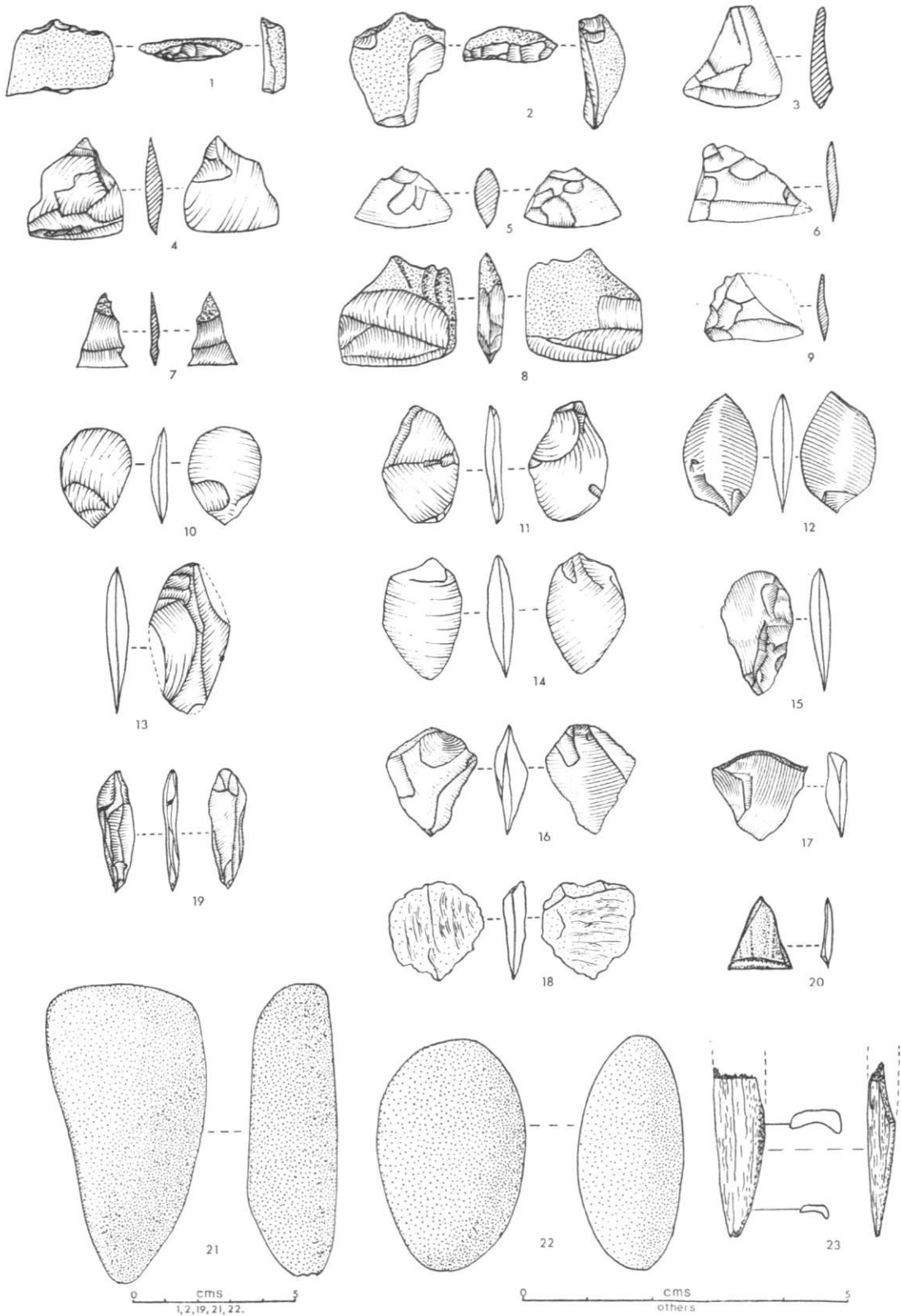


Fig. 9. Late Neolithic of Booby's Point: artefacts (1-19), shell (20), bone (23), and hammerstones (21, 22)

Marine Mollusca are mostly in the form of tiny corroded fragments, viz.,

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| <i>Nucella lapillus</i> (L.) | 13 |
| <i>Ocenebra erinacea</i> (L.) | 2 |
| <i>Littorina littoralis</i> (L.) | 1 |
| Indet. Gastropoda | 2 |
| <i>Patella vulgata</i> L. | 31 |
| <i>Mytilus edulis</i> L. | 3 |
| Indet. Bivalvia | 5 |

This small collection does not tell us very much. Limpets having a high meat volume form 54% of the total, and this does indicate a littoral economy which is not altogether surprising, but it is unfortunate that the presence of coexisting terrestrial economies is neither precluded nor confirmed.

Chronology

All the cores and flakes were lying directly on bedrock slate, so that there are no preceding or succeeding strata which allow the floor to be dated by geologic principle. There is nothing preserved which might enable radiometric or archaeobotanic investigation to be undertaken. It is therefore necessary to assess the chronological significance of the components of the industry. There is no doubt that the *leaf-shaped flakes* include convincing arrowheads which are Neolithic, and *petit-tranchet derivatives* point to the later part of that period. The late Neolithic industry of Booby's Point adequately illustrates the cultural and industrial diversity of this period; indeed there are just enough 'typical' artefacts to date the industry beyond doubt. There is, for instance, a great scarcity of scrapers, which, in the absence of more detailed knowledge of contemporary economy, seems surprising. In another industry which the writer has studied, also of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age date, on Tresco in the Isles of Scilly (SV 893 154) scrapers of good quality black flint are very well represented. The waisted scraper from Booby's Point (*fig. 9:2*) is of a type believed also to represent indigenous traditions, like the *petit-tranchet derivatives*.

It is worth mentioning at this point a circular obconical depression revealed by excavation in the slate. This depression measured 35 mm. wide by 25 mm. deep, and must have been made in antiquity, for weathering had highlighted thin resistant seams parallel to the plane of bedding of the slate, causing them to appear around the inside of the depression as annular ridges. If this is a cup-mark, and its contemporaneity with the floor is probable but not guaranteed, it might suggest links with other Neolithic communities of the European Atlantic seaboard.

Discussion

The late W. F. Rankine was the first to draw attention to the widespread use of Portlandian chert (*Rankine, 1951*), and more recently Mrs. Susann Palmer has produced a comprehensive inventory of its distribution (*Palmer, 1970*) at sites in southern England. It is clear from her work that the late Neolithic site at Booby's Point is a major accession to knowledge at a time when only 20 Portlandian chert artefacts of the 'later prehistoric' period are known (*Palmer, op. cit.*). Only one of these is from Cornwall, but Thomas (*1958*) referred to others which were regarded as Mesolithic. Mrs. Palmer also makes mention of the migratory tendencies of these 'later prehistoric' people, and that is an axiom which must underlie what I have written here, but it is clear that more information on all aspects of these littoral communities will continue to come to light. At present it is difficult to understand the reasons for the selection of raw material in certain industries. There is a record of a Portlandian chert artefact from Gloucestershire (*Sykes and Whittle, 1965*) and my own records of its use extend to Pembrokeshire (see also *Leach, 1918*) where the knappers have ignored massive resources of good quality ice-borne flint on nearby beaches. Haldon Hills chert for example has been recognised in industries antedating the Flandrian marine transgression

at Westward Ho! but at Haldon itself the material was very rarely used for anything other than rough choppers (Piggott, 1954). Chert artefacts are extremely rare in the assemblages from Windmill Hill and Avebury (Keiller, *op. cit.*, fig. 45, S1). It has been possible to identify the origin of the raw material with great precision, but it is very improbable that any of the Portlandian chert was collected from the Portland Beds in situ. The uniform pebble size probably indicates natural grading, and Chesil bank in Dorset is an obvious site for easy collection.

There is a cliff-top industry to the east of Polperro (SX 219 511, *Whitehead, unpub.*) which is very probably Neolithic, but unlike that of Booby's Point, removing large bold flakes from pebbles of highly spicular and Portlandian chert, as large as cricket balls and weighing up to 400 gm.

There can be no inference therefore that the character of the late Neolithic industry of Booby's Point was restricted by anything other than self-imposed limitations of raw material. The production of tiny tools from small pebbles must have been deliberate and not fortuitous.

Upper Palaeolithic working site, Booby's Bay (SW 85727567)

This short factual account does not result from a full or detailed systematic excavation. It is a circumspect statement, intended more than anything as a guide for the possible future detailing of the activity horizons of a complex and disturbed site. The mere confirmation of palaeoliths in Cornwall is significant, but the tentative findings in this note, based on so few mixed items (*fig. 10*), should be viewed with reserve. The position of the concentrated industrial complex is marked in *figs. 1* and *2*, where it occurs in a cliff-section at *circa* 14 m. O.D. The areas of flint working are not, of course, confined to the immediate vicinity of Booby's Bay; those from Trevoise Head were not investigated.

| <i>Stratigraphy from base upwards</i> | <i>Chronology</i> | <i>Industry</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. Wave cut slate cliffs | — | — |
| 2. Buff glutinous clayey solifluction | Devensian | } Upper palaeolithic } Mesolithic (surface) |
| 3. Hearth rubble | — | |
| 4. Thin peaty soil | Flandrian | Mesolithic |

With the exception of the hearth rubble the section manifests itself (*fig. 2*) along the entire length of Booby's Bay, with pieces of palaeolithic type (*fig. 10:2*) randomly distributed within the clayey solifluction. The *hearth* consists of frost-shattered rock although it is not a natural deposit, and is almost entirely of fine-grained siltstone and sandstone which have low differentials to heating and cooling. There is one piece each of slate, granite and porphyritic felsite. As a feature it extends along the profile for only 4 m., and the rubble has an abundance of intercalary heat-shattered flints, yielding something like 2% recognisable artefacts. One is a broken bladelet with faceted butt (*fig. 10:3*), the inverse serrations along the left edge are at a density of 7 per 10 mm. The other is a medial part of a flake with back blunted in microlithic fashion.

Raw material

There is no difference in raw material at any level, and the flakes of Mesolithic type are fashioned from precisely the same rock as the Palaeoliths, which is to be expected if the later industry made use of the Palaeolithic residue, as I indicate below.

The rock is extremely like flint, with a very smooth fracture, but is a dark grey chert with broad colour mottling, eventually developing a white patina. The natural surfaces of the pebbles, so far as they are visible, show some beach wear, but are characterised by severe frost-spalling.

It has not proved possible to provenance this rock by normal methods. Knowledge of the petrography of chert and flint, using highly sophisticated techniques, is still in its formative stages, and (regrettably, for a Palaeolithic site) it is best not to speculate further.

The clayey solifluction produced artefacts (a) from the upper 10 cm. and (b) from the base, some 40 cm. deeper. The top of this deposit showed a working area of small size but not greatly disturbed, including small utilised flakes and geometric microliths. Cruder flakes with white patinae were mixed into the top 10 cm. of the solifluction, and their distribution was haphazard. Of the 170 pieces about 15% are artefacts, about 30% of the cruder flakes have been snapped transversely or truncated by transverse blows, only about 8% are blades, and there appeared to be little manual dexterity. There is no doubt that these industries do occupy a considerable time period, for the smaller flakes of microlithic type are occasionally made from the more densely patinated remains of the earlier industry.

Fig. 10 exemplifies primarily the range and diversity of the pieces. The more refined pieces include a crescentic knife (fig. 10:13), with the bulb removed by chert retouch in true microlithic fashion, and various retouched and unretouched flakes (6-8, 14-19) in dove grey. Of the many hundreds of shattered quartz fragments only one is an artefact (fig. 10:12).

Figure 10:22 is a minute densely patinated burin, the spall having removed the original bulb of percussion.

The cruder pieces of probable palaeolithic affinity include unretouched cortical knives (fig. 10:4, 5) having extensive minute edge bruising and bright silica lustre on the main flake surface. There are two hemispherical scrapers (9, 10) both with retouch at 55° to the primary 'flake' surface. The core (11), although used for the production of smaller flakes, shows a similar silica gloss across the flake scar intersections and has one well utilised edge. Fig. 10:23 is a resharpened single blow burin made on the distal half of a thick flake the opposite side being steeply blunted; number 24 is similar.

The base of the solifluction produced four artefacts of Upper Palaeolithic type. Fig. 10:25 is a flake with transverse and oblique normal retouch defining a proximal end scraper. No. 26 is a burin on a *dos-rabattu* flake, and the area around the facet shows a lustrous silica-gloss. The butt is broken. No. 27 is interesting typologically being a thick blade with 3 dorsal proximal facets defining a nose. It is faintly reminiscent of certain Aurignacian types. No. 28 is a well controlled blade with distal and oblique blunting on the dorsal surface. On the same side there is a highly developed silica-gloss and the flake scar intersections at the retouched end are worn down severely.

Palaeoliths in Cornwall

Genuine palaeoliths from Cornwall are rare, and the evidence has been summarised by Thomas (1958). The geochronology of Cornish cliff sections is imperfectly known but some extensive sections, e.g. Trebetherick, do cover a long time period, perhaps reaching back as far as the Hoxnian interglacial (Mitchell *et al.*, 1973), so that there is no reason why palaeoliths should not appear. The Layer 5 hearth at Praa Sands (Reid, 1904) might on the basis of present evidence be Devensian, although the degree to which it post dates the upper head is uncertain. The Devensian upper head at Godrevy has produced a small number of crude flakes and cores (Thomas, *in litt.*), but less can be said about surface finds due to the problem of convergence. Marsden (1920) includes in his illustrations several pieces with marked palaeolithic connotations. There does appear, on the basis of artefacts exhibiting silica-gloss, to be a coherent thread of application between the industries of the two activity horizons in Booby's Bay, and it is possible to envisage a palaeolithic community, the size and structure of which it is now difficult to assess due to the interrupting effect of the solifluction. In caution, and by virtue of the same premiss, the two activity horizons could be arbitrary. The presence of evolved microliths on the surface of the solifluction is also problematical, but a tranchet axe described from Trevoze Head (Smith, 1963) could well be Tardenoisian. In view of the existence of well-documented Upper Palaeolithic open sites elsewhere in Southern England (Mace, 1970), and of Cornwall's favourable periglacial climate, the paucity of palaeoliths is nevertheless surprising.

Methodological study must soon place the Upper Palaeolithic period in Cornwall on a firm foundation; the recognition of Booby's Bay as a site meriting such investigation is progress.

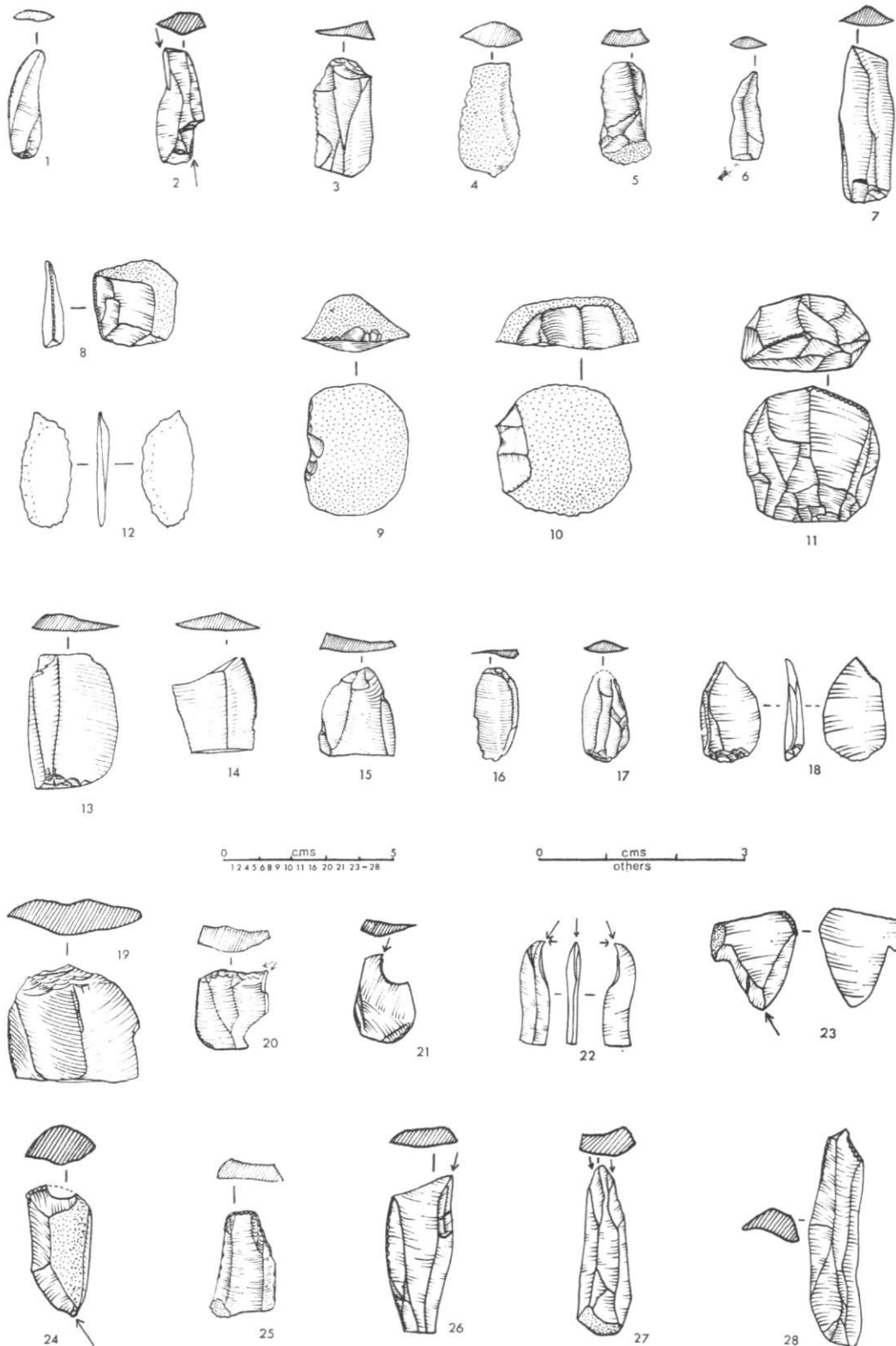


Fig. 10. Flakes and retouched flints, including Upper Palaeolithic artefacts

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A Note on the Aegean Sword-hilt in Truro Museum

ELLEN MACNAMARA

EVER SINCE THE FRAGMENT of a sword-hilt of an Aegean type was recognized by the late Professor Childe in the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (here called Truro Museum), and subsequently published by him¹, this bronze object has proved to be a subject of controversy. Its alleged provenance from a group of barrows in the Parish of Pelynt in Cornwall during the last century has been discussed², as well as its precise position in the typological series of Late Helladic and Minoan dirks and swords³. The result has been that, though this fragmentary bronze object has often been used to support the hypothesis of some connections between the Mediterranean area and the British Isles during the Mycenaean era⁴, yet the evidence of the 'Pelynt dagger' has been rejected by other scholars as inconclusive or downright improbable⁵. In this note, it is proposed to present some new evidence concerning the provenance of the Aegean sword-hilt now in Truro Museum and to put forward some comments on its typology and dating.

The Provenance

Childe wrote that the sword-hilt '... was presented to the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall in Truro by Jonathan Couch of Polperro among other relics from barrows in Pelynt Parish. It is apparently the 'celt'—compared by Borlase to a palstave from Godolphin Mine—that was discovered "in cutting through one barrow in Five Burroughs field" shortly before 1845¹. Recently, four sketches by Jonathan Couch of the finds from Pelynt have come to light in Truro Museum, as well as a sketch by W. C. Borlase of the Aegean sword-hilt. It has now become clear that, although Childe was mistaken in assuming that the sword-hilt was among the finds recorded as found at Pelynt before 1845, yet W. C. Borlase saw the sword-hilt in Truro Museum in 1871 and then noted that it had been presented by Jonathan Couch and that it came from Pelynt Parish. In view of this new evidence, it is perhaps worth tracing the sequence of events concerning the finds from Pelynt, as they are known to the writer. The finds were recorded with a certain comic confusion of nomenclature and, although they do not confirm the provenance of the sword-hilt from Pelynt, yet they may be said to add considerably to that possibility.

The story begins with the ploughing of barrows in the parish of Pelynt in 1834: there were then found, firstly, a small bronze dagger, originally having two thick rivets, of a type usually associated with the Early Bronze Age and, secondly, in another barrow, a fine polished stone axe-head or battle-axe with a shaft-hole. Jonathan Couch lived nearby at Polperro and was told of the ploughing of the barrows; he visited the site, tried to protect the monuments and acquired the finds mentioned above. He gave the bronze dagger almost immediately to the collection in Truro Museum, for he is mentioned among the Donors to the Royal Institution of Cornwall of 1835-6, as presenting the Museum with a 'spear-head' (i.e. the dagger of EBA type), which had been found in a barrow of the Parish of Pelynt⁶.

About ten years later, in 1845, Couch published an account of the Pelynt barrows and their excavation in the *Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* and here, as well as describing the two objects discovered in 1834, he added that a 'celt' had also been found 'several years since' (i.e. several years before 1845). This 'celt' is described by Couch as '... formed of a compound of metal

with much the appearance of copper and much resembling those engraved by Borlase' and Couch believed the object was then in the possession of Mr. Box of East Looe⁷. In the list of Donors for 1844-5, Jonathan Couch is again mentioned, since he had presented the Museum with sketches of 'a spear-head (i.e. the dagger of EBA type), a hammer (i.e. the polished stone axe-head with a shaft-hole) and a celt', which had been found at Pelynt⁸.

In the following year, 1845-6, the name of Jonathan Couch appears once more in the list of Donors, this time presenting a 'hammer' found in a barrow in the Parish of Pelynt, in other words, the polished stone axe-head with shaft-hole discovered in 1834, which, as we have seen, had passed into Couch's possession. In the same list of Donors, Messrs. J. D. Cook, H. M'Lauchlan and W. H. Box are mentioned as giving a 'Kist-vaen', discovered by them during their excavations at Pelynt⁹. This must refer to the small cist, which Box describes in his account of their excavations during November of 1845, saying that it was found in the same barrow as a flint 'celt' (i.e. a flint tool or dagger)¹⁰. This object was presumably also presented to the Museum, though it is not mentioned as a part of their gift.

Recently, four fine water-colour sketches have come to light in Truro Museum. All are clearly signed by Jonathan Couch, though undated, and all have both a description of the object and their provenance at Pelynt clearly written beside them. One of the sketches shows a stone cist, with a flint tool or dagger drawn beside it. This sketch was presumably made in 1845, at the time when Box was excavating at Pelynt and discovered a cist and a 'flint celt', though there appears to be no record of the donation of this sketch to the Museum. The other three sketches can scarcely be other than those presented by Couch to the collection in Truro in 1844-5⁸. These three sketches show, firstly, a small bronze dagger with one surviving rivet of Early Bronze Age type, with Couch's description 'head of a spear' written beside it. The second sketch shows a fine polished stone axe-head with a shaft-hole, described by Couch as a 'Druidical Hammer', while the third sketch is of a bronze butt-winged axe-head of Late Bronze Age type, with Couch's description 'metal celt' written beside it. There can be no reasonable doubt that this represents the 'celt' mentioned by Couch in his 1845 report, whose whereabouts is still unknown.

W. C. Borlase, whose book *Naenia Cornubiae* was published in 1872, quotes the description of Bond, Couch and Box of the excavations and objects found at Pelynt.¹¹ He refers to the 'celt', mentioned by Couch, whose present whereabouts Borlase, in his turn, states he could not ascertain. Borlase had, however, seen a 'rough drawing' of this object in Truro Museum and this we may confidently assume to be one of the three sketches presented by Couch in 1844-5⁸. Borlase did not publish the sketch but preferred to compare the bronze with a 'celt' from Godolphin Mine, illustrating the latter, which is a fine butt-winged axe-head¹². W. C. Borlase made no mention in *Naenia Cornubiae* of any further finds from Pelynt not included in these sources, yet he had seen and sketched the Aegean sword-hilt in Truro Museum during 1871. This is shown by Borlase's notes and drawings contained in a folio volume now in Truro Museum. Amongst these notes is a list of antiquities, dated in March 1871, which Borlase saw in the Truro collection; all his margin notes survive but not all of the accompanying sketches. This list is divided by the material of the object concerned; those noted as coming from Pelynt are (No. 1) a Kist-vaen; (No. 2) a flint celt; (No. 18) a stone hammer; (No. 26) a brazen spear-head presented by Jonathan Couch; (No. 27) an object listed as 'Another, same as last', with a surviving sketch showing, without doubt, the Pelynt sword-hilt. Though Borlase noted references to other objects in the Truro collection, no further information is given in this case. One can assume that Borlase did not doubt the provenance at Pelynt nor that the bronze had been given by Jonathan Couch, though we do not know why he gave this attribution. Perhaps the similar wording of Borlase's descriptions with those of Jonathan Couch may provide us with a clue; it was Jonathan Couch's practice to put labels on the objects he presented to the Museum, and such a label might have survived in Borlase's time, but this must remain speculation, as must the reason for his silence about this object in his description of Pelynt and its finds in *Naenia Cornubiae*.

The next reference to the Aegean sword-hilt found by the writer is in a letter, dated 1923, which was written by Mr. Penrose, then Curator of Truro Museum, where a copy is in existence. This letter not only mentions a sword-hilt from Pelynt but adds that Mr. Penrose had made a drawing of it; though undated, there exists in Truro Museum a drawing of the sword-hilt, signed by Mr. Penrose, upon which he wrote that the object came from a barrow in Pelynt and that it had been given by Jonathan Couch.

Finally, in 1932, Hencken listed the objects from the barrows of the Parish of Pelynt in Truro Museum and noted a Neolithic axe (Box's 'flint celt' or the flint tool or dagger), a battle-axe (Couch's 'hammer' or the polished stone axe-head with a shaft-hole) and a bronze dagger (Couch's 'spear-head' or the bronze dagger of Early Bronze Age type), together with some pottery and the remains of cremations¹³. These three objects are now in Truro Museum and tally with those of Couch's admirable sketches of the finds from the barrows of Pelynt. Hencken made no mention of the Aegean sword-hilt.

Thus the writer has found no certain reference to the finding of the Aegean sword-hilt at Pelynt. Undoubtedly, Couch would have mentioned it, had he known of its existence in 1845, and the writer has found no record of a donation by Couch in all the subsequent lists of Annual Donations to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, which might tally with the Aegean sword-hilt, from this date until Couch's death in 1870¹⁴. Apart from the lists of Donations, the Royal Institution kept no inventory at this time.

Yet both Borlase and Penrose must have had strong reasons for saying the sword-hilt came from Pelynt; some other record may have existed or a label may have been attached to the bronze, though there is no mention of this in Professor Childe's notes¹⁵, nor at the laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology, London University, where the bronze was cleaned¹⁶. The following considerations may also be borne in mind; not every acquisition of the Truro collection was safely recorded during the nineteenth century, as, for example the flint tool or dagger from Pelynt. Secondly, though the Pelynt sword-hilt is undoubtedly of great interest from the archaeological point of view, it is hardly a collector's piece, such as might be brought home from a Mediterranean journey. In all, though a proven provenance from Pelynt for the Aegean sword-hilt is yet to be forthcoming, nevertheless, in view of the reference made in 1871 to the sword-hilt as a gift by Jonathan Couch with a provenance from Pelynt, it seems that the balance of probabilities is that the attribution is correct or, at least, that the Aegean sword-hilt was found in Cornwall and then passed into the collection of Truro Museum; on present evidence, there seems to be no cause why one should not continue to use the term 'the Pelynt sword-hilt'.

Typology

If the Pelynt sword-hilt was, in fact, brought to England during the Bronze Age, it is clearly of importance for prehistorians to try to place it securely within the typological series of Aegean dirks and swords, since some of these have been found in datable contexts and we may thus infer the approximate date for the arrival of the hilt in Britain.

There is, alas, all too little evidence upon which we may rely. The hilt fragment is only .11m. in length. The widest point across the shoulders is at the bottom of the flanges, which run down on either side of the shoulders. This maximum width is now just over .053m., but the base of the flange on one side is broken and the original maximum width at the base of the flanges may once have been slightly greater. The width of the shoulders gently declines towards the shoulder corner; at this point, on a line passing across the top of the rivet-hole, the width measures .05m.¹⁷. The one surviving rivet-hole is placed slightly asymmetrically just below the shoulders; further useful points may be the light structure of the fragmentary weapon and the general shape of the hilt, with its narrowing hand-grip or tang and the gentle curves on either side of the outer edges of the shoulders.

Miss Sandars placed the Pelynt hilt within her Class F of the Aegean series of swords, mainly on account of the squarish form of the shoulder-angles¹⁸. Recently, Dr. Branigan has suggested that both the absolute width of the shoulders and the proportion between the shoulder width to that of

the base of the hilt may be taken as significant measurements within the Aegean series¹⁹. It seems to the writer that, where one is dealing with individual bronzes, whose distribution is widely spread over the Aegean region, many indeed coming from the periphery of the central area of Mycenaean civilization, and which were, in all probability, made in widely dispersed work-shops, that, though a class of bronzes may be accurately defined, and, if the evidence is sufficient, dated, yet very precise measurement or comparison of proportion is not an entirely happy manner of defining the real sequence of the bronzes. Too many uncertain factors exist; some proportions may remain more constant due to practical necessity, for example, the hand-grip of weapons or the shaft-holes of axe-heads; again one must allow for the individual workmanship of several bronze-smiths and the differing usage of the bronzes as weapons or tools. Such differing functions may, in some cases, alter the bronze from its original form in antiquity, nor should the further hazards of survival, conservation and description be forgotten.

I would not, therefore, take the all too few measurements of the Pelynt hilt fragment as decisive points for its typology, but rather rely upon the general characteristics of the bronze. In my opinion, the features of major importance are the slightly rounded shoulders, together with the slight curve on the outer edges of the shoulders, which reach their maximum breadth at the base of the flanges, and the somewhat rounded angle at the point where the shoulders and the tang meet. These are features more common in Miss Sandars' Class E ii and the earlier examples of Class F; the later examples of Class F assume a more angular form with sharper angles at these corners, and with the maximum width often placed between the actual shoulder angles themselves. The position of the rivet-hole can be paralleled both in examples of Class E ii and F, as can the rather swiftly diminishing width of the hand-grip or tang, though this feature is common and sometimes most pronounced in some of the earlier examples²⁰. To the present writer, it thus seems best to leave the Pelynt hilt within the category of Miss Sandars' Class F, but to suggest that it is a rather early example within that Class.

Dr. Branigan, in an article dealing with some of the possible connections between the Mycenaean world and the British Isles, once suggested that the Pelynt sword fragment might be dated within brackets of *c.* 1450–1300 B.C., but he has more recently put forward a possible dating between *c.* 1300–1220 B.C.²¹. Without going into the intricacies of the evidence for the dating of the various classes of the Aegean swords, nor for the chronology of the Mycenaean and Minoan periods at that time²², I would like to support Dr. Branigan's lower dating. A date within the first three-quarters of the thirteenth century B.C. would coincide with an earlier phase of the Mycenaean III B period, during which there was a considerable contact between Greece, along the great corridor of the Adriatic and northwards into central Europe, so that there are several bronze typologies held in common between central Europe, north and Adriatic Italy and the Aegean world.

Yet I would also like to emphasize that the Italian evidence demonstrates that a second route towards the west also existed in Mycenaean times. This route passed Apulia and continued on to Sicily and Sardinia, with some evidence also from west central Italy. The distribution of pottery from the Aegean area, especially as found in the Lipari Islands and Sicily, shows that this route was already well established by Mycenaean III A times²³: this route appears to have remained in use after the decline of the full Adriatic trade, and to have continued during the twelfth and even into the eleventh century B.C.²⁴. As yet, we have no clear evidence that this second trade route directly extended further westwards, though some contemporary contacts between the Mycenaean world and the Iberian peninsula, probably arriving via southern Italy, have recently been proposed and more evidence may still be found²⁵. It is not impossible that the Pelynt sword fragment passed westwards from the Aegean by such a route.

Acknowledgements

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- (2) Wailes, *PWCFC* Vol. 2. No. 2 (1957-8) 28.
- (3) Benton, *PPS* 18 (1952) 237.
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Branigan, *WANHM* 65 (1970) 89.
Macnamara, *PPS* 36 (1970) 241.
- (4) E.g. *Current Archaeology* 32 (1972) 241, where recent opinions and theories are summarized.
- (5) E.g. Renfrew, *PPS* 36 (1970) 294.
- (6) *RRIC* 1837, 7.
- (7) Couch, *RRIC* 1845, Appendix VI, 33. This is a description of the circumstances of the finds at Pelynt and Couch here calls the bronze find a 'spear-head' and the stone implement a 'hammer'. Box, *RRIC* 1846, Appendix II, 43, also mentions these two objects in Truro Museum. The reference to the work of Borlase is in all probability to the publication of William Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall* (1769) 287, pl. 24, where winged and socketed bronze axe-heads are illustrated and termed 'celts'.
- (8) *RRIC* 1845, 18.
- (9) *RRIC* 1846, 17.
- (10) Box, *RRIC* 1846, Appendix II, 45, where it is mentioned that fragments of an urn were also found. Box does not mention a bronze axe-head, or 'celt' from Pelynt in his possession.
- (11) W. C. Borlase, *Naenia Cornubiae* (1872) 188. For the quotations from Couch and Box, see foot-notes (7) and (10) above: Bond, *East and West Looe* (1823). Box died in 1861.
- (12) W. C. Borlase, *Naenia Cornubiae* 41. The bronze axe-head illustrated here is called a 'celt' from Godolphin Mine.
- (13) Hencken, *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932) 305. The dagger of EBA type is also mentioned on p. 73 and the polished stone axe-head on p. 74.
- (14) Jonathan Couch was a distinguished natural historian and most of his donations to Truro Museum concerned this interest. The only example, found by the writer, of a foreign antiquity presented by Couch to the Museum is listed among the Donations of 1831-2 (*RRIC* 1832, 6) and is described as a spear-head from Normandy. This object is in Truro Museum and is a bronze spear-head. Couch was not a traveller and there seems to be no record of a journey in the Mediterranean area. See Jonathan Couch, *History of Polperro* (with a short account of the life and labours of the author by Thomas Q. Couch) (1871) and Bertha Couch, *The Life of Jonathan Couch* (1891).
- (15) I am grateful to Professor John Evans for checking this point for me.
- (16) Miss Gedye of the Institute of Archaeology, London University kindly gave me this information.
- (17) Childe's drawing, though not his description, shows these measurements. I have checked them in Truro Museum.
- (18) Sandars, *AJA* 67 (1963) 152 and pl. 25, 44.
- (19) Branigan, *WANHM* 65 (1970) 89; *PPS* 38 (1972) 276.
- (20) Branigan, *PPS* 38 (1972) 278.
- (21) Branigan, *WANHM* 65 (1970) 95; *PPS* 38 (1972) 282.
- (22) For the dating of the Class F dirks and swords, see Catling, *BSA* 63 (1968) 96-7. Since 1941, when Furumark proposed c. 1230 B.C. as the transitional date between LH III B and C, many scholars have preferred a somewhat later dating. See Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans and their Successors* (1964) 237 and Catling, *Cypriot Bronzework in the Mycenaean World* (1964) XXVII, who accepted c. 1200 B.C., as a reasonable transitional dating on the present evidence. Others have lowered the dating further: see Stubbings, *CAH* Revised Edition of Volume I (1962) 75, who placed the transition about 1180 B.C., a date which has also been accepted by Hencken for the Italian evidence: see Hencken, *Tarquinius, Villanovans and Early Etruscans* (1968) 456. For a recent and masterly summary of the evidence, see Sandars, 'From Bronze Age to Iron Age' in *The European Community in Later Prehistory* (Studies in honour of C. F. C. Hawkes) (1971) 3. Miss Sandars concluded that the transition from LH III B to C should be dated well within the twelfth century B.C.
- (23) Tylour, *Mycenaean Pottery in Italy* (1958) 7 ff.
- (24) A number of both pottery and bronze types confirm the continuance of such contacts; see Sandars, *AJA* 67 (1963) 138; Hencken, *Tarquinius, Villanovans and Early Etruscans* (1968) 532; Macnamara, *PPS* 36 (1970) 251; Bietti-Sestieri, *PPS* 39 (1973) 383 ff.
- (25) The available evidence was assembled by M. Almagro Gorbea in a lecture delivered in April 1973 at Sheffield during the Third International Colloquium on Aegean Prehistory.

Abbreviations

- AJA* American Journal of Archaeology.
BSA Annual of the British School at Athens.
CAH Cambridge Ancient History.
PPS Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.
PWCFC Proceedings of the West Cornwall Field Club.
RRIC Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (after 1863, the Reports were published with the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall).
WANHM Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.

Short Notes

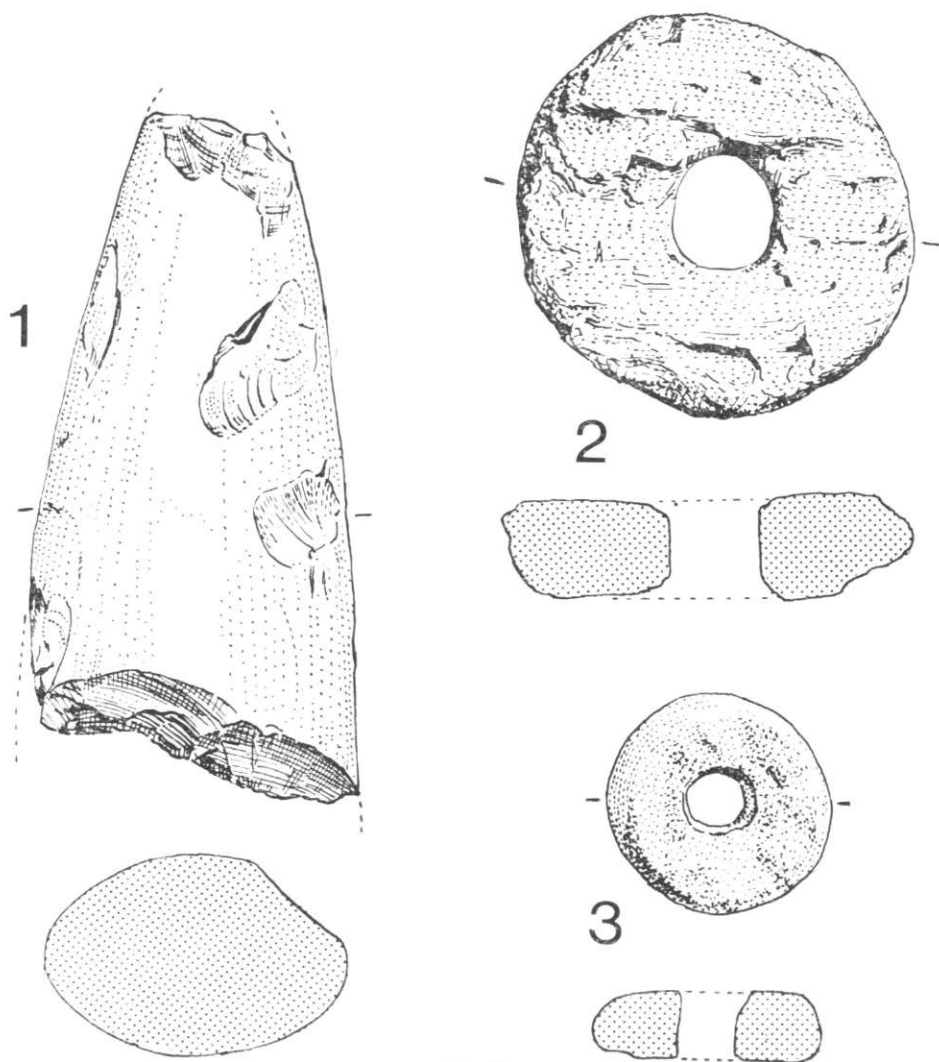


Fig. 11

Scale: two-thirds actual size

RECENT FINDS FROM BOSCASTLE

The three objects illustrated in Fig. 11 were discovered by their owner, Mr. M. J. Kenyon, at Middle Beeny Farm, Boscastle, and we are grateful to him for permission to illustrate them here.

The segment of what is probably a polished flint axe of Neolithic date (*no. 1*) was found while digging a small patch of ground in the west annex to the field numbered as 432 on the relevant O.S. 25 in. sheet. It is of heavily-patinated cream-coloured flint, and like the other examples of its kind in Cornwall—a full

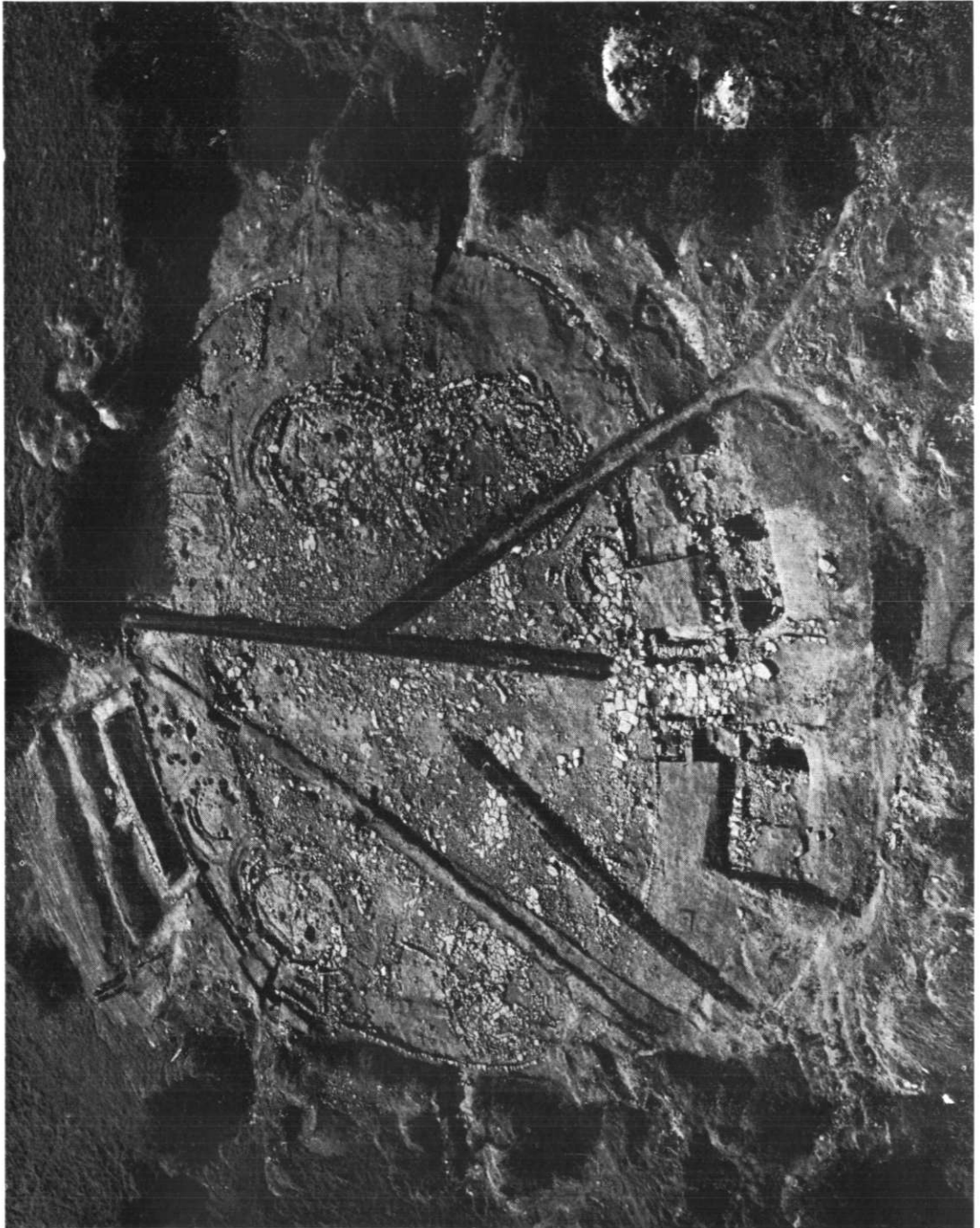
corpus of which is badly needed—is presumably an import.

The larger of the two spindle-whorls, or perforated stone discs (*no. 2*) is of a greyish-green chloritic phyllite. It was found outside the back door of Middle Beeny Farm, and is presumed to have fallen out of the bank that stands a few feet away.

The smaller disc or whorl (*no. 3*) is of a very fine greyish-brown slate, probably sericite rich. It was found in the plot behind Middle Beeny Farm, numbered 441 on the O.S. sheet.

R. D. PENHALLURICK

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Trethurgy—airial view (cf. plan, Fig. 12, p. 27)





A. Entrance to hull, Loscombe, Illogan, 1973

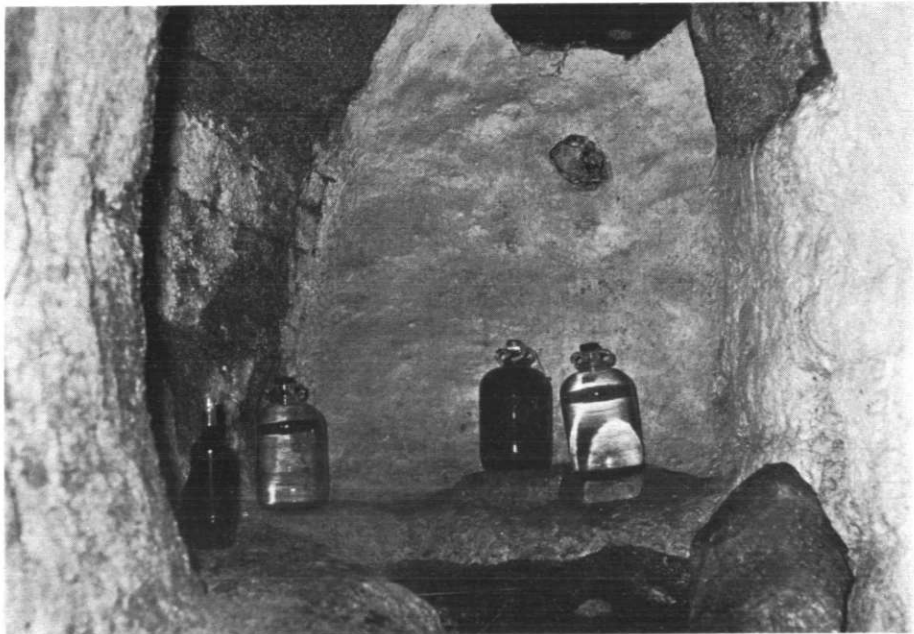


B. Partially-blocked entrance of hull, Hendra farm, Wendron, 1973





A. Interior of hull, Hendra, Wendron, 1973—note stone pillar (right), walling (left) and rubbish filling (centre)

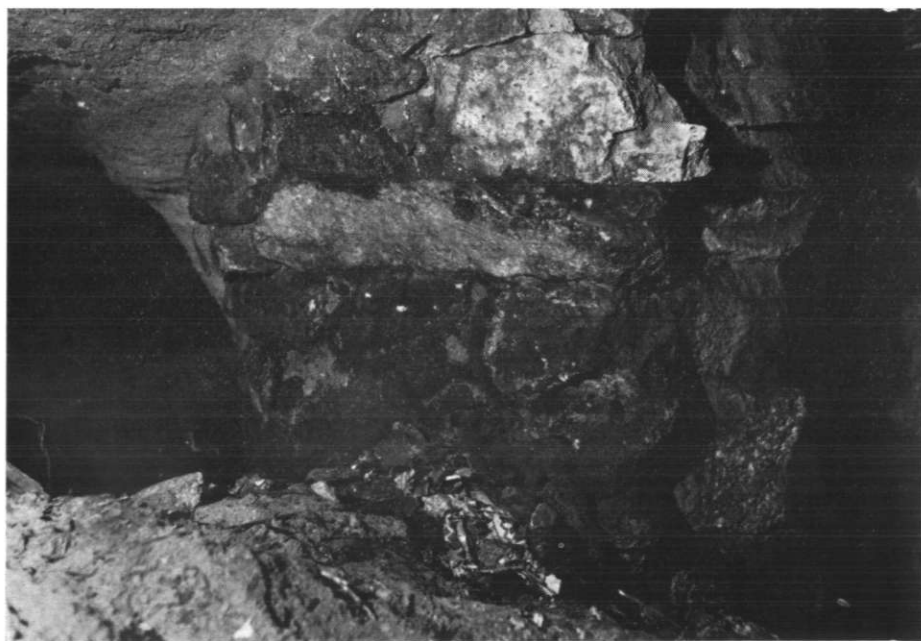


B. Interior of hull, Home Farm, Bolenowe, Camborne (1973), fitted with shelf, and with plastered and whitewashed walls; in use as a cold store for wine





A. View into hull, Gregwartha, Wendron, 1973



B. Detail of pillar inside hull, Hendra farm, Wendron, 1973

Excavations at Trethurgy, St. Austell: Interim Report

HENRIETTA and TREVOR MILES

SUMMARY

The complete excavation of the interior of a plough-damaged 'round', or univallate earthwork, at Trethurgy, near St. Austell, Cornwall, revealed details of the defences, and of five house-sites, together with remains of other buildings. The occupation began late in the Roman period, and continued until the period of currency of imported post-Roman pottery of classes A and B.

THE SITE (at SX 035556) was discovered by Mr Peter Sheppard in 1972, while compiling a checklist for the parish of St Austell (cf. *CA 11* (1972), 74; round no. 2). Examination of a field called 'Gears' on the Tithe Apportionment map showed slight traces of a circular earthwork. The site was threatened by a dump of china clay waste. The Department of the Environment made grants for a trial excavation in 1972, and for complete excavation of the interior in 1973, both grants being administered by the Society. Generous practical assistance was given by English Clays Lovering Pochin and Co., Ltd.

The round is situated on a gentle east-facing slope, at about 167 metres (= 550 ft.) O.D., four kilometres inland from the coast at St Austell bay, which is visible from the site. The natural bedrock is a weathered head deposit, consisting of granite lumps of mixed size in a gravelly matrix. Excavation showed that the round (Fig. 12) was an irregular oval 55 by 48 metres internally, enclosing 0.2 hectares (0.5 acres), with its entrance central to the down-hill side. Its west and south sides had been incorporated in the present field boundaries, which reflect the original shape of the enclosure. Pottery in the topsoil indicated that the area was enclosed in the 16th century A.D. The east and north sides could only just be detected on the surface. These and the interior had been heavily ploughed and all structures had been damaged.

The earliest use of the site

A length of bank 2.5 metres wide with stone revetments, together with a shallow (0.5 m.), silted, external ditch was found beneath the rampart on the north and east sides. This belonged to an enclosure, too slight to be defensive, which had collapsed before the defences were constructed. A few pits and gullies were found elsewhere beneath the rampart, including a rough oval of post-holes cut into the silted early ditch in the area later occupied by the entrance. The stratigraphy did not indicate any long time lapse between these early phases and the construction of the main enclosure.

The defences

The bank, 4 to 6 metres across the base, survived 1.5 m. high where it was incorporated in the field hedges and had originally been higher. It was built of level layers of soil and of rab from the ditch, but most of the stones from the ditch had been reserved for use in the revetments. Both faces were revetted; the outer with large blocks set in a foundation trench, the inner with small blocks resting directly on the old land surface. The outer face, which survived on the south west three to four stones high, had a pronounced batter. The inner face survived only one or two stones high except on the south east, where it was six or seven stones high with a slight batter. The ditch was not visible on the surface but was revealed by excavation to be 3 to 4 metres wide and 1.5 m. deep.

It was round-bottomed and irregular because of large blocks in the bedrock, and had been kept clean for some time before being allowed to silt rapidly. North of the entrance causeway there had been some deliberate filling. At the entrance the bank widened slightly into terminals which were faced with stones comparable in size to those in the outer revetment. The entrance way was first paved with small cobbles and later with massive granite slabs which continued outward onto the causeway where they were defined on the south by a wall. Scratches on these slabs showed that the double gate, 3 metres wide, had opened inwards. The gateposts had been renewed at least twice. A substantial drain with side and capstones had been inserted through the rampart behind and parallel to the north face of the entrance passage. After the ditch terminals had become infilled small granite cobbles were laid over them. Finally a small bowl furnace was set into the rubble of the partially collapsed entrance.

The interior

The plan, Fig. 12, represents a simplified statement of the site at the time when the maximum number of structures were in use. Much detail of earlier and later phases has been omitted. Buildings formed a rough circle within the enclosure. Their entrances opened off a central yard which had originally a cobbled surface. Five houses were distinguished (*T*, *A*, *D*, *X*, *Z*), all of irregular oval plan, generally constructed of short, straight lengths of wall. There was much variation in size from *T*, 13 metres by 9 internally, to *A*, 8 metres by 7 internally. All had thick rubble and earth walls faced inside and out with granite blocks. Each had considerable structural elements of timber. In *T*, posts were set into the inner wall face; in *A*, posts stood against this wall face. All houses had random post-holes in their interior, which probably related to internal fittings. Roofs may have been thatched as there was no soil build-up consistent with collapsed turf. Drainage gullies had been dug around the uphill, outer sides of the walls, and more complex networks of drains were constructed within the houses, frequently with vertical lining slabs and flat capstones. Areas of heavy granite paving covered part of each house floor and sometimes included the entrance way. *T* and *D* had laid floors of trampled rab. Most houses had at least one flat hearth and a clay-lined cooking pit or oven. No single complete plan was recovered to show an entire house in all its details at any one period, as all houses had been subject to much alteration and rebuilding. It was not generally possible to correlate the phase sequences between buildings, but *D* and *X* went out of use comparatively early and their walls had been almost totally robbed away.

Structure *U* was possibly not a house. It lacked the complex drainage system, hearth and oven. It was probably a barn but went out of use early and its interior was covered by a thick layer of black soil containing domestic rubbish. A roughly built partition wall overlay this soil but butted against the still-standing north wall. Overlying House *X* and similar to structure *Y* was structure *W* (not on plan). These buildings were roughly built and butted against the rampart revetment. They lacked drains and internal features but had wide double doors and were probably for housing animals. They both belonged to a late phase on the site.

V was a well-built structure just north of the entrance. It had been built against the rampart revetment and overlay a cobbled area associated with *U*. Its flagged floor overlay a complex system of substantial drains. *S*, *R*, and *Q* represent sites of buildings but these were too much ruined, probably through being dismantled while the site was in use, for any interpretation to be reliable. An area of specially good granite paving lay between house *T* and structure *U*. This was an open air working area and incorporated a saddle quern, set in the ground for use. A post fence separated house *T* from this area.

Structure *E* consisted of a rectangular post setting, 3 by 2 metres. Each post had been renewed once and the area between paved in the second phase. To its north was a pit 0.5 m. deep. The structure occupied the highest part of the enclosure. Posts of this size (25 cm. diameter) could have supported a strong and tall building, perhaps even a tower.

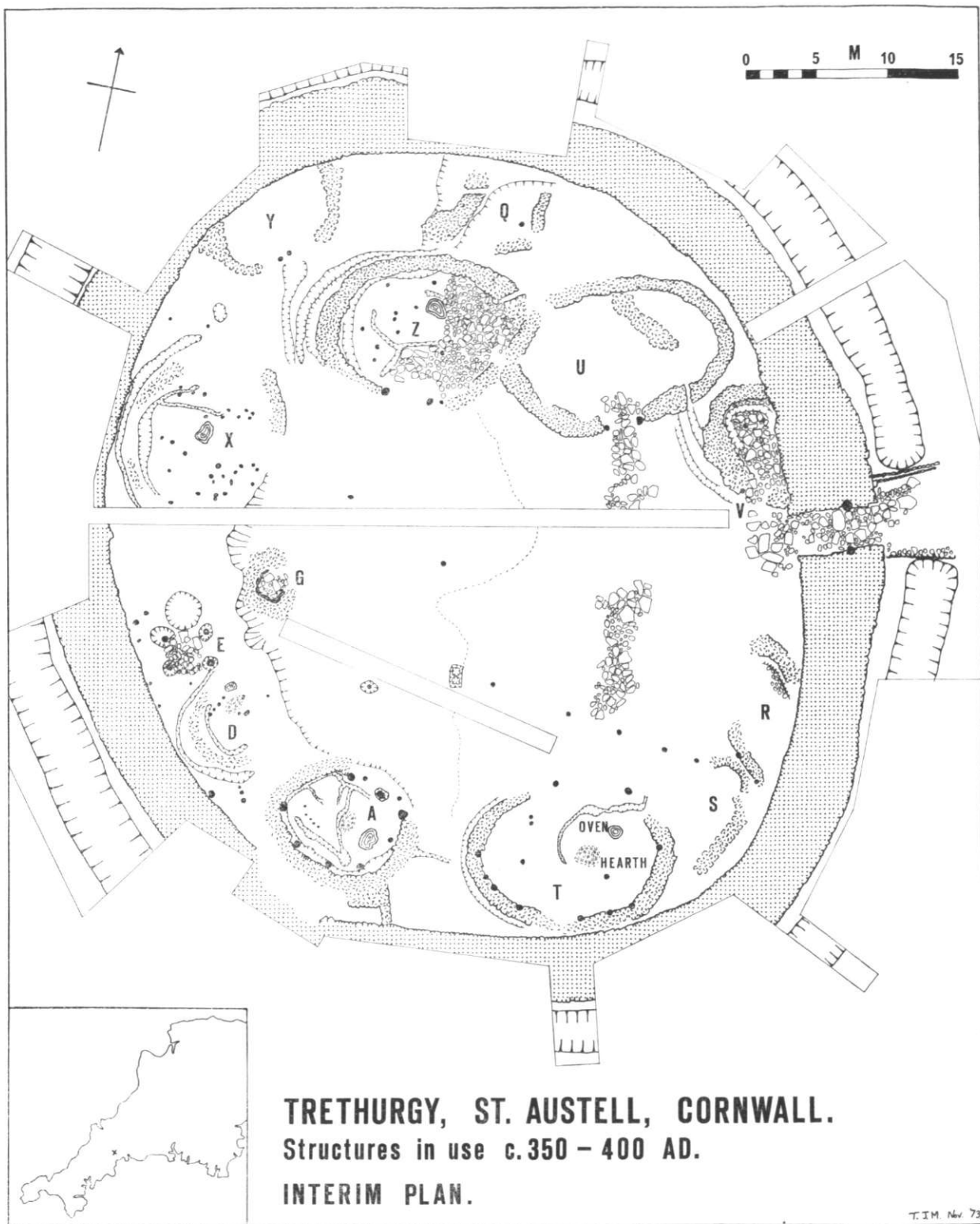


Fig. 12

Structure *G* was semicircular, open-fronted with orthostatic walls, a type of construction not found elsewhere on the site. A paved floor surrounded a small hollow filled with beach sand. Most of the open side had been subsequently roughly walled across to leave a narrow entrance. A rim sherd of uneroded Class A ware lay on the flagged floor. The purpose of the structure is unknown but its position near the top of the site and directly in line with the entrance may be significant.

Finds

Acid soil had destroyed all bone, shell and other organic remains. By the standards of Romano-British sites in England pottery was scarce, but total excavation has produced about fifteen boxfuls of all wares. A wide range of English Romano-British fabrics included Brue Valley black burnished, miscellaneous grey wares and late colour-coated sherds, probably from the Oxford kilns. There are a few eroded scraps of late Samian. 'Romano-Cornish' sherds included wheel-made copies of Romano-British forms, also many large storage jars. There were many handmade pots, evidently semi-local, which can be matched at Tintagel. These wares may be contemporary with the fifty or so sherds of Class B ware, and the dozen or so sherds of Class A ware found in late contexts on the site.

Eleven coins were found, ten being large copper issues. All were extremely worn before loss and have no value as dating evidence. Two bronze brooches were the only other copper alloy finds. A rough oval plano-convex tin ingot, much corroded but originally approximately 30 by 21 by 7 cm., was found in the black soil level within structure *U*, associated with late Romano-Cornish wheel-made pottery. Plano-convex tin ingots of this type have been found in excavation at Chun Castle, at Tremathack Moor, Madron, and at Par Beach, St. Martin's, Scilly (*Tylecote, 1966*). Chun Castle was re-occupied during the 5th or 6th centuries A.D. (*Thomas, 1956*), and the Scilly example was dated to *circa* 300 A.D. (*Tylecote, 1966, 33*).

Two types of stone bowl were found; the larger type, up to 50 cm. across and 20 cm. deep, have handles apparently copying bronze originals and had been used as mortars; the smaller, up to 25 cm. across and 15 cm. deep, lack handles, and are thicker walled, but had also been used as mortars. The handled bowls have not so far been found elsewhere, but bowls similar to the smaller examples have been found on other Cornish sites, including Tintagel. There was a number of rotary querns and a larger number of saddle querns frequently built into hut walls. Both types appear to have been in use together. The rock chosen for the bowls and rotary querns was a form of grey-brown elvan.

Dating

Close dating of the site is not possible. The bulk of the pottery can only be described as Late Roman. The complex history of the structures must indicate occupation over several generations. The construction of the defensive enclosure and the beginning of occupation within it might tentatively be put to 250–300 A.D. The abandonment of the site is even more difficult to define. Clear-cut dates for imported Mediterranean A and B wares are not yet established, and the upper levels of the site had suffered plough damage. A tentative end date might be 500–550 A.D. Even further study of the artefacts may fail to refine these dates.

Historical implications

The complete excavation of the defensive enclosure at Trethurgy has shown a farming village of about five family units occupied within the period of the third to sixth centuries A.D. This late date makes comparison with previously excavated rounds invalid as the construction of the defences on all these sites has been shown to have taken place in the Iron Age. It cannot even be assumed that Trethurgy is the product of a continuing tradition of round construction, as its defences are probably three hundred years later than all other excavated examples. Its implications must be considered

in relation to those sites which have been dated to the Late Roman and Early Christian periods in Cornwall. The most similar site is Grambla, Wendron (*Saunders, 1972*). Grambla, though a larger and rectangular enclosure, had date, defences, houses and trade connections all comparable to those of Trethurgy. The other sites present very different evidence. In West Penwith some courtyard houses may have continued, for example at Porthmeor, but good modern excavation is lacking. Gwithian represents an apparently undefended coastal community of unknown size or social status. Tintagel was clearly occupied at the same time as Trethurgy but its totally different geographical position and the enigmatic results of its excavation make comparison with this site unfruitful. Castle Dore, only 7 kilometres to the east, has been offered as a royal seat at a period contemporary with the later occupation at Trethurgy, yet the absence of pottery suggests that its post-Iron Age features belong to an aceramic phase which is unlikely in fact to overlap with any part of the occupation at Trethurgy. The wide range of settlement types and locations shown in Cornwall by the small amount of work done to date, including Trethurgy, shows that generalisation and the drawing of definite conclusions is premature in regard to this period of Cornish archaeology.

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THOMAS, C., 'Evidence for post-Roman occupation of Chun Castle, Cornwall', *Antiq. J.*, 36 (1956), 75–78.
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Reviews

Illustrated Catalogue of Pumping and Winding Engines, etc., manufactured by Williams' Perran Foundry Co., Perranarworthal. *The Trevithick Society (Reprint Series no. 1) (1974). Pp. 36, numerous text figs. ISBN 0 904040 02 X. Price £1.00.*

This is a straight reprint, very nicely done, of the Williams catalogue, undated but understood to refer to the year 1870. The illustrations

alone (faintly recalling Monty Python's Flying Circus?) suffice to recall the period; and a full account of the Foundry is conveniently added on the inner back cover. With its beam engines, wheels, pumps, and 'wearing parts', it gives a most adequate view of Cornish engineering in Victorian times; and apart from its appeal to the mining and industrial enthusiasts, I can see this being used directly in schools. Highly recommended.

R.H.G.

P. A. S. POOL. **The Place-Names of West Penwith.** *Federation of Old Cornwall Societies (1973)—obtainable by post from Mrs. Trenberth, Bronruth, Garker Road, Trethurgy, St. Austell, Cornwall. Pp. 82; figs. (=maps) 2. Price £0.75.*

'This is the first attempt in recent times' the author explains 'to publish and interpret the place-names of any area of Cornwall of greater

extent than a parish.' The area (map, p. 4) is that of the 14 ecclesiastic parishes that make up the Land's End peninsula, precisely that of the *West Penwith Survey*, Miss Vivien Russell's work, to which the present volume forms a natural complement. A fairly long Introduction (pp. 3 to 35) covers a potted history of the Cornish language, the elements of place-name study as a discipline, and an expanded and

descriptive glossarial section on the major place-name elements represented. The names themselves, in bold type, are then given in a continuous sequence (from Adam's Hill to Zennor), being located by parish abbreviations (SB, St. Buryan, Z, Zennor, etc.). With each, we get a selection of dated forms, and these are drawn mainly from Mr. J. E. B. Gover's unpublished catalogue, with additions from the works of Charles Henderson and R. Morton Nance. The right-hand column offers, in many cases tentatively, a translation or an explanation.

It must be said at once that this is first-class value for 75p, and without counting them, something like a thousand names of farms, tenements, and major features are given (field-names are omitted, as these, apart from being too numerous, are beyond the book's scope; see p. 31). Both Mr. Pool and the Federation are to be congratulated. Certain points must of course be stressed, perhaps more strongly than Mr. Pool allows himself to do. The initial mutations of the Cornish, as of other related languages, originated in the rapid developments of post-Roman Britain, as a response to lost terminations and as a natural reflection of a desire to maintain euphony and ease of speech. The neat 'tables', so often set out by Jenner, Nance, and others, are ideals rather than wholly accurate reflections, and in Late Cornish, the language of a phase when many place-names were actually formed and all older names were subject to change and decay, the mutations were frequently ignored; this condition was further aggravated by the constant copying of names by those who were not familiar with the language (or, in some cases, could not apparently read their own written notes!). I mention this because it underlines a point, not always taken beyond the realms of pure onomastics (the science of the study of all names). The translation of a name-form into English, which is the element most desired by the general reader

or the interested student in another discipline, is actually the element of least interest to the linguist, and the one most liable to confusion (e.g. does *ros* really mean 'heath', and what anyhow is a 'heath' in Cornwall?).

What does emerge from a perusal of this fascinating catalogue is the plethora of unsolved problems, some of which are certainly to be dumped in the archaeological lap. Names in *car-*, *din-*, *lan-*, must all have (or have had) archaeological counterparts, in small forts, large forts or cliff castles, and mainly early Christian enclosures (i.e., cemeteries). Can we assign sites to these names? Can we, for that matter, assign names to all the *West Penwith Survey* sites of these classes? If I may pick a single example, Lescudjack, Penzance, a much eroded but still detectable large 'round' or small fort of obvious importance, has early forms suggesting that the name is *lan*, 'enclosure', with a reconstructable adjective **scoedek*, or the like. One can translate this as 'shielded', but not in the modern sense ('shielded from all harm'). It would mean more like 'of a shield, connected with or possessing a shield; Enclosure of the Shield', and one wonders what pre-Norman tradition or legend lies behind that. Chysauster, like two other Cornish place-names, contains a personal name 1314 *Salvestre*, a Cornish form of 'Sylvester'. ('Chysauster', by the way, is the name of the nearby farm, not the actual courtyard-house guardianship site.) Why the currency of this curious Papal name, not as far as I know otherwise popularised in Cornwall until it occurs in the late 15th-century play, *Beunans Meriasek*? Numerous points of discussion keep on emerging. This is right; for it is a stimulating as well as a competent work, and our warmest thanks go to Mr. Pool for so notable a contribution to West Cornish studies.

CHARLES THOMAS

Institute of Cornish Studies

‘Hulls’ in Cornwall: a survey and discussion

MICHAEL TANGYE

REFERENCES to Cornish hulls are rare, both in published and in manuscript sources. In most instances they have been unrecognised as such, and theories as to their use have varied in the absence of any detailed fieldwork. A large number of those examples which survived until recently have, with the advent of refrigeration, unfortunately been destroyed in recent years. Some have been used as convenient places for depositing household rubbish, and their entrances subsequently walled up. Local hunt followers add to the destruction by blocking and destroying those hulls associated with abandoned dwelling sites, in order to prevent foxes from going to earth. The writer stumbled across his first hull some years ago, and was immediately fascinated by these unusual structures. Subsequent fieldwork revealed many examples in the Carmenellis granite area. It is mainly on these examples, within reach of the writer's limited field, that this paper is based. An appeal to members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society in 1970 (*C.A.S. Newsletter*, 2 (February 1970), 4-5) for examples in other granite areas was supported by Professor Charles Thomas, who had himself noted hull types in the parishes of Camborne and Lelant. Of the few replies received, which perhaps further indicated the need for such research, the most important (from our member Tom Grieve) gave information and photographs of hulls existing on Dartmoor. The appeal also produced the huge gravel mine at Coverack Bridges, which portrays many of the features of the hull, but on a much larger scale. This was subsequently published in *Cornish Archaeology* 9, (1970), as was also a list of hulls in the parish of Camborne, as part of the check-list for that parish.

It is the object of this paper not only to describe the various types of hull which survive, their uses, distribution, chronology, etc., but initially to illustrate their great similarity to the prehistoric fogou, or souterrain.

It should be appreciated that the plans of hulls which appear in this paper cannot be completely accurate. These, and others, have been measured under extremely difficult conditions—in poor light, and often while crawling over rubbish.

The word ‘hull’

‘Hull’ is the commonest Cornish dialect word used to refer to a storage tunnel, cave, or chamber, cut from the decomposed granitic gravel that lies beneath the topsoil in granite areas of Cornwall. This word, which would appear to have been once widely in use in those areas west of Redruth that contain a dense distribution of such features, was actually found in use on only a few occasions during the course of the writer's fieldwork, in the parishes of Camborne and Wendron. It was apparently known in the Trencrom (Lelant) district in the 1940's (*per* Professor Charles Thomas), and in 1888 the Rev. R. Prior could refer to the sites of ‘several local examples of underground recesses locally termed “Hulls”’ (*Wendron and Helston Collections*, vol. 2, 205 (=Prior MSS)).

It is doubtful whether 'hull' is the same as the word 'hole'; the usual dialect pronunciation of the latter is nearer to Eng. 'awl', whereas 'hull' can rhyme with Eng. 'pull' (Camborne) or even Eng. 'cull, gull' (Carnmenellis). In some instances, nevertheless, *hole* has now replaced *hull*; e.g. 'Sand Hole' at Ponjeverah, Constantine. Yet another possible form of the word is *met*, still in use, at Porthgwarra, St. Buryan, a small cove near the Land's End. Here, on the rocky south side of the cove, below the tide level, are to be found a number of box-like cavities artificially constructed between the boulders, at one time used for the storage of lobsters and crabs. They are referred to (in the singular) as 'Hully', plural 'Hullies', the latter form being previously unrecorded. R. Morton Nance (*A Glossary of Cornish Sea-Words*, ed. P. A. S. Pool, (1963), 95) recorded *Hully* as 'a store-pot for crabs . . . In the Lizard and Land's End coves, the meaning is extended to a cranny or excavation in the rock, used as a store for shell-fish'. He goes on to identify this with Tonkin's (18th century) record of *weely*, given by Tonkin as the name of a crab-pot or lobster-pot; and mentions a Somerset 'hully', equivalent to 'weel' elsewhere, as a name for an eel-pot. The group is connected with Old Eng. *wiliga*, 'basket', and thus the Eng. *willow*.

There is certainly no connection with F. W. P. Jago's 'Hud or Hull. A shell, as of a nut, etc. In Celtic Cornish *Hudha*, to cover, to hide' (his *Ancient Language and Dialect of Cornwall* (1882), 192). As with many of Jago's Cornish-language entries, this is incorrect, the verb being *cuttha*, 'hide, conceal'. 'Hud' (cf. perhaps 'hod' and 'hide' as connections) and 'hull' are English words: 'hulling' peas, for instance. Whether the Porthgwarra 'hully' is really the wider term discussed by Nance or not, the precise source of 'hull' in the primary sense indicated by this paper remains a mystery.

Alternative (English) labels, found as field-names, and used to describe these sites, are seen in (e.g.) 'Cave Field', 'Chamber Field', and 'Hole Field'.

A typical 'Hull' area described and distribution of 'hulls'

Characteristic of the high, tree-less granite areas of Cornwall, where hulls exist, is the hill of Carnmenellis (at 800 ft. O.D.), in the parish of Wendron. Here numerous antiquities survive within a landscape that, one suspects, has altered relatively little over the centuries.

With the exception of the hill summit, the 'moorstone' or surface granite has been cleared, and used for the construction of tall dry-built stone hedges, often of immense proportions, surrounding small enclosures. At the summit, granite-built cairns, probably of Bronze Age date, survive near an area where Iron Age material has also recently been found. Less than a mile to the south-west, on the 700 ft. contour, lies a group of Iron Age huts, while at a similar height, to the west, are the remains of a stone circle, 'The Nine Maidens.' At the foot of the hill itself, further prehistoric occupation is indicated by the place-names *Polgear* to the west, and *Menherion* to the east.

The area is today considered remote although only two or three miles from Redruth and has little changed since the following description was written in 1851.

'The district is sterile and desolate, the inhabitants scattered around the base of Carnmenellis Hill, obtaining their livelihood by mining and streaming. From their natural disadvantages and remoteness, being too far from the busy haunts of men—the little progression made in the county had scarcely reached them.'

(*Royal Cornwall Gazette*, January 10, 1851)

The granite-built cottages, smallholdings and farms inhabited at that period still survive, their inhabitants predominantly Cornish, as surnames like Tremain and Tregonning would indicate. Younger Cornish people, however, tend to leave the area to find suitable employment. Many properties have within recent years been bought by an ever-increasing population of newcomers who seek to convert even the most remote barn into a dwelling. With this influx, all local knowledge of hull sites, and all relevant tradition is swiftly fading.

Hulls and hull sites are predominantly found on the granite uplands west of Redruth parish. They are most common around the 500 ft. to 800 ft. contours, but examples also exist on lower

ground, mainly in the sides of small valleys, in the parish of Camborne. A few are to be found in the Hundred of Kerrier at Constantine, St. Anthony in Meneage and Mawgan in Meneage. Many lie in the parish of Wendron within the Carnmenellis granite area, with by far the highest concentration in the Four Lanes (Illogan-Wendron), Forest (Illogan), and Bolenowe (Camborne) areas.

Future fieldwork should reveal the true density of hulls in the Land's End granite, where examples have been found, while one would also expect to find others in the Bodmin granite, particularly associated with moorland dwellings.

Without exception, the hulls are cut from a bed of soft granite known as 'growan', 'growder' or 'pot granite'. This lies immediately below the subsoil, and when excavated into a cave-like structure its texture is such that no supports are necessary. The entrance is usually formed and strengthened with granite jambs and lintel, and most hulls were at one time fitted with doors. The larger examples, which may be up to 50 feet long, are usually situated in farmyards near the farm house. Smaller examples are found in cottage gardens, or in fields which research shows once contained dwelling sites.

Site

The site chosen for the excavation and construction of the hull is either:

- (1) Into the slope of a hill;
- (2) Into a bank;
- (3) Through a field hedge which fronts a bank;
- (4) Where no sloping ground exists, into the side of a depression dug on level ground from which a slope (or steps) descends from the entrance to the hull floor.

Although the size and shape of the excavation is in some cases determined by the intervention of hard granite (as in (d) below), the hulls themselves may be divided into four basic types according to shape:

- (a) Single chamber—either round or long;
- (b) Central long chamber, with one or more side chambers;
- (c) Three round chambers—clover-leaf in shape;
- (d) Of irregular shape and size.

The hull is normally found exterior to the dwelling, within a few yards of an entrance, but three examples exist with entrances situated within the interior of the dwelling; Gregwartha Farm (SW 69543830), Lancarrow farm (SW 69583801) and Menhay farm (SW 69253032), all in the parish of Wendron.

Characteristic features

1. The Entrance

There is always one entrance. This is often strengthened by the addition of granite jambs and lintels, with the first few feet of the chamber or passage faced with dry walling of stone or granite. This presumably prevented any collapse of the hull at this point and thus greatly reduced the danger of a person being trapped inside. At Hendra farm, Wendron (SW 69133144), there is a particularly fine entrance and surround constructed as a section of a hedge bordering a lane, behind which the hull is driven into the hill slope. The entrance here is much lower than it was originally, due to the raising of the lane level over a long period, and to the accumulation of rubbish within. An outer granite lintel spanning the entrance (now 4 ft. high) supports the upper stones of the hedge. An inner lintel supports the roof of the hull. The latter lintel is separated with walling from another situated beneath it to form a second interior entrance 3 ft. wide at the back of a porch-like recess. Through this entrance one now has to crawl, but it was originally much higher with a flight of steps descending into the hull, as shown by slight excavation. A similar entrance

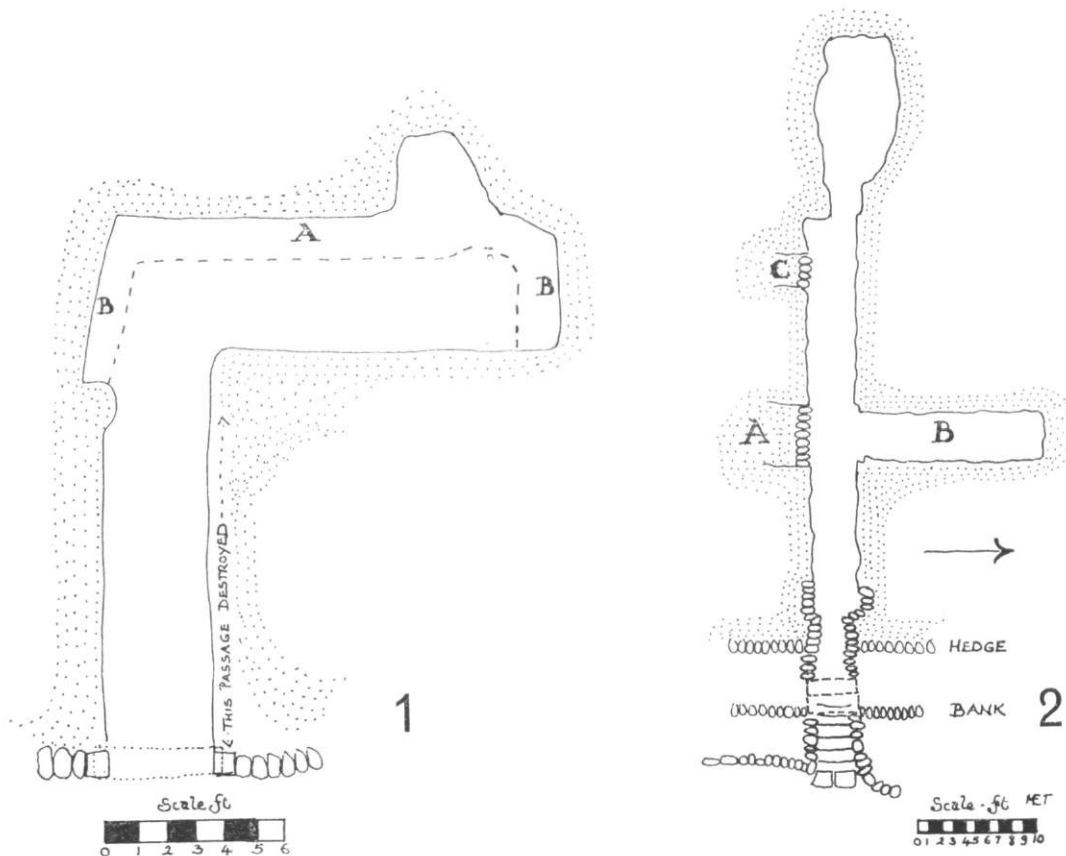


Fig. 13

No. 1. Home Farm, Bolenowe, Camborne, 1972

No. 2. Mount Wise Farm, Carmenellis, Wendron. A—passage collapsed by traction engine
 B—rubbish-filled, nearly to roof. C—collapsed and blocked

through which one has to crawl exists at Bolenowe Lane, Troon, Camborne (SW 67153859). Here, the entrance is situated at the base of a hedge in the garden of a small derelict cottage which lies on a hill slope. The lintel is supported on two granite uprights, only 2 ft. of which appear above ground level. This low entrance is again due to subsequent raising of ground level both outside and within the hull. This can also be compared with a similar entrance, now blocked, at Forest near Four Lanes, Illogan (SW 67813756) which possesses six steps (now concealed).

The most impressive entrance is that situated at Trenear farm, Wendron (SW 68183151). Its surround is mainly constructed with large blocks of cut granite which, supporting a huge lintel 7 ft. 6 ins. long on which several feet of walling rests, forms an outer entrance 5 ft. wide but now only 3 ft. 6 ins. high, again due to the accumulation of earth outside. Behind this is a porch-like recess, somewhat similar to the example at Hendra, backed by walling of smaller granite supporting a second lintel spanning an inner entrance only 1 ft. 8 ins. wide and of unknown height. One of the stones flanking this narrow entrance bears a drill hole, suggesting the door was situated at that point.

In those hulls where steps descend to the floor the entrance is sometimes very elaborate. At Loscombe farm, Four Lanes, Illogan (SW 68803856), the excavation has been made downwards from ground level. The entrance is quite unique, possessing a fine superstructure of granite with lintelled entrance and wooden door, (the latter now removed). Its roof of nine large granite lintels

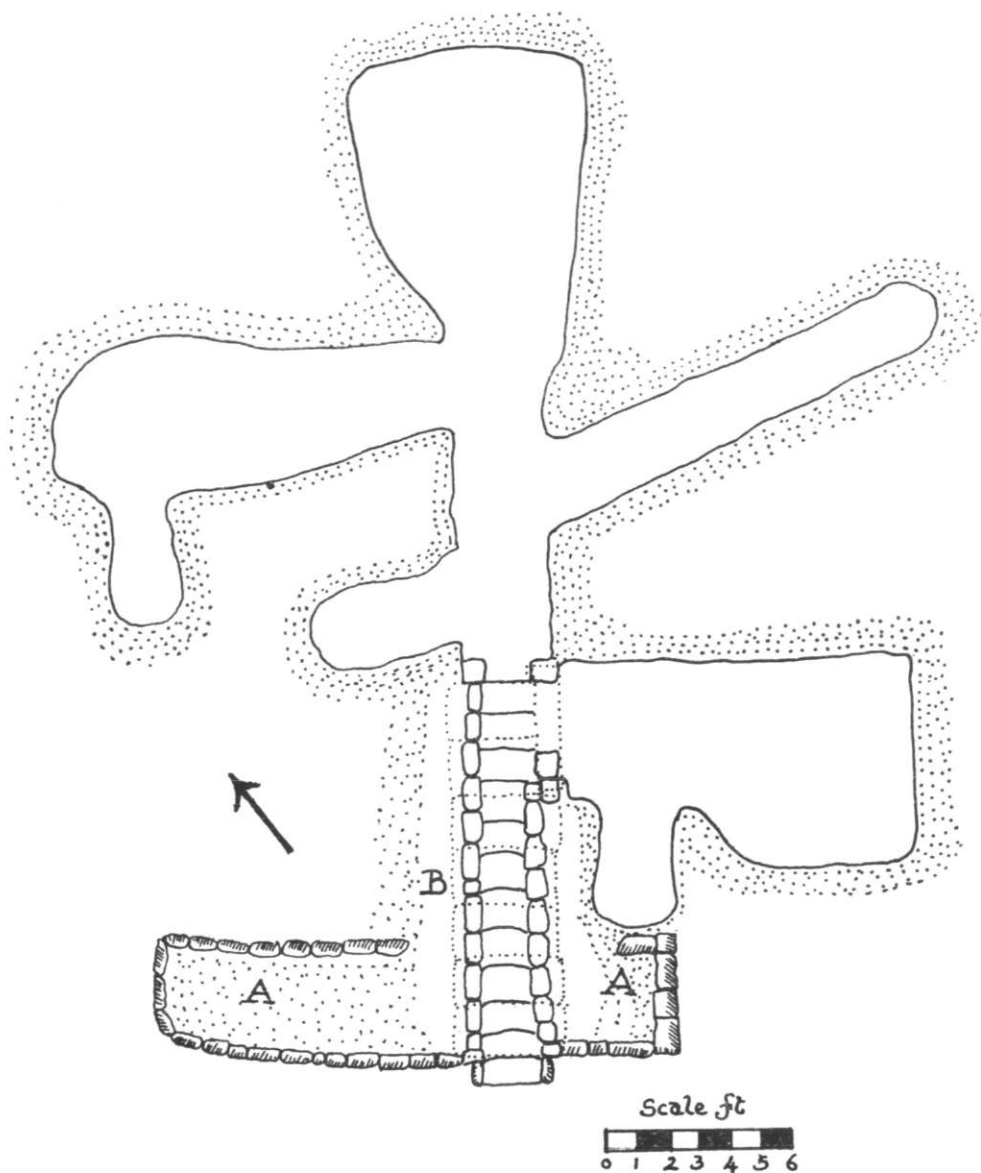


Fig. 14

Hull at Loscombe, Four Lanes, 1970

*A—stone-retained mound, covering outer section of entrance
B—flight of steps, flanked by walling and roofed over with lintels*

laid transversely lies above eleven granite steps, which descend steeply to the hull floor. The lofty area between steps and roof is flanked with massive blocks of cut granite. Near Rame Common (SW 73013428) is another somewhat similar hull without a superstructure and, although partially blocked, steps can be seen to descend steeply and to curve sharply, while the roof is constructed with well-cut granite lintels descending on a parallel with the steps.

2. Doors

Although the hull at Loscombe farm was until recently the only known example fitted with a door, the majority of hulls must have at one time been made secure by such means. At Hendra, the

upper iron hanging remains *in situ*, the lower probably covered by debris, while others show traces of similar features. At Trenuggo, St. Buryan, a hull used by the Catchall dairy at one time possessed an iron door, although this was a late and exceptional example.

There were probably alternatives to the standard door. At Bodean Veor in St. Anthony in Meaneg there was an 'underground tunnel about 90' long, but this differs from the regular fogous in that it is a mere excavation without any stones for walls or roof' (V.C.H. 368). To this description of what was in all probability a hull Henderson adds: 'The entrance is covered by a large stone'. Another example perhaps existed at Melrose farm, Mawgan in Meneage, with the discovery of an underground chamber; 'The entrance to this hiding place which had been excavated underneath the hedge was apparently entered by means of a man-hole made up of two slate slabs each provided with a hole in order to remove them'. (A. S. Oates, *Around Helston in the Old Days*, 17.) A thin slab of granite was used to cover the entrance of a hull at Calvack Vean farm, Carnmenellis.

3. *The Hull Excavation*

From the entrance, the hull is cut into the soft granite. In most cases picks and bars were used, their characteristic grooves still clearly defined in the sides of the excavation. The passage or chamber is usually oval in section, 4 to 6 ft. in width and up to 6 ft. in height. The length of the chamber was governed by the space required, and often by the intervention of hard granite, which was more difficult to excavate. In some cases, as at Forest Gate farm, Illogan (SW 68243772), the completely irregular shape of the hull was due to the latter.

Most of the cottage hulls are of the single-chamber type either long or round. Those situated on farms are, as one would expect, more complex. At Home Farm, Bolenowe, Camborne (SW 67373788), there was a larger variation of the single chamber. The hull here is excavated into a high bank near the farm-house door. It was at one time straight for 20 ft., and then turned sharply at a right angle for 15 ft. Unfortunately, much of the first 20 ft. length has for long been destroyed, although the rest remains intact. At Lezerea farm, Wendron, a similar example extends for 20 ft. at a right angle to the entrance.

At Mount Wise farm, Carnmenellis, the hull is extensive. A central passage extends for 54 ft., with side chambers up to 20 ft. in length. It was at one time larger, but a considerable collapse of one or more of the side chambers occurred many years ago, when a traction engine passed over a section of the roof.

At Loscombe farm, the central passage is 33 ft. long, again with side chambers. Another fine example, now destroyed, existed at Filtrick farm, Illogan (SW 68223911). This was approximately 40 ft. long, lying north-south with an equally long chamber bisecting it at right angles in the centre, and with another of similar dimensions lying east-west at its extremity.

4. *Strength and Supports*

With the exception of the first few feet of the hull interior, no stone or other supports are normally used. The texture of the gowan is such that supports for the roof are not necessary. While the roof remains intact, its strength is quite phenomenal. For example, the hull at Forest Gate farm, Illogan, remained undetected beneath the farmyard until 1970. A heap of about 50 tons of manure, which had rested there for a considerable period, was being removed by a heavy tractor and equipment, when the tractor wheel broke through the roof of the hull which was only 10 inches thick! Some hulls however have supports inside. At Loscombe farm, the entrance to a side chamber, situated at the foot of the flight of steps, is formed with granite jambs and lintel and once possessed a door. At Hendra farm, Wendron, the hull is clover-leaf shaped with three round chambers. The two central junctions of this clover shape are supported by stonework. At one junction is a large square pillar several feet in height supporting the roof of this once unusually high hull, now sadly filled with rubbish.

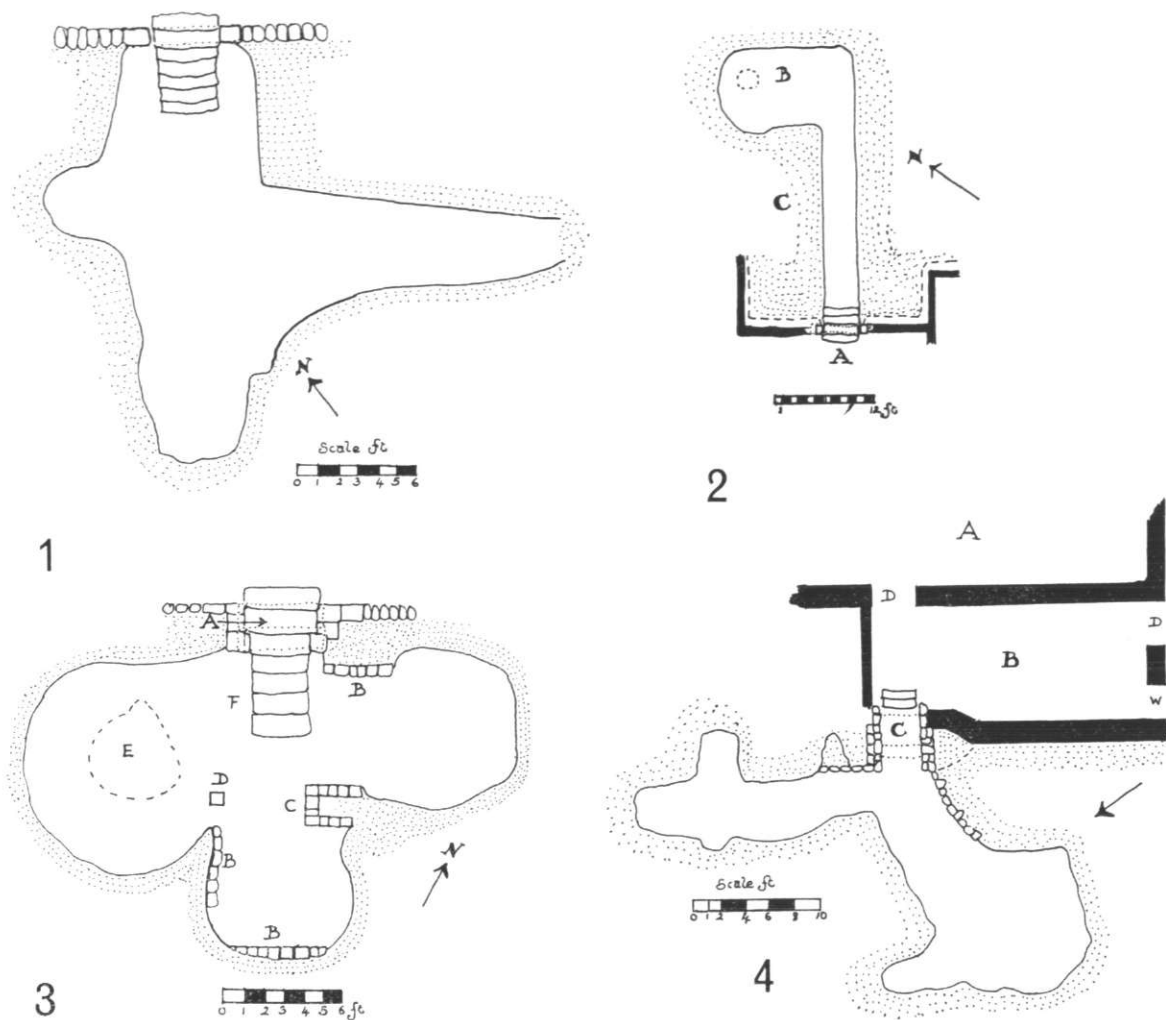


Fig. 15

- No. 1. Bolenowe Camborne, 1970. No. 2. Manhay Farm, Wendron, 1972
 A—entrance from kitchen (blocked). B—circular ventilation hole in roof of chamber. C—garden
 No. 3. Hendra Farm, Wendron, 1971. A—porch-like entrance. B—walling. C—buttress
 D—freestanding granite post. E—hole in roof (fall). F—suggested position of step
 No. 4. Gregwartha, Wendron, 1972. A—18th century farmhouse (D, door; W, window)
 B—later addition. C—lintelled entrance to hull

5. Internal Features

As the hulls were used mainly for storage, shelves were often made by excavating the centre of the hull floor downwards, leaving a raised area around the perimeter on which to place articles, (i.e., bowls, bottles, etc.). Examples of this type of feature can be seen at Higher Pengegon, Camborne (SW 65973977), and at Home farm, Bolenowe, Camborne. Shelving was also made by using stone or granite, and placing slabs of slate on the top. Small alcoves sometimes have grooves on either side into which wooden shelves were fitted. Most of the hulls have small recesses cut in their walls suitable for a lantern or candle. A number of hulls associated with cottages have been plastered within and whitewashed.

6. Uses

Hulls are basically stores or cellars for either domestic or for farm use.

They possessed several advantages, being easily constructed, with no cost or maintenance—important in such windswept areas, completely void of trees and thus with scarcity of timber. They maintained a constant temperature both in winter and summer, both cool and frostproof, slightly damp but not wet.

Dairy Produce. The farm examples were used mainly as dairies where butter, milk, cream and eggs were kept in the ideal cool atmosphere. The destroyed example at Filtrick farm, Illogan, was until World War Two used solely as a dairy, with extensive shelving. The Loscombe hull was used likewise, so essential when products were accumulated for selling at Redruth Market. At Menhay farm, Wendron, the hull was also used as a dairy and, being directly connected with the dwelling house, it had a small ventilation shaft extending upwards from the extremity of the chamber to the garden surface. At Trenear, Wendron, there is a similar refinement. An air shaft, about 3 ins. wide and several feet long, rises immediately from within the entrance, providing not only ventilation when the hull was secured but also a safety factor should the entrance become blocked.

Hulls associated with cottages were used primarily as cold stores (in much the same way as the farm examples) for milk, cream and potatoes. These were usually the products derived from the cottagers' endeavours, as the majority of Cornishmen in the areas discussed were to some extent smallholders, supplementing their often meagre earnings from mining and tin streaming. The only alternative method for keeping milk fresh was total or partial immersion in a stream or well, a method still used in some parts of Cornwall. An elderly resident of Zennor recently told the writer that his grandmother always kept her milk and cream in vessels secured by a fishing net in the stream which runs from the Church to the cove.

Root Crops. Root crops, mainly potatoes, were also stored, safe from winter frosts which even today are far more severe on the granite uplands than on the lower areas of Cornwall, a county renowned for its moderate climate. In the 1930's, S. A. Opie briefly noted the sites of some hull examples and recorded that they were 'used for potatoes, many sacks of which were heaped inside, the entrance being then filled with earth' (*OC VI*, 30).

Professor Charles Thomas has also noted small hulls at Trink, Tren crom and others in the parish of Camborne which were locally called 'Tatie hulls', i.e., potato hulls. Many years ago, the surface of Bolenowe Lane, Troon, collapsed, revealing a large hull which elderly residents claimed was once used for storing potatoes. Within recent years mangolds were stored in a hull at California Moor near Pencoys, Wendron.

Livestock. Some smaller hulls were excavated primarily as pens for livestock, perhaps as a continuation of the 'crow' tradition (rhymes with 'plough'), as both are features of granite areas. At Porthgwarra, St. Buryan, two small round hulls in the low cliff face at the top of the slipway, now used as a store for lobster pots, were originally excavated and used as pigs' houses. Subsequent lowering of the ground level outside the hulls or 'caves', for the erection of a huge hand capstan, explains their now somewhat elevated position. A hull at Treyew Ve an farm, Zennor (now destroyed) was used for the same purpose.

Among the more unconventional uses was the employment as a place of refuge for a son who had murdered his parents in a house at Rame ('he hid himself in a hull'), but who confessed some years later and was executed (Wendron and Helston Colls. *Prior MSS.*, Vol. 3 (1888), 52). During World War Two the hull at Lancarrow, once a dairy and directly linked with the farm house, was furnished with a bed and used as an air raid shelter when bombs fell on Falmouth Docks. Most of the hulls were also used as tool sheds.

Smuggling. Traditions are retold today by farmers in the parish of Wendron, to the effect that certain hulls were used as places of concealment for smuggled spirits and wines. There is no doubt that during the 18th and 19th centuries smuggling was commonly practised in this remote and wild area, a parish populated at that time mainly by hardened miners and tin streamers. The Rev. R. Prior recorded in 1888 a vivid picture of the effect of this contraband on the populace of Wendron,

'The village beer shop where smuggled liquors could sometimes be had possessed an irresistible attraction to others and Laity, Gweek, Lower town, Manhay, Fiscar, Rame, Medlyn, Porkellis, Carnkie, Tolcarn and other secluded places were often the scene of wrestling, cockfighting—even of drunkenness and midnight revelry.'

(*Prior MSS, Vol. 4, 80*)

It is noticeable that hulls still exist at those places mentioned in this description.

In the 1930's, A. S. Opie recorded from an elderly resident of Four Lanes the traditional route taken by farmers of that area when collecting contraband at Gwithian, on the north coast.

'The local farmers, it appears, proceeded on horseback accompanied by led horses to the landing place. The led horses with pack saddles were loaded with two kegs on each side. Two kegs were also slung in front of each rider. The route taken (by night) was up through the bottoms to Tuckingmill, thence to Treskillard, Gryllis, Forest and Nine Maidens. From here they proceeded to Polhigey Moor and to Herniss farm in Stithians which was apparently a depot.' (*Recorder's Book, Redruth O.C.S.*)

Another route recorded from the same source ended 'at Trolvis farm in Stithians where there were reputed to be caves'. There are now no caves or hulls at Trolvis, but in the Four Lanes, Forest and Carnmenellis areas, through which the routes passed, hulls still exist in far greater numbers than in any other locality. Their entrances, in banks and garden hedges, could be easily concealed and the cool interior was ideal for storing beer and spirits.

In September 1886 the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* reported the discovery of what was obviously a hull adjoining the Wild Duck Inn at Four Lanes.

'Mr. James Thomas, who keeps the Wild Duck Inn, Wendron, made the discovery of two subterranean rooms in his backyard. Although living on the place, which is his own, for upwards of half a century, he had no idea or knowledge that anything of the sort was there. The discovery was accidentally made through one of Mr. Thomas's cows putting one of her feet through the roof of one of the rooms. On seeing the aperture Mr. Thomas's curiosity was aroused, and fearing it was a shaft that the animal had nearly fallen in, he made a further exploration for the purpose of having it secured if it turned out to be the workings of a mine, when the rooms were revealed much to his astonishment. They were about 10 feet square and seven feet high and were roofed and floored with slate. There was nothing in them to show for what purpose they had been used, and were both remarkably clean and in a state of preservation, with a communication from one to the other. It is probable that they were the secret store rooms for contraband goods, the neighbourhood a century since being noted for smugglers.'

There might indeed be some truth in this theory, although a link with smuggling possibly provided a convenient explanation for the sudden discovery of such a structure where the entrance had for long been filled, collapsed and forgotten. There would appear to be little doubt because of its situation that it served as a cellar for the public house. We find two existing hulls in the same area traditionally used for storing liquor. The first is at Cregwartha farm, Wendron, where the hull is actually entered from within the farmhouse. Here we have the tradition that it was originally made to conceal smuggled brandy landed at the Helford river. The ancestors of the present owner of Cregwartha were publicans during the 18th and 19th centuries. There is also told here the tradition of a ghostly coach and horses, driven by a headless coachman, which ascends the hill from the south and enters the farmyard. This is typical of such stories spread in the past by those engaged in the smuggling trade, in order to terrify anyone who might encounter such a ghostly 'run' in the hours of darkness while also acting as a deterrent to those who might use the same route. At Home

Farm, Bolenowe, Camborne, the hull is still used for the storage of wine and is soon to be fitted with a door.

Thurstan Peter was also told of a smuggling tradition when he visited Tregear in Crowan in 1877 and noted; 'Tregear-Cave close by a tree for smuggling purposes.' (T. C. Peter, *Crowan: Historical Notes, MSS (1877)*, R.I.C.) This must refer to a hull which is known to have existed in the orchard on that farm.

At Forest Gate farm, Illogan, where several hulls once existed, the farmer was told many years ago by an old woman aged 90 that one of these was once a 'still' where whisky was made. It is of some interest to note a similar tradition relating to the Dartmoor hulls which were known locally as 'stills'.

Similarities to prehistoric 'fogous' or souterrains in Cornwall

Hulls bear a clear basic resemblance in many of their characteristics to the Cornish fogou of Iron Age date which, like the hulls, are found largely in the granite uplands of West Cornwall. They differ from fogous mainly in the method of construction. The fogou was made by digging a trench, lining it with granite walling, and spanning the top with huge lintels of granite laid transversely, whereas the hull is cut, cave-like, into the granite soil. They also differ in as much as the fogou usually has two entrances, one at either end. Hulls always have only one. The fogou at Boleigh is however an exception having only one entrance. The entrances themselves are strikingly similar, both having granite uprights and lintels.

The plans and dimensions of both hull and fogou are in some cases practically identical. The simple single chamber of the small fogou at Bosahan clearly resembles many of the single-chambered hulls, e.g. at Porkellis village (SW 69183338).

Side chambers are also common to both. At the Pendeen and Treveneague fogous, the side chambers have actually been excavated out of the rab in the same manner of construction as that used in hulls. The Pendeen side chamber with its granite built entrance resembles a similar side chamber in the Loscombe Hull. We also find the granite interior walling of the fogou repeated, to a lesser extent, in some hulls, for a few feet immediately inside the entrance. At Cregwartha, Wendron, the walling extends for ten feet.

One of the most interesting similarities between both types of structure is their position in relation to the dwelling site. The fogou was constructed in close proximity to a courtyard village or a group of huts. The hull is found in a similar position relative to the present cottages and farms. On the latter, the hull is usually located in the farmyard, in much the same way as the Pendeen fogou remains today, near a farmhouse, which, like others in West Cornwall, must overlie the foundations of the original dwelling of the Iron Age. At Porthmeor Courtyard House village, the fogou has actually been found as an integral part of a courtyard dwelling, with only a wall dividing the two. A parallel can be found here in those hulls constructed and linked directly by approach with the dwelling house, e.g. Menhay, Cregwartha and Lancarrow.

It is now generally accepted that some fogous were built and used as communal cold stores with the double entrance providing a through draught to retain a cool atmosphere. Lady Fox has noted that these conditions would be ideal for the storage of meat and other foods, just as hulls have been used for storing dairy produce and root crops.

With so many basic similarities, hulls might therefore appear to be, in conception and use, a direct ethnic survival of the fogou tradition, in areas where traditions linger long and the basic way of life remains as it has been for centuries. Such an area is found at Bolenowe, in the extreme south of the parish of Camborne. Here live Mr. and Mrs. O., an elderly couple, in a cottage on the hill slope overlooking the rush-filled expanse of Newton Moor. They have no electricity supply. Light is provided by oil lamps. Water which until recent years was carried in buckets from a shute in the valley nearby is now pumped to the cottage by a motor installed by the old man. They keep a cow which provides them with dairy produce (a product which until recent years his neighbours kept cool in hulls). The winter hay for the animal is grown in the meadow and, when gathered, is built

on a traditional rick base or 'steed'. A raised rectangular platform, its perimeter is made of large granite 'bounders', its interior about 1 foot deep filled with small stones for drainage, on top of which furze bushes or hawthorn are placed to keep the base of the rick slightly elevated. Ducks and chicken were kept in two 'crows' of traditional construction, dome shaped and completely corbelled. Game, hares, water fowl and trout are all shot or caught on the moor. All this less than two miles from the industrial heart of Cornwall! When and how the somewhat easier method of excavating the soft granite developed from the original fogou construction we do not know. There must remain the possibility that the hull type of excavation was introduced by a separate culture. There are three main types of prehistoric subterranean structure; the Irish souterrain, the Scottish earth-house and the Cornish fogou. There is also to be found in Brittany another subterranean structure which closely resembles the hull. The following description is taken from *Brittany*, P. R. Giot (1960), 195-196.

'Little underground galleries and chambers, dug out of the subsoil where this is sufficiently workable, are very plentiful from the Gaulish period in Armorica; they are usually of a different type from the underground refuges or shelters of other parts of Gaul during the pre-Roman period. Moreover they are only found in the west of Armorica.

For a long time these were believed to be graves, because in some cases cremations or inhumations had been found. They may rather have been hiding places or shelters, with very few objects, which indicates a purely temporary occupation. But they were certainly used by the living; kitchen refuse is found in them and even hearths with chimneys. Perhaps some served as store pits. *These cavities are always discovered by accident; there is no indication of their presence above the ground. Usually a farmhorse—nowadays a tractor—breaks through the roof of a chamber and so reveals an excavation which it is often difficult to explore subsequently; because of the earth which has fallen in, one is never certain of having found everything or even of having discovered all the rooms on the site.* There may be one chamber only, or several (up to half a dozen) linked by tunnels averaging 35 cm. in diameter, through which it is necessary to crawl, and which open into the lower part of the chamber walls. The first room is reached by a corridor about 50 cm. in diameter entering the ground at an oblique angle. In one case, Park Rugolven, Primelin, Finistère, the first orifice was sealed with a flat stone laid on edge.

The chambers are often oval or elliptical in shape, and their ceiling generally has the appearance of a rudimentary vault; they may be in a series, one following another, but sometimes the axis of one of them is at right angles to that of the others. They are excavated out of disintegrated rock, which sometimes bears the marks of metal tools. Their size varies between 1m. 20 and 6m. in length, 1 m. and 3 m. in width, and 90 cm. and 2 m. in height. Where traces of goods are found in these chambers they are usually in the one nearest the entry.'

The most important fact in the description of these chambers is that they are cut from disintegrated rock in exactly the same manner as hulls. It is interesting to note that they are also discovered in identical circumstances to Cornish examples. The hull at the Wild Duck Inn, Four Lanes, Illogan was revealed, in 1886, when a cow's foot broke through the roof of the chamber. In 1970, the weight of a tractor wheel exposed the large farmyard hull at Forest Gate Farm, Illogan; while in 1972 yet another hull, at Goonorman Downs, Stithians, was discovered in similar circumstances. The corridor 'entering the ground at an oblique angle' resembles the entrance of the now destroyed example at Filtrick farm, Illogan, and those examples with steps. The fact that household rubbish and hearths are found in the Breton examples need not necessarily indicate a primary and basic use as a dwelling. Archaeological students of the future may even make the same conclusion about Cornish hulls which, in most cases, have become con-

venient depositories for household rubbish, and in at least one case adapted as a dwelling, as was done in recent years by a person at Trelocke Farm, Nancledra (information from Mr. A. Guthrie). With such a long and intimate period of communication between Cornwall and Brittany, it is possible that at some period in the past this hull type of subterranean chamber was introduced into Cornwall and was adopted as a natural successor to the fogou.

Dartmoor Hulls

In 1971 an appeal to members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society for hull examples in other granite areas produced information and photographs from our member Tom Grieve of hulls on Dartmoor. Unlike the Cornish examples, they have been fortunately well documented by Devonian field workers. In use and structure they are identical to the Cornish hull, usually of the single chamber type (*type (a)*) with granite jambs and lintel at the entrance. Robert Burnard noted his first hulls in 1887 at Deancombe (*Transactions of the Plymouth Institution*, 10, 231–3). The first (SX56NE 586684) was approached through a curved open trench 23 feet long, which led to a doorway 3 feet high and 3 feet wide complete with granite lintel and posts.

‘Inside the doorway a tunnel nearly nine feet long, and through which it was necessary to proceed stooping, led into a chamber scooped out of the rotten granite about nine feet long by seven foot eight inches broad and nearly ten feet high. The roof of the chamber was dome shaped partly produced by portions of it falling down—as a rough gravel—until the floor had been covered to a foot or more. On clearing away the whole of the debris the original floor was exposed—a portion of it had been paved with flattish stones.

In the side of the chamber were three square niches such as might have been used for resting the ends of timber baulks in or for sconces for candles or lamps.’

Near this example

‘across the stream and about north-east of Combehead House and distant about 250 yards is another cave . . . total length is 22 feet 6 inches. The greatest width is 14 feet. The height from floor to roof is 5 feet. The entrance is 3 feet 6 inches high with a width of 3 feet. This cave is dry and would make a capital storehouse and occasional shelter.’

In a few years Burnard had learned more about these mysterious ‘caves’;

‘Many of the farms in this neighbourhood (i.e. near the present Burrator reservoir) possess caves, which have been dug out of the compacted granite gravel for the winter storage of roots. They are locally known as ‘stills’ a name suggestive of the original use of some of them as illicit places for the production of farmers gin, or some other equally potent native spirit. Now, however, they have a legitimate use and roots stored in these caves are absolutely safe from the severest frosts. In the roadway close to the farm (Lether Tor) is a good example. It is 32½ feet long, 7 feet wide and 8 feet high’ (Robert Burnard, *Dartmoor Pictorial Records*, iv, (1894, privately printed), 66).

It is R. Hansford Worth, the Dartmoor fieldworker, who provides us with the most accurate and typically detailed description of the Dartmoor hull.

‘There is one other appurtenance of many Dartmoor houses, now fallen into disuse, which has proved puzzling to strangers and that is the potato cave.

It was not every house that could have its cave. The possibility depended on the geology of the neighbourhood. They are found only in granite areas, and then only where the granite has been weathered to some little depth and converted into ‘growan’. It is easily excavated but still sufficiently coherent to be self supporting, so that a heading driven into it will need no timber to sustain its roof. In this material short tunnels were driven in from the hillsides, in length from twenty to forty feet, in height from 6 to 7 feet, and in width from 3 to 6 feet. At places more extensive chambers were excavated. Granite jambs and lintel at the entrance and a wooden door completed the cave. These caves were usually near the house, opening sometimes into the courtyard. The knowledge of the use of these structures is by no means lost but it is on the way to oblivion.’

As we have already noted, it is obvious from these descriptions that the Dartmoor 'potato caves' are identical to the Cornish hull. We even find the descriptive name 'potato cave' repeated as 'tatie hull' in the Trencom district of West Penwith. As the recorded 'caves' are found on or near farms it is almost certain that, again like the Cornish examples, they were also used as cold stores for dairy produce.

One could argue that the absence of fogous on Dartmoor would detract from the theory that the hull is a natural development of the fogou tradition. Unless, however, future research shows a more widespread distribution in Devon, one suspects that these examples represent a spread of the hull fashion from Cornwall eastwards across the Tamar, at some time before the 19th century.

Chronology

It would appear to be impossible to date accurately the various hulls which still survive. Finds from within them are few and confined to pieces of china, slate, pots, etc., none earlier than the Victorian period. Falls of soft granite from the sides and roof, have, in most cases covered the hull floor and any finds which might exist there. Some evidence however may be afforded by those inland place names ending with the Cornish *ogo*=English 'cave'. Natural caves are found only on the coastline of Cornwall, therefore any cave referred to as lying inland one must assume to have been man-made and either a fogou or a hull, probably the latter. In Crowan, for example, a parish situated in the Carnmenellis granite where hulls abound, we find the place-name *Borthog*, the earliest spelling of which is found in 1300 as *Boswarthogo* ('Dwelling by the Cave'). One also wonders if the place-name *Hugus* in the parish of Kea is indicative of a hull site, especially as we find T. A. 2176 'Park an chamber' at Gooderne in the same parish. We also find the field name (Cornish) *Gulchamber* ('Chamber Field') at Higher Bolitho in Crowan. The evidence of such Cornish descriptive forms must raise the possibility that some hulls are of medieval date and perhaps even earlier.

It is however certain that some examples are at least of 17th century date. In 1712 Thomas Tonkin visited Treneare in Wendron. His findings at that time were quoted and enlarged upon by Hitchens and Drew in 1824 (*History of Cornwall*, 2 vols., Helston (1824), ii. 672).

'The Barton of Treneare or Treneare, on which are now only some small cottages, is said to have been a place of considerable fame in former ages. This is at present the property of the representatives of the late Richard Johns, Esq., of Helston, by purchase from the Vyvyans, Tonkin speaking of this place says

at Treneare in Wendron is an arched vault of moorstone near the house said to have been a cellar of the ancient Dukes of Cornwall and this one of their hunting seats. This vault which is very entire indicates a place of some distinction.'

In spite of the fact that Tonkin described this structure as a 'cellar', many theories as to its original purpose have since been discussed (*J. Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, 19 (1914), 310). The arched vault was only destroyed in recent years, but the chamber which lay in the bank at the inner end of its interior, still partially existing today, was undoubtedly a hull, with an entrance of far superior workmanship than any other, as one might expect, serving as it did a house of some note. The house itself remains, used as a cowshed. Granite window mullions, jambs and other features still *in situ* would indicate that it was erected at some time during the Tudor period. One can safely assume that the hull was also constructed at the same time; unless of course it was associated with a still earlier dwelling on the same site.

There is sufficient evidence to state beyond doubt that hulls existed in the Carnmenellis granite area at the beginning of the 19th century. The publican of the Wild Duck Inn at Four Lanes was quite unaware of the presence of the hull discovered on his property in 1886 even though he had lived there for 'upwards of half a century'. This would mean that the hull had fallen into disuse and the entrance sealed at some time before the 1830's. Field names on the Wendron Tithe Apportionment 1843 also indicate the presence of hulls in the Four Lanes and Carnmenellis areas. Lancarrow: T. A. 59='Hole Field'. T. A. 82='Cave Field'. Polgear: T. A. 315='Chamber Field'. Carnmenellis: T. A. 1844='Hull Field'. T. A. 756='Hull plot'.

One would expect any names recorded on the Tithe Apportionments to have been in use for a period considerably prior to that date, probably from the 17th century. In most cases, hull sites indicated by field names on the T. A. were shown on the Tithe Map to be far removed from any dwelling site, whereas it has been demonstrated elsewhere in this paper that they are normally found in close proximity to cottage or farm. This suggests that dwellings which they once served had, long before 1843, been abandoned and fallen into decay. At Forest, Illogan, several traditional hull sites were shown to the writer by a local farmer. An examination of these show in some instances only fields with not the slightest indication of associated dwellings. A check on the Tithe Map (1840) however shows that cottages did in fact stand on these sites where the hulls must still lie beneath the field surfaces.

From this evidence it would appear that, although some surviving examples must date from the 16th and 17th centuries, the greater proportion of hulls remaining were constructed during the late 18th and 19th centuries by an increasing population of miners and farmers who in reclaiming croft land and erecting dwellings continued a long tradition by also excavating hulls.

'Sand Pits', 'Sand Holes', etc.

It is notable that from such large excavations, involving the removal of many tons of soft granite, no spoil heaps remain near the hulls. This suggests in some cases scattering of the material over a large area. There is however evidence which indicates that the disintegrated granite, which varies in texture from coarse gravel to extremely fine sand, was utilised for several purposes. One use was as a substitute for sand, mainly as a soft medium for bedding granite slabs in the construction of cottages and farm buildings. A cottage hearth slab recently removed at Lanner, Gwennap, was found to be bedded in this material.¹ Some hulls would appear to have been excavated solely to obtain this, 'growder' (as it is called) for such purposes and therefore fall into a different category. The unique example at Coverack Bridges, Sithney, was literally a mine, from which the growder was used to bed the granite pavement slabs in the town of Helston in the 19th century (*Cornish Archaeology*, 9 (1970), 111).

At Goonorman Downs in the parish of Stithians, a tractor wheel broke through the roof of a previously undetected hull which lay beneath the field surface. On examination, the single chamber was found to be of irregular shape varying in height from 6 feet in the centre to 3 feet where it sloped at the sides. The chamber measured 20 feet in length north-south, ending at the south side in a narrowing cavity 5 feet long by 3 feet wide. The width from east to west was 12 feet. As there was obviously no entrance, and the section to the south-east of the 'break-through' was blocked by fallen earth, it was assumed that the hull was once much larger. An examination of the field surface beyond this point showed a long elliptical depression, 24 yards by 10 yards, lying north-west-south east. This could represent the original length of the hull or the site of a once large pit, which has long since been filled, with a hull excavated at one end. The field name 'Sandy Pit' and the extremely fine, sand-like, texture of the decomposed granite within the hull suggests that this was once a source of 'sand' for local use. Sand from the beaches in Cornwall was used in the earlier part of this century, not only for agricultural purposes, but for sanding the floors of dwellings which were usually of lime and ash or granite paved. In the area discussed, remotely situated from the coast, the 'Sandy Pit' would have provided an excellent substitute for this commodity. At Carvullock in the same parish we find Park Treth, T. A. 337, = 'Sand Field', which suggests the site of a similar growder source; while at Nangigulow in Crowan we have 'Park Sandy' adjoining 'Croft Sandy' (Lanhydrock Atlas). A small hull excavated into a bank at Mabe village was known locally as 'Sand Pit',² while another near the school at Ponjerarah in Constantine is called 'Sand hole', the word 'hole' probably replacing in latter years 'hull'.

Until the early years of this century, growder was used as a domestic scouring agent for pots, pans, wooden tops, granite floors and steps, etc.³ It was usually sold in towns and villages of West Cornwall by such characters as Lizzie Richards, *alias* 'Lizzie Growder', a widow woman of Redruth who once hawked growder and Gwithian sand from door to door. The sources of this scouring

agent have never been recorded, but in all probability it came from hulls, mainly from such sites as those here discussed.

Another traditional use for the growder was observed at Bolenowe in 1972 where the substance dug from a bank was used for filling pits in a lane surface.

The 'Hullies' of Porthgwarra, St. Buryan

Porthgwarra lies in the parish of St. Buryan, near the Land's End. Once a flourishing fishing cove, its steep slipway of granite boulders is now practically devoid of vessels; its fish cellars and seine net house long since adapted as dwelling houses; its smoke house a tool shed.

The most fascinating features of this cove are its 'hullies'. These are numerous deep, box-like, structures built amongst the rocks on the south side of the cove below tide level. They were used for the storing of crabs, crayfish and lobsters. Only one remained in use until 1973, when another was completed and used by a local young man. The remainder lie empty, open to the sky. They were constructed and used from time immemorial by the fishermen of Porthgwarra, the 'old men'. In Murray's *Handbook for Devon and Cornwall*, (1859), Porthgwarra is described as being 'famous for its lobsters which are caught on the Rundlestone'. One would expect the hullies to have been in existence at that time.

When building the hullies the south side of the cove was chosen, because of the less rugged nature of the rocky foreshore, an important factor when the fishermen carried 80 to 90 lbs. of lobsters on their backs. The hullies are single or sometimes in groups of two or three with common sides. They are square, rectangular or irregular, according to the natural position of the boulders.

Hullies were passed on from father to son, but if a fisherman died leaving no relative his hully was taken by another man. Arguments concerning ownership were unheard of.

Method of Construction

A pit-like cavity between the huge boulders was chosen for the hully, and all loose rocks cleared away. The object was to build a box-like structure, therefore any gaps in the sides were walled up with granite rocks held in position with mortar. This often meant the complete walling of both ends. A small square hole with miniature uprights and lintel was left in the centre at the base of the walled section, through which the sea flowed and ebbed, filling and emptying the hully at each tide. This hole or channel was essential, as the lobsters would die if kept in still water.

At the bottom of the hully, a foot or eighteen inches above the rock bottom, grooves five to six inches long were cut in the natural rock face, four or five on the two longest sides. In some instances a continuous ledge was cut on both sides when the angle of the rock face allowed. Into these, wooden joists were fitted, spanning the width of the hully, to serve as the base of a wooden grid which not only served as the hully floor but also prevented the lobsters escaping through the channel at the base of the wall.

Around the top of the hully sides, grooves were chiselled in the granite into which joists were wedged to form a framework for the flat wooden top or 'deck'. Where the rock is higher on one side of the hully, grooves were cut in the vertical face, whilst on the edge of the flat surface of the lower, opposite side, rectangular or square depressions were shaped. Into these, iron bars were forced, to retain the joists in position. The 'deck' was then completed with short planks laid transversely across the hully with a 2-foot square trap hatch in the centre. Being submerged at high tide it was essential that the 'deck' was strongly constructed.

Method of filling the hullies

When the fishing boats came in with the lobsters, the boats were pulled a little way up the slip while waiting for the tide to ebb. When the sand at the foot of the slip came into view, the fishermen

knew that the decks of the hullies were also exposed above water. The lobsters were then put into a cowl or wicker basket fitted with a cover with a rope attached. When filled, this was hung around the shoulders and carried on the back, a weight of some 80 or 90 lbs. The trap hatch in the 'deck' of the hully was opened, and the lobsters dropped inside. Before doing this, the joints of the two large claws were partially severed to prevent the creatures from nipping each other whilst in captivity. It was essential to place them in the salt water immediately; this was done in order to prevent them from 'bleeding'. In latter years, the claws were tied with string or strong elastic bands.

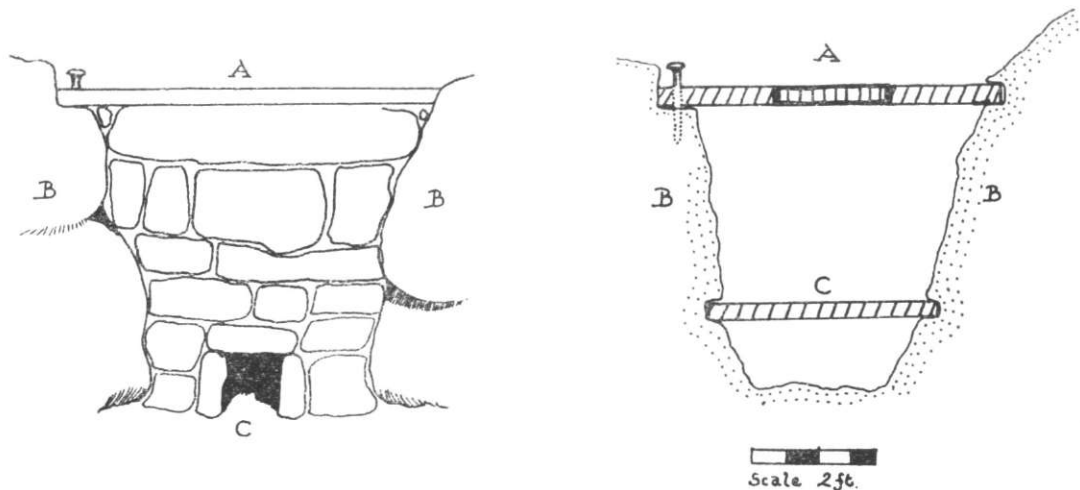


Fig. 16

A typical 'Hully'—Porthgwarra, 1970

(Left) Elevation: A, deck. B, boulders in situ. C, channel at base of walled-up section
 (Right) Section: A, wooden deck with trap hatch in centre. B, boulders in situ. C, wooden grid

Method of removing lobsters

The hullies were usually full within a week with crabs, crayfish and lobsters. They were then removed, with a 'kip', usually when the deck had appeared at ebb tide, and the hully still full of water. The 'kip' was a pole or rod, with a net at the end, similar to a shrimping net. If the hully was dry the shellfish could be taken out by the fishermen who dropped through the hatchway onto the bottom grating where it was possible to stand nearly upright, as most of the hullies are from five to six feet deep and four to five feet wide.

Sixty years ago, about a dozen boats were fully employed in this industry, the produce being sent to a Newlyn buyer who transported it to Mevagissey and to Billingsgate Market in London. The hullies which remain unused and empty have long since lost their decks and gratings, but nevertheless still show clearly the method of construction. One can see the walling, the channel at the base, grooves in the granite and numerous iron bars, now rusted, driven into the rocks. The largest example is 11 feet in length, and 7 feet wide at one end tapering to 4 feet at the other. It is 5 feet deep.

I am indebted to Mr. Dick Rawlins, the last native crabber of Porthgwarra, for recounting most of the information in this particular section.

The following is a list of hulls and hull sites compiled from fieldwork, published and manuscript sources. Information concerning hull sites has been gathered mainly from elderly and middle-aged farmers.

PARISH OF ILLOGAN

1. *Filtrick Farm* SW 68223911
Large dairy hull. Blocked and destroyed by American troops in World War II.
2. *Grillis Farm* SW 67963897
Site of dairy hull.
3. *Loscombe No. 1* SW 68803856 (extant)
Large dairy hull. See text and fig. 14
4. *Loscombe No. 2*
Hull site a few yards to east of No. 1.
5. *Forest Gate Farm* SW 68243772
Large hull extant beneath farmyard discovered 1970 (see *West Briton*, 16.4.70). Large, irregular. Stone shelf. Entrance probably behind large roof-fall to north.
6. *No. 2* SW 67963762
Cottage here on Tithe Map 1840. Hull site.
7. *No. 3* SW 67963762 (as No. 2)
8. *No. 4* SW 67813756
Cottage hull. Single chamber. Blocked entrance with lintel remains in hedge near cottage door. Six steps.
9. *No. 5* SW 67833774
Hull site. Pre-1840 cottage site?
10. *No. 6* SW 67883771
Hull site. Pre-1840 cottage site?
11. *No. 7* SW 67773777 (extant)
Hull behind ruined cottage. Two chambers, 'V' shaped. Badger-infested.
12. *No. 8* SW 67763780
Hull site. Cottage on Tithe map. 'Big enough to turn horse and cart in'.
13. *No. 9, Forest Farm* SW 67763801 (extant)
Large hull. Dairy, etc. In high bank behind farm house. Originally central passage with two chambers on each side. Two front side chambers destroyed when outbuilding constructed. Hull is now entered by doorway at rear of this.
14. *Penventon*
Hull site only. Behind farmhouse, with steps leading down. Used to store potatoes and dairy produce.

PARISH OF CAMBORNE

These should be added to the list of twelve hulls which appeared in the checklist for Camborne (*Cornish Archaeology*, 9, (1970), 143; Professor A. C. Thomas).

13. *No. 1. 'Sunnyside', Bolenowe Moors* SW 66993853
Dairy hull converted into septic tank, 1968. In garden slope. Central passage, three small side chambers. Shelf in recess near entrance. Lintel and six granite steps. Whitewashed half-way up walls.
14. *No. 2. Bolenowe Crofts* SW 67043859
Cottage hull extant in field hedge. Entrance blocked. Interior partially blocked by roof fall caused by cow. Lintel.



Fig. 17
 'The Forest' area, Illogan—hull sites (numbered)
 Detail from Tithe Apportionment Map, 1840 (see list, p. 47)

15. No. 3. *Bolenowe Crofts* SW 67153859
 Cottage hull extant in field hedge, west side of cottage. Entry with lintel low down. Plastered whitewashed interior. Rubbish covers steps and nearly fills hull.
16. No. 4. *Bolenowe Crofts* SW 67183852
 Hull site. Destroyed when cottage garden enlarged.
17. No. 5. *Bolenowe Crofts* SW 67113843
 Hull in hedge south side of cottage. Lintel and blocked entrance remain. Six steps.
18. No. 6. *Bolenowe Lane* SW 67263834
 Hull site. Cottage here on Tithe Map.
19. No. 7. *Bolenowe Lane* SW 67323819
 Cottage hull site.
20. No. 8. *Bolenowe Lane* Appr. SW 67193860
 Large hull site for potatoes. Discovered many years ago when lane collapsed.

21. *No. 9. Home Farm, Bolenowe.* SW 67373788 (See fig. 13)
Farm hull. Still in use. See text.

PARISH OF WENDRON

1. *Gregwartha, Deep Lane* SW 69533897 (See fig. 15)
Cottage hull. Blocked. In bank west side of dwelling.
2. *Stithians Row, Four Lanes* SW 69083853 ('Smugglers' holt'—S. A. Opie, *OC VI.*, 1130).
Cottage hull site. Garden collapsed 1930's.
3. *Four Lanes* O.S. 68913843
Hull site. T.A. 59='Hole Field'.
4. '*Sportsman's Arms*', *Pencoys* ('*Wild Duck*') SW 68773832
Existed within living memory. Lies beneath meadow west side of building. Beer cellar?
See text, p. 39.
5. *Pencoys* SW 68793810
Hull site. T.A. 82='Cave Field'.
6. *Gregwartha Farm, No. 1* SW 69543830 (extant)
Large hull entered from within dwelling.
7. *Gregwartha Farm, No. 2.*
Tradition of hull beneath farm yard.
8. *Lancararrow Farm, No. 1.* SW 69583801 (extant)
Dairy hull, entered from within present dairy in farm house.
9. *Lancararrow Farm, No. 2.*
Hull site in meadow north side of dwelling.
10. *Polgear* SW 68793719
Hull site. T.A. 315='Chamber Field'.
11. *Polgear?*
'Polgear. Cave with walled doorway and surrounding. Not mining. Extensive'. (*Prior MSS*, Vol. 3, p. 49; May 27, 1888) Suggests a large hull; probably Polgear Farm.
12. *Lower Polgear* SW 68833676 (extant)
Farm Hull partially destroyed. In bank within open hay shed.
13. *Carnmenellis, No. 1* SW appr. 69773648
Hull site connected with old cottage site.
14. *Carnmenellis, No. 2* SW 69333628
T.A. 756='hull plot'.
15. *Carnmenellis, No. 3* SW appr. 69713612
Hull site.
16. *Carnmenellis, No. 4* SW 69963582 (extant)
Farm hull. Excellent example in garden. Approached by downward slope between stone faced cutting. Lintel over entrance. T-shaped with two chambers.
17. *Carnmenellis, No. 5* SW 69963564
Hull site. Single chamber. Found many years ago when horse's hoof pierced chamber roof when ploughing. Filled with 15-16 cartloads of earth.
18. *Carnmenellis, No. 6* SW 70173558 (SW 73 NW)
Cottage hull site. Used within living memory for cider, and later, rabbits.
19. *Calvadnack, No. 1* SW 69243594
T.A. 1844='Hull Field'.
20. *No. 2: Calvadnack Vean Farm (1)* SW 6974358
Hull beneath yard. Blocked. Entrance once on ground surface covered with thin slab of granite. Entered by ladder. One extremity entered side of well.
21. *No. 3: Calvadnack Vean Farm (2)*
Large hull site. Entrance once in hedge to north of No. 1 bordering yard. Lintel and steps.

22. *No. 4: Calvadnack Vean* SW 69733546
Hull site in field. Discovered when ploughing caused roof collapse.
23. *No. 5: Calvadnack Vean* SW 69573541
Cottage hull site.
24. *No. 6: Calvadnack Vean* SW 69613537 (Extant)
Cottage hull site. Single chamber. Discovered in recent years when cow collapsed roof.
25. *No. 7: Calvadnack Vean* SW 69463544
Hull site associated with ruins of early 19th century (?) small holding. Two 'crows' and winnowing floor nearby.
26. *Tolcarne Wartha Farm* SW 68623525
Dairy hull. West side of farmyard in hill slope. Granite jambs, lintel, eight steps. 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, 7 feet high. Destroyed summer 1972.
27. *Mount Wise Farm*, Carnmenellis SW 70843519 (extant: see fig. 13).
Largest example. Interior 58 feet long. Stonework at entrance once whitewashed. Smuggling tradition.
28. *White Alice Farm* SW 69613486
&
29. Two hull sites.
30. *Menherion*
Cottage hull now used as septic tank.
31. *Burras*
Cottage hull site.
32. *Higher Lezerea* SW 68493365 (extant; see text, p. 36)
Farm hull in high bank at rear of farm house. Entrance lintel fallen. Once had door and shelves.
33. *Porkellis Village* SW 69183338 (extant)
In hedge fronting field slope at roadside. Single chamber, 20 feet long. Two lintels at entrance 3 feet of stone walling inside. Used as dairy hull many years ago.
34. *Porkellis Moor* SW 68633320 (extant)
Deserted cottage. Hull extant.
35. *Trewavas (Prior MSS, Vol. 2, p. 203)*
'On Trewavas Downs some workmen employed in reclaiming the croft accidentally discovered a subterranean place in 1891. This excavation is in gravelly soil and almost hidden among a profusion of shale pits dug by tanners.'
36. *Trehear Farm* SW 68183151 (extant)
Tonkin; H & D. 672; Trans. Pz. Nat. Hist. & Ant. Soc. (New series) ii, (1884-8) 348; V.C.H. 368; J.R.I.C. XIX (1914), 310; O.S. 'Vault'. In high hill side; pre-1712 (see text, p. 34). Single chamber 19 feet long, once situated at inner end of granite construction with walls 5 feet in height, upon which a steeply pitched gable roof of granite lintels rested. In 1887 eight lintels remained, four on each side. This feature was destroyed in recent years when two lintels fell. Concrete building now on its site; impressive granite hull entrance, and 8 feet of hull interior, remain. Remainder blocked from above with reinforced concrete. Redruth to Helston road passes partly above it.
37. *Trehear (Wendron Forge)* SW 68273157
Blocked hull, discovered 1973 (P. Young) in hillside. East of no. 35. Natural granite entrance. In process of being cleared.
38. *Hendra Farm* SW 69133144 (extant: fig. 15)
See plan and text. Fine entrance. Steps buried. Interior rubbish filled. Three oval chambers exceptionally deep—9 to 10 feet.
39. *Wendron (New?) Churchyard*
'Underground chamber . . . discovered in Wendron churchyard about thirty years ago'.—A. S. Oates, *Around Helston in the Old Days*, 17. Hull from adjoining property?

40. *Menhay Farm* SW 69253082 (extant)
See text, and fig. 15. Hull linked directly with farm kitchen. Extant but sealed.
41. *Treloar* SW 697302
Ruined cottage site on hill slope. Hull entrance behind, covered with rubble.
42. *Trussal* SW 695296
'Local examples of underground recesses locally termed 'hulls' occur at . . . Trussal'. *Prior MSS, Vol. 2*, 205.
43. *Merther Uny Farm* SW 703294 (extant)
In low field bank. Small chamber. Crow-type hull for pigs? *Prior MSS, Vol. 2*, 205.
44. *Merther Uny Farm*
Hull behind pig shed (inf: Professor A. C. Thomas).
45. *Bodilly Vean*
'Nunnery at Bodilly vean. *Underground passage* and deep cellars'.
46. *Viscar Farm* SW 71373317
Dairy hull.
47. *Carnkie, Wendron* SW 71183417
Hull site.
48. *Carnkie, Wendron* SW 71753424
Hull here 50 years ago.
49. *Carnkie, Wendron* SW 71823421
Hull site and 'Sand quarry'—growder and granite.
50. *Near Rame Common* SW 72173417
Hull recently found when renovating old farm cottage.
51. *Near Rame* SW 73013428
Excellent example now blocked. 6 feet lintel over entrance. 10 steps. Many lintels. Reputed to be single chamber. Situated in low bank between rear of cottages and bungalow, at roadside.

PARISH OF CROWAN

1. *Tregear Farm* SW 641343
'Tregear—cave close by a tree for Smuggling purposes' (*Crowan Historical Notes, II* (1877), T. C. Peter).
2. *Higher Bolitho*
Field name 'Gulchamber' (*Hend. Top.*).
3. Borthog (?)
Name Boswarthogo, 1300 (*Hend. Top.*).

PARISH OF MABE

1. *Halvossa*
Underground chambers were discovered when Chapel Sunday school erected in 1930's.
2. *Mabe Burnthouse* SW 76043406
Small hull. 'Sand pit' (See text, p. 45).

PARISH OF STITHIANS

1. *Penhalvean*
'Cave at . . . a farm near Penhalvean' (*OC VI*, 30, S. A. Opie).
2. *Goonorman Downs* SW 74993591 (See text, p. 44).
Discovered 1972 (P. Richards). Field name 'Sandy pit'.

PARISH OF ST. GLUVIAS

1. *Goonorman Downs* SW 75163602
Small hull and growder pit.

PARISH OF BUDOCK

1. *Lower Kergilliack* SW 78323319
'Sand quarry'. Building purposes.
2. *Lower Kergilliack* SW 78213327
'Sand quarry'. Building purposes.

PARISH OF KEA

1. *Gooderne* SW appr. 79054335
T.A. 2176 'Park an Chamber' (?) (*CA*, 3 (1964), 96).

PARISH OF ST. ANTHONY IN MENEAGE

1. *Bodean Veor V.C.H.*, 368; *Hend. Ant.*, I 234

PARISH OF MAWGAN IN MENEAGE

1. *Melrose Farm*
Around Helston in the Old Days, 17 (A. S. Oates).

PARISH OF CONSTANTINE

1. *Village*
Hull near church used at one time by a butcher (Inf: Mrs. E. A. Dowson).

PARISH OF LELANT

1. *Trink*
Potato hull (Inf. Professor A. C. Thomas). Field name 'Hull Venton' at Fuggoe (Trink).

PARISH OF TOWEDNACK

1. *Nancladra, Trelocke Farm*
(Inf. A. Guthrie)

PARISH OF ZENNOR

1. *Foage*
'Two caves cut out of the ground'. *Cornish Fogous*, 122 (E. V. Clark).

PARISH OF ST. BURYAN

1. *Trenuggo* SW 429281
Hull site for Catchall dairy in hill slope.
2. *Rissick Farm*
Tradition of tunnel beneath farmyard. Hull?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In carrying out the fieldwork for this paper I wish to thank those farmers and others, unfortunately too numerous to name individually, who not only readily gave me permission to survey their properties but also indicated the sites of numerous hulls, many of which would never have been recorded. My thanks also to the Royal Institution of Cornwall (Truro) and H. L. Douch, Esq., for access to the Henderson Collection and the Prior MSS; and to the County Record Office, Truro, for access to the Tithe Apportionments quoted. My gratitude is also due to a few members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society who have indicated hull-like excavations in areas not mentioned in this paper. These will be subsequently checked and if they are indeed hulls, will feature in a second paper should this be warranted.

Redruth

References

- ¹ Farmers at Porkellis and Carnmenellis (Wendron) state that the growder was also used as building sand until comparatively recent times.
- ² In the Zennor area we find many 'rab pits', small excavations from which the coarser rab or growder has been used for making cottage floors (Inf. E. J. Wigley).
- ³ Another name for growder is 'pot granite' which might literally mean granite which is used for cleaning pots. It might also mean rotten granite. Dialect 'gone pot' refers to something which has become broken or useless.

An Eighteenth-Century Prussian Cannon from Plymouth Sound

PETER McBRIDE

(*Editor's note:* It is probably an open question which side of the national line dividing Cornwall from Devon, below the waters of the Sound, this cannon lay when it was found. However, the Society's declared support for properly-recorded underwater activity of the kind here described, and Mr McBride's previous contribution to our pages, both justify inclusion of this most interesting report.)

IN SEPTEMBER, 1972, a group of three Plymouth sub-aqua divers—Peter Dyer, Roger Mackey and Keith Faye—were diving from an inflatable boat in 45 feet (13.5 m.) of water over a flat, sand-covered bottom in Plymouth Sound. Noticing a long, vague but regular outline just breaking the surface of the seabed, one of them dived to investigate and digging a trench alongside the object uncovered a small ornate bronze cannon.

The item having been marked with a small surface buoy they were towing, a brief search of the immediate area was made, but apart from two small outcrops of rock, one bearing the signs of concretion, the seabed was covered in deep sand. Realizing that the next bout of rough weather would almost certainly bury the cannon again, they marked the position in which it lay, obtained a lifting bag, and recovered the cannon using a larger boat.

A brief preliminary inspection showed the gun carried two crests, one a crowned cypher with the initials *FR*, the other an eagle with what appeared to be a sword in the right claw. The following morning the find was declared to the Receiver of Wrecks and publicized in the local press.

Reading the description of the gun, Peter McBride realized it was probably Prussian and possibly linked with an 18th-century wreck on which he had collected information. He contacted the three divers and formed an archaeological group to develop research on the cannon, and carry out further surveys of the site.

The cannon is a bronze three-pound cannon without dolphins. The bore is 2.94 ins. (0.075 m.), and the length is 4 ft. 10½ ins. (1.485 m.)—see Fig. 17. On recovery, it was found fully charged, with wad, cartridge, and ball.

The weapon has been identified as a Prussian light field gun of the reign of Frederick II (the Great), King of Prussia, 1740–86, and was probably cast between 1750 and 1780. It is typical of German pieces of the period known as *regimentstuck*. These were normally three or four pound cannon which accompanied infantry in the field. They were light enough to be manoeuvred to the rear by a single horse, or man-handled for short distances.

The decorative royal cypher bearing the initials *FR* (*Fredericus Rex*) in prominent relief beneath the Prussian royal crown, and the inscription overall 'ULTIMA RATIO REGIS' ('The last argument of a king') verify this. The use of this motto dates from 1613 and apart from Frederick the Great was used by other rulers, including Louis XV of France (1715–1774) (see *Buchman*, 1957, 476).

The crest on the chase shows a magnificent eagle in flight with a sword in the dexter claw. Above this, again the Prussian crown and the incomplete motto 'PRO PATRIA'. The missing word from the motto is probably *GLORIA*. Although some of the detail has been eroded and is indistinct, this is a royal badge commonly found on Prussian cannon of the period.

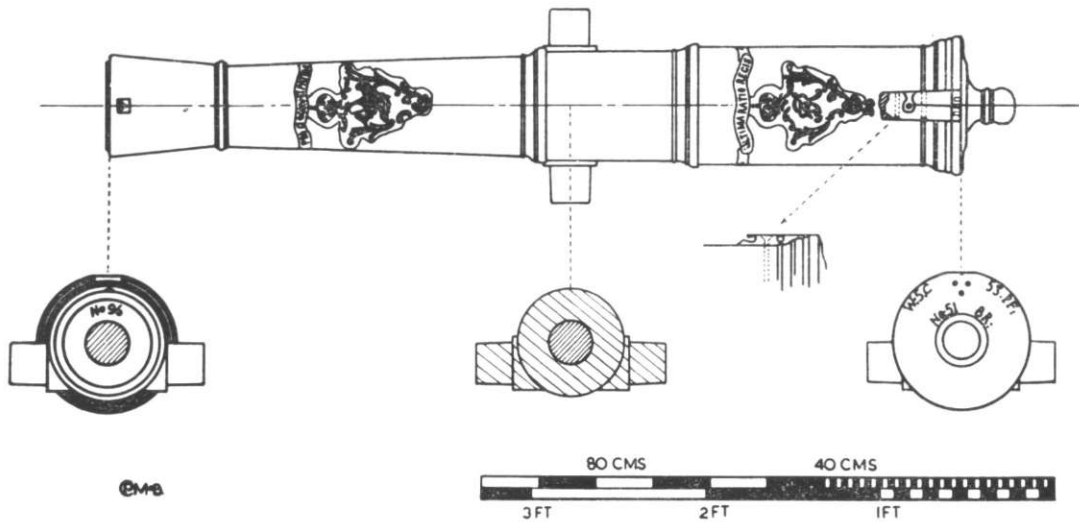


Fig. 17
Prussian Cannon from Plymouth Sound

Frederick the Great was a great statesman and exceptional military leader who revolutionized the artillery of his kingdom. On 21st April, 1759, he wrote to his brother Prince Henry saying, 'Don't forget your great guns which are the most respectable arguments of the right of kings' (Hogg, 1970, v, 103).

A raised vent block with a rear centre line of direction is fitted on the breach just forward of the base ring, whilst the muzzle carries a small acorn front sight at the highest point. Both appear to have been added after casting. Close examination of the line shows that it veers away and to the right of the foresight. This was probably to counteract a defect in the alignment of the bore, a common fault in the pieces of this time (Muller, 1768, 44).

Behind the base ring, level with the rear of the vent block, a triangular pattern of three small holes has been drilled in the face of the cascabel. These were probably for recessing an adjustable rear sight (Fig. 17). Two small holes, in parallel, also pass through the side of the block, in front, and behind the vent hole. This arrangement was for the purpose of mounting and fixing the flintlock percussion firing mechanism which about this time had become a reasonably common practice in naval gunnery. These were first introduced into the Royal Navy in 1755 when the Admiralty ordered their use on all quarter deck guns.

The trunnions are not marked, but there are integrally cast cheek pieces between these and the barrel of the gun. These were designed to give better bearing surfaces against the carriage sidemembers.

The cascabel carries a wealth of detail. The marks 'W5C' and '53PF' refer to the German weight of the gun (PF=*pfund*, 'pound') while the figure '51BR' is the batch number of the metal from which it was cast.

The final detail on the cannon is the number '96' which is engraved both on the mouth of the muzzle and the base of the royal cypher.

Systematic visual and metal detector searches of the area have produced no further evidence of wreck or magnetic anomalies indicative of a wreck site associated with iron ammunition.

It would not have been unusual for a vessel of the period to be carrying the odd military cannon, but a three pound gun would only be relevant to a very small vessel such as a yacht or privateer.

Documentary research is continuing into known wrecks of the period in the Sound, but it would be unwise at this stage to offer any conclusion as to whether it came from a wreck or is an isolated item lost overboard in bad weather or other circumstances.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes gratefully to acknowledge information and assistance afforded by the following authorities; Brigadier O. F. G. Hogg, Mr. A. N. Kennard, Mr. A. C. Carpenter, Mr. K. Priestman, Cdr. A. Bax, Mr. Eric Foster, and particularly Geo-physics, Dreyton, Ltd., for their generous loan of an 'Aquatec' metal detector used in the initial underwater searches.

Plymouth

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Verses on the Logging-Rock (1815)

JOHN NICHOLAS

IT IS SOME WHILE since we submitted a specimen of megalithic verse; the fine sample here adjoined was sent to us some little time ago, though your Editor must confess, with shame, that he appears to have mislaid the name of the benefactor who produced it for inclusion. In expressing our gratitude, may we also ask that benefactor to reveal her or his indenty (which will be notified in the next issue)? The 'Logging-Rock' is the well-known 'Logan Stone' or 'Logan Rock' beyond Treen, St. Levan. The poem has a melancholy interest, as being written some nine years before the date when the meddlesome Lieut. Goldsmith, R.N., nephew of Oliver, managed to displace the actual Rock with the aid of the crew of his revenue cutter, in order to confound both a statement of Dr. William Borlase and a local time-hallowed tradition. It is true that, at a considerable and exemplary cost to himself, Goldsmith was obliged to replace the Rock with dockyard machinery brought from Devonport, but the belief is that the Logan Rock has never been the same since. (The reference, in stanza 2, is to the Deanery lands of St. Buryan; and in stanza 4, to the multi-vallate promontory fort of Treryn Dinas, SW 39742212.)

Verses on the Logging-Rock, in St. Leven: Cornwall

(By John Nicholas at St. Buryan)

1. A Little walk we undertook,
Design'd to see the Logging Rock:
The fertile Meads being cloth'd in green,
The fruitful Harvest forward seen.

2. Near ten O'Clock one lovely morn,
We walk'd the Farmers' fields of Corn;
Your Deanery Lands good crops afford,
Sirs, be content, and praise the Lord.
3. But lest you'd murmur, we'd not stay,
Toward the Sea we took our way,
It's Border round we did pursue,
Until our Object we could view.
4. Its situation to describe,
It seems a Castle by Sea side,
With ancient Walls environ'd round:
The Castle with this Rock is Crown'd.
5. Is crown'd, because it standeth high;
The Gentry with curiosity
In chaises come, and this have seen:
Who often take their Guides from Treen.
6. To look upon the Logging Rock
The human heart doth almost shock,
To see how wondrously it stands,
A Man can Logg it with his hands.
7. Upon its Axis it doth ride,
And so is mov'd from side to side,
But how it doth escape the fall,
The greatest wonder is of all.
8. Rests on a dangerous Precipiece;
Think, Sinner, is thy case like this?
When God removes the Sea and Land,
This Rock shall there no longer stand.

Written for Miss E. Pearce

8ber 1, 1815

Excavation News 1972-73

CARN BREA, ILLOGAN

A final season took place during the summer of 1973 (see previous interim report, *CA 11* (1972), 5-8). An expanded version of the present note appears in the Society's *Newsletter no. 13*, October 1973, and work on the final report is now well advanced. A complete detailed survey of the Iron Age fort was finished in 1973. Excavation of two gateways, a rampart section, and one of the internal hut circles yielded very largely negative evidence; the hut-circle (dug in 1972) is dated to the period around the beginning of the Christian era. Some of the hut-circles may be aligned on a sunken trackway leading in from the north entrance. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the stratified secondary fill of the ditch. The picture that emerges is one of a fort conceived, but never completed; possibly never used; and with interior huts, occupied only for a short period. From the rather better-evidenced Neolithic period, starting at some phase before 3000 B.C., one (possibly two) houses have now been recovered. An enormous wall, surrounding the entire eastern summit of the hilltop, is securely dated to the Neolithic period; it over-runs the burnt remains of one of the two houses mentioned above, and a further two (or three) houses of slighter construction are associated with the wall. Possibly up to ten such houses, utilising small natural and cleared terraces within the walled area, may have existed. Extensive ranges of finds—stone, flint, pottery—give an extraordinarily rich yield of Neolithic artefacts, all relating to the Hembury facies of the Western Neolithic or Windmill Hill culture.

ROGER MERCER

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, DOE

WATCH HILL, ST. STEPHEN-IN-BRANNEL

Barrow No. 12 (SW 974544) in the check-list for this parish (*CA 9* (1970), 145) was excavated for the Department of the Environment, prior to dumping of china clay waste. It was 23 m. in diameter, 1.5 m. high and flat-topped. A V-shaped ditch 1.50 m. deep without a causeway had been dug. Granite lumps from it were used in a cairn ring of dry stone walling; the remainder of spoil from this ditch was not used in the barrow mound but removed from the site. The cairn ring had on its north side a dummy entrance with a recumbent stone. It had been left uncovered for some time until it had partially collapsed. During this time the ditch was left open. Sherds of a single pot of food vessel type were placed in groups at intervals on top of the primary ditch silt, and above them a soil formed. The top of the ditch was deliberately infilled, probably when the barrow mound was constructed. A long central pit was dug immediately prior to the construction of the barrow mound; it contained half way up its fill a boat shaped wooden coffin with a lid. No bone survived. A cairn of stones and turves was piled over the infilled pit and then a flat-topped turf stack was built. The turf stack was capped with a ring of yellow kaolinised clay which had been brought some distance. Kaolinised granite does not outcrop on Watch Hill itself. At this stage there was a berm between the mound and ditch. Finally the whole mound was masked with black soil which also covered the berm and ran into the deliberate infill in the ditch top. A scatter of flints and white beach pebbles was found over the top of the barrow mound. Samples from a primary context in the ditch have been submitted for C14 dating.

HENRIETTA MILES

University of Exeter

WATCH HILL, ST. STEPHEN-IN-BRANWELL

Barrows nos. 13 and 14 (check-list, *CA 9* (1970), 145) were excavated, but proved to be non-barrows.

HENRIETTA MILES

University of Exeter

GREENSPLAT, ST. AUSTELL

This low barrow (at SW 999548; St. Austell check-list, *CA 11* (1972), 72; barrow no. 8) was completely excavated before the dumping of china clay waste, with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment. It was originally constructed as a ring cairn, 10 m. in diameter, enclosing a central space 4 m. across, with an entrance to the east. The inner edge of the ring was capped with yellow kaolinised clay. In the central space was a small pit and a small stone wedged roughly upright. Later, the central space was infilled, and the ring cairn covered over by topsoil scraped from the surrounding area. Over a hundred flints, together with white pebbles, had been deposited over the completed structure. There was no burial, and no significant disturbance. A small pit contained medieval sherds.

HENRIETTA MILES

University of Exeter

TRETHURGY, ST. AUSTELL

A two-part season of excavation took place at this round in the summer and autumn of 1973. An Interim Report appears elsewhere in this issue (see pp. 25-29).

CARN EUNY, SANCREED

Excavations at the Iron Age site of Carn Euny were once again carried out during August in 1972. This marked the end of a research campaign lasting for eight seasons, carried out on behalf of the Department of the Environment, during which time approximately two-thirds of the existing village area was examined.

Thanks to reasonably good weather in August last year, the remainder of the hut complex (*CH I*) east of the Fogou (partly cleared in 1970) was fully examined and found

to include late medieval as well as Iron Age structures. The wall on the east of the enclosure, which had been enlarged in post-Iron Age times, was excavated to the original ground level and found to have been built over yet earlier Iron Age occupation consisting of post-holes and gullies—some with stone lids.

A great part of the season's work consisted of lifting and replacing all paving stones in the two major entrances. The entrance on the north, which leads both into the Fogou and into *CH I*, proved of exceptional interest: it had clearly been remodelled on several occasions, while evidence of earlier timber structures and a trench cut into the rab underlay the paving stones themselves. Two sherds of stamped Iron Age pottery found in this trench appear at the moment to have no close analogies in the South-West, and an associated charcoal sample has given an unconfirmed radiocarbon date in the region of 500 B.C.

The second entrance to be examined, leading into the hut complex known as *CH II*, also revealed post-holes under the paving. Some of the posts would have been a good 12 ins. in diameter, and may represent the remains of an earlier timber gateway. Other small areas on the site were also examined and re-checked, in order to complete the detailed survey of excavated structures—in particular the cap-stones of the Fogou passage.

The small finds were similar to those found in previous years—mainly pottery, but with some querns, rubbers and spindlewhorls. This season was noteworthy for the amount of post-Iron Age pottery found in the southern half of *CH I*—confirming earlier suspicions that this part of the site, associated with the entrance to the Fogou, was considerably disturbed—and largely rebuilt—in medieval and post-medieval times.

The exotic potsherds and associated radiocarbon date mentioned above are of course most interesting—and intriguing. Also, it is good to have, at the end of this lengthy excavation campaign, at least one absolute date indicating activity on the site early in the Iron Age, even though we cannot associate this date *directly* with the building of the Fogou itself.

PATRICIA M. CHRISTIE

BERRY COURT, JACOBSTOW

Guy Beresford completed the excavation of this site for the Department of the Environment in the spring of 1973. A 60-ft. section of the moat was excavated to examine the defences and the construction of the bridge. Remains of the ring-work banks survived in places, but excavation did not reveal the form of their revetment; it is probable that they were faced with turf. Substantial remains of the early 13th-century gatehouse and drawbridge-well were found. An oak sill, 12 ins. by 9 ins. thick, incorporated in these foundations at the bottom of the moat, supported the jambs, into which the drawbridge was pivoted. Another sill, found in position in the centre of the moat, supported the posts of the fixed bridge, on to which the drawbridge, when lowered, fell. In the late 13th or early 14th century, the gatehouse was demolished and replaced by another, on the outer side of the moat, when a fixed bridge was placed across the moat. The remains of the timber buildings, associated with the ring-work and camera, were not found. It is probable that they were destroyed by the building of the stone structures, in the beginning of the 13th century.

GUY BERESFORD

Kent, November 1973

PARISH CHURCHYARD, PHILLACK

During the summer of 1973, a road-widening scheme at Phillack, Hayle, involved partial removal of the high-standing churchyard south of the ancient parish church, with re-siting of

the Victorian lych-gate and a standing cross of the 10th or 11th century. Supervision and excavation, on behalf of the Cornwall County Council Highways Department, was entrusted to the Institute of Cornish Studies, the work being carried out for the Institute by Mr. Grenville Smyth.

Removal of the churchyard wall, rebuilt in the 19th century using Copperhouse slag blocks, revealed various drains and culverts, what may have been the curved line of the pre-Norman cemetery enclosure, and a confused and superimposed mass of cist-graves and disturbed skeletons. The older South entrance, whose position was maintained by two 'pilasters' in the last rebuilding, was located. The cist-graves are probably no older than the full medieval period, but finds of pottery associated with the lower levels included grass-marked sherds (probably of the 10th/11th century 'Sandy Lane' type) and a single basal sherd that appears to be of the post-Roman Class A ('Late Roman C') type. Among worked stones recovered during the exercise were: part of a stone mullion from the 1856-57 rebuildings, a socketed stone, perhaps a cross-base; and (from the roadway outside) a new and unrecorded stone cross, with a relief circular head and a curious ogival-section shaft.

A full report will appear in due course; a more detailed 2-page interim summary is available on request from the Institute of Cornish Studies, Trevenson House, Pool, Redruth.

CHARLES THOMAS

Digest of Cornish Periodicals: 11 (1972-73)

THIS INSTALMENT covers the period from the end of December, 1972, to December, 1973. 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 historical or other aspects of Cornwall that have appeared in our contemporary periodicals. Some of this matter—in general, shorter items which fall under clearly-defined headings—also appears in the year's issue of the *Cumulative Index*. Omission of any journal, or issue thereof, means either that a number failed to appear in the year in question, or appeared but contained nothing relevant to the Society's fields of interest.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall *New Series vol. VI, pt. 4 (1972)*. Price on request to the Curator, Royal Institution of Cornwall, River Street, Truro.

This is a largely archaeological issue. It contains Professor Charles Thomas's presidential lecture, 'Irish Settlements in Post-Roman Western Britain', the first full survey (under six heads of evidence) for many years; Dr. William Borlase's account of the Parish of Ludgvan (1770), edited by Mr. P. A. S. Pool, a tribute to Dr. Borlase on the bicentenary of his death in 1772; and our member, Mr. Ian Maxwell, gives a very full summary indeed of 'The Location of *Ictis*', suggesting that St. Michael's Mount is still the best identification. An interesting note by Mr. G. M. Trinick on the recently-replaced 'Arundell' stone lions at Trerice rounds off a full and satisfying number.

Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall *vol. XX, pt. 3 (for 1969-70: 1972)*. Price £2.00, plus postage, from R.G.S.C., The Geological Museum, St. John's Hall, Penzance.

Of concern to members who are interested in the detailed evolution of the Cornish landscape will be Mr. C. E. Everard's paper, 'The River Fal—a Cornish River Capture?' (p. 221). The remainder of this issue is however intended for geologists.

Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries *vol. XXXII, part vii (Spring 1973) viii (Summer 1973), ix (Winter 1973)*. Thrice yearly, subscription £1.50 per annum. 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 new volume.)

Cornish material begins with Canon John Adams's important study, 'The Port of Landhelp' (Landulph) (126), starting with the 15th century—highly relevant to Tamar Valley history. The issue contains welcome news that 28 volumes have now been indexed. In part viii, Michael Stephens and Gordon Roderick continue their analyses of 19th-century Cornish education (153) and, returning to east Cornwall, the private papers of William Ellis of Cawsand, c. 1800-1817, are discussed (154) by G. B. White. Professor Norman Pounds deals (155) with the operations of an 18th-century Cornish lime-kiln, and Betty Farrell with a Cornish family, the Boxes of Mawgan in Meneage, Constantine, and Australia (157). Part ix continues both the educational papers (170) and William Ellis (173), with a further paper from Canon Adams on a chantry chapel in Landulph (174): there are many useful reviews throughout.

Old Cornwall—Journal of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies vol. VII no. 12 (Spring 1973), vol. VIII no. 1 (Autumn 1973). 25p an issue from Mrs. S. Trenberth, Bronruth, Garker Road, Trethurgy, St. Austell.

This journal continues admirably to cover a wide sector of Cornish men and matters. No. 12 has (p. 524) the late Richard Blewett's useful essay, 'The Black Death in West and Mid Cornwall, 1349', and yet another admirable parish history, this time of Boyton, from F. Audrey Hosier (there is surely a case for the re-issue of all her, equally admirable, parochial accounts in a single much-needed volume). Crosses are featured with a reproduction of Colan Cross, and by it none other than A. G. Langdon (p. 555), a very pleasant tribute; and a valuable note (p. 556) by Misses Henderson and Pemberton-Longman of their rediscovery of two cross-bases (illustrated). The Autumn issue has an unusual excavation report, by Dorothy Nicholls, concerning a badger-baiting sett (of the last century) in her garden (p. 4); and (p. 20) by Mr. H. R. Hodge of an ice-works of the 1880's at Dozmary Pool. The other papers include an F. Audrey Hosier account of North Tamerton (p. 39), and some genealogical material, but pride of place goes to the first instalment (p. 8) of Mr. Michael Tangye's definitive account of 'The Varied Features of Carn Brea, Illogan'. This has been the outcome of long and meticulous research, the features being located with eight-figure National Grid references—other writers in the Old Cornwall world, please copy!

Scillonian Magazine nos. 193 (Spring 1973), 194 (Summer 1973), and 195 (Autumn 1973). Annual postal subscription now £1.60 for four issues, from the proprietors, Mumford's, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

Readers will be interested in the current doings of the Scillonian gigs (193, p. 46) and the Museum notes. There is less of Scilly's past than usual in these numbers, but a good deal about wrecks, including several of the current century (194, p. 137; 195, p. 215).

Journal of the Cornish Methodist Historical Association vol. IV no. 3 (May, 1973), no. 4 (October, 1973). Annually to members against their subscriptions; prices on request from J. C. C. Probert, Esq., at 1, Penventon Terrace, Redruth.

In a fascinating piece of 'Methodist archaeology', Rev. Thomas Shaw reconstructs (p. 59) the St. Ives circuit, 1785–1791—it covered most of west Cornwall, up to Gwithian, Gwinear, Helston and St. Keverne. Our member Cedric Appleby continues his St. Erth studies (p. 79), and Tom Shaw (p. 84) usefully extracts Cornish obituaries from Conference minutes, 1777–1834. As always, the concentration is upon primary or little-known material, a policy of great value and help.

New Cornwall vol. 17 no. 4 (Summer-Autumn, 1973). Price on request from the Editors, Richard and Ann Jenkin, An Gernyk, Leedstown, Hayle.

Sadly, it seems that under pressure of other work this long-established periodical has ceased even quarterly publication. There are various reviews, and (p. 72) a useful graph showing the population curve for Cornwall, 1801–1971, against the national curve.

Padstow Echo no. 32 (April, 1973), no. 33 (June, 1973), no. 34 (September, 1973), no. 35 (December, 1973). One year's postal subscription 80p from the Brentons, 19 Church Lane, Padstow.

Plenty of good stuff in these four issues of the *Echo*, including many old, almost historic, photographs. No. 33 has the traditional account of the 1973 May Day ceremonies, with four pages of pictures. In no. 34, pp. 15–22, Edwin Chapman gives detailed memories of his Padstow schooldays (1898–1910; includes Bleriot, Halley's Comet, and similar temporal landmarks!) continued in no. 35, pp. 3–7. There is a note on Padstow Museum, a new feature (no. 35, p. 9).

The Cornish Review no. 23 (*Spring, 1973*), no. 24 (*Summer, 1973*), and no. 25 (*Winter, 1973*). *Thrice yearly; prices on request from Denys Val Baker, The Mill House, Tresidder, St. Buryan, via Penzance.*

Industrial enthusiasts will note Freda Brown's account of the Liskeard-Looe Union Canal (23, p. 44), and for another view of the remains of the appalling 1900 Harlyn Bay excavations, turn to Jack Clemo's poem 'In Harlyn Museum' (24, p. 57). These three numbers are largely literary in content, but one must single out a fascinating essay by Dr. Frank Turk on the Irish man of letters, scholar, and recluse, Stephen MacKenna (25, p. 42).

Journal of the Camborne-Redruth Natural History Society vol. 2 pt. 5 (1973). *Issued free to members; details from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. M. Williams, Mount Pleasant, Tehidy, Camborne.*

This journal, with its plant and animal records for the year, and various papers, continues to maintain a high standard; it is essential for the local natural historian.

The Lizard—a magazine of field studies Vol. IV no. 4 (1972), Vol. V no. 1 (1973). *Issued to members against annual subscriptions; prices on request from Hon. Editor, Mrs. M. C. Holden, Kernyk, Housel Bay, The Lizard, via Helston.*

Two issues have arrived during the relevant year—as well as (1973) the Lizard Field Club's twenty-first birthday, on which we send fraternal congratulations—there is plenty to notice. The 1972 issue gives us the first of Roger Penhallurick's elegantly-illustrated articles on 'Marine Turtles and their occurrence off Cornwall', and (p. 21) a characteristic note ('The Third Decade') from our own much lamented Edith Dowson. Numerous field notes and records complete this number. In the first part of Vol. V, as well as more Marine Turtles (p. 14), H. L. Douch writes of two 17th-century Lizard merchants, Robert Ton of Helston and John Oliver of Manaccan. Dr. David Coombe's paper (p. 7) on the rare Prostrate Junipers at

Gew Graze, with the record of attempts to perpetuate this species, will interest all concerned with the Cornish countryside.

Cornish Studies—Journal of the Institute of Cornish Studies No. 1 (1973); price £1.25 plus postage, from Secretary, Institute of Cornish Studies, Trevenson House, Pool, Redruth.

The scope of this new annual is defined as that of 'certain subjects not at present represented in Cornish periodical literature', these being particularised as aspects of the natural sciences, Cornish language and dialect, and social and military history. Of special interest are two papers by Dr. Frank Turk—a massive review of 'Distribution Patterns of the Mammalian Fauna of Cornwall', with 73 maps showing the current and past status of the species; and the first of his 'Notae de ossibus in Cornubia inventis', or notes on animal remains (recent and prehistoric). This deals with remains from excavations on both Samson and Nor-Nour, Scilly.

The Journal of the Trevithick Society No. 1 (1973); *issued free to members, on sale in most shops, or price on request to Secretary (Paul Stephens), 23 Merrick Avenue, Truro.*

The Society's aim is the study of the history of industry and technology in Cornwall, and this second new annual journal, edited by our member Mr. John Stengelhofen, gets off to a good start. James Hodge contributes an appreciation of Richard Trevithick; C. R. Clinker writes (p. 29) on the Bodmin-Wade-bridge Railway; and (p. 49) Professor and Mrs. D. G. Tucker have a neat and concise history of a typical small mine, Wheal Guskus in St. Hilary. The Liskeard and Looe Canal is the subject of Mr. Michael Messenger's paper (p. 80), while Miss E. M. Philbrick gives a foretaste (p. 63) of her years of work on Cornish road-systems with 'The Redruth to Penzance Turnpike Roads'. Finally, Messrs. Stephens and Stengelhofen describe how they planned and rescued, physically, in instalments, an early tin-stream works at Tuckingmill.

Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

WORK CONTINUES on parishes in both west and mid-Cornwall, but pressures of development, as new national road-schemes sweep across Somerset and Devon, have led to a recent emphasis on the eastern margin of Cornwall. We include the first four lists from the Hundred of East, compiled in connection with field-work that precedes the construction of the Launceston by-pass.

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.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Brit. Num. J. | <i>British Numismatic Journal</i> , London. |
| Carew | Rd. Carew, <i>Survey of Cornwall</i> , ed. F. E. Halliday (London, 1953). |
| Chesher | V. M. & F. J. Chesher, <i>The Cornishman's House</i> (Barton, Truro, 1968). |
| Clinker | C. R. Clinker, <i>The Railways of Cornwall 1809-1963</i> (David & Charles, 1963). |
| C.M. | <i>The Cornish Magazine</i> , ed. A. T. Quiller Couch (Truro, 2 vols., 1898-99). |
| Coate | Mary Coate, <i>Cornwall in the Great Civil War and Interregnum 1642-60</i> (Oxford, 1933). |
| D.O.E. | Department of the Environment. |
| EOH | <i>The Erosion of History</i> (Council for British Archaeology, London, 1972). |
| LHL | Lawrence House, Launceston, Museum. |
| Peter SS | Otho B. Peter, <i>St. Stephen's, Launceston</i> (Launceston, n.d.). |
| Peter | R. P. & Otho B. Peter, <i>The Histories of Launceston and Dunheved</i> (Plymouth, 1885). |
| RAI/Truro | Royal Archaeol. Institute: <i>Programme of the Summer Meeting at Truro, 1973</i> (cited by page). |
| Robbins | Alfred E. Robbins, <i>Launceston Past and Present</i> (Launceston, 1888). |
| T. Plym. Inst. | <i>Transactions of the Plymouth Institution</i> (Plymouth). |
| WWN | <i>Western Weekly News</i> . |

HUNDRED OF EAST
 1: PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S BY LAUNCESTON (3642 acs.)
 GWYNNETH KING & PETER SHEPPARD

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| Barrows | | | |
| 1 Race Down | 29118592 | Yes | 'Witaborough' Peter SS 18; O.S. 1813; O.S. Tumulus; JRIC XV 117; Lake IV 169 White Borough, Lysons I. cci |
| 2 Race Down | App. 291859 | | JRIC XV 117 |
| Hill Fort | | | |
| 1 Werrington | 32678666 | Yes | O.S. Earthwork; (Bivallate) |
| Rounds | | | |
| 1 Cargentle | 29568742 | Yes | 1150 Carhegintell, Gover 148; O.S. Cargentle Wood |
| Round Fields | | | |
| 1 Netherbridge | 34678637 | | TA 428 Round Field |
| 2 Netherbridge | 34598600 | | TA 379 Round Field |
| 3 Underwood | 30608713 | | TA 1388 Round Hill |
| 4 Langore | App. 293866 | | TA 1258 Round Hills, 1121, 1127-8 Valla Down |
| 5 Hendragreen | 28818665 | | TA 1110 Round Hill |
| Lans | | | |
| 1 Langore | ?30418670 | | 1431 Langover, Gover 148; ?TA 1319 Holy Park, 1334 Little Round Field; Lane which terminates at these fields is called 'Church Path'. Local inf. |
| 2 St. Stephen | ?32508568 | | 1085 Lanscavetone, Peter 67; Robbins 23; Norden; Essays 24 |
| Early Medieval | | | |
| 1 St. Stephen | 32508568 | | Collegiate Church, Peter 2-4; Early Tours 11 (Leland); Robbins 19, 122-3, 369; Peter SS 1; Lake III 80; Kelly 1889 p. 1045; WMN 27.9.1972; CA Newsletter 14 |
| 2 St. Stephen | 32408570 | | Town, Peter 3; Robbins 23, 27; Peter SS 1, 2; Essays 24; EOH 67 |
| 3 St. Stephen | 32458571 | | Royal Mint (Site of) O.S. 25 inch 1952; Hencken 264, 308; OC IV 248; Display LHL; WMN 27.9.1972; Brit. Num. J. 1st. series III p. 107; JRIC XVII 52-62 |
| Crosses | | | |
| 1 Newport | 32818517 | Yes | (Shaft only, canopy erected 1829); 'Stone Cross' (Remains of) O.S. 25 inch 1906; Langdon 425; Peter 216; Peter SS 19; DCNQ XXVII 193; FS 3/24 p. 115 CRO; Baird |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 2 St. Stephen | App. 324854 | | Holy Rood Meadow, Cross Parks, FS 3/640 CRO; (1474) Peter 24; Peter SS 29 |
| Medieval & Later | | | |
| 1 Gilmartin | 35108487 | | St. Leonard's Chapel & Leper Hospital, JRIC (NS) V 67-74; TA 345, 347-8 Lazar Ground; Gover 153; Peter 36-52, map; Somerscales L.2; Robbins 41, 66, 119, 284 |
| 2 Newport | 326851 to 328853 | | Town, 1274 Niweport, Peter 9, 18, 19, 53-6; Burgage strips 1748 map LHL; TA Map |
| 3 Werrington Park | 33638635 | Yes | 1260 Cockspyt, Gover 148; O.S. 'Cockpit'; (There is another cockpit in the Devonshire part of Werrington) |
| 4 Higher Truscott | 303856 to 304851 | Yes | Strip Fields, TA Map |
| 5 St. Stephen | 32448572 | | Almshouses, FS 3/24 p. 112, FS 3/640 CRO |
| 6 St. Stephen | 32058565 | Yes | TA 619 Gallows Hill; Robbins 308, 450; Peter SS 15; 1748 map FS 3/640 CRO |
| 7 St. Stephen | 32438574 | | TA 118 Pound |
| 8 Lower Truscott | 30258600 | Yes | TA 740 Pound House Orchard |
| 9 Overwood | 30078704 | | TA 1226 Pound House Orchard |
| 10 Werrington Park | 32208730 32108692 33108636 33688613 33978664 | Yes | Deer Park, Essays 157; Martyn; (1631) Robbins 210; Early Tours 207 (Pococke); Gilbert PH III 459; WA IV 49; 1765 Donn Map of Devon |
| 11 St. Stephen | 32468566 | Yes | TA 86 Poor House; ? Peter SS 29 |
| 12 Newport | 32748523 | Yes | 17th cent. Houses. 5, 7, 9, St. Stephen's Hill. D.O.E. |
| 13 St. Stephen | 32288572 | Yes | 17th cent. House. 11 North St. D.O.E. |
| 14 St. Stephen | 32048572 | Yes | Well (Not shown 1748 map FS 3/640 CRO. Described as Holy since 1848); Peter 53; Robbins 312; O.S. 25 inch 1906; C.P.R.E. 62; Lane-Davies 24 |
| 15 St. Stephen | 32448585 | | Shoulders Well (also claimed as Holy Well); Peter SS 32; Copy 1770 map Counry Library Truro |
| 16 Werrington Park | 33658620 | Yes | Folly, Robbins 259; O.S. 'Monument' |
| 17 Hr. Goodmans- leigh | 34358515 | Yes | Farmhouse |
| 18 Lower Goodmans- leigh | 34478513 | Yes | Farmhouse |
| 19 Trewithick | 29548544 | Yes | Barn |
| 20 Newchurches | 30918508 | Yes | Cottage |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Bridges | | | |
| 1 Gilmartin | 35068481 | Yes | 1580 St. Leonard's Footbridge, Peter 45, 51; CBS 46 |
| 2 Newport | 32798510 | Yes | St. Thomas' 15th cent. Packhorse Bridge, CBS 45, fig. 21; AD 346/106 CRO; Lake IV 221; C.P.R.E. 33 |
| 3 Yeolm Bridge | 31818738 | Yes | c. 1350, CBS 28, 43, figs. 9, 18; C.P.R.E. 33; WMN 13.5.1972, 4.7.1974 |
| 4 Newbridge | 34898668 | Yes | 1504, CBS 44-5, figs. 19, 20; Early Tours 8 (Leland); C.P.R.E. 33 |
| 5 Werrington Park | 32668682 | Yes | 18th cent. Whitebridge, CBS 44; C.P.R.E. 33 |
| Mills | | | |
| 1 Newmills | 29908506 | Yes | 1474 Newemyll, Gover 149; 'Corn Mill' O.S. 25 inch 1906 |
| 2 Tregentle (Cargentle) | 29388777 | | TA 1174 Tregentle Mills; 'Cargentle Mill' (Disused) O.S. 25 inch 1906 |
| 3 Ridgegrove | 33758492 | Yes | 1309 Richysgrove Mylle, Gover 149; TA Map; 'Corn Mill' O.S. 25 inch 1884; Peter map, 86, 354; Part used for woollen manufacture, Robbins 27, 113, 320, 348; CA Newsletter 14 |
| 4 Ridgegrove | 33748489 | Yes | 'Bone Mill' O.S. 25 inch 1884; CA Newsletter 14 |
| 5 Lower Truscott | 30318596 | Yes | |
| Industrial | | | |
| 1 Newchurches | 30998511 | Yes | Water Wheel |
| 2 Southern area of parish | 32418507 to 27678584 & 33968470 to 35108500 | Yes | North Cornwall Railway, Robbins 355; Cornish & Devon Post 1.10.1966; WMN 21.7.1973 |
| 3 Cannapark | 30638548 | Yes | Lime Kiln |
| 4 St. Stephen | 32508564 | Yes | TA 83 Toll House |
| 5 Dutson | 34028576 | Yes | Toll House |
| 6 Colhay | 34828492 | Yes | Whim House |

| PROVENANCE | OBJECT | PRESENT LOCALITY | REFERENCES |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Miscellaneous Finds | | | |
| 1 Race Down | Flints & Stone Implements | | Peter SS 18 |
| 2 Werrington Park | Roman Coins | | Information Laurence Keen |
| 3 St. Stephen | Sculptured Church Stones (2) | Church | DCNQ VI pt. 3 pp. 81-3, pt. 4 p. 105; WA II 74; Peter SS 22; C.A. Newsletter 14 |

HUNDRED OF EAST
 2: PARISH OF ST. THOMAS (1817 acs.)
 GWYNNETH KING & PETER SHEPPARD

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Hill Forts | | | |
| 1 Kestle (Rings) | 28968464 | Yes | O.S. 'Camp'; 1150 Chestell, Gover 150; RRIC (1852) 23; JRIC XV 115-8; Hencken 128, 309; PIA 41, 56 |
| Rounds? | | | |
| 1 Tregadillett | App. 299843 | | TA 95 Little Berrydown, 101 Gt. Berrydown |
| 2 Trebursye | App. 310845 | | TA 117 Kerslake |
| Crosses | | | |
| 1 Pennygillam | 32048390 | | 'Penegillam Cross' Peter map, 120, 194, 355; (Not at the cross road Pennygillam Cross O.S. or TA 154, 214 Cross Fields) |
| 2 Priory | 32768499 | Yes (In LHL) | Circular head adapted as top stone of a quern, JRIC XI 93 |
| 3 Tregadillett | App. 299840 | | TA 96 Cross Park |
| 4 St. Thomas | 32808505 | Yes | Octagonal pedestal ,DCNQ XXVII 194 |
| 5 St. Thomas | 32828505 | Yes | Lake IV 221; Langdon 93; Baird; DCNQ XXVII 194 |
| 6 Chapple | 32768415 | | 'Stone Cross' (Remains of) O.S. 25 inch 1884 |
| Chapels | | | |
| 1 St. Thomas | 32708503 | | St. Catherines Chapel (Site of) O.S. 25 inch 1906; Priory Map LHL; JRIC XI 94; Early Tours 11 (Leland); Robbins 68; Peter 17, 34-5, 212-3; Pen HS II 241 |
| 2 St. Thomas | 32888504 | | St. James Chapel, JRIC XI 94; Peter 14, 15, 34, 44, 194, Priory Map LHL |
| 3 St. Thomas | App. 328850 | | St. Gabriel's Chapel, Peter 34, 155 |
| 4 Chapple | 32768412 | | St. John's Chapel, Peter 119-121, 194, 203-5, 207, map; Peter Town Map LHL; Robbins 89 |
| Medieval & Later | | | |
| 1 Launceston | 32868476 to 32708413 | Yes ? | Dunheved Castle Park, Deer Park, Peter map, 194, 230, 248; Essays 161; Lake III 64; Peter SS Introduction; Robbins 55, 88, 111 |
| 2 St. Thomas | 32768499 | Yes | Priory (Remains of) O.S. 25 inch 1906; Priory Map LHL; Watercolour painting and sepia drawing LHL; JRIC XI 91-6 (Plan pl. VII), 250; Peter 4-36; Early Tours 10 (Leland); Gilbert PH IV 51; Gilbert HS II 520; Lysons 191; H & D II 609; Kelly 1856 p. 51; Peter SS 4, 24, 38; WWN 22.7.1893; Robbins 29, 34, 85, 341; OC II No. 10 pp. 6, 13-15, IV 248 |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| 3 St. Thomas | 32858478 | Yes | 'Maiden's Well' (Site of) O.S.; Peter 14, 218; Drawing LHL |
| 4 St. Thomas | 32798510 | Yes | 15th cent. Packhorse bridge. As St. Stephen Bridge No. 2. (Parish boundary) |
| 5 St. Thomas Hill | 33008488 | Yes | Mostly 18th cent. houses. Listed by D.O.E. |
| 6 Carneadon | 27368391 | Yes | 'Gateway & Remains of Barton' O.S.; Peter 7, 10 |
| 7 Tredidon | 27748468 | Yes | 'Remains of Barton' O.S. |
| 8 Trevallet | 28048458 | Yes | 'Remains of Barton' O.S. |
| 9 St. Thomas | 32848507 | Yes | 1 Riverside, 17th cent. house D.O.E. |
| 10 Wooda | 32688489 | Yes | Priory Fish Ponds |

Mills

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----|--|
| 1 Launceston | 32918452 | | Castle Water Mill (Site of) O.S.; (1199) Peter 7, 148, 163, 251 |
| 2 St. Thomas | 32728489 | | Priory Mill, Peter 33, 117; JRIC XI 96; Priory Map LHL |
| 3 St. Thomas | 32658503 | Yes | Town Mill, Robbins 27, 320; 'Corn Mill' O.S. 25 inch 1906; Peter 15; JRIC XI 96; Also used for woollen manufacture. Local inf. |
| 4 Rings | 28658480 | | 'Corn Mill' O.S. 25 inch 1906 |
| 5 St. Thomas | App. 329851 | | Fulling Mill, Peter 14-15 |

Industrial

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1 St. Thomas | 32678499 | Yes | Wooda Toll House |
| 2 St. Thomas | 32838503 | Yes | 1834 Gas works, Robbins 341 |
| 3 St. Thomas | 32758488 | | 'Iron Works' O.S. 25 inch 1906 'Bates' also used as wool mill. Local inf; C.A. Newsletter 14 'Wooda Mill' |
| 4 St. Thomas | 33648477 & 33578474 to 32418507 | Yes | Launceston & South Devon Railway, North Cornwall Railway, Clinker 5, 11, 20; Robbins 353-5; Poster 1.6.1865 LHL; Cornish & Devon Post 29.12.1962, 5.1.1963, 1.10.1966 |
| 5 St. Thomas | 33238494 | Yes | Northumberland Foundry, local inf.; O.S. Mills |
| 6 Launceston | 33018451 | Yes | Hoskins Foundry, local inf. |

(Note: Tanyards will be included in later additions to this list)

| PROVENANCE | OBJECT | PRESENT LOCALITY | REFERENCES |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Miscellaneous Finds | | | |
| 1 Hill Fort 1 | Spindle Whorls (2) | LHL (1) | JRIC XV 117; Hencken 128 |
| 2 Hill Fort 1 | Stone Macehead | | JRIC XV 117; Axes IV 252 No. 501; PPS Vol. 38 (1972) 265 |

| PROVENANCE | OBJECT | PRESENT LOCALITY | REFERENCES |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 3 Hill Fort 1 | Urn | LHL (1 Sherd) | JRIC XV 117; Hencken 128 |
| 4 Quarry adjoining Hill Fort 1 | Roman Coin | | JRIC XV 117 |
| 5 Priory | Sherds, Tiles, Glass, Candlestick, Buckle, etc. | LHL | JRIC XI 93 |
| 6 Priory | Stonework is scattered to many places. Principal pieces as follows: | | |
| | | Gasholder wall | JRIC XI 93 |
| | | White Hart | Archway, Early Tours 267 (Maton); Kelly 1856 p. 51 |
| | | LHL | CA Newsletter 14 |
| 7 Priory | Cresset (5 cups) | St. Joseph Church | CA 6 (1967) 54-5 |
| 8 Priory | Cresset (4 cups) | Priory | CA 6 (1967) 55-6 |

HUNDRED OF EAST

3: PARISH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE (1088 acs.)

GWYNNETH KING & PETER SHEPPARD

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Rounds | | | |
| 1 Hurdon | 33008272 | | 1250 Hurdin, Gover 147; TA 102 Round Park |
| 2 Windmill | App. 333841 | ? | 'Site of Prehistoric Camp' Peter Town Map LHL; (There are speculations about a 'Dunheved' camp) |
| Pre-Norman? | | | |
| 1 Dunheved (Windmill) | App. 332842 | | (Locates 'Vill of Dounehevet') Peter 68-9, 77, 85; Tonkin PH 83 |
| Crosses | | | |
| 1 Dunheved Cross (Badash) | 33168365 | Yes | (Head for reconstruction recovered from Tresmarrow) OC VI 214-5; Peter 78-9, map; Langdon 423; Baird; DCNQ XXVII 193; Folder 3 LHL |
| 2 St. Mary's | 33208468 | Yes | Head, X.E. 64; Lake III 91; Baird; Langdon 426; Cox 151; DCNQ XXVII 193; RAI/Truro 38 |
| 3 St. Mary's | 33238466 | Yes | (? the shaft for the cross above) RAI/Truro 38; 'Latin Cross' Peter 129, 130, 146; Baird; DCNQ XXVII 193 |
| 4 Page's | 33628393 | | Peter 216, map |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY RENAIMS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Chapels | | | |
| 1 St. Mary Magdalene | 33208468 | Yes (Tower) | Peter 297-302; Robbins 47, 59, 76, 79, 301; Early Tours 10 (Leland); Lake III 73-5; Gilbert HS II 501-2; RAI/Truro 37 |
| 2 Mary the Virgin (Castle) | ?33108470 | | Early Tours 9 (Leland); Norden; Lake III 84; Gilbert PH II 420; Peter 6, 10, 32, 71, 297-9; Robbins 37-8, 46-7, 211; Peter Town Map LHL (For map ref.); Hend. E. A. East Corn. II 14 |
| Medieval | | | |
| 1 Launceston | 33108462 | Yes | Dunheved Castle, Peter 225-286; Norden; Early Tours 9 (Leland), 134 (Fiennes), 169 (Defoe); Borlase Ant. 358-362; Tonkin PH 86-7; FS 3/8/15 & 17 CRO; Paintings & Drawings LHL; J.J.R.; Gilbert PH II 421; WA V 232; Lake III 64, 66, 81-7; DCNQ XXIII 123; Robbins 53-4, 93, 149, 173, 182, 211, 265, 301, 330; 1959 H.M.S.O. Guide; Carew 185; CA 3 (1964) 63-9. 6 (1967) 79. 7 (1968) 83. 8 (1969) 105. 9 (1970) 83-92. 10 (1971) 95; RRIC (1851) 19-37; RAI/Truro 34-7 |
| 2 Launceston | 33158470 | | Medieval Town, Robbins 30; Peter 70-4; Peter Town Map LHL; EOH 66 |
| 3 Launceston | 33188481 33288458 | Yes | Town Walls, Peter Town Map LHL (Shows circuit); Peter 233-4; Early Tours 9 (Leland), 134 (Fiennes); Gilbert HS II 501; Kelly 1889 p. 1045; (Remains extant between given map refs.) |
| 4 Launceston | 33048483 | | North Gate, Peter 238-9; Peter Town Map LHL; Drawing LHL; Gilbert HS II 501; Robbins 88, 183, 301 |
| 5 Launceston | ?33308472 | | Postern Gate, Early Tours 9 (Leland); (? Peter 233 plan) |
| 6 Launceston | 33138444 | | West Gate, Peter 234; Peter Town Map LHL; Gilbert HS II 501; Robbins 88, 301 |
| 7 Launceston | 33258454 | Yes | South Gate, (Also used as Town Prison, Clink, Dark House) Peter 235-8; Robbins 88, 110, 291, 302; Pen HS II 7; WA IX 33; Gilbert HS II 501; Kelly 1856 p. 50; Drawing of Prison interior LHL; OC IV 250 |
| 8 Windmill | 33368413 | ? (Bump) | Beacon & Watch House, Peter 137, 187, 210; Robbins 235 |
| 9 Hay Common | 339836 to 343833 | Yes | Strip Fields, TA Map; O.S.; 1478 'Open comens lyethe yn Quellytts and Folangs' Peter 158, 194, map |
| 10 Launceston (Castle) | 33048460 | | Assize Hall (until 17th cent.) Peter 283-4; Gilbert PH II 420; RAI/Truro 35 |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 11 Launceston | 33188459 | | Old Guildhall & Shirehall, Peter 75, 137, 154, 187; Gilbert HS II 501; Robbins 181 |
| 12 Launceston | ?33078470 | | Almshouse, Peter 129, 131, 138, 151, 159, 167, 169, 187, 202, 215, 343 |
| 13 Launceston | 33268463 or 33278469 | | Grammar School, Peter 205, 341-351; Robbins 293; Lake III 88-9; DDX 368/95/2 CRO |
| 14 Castle | App. 331846 | | 1473 Pound, Peter 153 |
| Mills | | | |
| 1 Windmill | 33348418 | | (1393) Peter 111, 150, 179; Gover 146; TA 277, 287 Windmill Piece; Douch CW 56-7; 'Site of Windmill' Peter Map LHL |
| 2 Hurdon | 33508195 | | 1555 Hurden Myll, Peter 194, map |
| Post-Medieval | | | |
| 1 Launceston | 33048431 | | TA 261-2 Pottery Field; Crop mark at map ref. on private air photo. |
| 2 Page's Cross | 33708379 | | TA 72 Potters Park; Peter 216; JRIC (NS) VI 45; (Clay deposit. Local inf.) |
| 3 Windmill | ?33318412 to 33478403 | ? | Civil War Earthworks. (Engagement 23.4.1643) Coate 59-60; Robbins 164, 184 |
| 4 Castle | 33088458 | | County Gaol, Peter 292-6; Painting LHL; Peter Town Map LHL; WA XI 142; Lake III 84; Robbins 109, 197, 291, 272, 275, 303-4, 330; RAI/Truro 37 |
| 5 Launceston | 33418464 | Yes | Bridewell (Prison), G.M. lxxiv pt. 2 pp. 608-611; Robbins 215, 291, 306 |
| 6 Launceston | 33418463 | | Almshouses (12.2.1753) CF 1629 CRO |
| 7 Launceston | 33418463 | Yes | Old Union, Peter map; Robbins 290; TA 348 Workhouse Field; (On the site of Almshouses & Bridewell) |
| 8 Page's Cross | 33628383 | Yes | TA 73 Union House; Peter map; Robbins 327 |
| 9 Launceston | 33178456 | | 1680-1842 Assize Hall, Guildhall & Market House, Peter 286-9, 210; Peter Town Map LHL; Robbins 329; Early Tours 135 (Fiennes); Gilbert HS II 501; (Note the site of Richard Dingley's house LHL) |
| 10 Launceston | 33168453 | Yes | White Hart Hotel & Theatre, Essays 170; Borlase Ant. 361-2; Early Tours 267 (Maton), 302 (Southey); AD 385/7 CRO; WA IX 209, X 14; Kelly 1856 p. 51; Robbins 273; Theatre posters LHL |
| 11 Launceston | 33188472 | Yes | Bell Inn, (part 17th cent.) D.O.E. |
| 12 Launceston | ? | | 1581 'John Croust . . . keipeth tennyscourt and suffereth unlawfull playe'. ?Racket Garden, Peter 216-7 |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Vernacular Architecture | | | |
| 1 | Launceston 33178457 | | 17th cent. Richard Dingley's House, Model & Notes LHL; (Relate this to pre-1842 Guildhall & Market House) |
| 2 | Launceston 33158460 | Yes | 1628 Judges House |
| 3 | Launceston 33058473 | Yes | Castle Street, (Almost all 18th cent.) D.O.E. |
| 4 | Launceston 33338463 | Yes | 16th cent. Dockacre House, D.O.E. |
| 5 | Launceston 33078480 | Yes | 24, 26 Northgate St. 18th cent. D.O.E. |
| 6 | Launceston 33208460 | Yes | 26, 28 Church St. 17th cent. D.O.E. |
| 7 | Launceston 33158458 | Yes | 11, 12, 14, High St. 17th cent. D.O.E. |
| 8 | Launceston 33398428 | Yes | 3, 5, 7 Windmill Lane 17th cent. D.O.E. |
| 9 | Hurdon 33378272 | Yes | Farmhouse. 18th cent. D.O.E. |
| 10 | Scarne 33468321 | Yes | Farmhouse. 18th cent. D.O.E. |
| (A large number of old buildings in the district have been listed by the D.O.E.) | | | |

Industrial

| | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|
| 1 | Launceston 33268463 | Yes | 1842 Meat Market, Robbins 329 |
| 2 | Launceston 33648477 to 34008463 & 33578474 to 33968470 | Yes | Launceston & South Devon Railway, North Cornwall Railway. As St. Thomas Industrial 4 |
| 3 | Hurdon 33348277 | | Horse Whim, TA 105 Round Hse. Orchard |
| 4 | Page's Cross 33628395 | | TA 301 Turnpike Toll House; Launceston Turnpike minutes 1836 CRO |
| 5 | Pennygillam 32038377 | | Toll House, Launceston Turnpike minutes CRO |

| PROVENANCE | OBJECT | PRESENT LOCALITY | REFERENCES |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Miscellaneous Finds | | | |
| 1 | Launceston Roman Coins | | Borlase Ant 360; H & D I 206; VCHR 36; Robbins 6 |
| 2 | Launceston Treasury Chest | Guildhall | (1543-4) Peter 186-7 |
| 3 | Launceston Town Clock | Guildhall | OC IV 365; Robbins 329; Early Tours 135 (Fiennes); Gilbert HS II 501; AD 346/100 CRO |
| 4 | Castle Leather Coins | | Carew 185; Tonkin PH 86; H & D I 207; Brit. Num. J. XXIX 2 (1959) 353 |
| 5 | Union House Stone Riddle | LHL | LHL photograph |
| 6 | Le Polholme Garden Stone Arch | 33268464 1611 | Watercolour LHL; Peter 309 |
| 7 | ? Carved Stonework | Southgate | |
| 8 | Launceston Stone Axe | | Axes IV 252 No. 502 |
| 9 | Launceston Hone | | Axes IV 252 No. 503 |
| 10 | Pennygillam Turnpike Board | LHL | |

HUNDRED OF EAST
4: PARISH OF LAWBITTON (2454 acs.)

GWYNNETH KING & PETER SHEPPARD

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY REMAINS EXTANT | REFERENCES |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Rounds | | | |
| 1 Lawhitton | App. 357823 | | TA 329 Cullberry |
| 2 Carzantic | ?36418333 | ? | 1284 Karsentek, Gover 152; TA 616 Hommer Round Park; (Several buildings shown at map ref. on TA map) |
| 2 Cal Hill | 35148235 | Yes | O.S. Earthwork; JRIC XV 114; OC VII 365 |
| Round Fields | | | |
| 1 Leburnick | App. 349818 | | TA 215, 219, 220 Round Parks |
| 2 Stourscombe | 34558400 | | TA 876 Round Hill |
| 3 Wishworthy | 36968390 | | TA 673 Round Park |
| Lan? | | | |
| 1 Lawhitton | ?35558236 | | 836 Landwithan, Hend. Top. V 26 (but 1348 Olde Lawhytta is Oldwhit in South Petherwin); Gover 151 |
| Holy Wells | | | |
| 1 Lawhitton | 35458252 | | O.S. Holy Well (Site of); Hend. VI 285; OC VII 365 |
| Crosses, Cross sites | | | |
| 1 Tregada, Carzantic or Treniffle | ? 35558236 | Yes Churchyard | Head, WA III 23 (giving origin at Carzantic); OC VII 365; Langdon 186; Hend. VI 285; VCH 432; DCNQ XXVII 194-6 |
| 2 Carzantic | App. 364832 | | TA 594-6 Cross Parks; (Note WA III 23. But Mr Wise at Tregada, Kelly 1883) |
| 3 Stourscombe | 34818349 | | O.S. Cross (Site of); Peter, Map, 194; OC VII 365; Hend. VI 286 |
| 4 Lawhitton | 35158214 | | TA 237, 239 Cross Parks; Martyn; 1765 Donn map of Devon |
| Medieval & Later | | | |
| 1 Lawhitton | 35518232 | | O.S. 'Site of Bishop's Palace'; Lake III 95; Peter SS 3; OC VII 366 |
| 2 Lawhitton | ?35648252 | | Abandoned settlement. (TA 401 Manor at map ref.); Robbins 31; H & D II 413; OC VII 361 |
| 3 Lawhitton | 35638251 | | TA 400 Manor Pound; Peter 170, 218 |
| 4 Old Polson Bridge | 35358487 | | 'Site of old bridge' Peter map, 149, 185-6, 195, 204, 270; CBS 11, 46-8; OC VII 369; CPRE 33; (Civil War fighting) Robbins 163; Coate 59-61 |
| 5 Lawhitton | 35608240 | Yes | TA 403 Poor House |

| PLACE | GRID REF. | ANY | | REFERENCES |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--|
| | | REMAINS | EXTANT | |
| 6 | Wishworthy | 37138430 | Yes | 1768 Lime Kiln, OC VII 370; Martyn; O.S. 25 inch 1906 |
| 7 | Stourcombe | App. 349839 | | TA 871 Gallows Park |
| 8 | Hexworthy | 36088098 | Yes | 1716 House, OC VII 368; FS 3/8/13 CRO |
| 9 | Lawhitton | 35548234 35498234 | Yes | Whitehouse & Sheers Barton. Med./18th cent. D.O.E. |
| 10 | Northern area of parish | 34008463 to 35618468 | Yes | Launceston & South Devon Railway, Robbins 353-5; Clinker 5, 11; Cornish & Devon Post 29.12,1962., 5.1.1963 |
| 11 | N.E. boundary | 36748436 | | 'Chain Bridge' OC VII 499; 'Timber Bridge' O.S. 1813 |

Mills

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|--|--|
| 1 | Lawhitton | ?35758230 | | 1757 Windmill, DCNQ XXXI 56; (A rock-cut track leads to a mound) |
| 2 | Tregada | App. 345814 | | 1574 Tregada Mylle, Hend. VI 289 |
| 3 | Bamham | 35388466 | | Tucking Mill, OC VII 363; 1574 Bomham Mylle, Hend. VI 289; TA 823a Mills; Peter 194, Map; Kelly 1889 |
| 4 | Lawhitton parish | ? | | 1574 Twygges Mill, Hend. Top. V 136 |

| PROVENANCE | OBJECT | PRESENT | | REFERENCES |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | LOCALITY | | |
| Miscellaneous Finds | | | | |
| 1 | Lawhitton | L.B.A. Bronze Axe | | Robbins 5; Hencken 301; Drawing & note, Folio 3 LHL |
| 2 | Lawhitton | Stone copy of Bishop's Mitre | 355 48234 | OC VII 366; (On roof of Whitehouse, site of palace) |

Reviews

ERNEST C. AXFORD. **The Cornish Moor—a brief study of Bodmin Moor.** *The author, St. Neot (1972). Pp. 36, sketch map, pls. 4. 0.25p.*

This best-selling booklet, the profits on which go to the Bodmin Countryside Group, is an informed pocket guide to the last area of (relatively) unspoiled open space in east Cornwall. Mr. Axford, whose major study of the Moor is due to appear in 1975, writes with clarity and authority of a region he knows and loves as an expert. He is concerned—as must be all persons of goodwill—to see the Moor

properly conserved and managed, on a basis of full knowledge and appreciation rather than of blind sentiment. As a first handbook for the visitor this could hardly be bettered, and the last two pages comprise a list of major sites (with grid references) and a sensible bibliography. We most heartily recommend his guide, and the cause to which the profits are devoted. Many bookshops in Cornwall stock it, but in case of difficulties it can also be obtained (postage extra) from the Institute of Cornish Studies, Trevenson House, Pool, Redruth.

C.T.

Short Notes

THE AMHERST GUN BATTERY, KINGSAND

THE AMHERST BATTERY at Kingsand was noted in the Rame Survey,¹ with an approximate map reference, after an extensive search had failed to locate the exact site. It is included in the Maker check-list as Fortification 14. As a result of reading the publication, Mr. G. R. Daniel, 2 The Grey House, Kingsand, suspected that he was living on part of the site and so informed me. The full map reference is SX 4350 5060; virtually at the centre of the approximation originally given. The structure had remained un-noticed because it is almost completely boxed inside a block of houses. An arrow on the street plan (*Fig. 18*) indicates the only external view point.

Designed to control the Kingsand/Cawsand beaches with '12 eighteen pounders',² the battery's remains consist of a gun platform jutting from the cliffside about 50 ft. above sea level. The seaward facing wall is 20 ft. high and 85 ft. long, built of random local red stones, uncoursed, set in mortar, with buttresses. Sixty-seven ft. of the parapet is barbette, the rest is embrasured; part of the north-east corner was rebuilt. Behind this breastwork is the deep soil of the present gardens, and behind these is a rather overlarge raised pathway of solid stone. It may be significant that the floor level to the rear of this barrier is lower than the level in front of it, contrary to the natural slope of the cliff, perhaps indicating the foundations of Grey House as a main powder magazine. If the stone barrier was built originally as a safety measure one would expect some breach or ramp for access. Another question is the length of the breastwork, which only allows a space of about 7 ft. per gun. Possibly there was an upper platform adjoining to the north-east. A gap once existed in the wall between the two sites, but the seaward facing wall of the upper site is obviously of later date and built with a different kind of stone, coursed. Three references to the battery in the Maker check-list cover the period from 1770 to 1785, during part of which Admiral Amherst was in command at Plymouth. A terminal date, when the position could have been manned, may be calculated from the early 19th century buildings erected in its line of fire. Although it is sited in a superb tactical position, the battery looks ill-equipped to defend itself. The parapet is flimsy, and once the enemy troops had landed it would have been easy for them to take the position from the rear. Nevertheless, this was a key strongpoint in British defence from the 13th to the 18th of August 1779, when the combined French and Spanish fleets anchored in Cawsand Bay and prepared to land 30,000 men.³

Permission to examine the site was kindly given by both owners, Messrs. C. Cannell and G. R. Daniel. It is due to Mr. Daniel's keen interest that this forgotten fortification was finally traced.

PETER SHEPPARD

Gorran, St. Austell

References

- ¹ *An Archaeological Survey of the Rame Peninsula* (ed. C. Thomas; Institute of Cornish Studies, Special Report no. 2, 1974), 24.
- ² Chart of 1770, Plymouth Central Library.
- ³ Gladys & F. L. Harris, eds., *Torpoint—the Making of Cornish Town* (1975, forthcoming)—quoting here from the (MS) diary of James Chubb, *penes* Wesley's Cottage, Trewint.

AMHERST GUN BATTERY c.1770

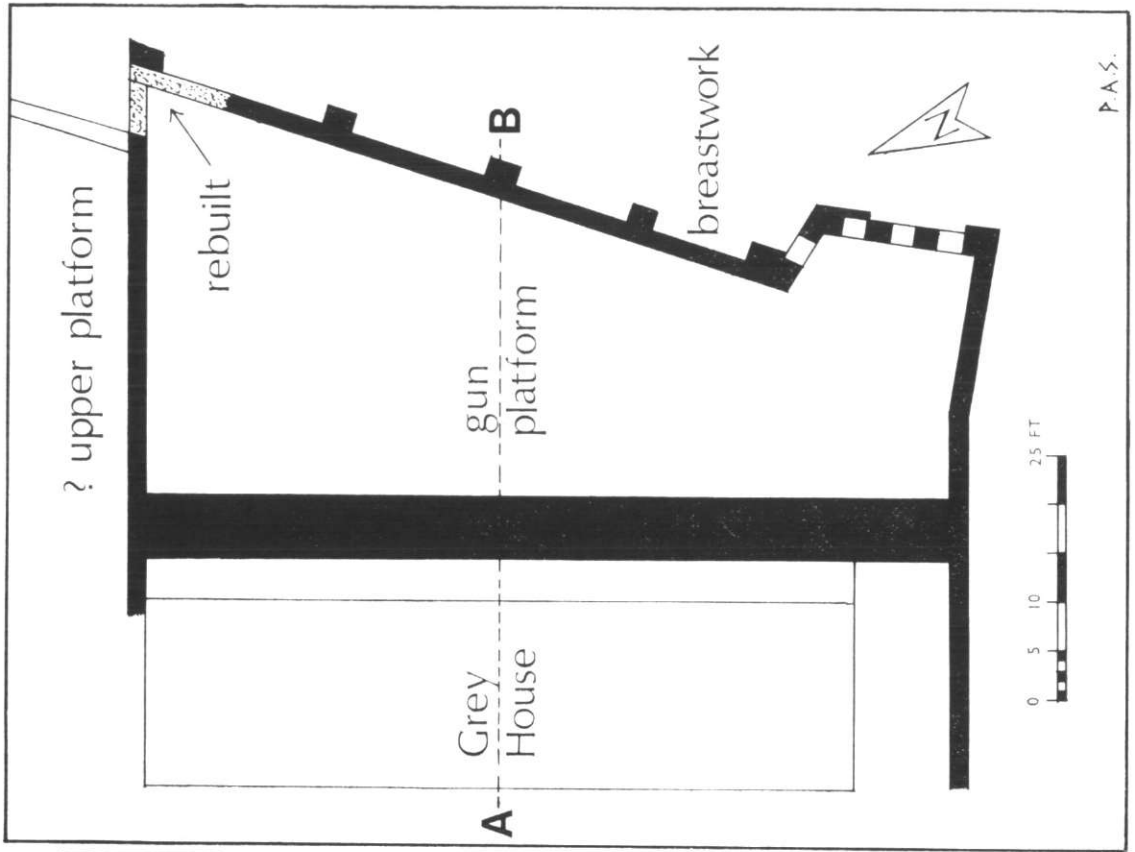
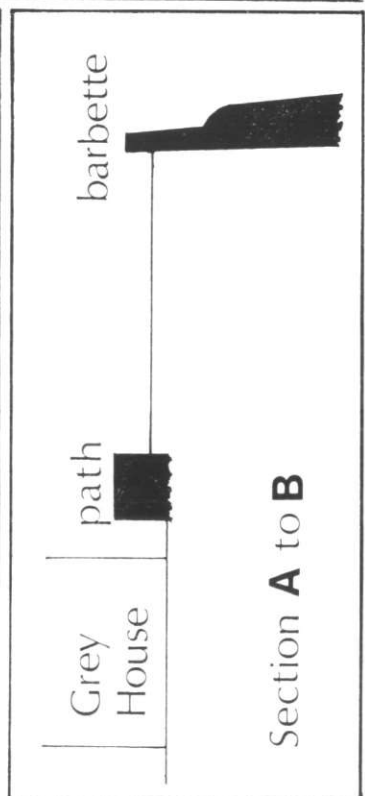
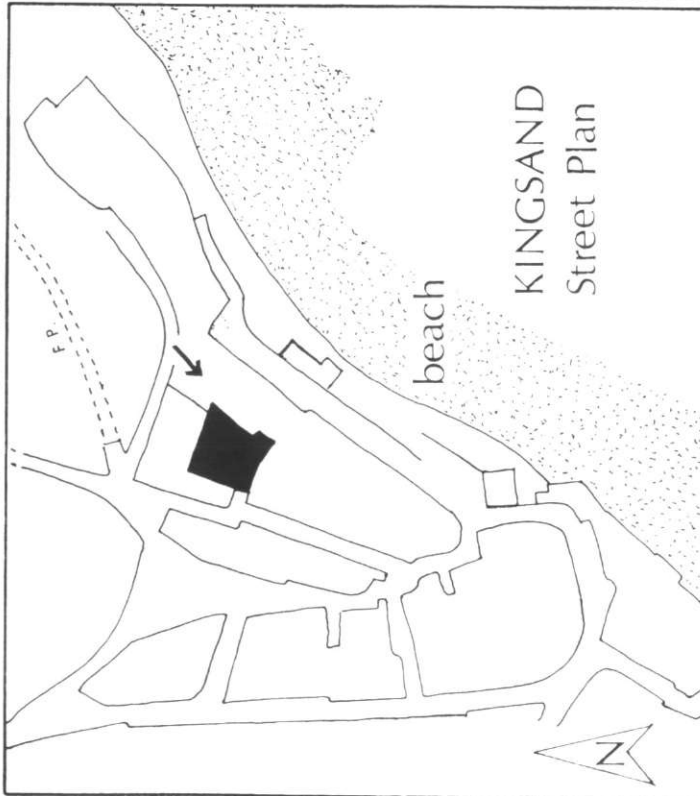


Fig. 18

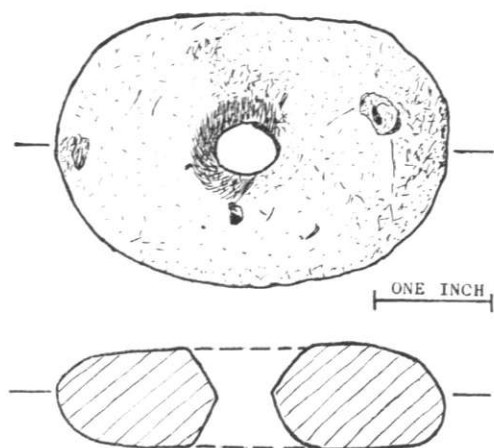


Fig. 19
Scale: one-half

A PEBBLE MACE-HEAD FROM ST. GERMAN'S

Fig. 19 shows a pebble mace-head with hour-glass perforation, found a year or two ago under the rafters, on top of a waggon-house wall by Mr. M. J. B. Connell, farmer, of Cair, Donderry. It is a greenstone pebble, showing slight roughening of the surface, almost certainly due to differential weathering of the mineral constituents of the rock. There is somewhat more pronounced roughening at either end, which may reflect use, although it seems very unlikely that it was used as a mace-head.

The source of the find very strongly suggests secondary use as a charm-stone, others in Cornwall having been hung in cow-houses to protect the animals against witchcraft or to ensure the flow of milk. I am grateful to Dr. Isobel Smith, who examined the object (which was not thought worth sectioning for the Implement Petrology Survey), and who adds that the discussion by F. Roe and J. Radley, *Yorks. Archaeol. Journal*, 42 (1968), 169-177, remains the best general source for information on such objects.

GEOFFREY BERRIDGE

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FINDS FROM A COIN COLLECTION AT FALMOUTH

In October 1966, a visitor to Falmouth was walking along the beach near the Palm Beach Hotel, where 30 feet of the seawall had collapsed and was being repaired. The beach had been disturbed by a bulldozer, and he found 15 small round objects which he did not immediately recognise as coins. Nine of these are now in the possession of Mr. T. A. Betts, of

Buckhurst Hill, Essex, of which eight have been seen by Dr. John Kent of the British Museum. Dr. Kent describes them as:

Corinth: 4th century B.C.

Sicily: Syracuse, 2nd century B.C.

Lydia: Nysa, 2nd century B.C.

Sicyan: early 2nd century B.C.

Palestine: Alexander Jannaeus, B.C. 176-103

Macedon: Antigonus Gonatus, B.C. 277-239

Corinth: Domitian, 81-96 A.D.

Athens: 1st-2nd centuries A.D.

When found, the coins had a yellowish film which might have been clay, so that it may be assumed that they had not recently been dropped on the beach, but had been uncovered by the bulldozer. Their spread, in date and

places of origin, indicates that they were from a collection; but how precisely they got to the spot where they were found remains a mystery.

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Reviews

JOHN ARLOTT *in collaboration with* REX COWAN and FRANK GIBSON. **Island Camera—the Isles of Scilly in the Photography of the Gibson Family.** *David & Charles, Newton Abbot (1972). Pp. 110, illus. 150. ISBN 0 7153 5774 3. Price £3.25.*

Early photographs depicting the shades and strata of life in the time of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers are currently à la mode, and many see their popularity not only as a source of social history but also as a retreat from the printed page. For, in recent years, a range of media has changed human and social outlooks beyond all measure. Moreover, of these, the camera, capturing, codifying, presenting and fixing in its own particular formalin, may ultimately be the most important; such is the power of pictorial imagery. Thus it is surely one of the quirks of history that, from about 1866 onwards, when John Gibson brought a camera back to Hugh Town, a microcosmic entity such as Scilly should for more than a century have been so intensively scrutinised by a talented genre of pictorial annalists.

Island Camera, a joint venture which emerged from the envisagement of an illustrated work treating Scilly, is to all intents and purposes a pictorial chronicle of the past century on the islands compiled by the remarkable Gibson dynasty. As is stressed in the introduction which treats their development, this family, five men in four generations, have been using their cameras in almost every possible dimension on Scilly. One of these, Alexander Gibson, whose works are almost a half of the one-hundred-and-fifty pictures in the book, is epitomised as “the

outstanding photographer and the most striking personality in the family; and for many years one of the most remarkable characters in Scilly”. Something more is set down regarding Alexander’s scientific interests but, nonetheless, they are perforce no more than perfunctorily listed and thus more must be said by the reviewer.

The book is arranged by themes, broadly topographical and social, and, in general, a chronological pattern has been adhered to. While it is, perhaps, invidious to indicate preferences for specific pictures, a number are, because of their character and subject, of especial remark. Among the Scillonians, John Gibson’s portrait of Augustus Smith is more revealing than many of the better-known published pictures. Alexander’s sequence about the *Schiller*, a German passenger steamer bound from America to Hamburg, which struck the Retarrier Ledges in 1875 and foundered in fog with great loss of life, conveys all too clearly the poignancy and horror of that particular catastrophe. The flower business, now in second place to a developing traces industry, is documented, and the series shows the tenuous lines of communication which tied Scilly to its outlets. James, with an eye to events, shows something of Scilly in the last war; an intimate picture of a flying boat on Town Beach appropriately captures the scale of those troubled times from an island viewpoint. Frank Gibson, with modern apparatus, gives us a series of studies of sea-birds and wild flowers which are integral parts of this island habitat. The topographical section depicts the development of the quality of life on the islands and the changes brought about by man.

Hugh Town under snow shows its size at the end of the nineteenth century and should be compared with the picture taken in 1970. Indeed, the Hugh Town series shows, all too clearly, the proliferation of buildings and thus the population stresses to which the environment is subjected. Happily, something of the balance of Scillonian life still obtains on the off-islands, as is shown by the sensitive study of Higher Town, St. Martin's, made by Frank Gibson. This section, and the book, concludes with scenes of sea and rocks, also by the current practitioner. One of these, the sailing of the *Scillonian* seen from Carn Morval is, for the reviewer, personally evocative as it is substantially the scene from Bant's Carn, further towards Crow Sound. Bant's Carn, one of Scilly's larger chamber tombs, was the subject of a number of photographs by Alexander Gibson, while this remarkable man also cleared and investigated one of the stone-built chambers of what is popularly termed the 'ancient village' on the seaward slope below.

Scillonian prehistory, for the islands bear, besides a number of sites of early settlements, one of the most remarkable concentrations of stone-built chamber tombs in Western Europe, is poorly represented; indeed, only two of the many studies made by Alexander Gibson are included (Nos. 112, 128). The first of these, designated "Burial Chamber, Normandy Downs by Alexander Gibson", has a figure standing in the chamber which is considered to resemble Alexander. The chamber is here said to be one of a number on the west of St. Mary's. As far as can be seen this chamber is actually one of the four on Cruther's Hill, St. Martin's, taken perhaps on the same day as a side elevation of the same tomb, which has Higher Town as a background. It must also be observed that both Normandy Downs and the greater number of chamber tombs are on the eastern side of St. Mary's. Its companion, a sight of the famous grooved cist on Samson, from the southern end, is one of a series that Alexander made of the result of the Lord Proprietor's 1862 excavation. Unfortunately as reproduced in *Island Camera* it does not provide the optimum view of the

subject, nor was it, it is suspected, the best print. Comparison should be made with the study of this subject published in Vol. II (Pl. I, p. 418) of the journal *Antiquity*, where it illustrates an article by O. G. S. Crawford its founder and, then, editor.

Consideration of Alexander Gibson's archaeological photographs must involve a brief consideration of his archaeological activities. Like a number of men of his age, whose activities laid the foundations of a range of aspects of archaeological endeavour, he amassed a private museum of antiquities, but unlike many, his camera and the records that he made with it were the essence of his activities. Something of the regard in which he was held can be glimpsed in the first article in the first issue of *Antiquity* (1927), where O. G. S. Crawford, under the heading of *Lyonesse*, recounts an adventure in search of Samson's submerged walls. They crossed to this island and a number of photographs, one of which shows Crawford, were taken. During his stay on St. Mary's it appears that Crawford visited a number of cists and chamber tombs with Alexander, an undertaking which led to another article in *Antiquity* and, indirectly, to H. O'Neill Hencken's visit. Scrutiny of the *Archaeology of Cornwall & Scilly* (1932), shows that this work is illustrated by Alexander's pictures of both Cornish and Scillonian subjects and that he deployed his unrivalled local knowledge to further this work.

Island Camera is a social document and it fulfils its function, that of the pictorial documentation of Scillonia, admirably. Indeed, it should be perused by all whose interests lie in the islands, for the present-day island ethos is the end product of the patterns there displayed. Inescapably, it is dominated by the works and ebullient personality of Alexander Gibson. Clearly, his archaeological photographs must be collected, collated, captioned and published, for they represent a long lifetime's devotion to the idea of *Island Archaeology with a Camera*.

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