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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. The AGM normally takes place in the spring. Enquiries about membership should be sent to the Hon. Membership Secretary; requests for any publication of the Society or of the former West Cornwall Field Club should be sent to Mrs V. Harris, Forest House, St Erme, Truro.

CONTRIBUTIONS to *Cornish Archaeology* should be sent to the Hon. Editor, Mrs H. Miles, Extra-Mural Dept., University of Exeter, Gandy Street, Exeter.

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*Penwith (E): 6, Crowan; 7, Phillack. Powder: 15, Probus; 16, St Dennis*

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## Editorial

As explained in the previous issue, No. 14, editorial comment will be restricted to the year preceding the cover date of the volume in which it appears. This editorial therefore refers to some of the more important events of 1975. It is to be hoped that members will keep and refer to their Newsletters for a detailed record of the Society's activities in each year!

The major developments of 1975 related to a more constructive and active approach to the problems of rescue archaeology within the County. The Chairman of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, which was set up at the beginning of the year under the Society's aegis, comments below upon its first year of activity. The formation of the Committee was made possible by increased government funding for rescue archaeology. This event enlarged rather than diminished the opportunities and the need for amateur involvement in rescue work. It has for long been apparent nationwide that no increase in finance will remove the need for amateur involvement because of the size of the problem. Therefore the more professionals are employed, the more expertise and training should be available to Society members to aid them in recording Cornwall's archaeological heritage before destruction.

The Society's response to the needs and opportunities of rescue archaeology has been threefold. Firstly training in survey work has been organised. In 1975 the chief features were a seminar linked to a lecture given in March by Colin Bowen of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, and a week's field training in May given by Desmond Bonney of the same organisation; the latter took place in the Rough Tor area. The improved survey skills of members were of great value throughout the year in coping with a wide range of rescue threats. On a longer term basis the Society has embarked on a detailed survey of Bodmin Moor, based initially on pilot areas around Rough Tor and on Twelve

Men's Moor. It is hoped that this will lead eventually both to the first detailed field record of the monuments on the Moor and to a full study of the Moor in its British prehistoric context. The second response was the active encouragement of members to involve themselves in rescue excavation work, based on a Register of Helpers for Emergency Excavations held by the Secretary which now contains over fifty names. Work by members took place on a wide range of sites, reported later in this volume. Perhaps the most notable of these was the Bodmin Bypass project undertaken by the Secretary; this involved preliminary field survey, small excavations and watching of contractors' works. Her full report is printed below to illustrate the comprehensive cover necessary and the results which can be obtained; the format of the report would well serve as a model for any member engaged in similar work and it has therefore been printed very fully. The third response was the organisation of a training excavation at Killibury in collaboration with the Extra-Mural Department of Exeter University. This excavation, directed by your Editor, was specially organised to provide members with the skills they need to participate in rescue excavations. It was followed by a series of report writing seminars which have provided opportunities for members to write up their work for publication. Such work forms a considerable part of the present volume and it is hoped that this will set a pattern for the future.

Otherwise 1975 included a good range of field visits and other activities. The lecture at the Annual General Meeting was given by Sarnia Butcher on 'Recent Archaeological Work in the Isles of Scilly'. Rather wider horizons were indicated by the second Holbeche Corfield lecture given in November by Peter Fowler and entitled 'Agriculture in Atlantic Britain; past and present'. It is hoped to publish this in a future issue. At the very end of the previous year the Society organised the second joint Symposium with the Devon Archaeological Society, held at Cotehele in November 1974. This was entitled 'Prehistoric and early peoples of the South West', with contributions by Charles Thomas, Michael Griffiths, Oliver Padel and your Editor. A large attendance from both sides of the Tamar made the event successful and demonstrated the enthusiasm that exists for at least an occasional regional approach to archaeology in South West Britain!

The production of this issue has benefited from the assistance and advice of a wide range of members. In particular I would again like to thank Brenda Duxbury who as Assistant Editor takes on the whole burden of seeing each volume through the press and Charles Thomas whose advice as Editorial Consultant has always been generously given on request.

HENRIETTA MILES

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## The Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology

In the last few years, there have been profound and far-reaching changes in the way in which government-financed archaeological work — now the largest aspect of archaeological activity — is organised. The pressure of informed opinion, from the private sector, but also from within the relevant Department of State (the Department of the Environment), has led to great increases in the sums annually available for rescue excavation; for the surveys which should precede such excavations; and, less widely appreciated, for the whole 'post-excavation' side, that is, for the treatment of finds and the preparation and publication of reports.

Provision for the control and expenditure of this increase has been made in two ways. England has been divided into thirteen areas, very roughly the same kind of division as that of the Council for British Archaeology's regional system. Each Area has an Archaeological Advisory Committee, made up of individuals appointed on the basis of expertise in archaeology or related topics, which advises the Secretary of State on academic priorities in the annual expenditure of the Area's allocation to rescue archaeology, to monitor progress, and to watch and if possible to impose desirable nationally-agreed trends in such work. The Area that comprises Cornwall, Devon and the Isles of Scilly has a strong and widely-based Committee that meets under my Chairmanship at Plymouth.

The Area Committees are *Advisory* – they do not actually spend money and they cannot employ staff. The Department of the Environment has therefore sought to encourage the formation of 'county executives', and near-identical Committees for Rescue Archaeology were formed in both Devon and Cornwall early in 1975, sponsored by the relevant County Archaeological Society. A close co-operation has since been maintained between the two County Rescue Archaeology Committees. Their aims, methods, and the eventual computer-accessible Sites and Monuments Record are all seen as aspects of work that should be harmonised all the way from the Somerset-Dorset frontier to Bishop's Rock.

Cornwall, unlike Devon, does not yet have any specific archaeological staff at County Hall. Unlike Devon, Exeter and Plymouth, it makes no financial contribution to local archaeology. This has been seen as an additional reason for involving rather than excluding local government representatives, whether officers or elected members, in CCRA. A representative both of the County Council and of each of the six District Councils has a place on the Committee. Other membership is made up of: four representatives from the Society; two from the Directorate of Ancient Monuments, the Royal Institution of Cornwall and the Trevithick Society; one from the National Farmers' Union, Cornish Buildings Group, English Clays Lovering Pochin Ltd, Federation of Old Cornwall Societies, Institute of Cornish Studies, Museums of Cornwall Association and the University of Exeter. Provision has been made for further co-options, either of individuals or institutional representatives.

The initial objectives of CCRA have been involved in the assessment of current and proposed damage to archaeological sites within the County. Priorities for preservation or excavation can hardly be laid down, and always-scarce resources of men and money tied up in large single schemes, until the basis exists on which judgments of the importance, or rarity, or historical value, or national weight of a given case can be made. The Committee was therefore provided by the Department of the Environment with funds to employ both an Urban and a Rural Survey Officer for a year. The former is Peter Sheppard, the latter Nicholas Johnson. Both will be producing reports for eventual appropriate publication, assessing priorities and threats in the urban centres and rural areas of Cornwall respectively. It is envisaged that following their work the second stage will be a close monitoring of threats posed by new developments against a comprehensive record of archaeological sites in a Sites and Monuments Register, which is currently being established.

**CHARLES THOMAS**

*Chairman*

*Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology*

*Institute of Cornish Studies*

# 'The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly'

by H. O'Neill Hencken

## A Jubilee Appreciation

PAUL ASHBEE (President)

When an assessment of this troubled century's archaeology comes to be made, this study of a region will rank beside four or five other works of wider scope as both fundamental and seminal. When it appeared, forty-five years ago, in 1932, it brought together as never before, from personal fieldwork, excavation, from the perusal of diffuse and obscure books and periodicals as well as from visits to dusty museums and unusual private collections, the archaeology from early prehistory to the early Middle Ages of a separate region; for Cornwall and Scilly are an entity unlike any other county. It appeared at the beginning of an era that has seen profound changes in every aspect of the exercise of archaeology, and the seeds of these changes were, as the more perceptive reviewers stressed at the time, in its pages. Moreover, its influence and example have been essential to the processes that have brought Cornish archaeology from a backward and sorry state to a condition whereby ideas and approaches, developed within the County, have loomed large in the recent realignments of thought within the national framework.

As Professor Hugh Hencken (for he is Professor of European Archaeology in the University of Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as well as Chairman and Director of Prehistoric Studies there) records in his preface, *Cornwall & Scilly* was begun fifty years ago in 1926. Indeed, in the three years to 1929 the material for a study of the Bronze and Iron Ages in Cornwall and Devon was assembled and this led to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Cambridge in England. He was in residence at St John's College and a copy of *The Bronze and Early Iron Ages in Cornwall and Devon* is lodged in the University Library as *Cambridge University PhD Dissertations, University Library, No. 343 (1929)*. It is also recorded that it was O.G.S. Crawford who first suggested the subject to him and who, when the work had begun, contributed much helpful advice and information. Crawford, it will be remembered, while convalescing at Heligan, near St Austell, after being wounded on the Western Front in 1917, had bicycled over to Harlyn Bay to undertake investigations which were published in the *Antiquaries Journal* (I (1921), 283-299) and early in 1926 had explored the Isles of Scilly. Hencken was also in contact with George Bonsor, who had conducted excavations on Scilly between 1899 and 1901, and details of his work and his drawings were used. A.K. Hamilton Jenkin read the chapter on 'The Prehistoric Tin Trade', Henry Jenner read the treatment of 'The Dark Ages' while Charles Henderson read the

entire book when it was in manuscript form. Because of its breadth, detail, authority and, above all, the new impetus that it gave to the notion of regional archaeology, not only in Cornwall but also in Britain at large, it was everywhere recognised as pre-eminent among the County Archaeologies, progeny of the *Victoria County Histories*.

With Hugh Hencken's excavations at Chysauster (*Archaeologia*, LXXXIII (1933), 237-84) the study of stone-built houses entered upon a new era. Having in mind the work at Chûn Castle (*Archaeologia*, LXXVI (1927), 205-240) close by, he examined House No. 3 (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association* (NS), XXXIV (1928), 145-64), in 1928 together with T.D. (now Sir Thomas) Kendrick, then Assistant Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities at the British Museum. In 1931, after the site had passed into the hands of H.M. Office of Works, further work began on July 15 and continued until September 12, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 were studied. From this operation there came the now familiar plan and concept of asymmetrical courtyards, roughly circular rooms with hollowed slabs to carry roof supports, cells and keeping-places, drains and gullies. Among those playing a principal part in the excavation was Lt.Col. F.C. Hirst of Zennor, who read the account to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and this, as well as other meetings with Hugh Hencken, led to the Cornwall Excavation Committee and, via the work on the courtyard cluster at Porthmeor, Zennor, to the West Cornwall Field Club.

The Isles of Scilly were not neglected, for Hugh Hencken was in communication with that distinguished photographic family, the Gibsons, and in particular with Alexander, many of whose pictures were used in *Cornwall & Scilly*. The most important plans and certain details of George Bonsor's excavations were included but space prevented a full treatment of this detailed work. These were made the subject of a special paper entitled 'Notes on the Megalithic Monuments in the Isles of Scilly' (*Antiquaries Journal*, XIII (1933), 13-29) and were supplemented by the careful examination of both the structure and the contents of a chamber tomb on the North Hill of Samson in August 1930.

From 1932 onwards Hugh Hencken led the Harvard University Archaeological Mission to Ireland and directed large-scale excavations in that country, notably the Ballinderry and Lagore Crannogs, the Cahercommaun Stone Fort and the Creevykeel Court Cairn. This work set new standards and, as in Cornwall, was emulated by the new genre of archaeologists that it inspired. Thereafter, his interests moved to broader European mainland problems, posed particularly by Italian prehistory, and a series of definitive works, *Tarquinius, Villanovans and Early Etruscans* (1968), *Tarquinius and Etruscan Origins* (1968) and *The Earliest European Helmets* (1971) besides papers treating the later Bronze Age from Germany to Spain.

Many deserved honours and distinctions have been bestowed upon Hugh O'Neill Hencken both in his own land and abroad in the world of active European prehistory, for by his works, and their example, he has cemented that bond of friendship and solidarity that unites the archaeologists of our many nations. We of the Cornwall Archaeological Society are proud of all that began amongst us in those distant days when the twentieth century was still young. On this notable anniversary we thank Hugh O'Neill Hencken for *The Archaeology of Cornwall & Scilly* and, as we contemplate his later works, we see everywhere how a developing wider scholarship can advance research in prehistory. Despite changing times and ideas all who will undertake archaeological endeavour in Cornwall and Scilly must begin with this book.

*University of East Anglia,  
Norwich*



## An Excavation at Lesquite Quoit, Lanivet

HENRIETTA MILES  
PETER TRUDGIAN

*Excavation along the line of a water main adjacent to the Quoit produced a group of features, some of which may have been connected with its now destroyed mound.*

Lesquite Quoit (SX 072628) is situated on the granite of the Helman Tor outcrop at 525 ft OD. The Quoit consists today of a large capstone supported on one side by a single orthostat, its other side in the ground; a second orthostat to the north has lost any associated structure or capstone. All the stones are granite. A low mound lies around their base, composed mainly of small stones and owing its present form to field clearance. The Quoit stood in arable land at the time of the Tithes Apportionment of 1841; the field in which it stands is recorded as Pump Field and that immediately to its west, Quoit Field. There has been no previous excavation. A plan of the stones has been published with a description by Pool (1961).

### THE EXCAVATION (Fig. 1)

In May 1973 a pipe trench for a new water main was dug passing about 6 m south of the stones in the Quoit. Topsoil was stripped by the contractors along the eventual line of the pipe trench. In the time between the stripping of topsoil and the digging of the pipe trench, an excavation was organised. Excavation was restricted to the strip cleared of topsoil by the contractors, with one small extension, and was confined to the area immediately south of the Quoit. Prior to excavation this area showed a concentration of stones after topsoil removal. Careful examination of the area stripped of topsoil across the width of the field in which the Quoit stands revealed nothing further and confirmed the absence of any ditch around the Quoit.

Topsoil on the site was a brown agricultural soil, with almost no stones. This passed downwards, at a depth of c. 0.30 m into a mixed yellow and brown subsoil, which in turn passed at 0.55 m into bedrock consisting of granite lumps in a clayey decayed granite matrix. There has been considerable disturbance by roots and small animals. Finds, consisting of sixteenth and seventeenth century pottery, came largely from the very base of the topsoil. Excavation revealed the following features:

1. A concentrated scatter of stones was found in parts of the trench. These rested at the junction of the topsoil and subsoil. Slighter scatters of stones in this position were noted in the unexcavated parts of the contractors' trench. Their concentration in the area of the Quoit may reflect the spreading of a small cairn structure around the Quoit when the field was first ploughed.
2. A pit 0.20 m deep packed with small stones. A patch of pulverised granite lay under the stones on the base of the pit. This granite could have been left by a stone set upright in the pit; removal of the stone, at an unknown date, would have caused collapse inwards of the packing stones.

3. A pit 0.25 m deep containing a fill of stones and soil. An irregular slight depression on the bottom of this pit suggests it may have held an upright stone; alternatively it may have been caused by the removal during field clearance of a natural stone. The depression contained several unweathered granite chips, probably derived from the removal of the stone.

4. A post hole 0.25 m deep with some packing stones *in situ*. The post had been withdrawn and the socket blocked with a stone. The size of the hole and the absence of any defined depression on its base suggests that the upright was originally of wood, not stone.

5. A small heap of stones, four stones high, in a slight pit.

6. A pit 0.35 m deep. The stone which had originally stood upright in it lay across one side. Beneath this stone its packing stones had been protected and survived. A depression on the bottom of the pit corresponded to the size and shape of the stone. A wedge of natural rotted granite lay on the side of the pit opposite the stone. It had possibly been displaced when the stone fell down. Three pieces of pottery lay sealed beneath the stone.

## FINDS

These all came from the base of the topsoil and the upper part of the subsoil; none derived from the features described except those from 6.

*Flint* One cortical flake of pebble flint.

*Romano-Cornish Pottery* Four eroded sherds of thick gabbroic ware, similar to those from Trethurgy, St Austell (Miles, 1973).

*Pebbles* Three pebbles 0.03 - 0.04 m across, possibly sling stones.

*Post-Medieval Pottery* c. 20 sherds including local micaceous fabrics, Barnstaple gravel-tempered bowls and slipped ware.

The finds have been deposited at the County Museum, River Street, Truro.

## DISCUSSION

At least twelve probable megalithic structures have been identified in Cornwall, in addition to the entrance graves of presumed Bronze Age date. Trethevy, Zennor and probably Pawton are portal dolmens, a type which in Wales appears to belong to the earlier Neolithic (Powell *et al*, 1969, 269), Chun and Mulfra are entirely closed box structures — simple dolmens, and the remainder are so ruined as to be unidentifiable in plan. All the tombs were grouped together by Daniel (1950, 237) under the term of West Penwith Chamber Tombs, which conceals the wide range of types originally extant in the area. The area does not have a large number of tombs, compared to some other parts of the highland zone and this makes the diversity important, suggesting influence from different areas.

Lesquite Quoit belongs to the group of indeterminable plan. The chamber may have been of elongated form, as also possibly Lanyon. Only slight traces of its mound remain today, insufficient to show whether its shape was round or long, or indeed whether the mound ever was sufficiently sizeable to cover the capstone. No South West megalithic tomb has a surviving mound which certainly covered the chamber, except the entrance graves and there the coverage is slight. It tends to be assumed that all megaliths had large covering mounds. This cannot be proven except possibly at West Lanyon (Borlase, 1872, 42), and, taking into account the scant covering of the entrance graves and present entire lack of cover of many major Breton megaliths, may seem dubious. Of the features found in the excavations at Lesquite, 1 may or may not represent a scattered mound or cairn — the traces are too slight for certainty. 2, 3 and 6 appear to have been stone holes for moderate sized stones; their position would suggest perhaps a rough kerb for a cairn or mound — which however need not have been of any height. These holes suggest an oval or round mound rather than a long rectilinear one. Alternatively these holes may relate to some subsidiary stone setting. 4, probably a post hole, suggests the presence of some structures on the site before the mound was constructed. 5 may represent the infill of a pre-existing pit or stone hole with cairn material, or a small ritual pit of the type noted, albeit within the

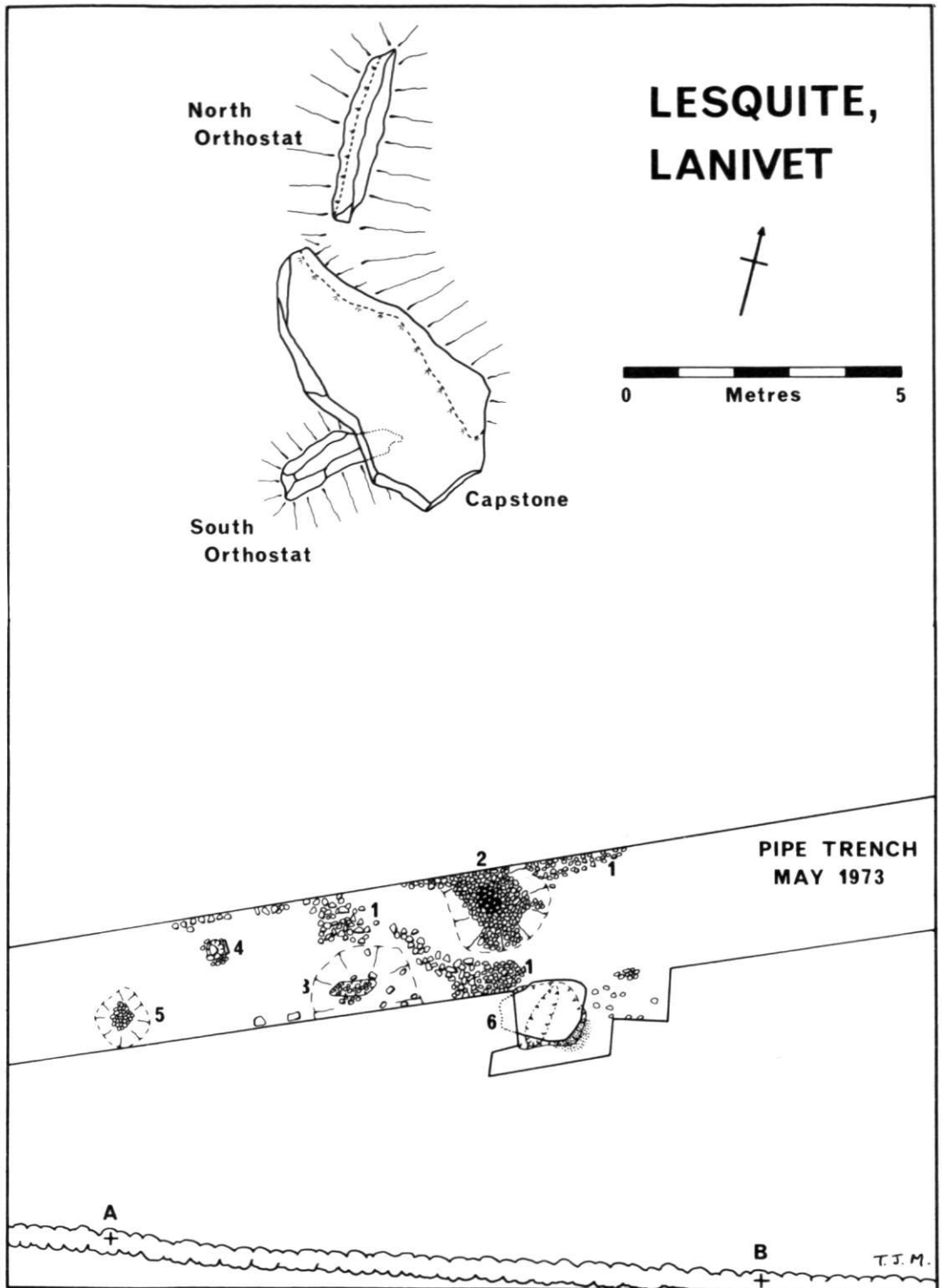


Fig. 1  
Lesquite Quoit, Lanivet.

chambers, at Chun, Mulfra, Lanyon, Sperris and Zennor (Thomas and Wailes, 1967, 19).

The construction of a megalithic tomb such as Lesquite, during the third millennium bc, should indicate the presence of a reasonable population in the area by this date. Indeed the distribution of megalithic structures may represent comparative population densities. In Devon, recent study of flint scatter material (Miles, 1976) has indicated major concentrations on the NE edge of Dartmoor, where the ruined Spinster's Rock tomb occurs at Drewsteignton, and on the SW where three structures are now known, Corringdon Ball, Cuckoo Ball and an adjacent ruined mound, all in Ugborough (Fletcher *et al*, 1974). So far in the area of Lesquite flint scatters are recorded at Bodwen Farm, Lanlivery (while the adjacent Helman Tor shows possible scars that might relate to contemporary occupation), at Gurtla Farm, Luxulyan Parish, at Castle Canyke near Bodmin, and at Treffry, Lanhydrock (Irwin, present publication). There is also an axe of Group I rock from Lanlivery Parish (SX 0859) (Evens *et al*, 1962, No. 588).

A small salvage excavation cannot produce definite results but it has ensured record of details which may be better understood after full excavation of the site. The amount of detail recorded in a small area makes it imperative that this type of salvage excavation in future be organised when contractor work approaches close to standing monuments.

### Acknowledgments

Our thanks are due to the fifteen members of the Society who gave time to the excavation at short notice; to Mrs M. Irwin, who watched this part of the pipe trench and notified us of the need for excavation; to the contractors, Avent, Ltd, for permission to excavate; to Mr D. Wardle and Miss L. Therkorn for re-surveying the Quoit; to Trevor J. Miles for drawing up the plan.

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and Camelford*

# Bant's Carn, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly: An Entrance Grave Restored and Reconsidered

PAUL ASHBEE (President)

*Coverstone and jambstone replacement is described together with the pottery found on the ancient surface beneath the cairn. Details are given, and a new plan, of the chamber and cairn, partly concealed by a cultivation terrace, at the foot of the Halangy Down escarpment. It is shown that many chambered cairns on Scilly, traditionally called 'entrance graves', are intimately associated with ancient cultivation terraces and field systems, and that others are in clusters on poor soils and particular eminences. Long barrows, both stone-built and earthen, are often connected with ancient field systems both in Ireland and on the mainland of England. Chambered cairns on Scilly, and related structures elsewhere, are seen as not primarily for the burial of the dead but as repositories for occupation earth, sometimes leavened with human remains, which reflect a non-material approach to the problems of soil fertility.*

## INTRODUCTION

The renowned Bant's Carn (St Mary's, Hencken 2: Daniel 3) which stands on the crest above Halangy Porth, just above the remains of the stone-built Halangy Down homesteads and dominates the ancient field system on the steep slope, is the most grandiose so-called megalithic tomb to survive on Scilly. Its chamber, 15 ft in length, 5 ft in breadth and about 5½ ft in height, is contained within an oval cairn, 30 ft by about 20 ft overall. The cairn is partially surrounded by the remains of a collar or platform, through which is a passage, about 15 ft in length, leading obliquely to the chamber entrance. This is restricted by two portal stones, each of which projects from the line of the wall of the chamber.

At the inner end of the chamber Mr George Bonsor, the famous Cornish engineer and antiquary from Spain (Ashbee, 1974, 27), found four piles of burned human bones, and in the passage just outside the entrance to the chamber, broken pottery (Hencken, 1933, 16, Fig. 3). To illustrate his work Bonsor drew an accurate plan, supplemented by equally accurate longitudinal and transverse sections (Hencken, 1932, 22, Fig. 10; 1933, 14, Figs 1, 2; Daniel, 1950, 63, Fig. 11, 124). The plan as published by Hencken, however, owed certain details to O.G.S. Crawford's observations.

Bonsor never published an account of his excavations on Scilly (Ashbee, 1974, Pl.4a), but his notes, drawings and the finds were kept in his castle at Mairena del Alcor, near Seville, in Spain. In 1926 his friend, Sir Thomas Kendrick, then Assistant Keeper in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities at the British Museum (Kendrick, 1928, 60 fn), visited him and some of the finds were sent to the Museum. Shortly after, H. O'Neill Hencken, then at St John's College, Cambridge, and engaged upon his appraisal of West Country prehistory ('The Bronze and Iron Ages in Devon and Cornwall', Cambridge University PhD Dissertations, University Library, No. 343 (1929)) was, with Kendrick's help, able to obtain more items for the British Museum as well as some plans and notes. After Bonsor's death, the Keeper, Mr Reginald A. Smith, obtained further plans and the account of the excavation of Obadiah's Barrow on Gugh (Hencken, 1933, 20-24; Ashbee, 1974, 108-12). The accuracy of the plans is manifest in the part they played in the restoration of Bant's Carn, while the details of Obadiah's Barrow (Gugh, H1: D5) show that the excavations were in advance of their time. Undoubtedly, Bant's Carn was excavated with the same care and attention to

detail but, unfortunately, nothing more than bare detail is available. The survival of a fuller record in Spain, together with the chronicles of his many excavations in that country (Savory, 1968, 8v), is a possibility.

Another and similar structure lies at the foot of the slope, its cairn concealed by a soil-slip augmented lynchet. The chamber was investigated in 1929 (Ashbee, 1963, 13; 1974, 306) and pottery and pig bones were found.

Until recently the outer coverstone of the Bant's Carn chamber was displaced and lay in the passage (Hencken, 1932, 22) together with the lesser jambstone (Pl. I). It was in place and planned by Bonsor but subsequently, allegedly in about 1910, it was dragged down. The stone was to have been taken for a gate-post (information from the late Mr J.H. Treneary) although another account alleges that total destruction was envisaged. Both sources agree that demolition was stayed by the Lord Proprietor and it is, perhaps, significant that the site can be clearly seen from Tresco Abbey. During 1970, with the aid of Bonsor's plans and sections (Fig. 2) the fallen coverstone and the displaced jambstone were put back into place. This operation was supervised by Mr A.D. Saunders, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments (at that time Inspector of Ancient Monuments for England), Mr V. Brown, Architect in charge of the Western Region's Monuments, and the present writer, while Mr W. Fryer and Mr A.C. Carpenter, the Régional Superintendent of Works, devised the necessarily complex series of lifts and shifts. The resetting of the jambstone demanded the excavation of its original stance to a depth of a few inches. This involved clearance of what appeared to be a soil accumulation within the area of G.W. Bonsor's excavation trench (Hencken, 1932, 22-4; 1933, 14-16). In the event a quantity of pottery was recovered from beneath the stone and in the area of the trench.

### THE REPLACEMENT OF THE COVER AND JAMBSTONE

Enlarged copies of Bonsor's plans and sections (Hencken, 1933, 14, Figs 1, 2) were the guides for the envisaged replacement of the coverstone and the jambstone. He was an engineer and the drawings are among the most accurate of their kind made up to the beginning of this century and, from them, each stone could be identified. Thus the decision was taken to restore the displaced stones to the precise positions indicated in the drawings.

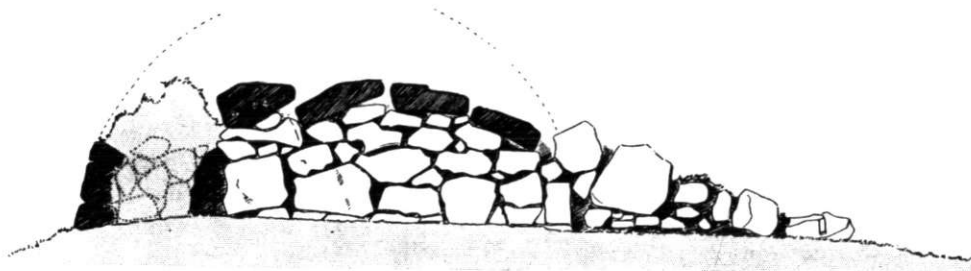
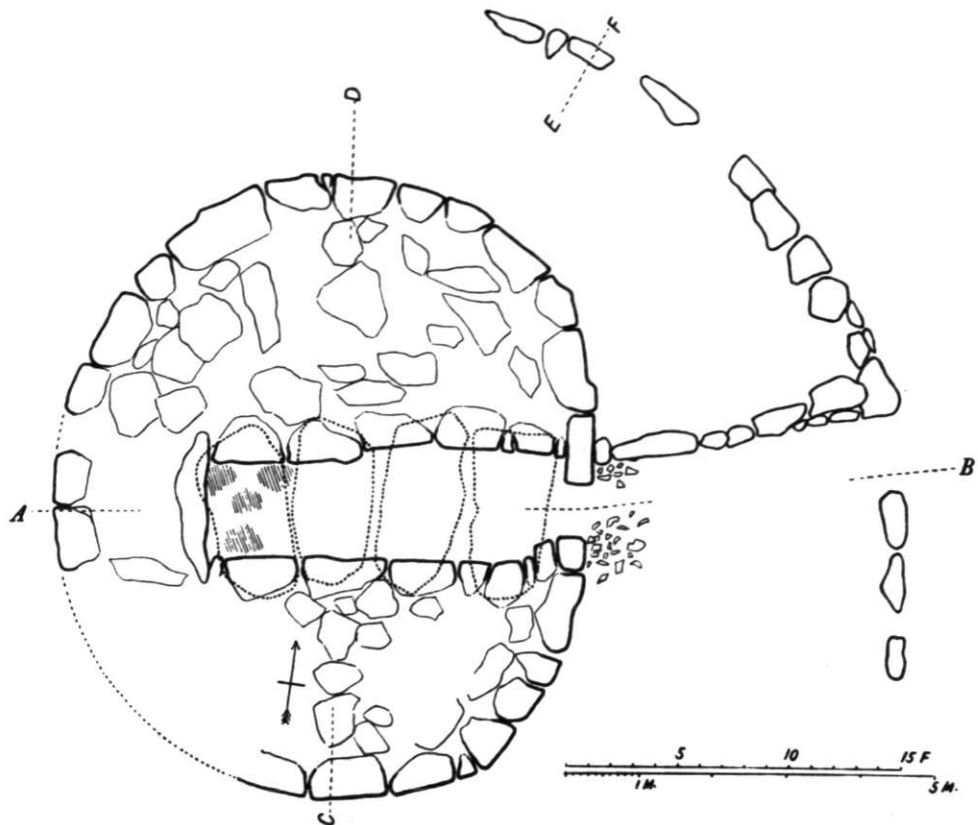
Before a manipulation programme for the fallen coverstone was designed, the question arose as to whether the chamber walls could bear its weight when it was replaced. This led to a detailed check of the chamber walls against Bonsor's drawings and it was seen that, with the exception of a small upper stone, which had presumably been partially displaced when the coverstone was dragged down, all stones were in the precise positions indicated. Thus it was argued that, as the walls had carried its weight before displacement of the coverstone, they would continue to do so.

As the coverstone had, when dragged from its seating, fallen into the outer entrance passage in an inverted position, it had to be lifted, reversed, set down upon a timber pallet, and relifted before it could be put into position. For this purpose a tripod sheer-legs, together with appropriate chain block-and-tackle and the slings, initially designed for the Stonehenge lintels, were brought to St Mary's, for the stone's weight of the order of eleven (11) tons, was more than could be safely handled with locally available equipment.

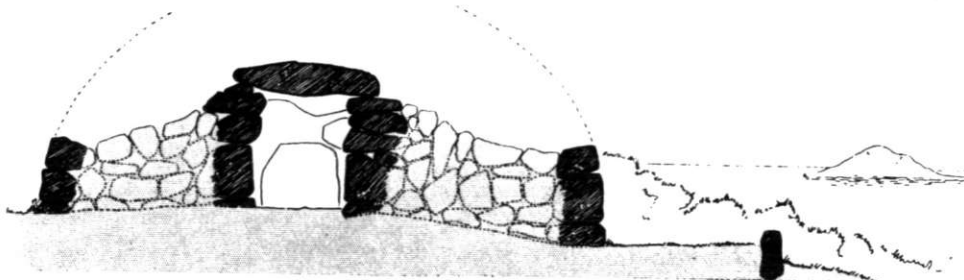
In the event, it was found that an initial positioning of the lifting tackle allowed the stone to be turned against chafing timbers placed against the outer ends of the chamber walls (Pl. II). This was achieved by a series of lifts together with progressive repositionings of the slings. Once the stone had been turned, and it was ascertained that the correct plane was uppermost, it was lifted and a timber pallet was constructed beneath it to the height of the tops of the chamber walls (Pl. III). Once this was done, the apparatus was repositioned and, with a slight lift, the stone was inched towards its original seating. A further repositioning of this apparatus allowed, finally, the stone to be poised above its seating.

When the stone was lowered, with the offset measurements from the fellow coverstone taken from Bonsor's plans and sections as a guide, it was found that, on the southern side, the underface had in it a recess which fitted exactly upon the upper surface of the topmost oversailing stone of the chamber's side wall. Again on the northern side (Hencken, 1932, 15,





Section A, B



Section C, D, E, F

Fig. 2: Bant's Carn: the plan and sections prepared by George Bonsor and published by H. O'Neill Hencken (1933).

Fig. 2, section A-B), the flat underface of the coverstone coincided exactly with the flat upper surface of the side-wall stone. Similarly a declivity in the inner edge of the replaced stone corresponded precisely with a protuberance on the outer edge of the second coverstone. Once the stone was in position it could be seen as a part of a balanced pattern of ends to which the coverstones conformed. The unavoidable conclusion is that the selection of the topmost courses of the chamber's walling on both sides and the coverstones results from a lengthy and painstaking scrutiny and measurement process that most probably extended to all the stones of the monument. It could not have been constructed with such precision from stones selected at random, their only quality being mere convenience of size.

To reseat the jambstone in its position as indicated upon Bonsor's plan (Hencken, 1932, 14, Fig. 1), an area 2 ft by 1 ft 6 in was excavated. It was undesirable to disturb the mature turf within the outer passage, but it was thought at the outset that a small cutting on the site of the stone might reveal something of the ancient surface beneath the monument and also show if such a surface had been the bottom of Bonsor's excavation in the course of which pottery had been found. Within this small area, both beneath the stone and in the outer passage, about one hundred (100) fragments of pottery were found flattened and impressed into the surface of the ancient soil. This pottery, described below, amplifies the range recovered by Bonsor at the beginning of the century (Hencken, 1933, 16, Fig. 3).

After the removal of the pottery, the jambstone, its base clearly indicated by its unweathered condition, was placed in position, secured by trig (wedge) stones, and the turf replaced (Pl. IV). Its position was checked by measurement across the entrance, and from the principal wall stones on the southern side. It was found that its surfaces, where in contact with other stones, fitted their irregularities precisely.

### **HALANGY DOWN LOWER**

This repository chamber had been newly discovered by Mr Alec Gray when Hencken (1932, 24, 317, St Mary's 2a) visited Scilly. Mr Gray excavated the chamber in 1929 finding, in the soil therein, a quantity of broken pottery and the jawbone of a pig. The chamber was planned by the present writer in 1952 (Ashbee, 1963, 16, Fig. 6).

It can be seen that both cairn and chamber were covered by the massive accumulation of hillwash which is a feature of the foot of the down. This has the character of a lynchet and stands at one point as much as 12 ft above the level ground at the foot of the down, a remnant of the erstwhile level land which linked the heights that are now separate islands. Presumably, the artificial nature of the kerb was appreciated when the bulb-garden was laid out, and after investigation the chamber entrance discovered and the coverstones bared. Indeed, beneath the brambles traces of scarping, for this purpose, were seen.

The distal end of the chamber is about twice as wide as the entrance, its sides are straight and of slabs of diminishing size. Two coverstones remain and it is clear that massive stones covered the distal end and slighter stones the proximal end. Such stones of the kerb as can be seen are massive and tabular and they retain soil rather than stones. A fresh plan (Fig. 3) has been made (1976) of this structure which shows something of its kerb and its relationship to the great bank of soil, the lower boundary of the early field system on Halangy Down.

### **THE BANT'S CARN POTTERY**

#### **Pottery found by George Bonsor**

This pottery was never found by Hencken nor have enquiries at the British Museum located it. We, therefore, must rely upon drawings after Bonsor (Fig. 4) and the reproduction of Bonsor's drawings (Hencken, 1932, 23, Fig. 10, B; 1933, 16, Fig. 3). Common to both illustrations are a large sherd with, what may be, broken horizontal lines of fine finger-nail impressions, a rim sherd displaying circular impressions on the flattened rim edge, two bevelled rim sherds in section, one thin and one thick, and a horizontal perforated ovate lug. The first account illustrates what appears to be fragment of a round-bottomed bowl said to have been '*like the usual neolithic pottery of Britain*', which stands alone amongst the

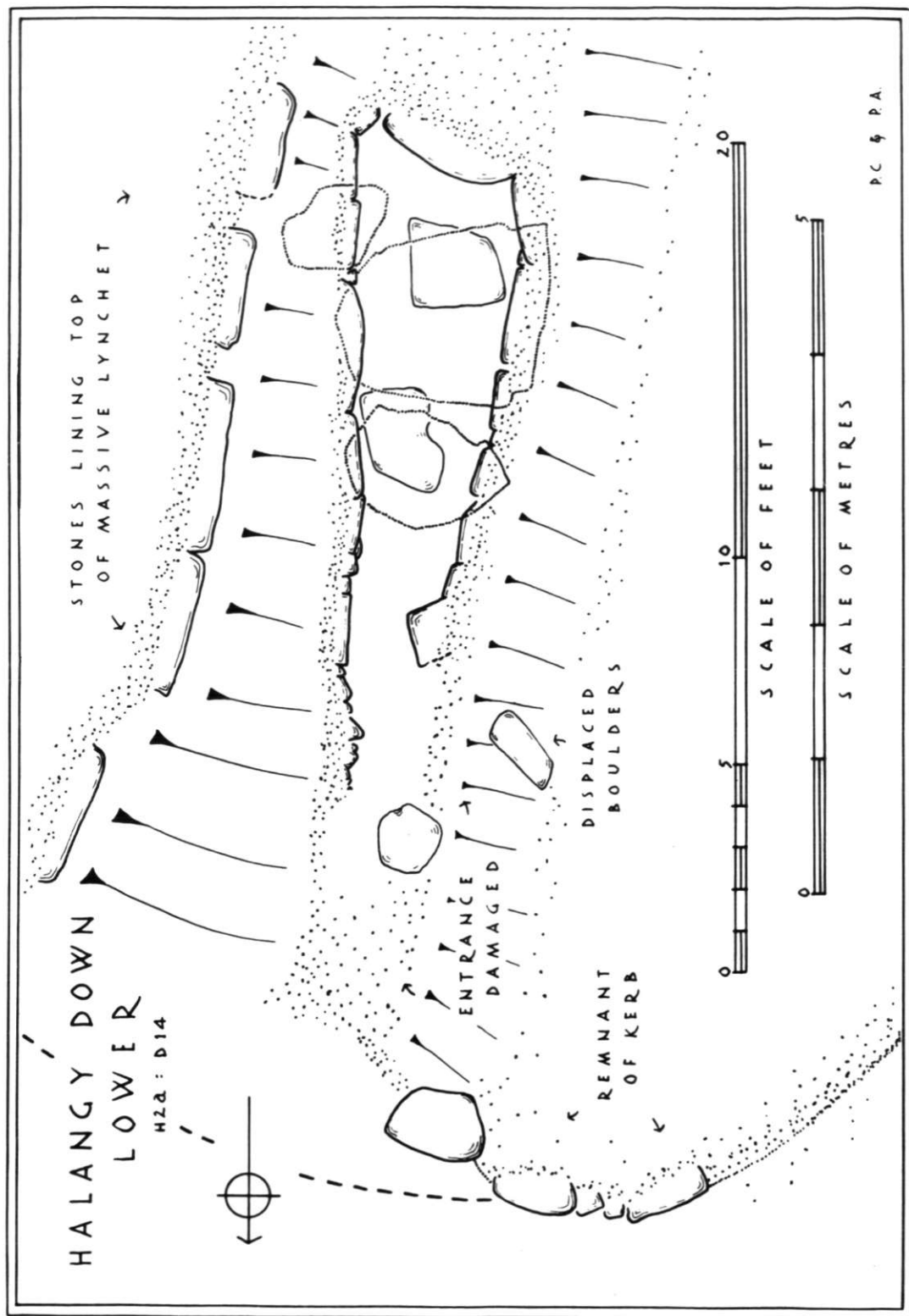


Fig. 3  
 Lower Bant's Cairn: the chamber and a part of the cairn.

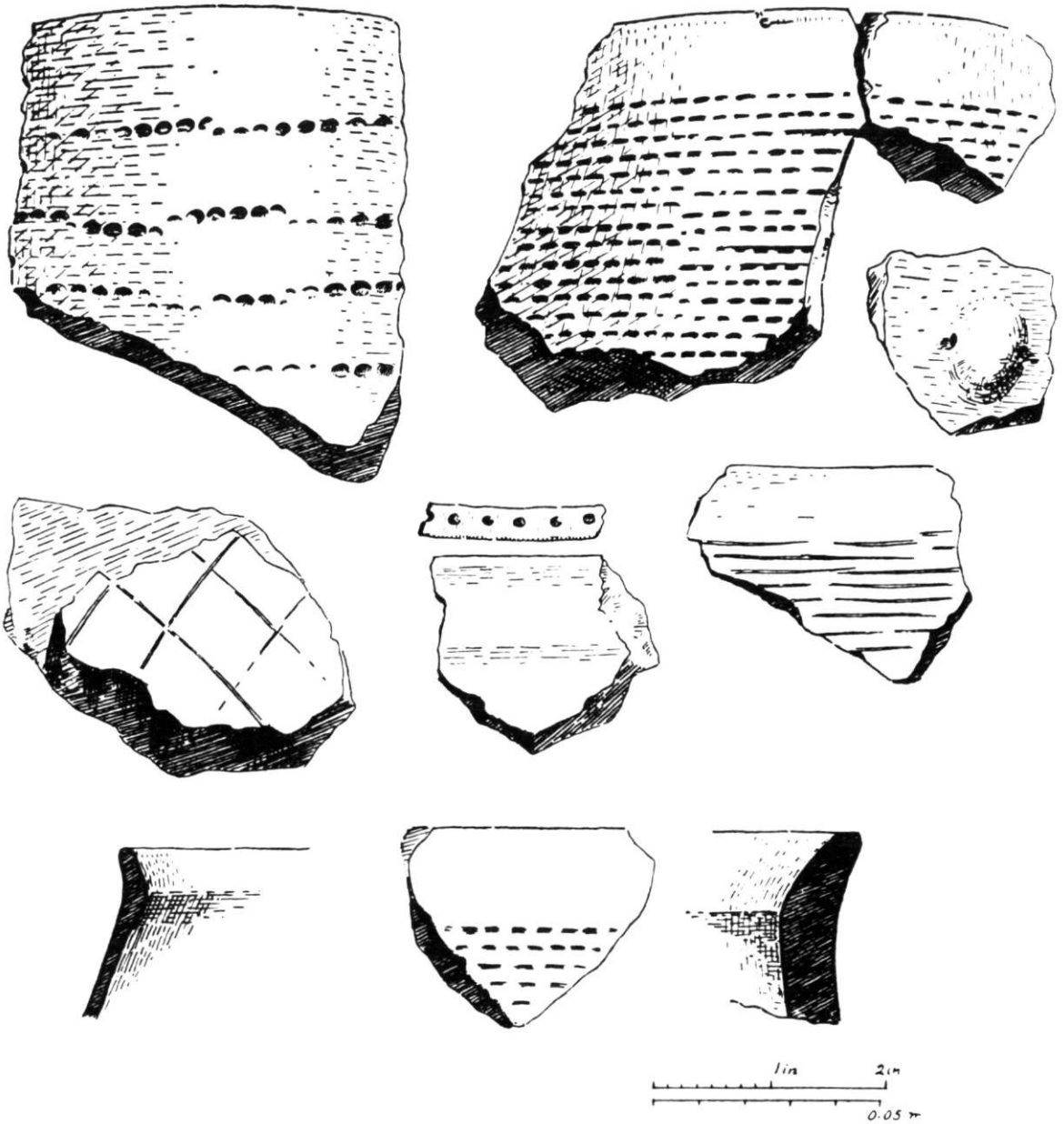


Fig. 4

*Pottery from Bant's Carn: drawings by George Bonsor (from H. O'Neill Hencken, 1933).*

flat-based, usually biconical, series. The second includes two sherds ornamented with close-set horizontal hyphenated lines, made by comb-stamping in the Beaker mode, and another with equally close-set horizontal lines of intermittent stroke ornament. There is also a sherd exhibiting diagonal criss-cross incised lines positioned to convey the impression of a repetitive diamond pattern. One of the Knackyboy urns (O'Neil, 1952, 27, Fig. 2, XII) has similar ornament although not so regularly executed.



**I** Bant's Carn: the displaced cover and jambstones. Photo: author



**II** Bant's Carn: the coverstone in slings being turned. Photo: author.



**III** Bant's Carn: the turned coverstone on the timber pallet.  
Photo: author.



**IV** Bant's Carn: the coverstone and jambstone restored to their original position. Photo: author.



### Pottery found in 1970

About 140 sherds were recovered from the cutting which included 8 rims, 5 bases, 19 decorated pieces and more than 100 body sherds, some substantial and some no more than crumbs. The breaks were mostly unabraded and a number could be stuck together. All in all, about eleven (11) vessels were represented.

The assemblage could be seen as comprising thin sherds and thick sherds, which indicates either small or large vessels. In thickness the thin sherds range from 0.2 in (5 mm) to 0.35 in (9 mm) and the thick sherds from 0.4 in (10 mm) to 0.55 in (14 mm). Almost every sherd had a concentration of mostly small micas in its outer and inner surfaces; quartz grits, both angular and worn, were inside as were the uniformly larger micas. The balanced proportions of micas and the uniform quartz grits appear as a deliberate addition rather than as the employment of crushed granite as has, from time to time, been alleged. There were no traces of laminations such as might result from ring-building.

In colour the sherds are mostly dark grey, although some are almost black. They have smooth matt surfaces and bear traces of horizontal smoothing with an edge-tool which left scarcely visible lines and furrows. Micas are a feature of the surfaces of the thick sherds as are occasional fine quartz grits. For the most part the sherds are in good condition, but several are pitted or lack outer surfaces altogether. This could result either from soil acids or exposure and weathering, before deposition. It is an observed condition which has given rise to the notion of *coarse* wares. Because of the concentrations of surface micas, many sherds, when cleaned, displayed an almost iridescent quality, which would have made many vessels conspicuous when newly made.

Balanced, proportionate, micas and quartz grits employed as additives to pottery are shown by the identification of three different fabrics. First of all there are the heavily gritted wares which appear as almost entirely grit and which tend to weather more readily than others. Secondly there are the medium gritted wares which have about 30 per cent as a constituent part. Thirdly there are the sparsely gritted fine wares, which contain only about 5 per cent grit. These last are pronouncedly leathery and such a sherd might have led to a comparison with Neolithic wares (Hencken, 1932, 24). The micas appear as constant in size, although both minute particles and pieces 0.05 in (1.5 mm) across were present. Small micas are a regular feature of the sparsely gritted wares. Very small, worn, quartz grits may well be from the local clay in contrast to occasional pieces 0.25 in (5 mm) in diameter. Although three different fabrics can be identified there are variations from sherd to sherd within the fabric of a particular vessel. These differences are such that it is impossible, on a basis of fabric and finish, to match rim to base or rim and base to body sherd.

Many sherds displayed massive exterior sooting, sometimes 0.1 in (2 mm) in thickness. This sooting was comparable with that on the pottery, from Halangy Porth, recovered by Alexander Gibson in 1924 (Ashbee, 1974, 255) and would indicate that the source was a settlement, if not Halangy Porth itself. Several sherds were coated with a brown, kaolin-grade, clay which formed a false surface that could only be separated from a particular piece when it was thoroughly dry. This coating was a feature of several decorated sherds and, in instances, concealed the character of the decoration.

Two forms of rims (Fig. 5) were present, plain and those with an internal bevel. Plain rims are rounded or squared and, sometimes, thickened to a near club-form. Those rims with an internal bevel are related to both round and rectangular flares and there are greater and lesser bevels. Occasionally plain rims have been pinched in but this depends upon the size and thickness of the vessel. Both flat and flared bases (Fig. 5) can be identified. This flaring has been formed by pinching out around the edge. On one sherd where a good area of base has been preserved there are chaff impressions but nothing such as the wares which characterised the Knackyboy Cairn pottery (O'Neil, 1952, 25) was present.

Seven modes of decorative collar (Figs 6, 7) were represented. These, respectively, are

(a) Finger-tip dimples below the rim, which may be functional rather than decorative, for they would have modestly constricted the neck.

(b) Round-bottomed channelling, presumably produced with a comb, with round-topped ridges between the channels. These were employed horizontally or diagonally.

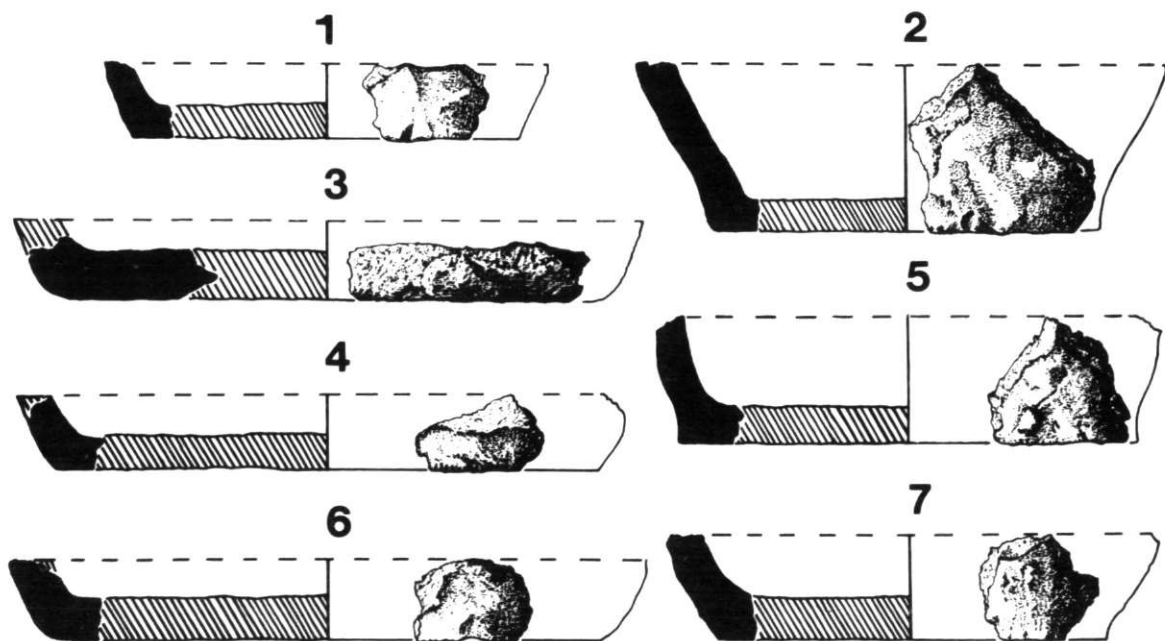
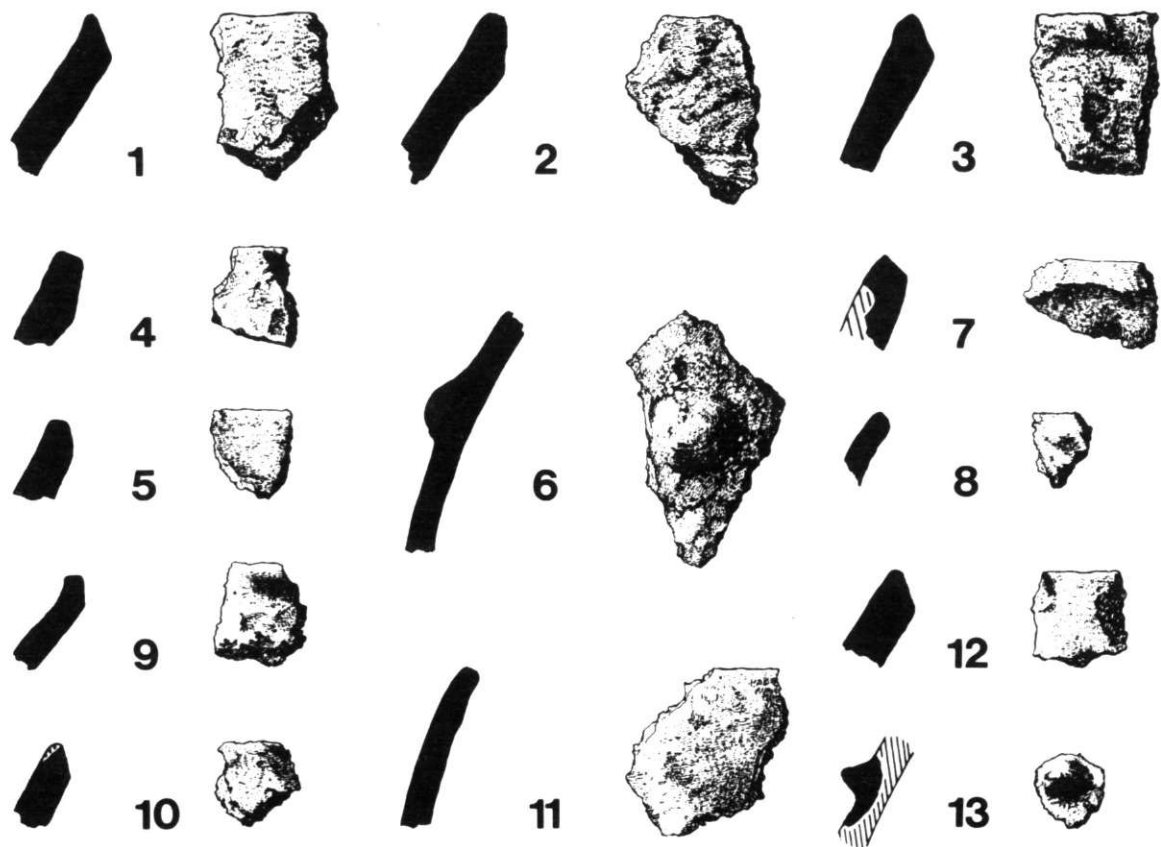


Fig. 5  
Rim, lug and base sherds from Bant's Carn ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

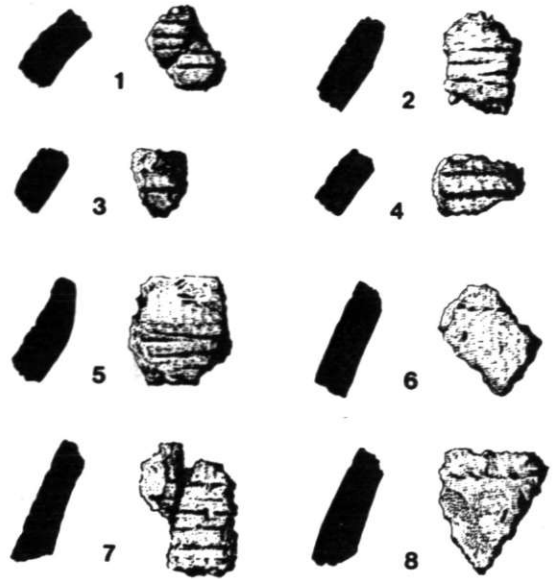


Fig. 6  
Decorated sherds from Bant's Carn ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

(c) Single and double lines of weak, lightly impressed, cord ornament.

(d) Broad (c. 0.15 in (3.5 mm)) shallow grooving employed horizontally.

(e) Vertically arranged impressions of a comb with close-set, rectangular teeth. It is not certain whether this form of decoration was arranged in panels or set out in continuous horizontal lines.

(f) Vertical panels of widely spaced, horizontal, round bottomed furrows. They are irregular and could only have been executed with a single point which left raised lines flanking the furrows.

(g) Square-bottomed, regular, horizontal channelling with flat-topped ridges between the channels. Like the round bottomed channelling, this is a form of ornament which was, presumably, produced with a square toothed comb such as would have been used for stamped ornament.

Only two forms of lug (Fig. 5) were among the sherds. These were a simple, oval, imperforate and a small rectangular lug which had been pinched out to present a horizontal edge. Neither exhibited traces of wear.

This assemblage of pottery conforms, in terms of the types (Ashbee, 1974, 249) of vessels represented, to that from both chamber tombs (Hencken, 1932, 21-8; 1933; O'Neil, 1952, 25) and settlement sites (Ashbee, 1972; 1974, 255). There are three clear forms of vessel, barrel, biconical and bucket, although the series shade one into another, and firm forms are but clear expressions of principle. Decoration is a collar around the upper part of such pots as bear it, while lugs are set in opposed pairs (Fig. 7).

#### 'ENTRANCE GRAVES' AND THEIR FUNCTION

Whereas certain of the Scillonian *entrance graves* are in groups, mostly on high ground, a good proportion are intimately associated with the remains of ancient stone-walled, field systems (Ashbee, 1974, 78). Bant's Carn is at the very crest of the slope and the positive lynchet, the junction between level land and the terraced hill-slope, is conjoined to it. At the bottom of the hill, Halangy Down was, after it was built, buried by hillwash, a massive accumulation of soil derived from the hill-slope. Indeed, recent laboratory work (D. Dent at the University of East Anglia during 1975) has shown that some of this soil may have resulted from a sudden slide of catastrophic dimensions. Other *entrance graves* may also have been associated with this well-preserved field system but their remains are too ruinous for their precise form to be ascertained.

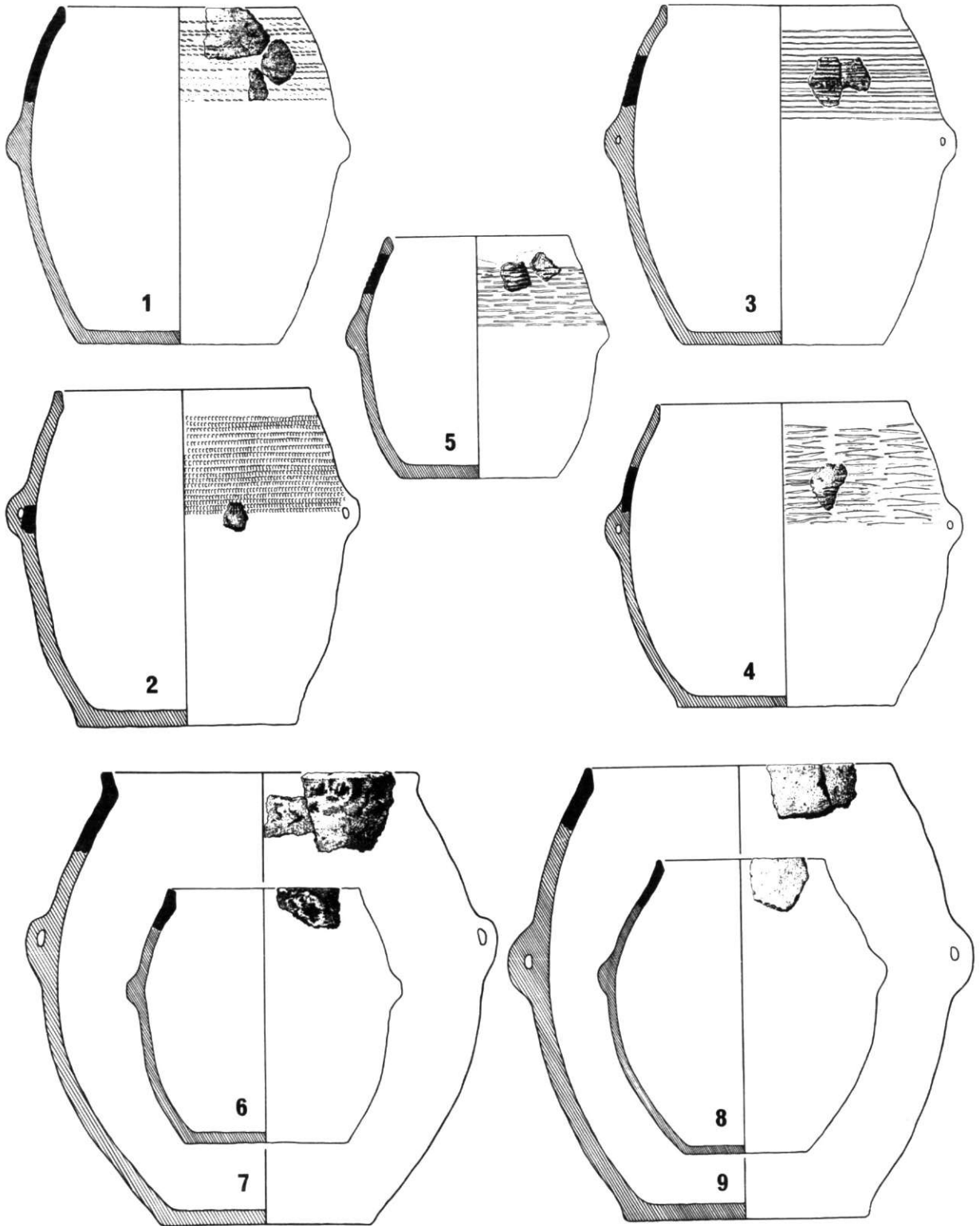


Fig. 7  
 Decorated and plain vessels from Bant's Carn restored ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

Walls link prominent *entrance graves* on Kittern Hill, Gugh, and the 440 ft length includes other small cairns. Various offsets, visible in 1975 after burning, point to numerous fields. A similar wall linking *entrance graves* can be seen on the North Hill of Samson and it is clearly a part of the extensive system lying largely submerged on Samson Flats (Ashbee, 1974, 52). Walling connected three cairns at Inner Blue Carn, on St Mary's (Hencken, 1932, 31). Walling, linked to an entrance grave, on Great Arthur incorporates small cairns, as on Gugh. The entrance grave on Old Man, Teän, stands within a wall system, while O.G.S. Crawford (1927, 7) observed small cairns in a wall on Bryher.

Stone walls delimiting agricultural areas and associated with so-called *chamber tombs* are best seen in Ireland. Low walls were beneath the later Neolithic cairn at Millin Bay, Co. Down, conjoined with the Court cairn, beneath blanket bog, at Behy, Co. Mayo (de Válera & Ó'Nuáalláin, 1961, 4) and, overlain by two alignments, associated with a pair of stone circles at Beaghmore, Co. Tyrone (Proudfoot, 1958). In Wessex, earthen long barrows appear as related to the so-called Celtic fields (Bowen, 1975, 51), a circumstance suspected elsewhere, and several have been built on agricultural land (Manby, 1976, 145). Indeed, long ago, Gordon Childe (1946, 25) saw, on distant Orkney, *chamber tombs* as adjacent to isolated areas of cultivable land. Now the relationship between these structures and agriculture can be shown as integral to concept and practice, as well as to location.

Certain Scillonian *entrance graves*, notably Obadiah's Barrow on Gugh (Hencken, 1933, 20-24), Bant's Carn (Hencken, 1932, 22) and the Knackyboy Cairn on St Martin's (O'Neil, 1952) have contained human skeletal debris. Others have had in them minimal quantities of, or no, human remains at all, quantities of broken pottery, or merely soil (Appendix).

This combination of broken pottery and soil contained in the chambers of certain of the Scillonian *entrance graves* is comparable with the black layers and earthen fillings found in some of the Scottish chambers (Henshall, 1972, 87-90) and the buried settlement debris that is a feature of so many English long barrows (Piggott, 1962, 26-30; Ashbee, 1966, 7, 8, 12) and causewayed enclosures (Smith, 1971, 100). It has been thought that occupation debris became associated in the minds of Neolithic farmers with fertile soil (Case, 1969, 13-14; 1973, 193-5). The precise manner in which this came about is naturally impossible to tell, but circumstances which would have led to an appreciation of the efficacy of settlement rubbish as capable of stimulating crop growth cannot have been lacking. The improved condition of crops on the sites of former settlements would have been noteworthy, while well-developed plants would have been visible on middens already in Mesolithic times. Sherds and flints, a normal part of settlement rubbish, would have become intimately associated with the compound.

It seems likely that the long-standing interpretation of Scillonian *entrance graves*, and, moreover, the interpretation of all earthen and stone-built long barrows, as *collective tombs* has obscured the possibility that their prime function may have been other than as mausolea. If we, therefore, regard them as cult structures, as repositories rather than as *tombs*, each containing a foundation deposit, rather than burials in the long accepted sense, conceived and constructed as a response to soil impoverishment and loss of fertility, a new view of these monuments and their related phenomena becomes possible. Indeed, an explanation for the co-existence, on Scilly, of cist burials with the *entrance graves* is furnished.

Once the deposit was in place in the stone-built chamber of such a *fanum*, or repository, it might be added to. Similarly, the structures were sometimes modified and were for centuries, as is attested by later material (Annable, 1970), the foci of appropriate observances. For, in general, Neolithic agriculture had effects that were neither understood nor foreseen, and the long barrows, their kin and progeny, may reflect the nostrums that were sought for a deteriorating situation that was beyond immediate control. Such considerations would, furthermore, explain, for example, the many megaliths on the bare and inhospitable limestone of the Burren, Co. Clare, Ireland (de Válera & Ó'Nuáalláin, 1961; Evans, 1975, 140) an area which is a temperate zone desert, and on islands such as Scilly.

With the advent of farming on Scilly the biosystem, which was progressively modified to man's needs, was subjected to a series of stresses and disturbances which brought in their

train wholesale ecological change. The solid geology of Scilly, granite and granite-derived head, cannot have fostered soils that were other than poor in bases whatever their vegetational mantle, while the total area of the erstwhile island was not great. An irreversible process was set in motion by the continual extension of agriculture, and the destruction of the original vegetation, which led ultimately to soil degradation, accelerated erosion, observed as catastrophic on Halangy Down, and therefore pressures upon the various communities whose subsistence was threatened. However, on Scilly there need not, in such a situation, have been privation or starvation, for the sea is an alternative to the land as a source of food (Ashbee, 1974, 264). Nevertheless, as in distant places in much earlier Neolithic times, the Beaker successor peoples, who were Scilly's first farmers, set up their own particular types of *fana* or repositories in which they immured appropriate deposits, to counter the dire effects of their own farming.

Besides soil deterioration the impact of farming, together with vegetational clearance and change, would have accentuated another hazard, blown sand. Extensive sandy shores are invariably backed by sand-dunes because winds readily transport some of the sand that dries out at low tide. Destruction of vegetation in the cause of agriculture would have facilitated the inland movement of sand dunes and, from time to time, fields and settlements (Ashbee, 1974, 52-69) would have been overwhelmed. There is a considerable body of evidence for Bronze Age climatic dryness (Cornwall, 1953; Ashbee, 1966; Lamb, 1974, 212; Evans, 1975, 142-7) and there is every reason to believe that the Scillonian communities were, from the first, subject to its stresses.

In the present circumstances, there may be an alternative explanation for the very considerable number of *entrance graves*, better termed *fana* or *repositories*, of which some fifty (50) or more are still extant, and many have been destroyed. The possibility that siting might, to some extent, illumine intended functions, should be explored. As has been shown above, a considerable number are intimately associated with field systems or the remains thereof (Ashbee, 1974, 66, 78). Thus there is every reason to believe that these were directly dedicated to alleviate loss of fertility and erosion at the places where they were sited. Up to the present it has not been possible to gauge the fundamental soil changes that could have brought about such a loss of fertility. Progressive acidification, desiccation and then wind blow could all have taken place, as access to appropriate buried soils has not yet been obtained. However, there is evidence of accelerated erosion of a dramatic nature at Halangy Down which, in the event, buried one of the *fana* dedicated to the amelioration of the very conditions that brought it about.

A proportion of the Scillonian *fana* or *repositories* when not directly associated with field systems, lies in clusters, on level ground as on Porth Hellick Down (Ashbee, 1974, 74-8) where there are a good number, or in small groups on eminences such as Buzza Hill or Cruther's Hill, St Martin's. In the absence of overt remains of field systems either in direct association with, or even in the vicinity of such groups it is tempting to see them as for the perpetuation of pasture, which would have been particularly prone to acidification, or as dedicated to some more general principle that cannot be particularly specified. Some of these groups are at the periphery of the erstwhile large island and in a general sense, may not have been at a great remove from areas threatened by the inroads of blown sand. Thus dedication to the alleviation of this pressure may possibly have been the function of certain Scillonian *fana*.

In all parts of the country long barrows, both earthen and stone-built, and other allied structures exhibit considerable variations of size and splendour of workmanship. Hitherto this has been explained upon a social basis (Ashbee, 1970, 108). Except in a limited sense, size may have been determined by other and more complex considerations than the relative prosperity, and command of labour, of a particular social group. Nowhere than on Scilly is the difference of size of particular *fana* more apparent (Ashbee, 1974, 70, Figs 5, 6). The average is 20 ft to 40 ft in diameter, with extremes of 60 ft, 70 ft and 75 ft. A small *fanum* of about 10 ft in diameter has been investigated upon Arthur (O'Neil, 1954) while a few below 20 ft in diameter are known. One possible explanation might be that size and contents, which are clearly not related, for the modest deposit in Bant's Carn, a grandiose structure,



is in contrast to the substantial deposits in the much more modest Obadiah's Barrow on Gugh, are proportionate to the socially gauged magnitude of the threat that they were designed to avert or alleviate. Another explanation is that there was on Scilly at this juncture, a segmentary society with each component occupying a specific territory. This possibility is shown by the fact that almost twenty (20) settlement sites of the earlier period, that is of broadly the same age as the *fana*, have been found and they are related to present and past land masses in such a way as to suggest territorial divisions (Ashbee, 1974, 160, Fig. 29). In like manner, each of these principal land masses has upon it a group of *fana*, presumably constructed, infilled and resorted to by the specific communities thereon. However, each group has within it or associated with it, one structure that is much larger than, indeed, twice as large as, others. In general terms a principal part of the territory of each community would have been one of the larger islands that remain today. Indeed, it is not impossible that these massive structures were the *founder* repositories of the various components of the segmentary society on Scilly, and that the remainder are subsequent expressions of the same principle with contents, basic or augmented, according to circumstance. Thus, on St Mary's there is the *fanum* on Normandy Down, 70 ft in diameter (H14; D5); on St Martin's the Knackyboy Cairn (D8) 50 ft in diameter; on Tresco the *fanum* on Castle Hill (H1; D1), 50 ft in diameter; on Bryher, which was conformed with Samson, on the summit of the hill just to the northeast of Top Rock Carn, there was a *fanum* 70 ft in diameter, the lower courses of which can still be seen; and on Gugh, upon Carn of Works (H10; D7) a *fanum* 75 ft in diameter.

Although in the totality of Scillonian *fana* there is a hierarchy of size, the differences in total mass, and thus social effort, of the structures of the various groups is not great. If this is considered in terms of the total resources that each community might deploy the components of the segmentary society emerge as broadly equal, one to another. In the absence of any positive evidence for a dominant political entity, that is a structure or structures of a much greater size, a vision of disparate communities each with its *fana*, which embodied appropriate past and present territorial concepts and social loyalties, is obtained. It may be significant, however, that the two largest *fana* were on St Mary's and Gugh, two original separate land-masses.

If the *entrance graves* were *fana* and not primarily places for the burial of the dead, one must enquire as to the means of interment. From time to time cists have come to light on Scilly which have housed cremations accompanied by pottery identical with that from the repositories and settlements (Ashbee, 1974, 120-33). The best known is that found beneath a cairn on the North Hill of Samson (Smith, 1862-3), opened at the injunction of Augustus Smith, the famous Lord Proprietor. It had in it an unaccompanied cremation and is notable because the longer side stones are grooved to house the end stones. A cist found in the vicinity of Halangy Porth (Dowie, 1928-9) contained pottery, pronounced by R.A. Smith as being of the *megalithic period* of Scilly, while a small cist on Content Farm, St Mary's (Ashbee, 1952) contained the base of such a pot. As recently as 1964 a cist came to light during building operations in Old Town (Mackenzie, 1965) which contained a cremation which may have been contained in a biconical Scillonian urn, to judge from the surviving sherd. These cists were clearly single graves and, although they have all (some six) been found incidentally, groups, in the manner of the later cemeteries, are suspected. Like the earlier Neolithic single graves found in Wessex (Piggott, 1954, 48) in conjunction with the long barrows, these were the burials of the early Scillonian communities.

It has been supposed that the present-day vegetational cover of Scilly is not its original one, this having been modified by man's agriculture. Two questions emerge: what was the nature of the neothermal vegetational cover and, assuming its destruction to the point at which wholesale changes were set in motion, which factors allowed human communities to survive and flourish with a subsistence economy based upon local resources in later pre-historic and Roman times? In the absence of overt Mesolithic activity, it would seem likely that Scilly had a forest mantle modified by such natural agencies as would have obtained in extreme oceanic circumstances. This supposition is given some substance by a series of soil pollen investigations carried out by Professor G.W. Dimbleby in 1966. He found that an old land surface under a fossil sand dune at Innisidgen yielded evidence of woodland in

which oak and hazel were dominant. This woodland was replaced by treelessness; grasses, bracken and heather predominated and there were indications of arable agriculture. A surface in the fossil dune yielded the same pattern as the top of the buried soil, but with an increase of heather and bracken. Pollen from an old land surface in blown sand on Nornour, which gave indications of agriculture, and investigations on Halangy Down, showed that the treelessness of Scilly is not a recent feature.

An archaeological aspect of Scilly is a near absence of axes (Ashbee, 1974, 234-5). It could, therefore, be argued that this reflects an absence of timber that obtained when the first farmers, a Beaker successor group, came to the islands. An element among the numerous collections of flint artefacts that have been made on Scilly is a considerable number of substantial trimmed flakes and blades, some as much as 3.5 in in length and 2 in in width, of 'Larnian' character (Mitchell, 1971). Thus there is the ever present possibility that, as elsewhere (Evans, 1975, 94-8) there had been sustained clearance by burning and that the first farmers moved onto almost treeless land tracts.

What emerges is that the current landscape is the secondary vegetation of Scilly, for when clearance persists there is opportunity for new types of vegetation to become established (Dimpleby, 1976, 202) and similarly there will be basic soil changes. Indeed, the building of the *fana* with their deposits, designed to arrest the dire and frightening effects of predatory agriculture, may well have been, for all their massive durability, only a brief interlude in Scillonian prehistory prior to a stable adjustment. This stable adjustment to changed circumstances was sustained by recourse to the resources of the sea (Ashbee, 1974, 264) which, in the form of limpet shells and other organic rubbish were used for land fertilisation. Thus the Isles of Scilly's modest megaliths are witness to the vicissitudes of life rather than monuments to the dead.

## DATING

There are, as yet, no independent dates for the prehistory of the Isles of Scilly or the Scillonian sites discussed in this paper, although thermoluminescence has shown that early pottery, allied to that from the chambered cairns, may have been current on Nornour at about 400 bc (Zimmerman & Huxtable, 1969). The general character of the earlier phase on Scilly (Ashbee, 1974, 295) has been shown in terms of material culture, as embodying traits that stem largely from Beaker sources. Indeed, the first farmers on Scilly can be seen as a Beaker successor society. Thus it could be assumed that, bearing in mind the patterns of regional Beaker development (Lanting & van der Waals, 1972), they were established by about 1750 bc.

On the mainland of Britain, the earliest traces of tillage have been found beneath the South Street long barrow in Wiltshire (Evans, 1974, 117) with a date before c. 2750 bc (which could be of the order of 3500 BC). This, it has been stressed (Piggott, 1971, 49), is of European importance, as these plough-furrows raise the question not only of the first ploughs, but of early draught oxen and even wheeled transport. At Behy, in Ireland (Herity & Eogan, 1977, 50), farmers were established by about 2500 BC, while the Beaghmore stone circle (Herity & Eogan, 1977, 128) may have been in use by about 2000 BC. Current radiocarbon (C14) determinations for this last site range from 2185 bc  $\pm$  80 (UB-608) to 325 bc  $\pm$  65 (UB-261D).

## Appendix

### THE ISLES OF SCILLY – ENTRANCE GRAVE CHAMBER CONTENTS

(The Numbers refer to Appendix I, Ashbee, 1974, 295)

#### ARTHUR

H3 D3 There was, contained in soil, the side and part of the base of a single urn to which cremated bones were adhering. (O'Neil, 1954, 236)

#### GUGH

H1 D5 *Obadiah's Barrow, Kittern Hill* A deposit of blackish soil which contained unburned bones occupied most of the inner end of the chamber and above this were the remains of about a dozen urns. Towards the entrance there was a mass of ashes and

pieces of broken pottery and more broken pottery at the entrance. The bronze awl, hammer stone and bone points were in these infills. (Hencken, 1933, 20-4)

#### ST MARTIN'S

D8 *Knackyboy Cairn* There were four deposits in the chamber. A hollow in the floor was filled with charcoal and granite sand over which was a flat stone. On this stone was an urn with others placed around it. They were heaped around and partially covered by a thick deposit described as 'ashes' which was a compound of small pieces of charcoal, cremated bones and soil. In it were several large pieces of pottery as well as most of the beads and pieces of bronze. On top of this heaped material, which almost filled the chamber, were two more urns. (O'Neil, 1952, 22-4)

#### ST MARY'S

H1 D7 *Porth Hellick Down* No human remains were found, but several fragments of pots were recovered as well as a piece of pumice stone (Hencken, 1932, 20-2)

H2 D3 *Bant's Carn* Four piles of cremated human bones were found at the inner end of the chamber which was, presumably, infilled with soil before excavation. In the oblique passage through the extension of the cairn were sherds of pottery. (Hencken, 1932, 22; 1933, 14)

H2a D14 *Halangy Down Lower* A quantity of pottery and the jaw of a pig were in the soil infill. (Ashbee, 1974, 102)

H6a D16 *Buzza Hill* No bones, nor urns, but some strong earth that smelt cadaverous. The chamber is described as having been a large cavity full of earth. (Borlase, 1756, 29)

H6b D16 *Buzza Hill* In this we found some earths of different colours from the natural one, but nothing decisive. (Borlase, 1756, 29)

H17 D1 *Lower Innisidgen* The soil infill of this chamber was dug out during 1950. (Ashbee, 1974, 102)

D24 *Ward Hill, Salakee Down* Inside the chamber the granite was mantled with a thin layer of humus and when the chamber area was cleared and defined two clusters of broken pottery were found. It would seem unlikely that deposits of cremated bone would vanish without trace. (Grimes, 1960, 173)

*Near Old Town* The urns were deposited at the west end (of the chamber) and were broken when found although at the bottom of one there was some greasy matter. The soil that came out of the chamber was carefully sifted but neither bones nor coins were found. (Cornish, 1874)

#### SAMSON

H1 D5 *North Hill* The chamber was choked with rabbit-burrow riddled soil and only beneath the remaining coverstones were the contents less disturbed. It was from this less disturbed infill that a saddle-quern rider, an end-battered pebble and a quantity of broken pottery came. There was no trace of human remains, either inhumed or cremated. (Hencken, 1933, 24-9)

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## A Bronze Age Cist Burial at Trebartha, Northill

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HENRIETTA MILES

*Excavation of a cist discovered during ploughing produced a cremation accompanied by sherds of cord-ornamented pottery.*

The cist was discovered in September 1975 on Trebartha Farm, part of the Trebartha Estate in Northill parish, on sloping ground separated from Bodmin Moor by the Lynher River (SX 26807720). The farmer, C. A. Butter, broke a ploughshare when ploughing a field for the first time for many years. He explored further, finding a cist containing potsherds and then reported the find to Lawrence House Museum, Launceston. As a result an excavation was immediately organised by members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society. The cist was found to have been almost completely cleared; it was cleaned and planned and dismantled for eventual display in the Lawrence House Museum. The spoil from the farmer's clearance was carefully sifted.

### THE CIST (Fig. 8)

The cist had been set in a pit cut in the subsoil. Its four uprights of local slate had been packed with smaller slate chunks and a lump of local quartz. The uprights projected above the top of the pit to about 0.30 m below the present surface. A rounded slate covered the cist and three thin slate slabs on top of each other formed its bottom. The rounded stones had been roughly trimmed; all the others appeared unworked. The internal dimensions of the cist were 0.50 x 0.43 x 0.75 m.

The interior of the cist appears, according to the farmer's comments, to have been filled with brown soil, with potsherds and cremated bone mixed together at the bottom. There was no charcoal.

### THE POTTERY (Fig. 9)

A single vessel is represented by a rim sherd and parts of the side and base; some sherds had been collected by the farmer, the remainder were recovered from the clearance spoil. There were no fresh fractures and it is probable that all the sherds originally present were recovered. The profile of the vessel was probably originally either barrel shaped or biconical. The fabric, varying in thickness between 0.01 and 0.15 m is of fine hard clay, slightly friable with a moderate quantity of grit up to 8 mm in size. The surface had been carefully smoothed so that no grits project. Two close parallel cord impressed lines immediately below the rim are all that survive of the decoration.



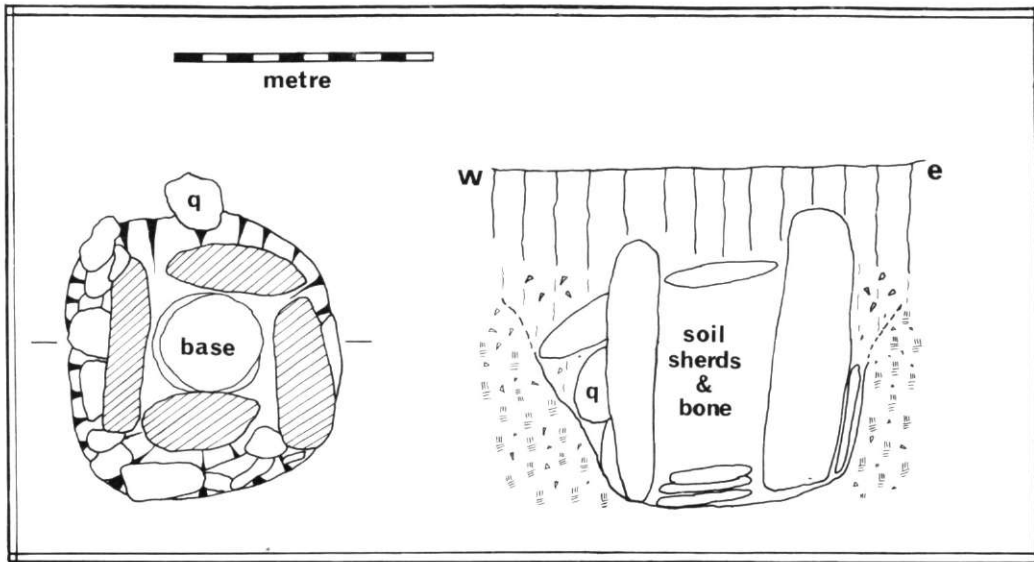


Fig. 8

*The Trebartha, Northhill, Cist: plan and section.*

Dr D.F. Williams, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, who kindly examined the sherd, comments:

'A thin section examination was undertaken on a sherd with cord impressed decoration. The outside surface of the sherd is light brown in colour, with a darker inside surface and laminated core. Thin sectioning reveals an optically anisotropic clay mixture matrix containing numerous fragments of felspar enclosed in crystals of augite. The felspar is predominant and occurs as small lath shaped fragments which have been greatly altered, making it difficult to determine the composition. Occasional grains of ilmenite and small subangular grains of quartz are also present. The mineralogy suggests that the inclusions are from a naturally weathering diabase rock. As Trebartha is situated close to such an outcrop, it would appear to indicate that the sherd is from a pot of likely local origin.'

The vessel may relate to those of ApSimon's Trevisker Style 2 (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 325). It does not appear to have had the plaited cord decoration and more pronounced biconical profile of the Style 1 ribbon handled urns, which have good Early Bronze Age associations. The Trebartha vessel might be reconstructed, for example, like that from Conquer Downs, Towednack (Patchett, 1944, Fig. 12), a tall straight-sided urn with a single twist cord and chevron pattern found with cremated bones beneath a barrow. A date late in the second millenium bc is possible but cannot be closely defined.

### THE CREMATION Juliet Rogers, MB ChB

The remains were received for examination in a fairly clean condition. Sieving was carried out to separate the bony fragments from earth and dust and small pebbles were picked out. The size of the fragments varied between 5 and 50 mm. The colour was in general whitish-grey, a very few pieces being blue-grey. The fragments were warped and fissured in some cases. The total weight of the remains was 1159 g.

The identifiable fragments were sorted into various groups and examined in more detail with a view to establishing the numbers of individuals and the age and sex if possible. However as is usual in cremations, owing to the fragmentation of the bones and the fact that only a proportion of the whole body is present, any attribution of individual fragments is bound to be tentative and not an absolute certainty.

*Skull and Teeth* (Weight 230 g) Included are three pieces of supraorbital margin with very rounded edges. Also identified were five fragments of occiput, a petrous part of the right



temporal bone, six pieces of mandible and one of maxilla. Numerous fragments of parietal and other, unidentifiable, parts of the cranium were also present, many of them with sutures some of which have fused in the inner table. Three tooth roots were found, one of which is a premolar.

*Vertebrae* (10 g) Fourteen very small fragments including an odontoid peg.

*Pelvis* (5 g) was represented by six small fragments.

*Femur* (70 g) Over forty fragments were identified belonging both to shaft and articular ends.

*Tibia* (25 g) Nine pieces of shaft were found.

*Humerus* (5 g) Five fragments of humerus were identified, one being part of a head, the others being the distal articular surface.

*Ulna and Radius* (5 g) Five fragments of shaft and head represented both these bones.

300 g of unspecified long bone was also present. No osteo-arthritic changes or any other pathological condition was apparent. One fragmentary shaft of a bird bone was also found.

None of the identifiable pieces are duplication so that it is likely that the remains are those of only one individual. No epiphyses were seen among the fragments and two pieces of cranium had sutures that were fused endocranially. Both these facts indicate that the individual was adult, possibly at least thirty years old. The sex can be tentatively diagnosed as male from the rounded edges of the supra-orbital margins, three portions of which were identified.

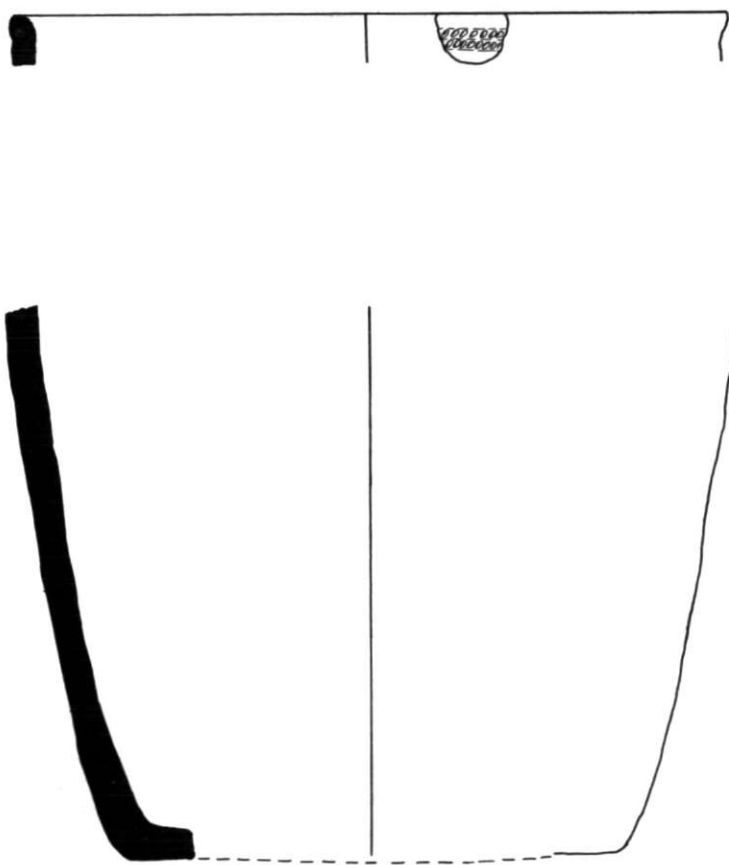


Fig. 9

The reconstructed profile of the vessel from the Trebartha Cist ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

## DISCUSSION

Cist burials, without surviving covering barrows, form a persistent tradition from the Beaker period onward in Cornwall and on Dartmoor, both for assumed inhumations and for cremation burials. On Twelve Men's Moor, for example, the edge of Bodmin Moor closest to Trebartha in Northhill parish, three granite cists, now empty, are recorded. In Cornwall cists occur both on granite moorland and on the lower slate areas; in Devon they appear to be largely confined to Dartmoor. The practice obviously continued throughout the period that Trevisker pottery was in use, that is presumably until late in the Bronze Age; finds such as that from Place, Fowey (Patchett, 1944, Fig. 12) are almost certainly of Late Bronze Age date. East of Bodmin Moor in the Trebartha area a cist made of granite slabs was found in 1940, during the compulsory ploughing of a field for the first known time, on Broomhill Farm in Lezant parish; local tradition records the presence of a skeleton which disintegrated when the cover stone was lifted. A granite cist is also recorded from beneath the school at Lewannick (Nicholls and Dewey, 1912), but this may be of Early Christian date in view of the adjacent memorial stone. The discovery of Trebartha is of value in confirming the practice of cist burial in an area adjacent to the Devon border.

The burial of clean cremated bones representing only part of an individual appears to be common, perhaps the regular variant of cremation burial in Cornwall, as for example at Cocksbarrow, St Mewan (Miles, 1971, 26). The practice of burying potsherds, again representing only part of a vessel, is comparatively less common. It is represented by the burial of late Trevisker sherds with a cremation beneath a small barrow at Bratton Fleming, North Devon, with a radiocarbon date of  $882 \pm 42$  bc (BM -1148) (Miles and Whybrow, forthcoming), by the sherds scattered on top of the primary ditch silt at the Watch Hill barrow (Miles, 1975), and by groups of sherds in barrows on Davidstow Moor (Andrew, 1946, 40) and probably by the sherds both beneath and on top of the Carvinack Barrow (Dudley, 1964, 438). The burial of sherds together with only part of a cremation is consistent with the growing evidence for only partial or token burial during the Bronze Age of the South West.

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Mr Butter for reporting his find and for allowing the excavation to take place; those CAS members who took part, in particular Mr G. Berridge, Miss D. Harris and Mrs M. Irwin; Dr J. Rogers for examining the cremated bones and Dr D.F. Williams for commenting on one of the sherds.

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## Observation and Excavation at Tichbarrow, Davidstow

PETER TRUDGIAN

*Excavation of a small area immediately to the north of the barrow showed it to have an outer retaining kerb of flat-laid stones. From the excavated area there came 31 holed, pitted, or otherwise worked stones, as well as a few sherds of pottery, mostly contemporary with the barrow. The possible function of the stones is discussed. Near the stones a stake-built fence or shelter, probably of the same period, appeared to be aligned on the only post hole found.*

*Between 1680 and 1710 there was, near the barrow, a smithy using North Devon pottery. A quarry and a trackway of the same period were also found.*

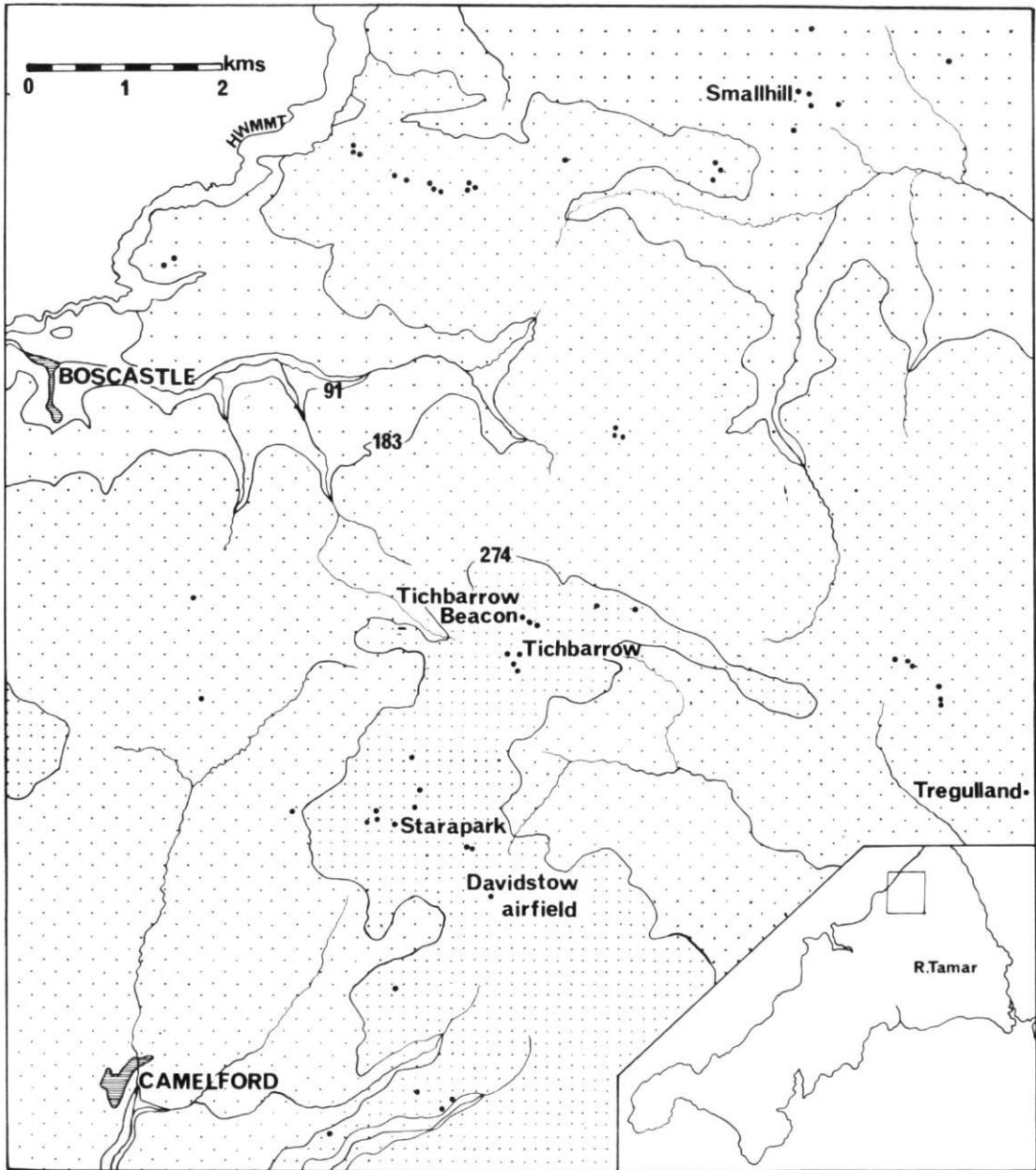
Tichbarrow (SX 14688811) is a large mound (DOE Scheduled AM No. 323) about 4.3 m high and 25.0 m in diameter. Based on local researches in 1872, Maclean (1876) recorded that an attempt had been made, a few years before, to open the mound, but had been abandoned; this being, perhaps the reason for the depression still visible on the west side. He reported also that it appeared to have been disturbed by digging in the centre. The concrete water tank inserted centrally in the 1950s was a further act of vandalism. The barrow has no ditch, and is the largest of a number of similar mounds in the vicinity (Fig. 10), some of which have been excavated, namely: Tregulland (SX 20028674) excavated by Paul Ashbee in 1955 (Ashbee, 1958); Starapark (SX 13368630) accidentally destroyed (see p.49); 'Tichbarrow' alias Tichbarrow Beacon (SX 14728847) excavated in 1864 by J.D. Cook (see p.45); Davidstow Airfield (SX 144855) several barrows excavated by C.K. Croft Andrew during World War II (Andrew, 1946); Smallhill, near Otterham (SX 17639413) excavated by Dorothy Dudley in 1960 (Dudley, 1961).

### WORK CARRIED OUT

The A39 road from Bude to Camelford used to clip the southern side of the barrow, but was realigned in 1972 so as to pass just to its north. The writer was asked by DOE to keep a watch on the roadworks. Before work began signs of 17th/18th century activity were seen in the ploughsoil of Area A (Fig 11) just to the north of the new road, but, during the roadworks, attention was mainly directed to the southern edge of the new road, immediately alongside and north of the barrow. Areas F, G and H were wholly excavated, and areas D and E were partly excavated.

### THE PREHISTORIC EVIDENCE

It was only in areas D, E, and G, close to the barrow, that there was any evidence of pre-historic activity. In these areas 31 holed, pitted and cup-marked stones, 11 struck flints, 9 beach pebbles, and 41 sherds of prehistoric pottery, as well as 122 stake holes and a large post hole, were found.



*Fig. 10*  
*The location of Tichbarrow, Starapark and neighbouring barrows.*

**Area G (Fig. 12)**

26 of the worked stones and 7 of the larger sherds were found in Area G, and lay, without exception, at the very bottom of a thick (usually 0.24 to 0.28 m) deposit of silty clay, mostly greenish but sometimes yellow lower down, virtually free of stone or gravel, and often flecked with iron — probably from a higher, ploughed-out iron pan, such as could be seen intact in places. Below the silty clay was a hard stony orange subsoil on which the artefacts rested and on which an earlier iron pan had formed, partly staining the artefacts. With and

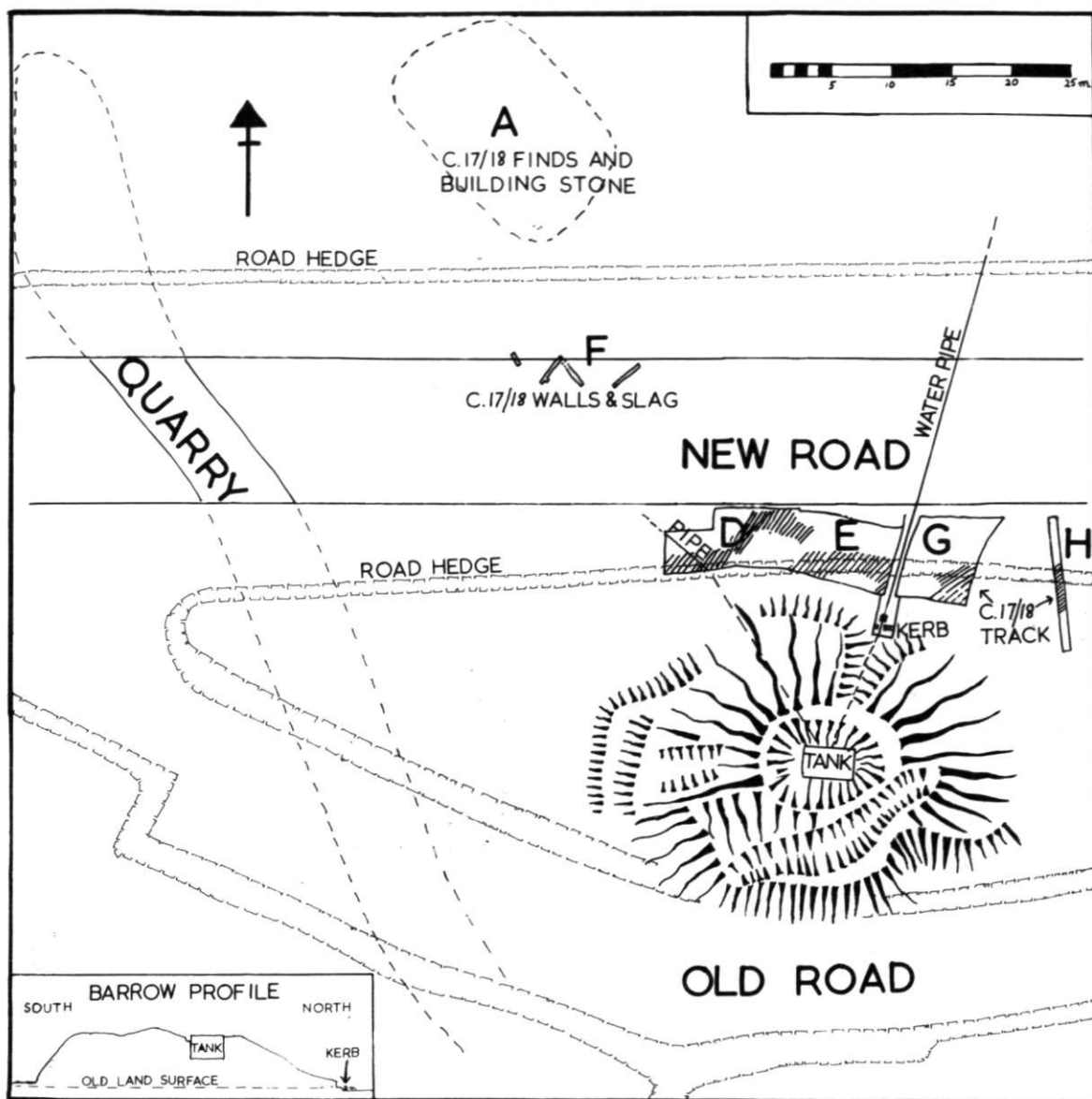


Fig. 11  
Tichbarrow: areas excavated and 17th/18th century features.

just above the artefacts, in the central and southern parts of the area, not reaching to the section-drawn edges, was a certain amount of greasy material, including a little charcoal, but there was no sign of a pit or hearth.

*Stake holes and post holes* Towards the bottom of the silty clay in area G were the tops of 122 stake holes which reached down to, but did not pierce, the underlying hard, stony subsoil on which the artefacts lay. Almost all had a diameter of 0.02 to 0.03 m, the usual depth being from 0.03 to 0.05 m. The stake holes tended to lie in a line along the south of G near the barrow (Fig. 12). They were in line with, and probably connected to, the only post hole found which was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep below the Bronze Age artefact layer. Apart from its packing stones, the post hole fill was the same silty clay already mentioned. No post pipe was visible. It appeared that the post hole had been dug after the

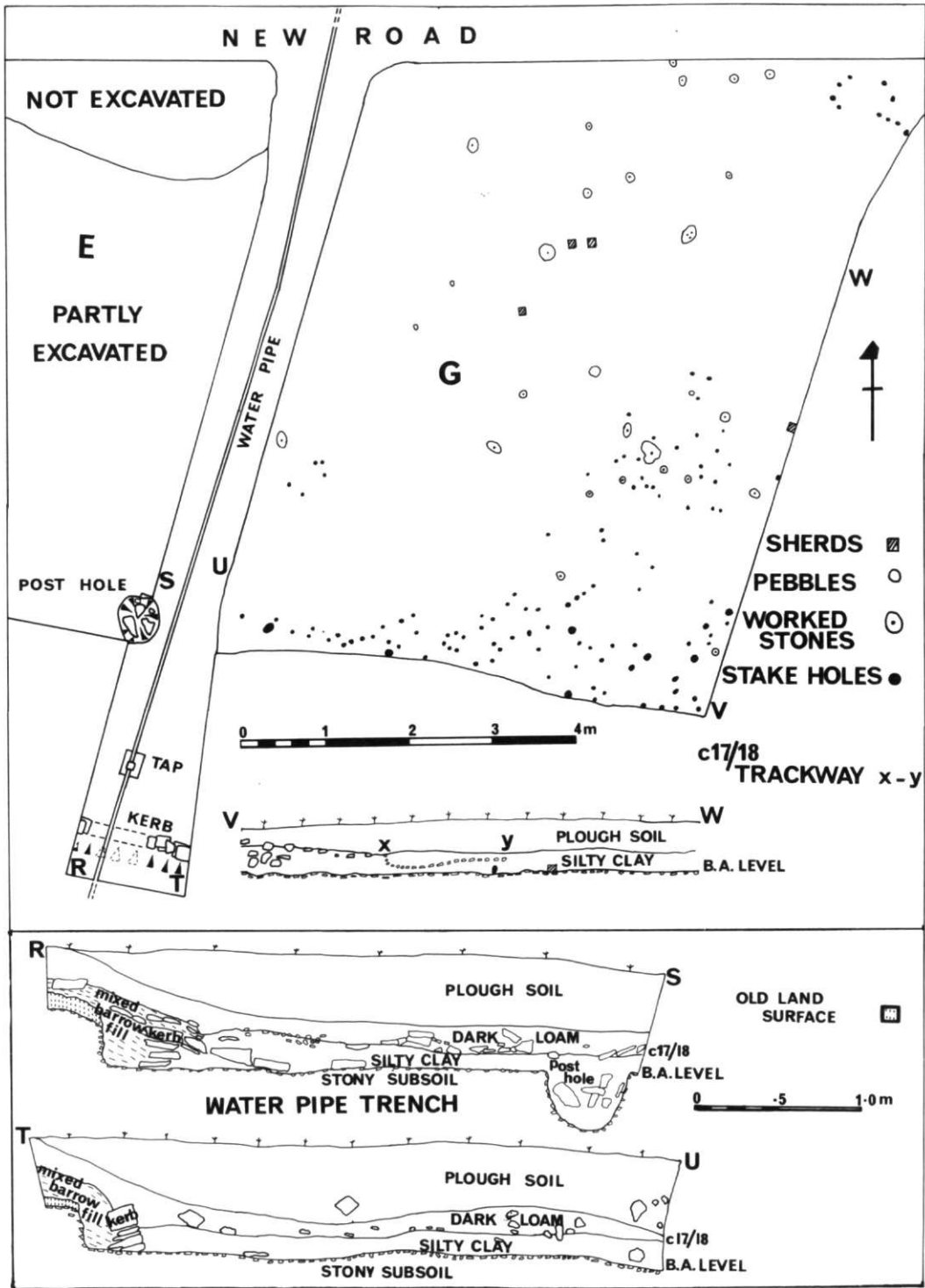


Fig. 12  
Tichbarrow: Bronze Age level.



soil for the barrow had been extracted (see below), and that the post itself had been removed. There were also three smaller groups of stake holes within G. A Post-Medieval trackway, intact over a small area, and carrying 17th/18th century artefacts, lay some 0.1 to 0.15 m above the subsoil/Bronze Age artefact layer, several of the stake holes situated directly underneath it. It was clear that the Bronze Age level in Area G had not been disturbed.

#### Area D/E

The excavation of this area had its problems! Workmen on the road used the area as a short-cut; and lorries drove several times right across the excavation, once dropping a full load of earth on it. The upper stratigraphy had also been confused by the recent dumping of stones from field clearance, and by the 17th/18th century trackway, which itself appeared to have been repaired, and had also been disturbed by later ploughing. It was impossible, in the time available, to excavate the whole area to the undisturbed natural subsoil, and to distinguish satisfactorily the layers with a small number of both Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts.

#### Structure of the barrow

It became necessary to relay part of a water pipe, which runs down the north side of the barrow from the modern water tank in the top and then continues north between areas E and G. This meant inserting a stopcock at the foot of the barrow, and gave the opportunity to study the edge of the barrow itself over a very short distance. At this point the barrow had a revetting kerb of flat-laid stones of four courses (about 0.3 m high — see Fig. 12) which was intact on the eastern side of the pipe trench, but had collapsed outwards on the western side before the 17th/18th century.

The old land surface and the underlying subsoil had been cut into for a depth of 0.3 to 0.35 m from the kerb outwards for an unknown distance. The kerb had been placed against the inner edge of the cutting so made as a surround to the barrow. To build a barrow 4.3 m high and of 12.5 m radius would require soil 0.3 m deep to be stripped from an area stretching out 25 m from the edge of the barrow on all sides, well beyond the area excavated.

#### Worked stones (Pls. V, VI: Figs 13, 14)

All the 31 worked stones found were flat or flattish, 26 being found in the undisturbed Bronze Age layer in area G, the remainder from area D/E. All except three are of the local schist. The stones comprise:

(a) One cup-marked stone (Fig. 13, No. 1; Pl. V, centre top). This stone is bigger than and different from all the rest. It has three true cup-marks (not pit-marks) which are 0.2 to 0.26 m deep, as well as a small pit and groove on the other face. It closely resembles, in miniature, the huge cup-marked and grooved stones from inside the barrows at Tregulland and Starapark, and may well have a similar purpose and significance, perhaps as a container for a wick, or for ritual use.

(b) Ten pitted stones (Fig. 13, Nos. 2, 3, 4; Pl. V, top two rows). The pits are of various sizes, shapes and numbers. On the five stones with both faces pitted, the pits are nearly central but not precisely opposite one another, which suggests that each pit had a purpose, and was not merely an abandoned attempt at driving a hole through the stone. In any case there are too many stones with holes on both faces for this to be acceptable as an explanation. On Nos. 3 and 4 one edge is smooth, apparently so made by and for rubbing the stone against another object; the pits could have been made to provide finger holds when using the stones as rubbers. Dorothy Dudley reached this conclusion regarding a similar stone from her barrow at Carvinack (Dudley, 1964). Where the pit is small there is nothing to suggest its purpose, but, in the medium- and larger-sized pits, the striations on the sides suggest the rubbing of an object into and around the edge and side of the pit, possibly to sharpen a stick or a pointed bone. The writer has attempted to do this, and regards it as a possible explanation. All the stones, large and small, closely resemble in workman-

ship the pitted and cup-marked stones from the Smallhill and Tregulland barrows.

(c) Two artificially rounded discs (Fig. 13, No. 5) without other working may have been blanks.

(d) Three artificially rounded discs (Fig. 13, No. 6) were tapered to one edge. These may have been hand-held and used for chopping or splitting wood, but the suggestion in the Smallhill report (Dudley, 1961) that these are hand-digging tools is perhaps the most likely.

(e) Two notched stones (Fig. 14, Nos. 7, 8) and three others (Pl. VI, top row). No. 8 has two notches, and was, probably, a twin-holed stone which broke in two, but the others seem to have been made with intended notches. One notched stone came from area E. These notched stones may have served substantially the same purpose as the holed stones (see (f) below), the holes being of much the same size.

(f) Two stones (Fig. 14, Nos. 9 and 10) and six others (middle and bottom rows of Pl. VI) have holes, usually irregular and oblong rather than round, and usually through their centres. The wearing in and around the holes seems to suggest the smoothing of an object (possibly a wooden stick) by passing it through the hole, effectively like a spokeshave. If so, the stick would usually have had a diameter of up to 0.07 m, though some stones could have taken a diameter of up to 0.15 m or even more. From the shape of the holes and the working inside them, it can be said with certainty that the stones were not suspended from a cord, as weights or otherwise, nor could they have acted as a sleeve or pivot for a revolving object placed vertically above. One stone was of slate as were the holed stones at Tregulland.

(g) A thin rounded slate (Fig. 14, No. 11) from area D/E has a hole in the centre, surrounded, on both faces of the slate, by a scratched circle with further scratch marks radiating out to the edge of the slate. It may be a potlid like that suggested at Castle Dore (Radford, 1951, 75). It could not have served the same purpose as the other holed stones, and could well be of Iron Age date or later. Its precise stratigraphy was uncertain.

(h) A small piece of very soft slate (not *illus.*) is of the size and thickness of an old penny but is otherwise unmarked. It was possibly a counter or a plaything. It closely resembles the three small slate discs found in the Tregulland barrow, but cannot, with certainty, be assigned to a Bronze Age layer at Tichbarrow. Similar stones were reported from the Trenance Downs barrow in south Cornwall (Nos. 103 to 107, Miles, 1975), and Dudley (1964) lists several occurrences from Cornwall and elsewhere.

There is nothing to suggest a ritual purpose for the large and varied collection of worked stones which may represent only a small part of those to be found in and around the barrow. A functional purpose seems far more likely. Most may have been connected with the working of material such as wood or bone though an earth-digging function seems possible for some. It is perhaps easier to suggest what the stones are *not*: (a) the pitted stones are not embryo holed stones; (b) the holed stones were not suspended during use; (c) use as a sleeve or pivot is most unlikely; (d) use for firemaking seems equally unlikely. The fact that all the artefacts in area G lay directly on the natural subsoil on which the barrow kerb also lies argues that the stones and the barrow are contemporary, and the similarity of the stones from Tregulland and elsewhere confirms the presumptive Bronze Age date.

#### **Flints and water-worn stones (not *illus.*)**

The 11 struck flints were of beach pebble origin. They included one good core, the remainder being struck flakes and fragments of no diagnostic value.

The nine water-worn stones comprised three flat pebbles, five rounded pebbles of 3 to 4 cm diameter (possibly slingstones), and one larger rounded pebble. Most of these stones lay in area D and were not in any particular layer.

#### **Bronze Age pottery (not *illus.*)**

Only wall sherds were found. Several of the larger joining sherds were from the Bronze Age layer in G; the size of the pot could not be determined. The pottery (red outside and black inside) is moderately thick (1.1 cm), and is unabraded. The fabric contains a few, generally white, quite small grits, and appears to be of gabbroic clay. Similar sherds coming from area D/E tended to be small and worn.

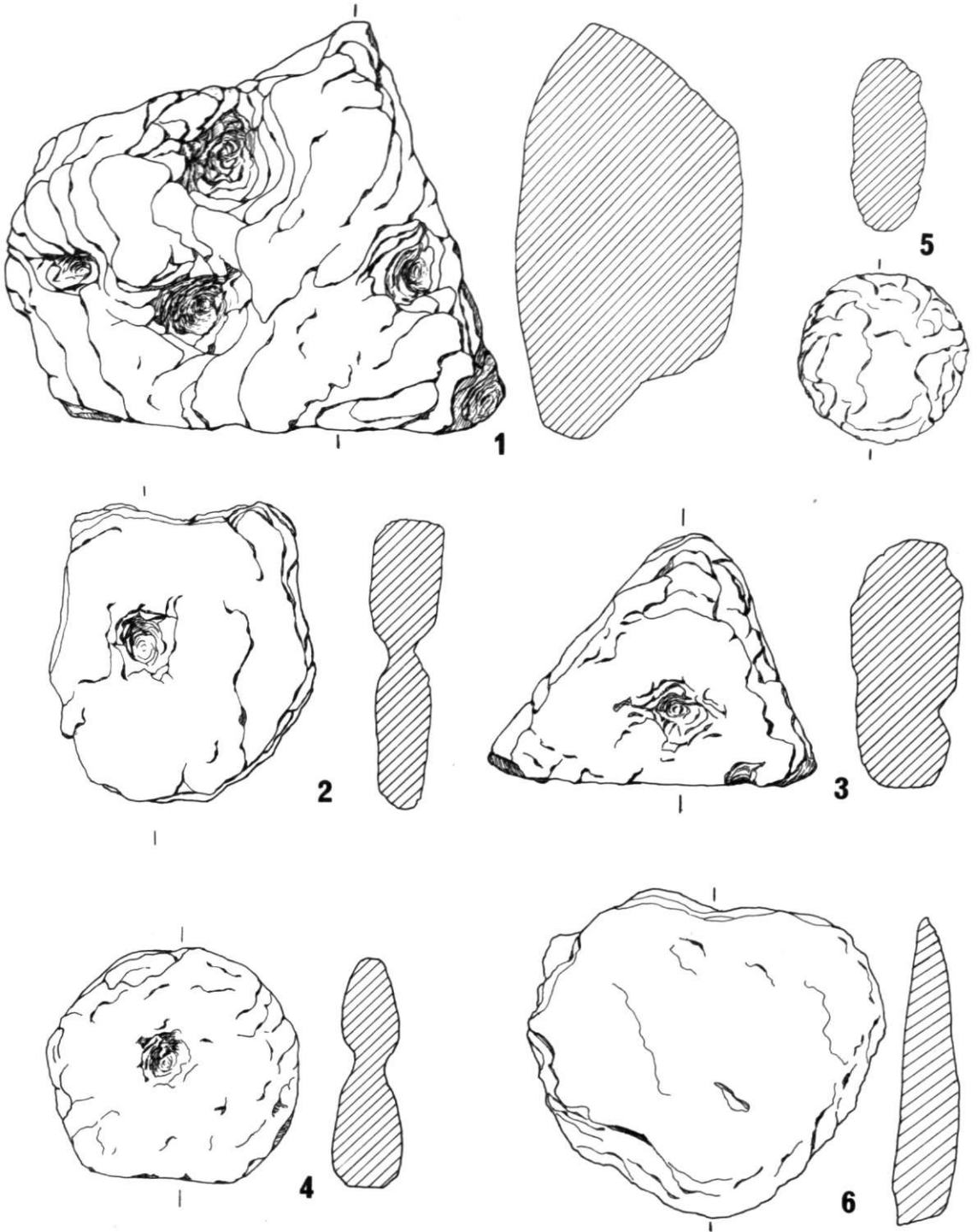


Fig. 13  
 Tichbarrow: prehistoric worked stone (1/3).

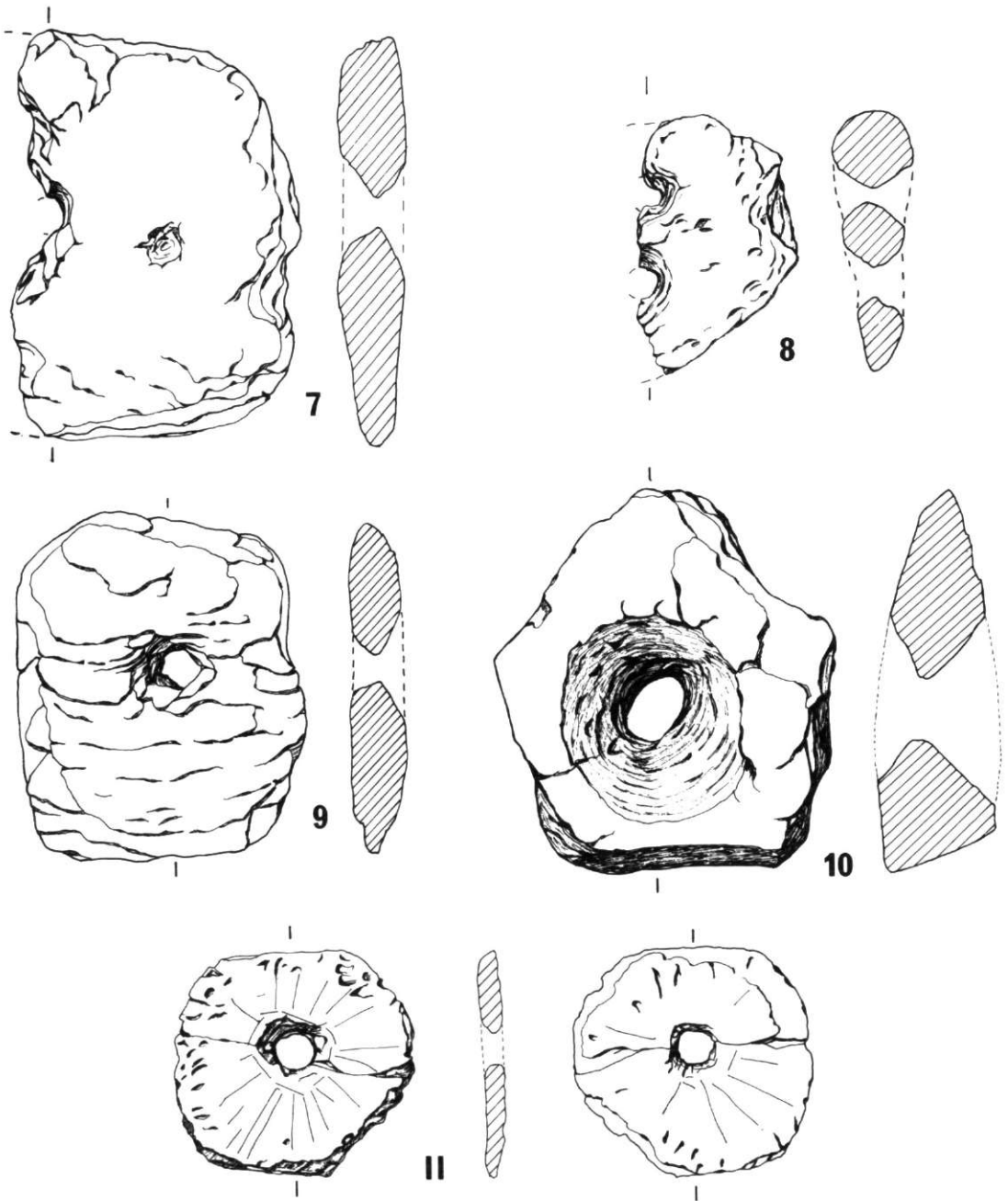


Fig. 14  
 Tichbarrow: prehistoric worked stone (1/3).

Iron Age pottery (not illus.)

Two rim sherds of Iron Age shape and appearance came from area D/E.

### **Prehistoric summary**

The bulk of the prehistoric finds are of the Bronze Age and are contemporary with the barrow, but the few artefacts of Iron Age date, or possibly Romano-British, show some later activity. The worked stones appear to be tools. One larger stone is in the tradition of the larger cup-marked stones so often found in the Highland Zone. Despite their lack of depth, the stake holes of a fence or shelter, probably connected to a substantial post hole, may well be contemporary with the Bronze Age finds, and appears to delimit these, but more extensive excavation of the area is really needed. If a bivouac-type shelter had existed, it could have become dished during use or the artefacts could have sunk into a muddied interior.

## **THE 17th/18th CENTURY EVIDENCE**

### **The Tichbarrow smithy**

Visits to the site in the summer of 1972 had shown that the line of the new road would cut across a field (OS 1054/6) which had recently been ploughed. Concentrated in a small area A, close to the line of the new road, was a quantity of local building stone, some iron artefacts and slag, a large collection of clay pipe fragments, and a quantity of pottery which included much North Devon Ware of good quality.

Shortly after roadworks started the remains of flimsy walled structures, probably out-houses or yard walls rather than substantial buildings, were noted in area F, not far from A. These were directly on the line of the new road so that there was no time for a full investigation. The line of the unsubstantial walls was planned as far as possible (Fig. 11) and a considerable deposit of iron slag was uncovered. This has since been examined by Mr Henry Cleere who has kindly commented:

There is no doubt that this is forge slag; it is the sort of material that collects at the bottom of a blacksmith's forge over a long period, and has to be raked out from time to time. It consists largely of fused scale, with perhaps a little of the smelting slag that gets extruded during heating and forging. There was indubitably a smithy very close to or on this site.

The pottery and clay pipes from F were similar to those from A.

### **The trackway**

In excavating areas D, E, and G a considerable quantity of loose stone was noted just below the ploughsoil, the larger stones of one or sometimes two-fist size, over half of these being of worn spar or quartz, which had formed part of a laid area running along the north side of the barrow. This cobbling had been disturbed in many areas, but, where intact, showed a thin surface of crushed quartz grit. The cobbling was particularly clear towards the east of area G where it could be seen as a humped spar-covered track with ruts 1.2 m apart. Its construction had disturbed the upper iron pan flecking in the soil, the marks of which stopped abruptly on each side of the track. On and above the track were found 17th/18th century potsherds, clay pipes and iron slag, though in no great quantities. Trench H confirmed the line of the trackway.

### **The quarry**

West of the barrow a wide depression in the modern land surface had to be filled with load-bearing stone which gave a few hours to examine the feature, albeit over a very small area. It proved to be a trench 8 m wide and 3 m deep cut into rock similar to the building rubble found at A. Surface appearances suggest that the trench was at least 70 m long, and that it reached, and may even have crossed, the old road to the south of the barrow at a point where a further road used to come in from the south east. At its bottom was North Devon ware similar to that from A and F. The trench appeared to have been a quarry which must have been open when the smithy was in use, and could have continued afterwards.

### Post-Medieval pottery by Trevor Miles (Figs. 15 & 16)

Over 1,000 sherds, mainly of North Devon ware, were recovered from the site. Comparison with the extensive collections from recent excavations in Barnstaple (still being studied and to be published in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*) makes it clear that the group is reasonably coherent and dates c. 1680 to 1710 AD. Small collections of Post-Medieval pottery from field scatters and building sites in Cornwall have frequently been drawn to the author's attention but the Tichbarrow material is the largest collection for its date so far noted. A few sherds may be 16th century and a few others late 18th to early 19th century. This date agrees well with that of the pipes which have been examined in Truro Museum and assigned to the period 1680-1730.

Documentary evidence for the manufacture of pottery in Cornwall has been published (Douch, 1969). This shows many potters working on the south coast and a few on the north coast. Most of the Tichbarrow pottery is, however, not Cornish in style but is clearly of the North Devon school. By the late 17th century potters were working in Barnstaple and Bideford with a smooth clay dug at or near Fremington. For thin-walled pots it needed no temper but as the size or thickness of objects intended to be made increased so larger quantities of grit were added. Traditionally, the fine, water-worn quartz grit was dug from the bed of the River Torridge just above Bideford Bridge. A small proportion of wares, generally with a gravel-free body, were decorated with a white slip. Some were left plain, a few at Barnstaple, North Walk, were trailed, but most were incised through the white slip to expose the red-brown body, a technique expressed by the word *sgraffito*. A good quality lead glaze was added at a second firing. This gave a yellow colour over the slip and a rich brown over the body. The same glaze on the gravel-tempered fabrics is mottled by the presence of the grits and frequently greenish from a reducing atmosphere in the kiln. The undecorated wares cannot yet be assigned to workshops but the decorated wares can be identified as easily as individual specimens of handwriting. The only wasters to have been excavated so far derive from the North Walk pottery at Barnstaple and cover the period c. 1665 - c. 1690. The Tichbarrow wares are not from that source. It is possible that one or more of the Cornish north coast potters was working in the North Devon style with North Devon clay and grit but it is more likely that the Tichbarrow collection originated in Bideford. The alternatives are not mutually exclusive. North Devon wares were mostly distributed by sea. They are common around the Bristol Channel, in North Wales, around Ireland and on colonial American sites (Watkins, n.d.). By the 19th century, wares from a Fremington workshop were popular in Cornwall and were shipped from Fremington to Bude, Boscastle, Padstow and Hayle (Strong, 1889, 145).

An important function of ceramic, along with other evidence, is to indicate the status and purpose of the site in its contemporary community. Initial reaction to a site such as this at such a location is to presuppose a good pull-in for pack-horses and their drivers. As there are no drinking cups represented and the number of pipes is not great enough to indicate an inn, a domestic assemblage must be assumed, consistent with the existence of a prosperous smithy, perhaps run in association with a smallholding.

#### *Pottery catalogue*

Nos. 1-23 are typical of North Devon products.

1-5. Bowls, gravel-tempered. Internal glaze. Soot on exterior. These represent about thirty examples actually found. Sizes ranged between 14 and 24 inches diameter and up to 9 inches high. North Devon pottery was certainly produced in a recognised range of sizes which were identified by names (Strong, 1889, 145). As these are redefined from archaeological sources, meaningful sizes can only be expressed in terms related to the measurement system used by the pottery. All rims are unique but within the range illustrated.

6. Bowl, as 1-5 but unglazed.

7. Bowl, as 1-5; the only example of this straight-sided form.

8. Bowl, gravel-tempered. Internal glaze. Usual form. Only one handle found, but such a bowl probably had two originally.

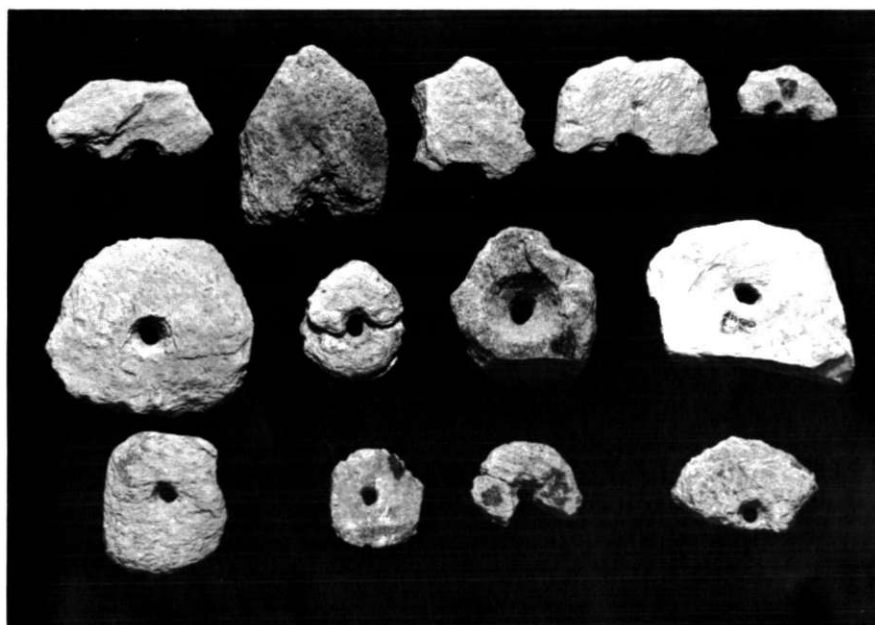
9-12. Basins, gravel-tempered. Internal glaze. Soot on exterior.

13. Basin, as 9-12. Rim form may have been intended to hold a lid.





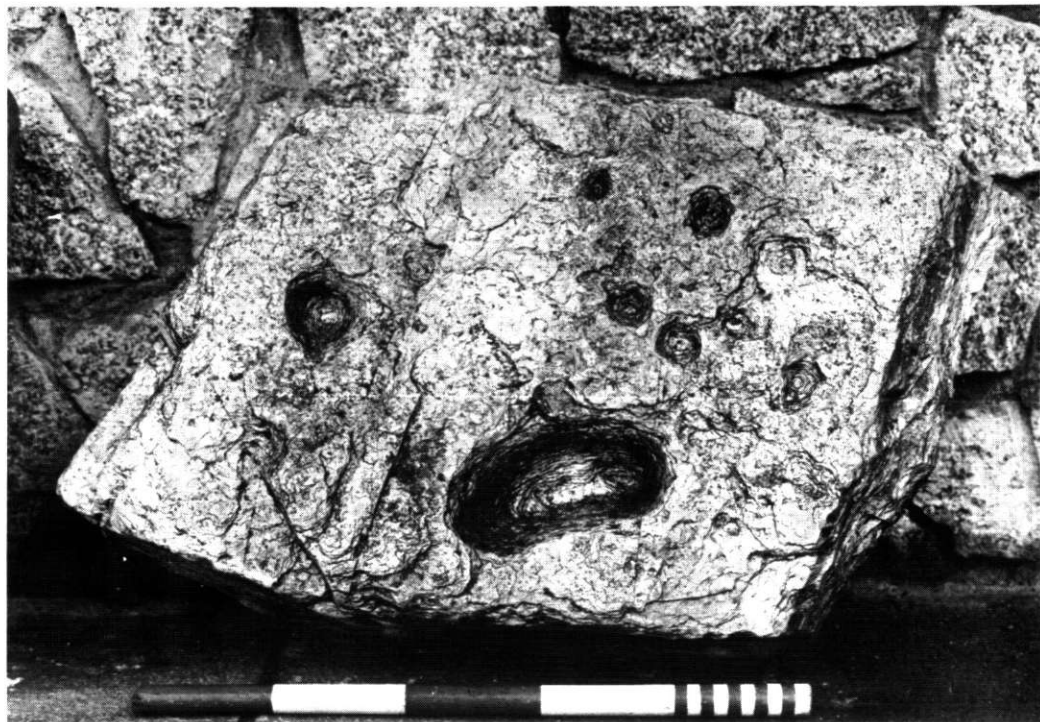
V Tichbarrow: cup-marked, pitted and artificially rounded stones. Scale 1/8. Photo: Charles Woolf.



VI Tichbarrow: notched and holed stones. Scale 1/8. Photo: Charles Woolf.



**VII** Starapark Barrow: worked stone. Photo: Charles Woolf.



**VIII** Starapark Barrow: worked stone. Photo: Charles Woolf.

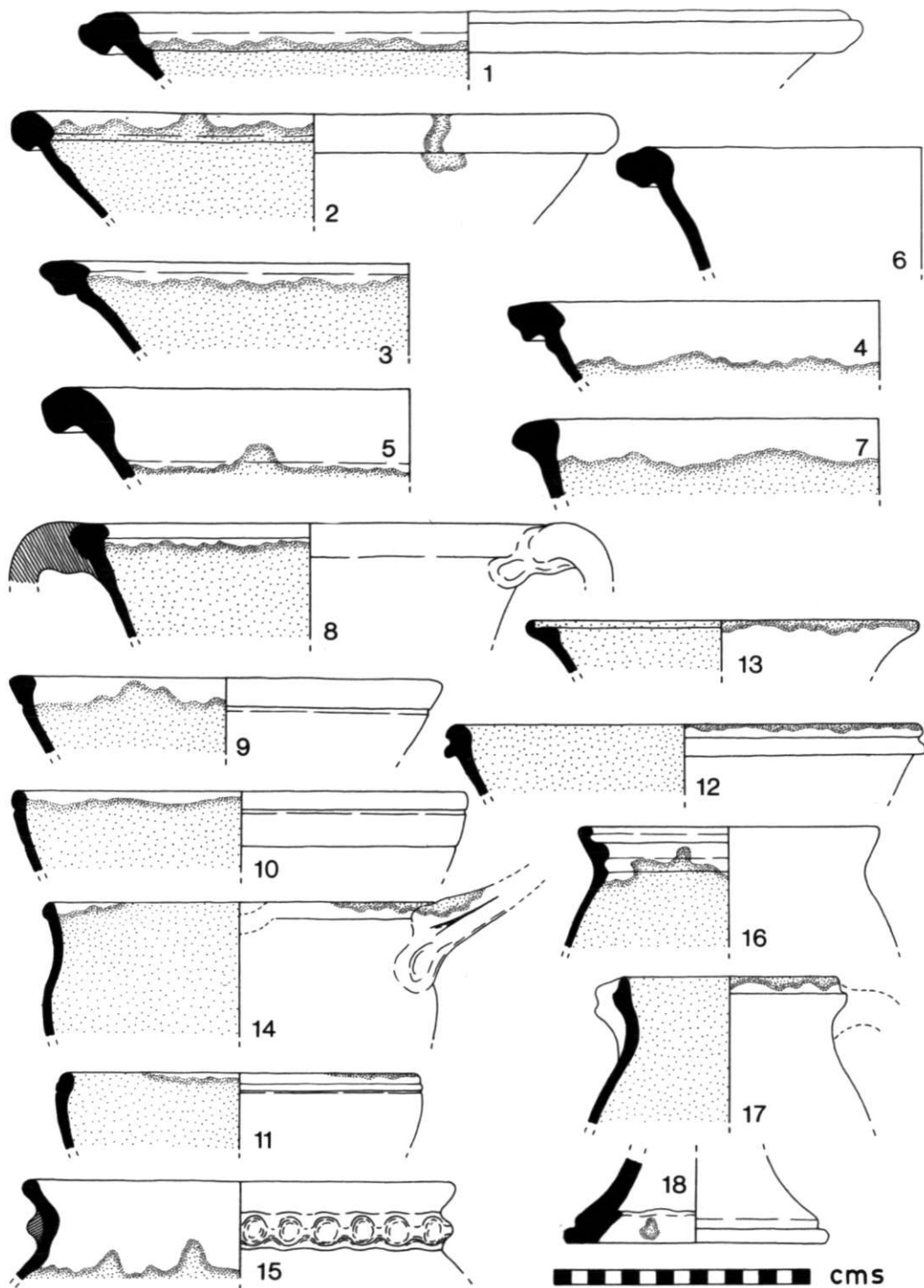


Fig. 15  
 Tichbarrow: pottery c. 1680-1710 AD; North Devon ware (1/4).

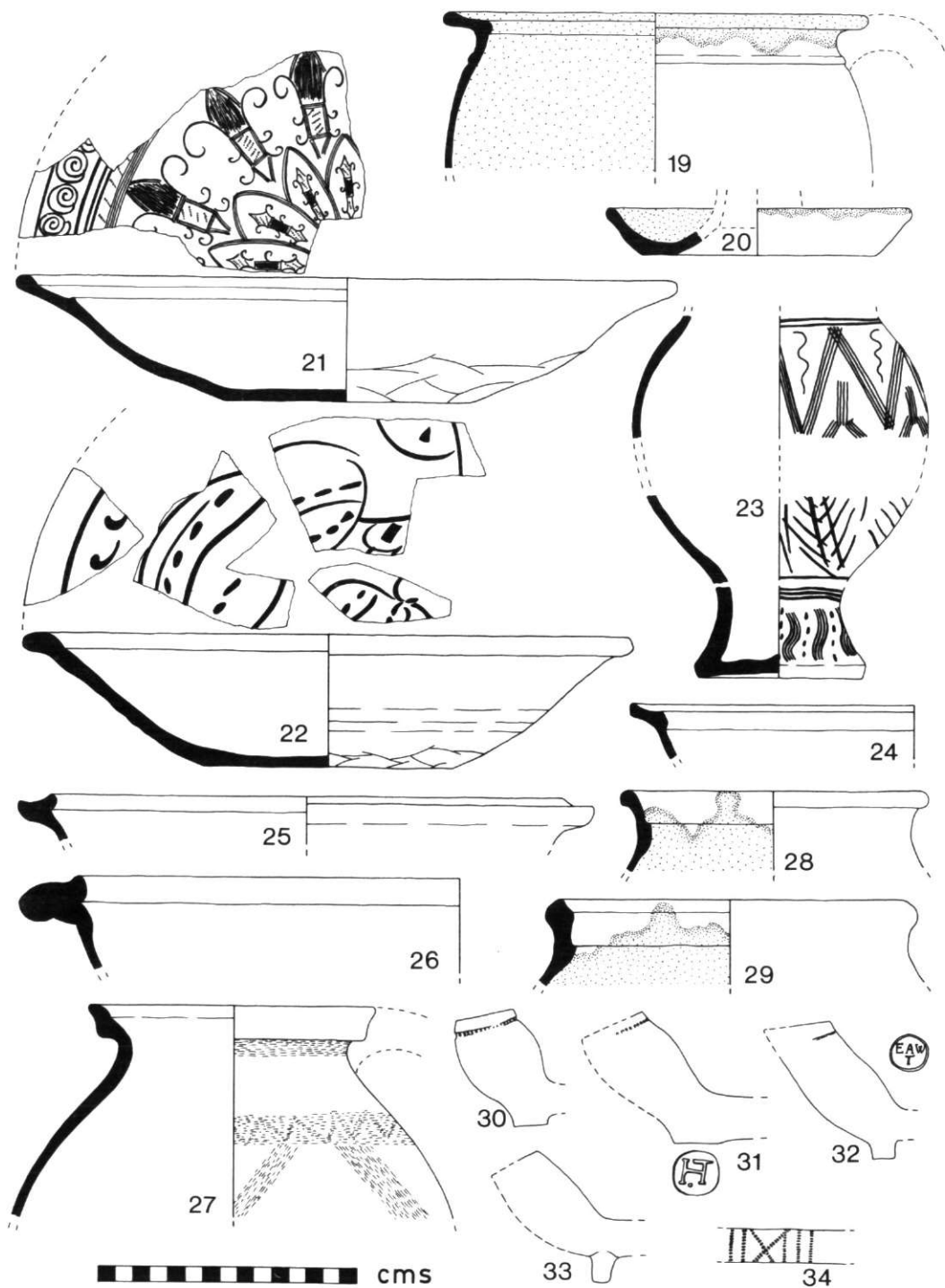


Fig. 16

Tichbarrow: pottery c. 1680-1710 AD; nos 19-23 North Devon ware, nos 24-29 other wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ). Nos. 30-34 tobacco pipes ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

14. Pipkin, gravel-tempered. Internal glaze. Soot on exterior. A variant of the basins, having a straight handle about 5 inches long and a pulled lip at right angles to the handle. Occasionally, three feet may be added but none were found on this site.
15. Storage jar, gravel-tempered, with an added finger-pressed cordon to strengthen the neck. Internal glaze.
16. Jar, lightly gravel-tempered. Internal glaze. The complex rim is perhaps meant to hold a lid. Four similar jars are represented.
17. Jug, gravel-free. Internal glaze. Simple pulled lip and a rod handle (not found). Jugs of this type were in production in a range of sizes early in the 17th century and persisted well into the 19th. The handles are generally gravel-tempered.
18. Pedestal base, gravel-tempered. Unglazed except for a splash. Perhaps from a chafing dish.
19. Chamber pot, gravel-free. (Gravel-tempered handle not found.) Internal glaze. These pots were often slip-decorated and glazed on both surfaces. Sherds were also found from an example with a plain external slip, and another with *sgraffito* spirals on the exterior of the body.
20. Sherd from the base of a candlestick, gravel-free. Glazed on the upper surfaces. Also another with plain white slip.
21. Sherds from a gravel-free dish. Knife-trimmed external base. White slip on interior. *Sgraffito* decoration with a comb. The pattern is restored from overlapping but non-joining sherds. Yellow glaze.
22. Sherds from a dish, as 21. *Sgraffito* decoration with a blade. Individual sherds are drawn in their correct relationship to the profile but the pattern cannot be determined. Also: a few sherds from a third *sgraffito* dish with a lattice decoration on the rim and a central geometric 'flower' made up from compass-drawn semi-circles.
23. Sherds from one or more jars with pedestal bases, gravel-free. External white slip with combed or blade *sgraffito* decoration on each sherd. Glazed on both surfaces.
- 24-26. Sherds from the rims of bowls. One other, similar to 25, was found. Hard, sandy fabric. 26 contains some large quartz grits. Much white mica. Buff-grey. Unglazed. 'South Cornwall': precise origin unknown.
27. Sherds from a large jug. Hard, fine, sandy. Much white mica. Grey throughout. Decorated with bands of thin white slip applied as paint, probably with a brush. The lower band has a wavy line, perhaps done with a finger-tip, within it. Unglazed. 'South Cornwall', Lostwithiel.
28. Jar. Pink-buff, sandy fabric. Internal brown glaze. ?South-East Devon or South Somerset.
29. Jar. Grey-buff, soft powdery fabric. Internal dark green glaze. ?South-West Devon.

*Not illustrated*

- (a) Six wall sherds of late Medieval micaceous fabric, all eroded, one with a finger-pressed band.
- (b) Eight wall sherds from a ?late Medieval ?jug. Dark grey, slightly sandy fabric with light cream-buff surfaces. Finger-pressed decoration.
- (c) Many small sherds, cream and brown earthenware plates and bowls. 'Staffordshire' type. The quality is good; these sherds probably are true Staffordshire rather than Bristol.
- (d) A few sherds of blue and white delftware. ?Bristol.
- (e) A few sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware including some 'scratch-blue'. English. First half 18th century.
- (f) Four sherds of Rhenish stoneware including a rim sherd from a Frechen jug and parts of the face-mask and mock-heraldic shield of a bellarmine. 16th-17th century.
- (g) Fragment of ridge tile, gravel-tempered. Green glaze. Low crest. North Devon. 17th-18th century.
- (h) Ten scraps of creamware and blue and white earthenware. Late 18th - early 19th century.

### **Clay pipes (Fig. 16)**

The County Museum, Truro, considers that the hundreds of clay pipe fragments found in A were being produced between 1680 and 1730.

30. Unmarked. c. 1670-1700.

31. HT monogram on base of heel c. 1680-1710. Also ten other bowls of this shape, unmarked.

32. c. 1680-1720. Marked EAW, T, embossed in a roundel on the right-hand side of the bowl.

33. Unmarked. Spur type. ?1700-1730.

34. Rouletted decoration.

### **Iron (Not illus.)**

Artefacts from A included two chains, one with a hook attached, and one with a spring-loaded catch, two punches, a coiled spring, a small axle and part of a cauldron.

### **Documentary evidence**

There appears to be no documentary evidence for the existence of a smithy at Tichbarrow or for any other building. However, the Tithe Apportionment map of 1840 shows a number of plats or yards close by, and this is confirmed by the OS map of 1907. Indeed, each of the faint walls of area F can be positively identified on the 1907 map, and local inhabitants can recall that some walls were visible above ground until World War II. In Gascoyne's map, based on a survey made in 1697, Tichbarrow is marked, but with no suggestion of any buildings nearby. On the other hand, Thomas Martyn's map of 1748 shows Tichbarrow as a place having more than one house, and Kitchen, in 1794, indicates the same. In these maps the exact line of the road is open to some doubt, but the overall alignment suggests that it probably passed north of the barrow. By the time of the first OS map of 1810 there are no buildings at 'Titch Beacon', and the road clearly passes to the south, as it also appears to do in Greenwood (1827) when the surrounding area is mostly downland. The Land Tax of 1795 and the Poor Rate Assessments of 1820-36 make no reference to anyone living at Tichbarrow; and the first census returns with relevant details (1841 and 1851) are equally uninformative.

It would seem that any smithy or other building at Tichbarrow had ceased to be occupied by the late 1700s at latest; and the earlier records suggest that there was nothing there much before 1700. Certainly the parish bounds of the 17th century which list Tichbarrow (Tettesborrow in 1613) make no mention of a smithy or other building. Further back still the references are to downland (Titesburghdon in 1296, Tyttesbury Downe and Tyttesborough Downe in 1550, and Tettesborough Downe in 1628).

### **17th/18th century summary**

We may conclude that, at some time, probably between 1680 and 1710, there was a smithy at Tichbarrow just to the north of the road which also, at that time, probably passed north of the barrow. There was also a quarry there at the time, and possibly later. Both were too early to have resulted from the turnpike building activity which did not begin in the area until after 1750. The particular cause of their creation, and early demise, is, therefore, unknown, unless it be connected with an increasing use of the sanding road bringing sea-sand from Trebarwith.

### **Acknowledgments**

My particular thanks are due to Dr J.W. Hart, but for whose willing help in all kinds of weather this excavation could not have been attempted. Also to Major W. Upington of Churchtown Farm, Davidstow, and to the Highways Department of the Cornwall County Council — especially Mr Holland, the Divisional Highways Supervisor at Pipers Pool. Many thanks are also due to Henry Cleere, Les Douch and Trevor Miles for their specialist reports, and to Mary Irwin and Ann Miller for assistance in preparing the drawings for publication.



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Camelford

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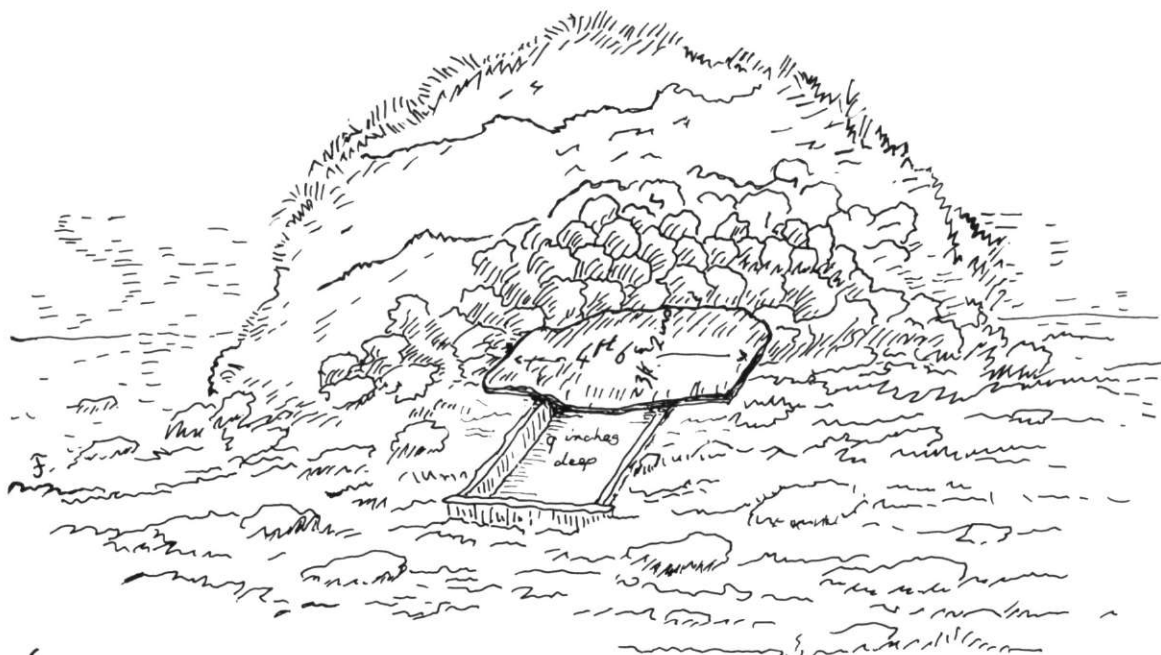
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# Excavation of a Barrow at Tichbarrow Beacon, Lesnewth, 1864

PETER TRUDGIAN

in 1864 Mr J.D. Cook, the editor of the *Saturday Review*, who had a house at Tintagel, caused a barrow to be opened near Tichbarrow. It appears that no drawing or description was prepared during the excavation, although several appeared later, and there is no report in the *Saturday Review* for either 1864 or 1865. Some confusion has since arisen as to which barrow was in fact excavated. The relevant facts are as follows.

A sketch of the barrow was made shortly after the excavation by John Gibson Fuller of Camelford, and, together with three later drawings, is held at the County Museum, Truro. It carries a note describing how in 'a stone case or trough' nine inches deep, covered by a capstone measuring four feet by two feet six inches was 'the skeleton of a tall man' resting on clay. The capstone appears to be level with the old land surface, and was covered over by 'some hundreds of loads of stones of various sizes, then a quantity of stone and rubble, and finally a topping of clay'. One of the later drawings is reproduced in Fig. 17.



IN THE PARISH OF LESNEWTH. NEAR CAMELFORD.

Fig. 17

*Tichbarrow Beacon: drawing by John Gibson Fuller subsequent to the excavation in 1864: original in Royal Institution of Cornwall.*

On 3 September 1868, three weeks after Mr Cook's death, 'Curiosus' (Dr Oliver), in a letter to the *West Briton*, scathingly described Cook's excavation as a 'guzzle and swipes affair' carried out by a dozen or so labourers at which 'no members of any society were present to watch and record'. He describes the barrow as being 'the one known in this district as Tichbarrow' . . . which lies . . . 'a couple or three fields to the left of the main road from Camelford to Stratton, some three or four miles from the former place'. This description cannot refer to the true Tichbarrow (p.31) since the edge of that barrow is so close to the old road as to be actually cut by it; but it could refer to one of a group of three barrows on the crest of the hill on Trewannion Down, some 350 m to the north east. These three barrows lie in a straight line, the one to the south east being quite small. The large middle barrow, which appears to be intact, is at 1010 feet OD, and is called, on some maps, 'Tichbarrow Beacon'. The equally large third barrow, 60 m to the north west of it, and a full 150 m from the main road, has had a huge trench dug through it, and could well be the one referred to by 'Curiosus'. His description of the excavation is:

A trench was cut through the mound. The first removal consisted of a quantity of turf and fine earth; then a lot of rubble and small stone; next a thickness of clay, and finally a heap of stones of various sizes piled up and thrown loosely together. On clearing these away to a depth of some six or eight feet, a flat granite slab was exposed to view measuring some two feet six inches by four feet. This rough and irregular slab was placed over a stone case or chest, about nine inches deep, with a clay bottom, and on this was laid the bones of a human skeleton, but no urn, implements, or ornaments in gold, silver or brass. The bones were collected together, carted away to Tintagel, packed in a box, and sent to the editor in London . . . . The barrow is known locally as Giant's Grave, and the bones were of one of much above average height.

Maclean (1876) lists four barrows in the area, and refers to them, as a group, as 'Tichbarrow'. He describes how they all lie to the west of the road to Stratton, three being in a straight line north east to south west (an obviously unintentional mistake of direction) and about 100 yards apart, of which two are fine large barrows while the third, to the south west (in fact south east), is much smaller. A quarter mile to the south, at a lower level in Davidstow parish, is the fourth (and largest) barrow, according to Maclean — and this evidently refers to the true Tichbarrow. Maclean goes on to say that the hill with the three barrows is called Tichbarrow Beacon because of a fire beacon there. This, indeed, apart from the directional error, is an exact description of the barrows. Maclean remarks that the barrow to the north east (i.e. north west) 'was opened a few years ago by Mr Cook, late of the *Saturday Review*. In the centre was discovered a rude cist built of stones, in which were found human remains but no weapon or ornament. A large heap of stones covered the cist'.

One further reference to the excavation comes from the *Western Antiquary* of June 1882, p.43. JGF, i.e. the artist Fuller, writes:

The barrows about Lesnewth are the famous one of Tettesborough generally called Tichbarrow, and three others, with one at a short distance in the parish of Davidstow somewhat larger than the others, and from the appearance of the centre looks as if some attempt had been made to open it. One of the large Lesnewth barrows . . . was opened at the cost of John Douglas Cook. The workmen cut a broad trench through the centre of the mound first coming upon a coating of grass and earth, then a quantity of loose rubble, then a layer of stiff dark clay, and finally upon a heap of stones of various sizes, and in the centre a rude rough cist or stone chest about four feet long by two feet six wide, a clay bottom to the same and a rough irregular slab for a cover. In this rude receptacle were found bones that must have been those of a very tall man. There were no discoveries in regard to implements of flint, stone, or iron, and the body must, at the time of interment, have been dismembered so as to place the remains of one evidently above six feet high in a trough, cist, or stone chest of some three or four feet long, by two feet six inches wide, and nine inches deep. It was an ill-managed affair with no one present to make even a rough sketch of the position of the skeleton. The bones instead of being returned to the place where found, were put into a box and sent up to Mr Cook at his chambers in the Albany, London. Hearing of this affair two days after it had taken place, I went over and made a sketch of the cist, mound etc., as represented in the drawing I send herewith.

The drawing enclosed by Fuller was published in the same issue, and closely resembles the 1864 drawing made by Fuller 'two days after' the excavation. His reference to a barrow 'at a short distance in the parish of Davidstow' evidently refers to Tichbarrow itself — which had also been dug into, as Maclean points out.

Sir John Maclean replied rather testily in the August 1882 issue of the *Western Antiquary*, saying that when he saw Cook's excavation (some eight years after Fuller) 'it was filled up' which is not surprising, though in fact it is still distinctly visible, and that from the enquiries he made at the time he 'could not learn that any record had been preserved of the rude cist said to have been found'. Maclean is evidently quite clear as to which barrow had been opened by Cook, and he asks Fuller to give full particulars if Fuller is referring to another barrow which has since been opened. In a later issue Fuller replied to parts of Maclean's letter, but not to this particular point.

From the foregoing it is evident that the barrow opened by Cook in 1864 and described and illustrated in this article is the one on Trewannion Down at SX 14728847.

## References

Maclean J., 1876. *The Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall*, 2, 399-400

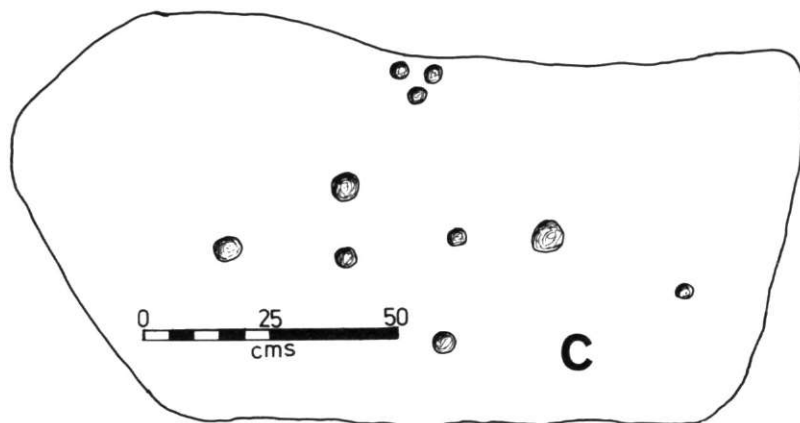
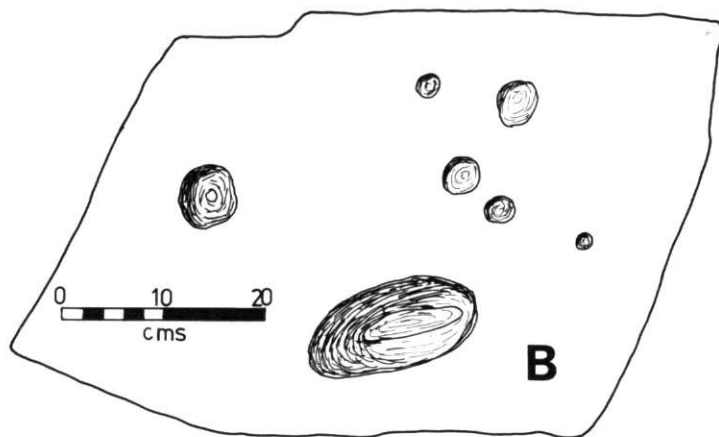
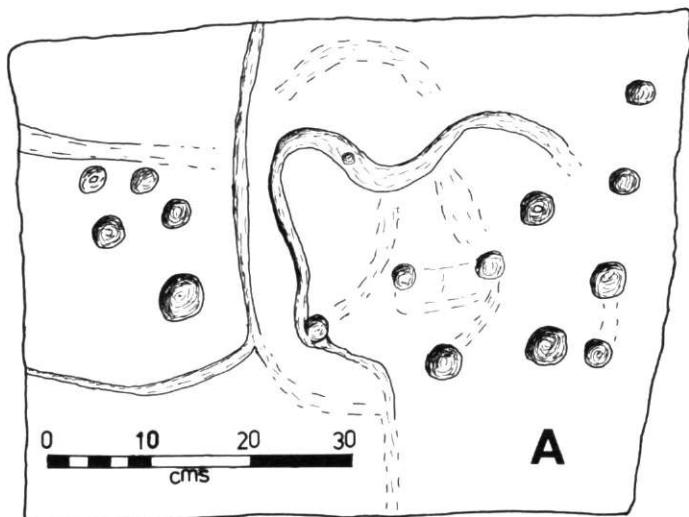


Fig. 18  
 Worked stones from Starapark Barrow: A grooved and pitted; B cup-marked (two bottom left) and pitted; C pitted.

# Cup-marked Stones from a Barrow at Starapark near Camelford

PETER TRUDGIAN

Beside the front door of Sir James Smith's School, Camelford, (SX 10208360) are three large cup-marked stones. The stones come from a barrow which formerly stood near Starapark, Camelford (SX 13368630). It is now an irregular and plough-spread mound about 0.4 m high and 35 m in diameter. I am grateful to two of the former managers of the pig farm on which land the barrow stands for the following information collected in 1973.

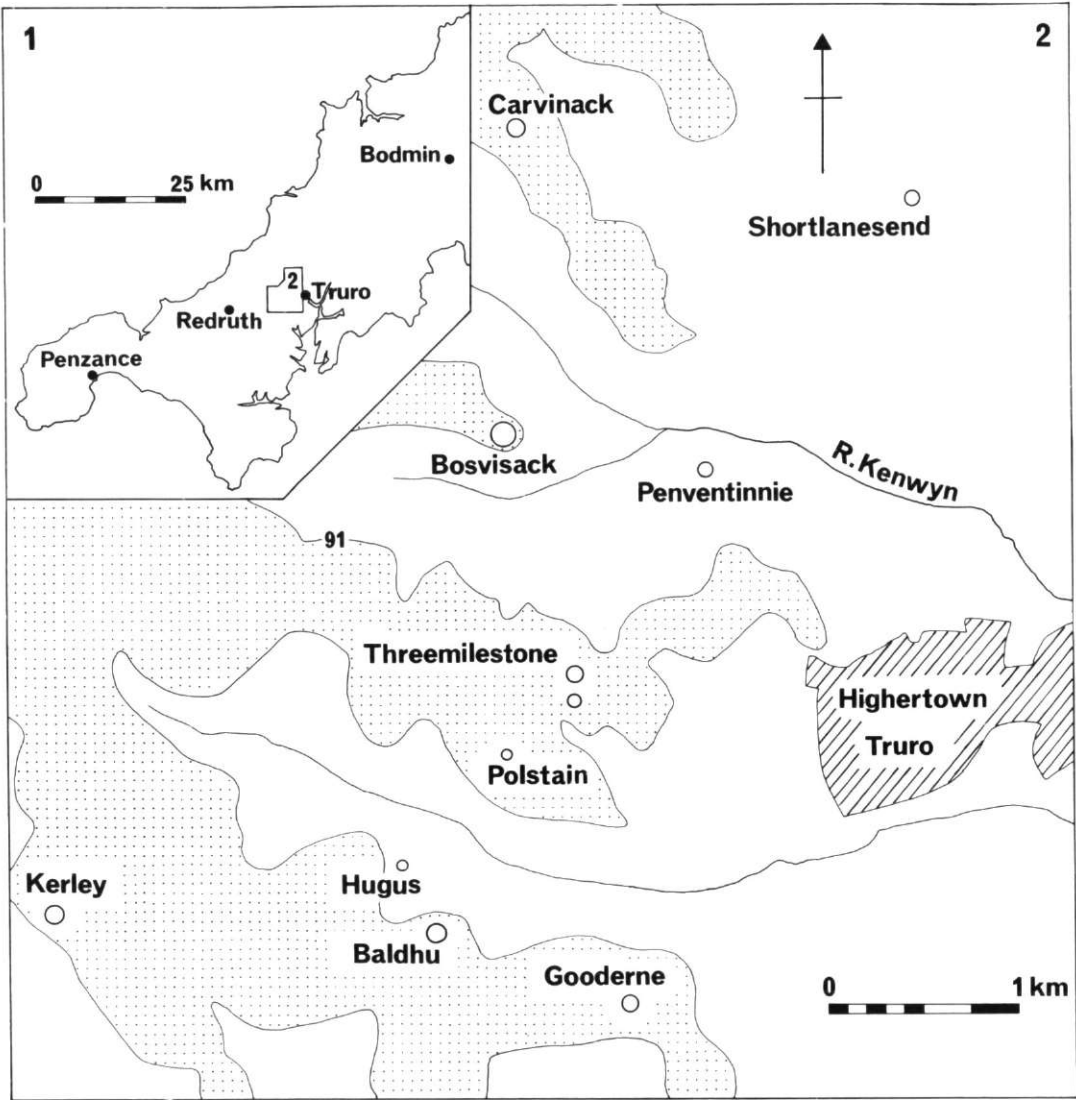
The barrow had always been grazed but was rarely ploughed. In April 1968 after pigs had removed most of the grass from the barrow, it was decided to reseed. In the process the plough turned up several large stones. It could be seen that the barrow, which was made of earth, had an internal half-circle of stones of about 7 m diameter in its western half. There were seven or eight stones on end including the three which had markings on them. The facts were duly reported and an Inspector of Ancient Monuments visited the site, took photographs, and advised that the stones be replaced in the barrow. In the event the owner decided not to replace the stones. Instead, two which bore cup-marks (Pls. VII, VIII) were removed to Sir James Smith's School, Camelford, for safe custody, and two or three others were dumped alongside the nearby road hedge. In 1973 the writer noticed that one of the dumped stones bore pit-marks, and arranged for this one to join the other two.

Of the three stones illustrated in Fig. 18 (all of slate) C is much the larger, but the pit-marks — not cup-marks — which it carries are very small. They are round and regular in shape, being about 0.5 cm deep, and 1 to 4 cm in diameter. From their appearance it seems unlikely that the pits on C were made by rubbing an object into them. More likely is it that the large flat surface of the stone was used as a base for a revolving object of some kind, possibly a stick, and that the little pits were caused by friction from the pivot. In A and B the pits and cup-marks are less regular, tend to be larger, and give the impression of having been caused by the rubbing of something, such as a stick or bone, into and around the holes, rather than by friction from a revolving object. The grooves, which are present on A only, seem also to have been caused by the deliberate rubbing of something down the slate. Some of the grooves are not very pronounced (this could be due to the crumbling of the slate), but in others (the second vertical groove from the left in particular) the groove is so angular in section as to suggest the use of metal or, at least, of a hard wooden point. The grooves are from 0.5 to 1 cm deep, and from 1 to 1.5 cm wide. The pits on A and B are from 0.5 to 1.5 cm deep, and from 2 to 5 cm in diameter, the big cup-mark at the bottom of B being 4 cm deep, and the other cup-mark on the left being 3.5 cm deep.

The presence of both large cups and small pits on the same stone, as well as grooves, suggests that these marks did not serve any purpose in themselves e.g. as containers for liquids, but are simply the visible by-product of some functional or ritual use. The cup-marks resemble those found on a stone in the Tregulland barrow (Ashbee, 1958) and at Treligga (Andrew, 1946), on a smaller stone from Tichbarrow (p.31), and from many other barrow sites both in and out of Cornwall. The association with meandering grooves appears to be unique in Cornwall, although straight grooves are to be seen on the cup-marked stone from Tregulland, and grooves are frequently found in association with cup-marks in the north of Britain.

## References

- Ashbee, P., 1958. 'The Excavation of Tregulland Barrow', *Antiq. J.*, 38, 174-96  
Andrew, C.K.C., 1946. 'Recent Archaeological Work in Cornwall', *Trans. Plymouth Inst.*, 20, 39-46



*Fig. 19*  
*Threemilestone: location of Site and neighbouring earthworks.*



# Excavations at Threemilestone Round, Kenwyn, Truro

JOSHUA SCHWIESO

*The round, previously examined by Dudley (1960), comprised a main bank 3 to 4 m wide with a 3.5 m wide by 1.8 m deep outer ditch enclosing a number of small, penannular, gullies, apparently belonging to circular houses of the pre-Roman Iron Age, as well as several other curved, linear features. The round also possessed a second small outer ditch, 1 to 3 m beyond the main one, apparently unique. The finds were mainly of pottery, a gabbroic ware, either in the Glastonbury or cordoned tradition.*

## LOCATION AND RECENT HISTORY

Threemilestone round, enclosing an area of some 3,000 sq m is situated (SW 786449) at about 100 m above sea level, on flat plateau land formed of shales of the Gramscatho series. These give a crumbly, red bedrock which may be cut into, with some effort, with a pick. Veins of white quartz are common and were utilised, in Iron Age times, for the rampart construction. The area (Fig. 19) is rich in such rounds; the nearest, of sub-rectangular shape, is less than 100 m due south, though ploughing has reduced it to an even more amorphous state than the Threemilestone example.

The round is listed as No. 2 'Mount Pleasant' in the Kenwyn Check-list (Warner, 1965), where comprehensive references are given. Dudley (1960) has detailed much of its recent history. The rampart stood nearly 2 m high in 1910 but by 1974 it formed no more than a slight rise in the field. A local source reports that the final levelling for ploughing came during the 1939-1945 war. Just previous to that war, part of the NE corner of the earthwork was enclosed in an orchard and this part remains unexcavated (approx. 150 sq m). In 1959 the whole SE quadrant of the round was enclosed and two houses, with gardens, built on it. The then Ministry of Works sponsored Miss Dudley's rescue excavation on this part. Unhappily it appears that much of this quadrant was already being built on before rescue work started (Dudley, 1960, 5 and Pl. 1) and thus the excavator sank one 16 m x 1.6 m trench in the threatened area (Trench II, Fig. 20). It revealed the section of the ditch and bank, on its southern side, as did another trench sunk in the then unthreatened northern half (Trench I) (Dudley, 1960, Figs. 2 and 3). Most of the published pottery (Dudley, 1960, Fig. 10) seems to have come from the builders' works or from a 'test pit X', again placed in the unthreatened area. Probably the 1-2 m wide sewer trench, which now bisects the site along its north-south axis, was sunk at this time, thus obliterating the exact site of Dudley's trench I. Telephone cables, now obsolete, were also laid on this alignment.

The site thus has suffered not only plough damage but also mechanical disturbance, as well as the effective loss, unrecorded, of the whole of its eastern third. In the summer of 1974 an archaeological team, sponsored by the Department of the Environment, excavated the remaining two-thirds in advance of house building.

## THE 1974 EXCAVATION

The round formed an elongated oval, with the long axis north to south (Fig. 20). The perfect circle shown by Dudley (1960, Fig. 2) is incorrect as the OS 25 in sheet SW 7844/7944 confirms. No entrance was found during the 1974 excavations, supporting Dudley's suggestion that it must have lain to the SE below the 1959 houses. During the 1974 excavation the remaining interior of the round (approximately 2,000 sq m) was stripped and all the

features within excavated. Three major cuttings were made across the bank and ditches, A, E and H, which complemented Dudley's two trenches (Fig. 20). An extensive area of bank was excavated in the NW quadrant, and a number of intermediate shallow cuts were made to find the exact position of the two ditches in between the main sections.

Only representative sections of the main features have been published because of the general similarity and simplicity of most of the sections drawn on site. Since all the types of pot are found together in many of the features, suggesting a limited span of occupation or a long persistence of the styles represented, the finds have not been detailed in the description of the features. The finds section should allow the exact provenance of any find to be easily traced.

The field immediately to the west of the round was observed during building work by Wimpeys Ltd but no other archaeological features were seen by the author.

### **Topsoil and eroded subsoil**

Some of this was removed by hand, the bulk by machine. The site had been heavily ploughed, so that most of the bank and virtually all traces of the occupation deposits within the enclosure had been removed. In all, up to 0.4 m of turf and topsoil was removed. The topsoil consisted mainly of brown soil with a considerable amount of fragmentary red shale within it. This shale was especially noticeable behind the bank, from which, presumably, it had originated. There were also quartz blocks, again presumed to come from the bank. Below was a disturbed yellowish layer which blended downwards, without any distinct break, into the undisturbed bedrock. This yellowish material contained both Iron Age and modern finds. It seemed to represent a horizon where disturbed bedrock was mixed with the ploughsoil. Some archaeological features showed through it, but others did not appear until it was removed.

### **Pre-defences occupation I**

I was a linear gully, which formed a butt end under the bank at its southern end, thus being the only certain pre-round feature on the site. Under the bank, its original dimensions in the pre-bank turf line were 1.2 m wide and 0.7 m deep, which had been reduced to 1.0 m by 0.5 m in the interior of the site. The section (Fig. 22) under the bank (a) showed partial refill of old turves and charcoal (b), on top of a mottled shaly fill with pieces of yellow grey clay and quartz (c). These would seem to have been the upcast from the gully, refilled at the time of bank building. Below them came a green clayey material with signs of weathering and with russet streaks — apparently signs of iron panning in a waterlogged deposit (d), resting on top of a shale deposit, presumably the primary silt (e). In the interior 13 and 14 cut through it (Fig. 22, 13 & 14 section).

### **The bank (Section A-A, Fig. 21)**

This seemed originally to have been present around the whole of the area excavated. However, ploughing had reduced it to no more than 0.25 m of actual bank make up, the remainder of the visible mound consisting of the old ground surface preserved beneath the bank. On the west even the low remaining bank had gone, and it seems to have been absent in 1959 when Miss Dudley cut out her trench III there to look for an entrance (1960, 7). The bank was 3 to 4 m wide. On the W and S of the site the bank was composed of quartz blocks and/or layers of red and yellow clays and shale. Sometimes the quartz blocks were absent, but as the bank rarely remained to a height of more than 0.15 m they may have been removed in many places. The only certain trace of revetting occurred where round house 13 touched the rear of the bank. Here a line of squarish quartz blocks, 52, divided the bank from the round house gully.

Fig. 21 shows the bank section in cutting E; layers (a) and (b) appeared to be material ploughed off the bank. (a) was a yellow stony soil whereas (b) was mostly shale. Both extended into the interior of the site. Layers (c) to (f) appeared to comprise the actual bank. (c) and (e) were yellow, clayey soils containing pebbles, whereas (d) was a shaly soil and (f) very much the same. These lay upon a dark brown compact, clayey material (j), which was

# THREEMILESTONE, KENWYN, 1974

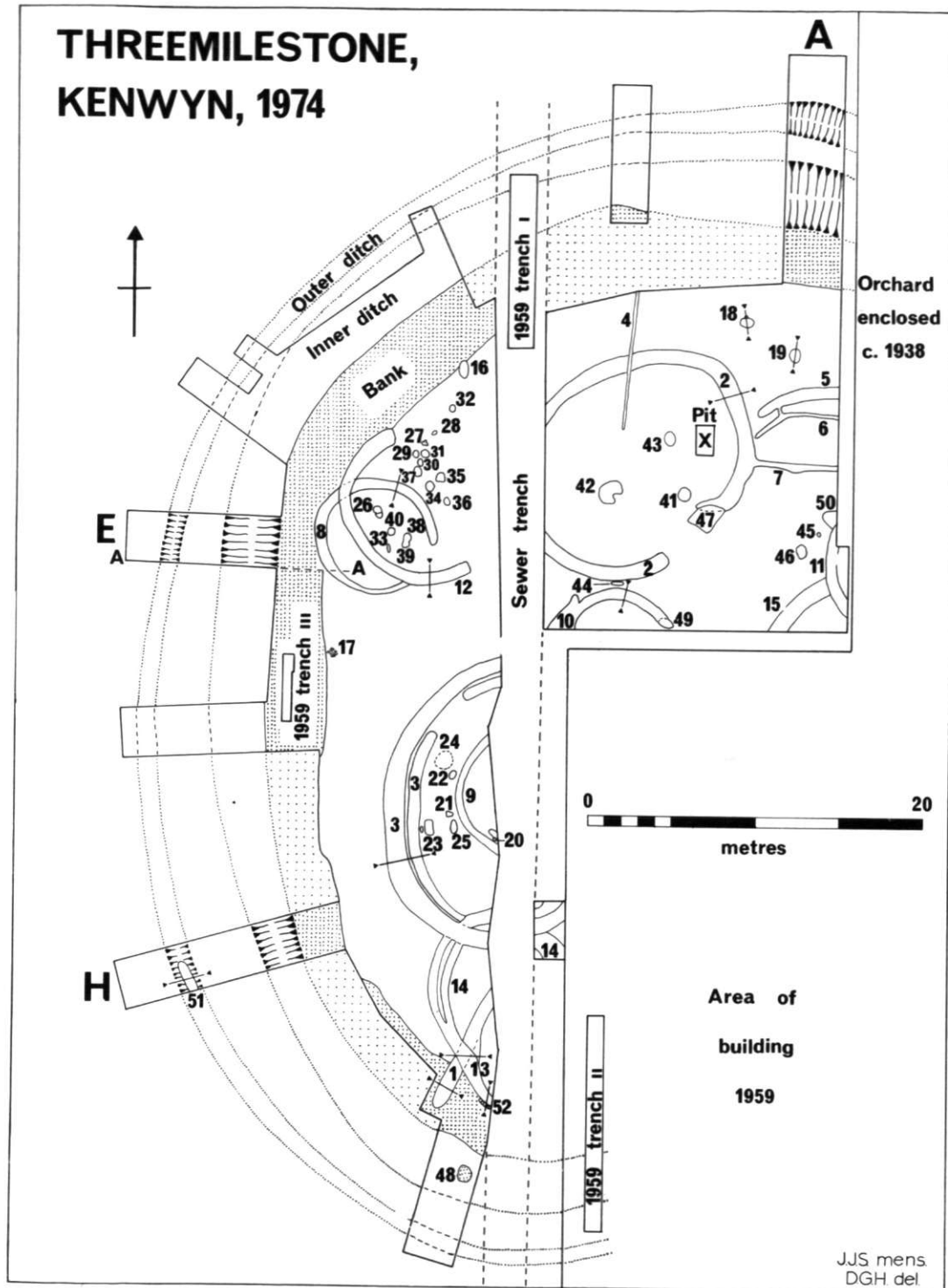


Fig. 20  
Threemilestone: site plan.

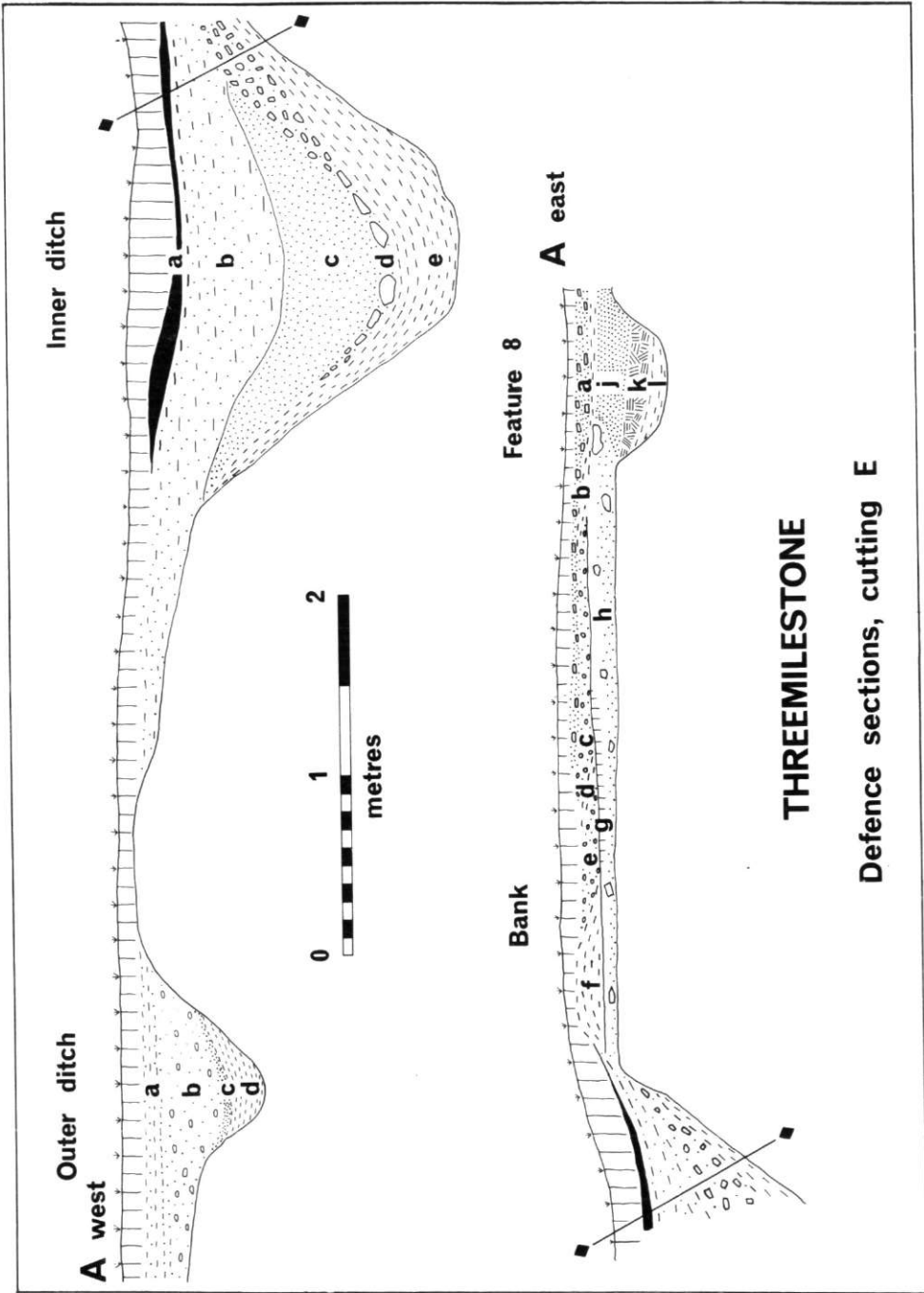


Fig. 21  
 Threemilestone: section through defences at Cutting E.

interpreted as being the pre-bank turf. It appeared under the whole of the bank in cutting H; in E it was restricted to a narrow band under the centre of the bank. Layer (h) was a grey-green soil with many angular stones in it. It appeared to be pre-bank soil. On the section it extends over 8 (see p.56). At cutting A, the quartz and shale layers of the bank appeared to have been mixed up with the old ground surface, perhaps during the construction of the earthwork.

### **The inner ditch**

This was V shaped with a flat bottom in all the sections, slightly over 3 m wide and 1.5 m deep. All three cuttings were consistent with Dudley's work (Dudley, 1960, Fig. 3). Below the plough soil, (Fig. 21) was a layer of burning (a) which extended down into the soft brown soil (b), below it. Dudley reports the discovery of a similar burnt layer in her trench II and attributes it to the final war time clearance of scrub from the site (Dudley, 1960, 6). Below the burning came several layers of clay and shale with soil (b). These rested upon brown soil layers (c), the top of which seemed to represent the ground surface previous to the destruction which followed enclosure of the area in the last century (Dudley, 1960, 3). These soils covered stony layers (d), which contained very large blocks (up to 30 cms long). In section A-A the stones were not quite so large. These blocks rested upon shaly primary silts (e). One feature unique to cutting A was the step on the outside of the ditch about 1 m wide and about 0.3 m deep (compare with Trench II Dudley, 1960, Fig. 3).

### **The outer ditch**

At a distance of between 1 and 3 m from the inner ditch was a second, smaller ditch, between 1.4 m and 1.7 m wide and approximately 0.9 m deep. It was generally U-shaped. The fill was reasonably uniform through the three cuttings. In cutting E (Fig. 21), a primary silt of shaly or orange material (d), was succeeded by various soil layers (c, b, a). These upper layers were more orange and shaly, presumably the result of recent ploughing. In cuttings E and A there was a layer of grey-brown, iron stained clay on top of the primary silt, suggesting waterlogging of the deposits. In cutting E was an apparent re-cut (which does not show on Fig. 21), containing a piece of Post-Medieval pottery. It was not visible elsewhere. The sherd 123, of Post-Medieval date, came from above this intrusion. In cutting H (Fig. 22), the ditch is cut by a rectangular slot, 51, 2.2 m long, 0.7 m wide and 1.2 m deep — or so it appears, since it was seen only during the excavation of the ditch fills. Its upper fills, (a) and (b) seemed identical with outer ditch fills (b) and (d) so the exact relationship remained unclear. Below the level of the bottom of the ditch the fill was mainly of shales, (c) clearly bedded and about 1 m thick, resting on a primary yellow green clay (d). It may have been open whilst the ditch was open. Its purpose is unclear.

### **The two large enclosures, 2 and 3, and associated features, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 47**

These two enclosures had little in common apart from their size. 2 was a large, unevenly oval single ditch with one large entrance. 3 was (within the excavated area) a semicircle, which may be reconstructed as a large oval. 2 appears to have been of a distorted oval shape, with a diameter of about 12 to 14 m but the sewer trench had removed the whole of the western side. The area enclosed was about 300 sq m. The enclosing gully was between 1.1 m and 0.85 m wide, and between 0.35 m and 0.25 m deep, except on the south where it became no more than 0.1 m to 0.15 m deep on each side of the gap. It was of a U-shaped symmetrical profile with a flattish bottom and gently sloping sides. The fill varied. Fig. 22 shows a typical profile where a brown stony soil (a) overlay a stony yellow clay layer (b). This, in its turn rested upon a grey clay (c) — presumably the primary silt. Where the feature was shallower only layer (b) was present, sometimes without the stone component. Despite the cutting of numerous sections, no post settings could be observed in the gully. It was perhaps the drain for a wall or fence inside it, but no trace of this, in the form of post holes, could be found. No features were associated with the entrance save for 47, an irregularly shaped feature whose fill merged with that of 2.

2 was cut or touched by four linear features 4-7 whose functions are uncertain:

4 was a straight shallow slot, about 0.2 m wide and 0.1 m deep, running north across 2. Its fill cut 2 and modern pottery was found in it. Its purpose is unclear.

5 was a shallow ditch 0.7 m wide by 0.15 m deep, running from the unexcavated eastern segment to curve round to touch, but not quite intersect 2. The two may have been contemporary since they abutted but did not cut. Its fill was of brown-yellow clay with small stones and charcoal.

6. The affinities of this with 5 (i.e. parallel to it, and similarly just touching 2) suggest that it was related in some way. Its size was also similar.

7 was a straight gully, again with its eastern end lost, about 0.4 m wide and 0.15 m deep. The fill was similar to that of 5.

3. At least half of this feature was lost under the two houses and gardens laid down in 1959. There remained about one third of the circumference of a circle, with an outer gully continuous in the section dug, and an inner gully, generally shallower, broken twice in the excavated area; there was indication of a third possible line E of the sewer trench. In places the fill of the inner and outer gullies ran together, demonstrating their contemporaneity. The outer ditch (Fig. 22, layer (a)) had a U-shape, up to 1.1 m wide and up to 0.5 m deep. The fill was generally orangy-brown or brown stony soil, overlain at the north end by red shaly plough soil, and with a more stony layer below at the southern end. The change over appeared to come in a somewhat deeper area c. 0.55 m deep, which acted perhaps as a sump. Its fill was of russet clays. The inner gully (Fig. 22, (b)) was twice broken; towards the north end of the outer with a 2.5 m wide gap and at its southern end where, in the cutting made east of the sewer trench, only the outer gully appeared. It was about 0.7 m wide and about 0.35 m deep. The fill was mostly brown stony or clayey soil, but at the north end a daub and charcoal layer rested upon the brown stony soil. No post holes could be seen in the fill of either of the gullies.

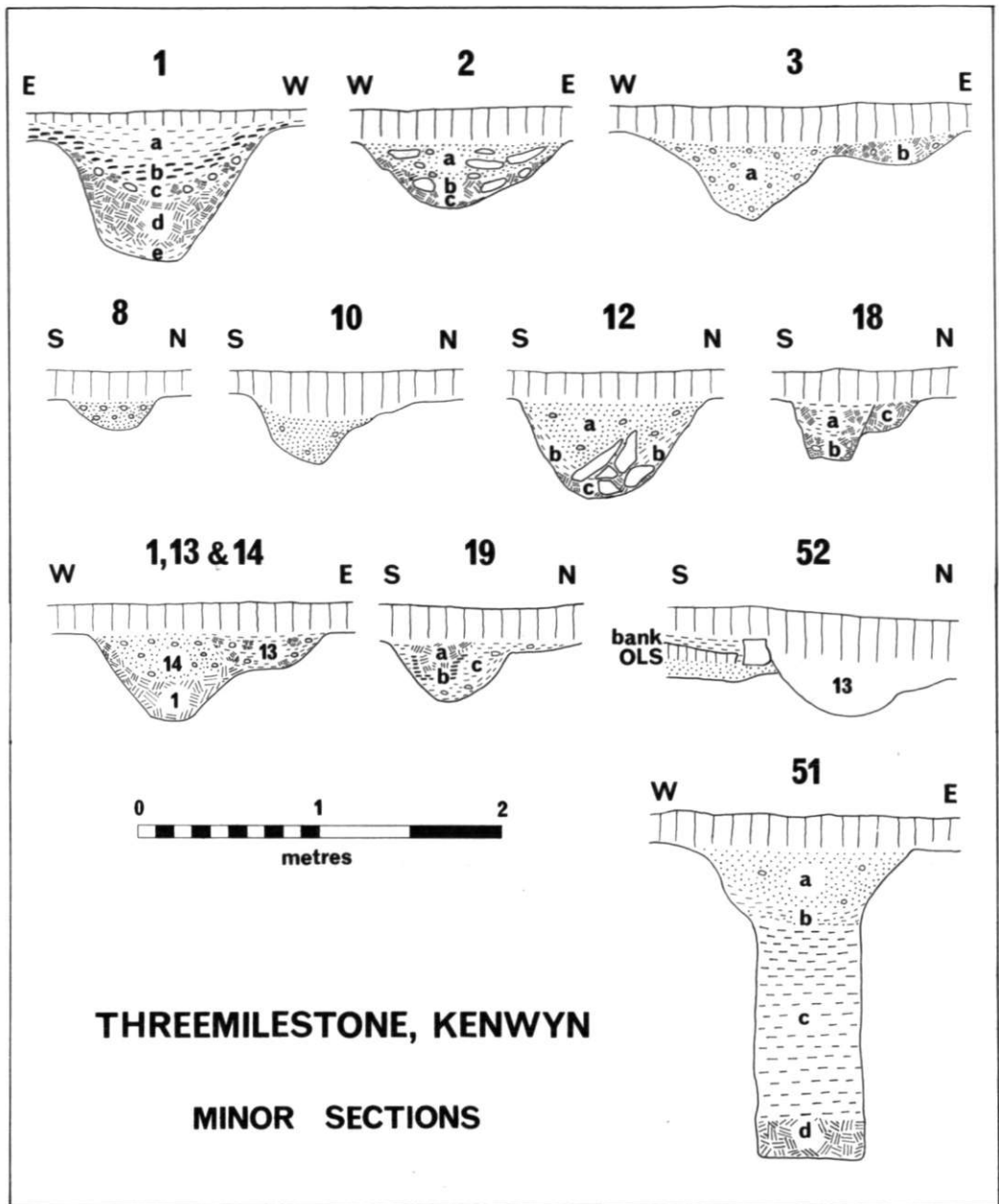
### The round houses (8 - 15)

In addition to the large curving gullies just considered, there were also a number of semi-circular or penannular gullies of lesser diameter. Many of these passed outside of the excavated area.

8. This round house lay in the west of the enclosure, overlapping the bank on the west, with its 2.5 m wide entrance to the south east. Its gully was U-shaped (Fig. 22), 0.4 m wide by 0.2 m deep. Where it ran across the area of old ground surface preserved by slip from the bank, it was wider (0.8 m) and deeper (0.3 m). The fill was generally a reddish brown clayey soil with a considerable number of small (below 0.1 m diameter) quartz blocks, especially at the top of the fill. However under the bank there was a more grey-green shaly fill, perhaps slip from the bank. The exact relationship of 8 to the bank is problematic. 12 clearly cut through the rear of the bank and in one place could be seen to override 8. Four sections exist relating the bank to 8. The northernmost two seem to clearly indicate that the feature is later. In one place the bank seems to stop some 20 cm away from the edge of the gully. However the third section, although demonstrating a clear break at the edge of the gully (marked by a stone), seems to show that the gully had a clay (old turf) top fill, over which material similar to, or partly of, the bank rides. In the fourth section (Fig. 21) 8 appears as a gully some 0.9 m wide and 0.25 m deep. The uppermost layer in it was (j), a brown soil which extended over the interior of the site. Below this came (k), a green clayey material, and finally (l) an orange brown shaly primary silt. Two layers from the bank appear to overlay 8 here: (b) and (h). If this is so then 8 must precede the bank. However (h) has been interpreted as the old soil, and (j) appears to be a plough soil. Two interpretations seem possible. The first is that there was a break between the soil (j) in the gully and the plough soil, which the excavation failed to notice. The second is that the bank material proper ended with layer (c). (b) was certainly regarded as 'slip' from the bank during excavation. Ploughing or weathering may have caused (h) to spread over the gully 8. Neither interpretation is very satisfactory, but the second does support the story told by the other sections.

9. This was a segment of curving trench, disappearing below the 1959 houses and sewer trench. The shallow gully, up to 0.5 m wide by 0.1 deep, possessed a fill of red brown clay.





*Fig. 22*  
*Threemilestone: sections through features in interior.*

On the edge of 9 lay a possible post hole 20 (see below). At the southern end of 9 lay a short length of gully inside it. This was very shallow, about 0.1 m deep, with a red-brown clay fill.

10. A steep sided trench which had a flat bottom, 0.7 m wide by 0.4 m deep, and a brown soil fill (Fig. 22). At its eastern end it ended over a hole 49 with a darker, stonier fill. Most of this feature was lost below the 1959 houses, though from the plan it would apparently have intersected with 3. At its western end it became wider. Perhaps this represents a re-cutting.

11. A gully 1.3 m wide by 0.2 m deep, which had a mottled clay fill, with charcoal scatter, being very stony where it intersected 15. It also intersected 50 which may have been the terminal of another gully. The relationship between the two was unclear.

12. A semicircular gully, which formed a half circle cutting into the back of the bank with the open side to the east. The gully was steep sided, V-shaped, and up to 1 m wide and 0.6 m deep, becoming shallower as it reached the bank (the opposite of 8). It petered out just after passing over 8 and then recommenced for a short distance. It was visible cutting through the bank. The fill varied along its length. At the deep south-eastern end (Fig. 22) a topsoil (a), containing a large quantity of 0.1 m or smaller stones lay over a shale layer (b) which itself overlay a greenish clayey soil — presumably a primary silt (c). A number of large stones (up to 0.45 m long) lay in the lower two layers. Nearer to the bank the fill was a red shale, presumably from the bank.

13. A semicircular gully, at the southern end of the enclosure, which abutted against the bank, and was cut off by the sewer trench. 1 m wide at the maximum and 0.3 m deep, it had a uniform brown clayey fill with stones, shale and charcoal. It overlay the pre-round feature I and was apparently cut by 14. The evidence was ambiguous. In one section (Fig. 22), 14 could definitely be seen to be cut by 13. However in another the relationship seemed to be reversed. What seems certain is that one of the two must have been contemporary with revetment wall 52. This (Fig. 22) consisted of a number of quartz blocks of about 0.15 m square, set along the edge of the bank and the old turf below. The presence of this wall, as argued above, seemed to suggest that the round houses here may have been contemporary with the bank or later.

14. This was a shallow gully up to 0.75 m wide and up to 0.3 m deep, with a fill of brown soil, stones and charcoal. A shallow recut was visible at its northern end. It intersected 3 but the relationship was indeterminate.

15. A fragment of circular gully, about 1.1 m wide and 0.3 m deep with a flat bottom which lay, for the most part, in the unexcavated area of the round. The stratigraphy was generally confused but one clear section suggests a number of re-cuts. The feature seems to have ended where 11 later cut it since it could not be seen to continue to the east of 11.

#### Features 16, 17, 18, 19

16. This was a large post hole with packing of large shale blocks, 0.7 m broad by 0.3 m deep, slightly oval, and cut into the rear of the bank through the old ground surface. Its exact relationship to the bank was not clear.

17. A possible hearth or kiln, though in a disturbed area behind the bank where Dudley's 1959 trench III was sited. It consisted of a roughly rectangular area, with a semicircle of slight inward leaning stones placed on edge. A dense charcoal fill lay within this, though half of it had been removed, apparently by a later disturbance. The stones were set into a dark brown, charcoal flecked clay. It could have been a post hole with post burnt out. It appeared through the plough spread bank and so could well have been recent, having been cut through the spread.

18. Two intersecting holes which may have been for posts (Fig. 22). The earlier (c) had an orangy clay fill, the later had a red clay layer with shale fragments (a), over a base layer of brown-grey clay with stones and charcoal (b).

19. (Fig. 22) This appeared to be a post pit with a post outline in it. The post was represented by a rectangular charcoal outline (b), filled with orangy/grey clay (a) and set in a shaly grey-green and orange mixture with small stones (c).

#### Minor features, including post holes

NO	SIZE	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
20	0.30 x 0.30 m	0.15 m	Post hole, cut into the edge of 9.
21	0.30 x 0.20 m	0.20 m	Loose grey brown soil with charcoal to bottom.
22	0.32 x 0.34 m	0.20 m	

NO	SIZE	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
23	0.80 x 0.50 m	0.18 m	Dark brown soil with modern pottery cut from topsoil.
24	1.00 x 1.15 m	0.18 m	Fill of bedrock with no finds. A natural feature ?
25	0.90 x 0.40 m	0.08 m	Double post hole ? Dark grey soil with charcoal.
26	0.70 m diam.	0.50 m	Clay with brown soil. Possibly double, comprising A and B, relationship unclear.
27	0.20 m diam.	0.08 m	3 stones on the surface in a shallow depression.
28	0.30 m diam.	0.05 m	Probably just a soft patch of bedrock.
29	0.30 m diam.	0.08 m	Dark soil fill.
30	0.34 m diam.	0.04 m	Dark soil fill.
31	0.40 m diam.	0.06 m	Dark soil fill.
32	0.25 m diam.	0.08 m	Sandy clay fill.
33	0.40 x 0.20 m	0.08 m	Sandy clay fill.
34	0.43 m diam.	0.38 m	Brown pebbly soil.
35	0.40 m diam.	0.28 m	Brown pebbly soil.
36	0.56 x 0.35 m	0.10 m	Red-brown clayey fill with small stones and charcoal specks.
37	0.44 m diam.	0.20 m	Sandy clay fill.
38	0.90 m diam.	0.02 m	Brown soil and greenish clay fill with pebbles.
39	0.42 x 0.52 m	0.20 m	Brown soil and greenish clay fill with pebbles.
40	0.38 m diam.	0.08 m	Sandy clay and pebble fill.
41	0.80 m diam.	0.34 m	Yellow orange fill with large stones and much charcoal.
42	1.20 x 0.90 m	0.20 m	Yellow orange clay with few stones and a little charcoal. Perhaps double - kidney shaped.
43	0.80 x 0.55 m	0.16 m	Brown clay fill with yellow and orange pebbles. Possible pipe post.
44	0.80 x 0.45 m	0.17 m	Overlaps 2. Fill of brown soil with small stones. Relation to 2 unclear.
45	0.21 m diam.	0.095 m	Brown soil and much charcoal.
46	0.80 x 0.60 m	0.08 m	Yellow and brown clay with charcoal and stone.
47	1.50 x 1.50 m	0.15 m	Yellow brown clay and quartz subsequent to 2.
48	1.00 x 0.75 m	—	Charcoal spread on berm.
49	1.00 x 0.50 m	0.10 m	Dark brown fill, overridden by 10.

### THE IRON AGE POTTERY (Figs 23 & 24)

Much of the pottery consisted of small body sherds, which could not be assigned to a particular vessel. The majority of vessels appeared to be in the Glastonbury tradition, with two possessing pronounced footrings. There were also a few sherds in cordoned ware. The two types were found in association with each other. All sherds were of gabbroic clays, apparently from the Lizard (see below). They were mostly grey or black in colour with a good burnished surface but many sherds were so eroded that the surface did not survive. Some of the larger sherds had black encrustations on their interior.

#### *Inner Ditch*

Part of P1 and P42.

P46 (not illus.), probably body sherd from cordoned vessel.

#### *Bank Layers*

P15 Jar rim.

P49 Base angle, P77 (not illus.), P88 (not illus.), P12 body sherds. P59 (not illus.) has a narrow cordon.

## *Feature 2*

P1 Rim of Glastonbury bowl with incised chevron decoration; parts of this vessel also came from Inner Ditch and topsoil.

P2 Base angle, possibly part of P1.

P11 Glastonbury jar with upright neck, undecorated; part of this vessel from 3.

P13 Rim of jar as P11.

P27 Glastonbury jar with pattern of incised arcs.

P31 Rim of jar.

P42 Parts of cordoned jar with incised and comb-stamped decoration;

P43-45, P47 are part of this vessel. Parts of P42 were found in 48 and in topsoil. Good parallels are to be found at the Rumps (Brooks, 1974, Fig. 31 no. 3, Fig. 22, nos. 12 and 13 and Fig. 28, no. 10), Bodrifty (Dudley, 1956, Fig. 10 nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19) and St Mawgan (Thriepland, 1956, Fig. 21 no. 63).

P51 (not illus.) as P50. Sherd decorated with closely spaced incised lines.

P97 Base with protruding foot.

P117 and P119 Rim sherds.

Body sherds, not illustrated: P3-5, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 52, 53, 54, 73, 76, 84, 85, 86, 95, 96. P47, 43 probably come from cordoned vessels.

## *Feature 3*

Part of P11

P66 Base sherd.

P108 Base with footring, possibly paralleled at the Rumps (Brooks, 1974, Fig. 25 no. 14).

P113 Upper part of undecorated jar.

P56, 60, 83, 111 Body sherds (not illus.) P70 probably comes from cordoned vessel.

## *Feature 4*

P39 Body sherd (not illus.).

## *Feature 5*

P35, P70 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 8*

P62 Rim sherd.

P99 Base sherd.

P110 Rim sherd.

P68, P81 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 9*

P7, 37, 102, 115 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 10*

P40, 107 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 11*

P12 Rim of jar.

## *Feature 12*

P114 and P118 Rim sherds.

P30 Base sherd and P61, 64, 79, 101, 106 body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 13*

P63 Sherd with footring.

P90, 94 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 14*

P105 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 15*

P16 Base angle sherd.

P36, 41, 57, 58, 69 Body sherds (not illus.). P71 probably comes from a cordoned vessel.

## *Feature 19*

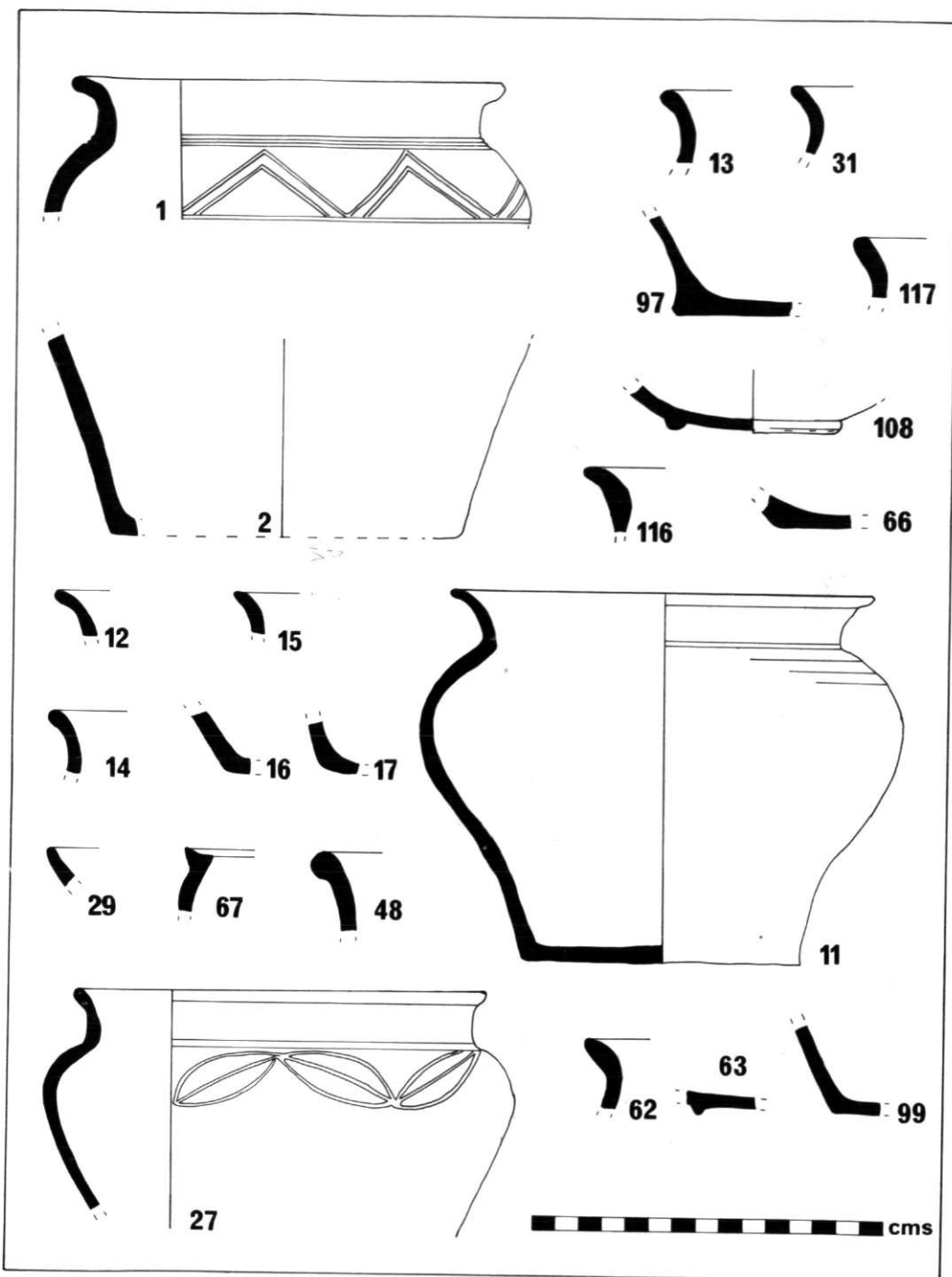
P110 Body sherds (not illus.).

## *Feature 21*

P28 Most of base 130 mm across (not illus.).

## *Feature 24*

P6 Body sherd (not illus.).



*Fig. 23*  
*Threemilestone: Iron Age Pottery (1/3).*

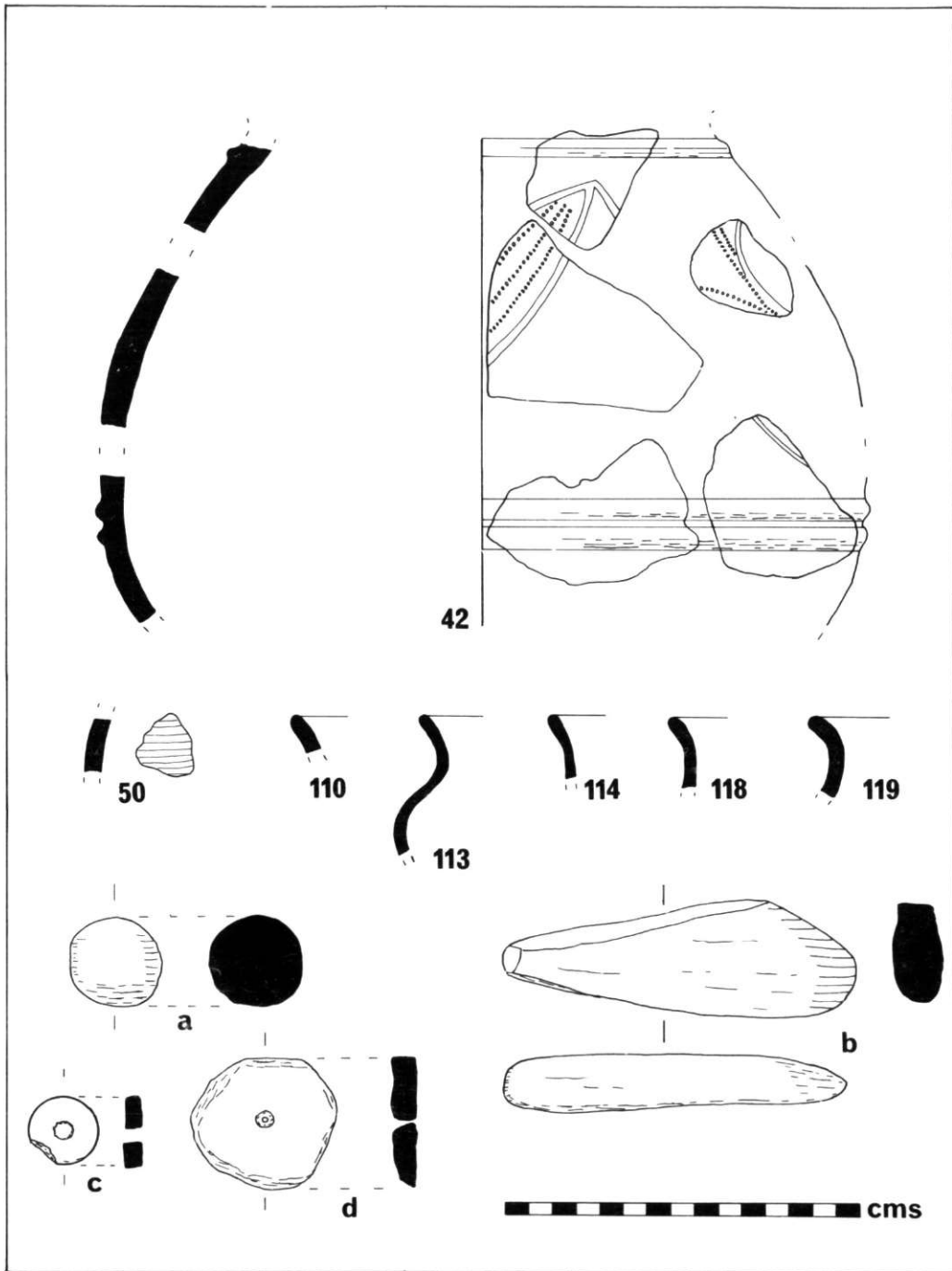


Fig. 24  
 Threemilestone: Iron Age Pottery and Stone Artefacts a-d. All 1/3.



**Feature 25**

P65 Body sherds (not illus.).

**Feature 43**

P34, 112, 121 Body sherds (not illus.).

**Feature 48**

P42 Part of (main part in 2).

P38, 89, 122 Body sherds (not illus.).

**Feature 49**

P48 Sherd with rolled out rim, possibly from cordoned jar.

P50 Sherd decorated with closely spaced incised lines.

**Topsoil**

P1 Part of.

P14 Jar rim; form paralleled at Bodrifty (Dudley, 1956, Fig. 10, nos. 1, 9-13).

P17 Base angle.

P29 Jar rim.

P42 Part of; main part in 2.

P67 Rim with lid seating.

**POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (not illus.)**

All are likely to be seventeenth or eighteenth century in date.

P123 Fragment of jug, quartz-gritted, with thin external glaze.

P124 Rim of gravel-tempered bowl with internal greenish glaze; almost certainly from Barnstaple in North Devon.

P125 Wall sherd from fine internally glazed jug; the fabric contains black mica.

**PETROLOGY OF THE POTTERY D.F. Williams, Ph.D.**

All the catalogued sherds were examined macroscopically except for nos. 7, 10, 13, 25, 50, 51, 85 and 115. In addition, a representative sample was studied in this section under the petrological microscope (nos. 1, 12, 31, 48, 62, 108, 113, 124 and 125). The fabric of the vast majority of the sherds at Threemilestone is remarkably consistent. The colour varies from black to buff but the paste is densely packed with small angular mineral fragments, numerous pieces of which protrude through the surfaces. This apparent similarity is confirmed by the mineralogy, thin sections of nos. 1, 12, 31, 48, 62, 108 and 113 proving identical. The most prominent inclusions are made up of large angular grains of altered feldspar and fibrous aggregates of brown amphibole, set in an optically anisotropic matrix of fired clay. A few grains of pyroxene and quartz are also present. The petrology closely resembles Peacock's description of the gabbroic clays of the Lizard peninsula (1969a, 146), and there seems little doubt this material was used for most pottery from Threemilestone.

Only three sherds from Threemilestone appear to be of a different fabric to that described above, the Post-Medieval sherds nos. 123, 124 and 125. All are in a reddish-buff sandy fabric, with traces of glaze on the internal surface of no. 125. Thin sections of nos. 124 and 125 revealed little else but quartz grains, and were not distinctive enough to be immediately comparable to any known fabric type.

With the petrological results from Threemilestone added to Peacock's previous studies (1969a; 1969b) and the writer's current work on the late Romano-Cornish site at Trethurgy, it is becoming increasingly obvious that in Cornwall, and perhaps to a lesser extent Devon, a great deal of native pottery ranging in date from the Neolithic to the end of the Roman period is manufactured of gabbroic clay from the Lizard. Now that pottery made of this particularly distinctive clay is becoming more easily recognizable, it should be possible to learn more of the nature and size of the Lizard industry, in particular, with regard to the question as to whether we are dealing all the time with a trade in pots from the Lizard or the transportation of the clay to various sites for local manufacture. Peacock has ably demonstrated that for the finer pottery, such as Hembury ware and Glastonbury ware, it is more likely for the pots themselves to be moved than the clay (1969a; 1969b). This seems to have also been the case for the less distinctive pottery from Threemilestone and Trethurgy, for no local exotics could be distinguished in the thin sections which might suggest the clay

was worked on the site. There may, however, be evidence for some movement of gabbroic clay in the Bronze Age, where non-gabbroic inclusions seemed to have been added to the clay in certain cases (information Dr D.P.S. Peacock).

There is no evidence for any of the Iron Age pottery from Threemilestone at present under review having been made locally (the pottery from the 1959 excavations has not been studied). Instead, it would appear that all this pottery was made at least twenty miles away and transported to the site.

## DISCUSSION OF THE IRON AGE POTTERY

The pottery at Threemilestone is broadly comparable with that from a number of other Cornish sites, in particular the Rumps Cliff Castle, the hillfort at St Mawgan-in-Pydar, the enclosed hut group at Bodrifty, Castle Dore (Radford, 1951), and the round at Trevisker. The Threemilestone material would appear to be generally less elaborately decorated, and indeed less abundant than that from these sites. The best parallels occur at The Rumps and St Mawgan. There were no close parallels with the Trevisker material (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972).

Cunliffe (1974, 104) notes that the Glastonbury style and cordoned wares are generally taken to represent two distinct cultural traditions in the South West, the former earlier than the latter but continuing to coexist with it. At Threemilestone no stratigraphical separation of the two traditions could be made. The cordoned sherd P59 was found in the bank: the cordoned vessel P42 with Glastonbury style decoration came from 2 as did the possible cordoned sherds P43 and P47. Other possible sherds came from 3, 15, and 49. This material seems therefore to have been present throughout the use of the site, albeit in very small quantities. The mixture of style in P42 and the use of gabbroic clay for the two traditions suggests a very close link between them.

At the Rumps, Brooks (1974, 30) assigned the Glastonbury style, his Group I, from parallels at Castle Dore, to the second century BC and the cordoned wares, his Group 2, by parallels at St Mawgan and Nanstallon (Fox and Ravenhill, 1972), to the mid-first century AD. All the St Mawgan material was associated with Roman imports of the first half of the first century AD (Thriepland, 1956, 53). The excavator of Bodrifty noted the St Mawgan dating and did not challenge it (Dudley, 1956, 24). At Trevisker the excavators obtained a radiocarbon date of  $2135 \pm 90$  b.p. for the round, which they considered could lie between 350 and 100 BC (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 369). They suggested that the cordoned wares (St Mawgan types H and J) were in use from the first half of the first century BC to the first century AD. From these findings, it seems impossible to go further than suggesting that Threemilestone must have been in use during the currency of the cordoned wares (c. 75 BC to c. 50 AD), when the earlier Glastonbury style was still employed. The site may have been in use after this period and could have been in use before. Given the loss of metal finds, pottery and stratigraphy through soil acidity and subsequent human action, it is impossible to go beyond these approximations.

## OTHER FINDS (Fig. 24)

### *Stone*

**a** Stone ball, about 40 mm across, in shape partially squared, of igneous rock. Perhaps a pounder of some kind. (Topsoil).

**b** Pebble whetstone of asymmetrical, elongated diamond shape, of schist. (Topsoil). Parallel at the Rumps (Brooks, 1974, Fig. 34, no. 26).

**c** Spindle whorl of red shale with cylindrical bore. Parallels at the Rumps (Brooks, 1974, Fig. 35, no. 4) and St Mawgan (Thriepland, 1956, Fig. 38, no. 13).

**d** Disc of red shale with hole bored in one face; an uncompleted spindle whorl ? (Bank). Parallels at the Rumps (Brooks, 1974, Fig. 33, no. 10) and St Mawgan (Thriepland, 1956, Fig. 38, nos. 14 and 15).

**e** Piece of saddle quern of igneous rock. (9). (Not illus.).

### *Flint* (not illus.)

**f** Pebble, partially burnt, approximately 30 mm in diameter and **g**, flake. Both from topsoil.

## DISCUSSION OF THE SITE

The layout of the round, with a number of houses sheltering against the inner face of the bank, lends support to Thomas's suggestion that houses in rounds normally are not built in the unprotected centre but at the sides (Thomas, 1966, 87). The two enclosures 2 and 3 seem too large to be domestic. The loss of a large part of the site makes certainty upon this point impossible.

At least nine possible round house gullies were found in the excavations. Only five of these could have been contemporary, for in three cases two or even three gullies cut one another. This gives us a source of relative dating but the exact weight we assign to it depends upon our estimates of the precise lifespan of a round house. Musson suggests that rebuilding might occur 'at intervals of 10, 20 or even 50 years' on the same spot (Musson, 1971, 85). If we take the minimum spacing of 10 years then our site must have lasted 30 years at least, if the maximum of 50 years then 150 years. If the houses were occupied one at a time by a single family we must postulate an occupation of not less than 90 years. Whether such speculation is useful is questionable.

Other sites offer parallels for the Threemilestone houses. At the Rumps (Brooks, 1974, 22 and Fig. 3) a post hole round house stood within two concentric semicircular gullies. The outer of these, some 50 cm deep, was presumed to be a drain whereas the inner, much shallower, apparently held a wooden wall. The gullies were only a part of the post hole ring; the diameter of the house was estimated to be 21 ft (6.33 m). This diameter, the discontinuous nature of the gullies and their double nature are paralleled at Threemilestone (no. 8 for size, 12 for the discontinuity and 3 for double gullies). However the likeness ends there since the gullies of 3 are of equal depth, and no post holes at Threemilestone could be associated with the houses. It seems unlikely that they could have been ploughed away since unrelated post holes do survive in some numbers. Perhaps one must assume that a different form of construction was used or that the posts were not sunk very deeply into the ground. At Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 319) the Iron Age houses were much larger than those at Threemilestone (11 m and 12.5 m diameter). The Bronze Age houses there were nearer in size (House D, p 310, being 24 ft, approx. 8 m in diameter). Again post holes were common. At Walesland Rath in Pembrokeshire (Wainwright, 1972, 72 and Fig. 24) house J had intersecting gullies demonstrating several building phases. Phase 1 of this house consisted of a shallow gully 6.4 m in diameter, penannular in plan, with the gap, as at Threemilestone, to the south east, but enclosing a post hole structure. At Bodrifty (Dudley, 1956, 6) hut C, though built of stone, was 6 m in diameter.

The defences at Threemilestone present a problem. The ditch was comparable, in profile, to the inner ditch at Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 341) (3 m wide by 1.5 m deep as compared to 4 m wide by 3 m deep). The bank was estimated to be at least 4 m wide at Trevisker but only 2 to 3 m wide at Threemilestone. At Walesland Rath (Wainwright, 1972, 99 - 101) the Phase 2 bank was 7.3 m wide by 1.8 m high, and the ditch 3.3 m wide by 1.8 m deep. The latter ditch size is near to that of Threemilestone and it may be that the Threemilestone bank was broader originally than it appeared in excavations. If this was so then round houses 8 and 12 may have only been erected when the bank was partially levelled, or else they would have had to cut very deeply into it. At Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 367) just such a sequence was postulated to explain the presence of a house which intruded into the area of the bank. At Walesland Rath (Wainwright, 1972, 99 - 101) two phases of defences were noted. The earlier ditch was even smaller than the outer ditch at Threemilestone (60 cm as compared to 90 cm) but it was not contemporary with the larger Phase 2 ditch. The only explanation of this shallow outer ditch which the excavator has been offered is that it formed a barrier to prevent cattle being seriously injured by a fall into the deep inner ditch. This does not explain the absence of such a safeguard at other round sites.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Threemilestone site was not notable for the quality of the structural or artefactual finds although subsequent destruction by acid soil or human activity may account for much

of its poverty. However it does represent a relatively full excavation of a class of site which, although well represented in the South West, has been somewhat neglected by excavators. At St Mawgan about half of the site was excavated, but all the pottery types seem stratigraphically associated with Roman imports. At Trevisker only 400 sq m of the site was excavated. At Crane Godrevy (Thomas, 1964, 41) only a corner of a presumed round was dug and no structures were found. At Castle Gotha (Saunders, 1961) the extent of the excavation was limited and although the enclosure may have been of Iron Age date the houses were undoubtedly of the 1st or 2nd centuries AD. At Goldherring, as at Castle Gotha, the earthwork and earliest occupation was pre-Roman (though later than Threemilestone since no Glastonbury pottery occurred): however much of the site was overlain by Roman period courtyard houses (Guthrie, 1969). Extensive excavations occurred at Grambla (Saunders, 1972), and Trethurgy, St Austell (Miles, 1973) was completely excavated. These two sites were constructed during the Roman period, and demonstrate the continuity of round use in the area into the Early Christian period. The Threemilestone site therefore gains importance from the scarcity of comparable excavations.

### Finds and records

The finds and excavation records have been deposited in The County Museum, River Street, Truro.

### Acknowledgments

My thanks go to the following people; the four supervisors, Dave Bartlett, Ken Dash, Grenville Smythe and Eleanor Tasker, as well as to the volunteers, for all their work during the excavation; to Messrs G. Wimpey & Co Ltd, for their cooperation and in particular to Tom Dawson, General Foreman whose cooperation made the dig possible; to Mr H.L. Douch of the Royal Institution of Cornwall and Daphne Harris of Truro for providing me with bases during the dig; to Professor Charles Thomas of the Institute of Cornish Studies, for advice; to John Graham for some well timed advice on site planning; to Henrietta Miles for help in producing this report; finally to Daphne Harris for preparing the publication drawings so expertly.

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## Excavation News 1975

(See also pp. 117-18)

### KILHALLON, TYWARDREATH

During the summer of 1975 a limited excavation was mounted by H.L. Douch at Kilhallon, Tywardreath (SX 072549) where a ditch was found during the construction of a tennis court in the garden of a bungalow.

The ditch was 1.75 m wide and was dug 0.96 m into the natural (1.30 m from the present turf level). This was of sufficient proportion to have been the boundary ditch of a small round but no sign of a bank was found during the excavation nor could any visible remains of either bank or ditch be seen in the surrounding area.

The ditch ran obliquely across the NE corner of the area available for excavation so that only 7.55 m of its length could be properly examined. The filling consisted of a heap of several thousand shells, mostly cockles, which tailed off and became intermingled with humic matter, animal bones and a variety of artefacts of the Roman period (1st/2nd century). This consisted of plain and decorated Samian, a sherd of amphora or flagon, colour-coated wares (Continental), black burnished wares from Dorset, grey wares from Exeter, Somerset or further north and pottery of local types,

also fine glass fragments, some colourless, an enamel plate bronze brooch shaped like a fish, and other bronze fragments, two iron objects and a nail, worked stones and parts of several spindle whorls. The whole assemblage was reminiscent of Carvossa, Probus (Interim Report *Cornish Archaeol.* 9, 1970).

The area of the prospective tennis court was examined but produced no other features or significant finds.

Thanks are due to Mr and Mrs R. Kittow for their interest and cooperation.

P.M. Carlyon

Truro

### TRENANCE PARK, TYWARDREATH

In April 1976 Mr Douch was informed of the discovery of a similar heap of shells and animal bones on a building site at Tywardreath, Trenance Park (SX 085545) on the hill opposite Kilhallon. It was examined by one of our members but no artefacts were found and there was no opportunity to investigate further.

P.M. Carlyon

Truro



# Carn Euny — Interim Report on the Final Seasons 1970 and 1972

**PATRICIA M.L. CHRISTIE**

*The programme of excavations from 1964 to 1974 has established that the village of Carn Euny was occupied for at least 700 years during the Early Iron Age and Roman periods; the fogou, which is of Early Iron Age date, was built in several stages, the round chamber being the first. A series of radiocarbon dates are now available.*

The village and fogou of Carn Euny, situated on the southern flank of a hill crowned by the hillfort of Caer Bran in the Land's End Peninsula, has been in the guardianship of the state since 1953. Recent excavations by the writer (on behalf of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Department of the Environment) lasted from 1964 until 1972. Interim reports on the results of these excavations were published in this journal for the early years (*CA*, 4, 1965 onwards). However, none has appeared since the account of the sixth season (*CA*, 9, 1970). The writer therefore feels under some obligation to complete the series for *Cornish Archaeology* and provide a brief report on the last two seasons in 1970 and 1972. These marked the end of an eight-year research campaign, during which time some two-thirds of the site has been examined. Some of the results have already appeared elsewhere in general articles on the site (*Archaeol. J.* 130, 1973, 271; *Current Archaeol.* 44, May 1974). However, since it will still be a good while before the publication of the final report, it is hoped that a short account of the findings from these last two seasons may be of interest to readers.

The present excavations were planned to end with the 1970 season. However, so bad was the weather that a further year's work was needed, and this had to be in 1972. Most of these last two seasons were devoted to the excavation of the three main Courtyard House-type enclosures — parts of which had been uncovered in previous years. *Courtyard House I* had its northern side examined in 1970 and the remainder in 1972; the east and south of *Courtyard House II* was completely excavated in 1970 and the entrance paving lifted in 1972 — the north and west of the enclosure having been examined in 1969; *Courtyard House III* was entirely excavated in 1970, with the exception of the paving which was lifted in 1972 and a portion of the north side which had been examined in 1968 (*CA*, 8 1969, 42 & Pl. IX).

## **Courtyard House I**

This is the best preserved of the large 'houses' on the site, with evidence for rooms contemporary with the main oval enclosure. Traces of earlier occupation were preserved under the enclosure wall and in part of a stone hut (*Hut J*) on the north side. The complex comprises:

*The Iron Age enclosure wall* which interlocks on the SW with the expanded wall of *Courtyard House II* and must be contemporary with it. The inner and outer faces are preserved throughout the greater part of the circumference, surviving to a height of three feet on the SE where a later wall had protected it. This *post-Iron Age wall* built inside the Iron Age wall



survived on the SE only. It was removed in order to display the latter wall behind, leaving only the large grounders at the base to indicate its position.

*An Entrance Passage* on the NW (CA, 9, 1970, 65 & Pl. IIIa) approached from the north across a paved area, which had been cleared during the 1969 season (Pl. IX). During 1970 and 1972 all the paving was lifted and replaced. Features found beneath the paving include a main drain running down the passage and into the Courtyard House enclosure, two good post holes and a trench 3 feet wide, cut into the rab to a depth of 19 inches, which bisects the passage. The fill of this trench contained early Iron Age pottery, including two stamp-decorated sherds of La Tene type (Fig. 25) and charcoal which yielded a date in the 5th century bc (see Appendix).



Fig. 25

*Carn Euny: stamp decorated sherds from trench under Courtyard House I Entrance (Approx 2/3).*

*The Courtyard* area, measuring over 40 feet from north to south, had suffered from cultivation and earlier excavation which had reached well down into the natural rab. As a result, this was heavily weathered and had been eroded to a depth of 2 feet in places below the original level preserved under the Iron Age walls. Only those features which had been dug deeply into the subsoil, or were covered with wall or paving stones still in situ, had survived this intensive erosion. On the north side the ground appeared to have been deliberately dug away (possibly in an attempt to level the interior) thereby destroying the earlier deposits within Hut J. In all, some 17 pits and post holes — many of them only an inch or so deep — were found within the courtyard, east of the main drain and in the area of the entrance to the Fogou. The main drain itself runs down the west side of the enclosure from the Entrance (Pl. XI) and into a pit measuring 3 feet by 3 feet 8 inches, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, containing a large boulder. Within the courtyard itself no lids survive over this drain, but after leaving the pit it is joined by a second drain and the two together flow out through a stone-built culvert which passes under the south wall of the Courtyard House. On emerging on the outside of the wall, the culvert is built in true early Iron Age fashion, with two miniature uprights and a lintel, as though in imitation of openings within the Fogou (Pl. XII).

*Room I:* this appeared before excavation as a 'long room' with an opening to the south-east and divided into two halves by a small stone partition. The outer wall was sufficiently well preserved to show that it was an original Iron Age wall, with three courses of stonework surviving — although badly slipped — on the inner face (Pl. X). The NW end of the room is very rough and appears to have been rebuilt, while the inner wall incorporates the lower course of an earlier wall (*Hut J*) and overlies an earlier gully. The south end of the room was blocked with stone, but no sign of a built wall was found, suggesting that the

entrance had always been at this point. The partition stones were set in position *after* the walls on both sides had begun to slip, and are not part of the original structure. They have, however, been retained in situ, as part of the history of the site, and for their charming curiosity value. The floor within the room had been cleared to rab and the only surviving features were two gullies and a post hole, thought to belong to the pre-Courtyard House occupation, and a depression in front of the partition which may have once held a stone.

*Room 2* (described in previous reports as *Hut G*) had mostly been cleared in earlier seasons (*CA*, 8, 1969 & *CA*, 9, 1970) but in the final year it was found to end in a wall of triangular stones which must belong to the post-Iron Age occupation of the site. Paving may have existed at a high level within the room, especially at the SE end. Here it appears to have been laid over fist-sized cobbles set on the rab which may have served to level up the sloping surface and also act as a 'damp course'.

#### *Pre-Courtyard House Occupation*

(a) *under the Enclosure wall*: The cross-section of *Courtyard House I* was taken at a point where the inner face of the enclosure wall on the east side was ruinous, thus providing an opportunity to section the wall itself and to remove the earth core over a sizeable area round to the south. This revealed a number of pre-enclosure pits and gullies, one of which contained joining sherds of a black burnished early Iron Age pot. The occupation level preserved under the wall was, as mentioned above, approximately 2 feet above the weathered interior of the enclosure.

(b) *Hut J*: (Pl. XIII) On removing the loose earth and stones of the later wall on the east of the Entrance Passage, an arc of walling was uncovered (*Hut J*) consisting of two good courses, built on 2 inches of black soil overlying the rab. Within the wall some paving and the remains of rab flooring 3-4 inches thick survived in patches. Above this floor, compact brown earth containing charcoal and floor material was covered by a greasy black charcoal-filled layer reaching up to the top surviving wall course. The original form of *Hut J* had been lost in the later building, but it is possible that it was associated with an early phase of the paved Entrance. The absence of finds makes it hard to assign a date to the occupation within the hut, but it seems clear that it pre-dates the main Courtyard House enclosure and the final phase of the entrance passage, as well as the eastern entrance to the Fogou.

#### **Roadway**

South of *Courtyard House I* and outside *Courtyard House II* on the east, traces of occupation with gullies, paving and decorated pottery of early Iron Age type, was overlain by a layer of cobbling, believed to represent a roadway round the village in the Courtyard House period. Two adjoining pits had been dug through these deposits and one, 22 inches deep, was filled with black earth, stones and charcoal which gave a radiocarbon date of  $210 \pm 70$  ad.

#### **Courtyard House II**

The east side, which includes the main entrance and the two rooms visible before excavation, was fully examined — the remainder of the enclosure having been explored in 1969. Few features were preserved within the courtyard, which had an overall diameter of approximately 40 feet, and had been cleared and cultivated. Traces of occupation, some of it possibly earlier than the Courtyard House, were preserved in places mainly under the entrance and in *Room 2*.

*The Main Entrance* on the south-east consists of two large uprights, 8 feet 6 inches apart, which mark the limit of a paved area extending 15 feet into the enclosure. Between these uprights a line of medium-sized paving stones had been laid directly onto the earlier ones, showing that they had been placed in position while the Entrance was open and clean, presumably as a blocking wall (Pl. XIV). All the paving stones were lifted and a gully was found beneath them, running out through the entrance. Four post holes were also found, two of which not sealed by paving may have supported a gate. The other two may belong with the pre-Courtyard House occupation noted under *Room 2* (below).

*Room 1* appeared before excavation as a 'long room' flanking the east side of the Entrance,

and the suspicion that it had been previously excavated was confirmed since little or no accumulation was present over the natural, heavily eroded rab. The enclosure wall, which formed the outer wall of the room, had been built over an earlier wall and contained a small recess at a high level within it (Pl. XV). The inner wall is straight, with the remains of a blocked entrance and signs of rebuilding, and at the point where it meets the enclosure wall on the SE a stone culvert runs out through the walls.

Room 2 had also been cleared to rab and the inner wall was also straight. The enclosure wall, which forms the outer wall of the room, has two well-preserved faces on the inside, but a ruinous outer one. Pits and gullies, some of which may belong to a pre-Courtyard House phase, had survived within the room, partly due no doubt to rab which had been redeposited over them at some stage.

### Courtyard House III

This compares both in size and in certain other respects with *Hut E*, excavated in 1967 (CA, 7, 1968, 33), and is one of the several enclosures with diameters of less than 30 feet. No definite rooms were found, though a possible 'long room' could have existed on the north, while a paved entrance which may have started life as a 'room within the thickness of the walls' was found between *Courtyard House II* and *Courtyard House III*.

The *Enclosure* itself measured 22 feet by 28 feet and was covered with a thin layer of cultivated soil, beneath which patches of floor material, gullies, pits and post holes were found. Some of the latter round the west side indicate the presence of a timber structure within the walls which could have supported a roof. The main *Entrance* was on the SE and measured 6 feet 6 inches wide, with one surviving upright and paving over a gully. Paving also survived on the NE of the enclosure, while a fine hollowed 'quern' stone, similar to that found in *Hut E*, was discovered 8 feet in from the main entrance. The hollow had been ground to a regular shape, 9 inches in diameter, and contained a fine-grained stone rubber (Pl. XVI). Pottery, charcoal and the remains of floor material was found over the natural rab. One pit with reddened sides may have served as a cooking hollow, while a curved piece of burnt clay beside another pit is thought to have been part of some sort of structure — a possible forerunner of the Cornish cloam oven!

The walls of *Courtyard House III* are linked on the east with *Courtyard House II*, with which it must be broadly contemporary. On the west, the backs of *Hut F* (excavated with *Hut E* in 1967) and *Courtyard House III* are bonded together with clean redeposited rab, suggesting an even closer contemporaneity. No evidence of occupation earlier than the Cordoned Ware phase was discovered within the enclosure or associated with the hut walls.

### Discussion and Dating

Since the publication of the last interim report, the sequence at Carn Euny has become a little clearer and it is now possible to distinguish three main phases of settlement within the Iron Age:

Phase I (South-Western 'B') — from before 400 BC to 1st century BC

Phase II (Cordoned Ware) — 1st century BC/1st century AD

Phase III (Late Iron Age/Roman) — 1st, 2nd and probably 3rd centuries AD

The enclosures described above, together with most of the other surviving stone huts on the site, appear to have been first built and occupied by the Cordoned Ware people, probably during the first century BC. Although described as Courtyard Houses, it should be borne in mind that none of those excavated at Carn Euny can be said to conform to the 'classic' pattern as seen at Chysauster and Porthmeor and elsewhere. The occupation within them continued well into the Roman period and indeed some enclosures produced little Cordoned Ware, such as *Courtyard House I* where the bulk of the finds were either earlier (pre-Courtyard House occupation) or post-Medieval. The last season was noteworthy for the amount of very late pottery found in the southern half of this house.

Small finds from the two seasons were similar to those found in previous years — mainly pottery, with some querns, rubbers and spindlewhorls. The post-Iron Age pottery found in

*Courtyard House I* confirmed earlier suspicions that this part of the site, associated with the entrance to the Fogou, was considerably disturbed and largely rebuilt in post-Medieval times.

Since 1972 the results of radiocarbon analysis on samples submitted from the site have become available and these are tabulated at the end of this paper. Undoubtedly the most intriguing aspect of the last season's work was the discovery of a surprisingly early phase of occupation underlying the paved entrance serving *Courtyard House I* and the Fogou. The trench cut into the rab containing charcoal from which the date was derived is not, as far as could be seen without demolishing the entrance passage, related to any other excavated structures in the area, apart from the post holes under the entrance itself. The two 'exotic' potsherds also found in this trench belong in the La Tene tradition of stamp-decorated wares which, while rare in Cornwall, are known from further east in Britain and from the north of France, including the Breton souterrains where their dating is consistent with that from Carn Euny (Giot, P.R., *Annales de Bretagne*, LXXVI, 1 Mars 1969, LXXVIII, 1, Mars 1971).

The extent and nature of the earliest Iron Age settlement at Carn Euny is unfortunately still far from clear. Even were it possible to remove all later stone structures in order to retrieve the underlying Phase I occupation, the erosion within these later huts would still allow only a fragmentary picture to emerge — like an enormous jig-saw puzzle of which the great part of the pieces is missing. The last two seasons' work, coupled with the radiocarbon results, have nevertheless provided a chronological framework for the three main phases of continuous settlement from the 5th century BC to the 3rd century AD. After this time the site appears to have been abandoned until post-Medieval times, when the destruction and remodelling of most of the huts took place, the Fogou was blocked (and subsequently unblocked by W.C. Borlase) and other activities such as stone quarrying and agriculture, stock-folding and so forth, culminated in the present series of excavations. Now that the site is held by the DOE in trust for the nation, it is to be hoped that this final disturbance will be the last the village may suffer for many years to come.

#### Appendix — Radiocarbon Dates

Trench under Entrance to Courtyard House I (see p.69 above)	420 ± 70 bc (S238)
Fogou — East Entrance: charcoal with Carn Euny Ware of Phase I	130 ± 80 bc (Har334)
Storage pit with Phase I pot in fill (CA, 5, 1966, 18)	90 ± 100 ad (Har335)
Pit south of Courtyard House I (see p.70 above)	210 ± 70 ad (S237)

*Bishop's Stortford*

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IX



X



XI



XII

IX - XII Carn Euny. Courtyard House I: IX Entrance Passage with paving beyond, from NW. X Room 1, showing slip of north wall. XI Main drain in courtyard, partly excavated, from SE. XII Stone culvert for main drain under wall on south. Photos: John Lingwood.





XIII



XIV



XV



XVI

**XIII - XVI** Carn Euny: **XIII** Courtyard House I. Pre-courtyard house occupation. Hut J from SE. **XIV** Courtyard House II. Main entrance showing paving, line of blocking stones and large stones outside. From SE. **XV** Courtyard House II. Recess in wall of Room 1. **XVI** Courtyard House III. Hollowed stone with rubber in courtyard. Scale 1 ft rule. Photos: John Lingwood.



## Carlidnack Round, Mawnan

DAPHNE HARRIS  
NICHOLAS JOHNSON

*The univallate earthwork of Carlidnack, Mawnan, Cornwall, was kept under observation while building work was being carried out in the interior. The builders' trenches produced pottery probably of the 1st or 2nd century AD.*

### INTRODUCTION

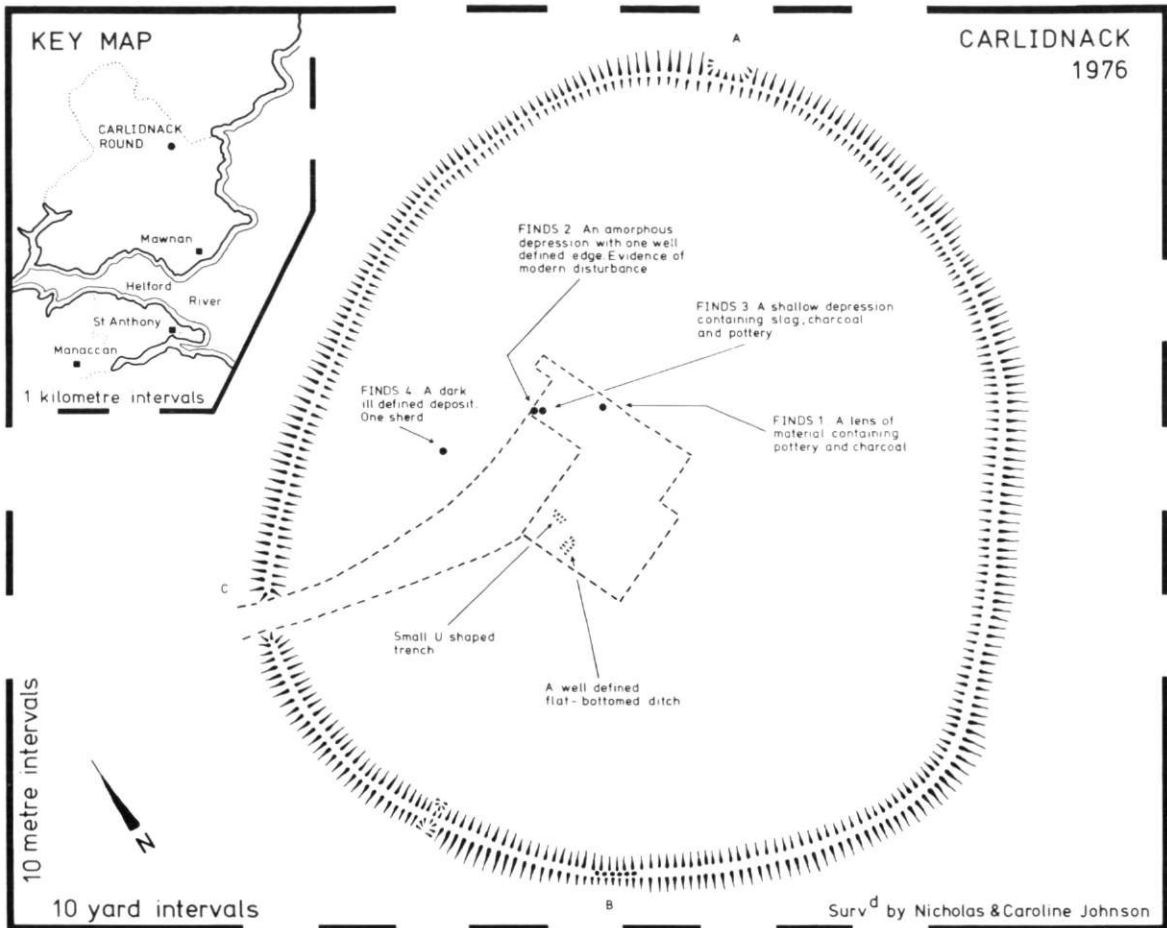
Carlidnack Round is a univallate earthwork in Mawnan parish (SW 78252935), which has been called (Henderson MS, 429) 'the most perfect in the district'. It lies on a south-easterly facing slope overlooking Maen Porth and Falmouth Bay. It is nearly circular, having a diameter of some 90 to 100 metres (Fig. 26), and an area of between one and two acres (Henderson MS, 429). Henderson notes that 'at the SE is the sole entrance'. This entrance cannot now be seen, and the bank is continuous on this side. Further to the north, the point A on the plan (Fig. 26) could be the site of a former entrance, although it may be merely where some old iron has been dug into the rampart. Another entrance (B) cut by a previous farmer on the south west side has also been filled in and the present entrance (C) on the west side was cut by the previous owner in the 1930s. The bank rises about two metres from the interior, but drops four to five metres on the exterior. The Round has never been excavated, and the rampart of the earthwork is a scheduled monument. In January 1976 an existing bungalow was to be replaced by a modern one in the centre of the Round. A watching brief was undertaken by the Cornwall Archaeological Society, with the help of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, on behalf of the Department of the Environment, whilst foundation trenches were being cut, until the house was completed in September 1976. Our thanks are due to the owner of the site, Mr J.M.F. Terry, who gave invaluable assistance to the workers. We are grateful also to Dr David Williams, of the University of Southampton, who has kindly examined the pottery fabric. The finds will be deposited in the County Museum, Truro.

### THE EVIDENCE

When the builders started work, in very wet weather, trenches one metre deep were excavated by machine for the external and internal walls of the new bungalow. The ground proved to be much disturbed, presumably owing to past agricultural activity within the Round, and to the drains of the previous bungalow; it consisted mostly of loose shillet soil, with large patches of yellow clay. The clear profile of two ditches appeared in the sides of the western foundation trenches, with a fill of darker brown topsoil; one had a flat bottom which was 0.92 m below the present soil surface; the other was U-shaped and 0.80 m below. Although they were close together, their direction, and the difference in depth, suggest that they were not parts of the same feature. Neither produced any finds.

The majority of the pottery (70 sherds) came from a lens of buff coloured material that contained pieces of charcoal and daub (see Finds 1 on the site plan, Fig. 26). The material was further revealed by the collapse of the trench wall after heavy rain. The sherds probably represent the remains of two jars (Fig. 27) which had been broken in antiquity. Some sherds showed evidence of burning after having been broken. The two jars lay flattened on top of one another, with other pieces of similar ware close by.

On the north of the site a 'pit' produced two sherds of similar fabric and appearance (nos. 71, 72; Fig. 26, Finds 2). The 'pit' appeared to be at least partly modern in origin, and



*Fig. 26*  
*Carlidnack: location of work in 1976.*

was too much disturbed for positive interpretation. The opposite wall of the trench produced one diagnostic sherd (no. 73; Fig. 27, jar 3), a little charcoal and some iron slag, from a shallow depression (Fig. 26, Finds 3). One sherd (no. 74) came from the spot marked Finds 4.

## THE FINDS

### Stone

Fragment of flint, with cortex. Part of a whetstone (slate). 18 small pebbles.

### Daub

Half a dozen pieces of reddish daub, and some fragments, were found at Finds 1. Two of the pieces had smooth sides as if they had been pressed against a flat surface.

### Iron

A tanged iron sickle blade was found in upcast from the machine, but was probably too little corroded to be contemporary with the Round.

## Slag

Four small lumps of iron slag and a few fragments associated with them were taken from Finds 3. One of the pieces was partially fused to a vitreous greenish surface.

## Pottery

*Jar 1* (sherds 1-9) Hard buff ware, slightly blackened in places on the outside. Some coarse shiny grits. An everted rim with a faint incised line and other scratches on its inside (top). An incised decoration round the shoulder consisting of a single wavy line between two horizontal lines.

*Jar 2* (sherds 10-65) Hard ware with medium and large grits, buff coloured on the external and internal surfaces which sandwich a deeper red colour between them, the buff colour of the inside sometimes merging into grey or black. The rim is more markedly everted than in Jar 1, and has a groove along its edge. Decoration just below the neck consists of a row of hollows as if made by a blunt-pointed stick stabbing upwards. There are two very faint horizontal lines above this pattern.

Sherds 66, 67 Fine hard ware, with fine grit, of light buff colour, shading to dark brown on the outside smooth surface.

Sherds 68-70 Soft crumbling coarse thick red ware with large grits.

Sherd 71 Hard coarse buff ware with coarse grits; much worn.

Sherd 72 Hard buff ware with medium grit; outer surface as 71, but inner surface smooth and darkened. Grey colour sandwiched between surfaces.

*Jar 3* (sherd 73) Fine hard reddish buff ware with small grits. Decorated with a broad horizontal groove.

Sherd 74 Thick coarse ware with large grits, buff on surfaces, blacker between.

Sherd 75 Thin fine black wheelmade ware, with pattern of raised dots; considered to be Wedgewood.

Sherd 76 Coarse reddish buff ware with large grits.

Dr David Williams examined sherd no. 45. He writes:

'The sherd is medium thick, moderately hard fabric, brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/4) outside surface, dark grey inner surface and laminated core, and contains numerous angular inclusions. A sample was examined in thin section under the petrological microscope. The

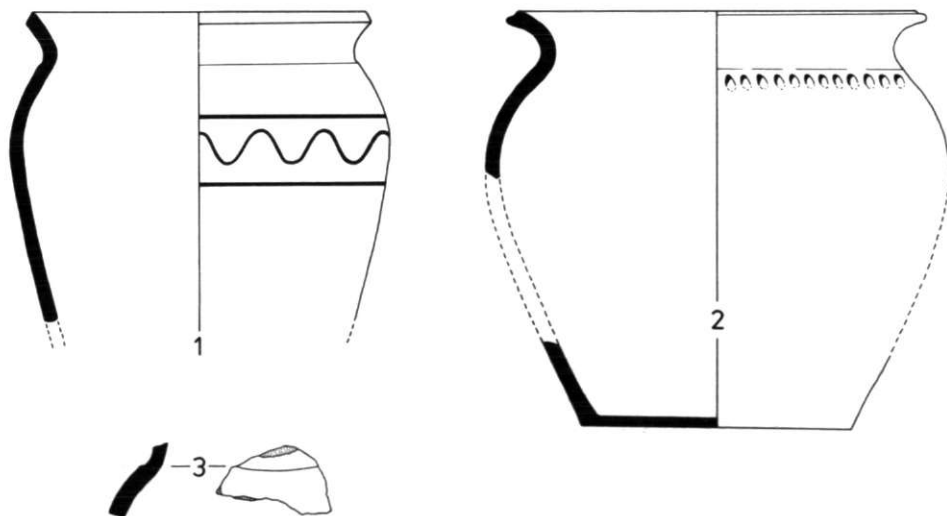


Fig. 27  
*Carlidnack: Romano-Cornish Pottery (1/4).*

most prominent inclusions are made up of large angular grains of altered felspar and brown amphibole, set in an optically anisotropic matrix of fired clay. A few grains of pyroxene and quartz are also present. The mineralogy is similar to that described by Peacock when sectioning certain Bronze Age pottery, and there can be little doubt that the source for the raw materials lies in the gabbro which outcrops at the Lizard peninsula (see Pollard and Russell, 1972, 68; ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 333.)

## DISCUSSION

Parallels for the form of jar 1 can be found at St Mawgan-in-Pydar, type M (Thriepland, 1957, 63; Fig. 24, no. 72); from a hearth at Bodrifty (Dudley, 1957, 27; Fig. 10, no. 1); at Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 335; Fig. 20, no. 54); Trebarveth (Peacock, 1969, 61; Fig. 20, no. 32); and Porth Godrevy (Fowler, 1962, 43; Fig. 9, nos. 9, 12, 13). The only published site, however, which is known to parallel the wave decoration is Porthmeor (Hirst, 1936, 80). In Fig. 6 of the report, nos. 8, 9, and 13 all show this pattern, and are attributed to the late first or the second century AD.

Both wave and stab decoration are paralleled in gabbroic fabric at Trethurgy Round, St Austell, excavated in 1973; the site has a date range from c. 100 AD onward to the sixth century (H. Miles *per comm.*).

No other parallel can be found for the stab decoration on jar 2, though it is possible that the two sherds from the infill at the fogou at Porthmeor, nos. IV 11 and 12 (Hirst, 1936, 80), could have been decorated in a similar manner (apparently with a differently shaped instrument). Similar forms can be found at Goldherring (Guthrie, 1969, 36; Fig. 15, no. 1), St Mawgan-in-Pydar (Thriepland, 1957, 63; Fig. 24, nos. 75, 76), Trevisker (ApSimon and Greenfield, 1972, 339; Fig. 22, no. 33), or Porth Godrevy (Fowler, 1962, 43; Fig. 9, nos. 2, 4); and both jars have resemblances in shape to pots at Trevinnick (Fox, 1969, 95; Fig. 37, nos. 1, 2) or Chysauster (Hencken, 1933, 263; nos. 10, 14 from house 7).

If these parallels are justified, they would seem to indicate a date for the site somewhere between the late first century AD and the end of the second century. No evidence was forthcoming as to the dwellings or occupations of the people who used the pottery at Carlidnack; whether they were similar to those of, say, St Mawgan-in-Pydar in one of its later phases, or indeed to those of other Cornish rounds such as Grambla (Wendron) or Trethurgy (St Austell) could only be determined by an excavation at Carlidnack.

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*Truro*

# The Bodmin Bypass, 1975

MARY M. IRWIN

*Preliminary field work and observation during construction concerned the following sites and produced the following finds: PALAEOLITHIC one hand axe from Site 6; NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE flint scatter at Site 6; henge at Castilly; IRON AGE hillfort, Castle Canyke, at Site 3; spindle whorl from Site 6; ROMAN sherd from Site 6; MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL cross and base at Callywith; cross head at Callywith; ditch at Callywith; three ditches at Treffry, Site 6; pottery, Site 6; oil jar, Site 6; parish boundary banks.*

## INTRODUCTION

The proposed route of the Bodmin bypass was published in December, 1971 and the documentary research was set in hand at once. The line of the route was checked against the OS maps from the latest edition back to the draftman's sheets of the early 19th century; air photographs (provided by the DOE South West Road Construction Unit) were studied and the names of all the fields along the route were abstracted from the Tithe Apportionment. Documentary sources, including the Lanhydrock Atlas, the various county histories and old maps were consulted and finally the index cards of the Ordnance Survey Archaeological Division were checked. In the late spring and early summer of 1975, the route was field walked. By arrangement with the Ancient Monuments Laboratory of the Department of the Environment a magnetometer survey was made of the four most important sites.

The preliminary investigation, which gave a list of seven sites (Fig. 28), was carried out by members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society; and, when work began in June, 1975, the Society undertook a watching brief. The observation was organised by the author of this report, assisted by a team of six members and supported by Mrs H. Miles, Extra-Mural Tutor in Archaeology from the University of Exeter.

The topsoil was stripped from all areas except the Turnpike field and Beef Close at Callywith; this soil was deposited in great heaps beside the cut areas and, when the slopes were finished, respread on the sides of the road. As the weather was very dry, hedge clearing and soil stripping went forward very rapidly. The drainage ditches at the sides of the road were dug after cutting had taken place, many in September; observation here only confirmed what had been known previously or seen during cutting and stripping.

## PRESENTATION

A standard format has been used when discussing sites and areas: modern parish; field number and name; National Grid Reference. Field numbers and names are quoted from the Tithe Award of 1844. The sites are discussed in geographical order, starting from the north east. Undated features are included under Medieval/Post Medieval.

### **SITE 1 Cardinham and Bodmin: 1847 Turnpike Field; 1849 Name Unrecorded; 1130 Beef Close: SX 08576791**

#### **a. Callywith Cross 1, Scheduled.**

The cross stood on the Bodmin side of the field hedge, which is the boundary between the parishes of Bodmin and Cardinham. In a terrier of 1613 the 'Greedetch Crosse' is given as one of the bounds of Cardinham parish. The cross is a single piece of granite, 2.05 m high

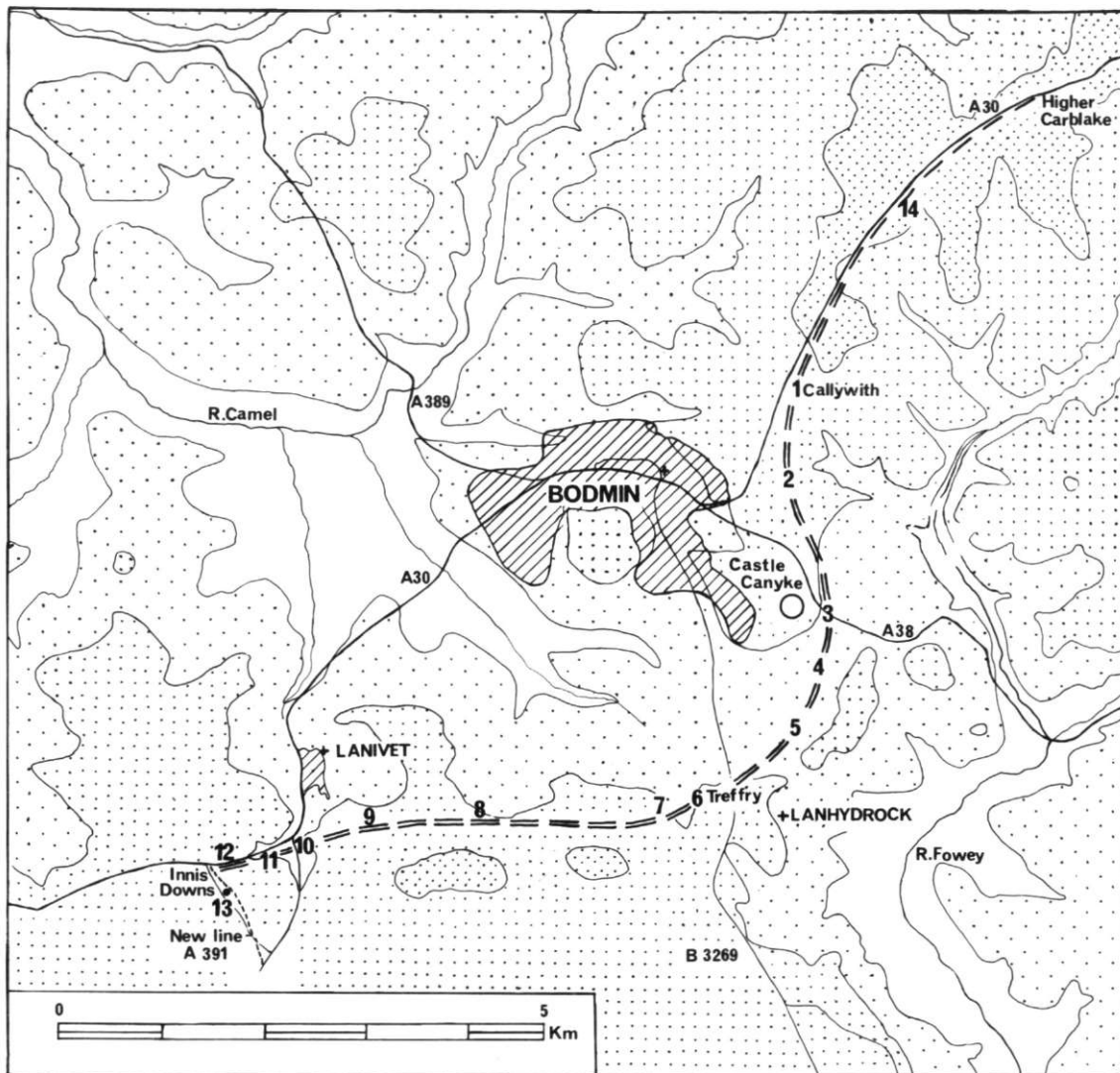


Fig. 28

*Bodmin Bypass and associated roadworks: 1 Callywith. 2 Locality of St Margaret's Chapel. 3 Carminow. 4 Round Park. 5 Lanhydrock Downs. 6 Well Park Meadow, Treffry. 7 Lanhydrock-Lanivet Parish Boundary. 8 Gears Fields. 9 Mine Building. 10 Reperry Mill: Lanivet-Luxulyan Parish Boundary. 11 Cottage Foundations. 12 Innis Downs. 13 Ring Cairn, Castle Hill. 14 Race Course Downs find Site.*

with a wheel head and a tang at the base. The back of the cross was resting against half of a circular granite base which was built into the field wall. Both cross and base were removed by the contractors to the Highways Department yard at Bodmin for safety during the road work. They will be resited in a similar position but on the north east side of the field hedge when work is completed.

**b. Callywith Cross 2**

A worked stone was found on the Cardinham side of the hedge, 0.9 m north west of Callywith Cross 1. It appeared to be a cross head, of granite, with one arm broken off. In size and shape it was similar to the Vincent Mine Cross near Trewint. A worked piece of granite



nearby was rectangular and similar in size and shape to a cross shaft but did not fit Cross 1. These two pieces of granite were also stored in the Highways Department yard at Bodmin. When work is finished they will be resited beside Callywith Cross 1; for safety, the cross head will be attached to the rectangular granite shaft.

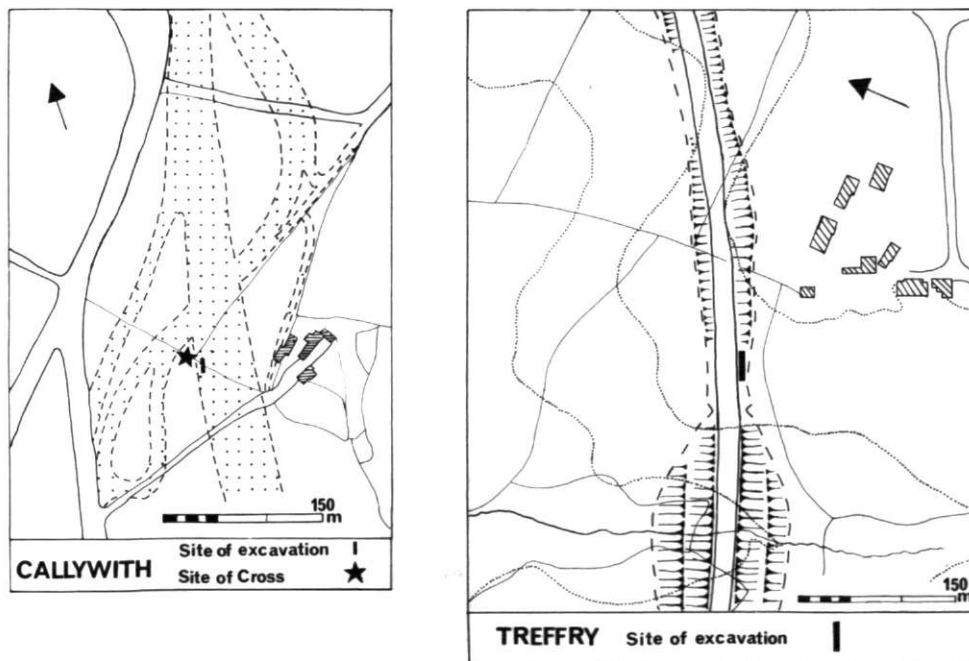
**c. Parish Boundary Bodmin - Cardinham**

The hedge between Turnpike field and Beef Close was a wide earth bank faced with stones. At the base of the bank was a great mass of shillet with only a little earth; this extended upward in the centre but with an admixture of more and more earth until the centre of the bank was formed of dark brown soil, with occasional stones. The outer layers were light brown in colour, friable, with much small shillet. The height was 1.6 to 1.9 m, the width 3 m at base and 2 m at the top.

**d. The Great Ditch - Excavation (Figs. 29, 30)**

The existence of a ditch bounding the land formerly owned by Bodmin Priory in the Callywith area is known from documentary sources (Picken, 1955, 203). Local knowledge confirmed that, in the Turnpike field, a stretch of ditch had been finally filled in the mid 1940s, and that, at the same time, a small area of rough ground in the south east corner of the field had been cleared. Examination of air photographs and a magnetometer survey confirmed the presence of a linear feature and a disturbed area in the Turnpike field; the name suggested that the linear feature continued into Ditch Park (name from local information for field no. 1849 in Tithe Award).

Callywith was the site of a complicated interchange and bridge area; excavation could only be undertaken in the area of the road cutting. This gave an opportunity to investigate the cleared area in the south east corner of the Turnpike field and to cut the projected line of the ditch in Ditch Park. At 0.5 m below grass level, the top of a ditch showed clearly, 2.9 m wide. The north side was cut steeply into the rock, the south side was more con-



*Fig. 29  
Bodmin Bypass: sites of excavations at Callywith and Treffry.*

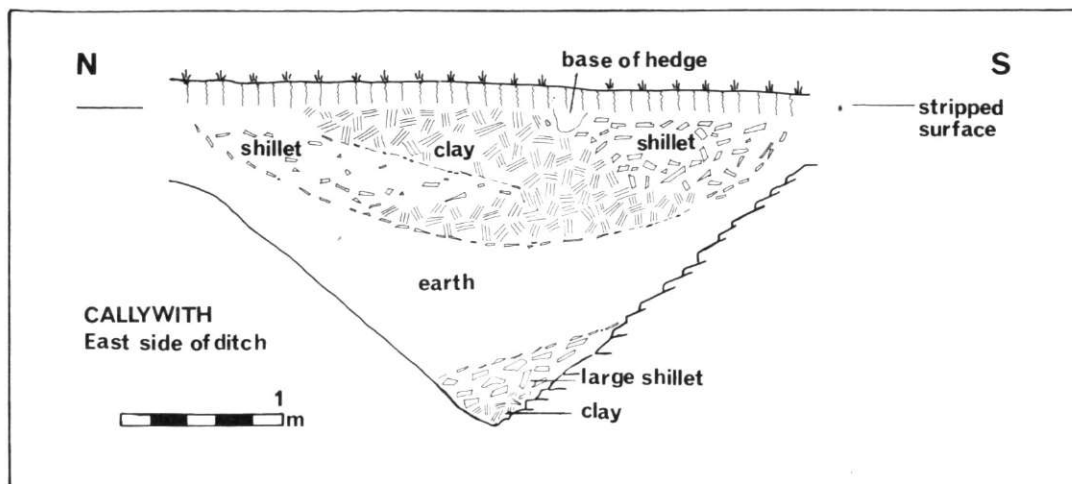


Fig. 30  
Bodmin Bypass: ditch section, Callywith.

formable to the dip of the shillet. There were no signs of recutting. It appeared as if the ditch had been kept clear for a time, with just a little clean clay (primary silt) at the bottom. This was followed by a coarser silt, loosely packed and with air spaces. The main fill was orange brown clay with shillet, this appeared to be the result of slow silting; above it a line of shillet from the north edge suggested deliberate infilling. The total depth was 2 m below grass level, 1.5 m being cut in rock. The finds, from the top 0.4 m, were 18th century sherds and a piece of bottle glass.

During machine cutting of the area, the ditch could be seen clearly cut into the rock, running obliquely across the line of the bypass. The length of the cut was 52 m and the depth appeared to be uniform.

Two large circular pits, 1 m and 1.5 m in diameter and 2.3 m deep were found in the south east corner of Turnpike Field. Each was filled with a mass of clean, orange clay; the mass narrowed towards the bottom where slip lines occurred and there was some shillet and air pocketing. The base of each feature was cut in solid slate; the surrounding rock appeared to be firm and on the north of one the rock wall was extremely straight and smooth as if cut artificially; a spring occurred at its base. No similar pits were found during road cutting although there were clay unconformities in the shillet. It was suggested that they might be either unfinished well borings or mine shafts; or that they were purely geological features, seepage holes or springs.

In the hollow to the north of the clay pits there was a small, fairly recently filled pond; only limited excavation was permitted.

#### SITE 2 Bodmin: 1183 Three Acres: SX 08606684

In 1284, there was a chapel near here, dedicated to Sancta Margareta (Maclean, 1873). The exact location is unknown. About 45 granite blocks (averaging 0.4 m x 0.22 m x 0.14 m) were built into the base of one field wall, west of the road cutting: All the neighbouring field walls were of the local killas; the area is 2½ miles from the edge of the granite.

#### SITE 3

##### a. Bodmin: 1249 Fancy Field: SX 08936567

A small nineteenth century house stood at the corner of the bridle path leading to Sunny Bank and the Bodmin-Liskeard road. This house is shown in the 1844 Tithe Award map but not on the OS sheet of 1808. Behind the house was a well, 11 m deep; the top 3 m were lined with slates set vertically in even rows, the lower part was cut in solid rock. The remains of

a late 19th century pump were still in place on the three wooden beams that spanned the well.

**b. Bodmin: 1354 Carminow Cross Park: SX 08806482 Castle Canyke**

The slip road to Bodmin running north from Carminow Cross cut into the edge of the hill, below the outer bank of the old hillfort of Castle Canyke. It extended the line of the old quarry. One small chip of flint was the only find; there were no traces of structures.

**c. Bodmin - Lanhydrock Parish Boundary: SX 08926552**

The boundary follows the field hedges. The area, which was open moorland in 1805 was enclosed by 1844. The boundary hedge was of normal Cornish wall construction.

**SITE 4 Lanhydrock: 289 Round Park: SX 08906512**

This area was unenclosed in 1805. The field name Round has often a special significance in Cornwall; a round is a small defended site, a homestead or hamlet, protected by a single rampart. Round Park was not a circular field but, as field walking showed a marked change in level, a magnetometer survey was made. No features were recorded. The bypass only affected the north and western areas of the field but here again the results were negative. The few potsherds found were of the 19th century.

**SITE 5 Lanhydrock: 270 Lanhydrock Downs: SX 08526448**

On the edge of the Halgavour Plantation a rough alignment of stones suggested an out-building to Halgavor Farm.

**SITE 6 Lanhydrock: 194 Well Park Meadow: SX 07726359**

A flint scatter was found here during field walking. The small area in which the flints were found slopes westward from 130 m towards the north flowing stream from Treffry Wood. 181 pieces were recorded in an area approximately 40 by 30 m. Higher up the slope a Palaeolithic hand axe was picked up from plough soil; a spindle whorl was found on the slope below the main area. Nine flint flakes or pebbles were found in the remaining part of the field and many pot sherds, Medieval and later.

**The excavation (Fig. 29)**

A magnetometer survey suggested a linear feature running north and south for at least 72 m at the lower end of the site. Two trenches, dug after the road area was stripped, established the feature as a shallow ditch 0.65 m deep and 2.4 m wide. The whole surface was examined after stripping but, as work began at once on the underpass, only a long, narrow strip across the flint site on the edge of the road could be excavated. The deep brown plough soil was machine stripped and some of it was sieved but only three small flint flakes were found. In the chestnut brown layer below plough soil 7 more flints and a jug handle, probably 17th century, were found. Below the chestnut brown soil was a stony layer, barren of flints, into which, at the lower end of the site, three shallow ditches had been cut. *Ditch 1*, recorded by the magnetometer survey, was 0.92 m deep below field level and here 1.75 m wide. It was filled with loose, brown fibrous soil and a few small stones. Two small Medieval potsherds were found.

*Ditch 2* was shallower, it was 0.5 m lower down the slope and it was cut by *Ditch 1*. Only a small area was uncovered, there were no finds and time did not permit further detailed investigation of the relationship between the two features.

*Ditch 3* was 0.8 m lower down the hill and ran parallel to *Ditch 1*; it was 0.6 m deep. At a later stage the contractor's cutting for the underpass revealed a further length of *Ditch 3* in the section but no artefacts were found.

**Finds**

**Palaeolithic Hand Axe (Fig. 31, no. 1)** This was made of Broome Chert. The small size and nature of its flaking suggest that it is most probably Mousterian or Middle Palaeolithic although occasional examples of this kind are found in Lower Palaeolithic contexts. The axe had been reworked at a later date; there was secondary flaking at the base. It had suffered recent damage; the point was broken.

**Flint (Fig. 31, nos. 3 - 6)** 191 pieces of flint were found in the one small area, 181 as a surface scatter and 10 in the soil during excavation. The flint varied from dark grey to cream and

there were several pieces of red brown chert. The worked flints included a plano-convex knife (no. 4) and a rougher example (no. 3), scrapers (no. 5), a probable borer (no. 6), blades and a number of pieces which showed secondary working. 26 of the numerous, very small flakes showed signs of use. In addition, there were many rough pebbles, flint flakes, several cores and a piece of a pressure flaked arrowhead.

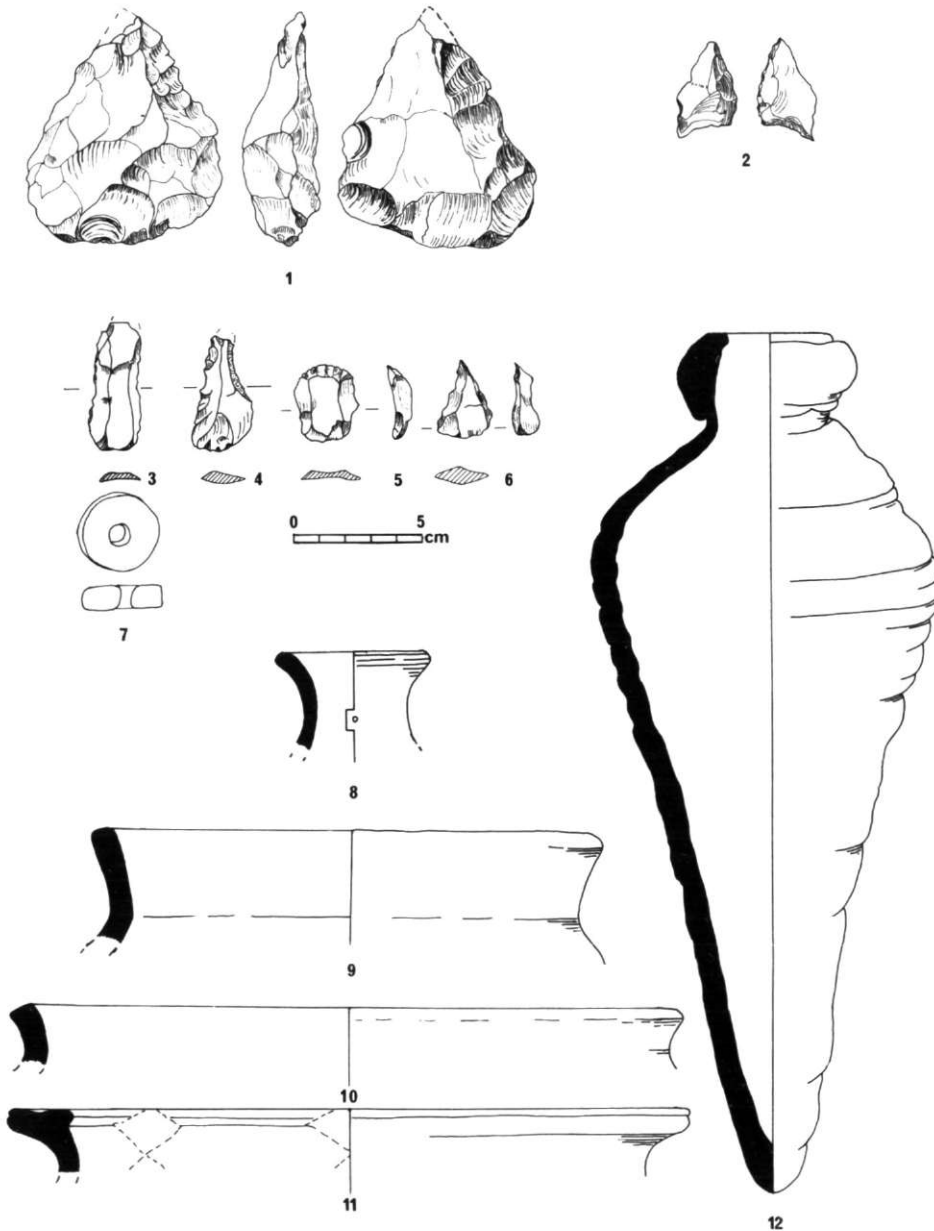


Fig. 31

Bodmin Bypass Finds: Treffry 1, 3-6, flint, 7 stone, 8-12 pottery; Race Course Downs 2 flint.  
All 1/3.

*Spindle Whorl* (Fig. 31, no. 7) This was of smooth, fine grey sandstone; the hole was bored through at a slight angle. It could be late Neolithic (Wainwright and Longworth, 1971, 188) or Bronze Age but is more likely to be Iron Age or Romano-British.

*Pottery* (Fig. 31, 8 - 12) The potsherds found in and around the area of the flint scatter were small and badly eroded. There was one Roman-British sherd. The rest ranged from Medieval to 19th century; the quantity was probably due to the use of domestic refuse to improve the soil. There was a large number of unglazed sherds, only three of which showed decoration, one had a fingertip impressed line, the others had scratched lines. From the chestnut brown layer below plough soil, two pieces of jug handle were recovered. One was a strap handle with stabbed decoration from a 16th century jug, the other a small piece of slashed handle; both were of a micaceous fabric. 5 small sherds of a fabric similar to no. 10 were found in Ditch 1.

No. 8 Cream fabric with pink surface, this probably comes from a small Romano-British flagon. The hole was made before firing.

No. 9 Rim of a Medieval cooking pot, probably 13th or 14th century; fabric light brown, hard, sandy with dark core. Few mica flakes, very fine grits. Traces of soot under the rim. This fabric occurs in many other sherds.

No. 10 Rim of a cooking pot, probably late Medieval. A spongy grey fabric, surface pink with buff patches. Few mica flakes. Many sherds of a similar fabric although the size of grits varies.

No. 11 Rim of a bowl, probably 16th century. Fabric light brown, fairly coarse, with mica. Traces of glaze under and on the rim and inside the vessel.

*Wine Jar* (Fig. 31, no. 12) Part of the field hedge in this area was taken down by the contractors; a complete amphora was found intact at the base of the wall. It was 34.4 cm long and 15 cm across the shoulder. The fabric was fawn coloured, with fine grits and quartz grains, occasional mica and a few large inclusions. The amphora was of coiled construction with thick walls, extremely thick near the pointed base. The surface showed traces of red slip. Possibly of Iberian origin, it was 16th or 17th century in date and may have held oil or wine.

#### *Discussion*

Although there were many flint flakes, cores, pebbles and worked flints concentrated in the top layers of a very small area, flint was virtually absent at lower levels. The area was trowelled down to natural but there were no signs of stake holes or post holes in the layers below plough soil nor in the subsoil. The concentration of flints suggests some sort of occupation, which might be only temporary, but the variety suggests that the area was used over a long period. There is a distinct possibility that the flints relate to shallow features long eroded from the slope. The geographical position, sheltered, near water and on the side of a long ridge which forms a route between the river valleys of the Fowey and the Camel suggests a camping site.

The ditches are possibly Medieval land boundaries; Treffry belonged to the Lanhydrock estates.

#### **Site 7 Lanhydrock - Lanivet Parish Boundary: SX 07186383**

The field wall which forms the boundary is an earth bank, 1.9 m high, 2.6 m wide at base, 1.65 m at top. The core is a medium brown loam with random shillet and pieces of granite, the outer layers are darker with much humus. The outside of the bank appears to be patched and in some places faced with stone but there is no evidence of Cornish hedge construction. No dating evidence was found.

#### **SITE 8 Lanivet: St Ingunger Farm: 1392 Homer Gears; 1368 Little Gears; 1351 Long Gears; 1325 Long Gears; 1295 Outer Gears; 1324 Great Gears; 1296 Gears Head; 1262 Gears: SX 058635**

In Cornish place names Gears usually applies to a fortified site. A group of eight fields named Gears suggested the presence of an earthwork on the spur running north from the granite ridge but field inspection showed no sign of either bank or ditch. The magnetometer survey was unsatisfactory because of the amount of iron in the rocks. After stripping, five

small patches of charcoal were found on the east facing slope of Great Gears; the largest was an oval area 50 cm by 25 cm, where there was a depth of charcoal of 20 cm; the soil was reddened by burning. Although the bases of all hedges shown on the Tithe Award map were identified, no traces of ditches, banks or structures were found. Five flakes of flint were found in Great Gears, three pieces in the adjacent Lower Road Field.

*St Inguner Holy Well* The Holy Well was dedicated to St Congar, a Celtic missionary saint of the 5th century. It was in a lane below the farmyard; the stream flowed out under a low superstructure of unhewn stone. It was destroyed when the drainage of the area was realigned.

#### **SITE 9 Lanivet: 1299 Quarry Park: SX 04446344**

At the north eastern edge of the field, the foundations of a small stone building, probably associated with the mine shafts on the edge of the field, were revealed when the area was cleared.

#### **SITE 10**

##### **a. Lanivet: Reperry Mill and cottages: SX 03796322**

The mill and the two cottages had been completely modernised. The cottages were made of killas building stone, with slate roofs; the windows had been altered but enough remained to suggest that they had originally granite lintels and slate sills. Numerous small beams had been used to support the roof of the cottages. They were late 18th century or early 19th century in date. The three storey mill was of 19th century construction, of random granite with dressed blocks at the corners; the windows and doorways had arched brick lintels and slate sills. The leat could be seen, running at the foot of the steeply rising fields to the east and passing under the south side of the mill where the filled wheel pit could be traced. The outlet where the water joined the main stream was clearly visible.

##### **b. Lanivet - Luxulyan Parish Boundary: SX 03806322**

This followed the line of the stream running north past Reperry Mill; it has been realigned during earlier roadworking.

#### **SITE 11 Luxulyan: 31 Dwelling House: SX 03426311**

During field walking, the foundations of a small cottage, marked on the Tithe Award map, were noted on the former Lanivet to Indian Queens road. A great many potsherds were found during stripping but all appeared to be late 18th or early 19th century.

#### **SITE 12**

##### **a. Luxulyan: 939 Down: SX 03056314**

When the area north of the A30, and just west of Colwell, was stripped, three large flat slates were uncovered; the only other large stones were in the field walls. These slates were respectively 58 cm, 48 cm and 44 cm long and approximately 35 cm at their widest point. Two appeared to be loose in the soil, the third, 48 cm long was firmly impacted, flat side down. No signs of charcoal, pottery or any other feature were found in association with these stones. After examination they were removed; later, when cutting began, the edge of a fourth slab was seen. This stone, 52 cm long, was firmly set on its narrow edge, at its base was an area of fine yellow clay filling a small pocket, 20 cm by 18 cm cut into firm shillet. No artefacts or features were found but, bearing in mind the nearness of the Henge at Castilly, the known barrow sites and the previously unrecorded ring cairn discovered just beyond Castilly Henge (see below p.86), the four slate slabs might well be part of a badly damaged burial cist of Bronze Age date.

##### **b. Luxulyan: 939 Down: SX 03046312**

When the drainage ditch was cut on the north side of A30 a shallow ditch filled with black soil, 2.1 m wide and 0.4 m below turf line showed clearly on both sides of the cutting.

#### **FINDS OF MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY**

Out of 83 fields, only 7 were ploughed at the time of field walking. Except at Treffry, all of the sherds found during machine working were 17th century or later.



## GENERAL DISCUSSION

The route of the bypass avoids both the valleys and the very exposed high ground. It runs at an average height of 120 m OD. Early settlements might therefore have been expected. There were two significant names, the set of Gears fields at St Ingunger and the Round Park; both these areas were unproductive. Worked flints were found in several fields after stripping, 34 flints in all, chiefly pebbles and flakes; the only concentration was at Treffry. Even bearing in mind the acidity of the soil (flint is the only material likely to survive indefinitely), the fact that all the land was enclosed by 1840, and the amount of mining that has taken place, the lack of settlement sites is surprising. It should perhaps be noted that work on the A38 in Devon, a length of 23 miles in a similar area, also produced a largely negative result (Miles, forthcoming). Due regard must also be paid to the difficulties of the heavy dust caused by unusually dry conditions and overstretched resources during the period of the two excavations.

### Acknowledgments

The author of this report gratefully acknowledges the generous advice and support given by Mrs H. Miles to this project. At every stage, from the initial field survey to the final report, she has been willing to give advice and time; this has been greatly appreciated by all concerned with the work. Thanks are also due to all who contributed by cooperation, support or active fieldwork. Sir Alfred McAlpine & Co Ltd, the contractors allowed access to the motorway route; Mr E.R. Price their agent, Mr I. Cushing, the Resident Engineer for the Department of the Environment, and other members of their staffs gave valuable assistance. Mention should be made of the helpful attitude of the engineers and other workers actually engaged on the sites. Field walking was done mainly by Miss D. Harris, Mrs H. Miles, Mr P. Trudgian and the author but many other members of the Society helped with preliminary work, excavation or special areas. Mr P. Trudgian directed both excavations. Mr S. Staines inspected the clay formations at Callywith. Dr D. Roe examined the flints from Treffry and made useful comments. The Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology made a grant towards the cost of the machine for stripping both excavation sites.

## LONDON TO PENZANCE A30 TRUNK ROAD: BODMIN TO HIGHER CARBLAKE

In the summer of 1976 work began on the widening of the A30 trunk road from the north east end of the Bodmin bypass to Higher Carblake, a distance of 1¼ miles. A new carriage way to take the west bound traffic was made on the south side of the existing road, which was retained to carry east bound traffic.

Documentary research and field walking produced no evidence of known sites. The Tithe Award map showed that, although part of the road crossed the unenclosed Race Course Down, much of the area was enclosed by the middle of the 19th century. Field walking showed that the land south of the A30 had been affected by recent road workings and a wide strip was disturbed.

A drainage ditch was dug along the north side of the worked area, this gave excellent sections but there were no signs of structures and the results of stripping and machine cutting were also negative.

One flint arrowhead (Fig. 31, No. 2) of late Neolithic transverse type was found in the top soil stripped from Race Course Downs at SX 09726995 (Site 14); 5 other flint flakes were found on the south side of the area cut. The only other finds were a few 19th century potsherds. Thanks are due to the Contractors, Peter Lind & Co Ltd, for permission to examine the site, to their agent, Mr A.G. Berry, to Mr R.V. Grater of the Department of the Environment and to their staffs for their cooperation.

### Finds and Records

All finds and records from the Bodmin bypass and associated roadworks have been deposited in the County Museum, River Street, Truro.

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*Bodmin*

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# **Excavation of a Ring Cairn at Castle Hill, Innis Downs, Luxulyan**

**SANDRA HOOPER**

The excavation of a ring cairn at Castle Hill on Innis Downs, in the parish of Luxulyan (SX 033626), took place during February and March 1976 (Site 13, Fig. 28). The cairn was in the path of the new A391 Bodmin to St Austell road and was situated on the hill top at 156 m OD, the bedrock being Meadfoot Slates. Below its position and 44 m to the north is Castilly Henge. An old hedge east of the Henge had been constructed south through the cairn. The eastern half of the cairn, formerly in a cultivated field, had been completely removed by the roadworks. The only surviving remains were those west of the hedge under a plantation of conifers, formerly uncultivated moorland. The cairn was only located after the road work excavations had taken place (Fig. 32).

A survey of Castilly Henge and Innis Downs was published by Bousefield & Bousefield (1954). The 1840 Tithe Map shows there were five barrows on Innis Downs (Fig. 32). Castle Hill Farm now stands on the site of 1, 2 and 3. Number 4 still exists and number 5, known as Black Borrow, was marked as a local landmark on the 1813 Ordnance Survey Map. From a

study of the aerial surveys Bousefield stated 'A large number of similar traces are also present, many of which were almost certainly barrows. Remnants of two of these were found on the east side of the lane, some 600 yards south of the earthworks' (1954, 36-37). Thomas (1964) excavated Castilly Henge and a 'saucer' barrow (Fig. 32, number 6) nearby but found no dateable prehistoric evidence in either excavation.

The cairn appeared before excavation as a regular mound 4 m from north to south and surviving 3 m from east to west, with a height of 0.5 m. It was covered with rough turf, gorse and small conifers planted approximately 1.2 m apart.

#### THE EXCAVATION

The roadworks had cut away the cairn exposing the section A-B (Fig. 34). Baulks were laid A-B and through the centre east to west but were later removed.

No soil had been stripped before the cairn was built. The buried soil survived everywhere beneath it as a very greasy medium brown layer, approximately 0.08 m thick, passing

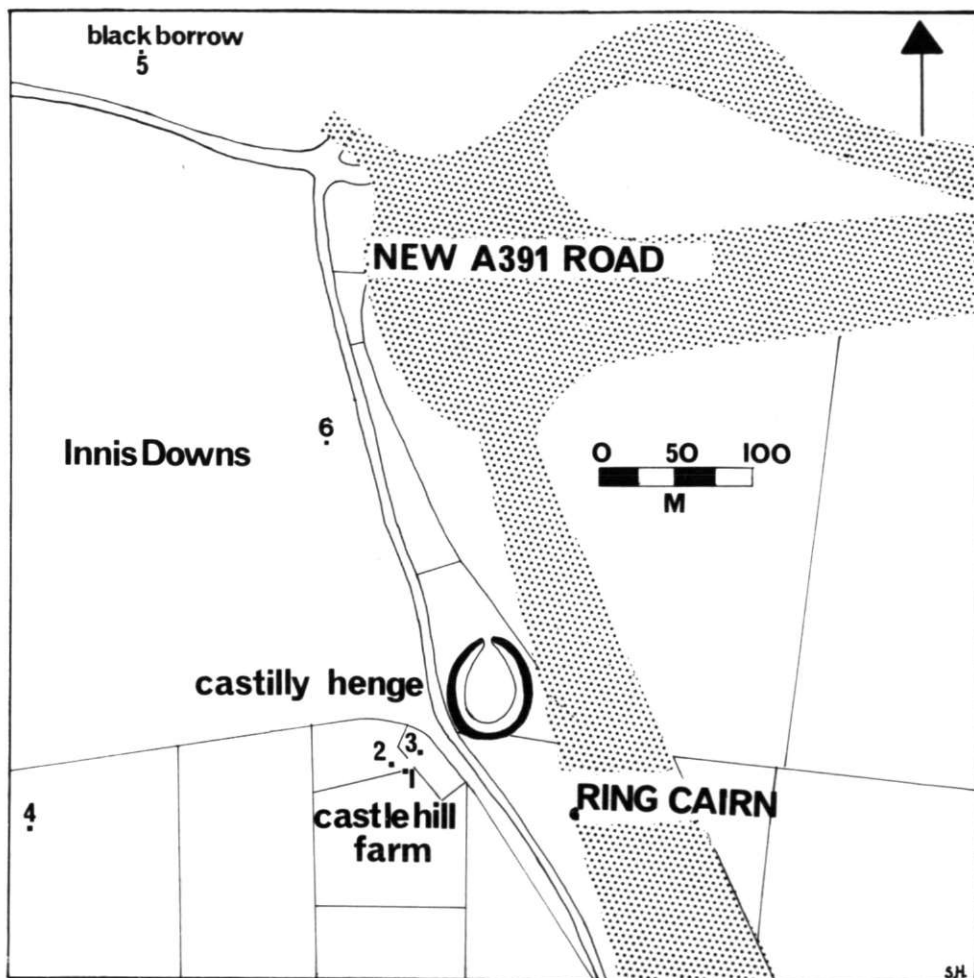


Fig. 32  
Ring Cairn and barrows on Innis Downs.

gradually down to a gritty orange subsoil. A small flake of grey flint was found in this soil.

The earliest feature found was a stake hole (Fig. 33), only seen as a dark brown patch when the orange subsoil had been cleared. It was 0.15 m wide at the top and tapered to a point 0.34 m from the top of the subsoil. Its fill was of soft dark brown earth. A careful search of the subsoil was made but no other stake holes were discovered. The stake could have predated the ring cairn or it could have stood within it. It was not standing when the centre of the ring cairn was infilled, as a large stone sealed its position. The stake had probably been removed by this stage.

The ring cairn consisted of an outer and an inner ring. The outer ring was of many small stones, laid close together on the old land surface. This outer ring had been very disturbed, especially on the north where there were gaps, but the existence there of one orthostat and a similar stone on the southern side, which clearly separated this laid area from the mound of stones may indicate the inner extent of this ring (Fig. 33). The inner ring consisted of 8 orthostats which had been placed on the old land surface surrounding the earth filled central area, which measured 0.8 m by 0.8 m as it survived. Under several of these were wedged small white quartzite stones. Immediately behind were a number of large stones laid flat which were supporting the orthostats. The largest measured 0.25 m wide by 0.20 m high.

Little of the slate which occurs locally was used to construct the cairn. Most of the stones were of granite, mica, white quartz and many beautiful examples of black tourmaline which all occur in the St Austell granite several miles to the west. Bousefield & Bousefield observed Barrow 4 (Fig. 32) in a damaged condition and found it was constructed from the same variety of stones. White quartzite stones are commonly found in Cornish barrows and relate to a widespread magical tradition (Miles, 1971, and Dudley, 1964).

The space between the inner and outer rings was filled with many stones lying on the old land surface, including several of white quartz. A mass of stones set in a smooth, black,

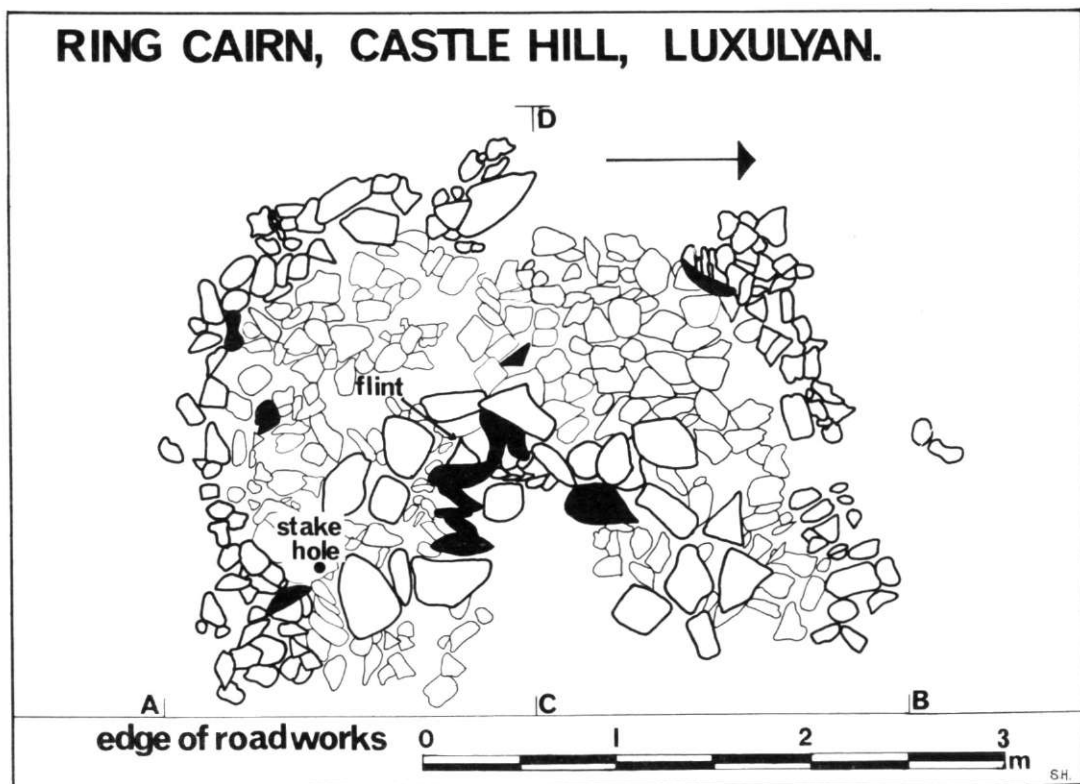


Fig. 33  
Ring Cairn, Castle Hill, Luxulyan: plan.

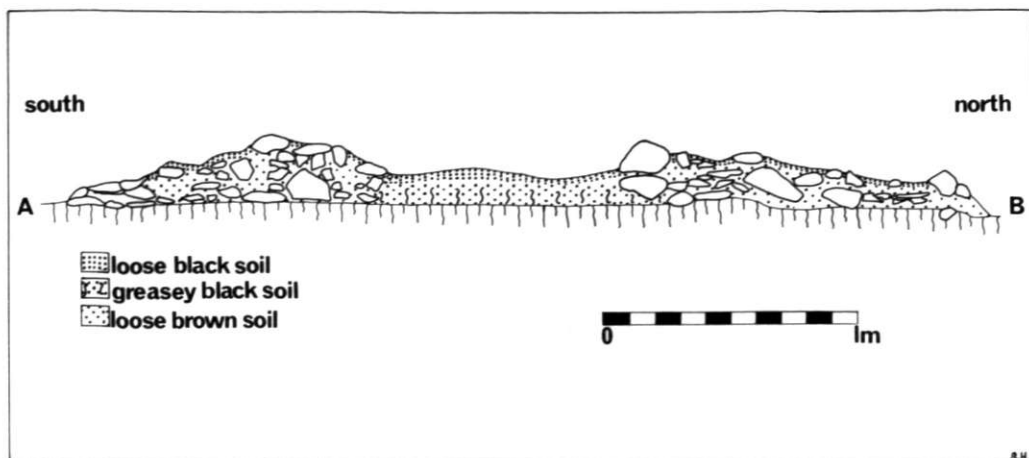


Fig. 34  
Ring Cairn, Castle Hill, Luxulyan: section.

greasy soil had been heaped over it and covering this and the stone free central area was a much disturbed loose black soil. The excavation was extended 2 m out from the cairn but no features were discovered.

No dateable evidence was forthcoming from the ring cairn. Similar featureless flints were the only prehistoric material found by Thomas in his excavation of the Henge and barrow (1964, 12). The siting of the Castle Hill ring cairn on the highest point of the hill above the barrows and the Henge suggests this might be the earliest structure in this area. The apparent lack of burial suggests it fulfilled a ritual function. Other examples of mid-Cornwall ring cairns are Trenance Downs (Miles, 1975) and Caerloggas I (Miles, 1975) which also occupied the highest eminence with two barrows sited just below it and had rings of posts included in its structure. Another excavated ring cairn occurs on Brockabarrow Common (SX 160749) situated on the highest point at 307.5 m OD with a barrow just below it. It is becoming apparent, as the result of recent work, that ring cairns of various types form an important class among Bronze Age ritual sites in Cornwall.

#### Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Cornwall County Council Road Department for granting permission for the excavation and to Mr and Mrs Johns of Castle Hill Farm. Also Mrs H. Miles for her guidance; Mr P.T.F. Trudgian, Miss D. Harris, Mr G. Berridge, Dr J. Hart, Mrs M. Irwin and all others who helped during the excavation.

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St Austell

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# Megalithic Verse

Our latest specimen of megalithic verse, though unsigned, is almost certainly the work of H.A. Simcoe — parson, printer, and propagandist. Henry Addington Simcoe (1800-1868) became the curate of Egloskerry, a small parish church near Launceston, in 1822. Twenty four years later, he succeeded to the combined living of Egloskerry with Tremaine, a post which he occupied from 1846 to 1863. From his house (Penheale House, Egloskerry) he ran his own printing press, a venture in which he was assisted by his daughters, and started to issue publications of a mainly religious nature in 1831. His major production was however a periodical, entitled *Light from the West, or, The Cornish Parochial Visitor*. This is now rare and has not been properly collated; it was issued in monthly parts at 1d each, starting with January 1832, and has been traced as far as Vol.XVII for 1848. Issues bear the colophon, 'Rev. H.A. Simcoe, (Penheale Press) Cornwall'. Our poem comes from the July issue of 1833, Vol.II no.xx pp. 167-8, and also contains a quite unreproducible woodcut depicting Trethevy Quoit or Cromlech, the black letters POETRY being inserted along the edge of the capstone. 'Trevely' is the correct, and usual, name; forms like 1284 *Trethewy* show it to be (as in some nine other Cornish parishes, where it occurs) *tre(f)* 'Tenement, homestead' and the personal name *Dewi*, as in Welsh. As the two (original) notes show, Simcoe appears to have had a marginal interest in the Cornish language, and matters Celtic do indeed surface from time to time in the pages of his magazine.

## Trevethye Stone

Mark ye, stranger! where afar  
Frowning o'er the vale Tremar,  
Stands the grey Trevethye stone:  
Scenes of horror it hath known.  
'Place of graves'<sup>1</sup> denotes the spot,  
Grave of hero long forgot;  
But, what'eer his name or race,  
Hostile time hath left no trace;  
And as marking early pride,  
Ploughboys at the hot noon tide  
Spread their meal beneath the shade  
Where the mighty bones are laid.  
Crowded once that solitude —  
When was rais'd yon Cromlech rude;  
When with human sacrifice  
Priests in Druid mysteries  
Paid the fun'ral obsequies.  
Not the kind domestic tear  
Dropt upon that chieftain's bier,

But fond wife and fav'rite steed  
Did (a cruel off'ring) bleed.  
Not His name who came to save  
Bless'd that chieftain's heathen grave;  
Wretched captives, doom'd to die,  
Benetugana<sup>2</sup>, loud cry.  
None to him in death's dark hour  
Spake of Jesu's pard'ning power;  
Reckless of his future state.  
Proudly he bow'd down to *fate*.  
Stranger! — when Trevethye stone  
Shall the blast of judgment own, —  
When from out of their narrow bed  
Start to life the slumb'ring dead, —  
When the universe shall see  
All we have been, and shall be, —  
Stranger, *then*, — we part till then, —  
May we meet again as saints. Amen.

1 Trevethye signifies 'A Place of Graves'.

2 Benetugana, Old Cornish for Farewell.

I am indebted to Miss Gwynneth King for kindly bringing this unusual and pious megalithic poem to my notice, and to my colleague Mr Oliver Padel for comments on the place name.

C.T.



## Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

This instalment contains a further four parishes from different parts of the County. The abbreviations below should be added to the consolidated lists given in *Cornish Archaeol.* 1 (1962), 107ff., *Cornish Archaeol.* 6 (1967), 82ff., and in each subsequent issue.

<b>Cornishman</b>	<i>Cornishman</i> newspaper (Penzance)
<b>Hayle Misc.</b>	<i>Hayle Miscellany</i> (Hayle). Two vols. I 1859, II 1860
<b>la T.H.</b>	<i>Hayle MS. A.L.D.</i> la Touche, Riviere Towans (copy W.H. Pascoe)
<b>Martin R</b>	<i>The Romans in Cornwall</i> A Survey by Edward A. Martin, Undergraduate Thesis at University College Cardiff. January 1972 (copy R.I.C.)
<b>Rowe P&amp;G</b>	J. Hambly Rowe, <i>Phillack &amp; Gwithian</i> MSS at Redruth Public Library
<b>SMR</b>	Documents held by CCRA Sites & Monuments Register

These references contain a new feature, a number prefixed SMR. These numbers are those given to the sites in the recently established Sites and Monuments Register of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology. The Register is intended as a comprehensive archive of all archaeological sites within the County. It is hoped that for all future check-lists, workers will deposit at the Register any additional data to that published. The address of the Register at present is Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, 10 Strangways Terrace, Truro. A full description of the Register may be found in H. Miles (Ed.) *The Sites and Monuments Register and Parish Check-lists*, Devon Archaeological Society/Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology Occasional Publication No. 1.

### HUNDRED OF PENWITH (EASTERN DIVISION) 6: PARISH OF CROWAN (7,239 acs)

#### ANN WELLS

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Crowan Beacon	66423508	Yes	SMR SW 63 NE/42; Thomas 33 'dia. 150 ft'; OS 1813
2 Crowan Beacon	66433507	Yes	SMR SW 63 NE/43; Thomas 33 'dia. 120 ft'; OS 1813
3 Hangman's Barrow	67333668	Yes	SMR SW 63 NE/44; Thomas 33 'dia. 95 ft'; JRIC XIV (1900) 80; Hend. II 231; OS 1813
4 Crowan Beacon (Black Rock)	Ap.666355		SMR SW 63 NE/49; Hend. II 231
5 Trenoweth (Clowance)	Ap.629342		SMR SW 63 SW/12; TA 1599, 1601 Part of Nine Barrow Downs

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Rounds</b>			
1 Little Binner	61153282		SMR SW 63 SW/7; Thomas 33; Hend. II 263-4 '120 ft dia.'; ?1262 Benkerton, Hend. Top I 47
2 Crenver (Drym)	62903331	Yes	SMR SW 63 SW/9; Thomas 33 '360 x 200 ft'; 1301 Kaergenver, Hend. Top I 47; Kelly (1923) 88-9
3 Drym	Ap.630333		SMR SW 63 SW/22; Hend. II 236 'dia. 450 ft'; Lake I 269; JRIC XIII (1896-8) 350; VCH 464; H & D II 142, 191; (Possible confusion with Round 2)
4 Kerthen	58403288	Yes	SMR SW 53 SE/45; TA 30 Round Field; Thomas 33; Hend. II 237 '120 ft dia.'
5 Tregear	64003431	Yes	SMR SW 63 SW/14; TA 1622 Park an Gear; Hend. I 214; Hend. Top I 48-9; Lake I 263; H & D II 191; VCH 464; (Partly occupied by farm. dia. c. 110 ft)
6 Trerise	63803555	Yes?	SMR SW 63 NW/61; Fieldwork 1975. Ploughed out. Shape partly in S. field hedge.
7 Cardinham	64323664		SMR SW 63 NW/65; 1360 Cardynan, Hend. Top I 47; Doble 23
8 Cargenwen	65553560		SMR SW 63 NE/50; 1360 Kargenwyn, Hend. Top I 47; TA 2914 Cargenwen Field
9 Carzise	Ap.596340		SMR SW 53 SE/59; 1350 Kaerseys, Hend. Top I 47, 49
10 Carvolth	65723600		SMR SW 63 NE/51; 1313 Caervolgh, Hend. Top I 47, 49; TA 3080 Round Field
11 Buscaverran	64683495		SMR SW 63 SW/23; 'Cranag Common' Doble 23; TA 1747 Round Field
<b>Round Fields</b>			
1 Lower Bolitho	66753480		SMR SW 63 SE/28; TA 3440 Round Field
2 Brake	61703360		SMR SW 63 SW/24; TA 735 Round Field
3 Burnt Down (Leedstown)	60603440		SMR SW 63 SW/25; TA 644 Round Field
4 Carn (Bolankan)	64953433		SMR SW 63 SW/26; TA 3679 Round Field
5 Carn Veor	65553435		SMR SW 63 SE/29; TA 3668 Round Meadow
6 Cargenwen	65423551		SMR SW 63 NE/52; TA 2897 Round Field; (? as Round 8)
7 Dower	67553625		SMR SW 63 NE/53; TA 3251 Round Field
8 Clowance Wood	62023463		SMR SW 63 SW/27; TA 982 Round Field; (Destroyed by mining)
9 Newton Round	64843531		SMR SW 63 NW/66; TA 2802 Round Meadow
10 Releath	65803330		SMR SW 63 SE/30; TA 3940 Round Field
11 Releath	66403300		SMR SW 63 SE/31; TA 3867 Ring Close
12 Skewes	63533265		SMR SW 63 SW/16; TA 1905 The Round
13 Trethannas	63953586		SMR SW 63 NW/13; TA 2502 Round Meadow

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Hut Circles</b>			
1 Black Rock	Ap.673366	?	SMR SW 63 NE/61; JRIC XIII 351-2 'dia. 41 ft'; Hend. II 231
2 Crowan	Ap.665355		SMR SW 63 NE/54; JRIC XIII 352 'dia. 23½ ft'; Hend. II 231 '3/8th mile due N of Beacon'
<b>Fogou ?</b>			
1 Borthog	63333574 (farm)		SMR SW 63 NW/68; 1300 Bosworthogo, Hend. Top I 47; Field name 1680 Park an Toll, Doble 20
<b>Field Systems</b>			
1 Hallegan Crofts	644361 to 645363	Yes	SMR SW 63 NW/62
2 Black Rock	663353 to 663348	Yes	SMR SW 63 SE/24
<b>Crosses, Cross Sites ?</b>			
1 Black Rock	Ap.661349		SMR SW 63 SE/19; Langdon 228; per S.J. Wills 'recently broken up and used in the building of a house'
2 Clowance	63513478	Yes	SMR SW 63 NW/69; Langdon 130; Doble PH 5, 6 'from Boldgate' (62453535); XW 8
3 Clowance	63603532	Yes	SMR SW 63 NW/60; Binnerton Cross, Langdon 131; JRIC (NS) II 132; Hend. E.A. I 147 'moved c. 1883 from cross roads' (61103330)
4 Clowance	67743709		SMR SW 63 NE/55; Langdon 328, 330 'Moved 1883 from cross roads' (67743709) base from Releath/Polcrebo
5 Praze-an-Beeble	Ap.636356		SMR SW 63 NW/77; Langdon 129
6 Bodrivial	65153670		SMR SW 63 NE/56; TA 2408 Crows Field
7 Borthog	62503542		SMR SW 63 NW/69; TA 1492 Crows Field; (adj. to Boldgate, Cross 2)
8 Cargenwen	65773560		SMR SW 63 NE/58; TA 2927 Crows Field
9 Drym	62093324		SMR SW 63 SW/28; TA 1205-6-7 Crows Field
10 Buscaverran	64503408		SMR SW 63 SW/21; TA 1734 Crows Field
11 parish	?		SMR SW 63 NW/79; 1536 Goen an Groushire (Gun an Grows Hyr), Doble PH 24
<b>Chapels</b>			
1 Binnerton	60853320		SMR SW 63 SW/4; TA 552 The Chapel; St Augustine, Hend. E.A. I 147; Hend. II 232; JRIC (NS) II 131-2; 1660 Park Chapel, Doble PH 27; OS 'Chapel (Site of)'
2 Binnerton	60823324		SMR SW 63 SW/79; Private oratory in mansion, Hend. E.A. I 147; JRIC (NS) II 132
3 Hallegan	64803692		SMR SW 63 NW/76; TA 2270 Park Chapel; Hend. E.A. I 146; JRIC (NS) II 131; (Trad. cemetery op. house)

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
4 Kerthen	59053320		SMR SW 53 SE/34; Hend. II 236; Hend. E.A. I 148; Licensed 1374, 1380; JRIC (NS) II 133, Chapel Field other side of road op. farm
5 Trethannas	64403590		SMR SW 63 NW/70; TA 2550 Old Chapel
6 Clowance	Ap.635350		SMR SW 63 NW/71; Hend. E.A. I 146; JRIC (NS) II 131
7 Treverike			SMR SW 63 NW/80; Hend. E.A. I 148; JRIC (NS) II 133
8 Cargenwen	65523532		SMR SW 63 NE/57; TA 2969 Chapel & Plot

### Medieval

1 Binnerton	60813323	Yes	SMR SW 63 SW/5; 15th century Manor House, Hend. II 232
2 Clowance	Ap.630340	Yes	SMR SW 63 SW/41; Deer Park, Lake I 268; Gilbert PH I 261; Hend. II 241; Doble PH 28
3 Hallegan	64743689	Yes	SMR SW 63 NW/72; House, Lake I 264; Hend. II 239, 15th cent.
4 Botetoe	64083764	Yes	SMR SW 63 NW/64; Bridge

### Mills

1 Tuckingmill (Binnerton)	61403310	?	SMR SW 63 NW/8; Essays 206; (? as Industrial 9)
2 Tuckingmill (Drym)	62553295		SMR SW 63 SW/10; OS Tuckingmill Farm
3 Churchtown	64453433	Yes	SMR SW 63 SW/20; TA 2682 Grist Mill, 2678 Mill Field; OS 'Manor Mill': (Later H. Davies' Crowan Pottery)
4 Vellanewuson	66503265		SMR SW 63 SE/32; 1740 Vealannusen, Doble PH 26; TA 3883 Millpool Field

### Post Medieval & Industrial

1 Kerthen	58953320	Yes	SMR SW 53 SE/60; 'Piskey-Pow' on house, Hend. II 234, 236
2 Carvolth	Ap.658360		SMR SW 63 NE/59; Blowing House, 'Park Vorn', Doble PH 27
3 Tregear	Ap.641343		SMR SW 63 SW/38; ? Hull, CA 12 (1973) 51
4 Skewes	64003345		SMR SW 63 SW/15; TA 1876 The Hulls
5 Botetoe	63953770		SMR SW 63 NW/73; TA 2199 Stamps Croft
6 Trevoole	Ap.641373		SMR SW 63 NW/74; TA 2210/11 Hr. Lwr. Blowing House Field
7 Skewes	62233271		SMR SW 63 SW/39; TA 1936 Stamps Field
8 Bodrivial	65153675		SMR SW 63 NE/60; TA 2407 Pound Field
9 Binnerton (Tuckingmill)	61403310		SMR SW 63 SW/8; TA 1220-1 Stamps Field, 1231 Old Stamps Pool; (? as Mill 1)
10 Binnerton	61153280		SMR SW 63 SW/40; TA 587 Binner Mills Stamps
11 Trenoweth	62903646		SMR SW 63 NW/75; TA 1336 Copper Bottom Engine House
12 Truthwall	59103380		SMR SW 53 SE/35; TA 340 Stamps Croft

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Crowan parish	Flint fabricator	Truro	SMR SW 63 SW/30; RIC cat. Acc. No. 146/1932
2 Clowance	Stone Axe		SMR SW 63 SW/29; Borlase Ant. 287, 316
3 Hallegan	Cheese Press	Hallegan	SMR SW 63 NW/78; JRIC XIII 352-3 & pl; Hend. II 240 illus.
4 Trevoole	Ancient Threshing Machine	Trevoole	SMR SW 63 SW/13; OC VII 445

## HUNDRED OF PENWITH (EASTERN DIVISION) 7: PARISH OF PHILLACK (2,907 acs)

W.H. PASCOE

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Trethingey	57553625	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/179; Hend. II 131
2 Nanjeval	58603645		SMR SW 53 NE/203; TA 20 Barrow Close
3 Churchtown	56633838		SMR SW 53 NE/77; 1679 Creege an Geggan, Hend. Top I 65; TA 1588 Creggan Geggan
4 Phillack Towans	56703895	?	SMR SW 53 NE/220; PWCFC II No. 1 (1956-7) 12; (Barrows or buried ruins)
5 Angarrack	58803872		SMR SW 53 NE/38; Tumulus (site of), OS 6 inch 1963; 1628 'Three Stones' Hend. Top I 65; Hend. II 135
6 Kayle	?58103506		SMR SW 53 NE/189; 'Stone on a Barrow' 1613 Terrier CRO
7 Trevassack	57303750		SMR SW 53 NE/133; TA 995 Park Corgan; (? Creeg-an)
8 Castle Kayle	58353565		SMR SW 53 NE/193; Cromlech, SCG 76; L.E. 214; Rowe P & G 15
<b>Settlements</b>			
1 Phillack Towans	56803945	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/5; PWCFC II No. 1 (1956-7) 8-14, No. 5 (1960-1) 245; CA 4 (1965) 86
2 Churchyard	56553842		SMR SW 53 NE/79; Rowe P & G 15 (?Neolithic midden)
<b>Menhirs</b>			
1 Trethingey	?57783638		SMR SW 53 NE/131; Hend. II 131
<b>Rounds, Round Fields</b>			
1 Ventonleage	57403710 to 57603730		SMR SW 53 NE/108; TA 955 The Rounds, 977 Rounds Long Croft

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2 Castle Kayle	58353565	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/192; JRIC (NS) III 406; Hend. II 128-130; Early Tours 21 (Leland); TA 74, 79 Little Rounds, 138 Round Moor; Hend. EA I 496; Thomas 33; Lysons 266; OS 6 inch 1963, Castle Kayle
3 Carwin	58353980	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/13; 1317 Kaerwen, Hend. Top I 61; CA 1 (1962) 37; CA 3 (1964) 45; PWCFC I No. 2 (1954) 54; GTY 17-8; (Probably a Roman military work)
4 Riviere	?55303810		SMR SW 53 NE/56; Hend. Top I 60; Early Tours 21 (Leland); SCG 60
5 Phillack	56753835	Yes?	SMR SW 53 NE/76; Ridged banks in Rectory Field per M.A. Somerscales; TA 1656 Kine-Kernel
6 Carthew	?58453888		SMR SW 53 NE/32; 1719, Hend. Top I 61
<b>Lan</b>			
1 Churchyard	56503845	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/221; Thomas PC 24
<b>Cemeteries</b>			
1 N. of Church	56603845	?	SMR SW 53 NE/78; Pen HS II 169; PWCFC II No. 1 (1956-7) 13; Lake IV 69
2 N. of Church	56653852	?	SMR SW 53 NE/217; PWCFC II No. 1 (1956-7) 13; Thomas PC 12
3 Riviere Farm	Ap.557378	?	SMR SW 53 NE/154; PZ (NS) II (1885-6) 200
4 Churchtown	56493843		SMR SW 53 NE/216; PZ (NS) II (1886-7) Rowe P & G 17; CNQ I 175
5 Rectory	56553842		SMR SW 53 NE/222; Rowe P & G 17
6 Kayle	58003560		SMR SW 53 NE/188; Hend. EA I 495, Chapel Fields. Graves disclosed by ploughing.
7 Trevassack	57103800		SMR SW 53 NE/126; TA 837, 1015, 1019 Inner & Outer Burying Grounds
<b>Chapels</b>			
1 Kayle	58003560		SMR SW 53 NE/187; JRIC (NS) III 406; CCG 165; TA 93, 99 Chapel Field & Lower Chapel Field
2 Trewoone	56853645		SMR SW 53 NE/223; TA 252-3 Chapel Field & Lower Chapel Field
3 Treeve	58353965		SMR SW 53 NE/14; TA 626 Chapel Close
4 Phillack Towans	?56503950		SMR SW 53 NE/4; Hayle Misc I 2 (Feb. 1859); Rowe P & G 40; 1a T.H.
5 Wh. Alfred	57613697	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/243; Old Methodist Chapel for miners
<b>Holy Wells</b>			
1 Churchtown	56503838	Yes (covered)	SMR SW 53 NE/62; OC II 8 (1934) 12; Rowe P & G 46; Lane-Davies 91; Local Inf.



PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2 E. of Castle Kayle	58543563	Spring only	SMR SW 53 NE/208; 1628 Castell (or Cristell) Well, Hend. Top I 65; Rowe P & G 46; TA 66 Well Field
<b>Crosses &amp; Cross Sites ?</b>			
1 Churchyard	56553842	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/225; Thomas PC 18; Langdon 389; Hencken 178, 271; Hend. EA I 495; (Previously stood 10ft N. of present position)
2 Churchyard	56553842	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/219; Hend. EA I 495; (Mutilated, found built in churchyard wall)
3 Mexico	56223841	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/84; Hend. EA I 495; OS 6 inch 1963; (Formerly in middle of field)
4 Bodriggy Farm	?56523763	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/239; Langdon 221; Hend. EA I 495; (Now doorpost to the Old School- room, Phillack)
5 Treglistian	57603685	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/110; Hend. EA I 495; TA 274 Parc-an-grouse; (Formerly a gate post at Wh. Alfred)
6 Rectory	56603840	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/71; Hend. EA I 495; (A little stone now unrecognisable)
7 Ventonleage	Ap.375377		SMR SW 53 NE/240; TA 986, 990-1 Cross Croft
8 Bodriggy Farm	?56523763	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/130; Hend. EA I 495; Thomas PC 26; (Over Church porch at St John's Copperhouse)
9 Gwinear P. boundary	?		SMR SW 53 NE/257; Hend. EA I 493. Maen Cordvan in 1343 'perhaps refers to a cross'
10 Churchtown	56553842	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/244; Crosshead dis- covered in road widening. Now in church
<b>Inscribed Stones</b>			
1 Churchyard	56553842 Old Vestry	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/253; Hencken 265; VCH 219; Hend. II 133; Thomas PC 13; Arch. Camb. Vol. 84, 188
2 Churchyard	56553842 Tower	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/234; Lake IV 69; Thomas PC 20; Priest's Coped Tombstone
3 Churchyard	56553842 Lychgate	Yes Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/235; Lake IV 69; 14th cent. Priest's Tombstone with Cross
4 Churchyard	56553842 Porch	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/236; Chi-Rho, VCH 419; Hencken 222, 224; Thomas PC 13
5 Churchyard	56553842 Lychgate	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/237; Crucifixion Stone, Thomas PC 13-6
6 Churchyard	56553842 in Church	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/238; Hayle Misc I 2 (Feb. 1859); Thomas PC 22
7 Phillack Towans	Ap.570390		SMR SW 53 NE/277; Hend. II 123, ?17th cent. boundary stone, face one side, panels & circle on the other
<b>Medieval &amp; Later</b>			
1 Trethingey	57653599	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/181; TA 147 Farmhouse & Townplace, 1302 fine, (Tringey) Rowe P & G; Hend. EA I 495

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2 Trethingey	57583574	?	SMR SW 53 NE/183; ?Stone Bridge. 1628 Pounce Mine (?Pons Maen) Hend. Top I 65
3 Penpol	56083722	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/138; TA 1469 Mansion; Lake IV 70; Hend. II 131; Rowe P & G; Praed Papers CRO
4 Penpol	55773763 to 55763757	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/152; Ferry & Royal Standard Inn, SCG 28, 77; Vale 119
5 Penpol	55863710	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/141; White Hart Hotel, Vale 119; CI
6 Bodriggy	56553764	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/129; TA 1281/2 Mansion House; 1283 Bodrigi, Hend. Top I 61; Norden 26; Lake IV 70; Hend. II 131
7 Trevassack	57103761	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/132; Manor House dated 1700, Pevsner 66
8 Copperhouse	56743787		SMR SW 53 NE/70; Methodist Chapel built 1784 demolished c.1820
9 Copperhouse	56833792	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/278; Market House c.1826
10 Copperhouse	56853805	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/73; Cattle Pound, la T.H.
11 Lethlean	56903830	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/213; Granite clapper bridge. 'WH 1812' on W. side
12 Lethlean	56933817	?buried	SMR SW 53 NE/279; Granite clapper bridge, per painting c.1870 owned by Lt.Cdr. Coombe (Hayle)
13 Riviere	56223808	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/61; TA 1641-4 Mansion House; 1791, Rowe P & G.
14 Riviere	56223810	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/280; Alms Houses. Late Georgian. J. Betjeman, Cornwall-Shell Guide 99
15 Riviere	55713775	Demolished 1965	SMR SW 53 NE/151; TA 1695 Britannia Inn; (Also called Steam Packet Inn); Cornishman 22.7.1965
16 Riviere	55253792		SMR SW 53 NE/153; Medieval Ferry, SCG 28, 77
17 Riviere	55603885	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/3; Hayle Battery (Broken concrete bases). Photo in Cornish Shipwrecks. N. Coast by C. Carter p.117
18 Churchtown	56593839	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/72; TA 1586 Parsonage House; OC V 278-285 (Earlier Vicarage on site 1556); Terrier 1679, CRO
19 Churchtown	56433839	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/281; New Inn, 16th century
20 Ventonleage	57223834	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/91; TA 762 Inn; Penmare House. Hayle Hotel built 1824 now Penmare Hotel
21 Guilford	57593787	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/120; TA 726 Inn; (Ruins)
22 Treglistian	58003682	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/195; TA 359 Mansion House; Marriage Registers 1624 J. Nicholls of Treglisten
23 Mellenvrane	58353819	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/26; Bridge, 1340 Pons molindi de Bron, Hend. Top I 66

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
24	Angarrack	58453823	SMR SW 53 NE/41; TA 462 Chapel; 1834 Methodists Chapel
25	Angarrack	Ap.584382	SMR SW 53 NE/282; Culver House, 1828 Bolitho Papers CRO
26	Angarrack	58673842	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/39; Old Milestone 'Penzance 10 Lands End 20'
27	Carwin	58123863	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/36; Mansion House, Feet of Fines 537 (AD 1335); TA 551 House
28	Pulsack	58333940	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/11; TA 601 Mansion; 1620, Rowe P & G
29	Guilford	57353764	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/118; Old Milestone
30	Riviere Towans	Ap.556382	SMR SW 53 NE/58; Ancient meeting place, 'Banky Daker', Rowe P & G; la T.H.
31	Loggans	57363857	Yes (buried) SMR SW 53 NE/254; Clapper Bridge exposed during road excavations in 1975. (Photo W.H. Pascoe)
32	Penpol	55933708	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/256; Old Milestone 'L 18' in garden wall of 2 Penpol Rd.
<b>Abandoned Settlements</b>			
1	Guilford	57503780	SMR SW 53 NE/298; A small mining village, TA numbers 726-7, 377, 940-5, 1007-8
2	Carthew	58453888	SMR SW 53 NE/33; TA 568 Farmhouse, Townplace & outhouses
3	Nanjeval	58723665 58653665 58653644	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/201; (Ruins), TA numbers 4, 8, 9, 14-16, 22
4	Bandowers	58293817	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/29; (Ruins), TA 51 House & Courtlage
<b>Mills</b>			
1	Loggans	57363857	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/92; TA 776 Mill; 1688 will of J. Phillips-Millhouse at Luggan, CRO; 1752 Grist Mill, Praed Papers, CRO; Lake IV 72; OS 6 inch (1963) Mill
2	Mellenvrane	58333814	SMR SW 53 NE/45; 1342 Melynbran, Hend. Top I 65; ? Mill mentioned Domesday as belonging to Conarditone, DCNQ XII 21-3; Lake IV 71; Lease 1839, Gregor Colln. CRO
3	Mellenoweth	58833795	SMR SW 53 NE/98; 1670, Hend. Top I 61; Gover 612; Malt Mill 1825 Gregor Colln. CRO
4	Copperhouse	56903812	Yes SMR SW 53 NE/75; 19th cent. Tide Mill, known as Paddy's Mill, per M.A. Somerscales
<b>Industrial</b>			
1	Kayle	58153570	SMR SW 53 NE/283; TA 100 Parc Vorn (? smelting place)
2	Leah Vein	56953655	SMR SW 53 NE/177; TA 260-1 Nearer & Off Potters Crofts

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
3 Leah Vean	56793612		SMR SW 53 NE/284; Clay source discovered pre 1760. Used in furnaces at Hayle and for casting brass. Lake IV 72
4 Trewoone	56863640	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/176; TA 226/8 Claypit Fields
5 Loggans	Ap.573385		SMR SW 53 NE/285; Tin Mills & Premises at Esterlow (East Loe or Hayle Pool) destroyed by sand in 1581, JRIC V 287
6 Guilford	57453825		SMR SW 53 NE/47; TA 733-4 Higher & Lower Brickfield
7 Angarrack	58293817	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/286; TA 678 Smelting House; Built 1704, Bolitho Pprs. CRO; Early Tours 193 (Pococke); Lake IV 71; Barton Tin 23-5; Rowe P & G, Industries
8 Angarrack	58353810		SMR SW 53 NE/44; TA 684 Stamping Mill Plot; Date stone 1672; Rowe P & G, Industries; Bolitho Pprs. CRO
9 Copperhouse to Penpol	56923808 to 55803764	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/287; Canal, built 1769, H & D II 553-4; Lake IV 70
10 Copperhouse	Ap.571380		SMR SW 53 NE/288; Smelting House 1710-1735, H & D II 553-4; RCPS 6 (1838) 97
11 Copperhouse	57133812		SMR SW 53 NE/123; Smelting House est. 1756, VCH 567; Early Tours 261 (Maton); JRIC (NS) VI 199
12 Copperhouse	57103807		SMR SW 53 NE/289; Millpond, OS 6 inch 1963; (Filled in)
13 Copperhouse	57123813	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/121; TA 845 Iron Foundry
14 Copperhouse	56903800		SMR SW 53 NE/290; TA 839 Iron Works
15 Copperhouse	56853805	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/291; TA 819 Coal Yard
16 Copperhouse	56883803	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/291; TA 821 Coal Yard
17 Copperhouse	Ap.570380		SMR SW 53 NE/253; Lime Kiln c.1780. Rowe P & G, Industries
18 Penpol/Riviere	55813765	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/293; Weir & Flood Gates built 1788, H & D II 553-4
19 Penpol	55703765	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/155; TA 1560 New Quay; Vale 119
20 Penpol	56053770		SMR SW 53 NE/136; TA 1485 Timber Pond; (Filled in)
21 Penpol	55903763	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/292; TA 1554 Coal Wharf
22 Penpol	55803758		SMR SW 53 NE/150; TA 1556 Ore Cellars; Rent books 1739-1769, Praed Collin. CRO; (Curnows, otherwise Hayle Cellars)
23 Penpol	55753724 to 55633765	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/149; Canal built 1780, DDH/G/ACC 526 No. 33 CRO
24 Penpol	55853685	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/82; Millpond 1780
25 Penpol	55983718		SMR SW 53 NE/140; Smelting Works 1720, Rowe P & G, Industries; VCH I 567; Vale 119
26 Penpol	56453775	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/139; Brewery 1815, Rowe P & G, Industries; WMN 29.9.1970

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
27 Penpol	55753762	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/294; Gasworks. (Almost wholly demolished)
28 Bodriggy	56583787		SMR SW 53 NE/295; TA 1207 (Ore) Cellars
29 Ventonleage	56903805		SMR SW 53 NE/67; TA 820 Gas Works
<b>Railways</b>			
1 Penpol to Angarrack	55853722 to 58953855	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/19; Hayle, W. Cornwall & Helston Railways by G.H. Anthony; 1834 map CRO; OS 6 inch 1963 Abandoned Railway
2 Hayle Foundry	55883722		SMR SW 53 NE/296; Terminus 1837-52, as above
3 Riviere		Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/60; Branch line, demolished 1948. As above
4 Lethlean to parish boundary	57003827 to 57503910	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/8; Branch line of Hayle Railway to Nat. Explosive Co.
5 Copperhouse	Ap.57153830		SMR SW 53 NE/297; Station 1837-1852, Hayle, W. Cornwall & Helston Railways by G.H. Anthony
6 Angarrack	58753855	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/30; TA 525 Engine Pool; Site of engine used to pull railway waggons up incline known as 'Steamers Hill'. As above, also Clinker
7 Copperhouse	56983776		SMR SW 53 NE/127; Station, GWR 1905-8, Clinker
8 Angarrack	58353804 to 58563810	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/43; Viaduct, 1851 Brunel's, Anthony (above) p.30; Clinker 26
9 Angarrack	?58753855		SMR SW 53 NE/30; Station, Hayle Railway, Clinker 20
10 Angarrack	58153804		SMR SW 53 NE/27; Station, West Cornwall Railway (opened & closed 1853), Clinker 20
<b>Mines &amp; Associated Works</b>			
1 Treglistian	57803710	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/104; Great Wh. Alfred, Lysons 226; JRIC (NS) III 124; TA 402 Wh. Alfred Field; Spargo II 6; Mines V 12; Cornishman 15.8.1934; Rowe P & G, Mining
2 Treglistian	57853735		SMR SW 53 NE/103; TA 371 Stamps Plot
3 Treglistian	57853750		SMR SW 53 NE/106; TA 373 Stamps Field
4 Treglistian	57803745		SMR SW 53 NE/107; TA 951 Stamps Plot
5 Treglistian	57553715		SMR SW 53 NE/109; TA 954 Ore Floors
6 Laity	58503690	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/198; Alfred Consols formerly Laity Hills, JRIC (NS) III 125; Spargo II 5; Mines V 15; Cornishman 15.8.1934; Rowe P & G, Mining
7 Trevassack	57253735 to 57363740	Yes	SMR SW 53 NE/117; N. Wh. Alfred TA 977; Mines V 13; Rowe P & G, Mining; Cornishman 15.8.1934

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY		REFERENCES
		REMAINS	EXTANT	
8 Bandowers	58803617	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/207; Bandowers Mine later South Alfred, Mines V 15; Spargo II 28; Cornishman 15.8.1934; Rowe P & G, Mining
9 Kayle	58303520	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/191; Wh. Kayle, 'active 1792 on' Mines V 11; Cornishman 15.8.1934; Rowe P & G, Mining
10 Trethingey	57223667	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/115; Wh. Wilhelmina, Mines V 14
11 Leah Vean	56793612	Yes ?		SMR SW 53 NE/174; 1750 Leah Copper Work, Mines V 7; TA 224 Tin Close
12 Leah Vean	56543634	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/175; Wh. Ann 1805, later W. Alfred Consols, Mines V 7; Spargo II 14; Rowe P & G, Mining; Cornishman 15.8.1934
13 Riviere Towans	55553875			SMR SW 53 NE/52; White Cottage was base of an Engine House, Local knowledge
14 Loggans	57423893 57373928	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/93; Loggans Mine/Wh. Dream, Mines V 40; Cornishman 15.8.1934; Rowe P & G, Mining
15 Angarrack	58643780	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/99; Mellenvrane Mine, Mines V 14
16 Angarrack	58803820	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/23; Mellenoweth Mine/Wh. Maggot 1808/Angarrack Consols 1853/W. Wh. Rose, Mines V 38; Rowe P & G, Mining; Cornishman 15.8.1934
17 Angarrack	58923813	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/21; Coldharbour Mine, Mines V 38
18 Angarrack	58803786	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/100; Trungle, Mines V 38
19 Riviere Towans	55553867	Yes		SMR SW 53 NE/54; Wh. Lucy, Riviere Mine or Riviere Consols, Mines V 40; Barton-Tin 236; Cornishman 15.8.1934; Rowe P & G, Mining

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT		REFERENCES
		LOCALITY		
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>				
1 Riviere	Bronze Tranchet	Miss La Touche (Hayle Towans)		SMR SW 53 NE/265; PWCFC II No. 1 (1956/7) 29-30; Rowe P & G 18
2 Churchyard	Stone Basins	Churchyard		SMR SW 53 NE/264; Pen HS II 169
3 Churchyard	Staghorns	Churchyard		SMR SW 53 NE/263; Pen HS II 169
4 Churchyard	Slate Slab ? Early Tomb cover	Ch. Tower		SMR SW 53 NE/262; Thomas PC 13
5 Phillack Towans	E.I.A. Sherds	M. Williams (Hayle)		SMR SW 53 NE/261; CA 4 (1965) 86-7; Inf. Miss M.A. Somerscales
6 Phillack Towans 56783977	17th cent Sherds	W.H. Pascoe (Exmouth)		SMR SW 53 NE/260; Identified by D.P. Dawson, Bristol Mus.
7 Church	Phial. ? Saints Relic	N. Wall 56553842		SMR SW 53 NE/259; Hayle Misc I (Feb 1859); Thomas PC 24



**HUNDRED OF POWDER**  
**15: PARISH OF PROBUS (8,113 acs)**  
**PETER SHEPPARD**

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Carnwinnick	92225168	Yes	SMR SW 95 SW/57; OS Tumulus; TA 1677 Barrow Down; Thomas 43 (diam. 55 ft) <sup>1</sup>
2 Carnwinnick	Ap.924517		SMR SW 95 SW/92; TA 1678 Lwr. Barrow Down
3 Carnwinnick	Ap.926516		SMR SW 95 SW/91; TA 899, 900 Bone Fields; 969 Carnwinnicoc, Gover 476
4 Treworyan	Ap.897503		SMR SW 85 SE/29; TA 1617 Green Berry, 1371 Hommer Berry; Essays 120; Hend. Top III 174
5 Trelowthas	Ap.884468		SMR SW 84 NE/45; RRIC 29 (1847) 31; Local inf.
6 Trenowth	Ap.922502		SMR SW 95 SW/90; TA 1662 Bays-cabberly; Essays 120; Hend. Top III 172; OS 1813 Barrow Down; Greenwood; Lake IV 100
7 Trenithan	?90804781		SMR SW 94 NW/82; TA 266 Crock Close
8 Penbetha	Ap.929488		SMR SW 94 NW/81; 969, 1354 Penbethou, Hend. Top III 171, 172
9 Crugdew			1550 Crukedue, Hend. Top III 172
<b>? Menhirs</b>			
1 Tregeagle	Ap.864469		SMR SW 84 NE/46; TA 1965, 1967 Mennerees; Hend. Top III 172
2 Grampound	92944835		SMR SW 94 NW/83; TA 845 Longstone Close
<b>Hill Forts</b>			
1 Golden	92444687	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/46; RRIC 30 (1848) 24-5; Hencken 195; VCH 467, 469; VCHR 35; 1329 Wolvedon, Gover 477; OS Hill Fort; TA 794 Gear Meadow; Thomas 43; SWE 115; PIA 46; H & D I 372, II 568; Gilbert PH III 365-6; Martin R 92; Borlase Ant. 313; Lake IV 100; Borlase Par. Mem. 75; Hend. HP/257 pl.6 RIC
2 Trenithan Bennett	Ap.909494		SMR SW 94 NW/79; 1277 Hendrenydyn, Hend. Top III 172; Hend HP/5
			(Tregeagle, TA 1949 Dinnis, refers to site in St Michael Penkivell parish. Also TA 1446 Dinnis Moor, 1448 Dinnis Downs. Hend HP/5 map RIC)
<b>Rounds</b>			
1 Carvossa	91884828	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/45; RRIC 30 (1848) 23-4; Essays 120; Thomas 43; CA 9 (1970) 93-8; Lake IV 100; 1301 Carawoda, Hend. Top III 172; Gover 476; H & D II 568; Gilbert PH III 362, 366; Borlase Ant. 334; Martin R 25, 78

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2 Parkengear	89914719	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/42; 1689 Parkengeare, Gover 478; Hend. Top III 172, 174 Burncoose Round (Barrangoose); TA 1237 Round; Essays 120; H & D II 569; Thomas 43; VCH 467
3 Great Trewirgie	88484506		SMR SW 84 NE/41; TA 359 Park-an-Gear; Hend. Top III 174
4 Benallack	93384971	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/78; TA 543 Carsillas, 544 Round Hill; Pickering; NMR SW 9349/1
5 Grampound Road(Resparva)	91925041		SMR SW 95 SW/58; OS Camp; JRIC XVI 32; H & D 569; Lake IV 100; VCH 467; ? 969 Caer Uureh, Hend. Top III 171
6 Trenowth Wood (Dennis)	92825091	Yes	SMR SW 95 SW/89; 1550 Endynas, Hend. Top III 172; JRIC XVI 32; Essays 118; Local Inf.
7 Tresillian	86694656	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/39; TA 500 Round Meadow
8 Carvean	Ap.881479		SMR SW 84 NE/44; 1284 Carvyghan, Gover 476; Hend. Top III 172
9 Cuskayne	?88924877		SMR SW 84 NE/43; OS 1813 Carvear; Greenwood; Essays 120; ? Air photo C/28/5200 CCPO
10 Helland	Ap.901491		SMR SW 94 NW/77; H & D II 569; VCH 467; (? as Lan 3)
11 Trewithen (Sorn)	Ap.912479		SMR SW 94 NW/80; H & D II 569; Pol HC II 134; VCH 467; (? as Plain-an-Gwarry, Med 23)
12 Little Trewirgie	89704505	Yes?	SMR SW 84 NE/11; Air photo OS/67/273 009-010, Oval cropmark. (Slight trace of NE bank extant)
13 Trevorva	89854633	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/40; TA 603 Round Plot; (Slight trace of bank and circular raised area)
<b>Lans</b>			
1 Probus	89934772 or 89454828	?	SMR SW 84 NE/38; 1086 Lanbrabois, Gover 475; Hend. Top III 171-2 (Note also the adjoining site 1250 Lanmelyn); OC VI 368; H & D II 566; Hend. HP/5 RIC; Lake IV 96; Borlase Par. Mem. 104; Inf. Miss Tresawna, Lamellyn
2 Levarder	Ap.871492		SMR SW 84 NE/30; 1323 Lanvardrogh, Gover 477
3 Helland	Ap.901491		SMR SW 94 NW/77; 1086 Henland, Henlant, Gover 477; (? as Round 10)
<b>Holy Wells</b>			
1 Venton Glidder	90154940	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/52; St Clether, 1327 FentenGleder, Gover 481; Hend. Top III 173; JRIC (NS) III 423; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; OS Well (Site of); Lane-Davies 72

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
2 Venton Berron	Ap.866477		SMR SW 84 NE/35; St Piran, 1278 Fenton-Peran, Gover 481; Hend. Top III 173; JRIC (NS) III 423
3 Barteliver	?92084804		SMR SW 94 NW/72; St Entenyn, CS 3 (1975) 25-8; 1325 Funtentenenan, Hend. Top III 173; 1362 Fyntenenteny, Gover 481; TA VentonTinney, 804 Park Venton
4 Venton Garlicks	91 49		SMR SW 94 NW/71; 1325 Fenten-Corlecs, JRIC (NS) III 424; Lake IV 98 'next to Tregellas'
<b>Chapels</b>			
1 Golden	92094690	Yes?	SMR SW 94 NW/73; JRIC XVI 31; JRIC (NS) III 419-421; Borlase Par. Mem. 75; H & D II 568; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; OS Chapel; (The original use of the present building is disputed . . . as Med 8)
2 Probus	89944768		SMR SW 84 NE/8; St George. JRIC (NS) III 421; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lysons II 274; Lake IV 97; OC VI 370; OS Chapel (Site of)
3 Great Trewirgie	?88884523		SMR SW 84 NE/37; JRIC (NS) III 421; TA 352 Chapel Meadow; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; OC VI 371
4 Trelowthas	88464688		SMR SW 84 NE/9; JRIC (NS) III 421; OC VI 372; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; OS Chapel (Site of)
5 Trehane	Ap.867483		SMR SW 84 NE/36; JRIC (NS) III 421-2; CCG 169; OC VI 371
6 Helland	90064909	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/51; JRIC (NS) III 422; H & D II 567; Pol. HC II 183; Lake IV 97; Local inf.
7 Tregellas	91884919	?	SMR SW 94 NW/50; JRIC (NS) III 422; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; OS Chapel (Site of); (TA 1783 Chapel Close is misleading. Wall foundations show as cropmark on the building platform); Local Inf.
8 Freewater	90734593		SMR SW 94 NW/76; JRIC (NS) III 423, V 86 (Cemetery indicates this may be site of Lazar House. Med 15); Hend. HP/5; CCG 169
9 Benallack	?924503		SMR SW 95 SW/88; 1596 Gwell an Chappell, Hend. Top III 174; ? JRIC XVI 32; JRIC (NS) III 422; Local Inf. Stones including tracery in fields.
10 Trenowth (Chapel Rock)	93525080	Yes	SMR SW 95 SW/60; JRIC XVI 32; JRIC (NS) III 422-3; OC VI 371; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97
11 Trenowth Mansion	Ap.930506		SMR SW 95 SW/87; JRIC XVI 32; JRIC (NS) III 422-3; OC VI 371
12 Hallnoweth	92194950		SMR SW 94 NW/74; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; JRIC (NS) III 422; TA Map (for Hallnoweth)

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Crosses, Cross Sites ?</b>			
1 Tregellas (Now at Tresillian Church 87024650)	91884918	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/69; JRIC VI 423; JRIC (NS) III 422; Langdon 82; Langdon/Hend.
2 Hallnoweth	92194950	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/67; H & D II 567; Pol HC II 183; Lake IV 97; JRIC (NS) III 422
3 Trelowthas	88564667		SMR SW 84 NE/33; OC VI 372; Baird
4 Carvossa	Ap.919477		SMR SW 94 NW/70; TA 768 Cross Close
5 Carvossa	91584825		SMR SW 94 NW/44; JRIC (NS) III 415-6; Baird; OC I 12 (1930) 11, VI 370; Langdon/Hend.; Local Inf. moved E along the old road
6 Trevorva	Ap.895466		SMR SW 84 NE/34; TA 617 Cross Park; Hend. Top III 174
7 Resparva	Ap.916500		SMR SW 95 SW/85; TA 1345 Cross Close; Hend. Top III 174
8 Terverbyn	Ap.882493		SMR SW 84 NE/32; Cross Close, Hend. Top III 174
9 Venton Glidder	90054974		SMR SW 94 NW/68; TA 1186-7 Crow Close
10 Helland	89914889	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/48; Base, used as hurling goal. ? 1250 Albam Cruce, Langdon/Hend.; OC I 12, p.11; Correspondence M. Henderson and O. Padel
11 Cuskayne	Ap.892490		SMR SW 84 NE/31; TA 664 Crows Close
<b>Medieval &amp; Later</b>			
1 Trenithan Chancellor	90394812	?	SMR SW 94 NW/43; OS College (Remains of); 1310 Treneithan Chaunceler, Hend. Top III 173; Lake IV 96-7; JRIC (NS) III 411-5; OC III 91, 97, IV 407, VI 368; Borlase Ant. 389-390; H & D II 567; (Med. stonework incorporated in present house)
2 Trewithen	90854770	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/54; Unidentified feature. 3 large quartz blocks half buried in earth mound. TA 935 Menagwidden.
3 Candor (Levarder)	87504945		SMR SW 84 NE/28; ?Plain-an-Gwarry. TA 1623 Parkengwarras; Parkengwarry, Hend. Top III 172
4 Trenowth	93025063	Yes	SMR SW 95 SW/59; Manor House/Mansion, JRIC XVI 32; JRIC (NS) III 422-3; Lake IV 99
5 Probus	89364777	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/29; TA 1701 Poor House; Plaque dated 1856
6 Grampound	931484	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/62; W part of the Med. Borough. Hend. HP/5 RIC; RRIC XXX (1848) 20
7 Grampound	929483	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/61; Strip Fields, OS 6 inch 1963
8 Golden	92094690	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/64; Barn/?Med. Hall. Cheshier 32, 34, 66; Hend. V 377-9; Hend. HP/257; (As Chapel 1)

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
9 Golden	92044684	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/47; Manor House. Early Tours 37 (Leland); Borlase Par. Mem. 75; Tonkin PH III 41; Lake IV 92; H & D II 568; Hend. V 377-9; Hend. HP/257 RIC; CPRE 68; Chesher 50; JRIC VI 424, XIII 252-3, XVI 31
10 Golden	92894665		SMR SW 94 NW/65; St Crida's Bridge.
11 Grampond	93304839		Hend. HP/257 27-8 (parish boundary) SMR SW 94 NW/9; Bridge. (Parish Boundary. As Creed parish Med. 3)
12 Knoll	89274970	?	SMR SW 84 NE/25; c. 1300, 1436 'villa de Knol', Gover 477
13 Tresillian	86974650		SMR SW 84 NE/26; Bridge. 1309 Penpons, CBS 91; Coate 209; Early Tours 36 (Leland); (Parish boundary)
14 Halnoweth	92194947		SMR SW 94 NW/63; 1354 Helnewyth (New Hall), Gover 477; TA Map
15 Freewater	90734593		SMR SW 94 NW/75; Lazar House. Somerscales L2; JRIC (NS) III 423, V 86; (see Chapel 8)
16 Truck	88564767	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/27; TA 677 Inn
17 Trehane	86634825	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/2; 18th cent. mansion on site of barton. Norden; Gilbert PH III 355; JRIC (NS) III 421; Kelly (1883) 975; OC VI 371; Burnt 1946. Local Inf.
18 Trelowthas	88484685		SMR SW 84 NE/10; 'On site of Manor House' OS 6 inch 1962; JRIC (NS) III 421
19 Trenowth	Ap.927501		SMR SW 95 SW/81; ?Culver House. Hend. Top III 174 Culver Md.; TA 1651 Calver Close
20 Tredenham	92004731		SMR SW 94 NW/42; 'On site of Manor House' OS 6 inch 1963; OC IV 406, VI 373
21 Trewithen	91304751	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/41; TA 912 Mansion; Lake IV 92, 98; Gilbert HS II 830; Kelly (1883) 975; Hend. HP/275, 140
22 Tredinnick	92484930		SMR SW 94 NW/66; 1517 Trethenek, (? fortified homestead) Gover 479
23 Trewithen	Ap.912479		SMR SW 94 NW/80; ? Plain-an-Gwarry, Pol HC II 134; (? as Round 11)
24 Trewirgie	88894515		SMR SW 84 NE/13; 'Site of Manor House' OS
<b>Mills</b>			
1 Trehane	87354776	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/24; 1596 Trehan Mills, OC III 334; OS 1813; TA 1885 Mill Tnt
2 Candor	?87384903		SMR SW 84 NE/23; 1480 Molend de Camther, 1595 alias Canther Mill, Hend. HP/5
3 Geen	88004722	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/22; Martyn; OS 1813 Green Mill; TA 1514 Mill Tnt
4 Probus Mill (Lamellyn)	89344873	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/21; 1250 Cornmill at Lanmelyn, 1327 Nansmelyn, Gover 477; Hend. Top III 172, 211; OS 1813; TA 1134 Mill

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
5 Trethowa	88734840		SMR SW 84 NE/19; 1313 Corn Mill, Hend. Top III 211; OS 1813; TA 2055 Grist Mill; TA map 'Trethowa Mill'
6 Golden Mill	92844668	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/84; 1515 Wolvedon Mill, Hend. Top III 178; 211; Hend. HP/5 tracing of c. 1500 map from CP/CRO; Hend. HP/257, 75, 126, 141; TA 111 Golden Mill Tnt
7 Trenowth	93645053	Yes	SMR SW 95 SW/84; TA 1682 Grist Mill
8 Truck	Ap.886477		SMR SW 84 NE/18; 1297 Mill, 1469 Trelowthas Fulling Mill, Hend. Top III 173, 211; Essays 207; TA 1729 Mill Md.
9 Sowga	Ap.886480		SMR SW 84 NE/20; Hend. Top III 211; (? as Mills 5 or 8)
10 Helland	Ap.900495		SMR SW 94 NW/59; 1595 Fulling Mill, Hend. Top III 211; Hend. HP/5
11 Penbetha	Ap.928487		SMR SW 94 NW/60; 1378 Penbethow Fulling Mill, Hend. Top III 211; Essays 207
12 Mellinclap			1319 Melynclap, Hend. Top III 172, 211
<b>Industrial</b>			
1 Tresillian	86814650	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/17; Toll House, WB 17.12.1874; C. Mag. XI (March 1968) 32, 34; Subject of research project by Tresillian W.I.
2 Trenowth	93545054	Yes	SMR SW 95 SW/83; China-stone Mill, Barton-Clay 142, 163, 174
3 Grampound	93264846	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/57; Toll House, C. Mag. XI (March 1968) 33-4
4 Grampound	93254850	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/58; TA 25 Tanyard
5 Tresowgar	88624801	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/15; TA 2012 Malt House
6 Probus	89334781	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/16; TA 1081 Manor Pound & Malt House
7 Probus	89574779	Yes	SMR SW 84 NE/14; TA 1073 Smith Shop
8 Newstables	91574861	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/55; Stables for changing stage horses. Local Inf.; OC IV 409; TA Map
9 Trewithen to Grampound	90944780 91674823 93144842	Yes	SMR SW 94 NW/56; Old Main Road. (Now a trackway. Superseded by toll road)

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Probus	Stone Axes (2)	Truro	SMR SW 84 NE/51; Finder, Mr Mckean, Lewman Road, Probus: Axes V, 269 Nos. 1532-3
2 Probus	Stocks	Church	SMR SW 84 NE/52; WA I 117; OC IV 406
3 Trewithen	Trevithick Engine (1811)	Science Mus.	SMR SW 94 NW/85; Dickinson & Titley 'R. Trevithick', Cambridge 1934, 130; 'The Engineer' 23.11.1956; Correspond-



PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
4	Probus Spearhead 17th cent.	Truro?	ence R. J. Law (Science Museum) Inv. 1879/57; JTS I 18; OC VII 446 SMR SW 84 NE/53; DCNQ XXIII (1948) 181; (Presumed to be lost within the Museum)
5	Trewithen Discoidal Flint Knife	Truro	SMR SW 94 NW/86; Inf. Charles Thomas

(Stone Axe from Polperrow Farm, Axes V, 262 No. 782, should be listed in St Clement parish)

## HUNDRED OF POWDER 16: PARISH OF ST DENNIS (3,959 acs) PETER SHEPPARD

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1	St Dennis	95175817	SMR SW 95 NE/3; RRIC 31 (1849) 73 Pl. XXV fig. 2
2	St Dennis	95195819	SMR SW 95 NE/2; As above
3	Carne	95335842	SMR SW 95 NE/58; Gover 390; Somerscales SMR (many large stones in vicinity of NGR presumed to be remains of a barrow)
<b>Stone Row</b>			
1	?Carsella	Ap.944577	SMR SW 95 NW/25; As St Stephen-in-Brannel No. 1; Also, Hend. Top III 71
<b>Menhirs</b>			
1	Enniscaven	96325944	SMR SW 95 NE/59; TA 22 Menears Meadow
2	St Dennis	95235778	SMR SW 95 NE/60; TA 921 Pound Menear
<b>Hill Forts</b>			
1	St Dennis (Church)	95075832	Yes SMR SW 95 NE/1; 1085 Dimelihoc, Hend Top III 71-2; Gover 391; VCH 462; Lake I 295; Essays 112, 117; CPRE 58; H & D II 207; RRIC 31 (1849) 26-7, Pl. XXV fig. 2; JRIC (NS) II 142; Kelly (1883) 975; CA 2 (1963) 48, 4 (1965) 31-5
<b>Rounds</b>			
1	Carsella	94005790	Yes SMR SW 95 NW/24; 1085 Karsalan, Hend. Top III 72; Gover 391; TA 1294 Round Meadow; Essays 118-9
2	Trelavour	95765790	SMR SW 95 NE/4; 1250 Trelowarg (O. W. Lluarth-camp), Hend. Top III 72; TA 872 The Round

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES	
3	Cornegga	96085834	?	SMR SW 95 NE/62; 1284 Kernigou, Gover 390
4	Goss Moor	95705911	Yes	SMR SW 95 NE/63; TA 188 The Round; (Ditched field isolated in moor)
<b>Unclassified Earthworks</b>				
1	Gothers	97305813	Yes	SMR SW 95 NE/54; Enclosure 21 m dia. earth bank contains orthostats. Small interior mound or hut; Air Photo CCC HSL/UK/68/773, Run 3, Print 2744
<b>Round Fields</b>				
1	Menawollas	95705827		SMR SW 95 NE/64; TA 527 Round Meadow
2	Restowrack	94735723		SMR SW 95 NW/21; TA 1244 Round Meadow
3	Gothers	96205848		SMR SW 95 NE/65; TA 617 The Round
4	Domeliock	94545839		SMR SW 95 NW/20; TA 351 Round Meadow
5	Domeliock	94575852		SMR SW 95 NW/19; TA 299 The Round
6	Cornegga	96145797		SMR SW 95 NE/66; TA 829 Round Meadow
<b>Crosses, Cross Sites ?</b>				
1	St Dennis (Church)	95075828	Yes	SMR SW 95 NE/67; Langdon 294; X.E.21; Baird; Lake I 295; JRIC X 65-6, Pl.5; JRIC (NS) II 143; VCH 437; CA 4 (1965) 31
2	Gothers	96095820		SMR SW 95 NE/68; TA 652-4 Cross Close
<b>Medieval &amp; Later</b>				
1	St Dennis	95155789		SMR SW 95 NE/69; TA 1047 The Pound
2	Domeliock	94275820		SMR SW 95 NW/18; TA 283 Calver Close
<b>Industrial</b>				
1	Penrose	94765927		SMR SW 95 NW/17; Wh Gasson Engine House, Mines VIII 57; Local inf. demolished 1975
2	Domeliock	94205922	Yes	SMR SW 95 NE/61; Tramway, Barton-Clay 143; Local inf.
	to Gothers	95005933		
		96335857		
3	Hendra to Prazey	94835740	Yes	SMR SW 95 NW/16; 'Old Tramway' OS; Local inf.
		to 95345696		
4	Parkandillack	94995713	Yes	SMR SW 95 NW/22; Early Clay Kiln, Barton-Clay 121; Local inf. remembered as cooperage
5	Parkandillack	94805682	Yes	SMR SW 95 NW/23; Engine House with Beam Engine, RAI/Truro 65; Trevithick Soc. Newsletter 5; Ordish I 14; ECCR Summer 1958 pp 12-13
6	Rostowrack (Now in Holman's Museum, Camborne)		Yes	SMR SW 95 NW/53; Beam Engine, Trevithick Soc. Newsletter 3

**A SHERD OF NEAR BEAKER FABRIC  
FROM ST MARY'S, ISLES OF SCILLY**

H. O'Neill Hencken (1932, 28; 1933, 24) described the earlier Scillonian pottery (Ashbee, 1974, 247) as coarse, thick, micaceous and gravelly. O'Neill (1952, 25) however, showed that, in spite of a granite temper, certain vessels from the Knackyboy Cairn were thin walled and of well-mixed, well-fired ware. A further insight into the variety of fabrics was afforded by Alec Gray's comments (Ashbee, 1972) on the pottery from the various habitation sites that he investigated. Of particular note was an assemblage from Porth Killier, St Agnes, entirely of fine hard wares. What emerges is that a considerable range of size and thus

weight and thickness of rim, wall and base, obtained and it is likely that any differentiation between fine and coarse wares may be false, for soil weathering destroys surfaces and, sometimes, even entire sherds.

Three standardised forms have been found, barrel-, biconical- and bucket-like vessels, which are frequently characterised by lugs. These last are often only imperforate and amorphous, but perforated, elongated and well-finished oval and circular lugs are not infrequent. Rims are almost always bevelled or square, although sometimes thickened and rolled to a club form. Many bases bear the imprint of matting or textiles. Body decoration is either of stroke ornament, cord ornament or, more

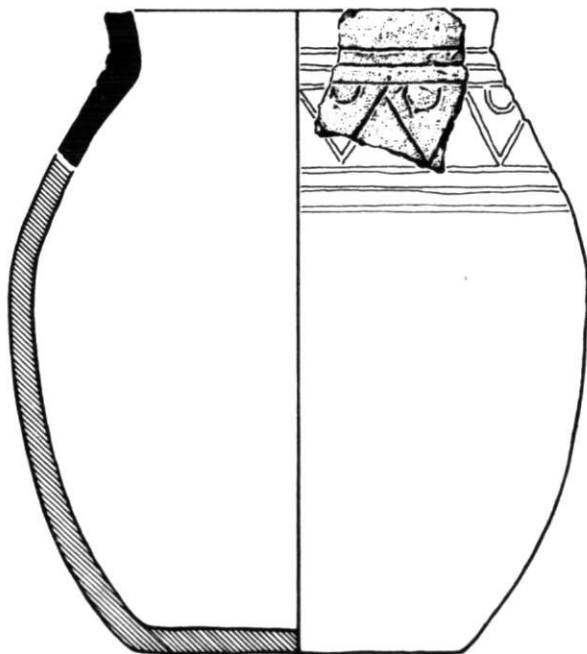


Fig. 35

*Halangy Porth, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly: the Beaker fabric sherd expressed as a restored vessel (1/2).*

frequently, horizontal rows and vertical panels of eight- or nine-toothed comb impressions. This has been likened to that of beakers and, indeed, this, together with other criteria, has led to the view that this earlier phase of occupation on Scilly is best seen as a Beaker continuum phenomenon (Ashbee, 1974, 286).

Investigation of the remains newly visible (1975) in the cliff of Halangy Porth (Ashbee, 1974, 159) as the result of recent erosion, has produced, from the interior of the remains of a large circular stone-built house, a sherd, the fabric of which would not be out of place in a beaker assemblage.

This sherd (Fig. 35 with reconstruction of the vessel) is dark red in colour, has had the surface smoothed and, although larger pieces are visible in the black core, the surface quartz and micas are about 0.4 mm in diameter. It is 0.7 cm in thickness and its rim is square. Around the neck of the vessel, 1.1 cm below the slightly flared rim, there are three flat-bottomed incised lines 0.4 cm apart, from the lowest of which are pendant triangles with some circles in the centre of their bases. Presumably this ornamentation was confined to the upper zone as is that upon other vessels of this kind (Ashbee,

1974, 250, Fig. 54) and the triangles were bounded and not in free suspension. Lines and pendant triangles can be seen on certain late-stage beakers (eg. Clarke, 1970, II, nos. 754, 756, 757) but, although full circles are an element in the basic European motif catalogue, the pendant half-circles seem a Scillonian innovation.

**Paul Ashbee**

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#### References

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#### A TREVISKER SERIES BRONZE AGE URN FROM LARGIN WOOD, BROADOAK

In March, 1975 Mrs Beyboer of Liskeard noticed and reported a Bronze Age urn lying in the side of a forestry cutting in Largin Wood (SX 16886425) between Bodmin and Liskeard. A few days later the urn and the surrounding area was excavated by the writer assisted by CAS members.

The site of the find was unusual in that it was half way up a very steep hill side. There was no sign of a cist or barrow. Although the two part-halves of the urn do not quite join, it was apparent that the sherds and their cremated bone content had moved hardly at all from where they had originally been buried. The rim lay at 0.15 m below the leaf-mould topsoil, and the base was at 0.35 m below. It could be seen that the burial pit of 0.50 m diameter had been cut through a layer of earth with stone hill-wash, and had just penetrated a pre-

existing land surface.

The urn (Fig. 36) kindly drawn by A.M. ApSimon whose report follows, is now in the County Museum, Truro, on loan from the Boconnoc Estates.

The fragments of calcined bone were examined by Dr F.A. Turk. He reports that the largest bone agrees reasonably well with the mid-section of the shaft of the ulna from a human adult of mid-stature, but that neither the age nor the sex could be determined.

**Peter Trudgian**

*Camelford*

About  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the urn is present, comprising one joining rim and body sherds, 2 separate joined body sherds, and two-thirds of the base. The pot is apparently made from gabbroic clay from the Lizard, though this remains to be confirmed. The body has been fired half red and half black, the outer surface being reddish, the inner surface dark brown. The base appears

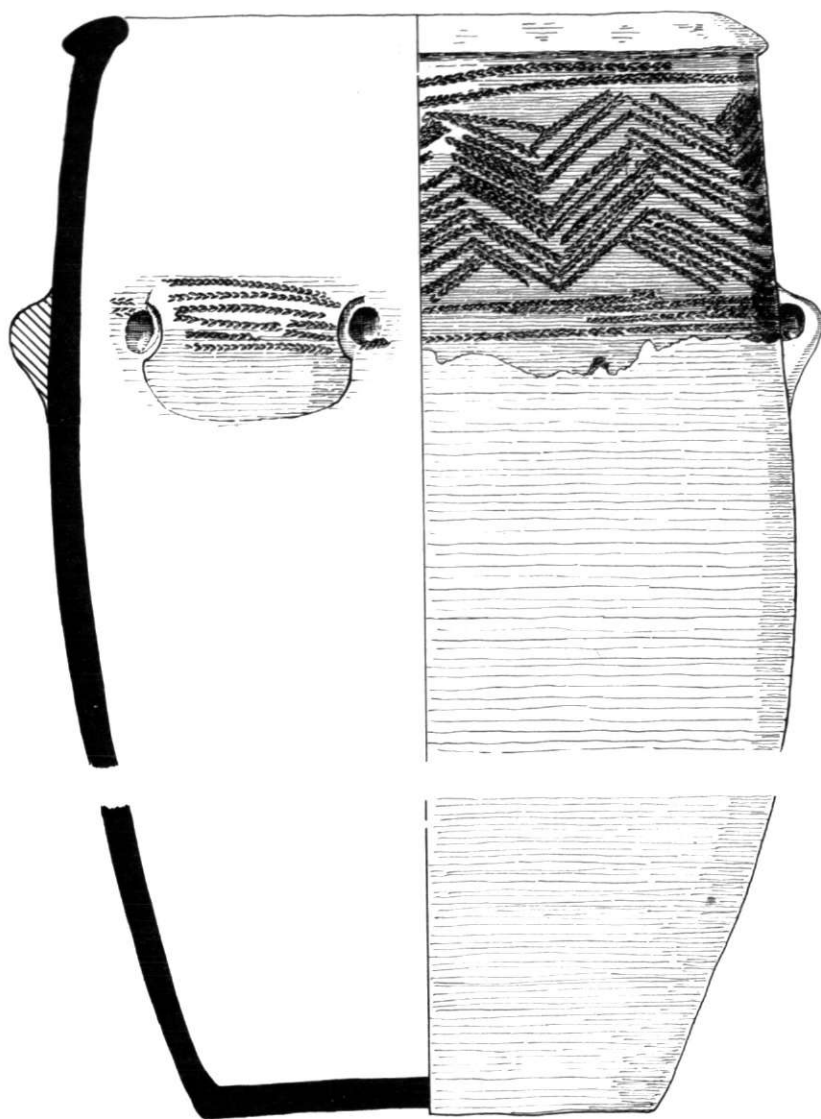


Fig. 36  
*Trevisker Series Urn from Largin Wood, Broad Oak (1/3).*

weathered inside, otherwise the surfaces are smooth and fresh, and the breaks are fresh suggesting that the pot was buried and remained in a virtually complete state.

The pot will have been about 40 cm high, gently barrel shaped in profile. The wall is generally 11 mm thick, the base 13 mm. The rim has an outward sloping bevel about 25 mm wide and is strengthened by carrying clay outwards with some beading of the inside. The base is dished upwards and the

junction between base and wall is sharp, without any thickening. Rim diameter about 280 mm, body diameter about 295 mm, base about 180 mm, somewhat oval in outline. There is a single lug, 80 mm long, 45 mm high, stuck on the exterior and the join is smoothed over. This lug has deep thumb impressions 14-16 mm across arranged as dummy piercings at either end.

Decoration is limited to a band, 103-105 mm wide round the upper third of the

pot below the rim. It consists of impressions of fine plaited cord made when the pot was soft, arranged in the form of multiple running chevrons, with each chevron about 60-70 cm wide and 10-13 lines in each. These are enclosed by two horizontal marginal lines above and two to three below. The overlapping of the ends of cord used are clearly visible. Individual impressions are about 3 mm wide with 5 complete twists in 20 mm. This pot belongs to a variant of the Trevisker series in which the rim is flat topped or sloping outwards and thickened outwards and sometimes inward, corresponding to the form described as style 1a at St Eval. This variant lacks the internal bevel present in style 1. The presence of large unpierced lugs is also characteristic and may indicate a development from earlier styles with functional piercings. The decoration is

found on many pots of the Trevisker series and may perhaps be a reminiscence of a plaited wrap used to aid the making of such pots, or of a carrying sling. Particularly close is a pot from Port Mellon, Mevagissey (Sheppard, P.A., 1961. 'A Bronze Age Cemetery at Port Mellon, Mevagissey', *Proc. W. Cornwall Fld Club*, n.s. 2, 5, 197).

The three available radiocarbon dates for pottery of this series in the south west do not provide an unambiguous chronology for its stylistic development, but it might be guessed that this pot comes from somewhere around the beginning of Middle Bronze Age time, say around 3200 bp. Such pots occur both on settlements and with cremation burials, which are not always marked by barrows.

Southampton

A.M. ApSimon

#### AN AXE-HEAD FROM PENOLVA, PAUL

(Fig. 37)

The axe-head was found in a field called The Stitches at Penolva (SW 46752698) in the parish of Paul in 1973. Length = 87 mm, width across blade = 49 mm, width across butt = 28 mm. It is in poor condition, but traces of very shallow flanges appear on one blade face. It is a type of flanged axe rare in the South West, and seems at present to be only one of its kind from Cornwall and Devon.

Susan Pearce

Exeter City Museums

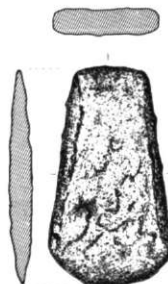


Fig. 37

Drawing Roger Penhallurick (1/3).

#### BAR-LUG POTTERY FROM TREVIA, CAMELFORD

During the laying of a water main near Trevia, Camelford (SX 09738333) in 1975 a sherd of bar-lug pottery (Fig. 38) was noted by the writer in the upcast beside the trench. No further sherds of similar fabric could be found.

The find fills a gap in the incidence of bar-lug pottery, the nearest so far reported being from the excavations at Mawgan

Porth and Launceston Castle. The usually accepted date of use of this pottery is from the 9th to 11th centuries. 40 metres away there is a badly defaced Cornish granite cross which could be contemporary. It is now in use as a gatepost, the original site being unknown, but could have been on the path to Lanteglos Church which passes alongside. There could be a connection.

Camelford

Peter Trudgian



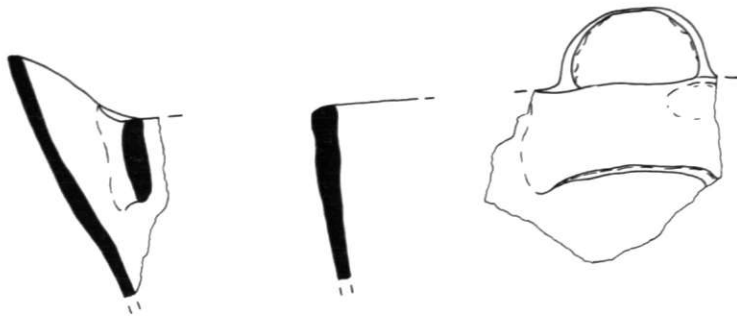


Fig. 38  
Bar-lug sherd from Trevia, Camelford (1/3).

#### Description of the bar-lug sherd

The fabric is grey throughout and fairly hard. It contains much angular white quartz grit but mica flakes are absent. It can be compared with, but it is not identical to, the commoner of the two bar-lug fabrics found associated with the first rampart at Launceston Castle. Probably this level dates to c. 1070; possibly it is earlier. The published description of the Mawgan Porth pots (Bruce-Mitford, R.L.S., 'A Dark Age Settlement at Mawgan Porth, Cornwall' in *Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain*, 1956, 167) is inadequate for comparison.

The diameter cannot be reliably restored as there was distortion of the rim when the lug was contrived but it was probably 25-30 cm. The method of construction can be clearly seen. The rim of a saucepan-shaped hand-made pot was pulled outwards and upwards at two opposite points before horizontal lugs were pressed into position on the inside. In this example an air-space remained in a join and the sherd has broken at this point. The lugs were probably for suspension over a fire by means of a cord. This one has the usual external coating of soot.

Exeter

Trevor Miles

#### LATE MEDIEVAL POTTER'S WASTE FROM LOSTWITHIEL

During examination of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery in Truro Museum, a few sherds recently acquired from Lostwithiel were noted. Enquiries at the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Register showed that these were from SX 103602, the garden of Pencarrow, the home of Mrs G.R. Branson, a member of the Society. Mrs Branson has collected sherds from topsoil which include a number of wasters. The site is on the steep east-facing hillside above the west bank of the River Fowey, north of Lostwithiel town and upstream of the Medieval bridge. The garden occupies the lower part of the slope while the higher part is at present a vacant plot awaiting building development. The slope is fairly steep and no obvious sites of buildings can be seen. Limited trial excavation would be desirable to determine the precise stratigraphic origin of the material.

The documentary history of potters at Lostwithiel has been discussed by Douch (Douch, H.L., 'Cornish Earthenware Potters', *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, VI, Part I, 1969, 33). There is surname evidence suggestive of potting in the 13th and 14th centuries and direct documentary evidence for the industry in the 15th century and in the 17th to 19th centuries. In 1454 Matilda Coule of Lostwithiel sold ridge tiles for use on the Great Hall at Restormel (Douch, *op. cit.*). The sherds recovered are plainly late Medieval in style but are difficult to date in absolute years. Mid-15th century and early 16th century is likely but fifty years could be added to this range at either end for safety.

The ascription of sherds to a kiln on visual examination is dangerous but a number of unglazed jug sherds (unpublished) from Tintagel Castle are in an indistinguishable fabric, have similarly shaped rims and

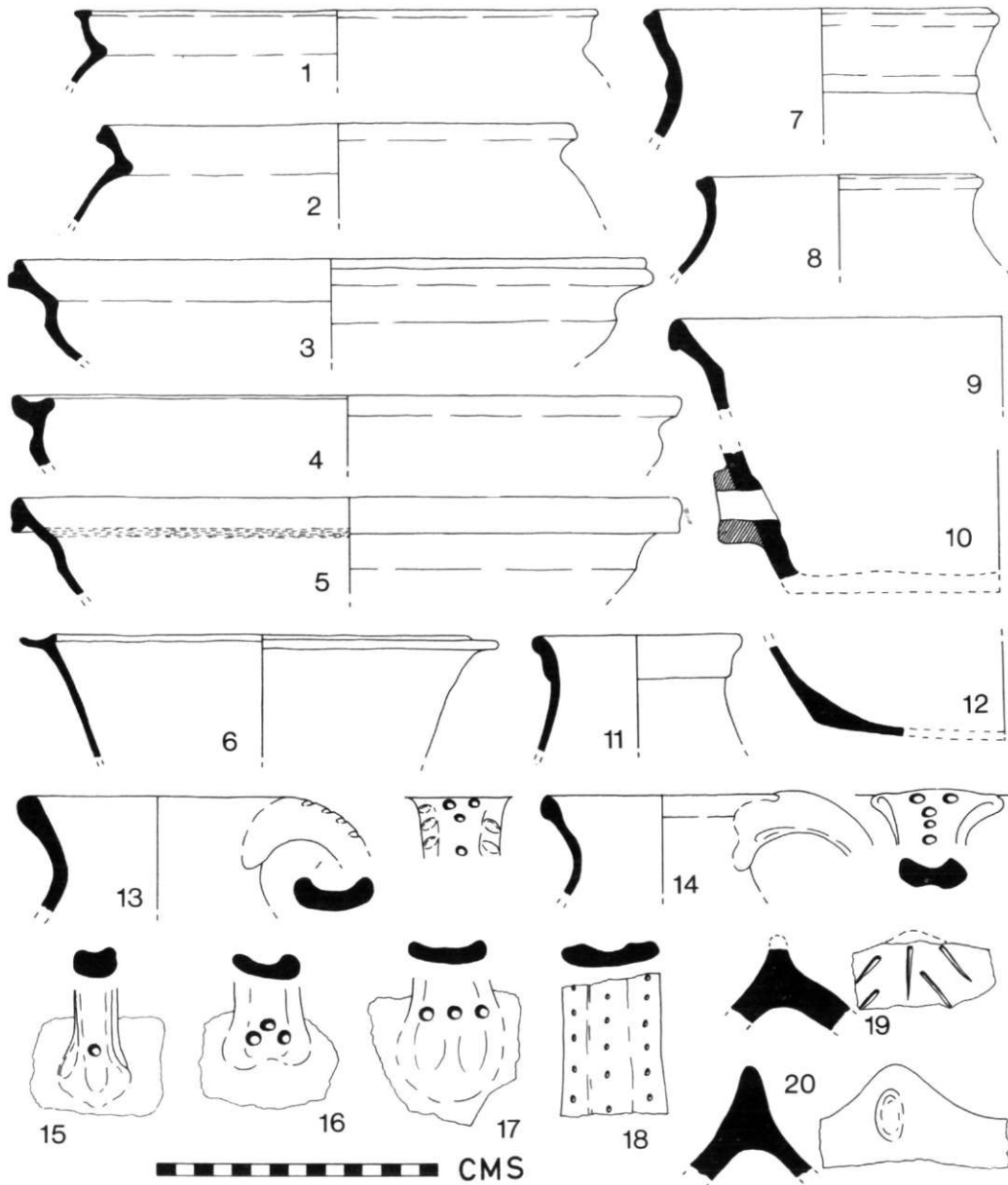


Fig. 39  
Late Medieval Potter's Waste from Lostwithiel (1/4).

handles and are stabbed in the distinctive Lostwithiel manner. There are a few sherds of this fabric at Launceston Castle. At Barnstaple on the Paiges Lane site there is a single base angle with a perforated (colander) base (Miles, forthcoming, *Devonshire Archaeological Society Proceedings*, 1976).

A few 18th and 19th century non-local sherds have also been collected from topsoil but these are probably the result of manuring and are not described. All local sherds recovered are unglazed. The predominant colour range is light to dark grey, although some sherds are brown or buff-orange on the surfaces. The fabric is

generally hard-fired; a few pieces are much over-fired and have bubbled on the surface. Others are soft and powdery through under-firing. All have been heavily tempered with a coarse sand containing many glittering flakes of white mica. The fabric is similar to that from the St Germans kilns but is instantly distinguished by the far greater quantity of mica in the Lostwithiel sherds. The ridge tile sherds are in the same fabric as the Lostwithiel pots except that a coarser sand/fine grit has been added.

The forms are summarised by Fig. 39. 1 and 2, sherds from cooking pot rims, late Medieval types. 3, 4 and 9, sherds from bowls. 5, rim sherd from bowl with a single line of fine white slip applied as paint, probably with a brush. This decoration occurs on some pots in West Devon and Cornwall from the 14th to the 16th centuries.

It is common on the St German sherds. 6, sherd from small bowl or basin, under-fired. 7, 8 and 11, rim sherds from jugs or jars. 10, bughole sherd from large jar or cistern. 12, base angle. A number of sagging bases were found which must have belonged to both bowls and jugs. No finger-pressed bases occurred. 13-17, rims and handles from jugs. No lips have been found. All handles are deeply stabbed at the top and at the bottom where they join the body. 18, strap handle stabbed with a fine point. 19 and 20, sherds from the crests of ridge tiles. These are not common on the site but some are evidently wasters. The peaks are finger-modelled. There are knife-stabbed and finger-pressed examples.

**Trevor Miles**

*Exeter*

## Excavation News 1975

(See also p.67)

### HALANGY DOWN AND PORTH, ISLES OF SCILLY, 1975

A small excavation, uphill of the courtyard house, showed that the building was the last of the structural sequence, the subject of excavations since 1964. Cliff erosion in Halangy Porth exposed the entrance to a massive stone building, the wall of which included blocks larger than those of the so-called entrance graves. The interior had been infilled with soil which contained lenses of charcoal and sherds of pottery. A sherd, closely resembling Beaker wares in fabric, was recovered while subsequent laboratory examination of soil samples showed that this soil derived from an extensive slip, presumably from the Halangy Down escarpment. Low vegetation enabled a detailed survey of the ancient cultivation terraces and the catchment area of the site to be carried out.

**Paul Ashbee**

*University of East Anglia,  
Norwich*

### KILLIBURY HILLFORT, EGLOSHAYLE

An area of c. 150 sq m was excavated immediately adjacent to the inner rampart on the south of the hillfort (SX 018737). The excavation was organised as a Society training exercise. The hillfort has two concentric wide-spaced defence lines, both of which have been levelled and partly covered by buildings in the southern half.

The line of the inner rampart was established with a good land surface preserved beneath it. Samples have been taken from this for pollen analysis. Nothing was found to indicate any pre-Iron Age occupation.

At the back of the rampart was a large hollow, natural in origin but scarped around its edges. Within this a series of occupation levels with indications of timber structures were separated by runs of shillet. Pottery in the lower levels was mainly in the 'Glastonbury' or South Western Third B tradition but higher there was some admixture of cordoned wares.

The remainder of the area excavated within the interior contained a large number of post-holes, many several times recut. No obvious building plans were recognised. All of the interior had suffered very much from plough damage.

Several samples were taken for radiocarbon dating from levels with 'Glastonbury' style pottery.

**Henrietta Miles**

*University of Exeter*

### LAUNCESTON CASTLE

As in previous seasons, excavation within the castle (SX 331864) was divided between examining a large area within the south-west quarter of the bailey and investigating further the nature and sequence of the bailey defences.

The south-western quarter of the bailey had previously been excavated down to its thirteenth century levels exposing a long, rectangular building of substantial masonry which may be identified as a hall, possibly the assize hall whose construction is recorded in the Pipe Rolls of 1201. The hall had three main phases of development and was close to the South Gatehouse. It had been built on and over the remains of earlier stone structures and was a single story building, 60 ft by 18 ft internally, roofed in several bays, and with a single entrance near the centre of the long north side. Subsequently, the internal condition and structural stability of the hall deteriorated and its lower end was used as a workshop. In its final phase, probably during the building activities of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the roof was reset and the walls patched and buttressed; benching was fixed for much of the long sides as well as the high end, the interior wall face plastered and a

doorway forced at the low end to provide access to garderobes. The hall had no separate service communication and was not domestic in character. Its use for some purpose such as a courtroom is not unlikely. It went out of use round the turn of the thirteenth century and was partially demolished with the lower 3-4 feet filled with rubble.

The hall lay roughly parallel to and at the foot of the bailey rampart. Its construction entailed cutting through the stone footings of earlier, twelfth century structures which had been set on and into the lower slopes of the rampart. These early structures on the rampart and others sealed by a yard surface north of the hall will be examined in a subsequent season. In the meantime the walls of the hall and its internal plaster will be consolidated for eventual display along with other surviving thirteenth century buildings within this area of the bailey.

At the opposite side of the Castle a trench was cut against the back of the North Gatehouse in order to establish the line of the rampart which on this side of the bailey is either masked or obliterated, and to examine, if possible, its relationship to a free-standing stone tower discovered in previous years embedded in the rampart below the late thirteenth century gatehouse.

It proved impracticable to relate the construction of the tower to the rampart phases, but it was established that at this point the back of the early rampart had been revetted in stone. The revetment wall which remained had replaced an earlier wall on the same line which had collapsed. Beyond the foot of the rampart were the lower courses of a substantial stone building. These, together with the revetment of the rampart, were associated with late eleventh or early twelfth century pottery.

**A.D. Saunders**

*Department of the Environment*

Full reports on work at Trebartha, Carlidnack, Innis Downs, Largin Wood and along the line of the Bodmin Bypass are published elsewhere in this volume.

## Membership List

This list, last published in 1971 (CA 10 (1971) 113 ff), is as correct as the Society's records allow up to the end of 1976. It includes private members of the Society only. Names against which no date of joining appears are those of members (before 1961) of the former West Cornwall Field Club. *H* indicates Honorary Members of the Society. Any member whose address is wrongly listed is urged to write at once to the Membership Secretary, as all notices and publications are sent out by the Society and its printers on the basis of this list.

- 1971 ACKLAND, Miss N.A., Felsted, 25 Tower Park, Fowey.  
 1974 ACTON, Mrs V.M., 110 West Street, Penryn.  
 1961 ADAMS, Canon J.H., Grove Cottage, Town Hill, St Agnes.  
 1974 ADLERSPARRE, Mrs M., Box 816, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada.  
 1971 AINGER, J.C.L., Wynberg, 31 Goonown, St Agnes, TR5 0UY.  
 1970 ALDRIDGE, Mrs W., 25 Russell Court, Tavistock.  
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 1967 ANNESLEY, J.E.C., Bawden Farm, St Agnes.  
 1974 APPLEBY, C.J., Mandalay, 3 St Erth Hill, St Erth, Hayle, TR27 6HX.  
 1972 ARGUE, Miss E.P., 200 West 79th Street, 10 A, New York, N.Y. 10024.  
 1972 ARNOLD, C.J., Eastcote, Clyst St Mary, Exeter.  
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 1964 ASHCROFT, Miss C.A., Flat 21, Kings College Court, 55 Primrose Hill Road,  
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 1965 ASTON, M.A., B.A., County Planning Department, County Hall, Taunton.  
 1971 ATKINS, Miss R.A. & Miss E.E., The Craft Centre, St George's Island, Looe.  
 1966 ATKINSON, Professor R.J.C., M.A., F.S.A., Department of Archaeology,  
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 1965 AVERY, M., B.A., Department of Archaeology, Queen's University,  
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 1967 AXFORD, E.C. & Mrs, Treneglos, St Neot, Liskeard.
- 1975 BAGOUIN, Miss J., 18 Parc-an-Creet, St Ives.  
 1965 BAIN, Dr C.W.C., Red Willows, The Belyars, St Ives.  
 1968 BAKER, K.F., Boskenna, 25 Higher King's Avenue, Exeter, EX4 6PJ.  
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 1976 BAKER, Miss S., 30 Hawarden Grove, Herne Hill, London, S.E. 24.  
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 1976 BARNES, Mrs H.J.P., c/o Post Office, Perranporth.  
 1976 BARR, Miss P., Redwoods, Trecarne, St Cleer, Liskeard.  
 1971 BARRETT, Dr G.F., Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh, Hants.  
 1962 BASS, A.H., Longstone House, Stratton.  
 1972 BEAGRIE, N., 10 Boldventure Close, Bethel, St Austell.  
 1962 BEARD, S.W., B.A., 2 Chichester Crescent, Newquay.

- 1974 BEAUCHAMP, H.L.D. & Miss J.C., Trevince, Gwennap, Redruth.  
 1965 BECKERLEGGE, J.J., Little Keigwin, Mousehole, Penzance.  
 1963 BECKETT, Miss I., Halgabran Cottage, Tintagel.  
 1971 BECKTON, R. & Mrs V.S., Creek House, Penpol, Devoran, Truro.  
 1972 BELCHER, Lt.Col. J.A., T.D., M.B.E., & Mrs. M.G., The Hatch, Beach Road,  
 Crantock, Newquay, TR8 5RS.  
 1972 BELL, Dr S.C., Top Flat, 4 Park Quadrant, Glasgow.  
 1973 BENNALLICK, W.G.V. & Mrs, Tregurtha Farm, St Wenn, Bodmin, PL30 5PR.  
 1970 BENNETT, Miss R., 33 Trevanion Road, St Austell.  
 1963 BENNETTS, J.R., 5 Old Falmouth Road, Truro.  
 1975 BENSJIN, Mrs G.M., The Rectory, St John, Torpoint.  
 1965 BERESFORD, G.T.M., Saxbys, Rolvenden, Kent.  
 1970 BEREY, Mrs E.M., Step-a-side, Veryan, Truro.  
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## Review

COLIN RENFREW (Editor) **British Prehistory: a new outline.** Duckworth (1974). Pp. 348, figs. 42, ISBN 7156 0670 0 (cloth) 7156 06719 (paper).

This work represents the first attempt to provide an outline of British prehistory based on the dendrochronological recalibration of radiocarbon dates and incorporating recent changes in archaeological interpretation. The difficulties involved in one single scholar mastering the available evidence across a chronological range of two hundred thousand years have been met by inviting four scholars to write chapters on the period of their especial expertise.

The opening chapter has been contributed by the editor — 'British Prehistory: changing configurations'. This is a clearly written summary of historical developments in the dating and interpretation of British prehistory, ranging from the first systematic studies in the mid-nineteenth century to the radical changes made necessary by the recalibration of radiocarbon dates. As well as providing an easily understood account of how this dating method and the calibration works, the chapter provides a good guide to the changes in archaeological thinking over the past century which so often confuse the beginner with different and non-reconcilable interpretations.

The first period chapter on the Paleolithic and Mesolithic is provided by Paul Mellars; it contains a concise account of man's development linked to relevant climatological and environmental evidence.

The chapter on the Neolithic is contributed by Isobel Smith and again provides a comprehensive summary. A specialist chapter by Audrey Henshall deals with Scottish Chambered Tombs and Long Mounds. Admittedly the major developments in the recent study of British funerary monuments have been in Scotland, but this division means there is virtually no coverage of these monuments elsewhere. Colin Burgess writes on 'The Bronze Age'; and gives particular prominence to the problems of the 'Wessex Culture' in the light of radiocarbon dating and also to the details of the development of bronze working. The final chapter on the Iron Age by Barry Cunliffe is terse and an effectual summary of his recent work *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. Each period chapter concludes with a list of radiocarbon dates for the period concerned.

The work appears to be designed as a guide to recent changes for those who already have some archaeological knowledge. Aspects unchanged by recent research may be hardly touched upon. However lacunae are compensated for by comprehensive chapter bibliographies. The work can be thoroughly recommended for general reading, partly for the introductory chapter, partly for the broad guide to current thinking it provides. It will surely be long before a more comprehensive general account of British Prehistory is produced either by a single scholar or as a composite work.

Henrietta Miles

University of Exeter



# CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## INDEX

to *Cornish Archaeology*, volumes 1-10 (1962-1971) and to all issues of the *Proceedings of the West Cornwall Field Club* (published 1936-1961). The Index covers the two publications in separate parts, which are bound together, and will be similar to *Cornish Archaeology* in format, 80 pages approximately, with card covers.

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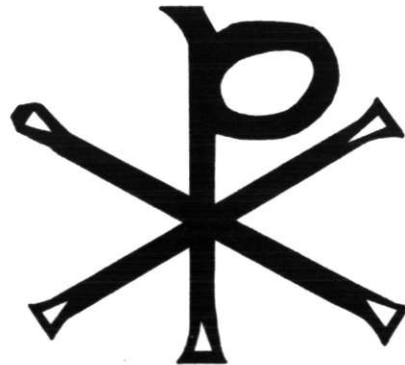
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*Susan Pearce read History at Somerville College, Oxford, and remained at Oxford for post-graduate study in Archaeology under Professor Christopher Hawkes. She took up her present post as Curator of Antiquities at Exeter City Museum in 1966. She has published a number of papers relating to the Early Christian period, lectured widely, and offers a course on Early Christian Britain within the Department of Exeter University.*

*Miss Pearce is also interested in the light which anthropological studies may cast upon British pre-history, especially Bronze Age society..She is particularly interested in the Eskimos, and has travelled in Alaska, Greenland and the Central Arctic which she visited as a Churchill Fellow in 1975.*

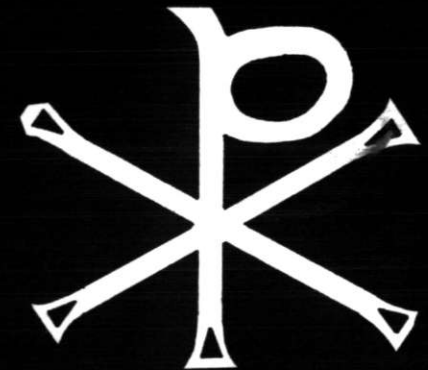
*Susan Pearce is much involved in south-western archaeology. She has been Secretary of the Devon Archaeological Society since 1972 and an Executive Committee member of the Society's sub-committee, the Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology, since its beginning in 1975. She is married, and lives in Exeter.*



# The Kingdom of Dumnonia

**Studies in History and Traditions in South-Western Britain AD 350 ~ 1150**

## Susan Pearce



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# The Kingdom of Dumnonia

Studies in History and Traditions in South-Western Britain AD 350 ~ 1150

by Susan Pearce

The fourth to the seventh centuries AD. saw the emergence of peoples whose cultural and political groupings were henceforward to create the framework of British history, the penetration of the British Isles by the civilization of Latin Christendom; and, more obscurely, the knitting together of new and native settlers in a variety of economic and administrative patterns, some of which may have their roots in the Roman past, and many of which were to prove long-enduring. Each generation created its own view of these crucial events, which by the twelfth century had resulted in a pseudo-historical structure of heroic romance and monastic narrative. A prime concern of Early Christian studies must be to disentangle reality and romance through the disciplines of archaeology and documentary criticism.

The South-Western peninsula offers a fascinating field here, where Celt and Saxon mixed in a border area for generations, and where the historical kingdom of Dumnonia was transmuted into the fabulous Kingdom of Arthur and the Saints. This book assesses the basic sources relating to the period itself, and

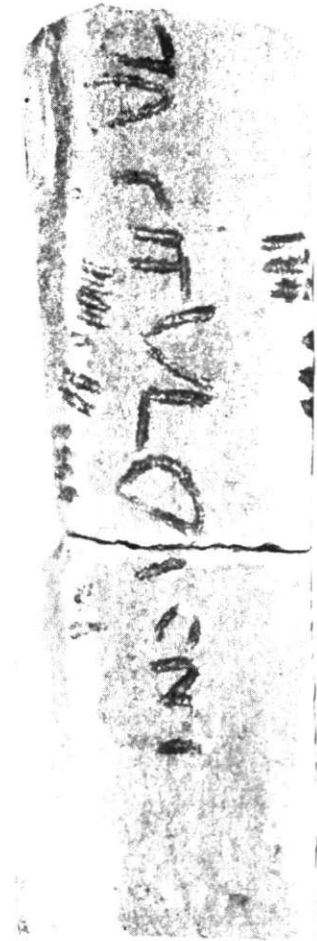


Cross stamp design on Late Roman C Ware.

examines how our view has been coloured by subsequent developments. Early open and enclosed ('lan') graveyards, inscribed stones, significant place-names and documentary evidence, together with excavated sites like Poundbury (Dorchester), Glastonbury, Congresbury, Exeter and Tintagel are discussed in relation to the spread of Christianity and the role of early monasticism. The relationship of the British monasteries and the developing pattern of West Saxon minsters is examined, and elements of continuity from the fourth century onwards are assessed. The inter-related traditions involving the Dumnonian king-list, the Arthurian stories and the Lives of saints are critically considered. Finally, the impact and consequences of the twelfth century Celtic Revival are reviewed.

This book fulfils a real need by bringing together topics which will be of considerable interest to those who are professionally concerned with Early Christian studies, and also to the many general readers in the South-West and beyond who are interested in Early Christian Britain and its legendary history.

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Inscribed stone with HIC IACIT formula and ogams, Lewannick church, Cornwall.

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1. Theme and sources  
Theme / fourth century British church / character of native British tradition / place-names / south-western inscriptions on stone / English acts of state.
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