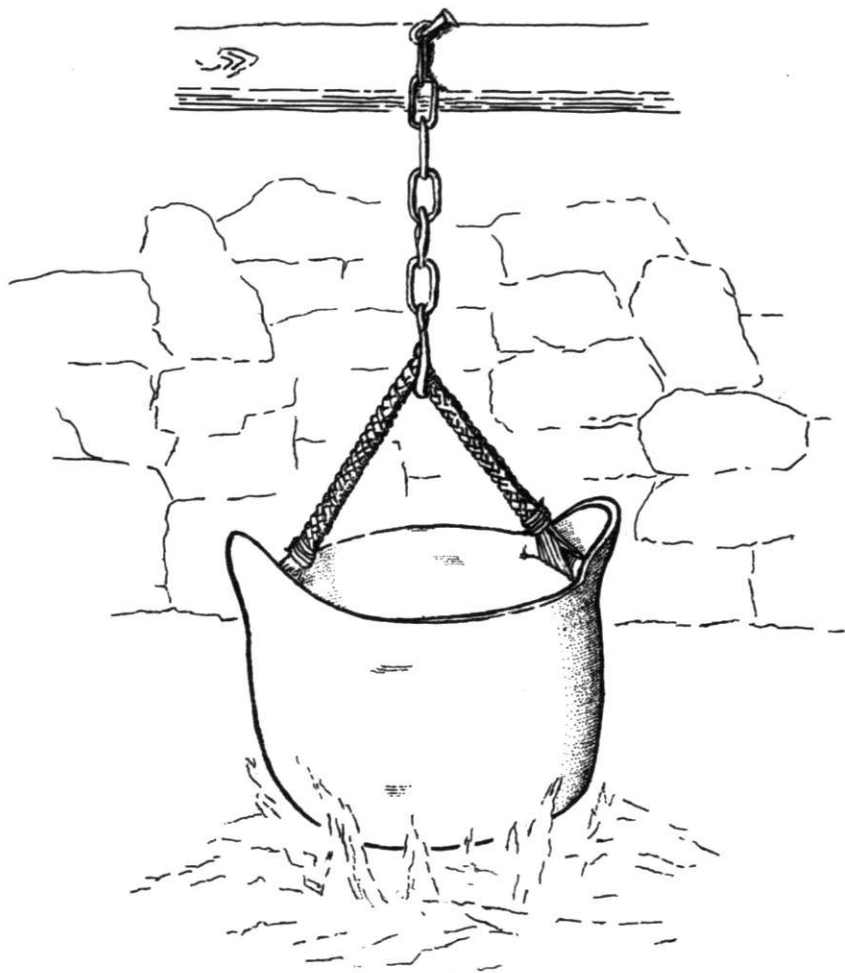


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CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY

No. 18 1979



HENDHYSCANS KERNOW

COVER: A Bar-lug pot in use; drawing Norman Quinnell.

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Editorial

The Society has in recent years in its activities been giving increasing emphasis to field work, and 1978 saw the start of a new, long term, field survey programme. One of the present major problems of Cornish archaeology concerns the making of pottery from Lizard gabbroic clays; the pottery is found spread over a wide area during perhaps four and a half millenia, but the actual sites of its manufacture have never been located. The new survey programme involves intensive study of the whole gabbroic area of the Lizard, with the aim eventually of walking every field under cultivation. This should produce detailed information about the distribution of settlement sites in the prehistoric and Roman periods and thus lead to a better understanding of the area, even if the actual manufacture sites are not located. The area has already been check-listed, by Edith Dowson, and the survey programme therefore follows as the second stage, more intensive study of the area. The Pol-dowrian excavation, published in this volume, was undertaken because, within a rescue context, it seemed likely to amplify the results of field survey and throw light in prehistoric pottery manufacture. It is hoped that, in the future, further excavation work can be carried out in conjunction with the survey programme.

Work on the Society's other field project, detailed studies of areas of Bodmin Moor, has continued. The study of East Moor published here, although not initiated by the Society, demonstrates the kind of detail which the area can produce, and also the way in which carefully planned small scale excavation can complement field work results and produce relevant environmental data. During the year a new aerial survey of the Moor was made available by the National Monuments Record (a branch of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)). This is of such high quality that it can be used as the basis for a new location plot of archaeological monuments; this is being done by the National Monuments Record in conjunction with ground interpretation staff of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology. When this is complete it should provide an accurate framework within which Society members and others can work to analyse and record monuments on the moor.

The Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology has continued to concentrate on the development of the County Sites and Monuments Register and also to monitor the effect on archaeological sites of new construction and extraction schemes, of public works of all kinds. Fortunately no major sites have been affected recently, but there have been many occasions in which watching briefs and small scale trenching have been necessary. Previously the results of such works have been on record at the SMR, but they have not appeared in print. A summary report is now included in the present volume and it is hoped that this will now form an annual feature of Cornish Archaeology.

1978 saw a wide range of Society events, of which there were perhaps two high spots. The first was the Symposium held jointly with the Devon Archaeological Society at Plymouth in October on 'Archaeology, Agriculture and the Landscape'. The speakers were Peter Reynolds, Charles Thomas and David Austin. The aim of the Symposium was to demonstrate the importance of the study of the landscape as a whole — not just discrete archaeological sites, and thus to provide backing to the Society's concentration on field survey among its activities. The large attendance at the Symposium and the lively interest evoked by it shows that this aspect of archaeological studies is now widely appreciated and understood. The second 'high spot' was the Holbeche Corfield Memorial Lecture by Professor Stuart Piggott at Truro in November. This, on 'Vehicles and Steeds of Prestige' ranged widely over the Old World in a study of wheeled transport, and was the first lecture ever given in Cornwall by our leading pre-historian.

The Editor is much indebted to Win Scutt of Plymouth for help in the preparation of this volume.

The Devil's Coyt, St Columb Major, and the Discovery of Two New Megalithic Tombs

NICHOLAS JOHNSON

INTRODUCTION

Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology received plans for a new mains water pipeline connecting Ruthvoes to Bears Down near St Columb Major. The pipeline was planned to traverse the presumed site of a destroyed Chambered Tomb at Quoit, a cluster of houses 1 mile south-east of St Columb Major. CCRA examined the site whilst pipelaying was in progress during May 1977 (for location see Fig. 1). This opportunity has been taken to examine the history of the monument and its destruction.

It has long been known that a chambered tomb existed at Quoit. The farm was named after the monument and is referred to as Coyt in 1450. William Hals, writing in the late 17th century (Hals, 1750, 64), gives the first full description 'Near this Castle, (*Castle-an-Dinas*) by the High-way, stands the Coyt, a strong Tumulus so called, It consists of four long Stones of great Bigness, perpendicularly pitched in the Earth, contiguous with each other, leaving only a small Vacancy downwards, but meeting again at the Top; over all of which is laid a flat Stone of prodigious Magnitude, bending towards the East in Way of Adoration '. Hals mentions the name *Devil's Coyts* but it is unclear whether this name refers to this particular monument or collectively to similar monuments elsewhere in England and Wales. Thomas Tonkin writing at the turn of the 18th century refers to the monument as the Devil's Coyt (or coit) (Tonkin, 1702, 218). This early name has been adopted in preference to later names: Arthur's Quoit (Hitchins and Drew, 1824, 170); Coit Cromlech (Blight, 1858, 130); Quoit Cromlech (Borlase, 1872, 61). The association of this site with the Devil and King Arthur is common enough with megalithic monuments. Blight describes the associations with this particular monument as follows 'Some natural depressions, which at a little distance have a very artificial appearance, in the upper part of the covering-stone, are by some attributed to the devil; but the more popular tradition is that they were made by the hoofs of a horse ridden by King Arthur, when hunting over the Goss Moor'. (Blight MS). Both Hals and Tonkin prefer to place the hoof-marked stone some distance away from the Devil's Coyt and it is only Blight who identifies King Arthur's Stone with the capstone of the monument.

Several writers since Hals (Tonkin, 1702, 218; Whitaker 1804, 73-8; Blight MS; Blight/Borlase Volume; Borlase, 1872, 61-5) have described this impressive monument in close and original detail. A summary of the known dimensions and appearance of the monument in its varying states of decay is given in Table 1. Blight's measurements have been taken from the only known illustrations of the monument. (Two pencil-sketched side views and a ground plan with detailed measurements of the collapsed monument — Blight/Borlase Volume, Society of Antiquaries Library MS; ground plan of the collapsed monument prepared from one of the above original drawings, for publication in *The Cromlechs of Cornwall*, Fig. 71; a side view of the collapsed monument prepared from the above original sketches and published in *Ancient Crosses and Antiquities of Cornwall*, 1872, 3rd edition, p.69).

There are several differences in description and measurement that need to be discussed in more detail.

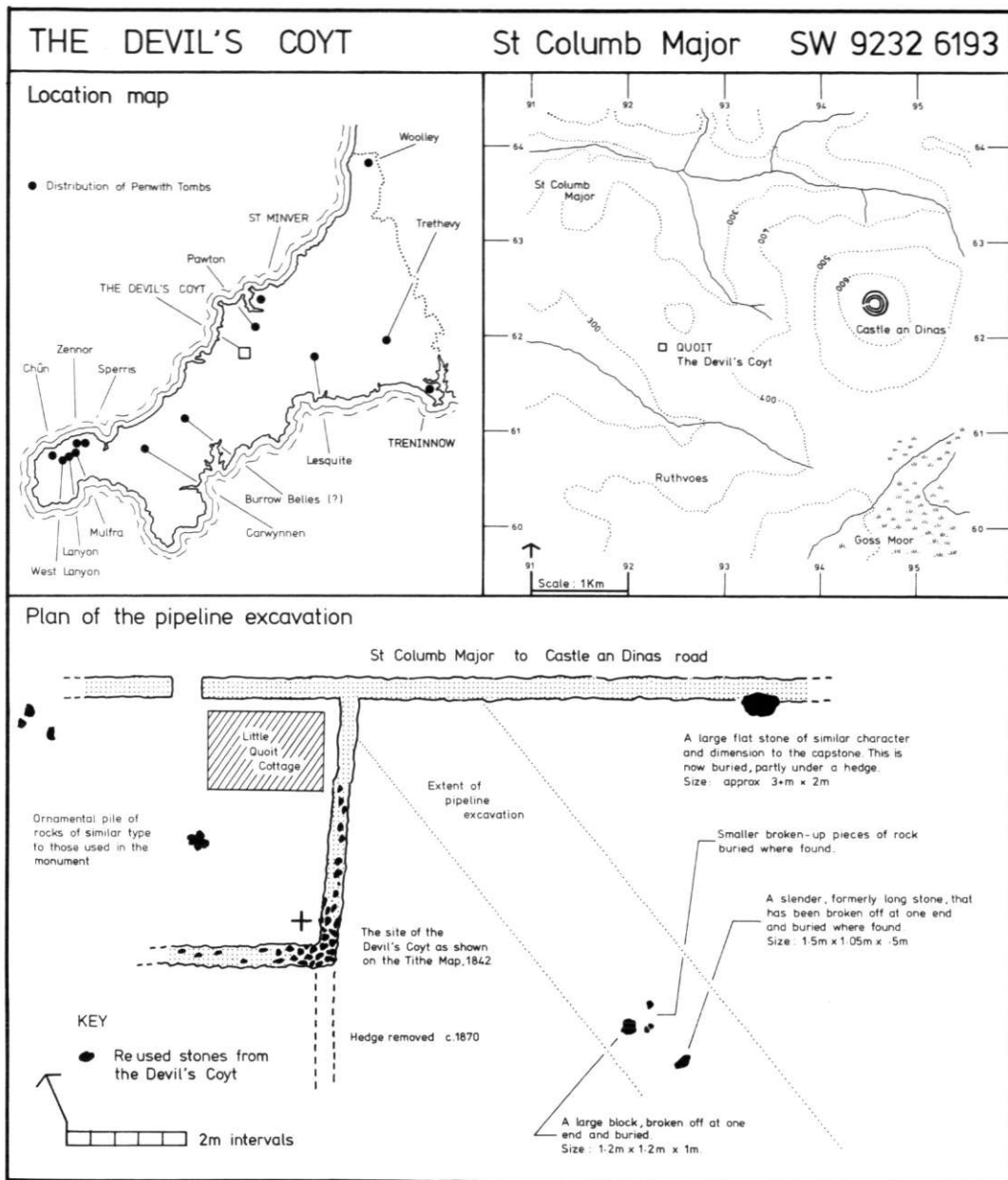
1. *The Capstone*. Whilst all writers agree that the capstone rested at an angle upon the sidestones, there is confusion as to its precise size and weight. Blight's dimensions, from his original groundplan drawing, of 9' 4" long x 6' 10" wide x 3' 4" thick, differ slightly from three other sets of figures given with different sketches — 9' 3" x 6' x 1' from the pencil sketch of side view (Blight/Borlase Volume); 9' x 5' x 1' 6" to 3' from a second rough pencil sketch of side view (Blight/Borlase Volume); 9' 6" long x 3' 6" thick (Blight MS c. 1870, fig.71). This last diagram was taken from a pencil sketch, the dimensions of which are the first set of figures above (9' 4" x 6' 10" x 3' 4"). Unfortunately in the process of printing it was not realised that the original sketch was not to scale and that the stone representing the Capstone is viewed end on, thus the longest dimension is, in reality, the width, and not the length, as has been assumed in the printed version. In order to show the rock lying beneath the Capstone, Blight sketched only the cross-section of the Capstone where it rested on the ground. He noted in the original pencil sketch that the Capstone, in reality, lay over a prostrate stone, to within 1' 5" of the Eastern sidestone (Blight's Southern sidestone). The published version of the ground plan is therefore inaccurate in its scale and misleading in its representation of the Capstone. For future reference and for use in reconstructing the appearance of the monument (Fig.2) the dimensions of 9' 4" x 6' 10" x 1' 6" to 3' 4" have been accepted and used. All the other dimensions appear to be rough calculations associated with the pencil-sketched side views. Whitaker's calculation that the weight of the Capstone was between 13 and 14 tons must be a hopelessly wild estimate. Blight's estimate of 4½ tons matches the dimensions of the stone given above and is therefore accepted as reasonable. The original sketched ground plan has been copied and is reproduced below (Fig.2). It was not drawn to scale.

The simple mistake of misinterpreting his original drawings whilst preparing the draft of *The Cromlechs of Cornwall*, reminds us that this was Blight's last major work before his unhappy confinement in a lunatic asylum, and was consequently never published. The text, in its later stages, deteriorates to a state of fanciful imagination. Luckily the description of the Devil's Coyt is nearer the 'saner' end and can be checked against the notes taken some years before his outstanding mind began to fail.

2. *The Sidestones*. Whitaker states quite categorically that there were only three sidestones, with the westernmost missing. Blight describes the stone that lay underneath the collapsed Capstone as the Western sidestone. It seems unlikely that Whitaker should have missed such an important part of the structure, especially as he saw the monument when it was still standing. Once again the differences between the original pencil sketches (Blight/Borlase Volume) and the published ground plan and accompanying description (Blight MS) provide an explanation. In his original pencil sketches and ground plan Blight (Blight/Borlase Volume) shows that the Northern sidestone, whilst still vertical, has snapped off and is only 3' 8" high. This measurement is marked on the ground plan and the shortness of the sidestone can be gauged further in the sketch of the side view (Fig.2) because it appears to be no higher than the thickness of the Capstone (stated as being at least 3' 4" thick). The recumbent stone that Blight thought was the Western sidestone is 4' tall and 1' 8" thick (it also appears to be approximately 7' wide). The broken off Northern sidestone is 7' wide and 1' 8" thick. There is a distinct possibility that the recumbent stone is therefore the snapped off top of the Northern sidestone. Indeed, by adding the 4' height on to the 3' 8" stump the combined height approximates Whitaker's calculation that this sidestone was 7' tall. The stone must have snapped in two when the Capstone fell.

Blight's ground plan (Blight MS) is further confusing because the stone referred to as the North stone is Whitaker's West; Blight's South stone is Whitaker's East; Blight's West is Whitaker's South and Blight's East is Whitaker's Northern sidestone. This can be confirmed because Whitaker's North stone does not overlap the Eastern stone, but the Southern one does. In Blight's diagram the Western stone overlaps the southern stone but the Eastern stone does not. The compass direction has been shifted anti-clockwise 90° by Blight.

In Whitaker's time the Eastern stone leant inwards towards the west 1' from vertical,



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Fig 1.
The Devil's Coyt. Location maps and plan.

but, by the time Blight saw it, it was leaning 3' 10" from vertical. The Southern sidestone leant inwards 2' from vertical and rested against the side of the Eastern sidestone, yet when Blight saw it the stone leant not inwards but sideways towards the west (according to his ground plan). These changes in tilt were probably caused by the collapse of the Capstone. It fell towards the west, dragging the Southern and Eastern stones even further west and snapping the Northern sidestone at the same time. Whitaker and Blight give similar heights for the sidestones but, in some cases, very different width measurements. Perhaps by the time Blight saw the site some of the surrounding field walls were ruinous or had been removed, which exposed the sidestones more fully to view and accurate measurement. This seems unlikely as Blight describes the Eastern sidestones as being part of a N-S hedge.

CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE DEVIL'S COYT

	GEOLOGY	DIMENSIONS		
		HALS	TONKIN	WHITAKER
CAPSTONE	'Black kind of ironstone' ³	'flat stone of prodigious magnitude' ¹	'flat stone ... is of ... incredible weight and bigness' ¹	No details
NORTH SIDESTONE	Spar ³ 'Four long Stones of Great Bigness! Same as Hals	7' tall 4' 6" wide in middle
SOUTH SIDESTONE	Ironstone ³			6' 11" tall 3' 7" wide in middle
WEST SIDESTONE	Ironstone ³			No mention
EAST SIDESTONE	Ironstone ³			7' 6" tall 3' 3" wide in middle
BUTTRESS	Bastard spar ³	No details	No details	6' tall
CHAMBER		'the four stones are contiguous with each other ... leaving only a small vacancy downwards but meeting again at the top'		'... a cove or hollow under the covering and between the other stones allowing three or four men to stand upright within it'

1 = Hals, 1750; 2 = Tonkin, 1702; 3 = Whitaker, 1804;

4 = Blight MS, Blight/Borlase Vol.

	ANGLE OF REPOSE	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
BLIGHT		
9' 4" long 6' 10" wide 3' 4" thick	'bending towards the East' 1 & 2 19° 40' declivity from E to W 3	'.... the most striking part of the whole' 3
(Eastern sidestone) 3' 8" tall 7' wide 1' 8" thick	Perpendicular 1 2 3 4	
(Western sidestone) 5' tall 2' 8" wide 1' 10" thick	Perpendicular 1 & 2 16° 30' lean to N or 2 feet from perpendicular 3 3' 2" from perpendicular 4	Leans towards the N and rests against the S edge of the Eastern sidestone 3
(Northern sidestone) Snapped off N sidestone? 4' tall 7' wide 1' 8" thick	Perpendicular 1 & 2 Fallen 4	
(Southern sidestone) 7' 3" tall 4' 6" wide 2' to 2' 2" thick	Perpendicular 1 & 2 7° 30' lean to W or 1 foot from perpendicular 3 3' 11" from perpendicular 4	N corner of the Eastern sidestone has broken off. The Capstone only rests on the S side of this sidestone 3
No details	No details	'.... thrust in behind the sidestone on the north, as a buttress to the northern edge of the backstone. (Eastern sidestone) ... two legs the long leg was pitched in the ground while the shorter remains above ground useless ...' 3
7' x 6' wide 7' tall		

3. *The Buttress Stone.* Whitaker is the first to describe this stone and thought that it was erected to prevent the Eastern sidestone, the northern edge of which bore the full weight of the Capstone, tilting towards the north. Blight does not mention it, and it would seem that the encasement of the Eastern sidestone within a N-S hedge probably obviated the need for a buttress, and it was removed. Tonkin and Hals both would have known the significance of extra sidestones, having seen or read about the variations of stone facades and chambers found in other Cornish monuments (as at Zennor, for example) and mentioned one if it existed. It would seem therefore likely that the buttress was added in the 18th century to support the unstable structure and was removed in the 19th century.

Taking all of the different descriptions into account, it has been possible to produce an artistic reconstruction of the Devil's Coyt (Fig.2). Some licence has been given to the shape and appearance of the rock surfaces, but otherwise the drawings are accurate, having due regard to perspective. The details given below record the gradual decay of the monument and its abrupt end.

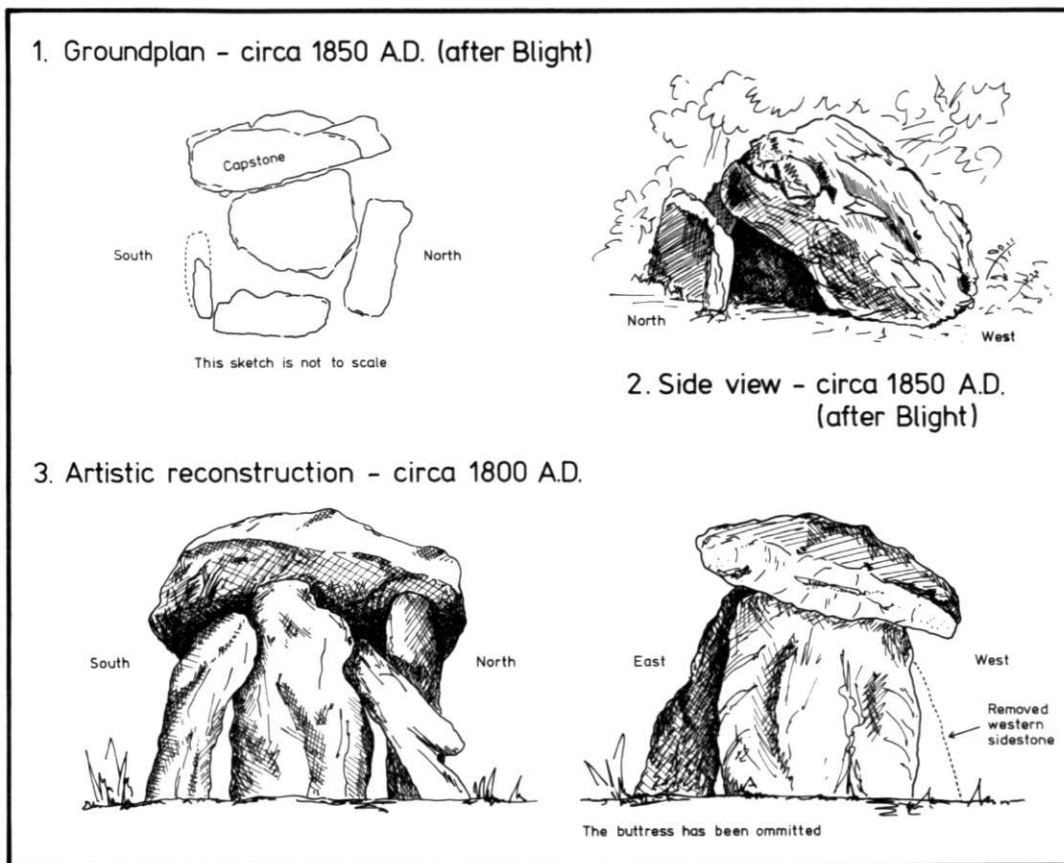
3rd Millennium bc.	Closed-box structure constructed. No evidence is available to confirm or deny the presence of a surrounding mound.
c.1700 AD 1700 – 1800	Four stones supporting a tilting Capstone. Western sidestone removed. Buttress stone erected. Surrounding farmyard and hedges constructed and chamber used as a pigsty.
1800	Structure with at least 3 sides and a buttress stone supports a still tilting Capstone. Southern and Eastern sidestones leaning inwards.
1840	Tithe Map records 'four large stones' in the corner of a yard at Quoit. The monument is probably still standing. The Eastern sidestone is incorporated into the N-S hedge of the yard.
c.1840 – 1850	Chamber partially collapses. Capstone falls towards the west and into the yard. North side, though snapped, remains vertical, but East and South sidestones are dragged forward by the falling Capstone.
c.1850 – 1870	Still in a semi-collapsed state. Sketched and planned by Blight. Buttress stone has been moved or is not visible. A shed is built against the Northern sidestone, presumably to replace the shelter formerly afforded by the chamber.
c. 1870/1	The stones were split up and either buried or incorporated into surrounding hedges. At about this time many of the hedges in the vicinity were grubbed up to enlarge the fields and, except for a few stones lying about, all traces of the monument were removed.

It is sad that so fine a monument should have been used as a shelter for animals (inhabited by pigs, according to Whitaker; goats, according to Borlase; pigs and calves, according to Blight). It is pleasant, however, to recall that when the Capstone finally fell, the goat (Borlase) or pig and calf (Blight) in residence at the time, escaped shaken but miraculously unhurt. The tumbled remains suffered the fate of countless Cornish monuments, that of being split up and used to build or repair hedges.

The Excavation

There was no opportunity to undertake any form of archaeological investigation beyond cleaning up and observing what turned up in the pipeline excavation. A ten metre wide area was stripped of topsoil and a trench 1.5 m wide and 1.75 m deep dug along the centre of the disturbed area. Fig.1 shows the extent of the work and the exact location of what was found.

All the remains noted consisted of broken up blocks of stone of varying size; there were no other relevant finds. No stones showed evidence that they had been deliberately positioned and chocked. Most had been deliberately buried, some in scoops dug into the subsoil and other smaller pieces lying in the ploughsoil. No evidence was found to suggest that this was anything but the disposal of awkward debris. No recognisable pattern of their locations could be interpolated. There were no traces of a covering mound of the types often associated with Penwith Tombs as summarised by Thomas and Wailes (1967, 19). The stones are of a kind found in the neighbourhood but not occurring in large lumps in the immediate vicinity. Fig.1 shows the distribution of similar rocks around the site. Another large block was found using divination by Mr Nicholas Glanville of St Columb Major lying buried, partly beneath the hedge adjoining the St Columb to Castle-an- dinas road to the north. The trench revealed no traces of an old land surface beneath the present ploughsoil or beneath any of the stones.



Nicholas Johnson 1978

Fig. 2
The Devil's Coyt. Plan and reconstructions.

Discussion

All of the stones discovered, both those dug up and those dispersed around the area are mineralogically similar to the 'ironstone' (Whitaker, 1804, 77) or 'quartz school' (Blight/Borlase Volume) slabs described as being part of the monument. We know that the monument was broken up and dispersed; it is reasonable to suggest that these stones represent some of the physical remains of the monument. By happy coincidence the very large stone, still partially buried under the hedge is sufficiently similar in size, shape and appearance to the original capstone to support speculation that this also may be part of the original structure (the stone measures approximately 9' 6" x 6'). The exact location of the monument is

recorded on the Tith Map of 1842. Despite considerable hedge removal and decay of the buildings at Quoit the hedge defining the SE corner of the garden of Little Quoit Cottage is pre-1840 in date and therefore original. This corner of the garden used to be the corner of the farmyard where the monument stood (see Fig.1). Blight noted that the Eastern side-stone was incorporated within a hedge running N-S. The approximate position of this spot is marked with a cross on the plan, Fig.1. All except the hedges defining the garden have been removed, where pre-1840 the present-day field was subdivided into ten smaller plots. The shed tacked onto the Northern sidestone would originally have opened out into the yard.

It is not surprising that no artefacts or buried old land surface were found in view of depredation caused by the stalling of animals within the chamber whilst the monument survived, and the century of regular ploughing over the site since its demise. Whilst every care was taken to record all that came to view, conditions for observation were not easy and the work proceeded quickly.

It is quite clear from the descriptions of the monument, as interpreted in the reconstruction (Fig.2), that the Devil's Coyt is a classic closed box structure, simple dolmen or rectangular closed portalled chamber (Daniel, 1950, 154) in the same class as Chûn and Mulfra. If the Buttress stone is of prehistoric date then we may have to consider it as a re-used portal stone or part of a façade, as at Zennor. The documentary evidence, however, suggests that the buttress is a modern addition put in to stop the structure collapsing. This type of chambered tomb lies within the megalithic tradition identified by Daniel (1950, 93) and called the Penwith Chamber Tombs. This convenient specification contains within it both variations in monument morphology as summarised by Miles and Trudgian (1976,8) — closed box type or simple dolmens, portal dolmens and those that are of indeterminate type — as well as a wide and varied spatial distribution (Fig.1 gives an up to date distribution of Penwith Chamber Tombs).

Whilst it has been possible to revive lost information about the Devil's Coyt, this exercise has taken us no further in our understanding of this class of monument. It is still assumed that they are of 3rd millenium bc date and that their specific ancestors probably came from Southern Ireland. We have no idea of the contents of the Devil's Coyt and consequently no certainty of its function. Ashbee's thoughts on the relationship between Scillonian Entrance Graves and agricultural activity (Ashbee, 1976 19-24) at least throw in doubt our interpretation of the purpose of megalithic structures. It is well known that Penwith Tombs contain apparently minimal sepulchral deposits. It is also significant to note in this context that both Chûn and Mulfra Quoits, the two definitely similar monuments to the Devil's Coyt, are set amongst, and are possibly associated with, extensive early field systems. These have yet to be properly examined and recorded. It is increasingly unlikely that any of these monuments has escaped wholesale plunder or gradual wasting depredation. With the probable absence of excavation opportunities we are therefore at last forced to examine in more detail the neglected subject of how these monuments fit into the archaeological landscape. Ashbee (1976), in discussing agricultural significance, and Miles and Trudgian, who suggested the importance of examining evidence for supportive populations around each monument (Miles & Trudgian, 1976, 10) point us in the right direction.

The new distribution map of sites in Cornwall, in addition to those sites now known in Devon, begins to show a fairly regular spread of monuments throughout the South-West with a concentration towards the west. A closer look at Penwith Chamber Tombs in their cultural and environmental context may help us to come up with some fresh ideas on Quoits.

DISCOVERY OF TWO NEW MEGALITHIC TOMBS

Evidence has recently been found, whilst developing the Sites and Monuments Register, that at least two, hitherto unknown, megalithic tombs existed in Cornwall. Details of them both are given below.

1. St Minver parish

From Ordnance Survey records it is noted that in a letter from W. Sandys to Messrs. Lysons, 9 July 1808 (see Sandys, 1808), the writer reports that.... 'A stone about 5 ft long by about 3 ft wide, supported by 4 stones about 2½ ft high, was found c.1778 in removing a large heap of stone for repairing the roads in an elevated part of the parish of St Minver.'

(OS Arch. Div., 1971). Although the description could relate to a cairn incorporating a cist of normal BA date and type, the dimensions of the megalithic structure are unusually large. Without further evidence this should be classed as possible Penwith Tomb with associated mound.

2. Treninnow, Rame parish. SX 41635095

A full description of the rediscovery of this monument can be found. It consisted of three stones that leant inwards and supported a capstone on top (Broderick). The structure must have been substantial for it is recorded that someone walked under it. A mound was left after the Quoit was destroyed but it is uncertain whether it was part of the original monument. If it was possible to walk under the capstone, it is probable that the chamber was not a closed box structure like the Devil's Coyt but of a more open character. Despite these uncertainties this is undoubtedly a megalithic Chamber Tomb of Penwith type. The extreme south-eastern location bridges the locational gap between Trethevy Quoit on Bodmin Moor and the sites on Dartmoor.

Discussion

The main significance of these two new sites is the filling out of the known distribution of this type of monument. The dimensions of the St. Minver monument make it a debatably pukka Penwith Chamber Tomb, but the presence at both sites of possibly associated mounds adds weight to the view that at least part of the structure was buried. It would be interesting to investigate the Rame mound further to check for any below-ground remains associated with the destroyed monument.

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Review

The Kingdom of Dumnonia: Studies in History and Tradition in South-Western Britain A.D. 350-1150 by SUSAN PEARCE. 221pp, 12 figs, 16 maps, 32 pls. Lodenek Press, Padstow, 1978, Price £7.95.

Susan Pearce's book covers a long period and a large area — longer than the separate existence of a distinct kingdom of Dumnonia and probably a larger area than that kingdom ever occupied (embracing modern Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and Dorset). The sub-title *Studies in* is used advisedly: the author does not claim to have written a continuous account of the period, for the evidence does not yet allow this.

A central theme of the book is the attempt to disentangle what actually happened from what later writers, for their own reasons, claimed had happened. This can only be done through patient, detailed use of varied source materials and Miss Pearce has already looked critically at several types of evidence in a series of articles. The main strength of this book is in its exposition of the varied and difficult source materials: the evidence from field survey, excavation (some very recent), documents, place names, literature and legends. Her discussion of carved stones, our present state of knowledge and their historical importance, for example, is valuable. The factual apparatus is detailed and embodies a great deal of careful study: a long bibliography to 1977, an appendix listing and commenting on south-western saints and dedications, a subject on which the author has done important research. There is an impressive series of twelve distribution maps, illustrating the main kinds of evidence.

The two strands of the discussion are ecclesiastical and secular. Three chapters deal with the south-western church from its obscure beginnings to the Norman Conquest, and the sources do offer some scope for tracing this coherently. One theme is the likely distinction between monastic and non-monastic churches — an interesting subject

for speculation, but something which will be very difficult to establish, even by excavation. The secular story is far more difficult to trace and our picture is still very fragmented, the result partly of the vagaries of excavation, and of the uneven distribution of workers. The need for settlement studies emerges clearly, as does the need for a corpus of carved stones and for the publication of excavations.

Miss Pearce has undertaken a difficult task, and though clearly deeply versed in the material she has not succeeded in achieving a balance between fact and discussion. Some earlier writers may have oversimplified or trivialised the period by relying too much on the popularity of Arthur or Tristan, but here the author goes too far the other way, overwhelming the reader with the sheer weight of detail. Though useful as a source of factual information the book is not either easy to read or visually pleasing. It would have benefitted greatly from more careful copy-editing. The graphics are heavy, for example figures 1 and 2, showing *chi-rho* crosses, and the plates vary from good to poor and from useful to irrelevant. It is difficult to see what photos of Cashel and Clonmacnois showing mainly 12th-century and later buildings contribute to the theme.

My lasting impression is one of disappointment, that Susan Pearce, so familiar with the area and the sources, has allowed the weight of evidence so to obscure her attempts at synthesis. Perhaps a fruitful approach now would be for specialists in different subjects to contribute essays all bearing on this theme. To the historical and archaeological insights would then be added contributions from place name scholars, students of anthropology and folklore and specialists in literature. Could this be the next step forward through the persisting obscurities of the 'Dark Ages' in the south-west?

Ann Hamlin

Poldowrian, St Keverne: A Beaker Mound of the Gabbro of the Lizard Peninsula

DAPHNE HARRIS

The excavation of a low mound at Poldowrian, St Keverne, which lies on the gabbroic clay of the Lizard, produced about a hundred sherds of Beaker pottery and a few flints, but no evidence of structure. Radiocarbon dating puts the mound towards the middle of the second millennium bc, or the first quarter of this millennium when calibrated.

INTRODUCTION

Poldowrian (SW 7490 1707) is situated in the parish of St Keverne, on the south-east side of the Lizard peninsula (Fig. 3). The earliest known form of the name is Bendowran, found in 1250, 1300 and 1517. The first element seems to mean 'stump' or 'base', and the second is 'water' or 'watering place' (O J Padel, pers. com.); certainly the lower end of the stream or watering place would agree with the present position of Poldowrian farm. The excavation site, Poldowrian I, is a little further inland, about 300 metres from the cliff edge and lies just above the 200 foot contour. A small stream flows some 150 metres to the east, and cuts a tiny valley running down to the sea. The underlying rock of the area is gabbro, which here comes to within 250 metres of the cliff edge. To the south-east of Poldowrian farm the gabbro reaches the sea, and juts out into the promontory which forms the cliff castle of Lankidden. Apart from this headland, the cliff here is formed of serpentine, which also extends on both sides of the gabbro area.

The gabbro is overlain by a fine clay which is derived from the rock. It seems that this gabbroic clay provided the material for much of the pottery of South West England over a long period; Neolithic pots whose fabric can be shown by petrological examination to be gabbroic are found as far east as Maiden Castle and Corfe Mullen and even Windmill Hill and Robin Hood's Ball (Peacock, 1969 a, 145 - 149), whilst in the Iron Age the Lizard group of South-Western B pottery reaches Maiden Castle and Glastonbury itself (Peacock, 1969 b, 46). If all this pottery was made where the clay could be found, it is a matter of some interest to find out where, on this small patch of land, less than twenty square kilometres in area, the potting and firing took place. Apart from Peacock's Romano-British salt-working site at Trebarveth, St Keverne (Peacock, 1969 c, 47 - 65), no kiln or clamp-firing site has yet been located in the district. The search for such a pottery making site has been the subject of a field survey project carried out by the Cornwall Archaeological Society; it is hoped to walk over every field in the gabbro area, and by plotting all finds of flint and pottery, to locate any concentration of material and so any possible habitation or working site.

In 1970 the tenant farmer at Poldowrian, Mr M L Basher, started to break in a field of hitherto unploughed croft land. The plough cut into a low stony mound containing much black earth and what was taken to be red burnt clay, together with small lumps of gabbro.

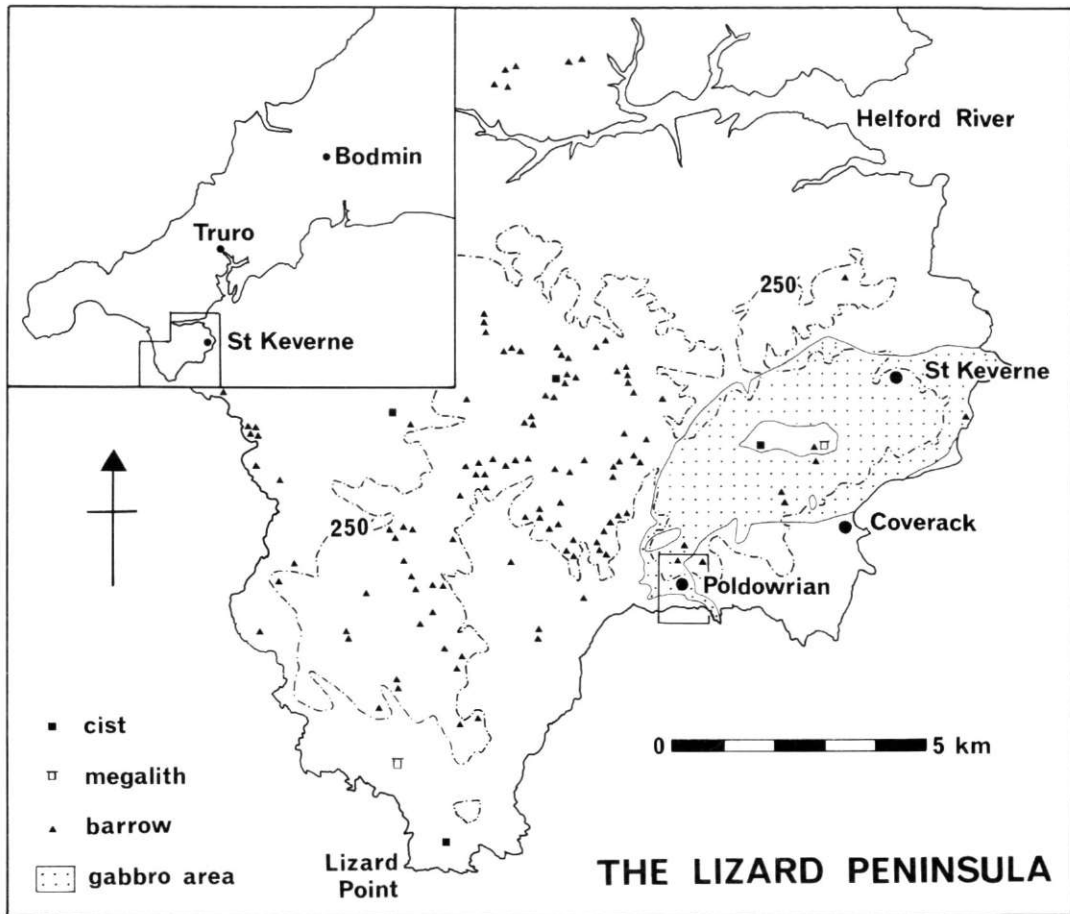
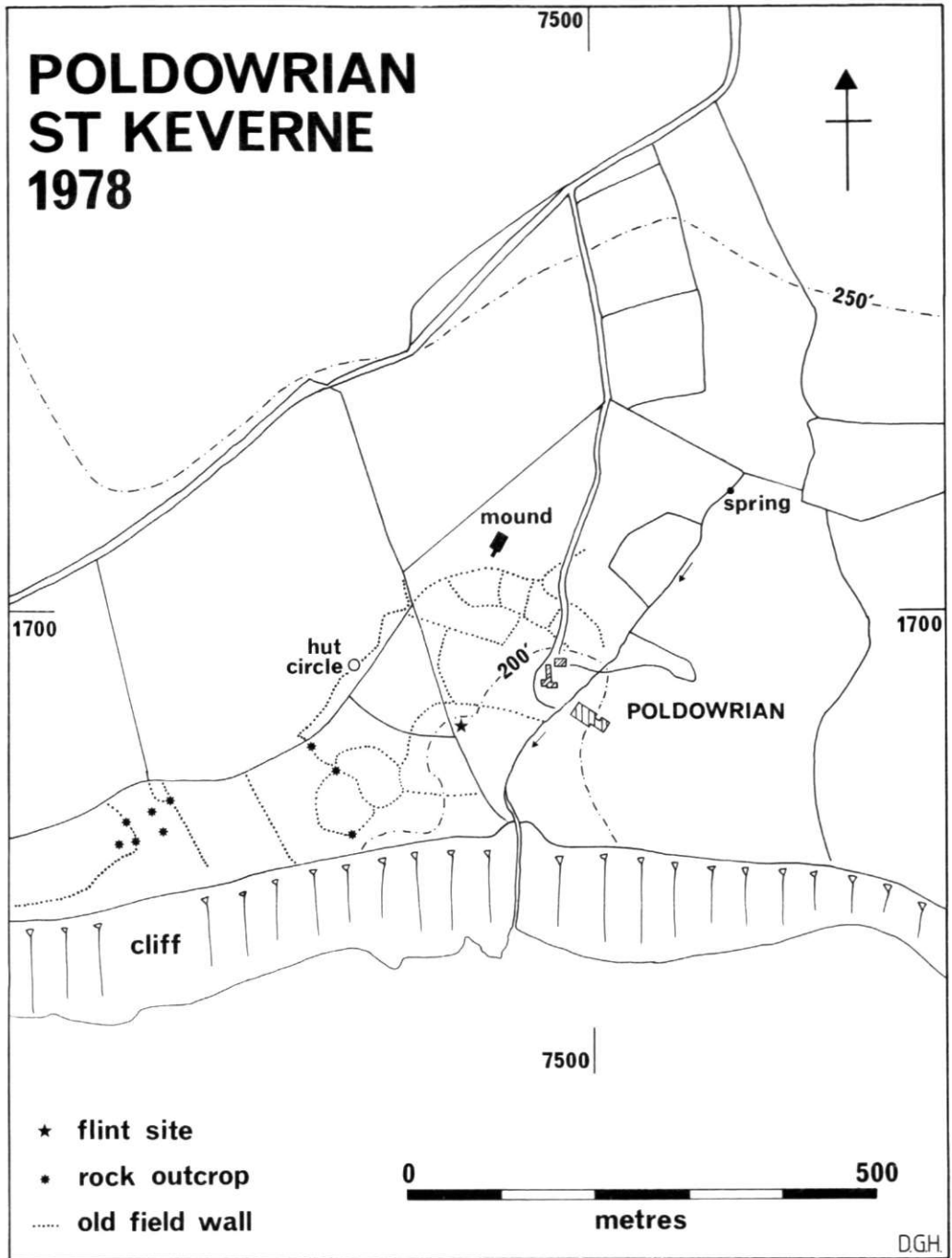


Fig. 3
 Location map for Poldowrian, showing the extent of the gabbro area in the Lizard peninsula.

The discovery was reported to the landowner, Mr Peter Hadley, who, on inspecting the site, picked up from the surface some sherds of Beaker type pottery. The fields along the cliff top have produced flints and sherds of most periods, and there is a hut circle connected with a complicated system of ancient field walls (Fig. 4), but no Beaker material had hitherto been discovered on this land. The ploughing was stopped, and the Cornwall Archaeological Society was informed.

In July 1978 a fortnight's excavation was carried out by the Society and directed by the writer, to investigate the mound before it was ploughed out. About thirty members of the Society took part. The work was carried out by hand without mechanical diggers, in dry weather after several very wet months. A further three days' digging was undertaken in October, to determine whether any features had been missed which would show up after three months' weathering. Since the excavation took place, a concentration of flint flakes and cores, greenstone tools similar to Fig. 8 no.1, and a little pottery (not Beaker) has been discovered, centred on a rocky mound on the serpentine, some 200 metres nearer the cliff. This site has been marked in Fig. 4, but as, at the time of writing, it has not been examined, its connection if any with the Beaker site has not yet been established. The records of the excavation will be deposited in the County Museum, Truro, and the finds remain with Mr Hadley at Poldowrian.



*Fig. 4
Poldowrian farm area with location of prehistoric features.*

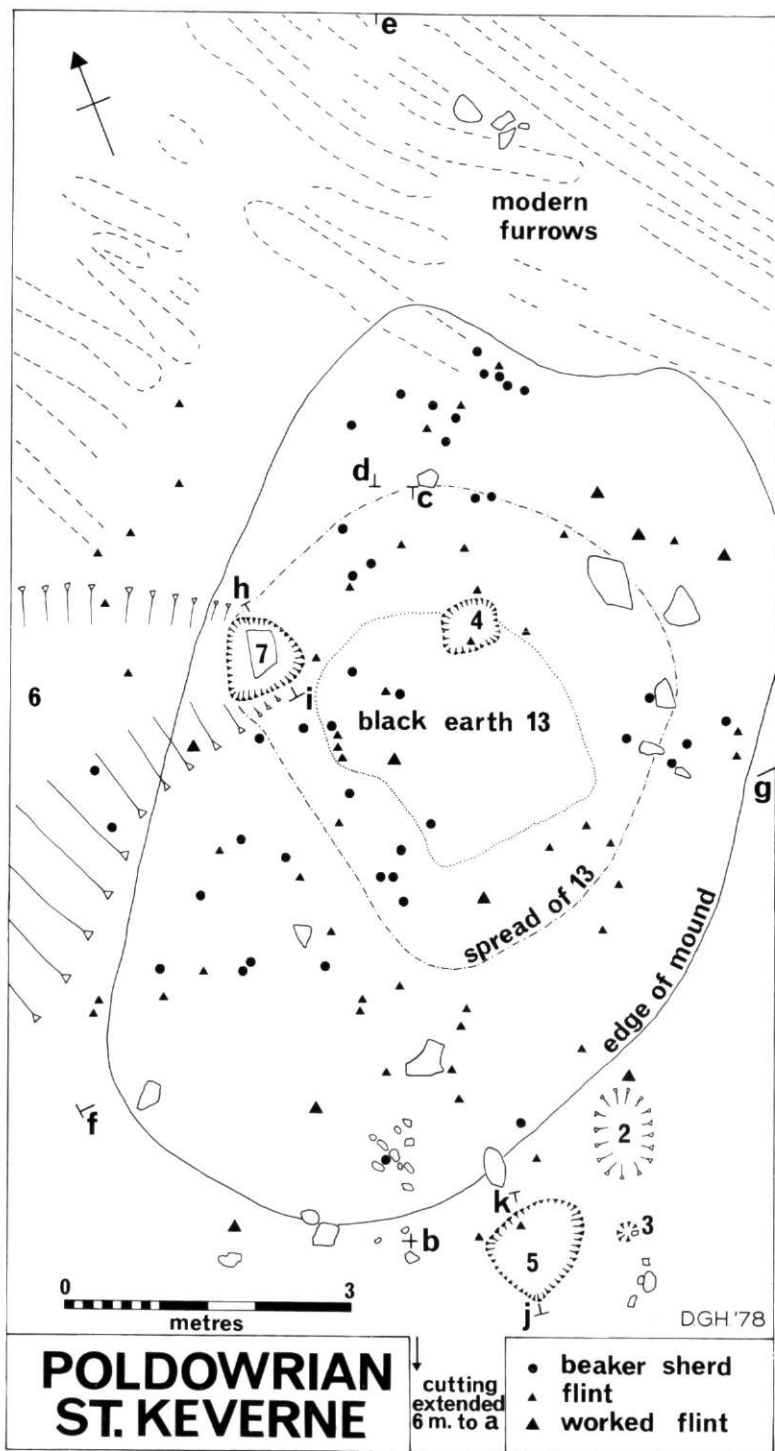


Fig. 5
Site plan, with find spots of pottery and flint.

STRATIGRAPHY

The mound proved to be a rough oval about nine metres by six metres, and lay on the natural gabbroic clay (1). This was a clear light grey colour (Munsell 10 YR 6/2), especially where it had been protected by the mound; outside the mound it sometimes looked more yellow or was coloured by merging into the brown soil above it. A soil profile (Fig. 7), taken to a depth of 1.50 metres, did not reach bedrock, but showed clay of varying colours as far as was visible. A few scattered greasy patches on the surface of the clay under the mound could represent an old land surface, but these were very thin and sparse, and it is difficult to be certain of their nature. No post holes or stake holes were found, but there were a few natural dips in the clay. Hollow (2) was a shallow patch one metre by 0.60 m outside the mound, as was hollow (3), a smaller hole 20 cm in diameter which could have been a stone hole. Another shallow depression (4) under the centre of the mound, 60 cm by 50 cm and 10 cm deep, filled with black soil with specks of charcoal, was also probably natural.

Apart from these hollows, the only features dug into the natural clay were two pits. Just to the south of the mound, seen at first only as a patch of ground showing damp after rain when the rest of the surface had dried, was a pit (5). This was 0.5 m deep, 1.05 m long and 0.88 m wide. Its fill was a dark grey clay (5 Y 3/1) distinguishable from the light grey or yellow of the surrounding clay. The sides were near vertical, in places slightly undercut, as at the north-east side. The pit contained many large, partly decayed stones, up to 25 cm across, on one of which was impaled a coarse pot (Fig. 9); this was very fragile, and broken into many pieces, but held together by the clay filling of the pit. The pit had evidently retained water, as the clay fill as well as the pot was very soft, but when removed dried very hard.

On the west side of the mound the clay fell away to a gully (6), which began in the edge of the mound and broadened out westwards. Its greatest depth was 30 cm. Most of it was filled by an extra depth of topsoil, but at its inner, eastern, end, taking up most of the gully, there was a pit (7), of similar shape to pit (5), 0.80 metres long, 0.80 metres across at its broadest part, and 0.45 metres deep. The greater part of the fill was a softer clay, but the top eight centimetres were filled by the dense black of the mound. In this pit, as well as a few small stones, was one large rock, 0.30 m long on the east side and 0.47 m long on the west, 0.28 m across, and 0.40 m deep. The rock was not removed, but was tilted, and the clay underneath examined. No pot was found in this pit.

The mound itself consisted of small stones and earth, in alternate levels. At the base was a layer (8) of tightly packed stones, of an average size of 5 cm cube, angular rather than rounded, packed closely together and into the clay below which preserved their shape when the stones were removed. About three-quarters of the stones were blocks of black and white gabbro; the others were red. It was the latter which had at first been taken to be burnt clay, but they were found to be decayed serpentine; they showed signs of burning. This layer (8) was the most widespread of any, and marked the extent of the mound. Over it was a layer (9) of medium brown loose earth, with many plant roots, especially gorse. Over this, and rather less extensive, was another stony layer (10), similar to (8), thickest in the central part of the mound. Next came more loose soil (11), medium brown but rather lighter in colour on the west side of the mound. This was overlain by a further stony layer (12).

Towards the northern end of the mound, stretching across it from east to west, was a deposit of fine black earth (13). It lay over the bottom stone layer (8), except for a patch on the western side where it filled the top of pit (7), but the other stony layers stopped at this black earth, which filled the whole depth of the mound from layer (8) up to the topsoil. In its centre it was a very dense black (Munsell 2.5 Y 2/0), whilst at its outer edges it became slightly browner (10 YR 2/1). This black soil spread over the top stony layer (12), but it also penetrated into the brown earth between stony layers (12) and (10), and (10) and (8), so it seems that the two parts of the mound must have been deposited gradually and simultaneously. A few fairly large stones on the north-east side of the black earth seem to follow its edge, and could possibly have been part of a retaining wall, but this may be accidental. The black earth and the rest of the mound were covered by a thin topsoil. In and on this were several low heaps of stones, the product of earlier exploratory holes recently dug in the mound; these are not shown on the plan.

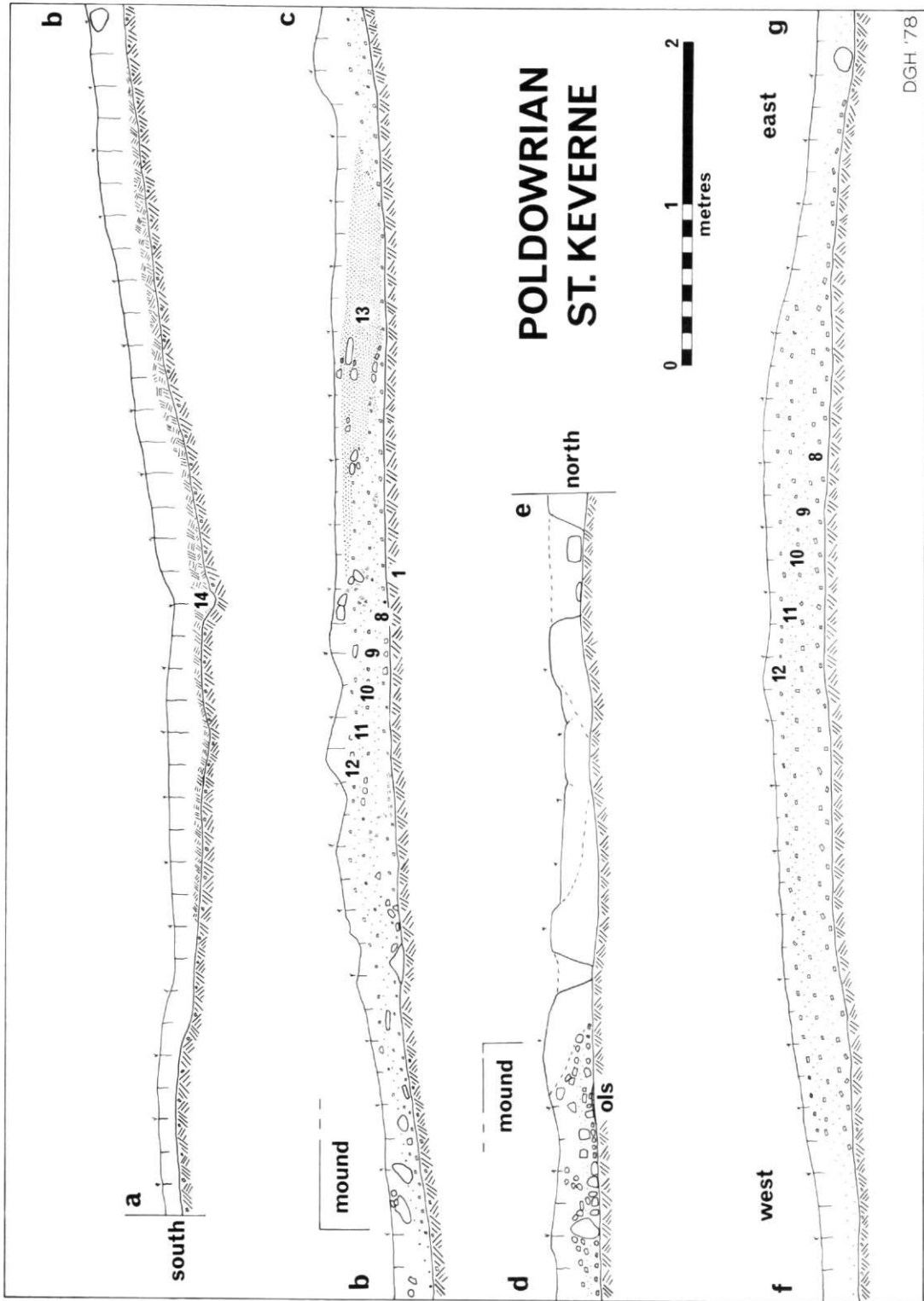


Fig. 6
Main sections of the mound.

At the northern end of the site, the plough had turned furrows which fortunately barely cut into the mound. The upturned ridges are shown on the plan (Fig. 5).

To the south of the site the ground dropped to a slight hollow. A trench 7 metres long and one metre wide was cut across this from the main excavation, to explore the possibility of this hollow being a source of clay for pottery making. Although the bottom of the hollow contained a clean layer of clay (14) over the slightly gravelly clay of the subsoil, there was no deep hole from which clay could have been extracted, and no sign of any digging out of material, and it was presumed that this was a natural depression like others in the vicinity.

DATING

Charcoal from the lowest stone layer (8) gave radiocarbon dates of 1540 ± 90 bc (HAR 2892) and 1410 ± 70 bc (HAR 3107). In the pit (5), charcoal near the pot gave a radiocarbon date of 2050 ± 150 bc (HAR 3108). When these dates are calibrated by the table given by Clark (1975), which takes account of later work and slightly modifies the earlier Suess curve, the mound would be dated in calendar years at 1890 ± 120 BC and 1722 ± 170 BC, and the pit at 2595 ± 200 BC. Even at the extreme ends of one standard deviation, this makes the pit earlier than the mound.

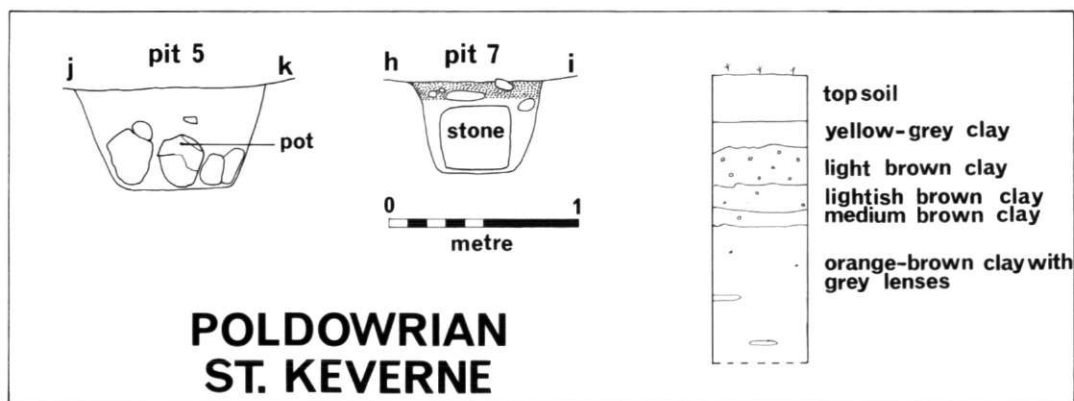


Fig. 7
Pit sections and soil profile.

FINDS

Flints and pottery sherds were scattered throughout the mound, though not often in the central concentration of black earth. They occurred at all depths, from the surface to the base of the mound.

Stone

A few smooth beach pebbles were found (not illustrated), of sizes varying between 5 cm and 10 cm across. One piece of fine-grained greenstone from the surface of the mound could possibly have been a tool (Fig. 8, 1).

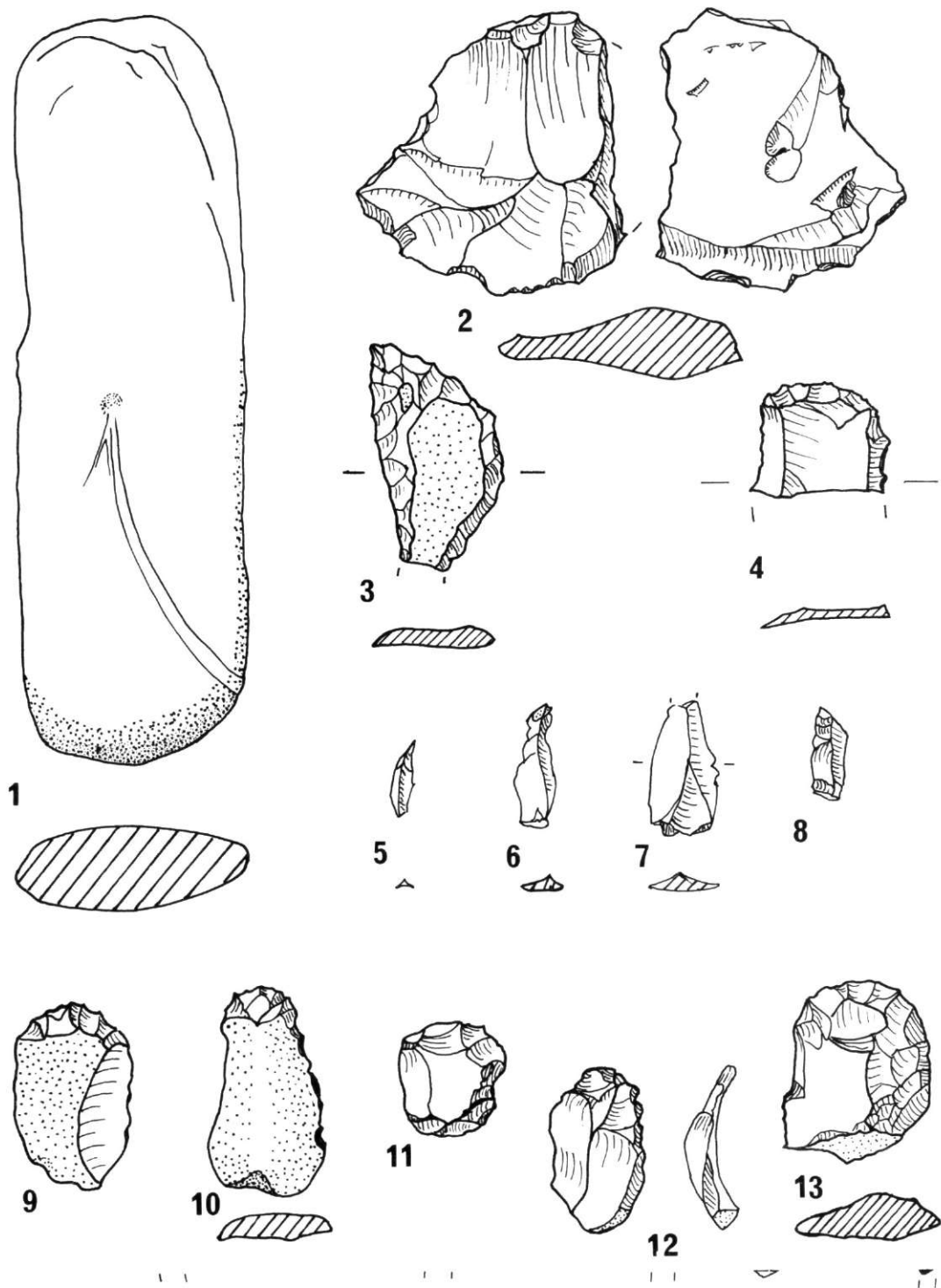


Fig. 8.
 Stone and flints from the mound. All 2/3.

Flint (Fig. 8)

Eighty-four pieces of flint were found, mostly beach pebbles or broken fragments of pebbles, naturally fractured. A few, however, were worked. The occurrence of Mesolithic material such as no.5 is not unexpected, as such flints can be found all over the Poldowrian area.

2. Small axe, broken, retouched on one face, natural surface on the other; with golden brown patina; a surface find from the top of the mound.
3. Flat triangular tool, with cortex, one corner missing, retouched all round on the upper face; light brownish grey flint; from the turf layer of the mound.
4. Scraper made on a flake of dark grey flint, retouched along the sides and at the end; from layer 9 at base of mound.
5. Small flint point, with secondary working; microlith; from turf layer.
- 6, 7, 8. Small flint points, possibly retouched.
9. Scraper of light grey flint with cortex, retouched at end and one side; from turf layer.
10. End scraper of light grey flint with cortex, retouched at end; layer 11.
11. Small scraper of dark grey flint, retouched; turf layer.
12. Struck flake of dark grey flint, too curved to be a tool; layer 9.
13. Flake of dark grey flint with cortex; possibly retouched to make a scraper; layer 8.

Pottery (Figs. 9 - 13)

The sherds from pit 5 (Fig 9), though broken, represent nearly all of a pot or high-sided bowl, 17 cm high, with a rim diameter of 20 cm and a base diameter of 11 cm. Nearly all the base is present, and a great deal of the rim. One sherd is thickened into a lug, but it is not certain where this should go on the pot. The fabric is grey all through (Munsell 10 YR 5/1), though the outside has turned a brighter colour in patches, varying between a greyish yellow (10 YR 7/4) and a warmer reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6). It is very coarse, with grits up to 10 mm across, and is pitted with holes of similar size. There is no decoration. The pot is unlike any other pottery from the site, and because of its lack of features is difficult to

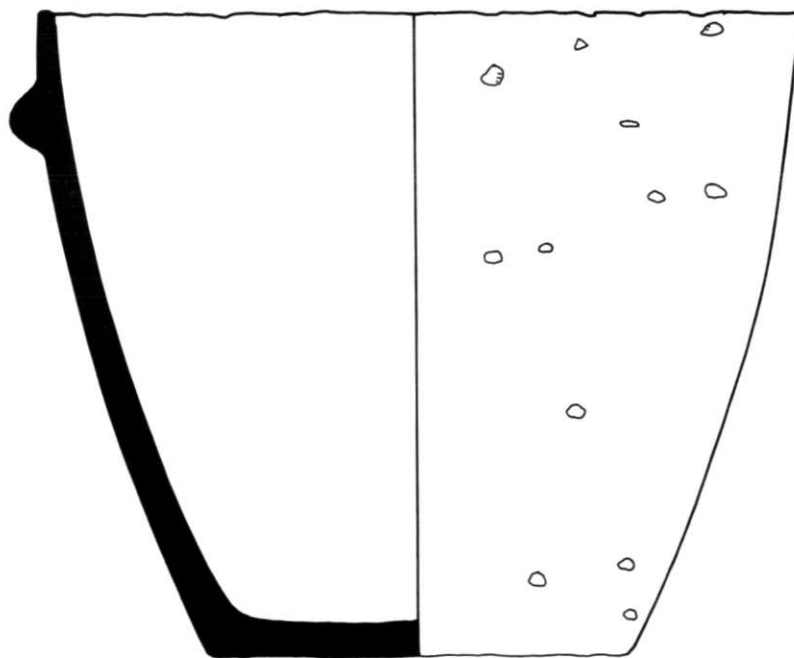


Fig. 9
The coarse pot from pit 5.

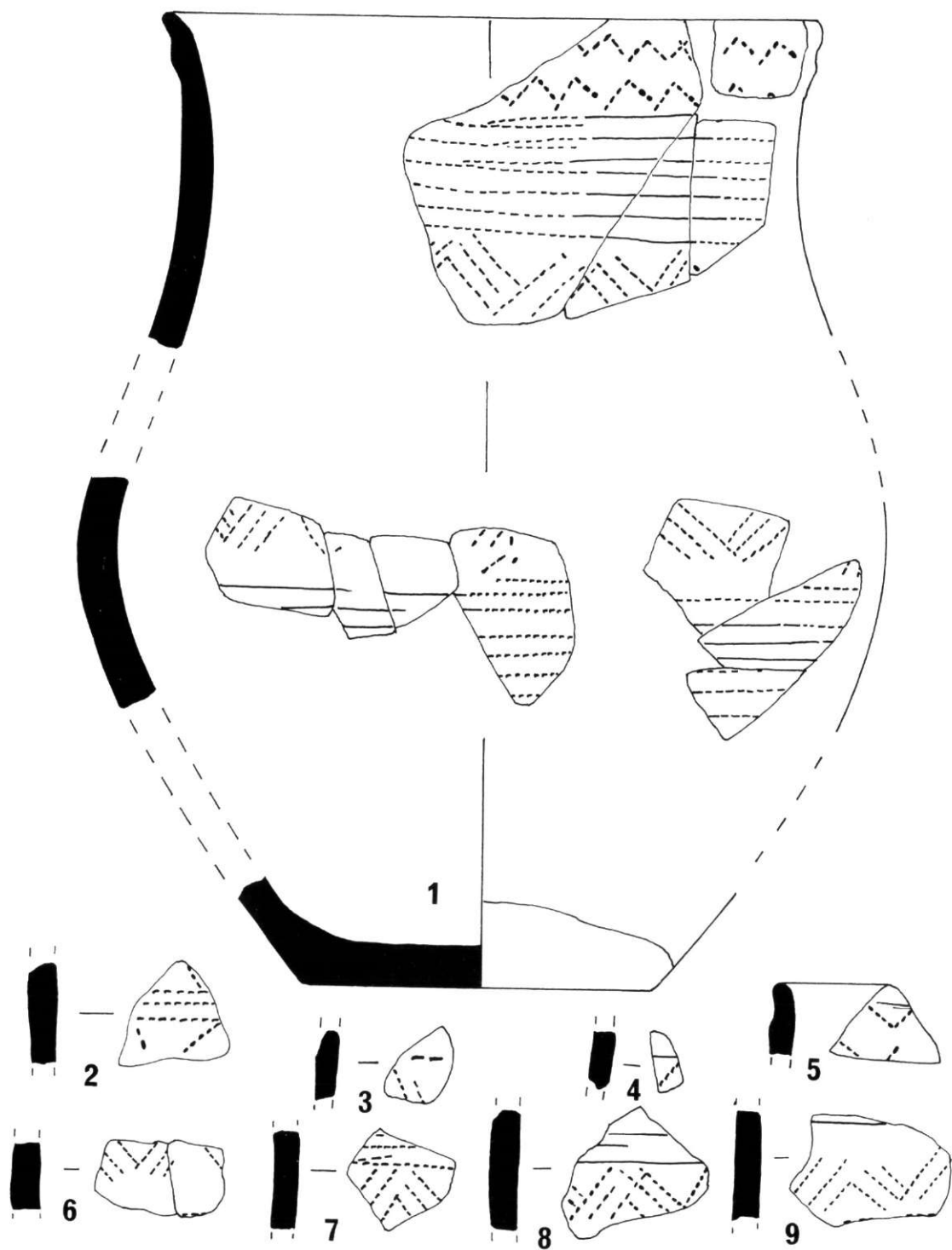


Fig. 10
Pottery from the mound. Reconstruction and sherds of Beaker I. All 2/3.

parallel from elsewhere. It is however strongly reminiscent of an equally featureless pot from Trevedra Common, St Just-in-Penwith, which was found in a cist during ploughing in a field which had already produced a long-necked beaker and also a small flint axe (Thomas, 1961, 190-1). Both pots may well be part of the tradition of coarse, undecorated, flat-based wares which continues from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age in Cornwall as in the rest of Britain (Piggott and Simpson, 1971; Megaw, 1976).

The remaining pottery is all of Beaker type (Figs. 10-13). It consists of some 100 sherds, usually quite small, all of gabbroic fabric, and nearly all decorated with comb stamping or incised lines. The sherds seem to form part of five beakers, and there are the impressions of at least four and more probably six combs, with teeth varying between one and four centimetres in length of impression. The form of the vessels, as far as it can be ascertained, principally from P1, is a rounded, very slightly carinated body, with a fairly high waist leading up to an out-turned rim; the rim diameter is less than that of the belly, and the base less than the neck. Curiously, this shape can be found in the early All-Over Cord beakers, as at Mount Pleasant P 131 and P 132 (Wainwright, 1979); Clarke (1970) comments that 'The similarity in effect of the all-over comb impressed style with the All-Over Cord beakers stresses the connection between these groups'. The shape can be seen again among Clarke's European beakers, as in his no.86 from Barton Hill, though often the European style is more bell-shaped and wider at the mouth. It is difficult to estimate the exact height of the Poldowrian beakers, and it may well that a closer parallel could be found with the Wessex/Middle Rhine type, such as Clarke's no.216 from Summertown and no.228 from Durrington, or Wainwright's P 148 and P 149 from Mount Pleasant, all of which have all-over comb-impressed decoration. The slightly concave profile of the neck of the Poldowrian beakers would indicate that they do not belong to the usual Southern tradition whose vessels show a straight or more convex long neck. Beakers IV and V are rougher and cruder than the other three, and suggest local domestic wares.

Dr D.F. Williams, of Southampton University, has very kindly examined both types of pottery. He reports:

'Samples from three Beaker sherds (P 1, 67, 73) and one vessel with non-Beaker characteristics (Fig.9) were examined in thin section under the petrological microscope.

All four samples were found to contain fairly large amounts of altered plagioclase feldspar, frequent grains of colourless or brown amphibole, commonly in the form of fibrous aggregates, a little pyroxene and quartz. The only difference between the inclusions in the non-Beaker sherd and those in the other samples is one of size. The inclusions in the former sherd, especially the fragments of feldspar, tend to be larger than those in the Beaker sherds, making the fabric of the non-Beaker sherd appear much coarser than the other samples.

The mineralogy of the pottery is identical to Peacock's (1969 a) description of the gabbroic clays of the Lizard peninsula, and so a local source seems certain.'

Beaker I, P 1 - 41 (Figs. 10, 11, Pl.I)

Fifty-seven sherds, including rims and bases, of a beaker of fine red ware (Munsell 5 YR 4/6); the few grits are very small, and not visible on the smooth burnished surface; the fabric is hard and well fired. The decoration covers the pot, except for a plain zone at the base. Just below the rim are two rows of running chevrons, each formed of a single line of comb impressions; the short diagonals are made by only three or four teeth of a fairly short-toothed (1 to 1½ mm) comb; the down strokes are shorter and more deeply impressed into the clay than the others. The pressure of the comb has raised a very slight ridge between the two lines of chevrons.

The next zone, about 25 mm deep, consists of seven horizontal lines; they are formed by impressions of a small-toothed comb, except for a patch about three centimetres across where the comb impressions are replaced by continuous incised lines. On the three lower lines the two forms of impression join neatly, and the comb marks merge almost imperceptibly into the continuous lines. Higher up however the join is more haphazard; the lines do not always meet, and ends are left unattached.

The zone below, about two centimetres wide, consists of chevrons, each diagonal composed of three lines of small-toothed comb impressions, cut rather more deeply into the clay than in the horizontal lines; if each line of the chevrons represents the full length of a

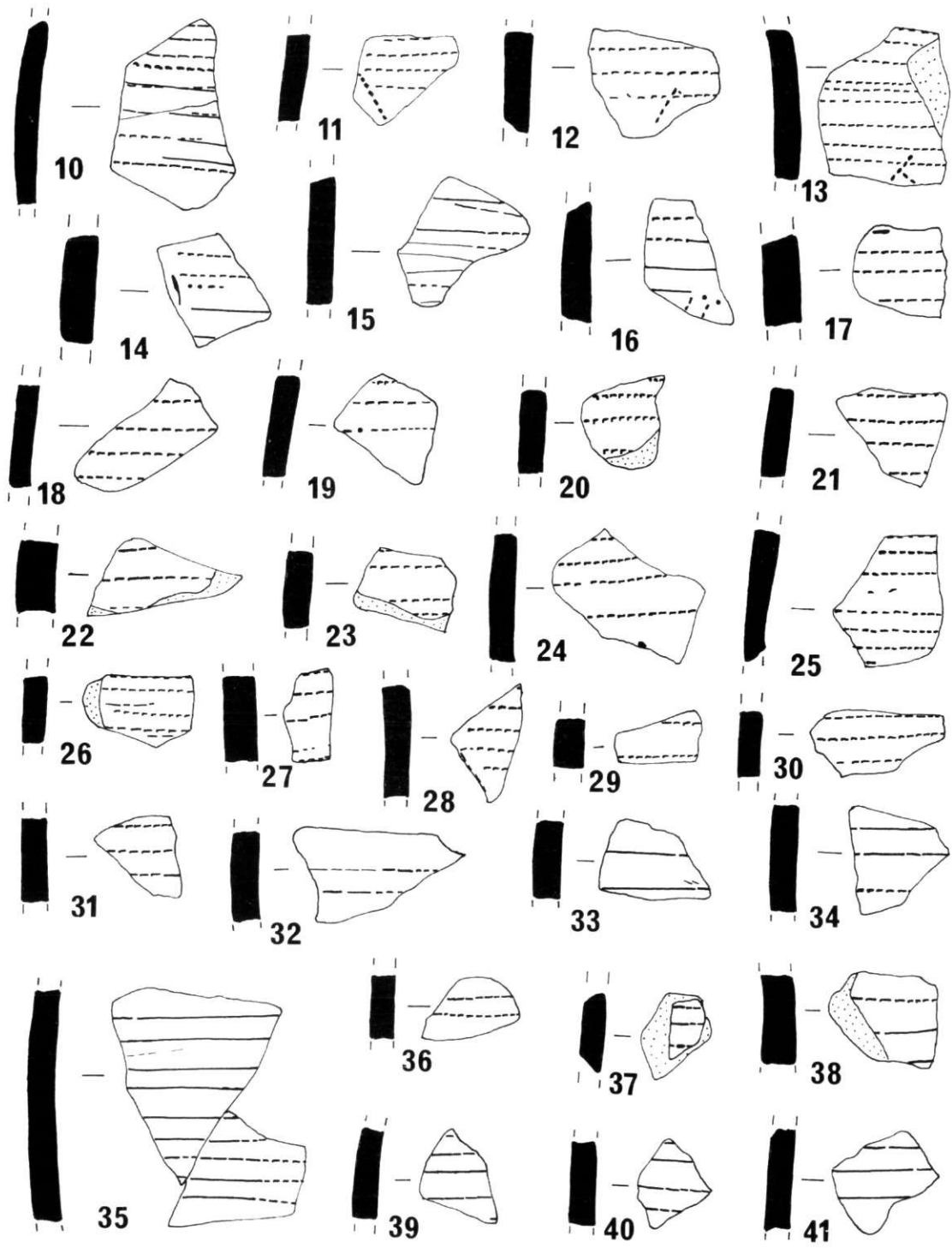


Fig. 11
Pottery from the mound. Sherds of Beaker I. All 2/3.

comb, this would appear to have had seven teeth.

Although it has not proved possible to reconstruct the vessel completely, an examination of the remaining sherds would indicate that the decoration consists of horizontal lines and chevrons in alternate zones, with a plain zone at the base only. The broadest zone seen is one four centimetres broad, with nine horizontal lines (P 35). The sharpest curve, presumably at the belly of the beaker, comes at the junction between chevrons and a horizontal line zone. There are several more sherds (P 15, 33, 35) where comb-stamping continues incised lines, and sometimes the comb's teeth seem to be set within the incised lines (P 32, 34, 39), so that it is very difficult to tell at first sight which method has been used. Most of the impressions are made by a comb whose teeth, though small, are longer (1 mm) than they are broad, thus forming a small rectangle. But a few (P 20) show even shorter indentations, so that the impression left is roughly a tiny square.

Beaker II, P 42 - 49 (Fig. 12, Pl. I)

Eight sherds including rim and base. The paste is darker than that of Beaker I, a warm brown (5 YR 4/3) on the outside, dark grey on the inside, hard and well fired; no grits are visible on the surfaces. The decoration consists entirely of comb-impressed horizontal lines, very clearly and deeply stamped; the impression of the comb forms a hyphenated line in which each hyphen is about two millimetres long. The top line comes immediately below the rim, which is slightly thickened and rounded; the bottom line is within a centimetre of the base. The curve of the vessel is seen on one sherd (P 44), and a carination or shoulder on two others (P 43, 45).

Beaker III, P 50 - 58 (Fig. 12, Pl. 2)

Eleven sherds, including base, of a hard ware, a warm orange-red (7.5 YR 5/6) on both sides but dark grey between the surfaces. The fabric is coarser than any of the others, with small white grits showing on both surfaces, so that although in places the vessel is polished smooth, it more usually looks gritty. The decoration is roughly executed with a comb whose teeth leave impressions 4 mm long, the longest seen at this site. The pattern is in lines, approximately horizontal, though they are not always parallel, and sometimes change direction at an angle. Where this zone can be seen completely it shows seven lines (P 52). Above and below the lines are single line chevrons, again very roughly stamped; these are comb-stamped, but the comb has been drawn along so that often the marks look as if they were simple slashed incisions. The gentle curve of the sherds does not give much idea of the shape of the vessel.

Beaker IV, P 59 - 65 (Fig. 13, Pl. 2)

Eight sherds including rims, and also three fragments, of a hard reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/4) with small grits visible on the surface, but smoother than Beaker III. The decoration, starting just over one centimetre below the rim, consists of roughly horizontal lines of comb impressions, the teeth being small and probably square, but giving the impression of little round dots, irregularly spaced. The comb seems to have had five teeth, and its markings are placed haphazardly, without making continuous lines as elsewhere. On one sherd (P 64) the lines are at an angle to each other, suggesting chevrons as well as horizontal lines.

Beaker V, P 66 - 73 (Fig. 13, Pl. 2)

Eight sherds including rim, and some eighty more small sherds and fragments, of a dark grey brown ware (5 YR 3/2). The paste is fine with little sign of grit; it is hard, but splits easily to separate the two surfaces. Decoration consists of comb stamping, with the comb often being drawn along horizontally so that the appearance is of irregular, slashed incisions. The marks cover all the surface as far as can be seen, but follow no particular pattern. Many of these sherds, including the rim, were surface finds before the excavation started.

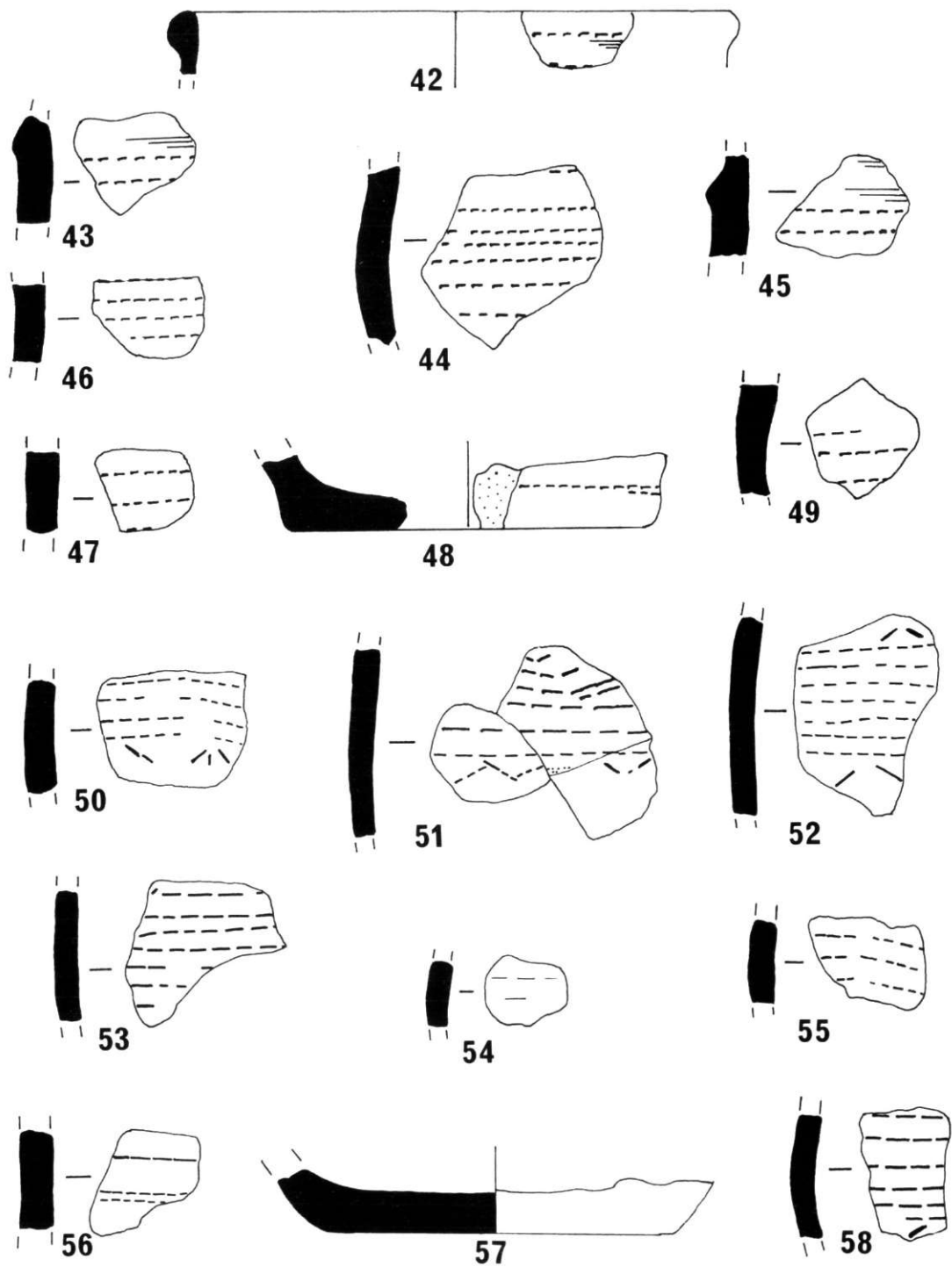


Fig. 12
Pottery from the mound. Sherds of Beakers II [above] and III [below]. All 2/3.

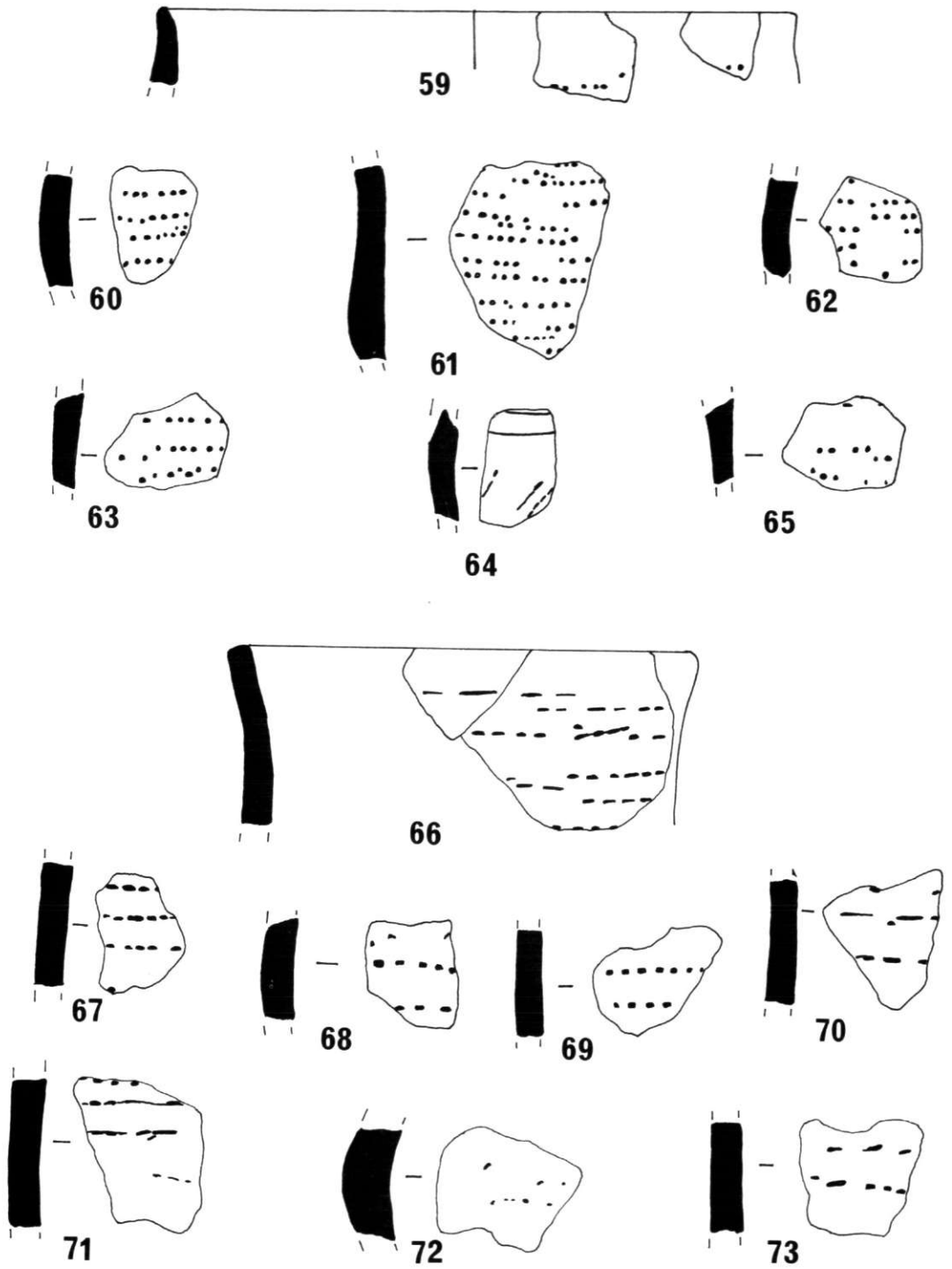


Fig. 13
Pottery from the mound. Sherds of Beakers IV [above] and V [below]. All 2/3.

DISCUSSION

The interpretation of the Poldowrian site presents difficulties, as there is not enough evidence to determine its function. Because the site lies on the Lizard gabbro, on the clay used for so much prehistoric pottery, and because it showed burnt black earth and red stone, it was at first considered to be a possible clamp-firing site for pottery. Unfortunately no sign of burning *in situ* was found, and no equivalent of a kiln floor; the mound therefore does not seem to have been an actual pottery firing site, though given its situation it may well have been associated with such activity.

It has been suggested (Fox, 1973, 39) that some of the gabbroic pottery disseminated over Southern England in all periods represented the export of salt from the Lizard. Salt-working sites nearby are known for later periods, at Trebarveth, St Keverne (Peacock, 1969 c, 47-65) and at Carngoon Bank, Kynance, Landewednack (Rose, McAvoy, pers. com.), and if this trade was flourishing in the Neolithic period it could certainly have existed in connection with beakers; but there is no indication of salt-working at Poldowrian, and all the pottery is too fine and well decorated to represent briquetage.

A habitation site is a possible but improbable interpretation. The Beaker settlement at Northton, Isle of Harris (Simpson, 1976) had an oval dry-stone structure, 28 feet long and 14 feet wide, containing a roughly central hearth with a pit on one side and a scatter of peat ash on the other. The site produced four small bone combs and a great deal of Beaker pottery. 'All vessels would fall into Clarke's (1970) North British series, or in Lanting and Van der Waals' stages IV and V (1972)'. Bone samples yielded radiocarbon dates of 1654 ± 70 bc for the first Beaker level and 1531 ± 54 bc for the second. If the structural elements were absent, or eroded away, the Northton house would be not unlike Poldowrian, and of similar shape and size; but at Poldowrian there were no signs of structure, no post holes or stake holes, and no hearth, and the idea of a house seems untenable. It is of course possible that the mound was the midden of a nearby but undiscovered settlement.

The word 'mound' tends to suggest a burial. It is possible that the heaped up stones, with the black earth, charcoal, and occupation debris, indicate some sort of ritual site. There was, however, no sign of inhumation or cremation, no focal point in the structure, and the pottery sherds were scattered evenly throughout the mound.

A remaining possibility is that the site was a *fulacht fiadh*, that is a 'burnt mound' or cooking place. These mounds are known mainly in Shetland, Orkney, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, but occur also in Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Hampshire (Hedges, 1975, 61). They are often places where game has been cooked (Bradley, 1978, 83). John Hedges has described this method of cooking, as deduced from excavations and also from ethnographic parallels. 'In order to boil food, a container which will retain water is essential — this may be a hole in the ground lined with rawhide, a suspended skin, a closely plaited and proofed basket, or any other construction which would serve the purpose such as a dug-out log, or a wooden or stone structure sunk in either impermeable or waterlogged ground. Food is cooked simply by bringing the water to boil and keeping it there by the addition of hot stones. Troughs would have to be large in order to accommodate the stones, as well as the food and water, and the hearths, of appropriate dimensions, would be preferably as close as possible in order to ease the transference of the hot stones and to reduce heat loss'. (Hedges, 1975, 71). At Poldowrian, the stones and burnt black earth with charcoal could be the result of such a process, though the stream is further off than is usual, some 150 metres, and no hearth has been found. A further requirement is the trough in which to boil water by means of stones heated in the fire. Poldowrian has no slab-made trough, as at Liddle and Beaquoy, but as Hedges has pointed out (1975, 63): 'A hole simply dug into impermeable or waterlogged ground would, and did, suffice'. The Poldowrian clay is certainly impermeable, and it would have been possible to see the two pits at the edge of the mound as troughs. Unfortunately the radiocarbon determination from pit 5 suggests that this was dug several centuries before the use of the mound. If the two radiocarbon dates for the mound are valid, and the samples were not contaminated by organic vegetation, the burnt mound hypothesis, unlike the pit, will not hold water.

Whatever interpretation is given to the function of the Poldowrian I site, this remains an important concentration of Beaker pottery. Beaker material is not plentiful in Cornwall,

although some exists (Fig. 14), mostly of the later Beaker periods. A few battle axes have been found in the area, though some are of the more developed Bronze Age shape. The axe from Burnow, Cury, in which the hole has not been completely pierced, is of Beaker date and Roe's stage I (Roe, 1966, 233), and is of stone axe group XVII (Evens et al., 1972, 262); this find is the nearest to the Poldowrian site. There is also a contemporary broken axe from Penwethers, Kea (Roe, 1966, 233; Evens et al., 1972, 262), and an axe hammer from Tresavean Mine, Gwennap (Hencken, 1932, 298; Evens et al., 1972, 261). The large axe hammer from Gurland, St Just-in-Penwith (Evens et al., 1972, 261), slightly expanded at the blade end, is of Ashbee's type II (1960, 107) and so within the Beaker period; it is of group XII, with a source at Cwm Mawr on the Shropshire-Welsh border, as is also a similarly shaped one from Higher Roseworthy, Gwinear (Hencken, 1932, 67 and 297; Evens et al., 1972, 261). The axe from Eastern Green, Gulval (Hencken, 1932, 67 and 297; Evens et al., 1972, 261) is an early one, and also a broken axe from Heamoor, Madron (Hencken, 1932, 302; Evens et al., 1972, 261). A battle axe from Tregiffian Vean, St Just-in-Penwith (Hencken, 1932, 299) seems to have disappeared.

Finds of actual beakers, or beaker sherds, in West Cornwall are slightly more frequent. All beakers then known in Cornwall were listed by Miss Patchett in her account of Bronze Age Pottery written in 1944 and 1950; these and later finds were included in the Corpus of Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland published by D.L. Clarke in 1970. Nomenclature has varied over the years. The classification into A, B and C beakers used by earlier writers is now usually replaced by more descriptive phrases (Piggott, 1963); B beakers, probably the earliest arrivals, have become maritime or European bell beakers; C beakers are the short-necked northern series; and the A beakers are those of the southern English tradition of long-necked beakers, which seem to have evolved from the other forms and to be an indigenous development lasting for a considerable time and overlapping the Bronze Age forms.

In 1954 sherds of a long-necked beaker (Clarke 1970, corpus number 105) were found during ploughing in a stone cist 2½ feet by 1½ feet with no top or bottom stone (Russell, 1954, 41) at Trevedra Common, St Just-in-Penwith; there was no sign of a barrow. Another vessel, found near by at Tregiffian Vean, St Just-in-Penwith, with a trellis decoration and a rough sandy surface, was considered by Miss Patchett (1944, 23, 26) to be remotely Beaker influenced; a later judgement that it was 'in fact an A beaker with comb decoration and very like the Prah Sands beaker in shape' (ApSimon, 1958, 38) seems to be based on a confusion between the vessels from Tregiffian Vean, St Just-in-Penwith, and Tregiffian, St Buryan. Durval, Sancreed, produced a beaker (Clarke's no. 98), now lost, described as of fine reddish ware with zones of wavy and straight lines continued to the base of the pot (Patchett, 1944, 24), or in the original description as 'ornamented with indented fillets alternately dancette and horizontal' (Borlase, 1872, 171). Miss Patchett thought this to be a true B beaker. Another long-necked beaker (Clarke's no. 104) was found at Tregiffian, St Buryan (Patchett, 1950, 46; 1953, 23) in a stone cist 3½ feet by 2 feet without a cover or bottom stone; the decoration on this beaker was comb-stamped. A handled beaker (Clarke's no. 106) came from a stone cist at Try farm, Gulval (Russell and Pool, 1964, 15 - 26); here the cist, 4 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, was paved with rough, fairly flat stones, and covered by a single flat block of granite 6 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 10 inches, eight to ten inches thick; this was covered by the remains of a cairn, which did not show above the ploughed surface, and a menhir stood at the edge of the cairn, to the west of the cist. Sherds from a long-necked beaker (Clarke's no. 101) came from Prah Sands, Germoe (Patchett, 1944, 25). Beaker sherds (Clarke's no. 99) were found at Gwithian associated with a two-phase round house in layer 8 (Megaw, 1976, 51 - 66); a further sherd has recently been found at Gwithian near the shore (Thomas, pers. com.).

These beakers could be nearly contemporary, but could also be spread over a much longer period. The Trevedra and Prah Sands beakers were classed by Clarke as Developed Southern (S2), and the Tregiffian one as Late Southern (S3). All these would fit comfortably into Lanting and Van der Waals' Step 6, as the authors themselves would suggest (1972, 43). The handled beaker from Try was put into Clarke's Final Southern group (SH 4), and would fit into Step 7. Lanting and Van der Waals would tentatively date their Step 6 to c.1700 - 1550 bc, and their Step 7 to 1600 - 1500 bc. (The dates are given in uncalibrated

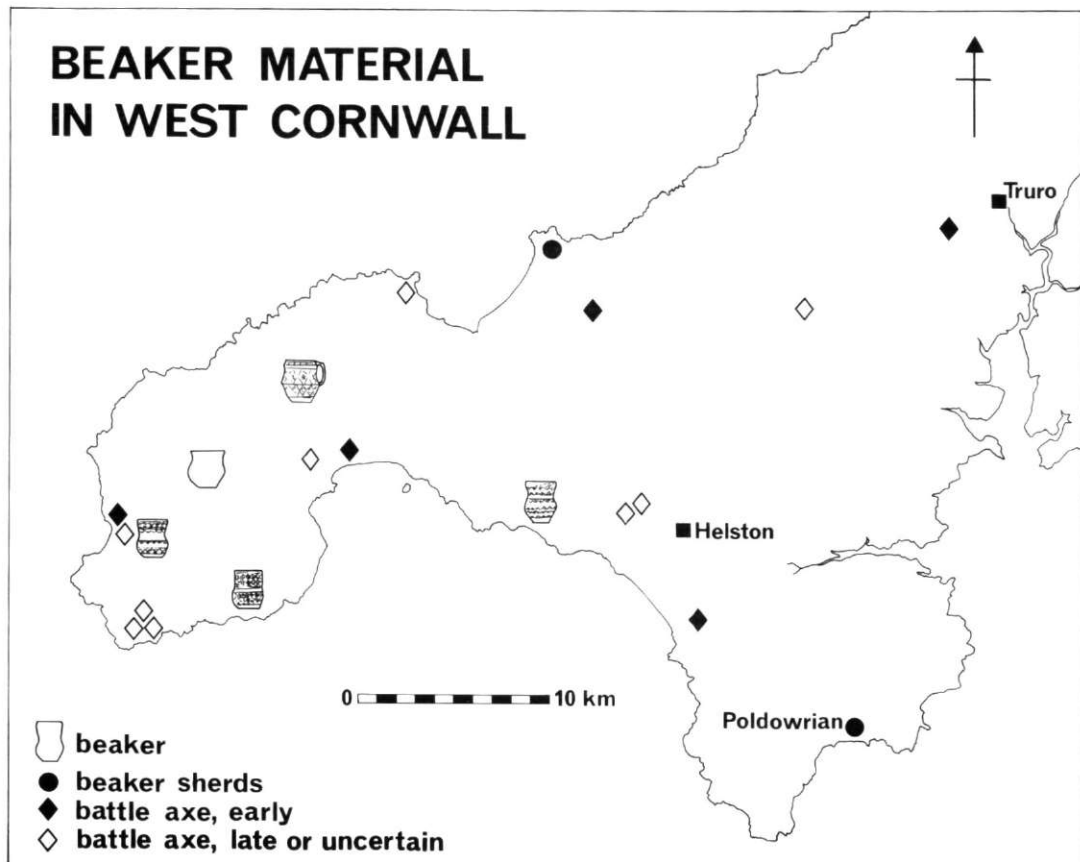


Fig. 14
Distribution of Beaker material in West Cornwall.

radiocarbon years, as published; calibration would push them further back in the past, whilst preserving the relative dating.) All these Cornish beakers would go into Case's Later Style; in his dispersion diagrams of radiocarbon dates, the inner quartiles of this style stretch between 1700 and 1500 bc (Case, 1977, 71 - 101). The Gwithian sherds have been so far the only representatives of Clarke's European style in Cornwall. Despite the fact that in no case is it possible to reconstruct a complete profile, both the fabric and consistent use of hyphenated or notched stamp ornament resemble Bell Beaker forms certainly not common amongst the relatively scanty finds of Beaker so far made in South-Western England. The diagonal and chevron based stamped patterns of the Gwithian Beaker sherds (considered by David Clarke possibly to belong to his European class) could also be considered to be within the range of Clarke's Wessex/Middle Rhine group, or Steps 2 and 3 of Lanting and Van der Waals (1972) review of British Beakers' (Megaw, 1976). Lanting and Van der Waals date their Step 2 to about 1950 - 1850 bc, and Step 3 to 1900 - 1800 bc. These would correspond to Case's Middle Phase, centred between 2000 and 1700 bc. If the Poldowrian beakers are of similar type, they should also come within this period. The radiocarbon dates of 1540 ± 90 bc and 1410 ± 70 bc from the mound are late for this phase, and the question would arise as to the reliability of these dates from a level only 0.30m from the modern land surface. There is the evidence of the pit date (2050 ± 150 bc) that there was activity on the site from the beginning of the second millennium bc. There is always the possibility that this continued over many centuries. Old habits die hard in Cornwall, and Wessex/Middle Rhine beakers may still have been in use in the Lizard even though more modern Southern types were being made for Penwith.

Acknowledgements

Warm thanks are due to the landowner at Poldowrian, Mr Peter Hadley, for permission to dig, and for much help and encouragement with the excavation and with camping arrangements; the field system incorporated in Fig. 4 derives from his investigations. To the tenant farmer, Mr Basher, we are grateful for his prompt cessation of ploughing at the site and for his patience with the diggers. The success of the excavation was due to the efforts of those members of the Cornwall Archaeological Society who came to dig, and also to Mrs P. Clogg who generously cooked and brought superb hot meals for the campers. We are grateful to Geoffrey Berridge who cared for the camp as well as drawing the main sections; to Nancy Reed who dealt with the finds; and to Peter Brierley who did most of the photography. Stephen Staines visited the site and gave valuable comments on the soils and stone. Advice on the interpretation of the site was received from Dr C.J. Young and Professor Charles Thomas; Mr Richard Bradley supplied very helpful comment by letter; Mr Paul Ashbee read and commented on this report; Dr D.F. Williams examined the pottery; the writer is extremely grateful to all these experts for their suggestions. Miss N.H. Ackland drew much of the pottery; and Mrs M.M. Irwin the flints. The information about barrows and cists for Fig. 3 was supplied by Nicholas Johnson of the Sites and Monuments Register, and the research on the origins of the place name by Oliver Padel. The excavation and this report could not have been undertaken without the help and encouragement of Henrietta Miles, who originated the Lizard project and has given criticism and advice both as Extra-Mural Tutor and as Editor.

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The East Moor Systems, Altarnun and North Hill, Bodmin Moor

MARK BRISBANE and STEPHEN CLEWS

This report investigates the remains of a Prehistoric and Medieval landscape, on the East Moor of Bodmin Moor, which survives as stone field boundaries accompanied by gates, droveroads, lynchets, settlement enclosures, hut circles, cairns and stone circle. Areas of ridge and furrow or spade-ridge cultivation [enclosed and unenclosed] are also present. An intensive survey of the field system provided information on field layout and morphology; the results of which on some possible farming systems are discussed. To elucidate chronology, the junction of a boundary and cairn was excavated which revealed that the boundary post-dated the cairn. Additionally, 16 soil pits were dug and 3 pollen profiles analysed in order to examine the ecological background to the construction, use and abandonment of the East Moor farming systems. Results from the pollen and soil analyses showed the former presence of an oak woodland which was cleared and accompanied by soil podzolisation prior to the construction of the cairn. A cultivation phase preceding stone boundary construction may be a possibility, but there is no direct evidence for cultivation immediately prior to an invasion of a grass heath community. Finally, reasons for this grass heath invasion are discussed.

SITE BACKGROUND AND SELECTION

The East Moor, as its name implies, is situated on the eastern edge of the granite massif of Bodmin Moor, as shown in Fig. 15, 11 km SW of Launceston. Most of the East Moor is a gently undulating plateau, part of the 1000 ft (305 m) platform which extends over a large part of North Cornwall (Barrow, 1908). From this plateau the rounded hill of Ridge rises up 330 m OD to the SE whilst Fox Tor rises to 323 m OD on the N. To the NE the plateau falls away steeply to the River Lynher which marks the granite margin at this point. Extensive marshes have developed in the slight depressions of the plateau whilst the moorland soils have a thin veneer of peat on top.

Ancient field remains are extensively developed on the NE escarpment and on Ridge as shown in Fig. 16. They have also been found on Fox Tor, but the flat peaty grassland of the plateau bears no trace of them. These field boundaries and their associated hut circles and enclosures, together with two cairns and a stone circle point to considerable prehistoric activity in the area.

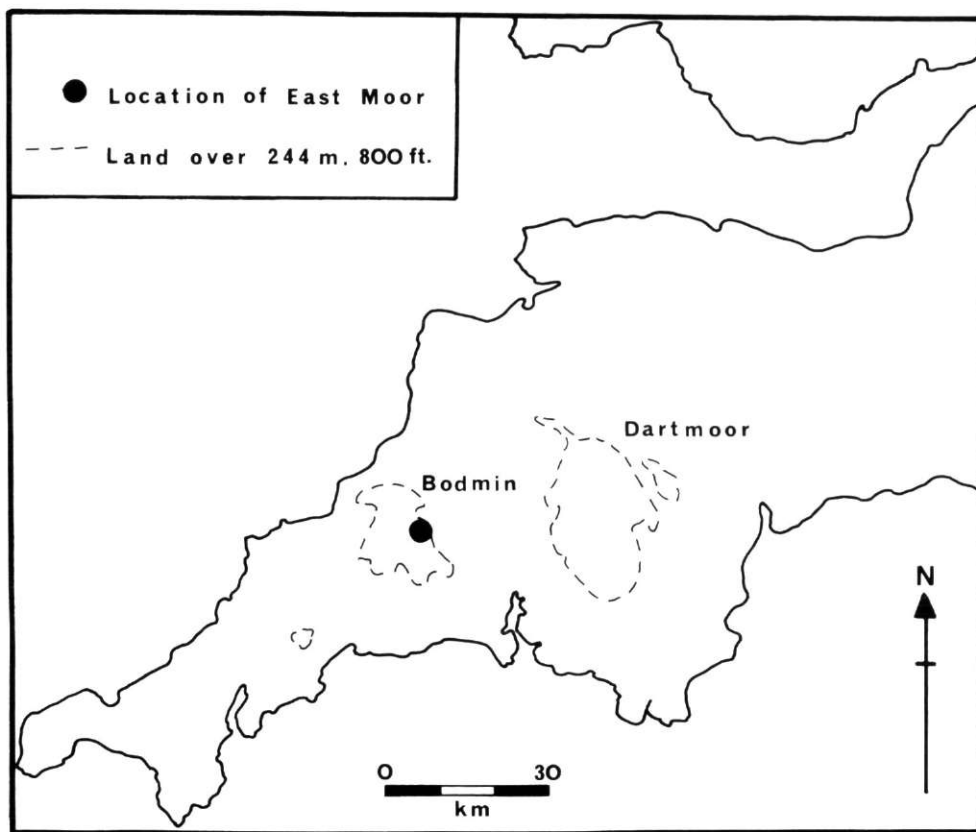


Fig. 15
The Location of East Moor.

A sampling location was selected at the cairn marked at 1022 ft (311.5 m) on the 1963 OS 6-inch map (SX 24147821), which is referred to here as Clitters Cairn. A long boundary running along the crest of the NE escarpment meets Clitters Cairn as does the 'robbed out' boundary of some adjacent fields. This site offered the best prospect of a chronological sequence with buried land surfaces close enough to allow a direct comparison of their pollen profiles. It was not clear before excavation whether the cairn pre- or post-dated the boundary. Cases of boundaries aligned on round barrows and occasionally long barrows are well attested (Herity, 1971, 262; Fleming and Collis, 1973, 14). However, barrows and cairns have also been found to overlies boundaries (Proudfoot, 1958). Either sequence at Clitters Cairn would have provided the required information on the ecological background to the fields.

The East Moor field systems were surveyed intermittently between March 1976 and April 1978, and the northern junction of the boundary and Clitters Cairn was excavated in July 1976. In addition a soil pit was dug for comparative purposes 25 m W of the cairn. This distance was chosen to allow correlation of its pollen profile with the profiles from beneath the cairn and boundary, whilst being far enough away to reduce the possibility of disturbance by the boundary builders gathering stone. Observation has shown that present day wall builders on the moor often select stones for a wall up to a distance of about 15 m.

THE EXCAVATION

The grass covered cairn mound has a diameter of between 12 m and 13.2 m with a maximum height of 1.3 m. At some point in the past the centre of the cairn had been dug into, probably down through the old ground surface beneath the cairn (see Upcast section). The upcast from this robbing had been thrown up, increasing the cairn's height. According

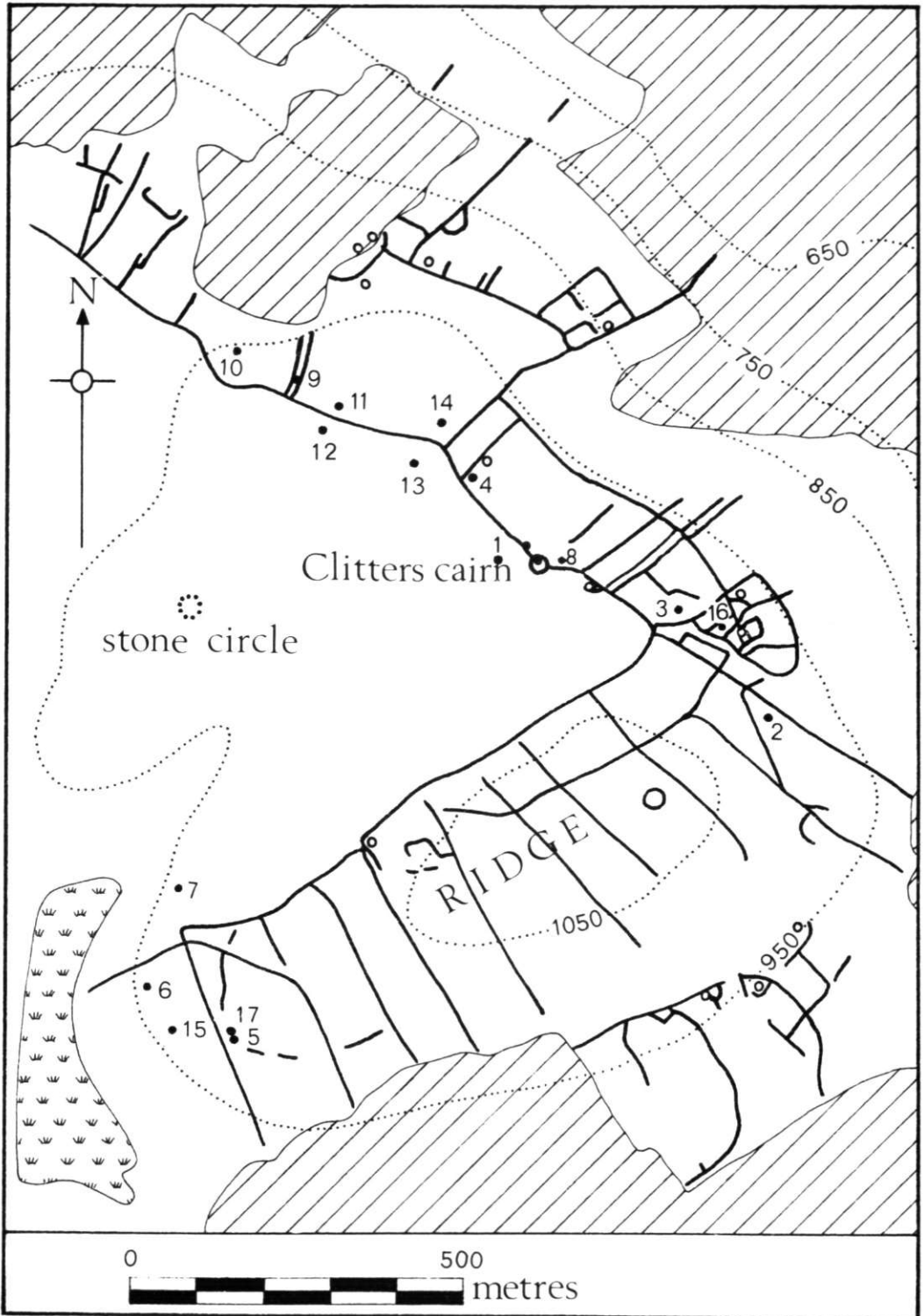


Fig. 16
The East Moor Field System. The solid dots are soil pits; small open circles are huts; broad hatching is present enclosed land; dotted lines are contours [in feet].

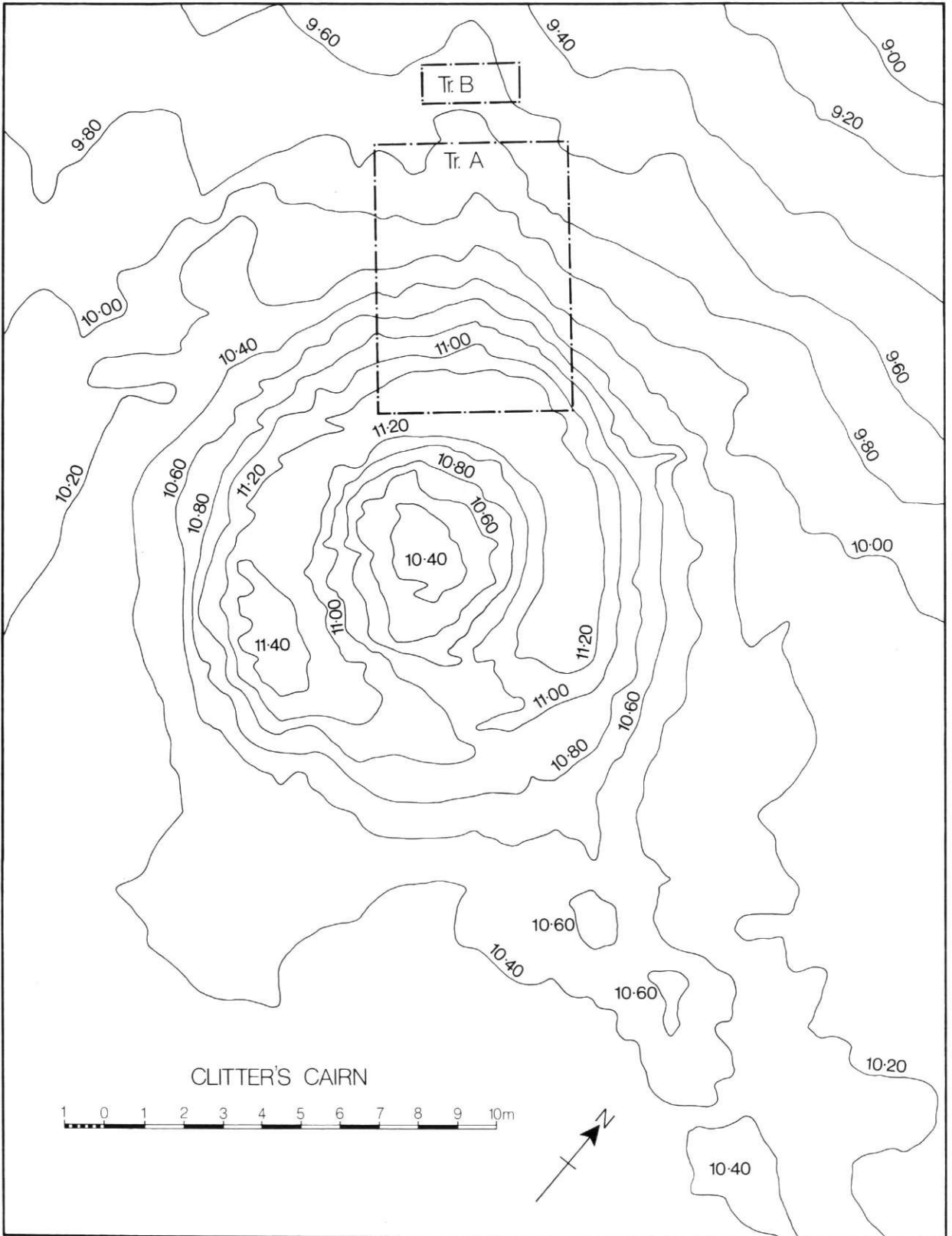


Fig. 17

Survey of the Boundary and Clitters Cairn, showing positions of Trench A and B. The heights on the contours are plus 300 m O D.

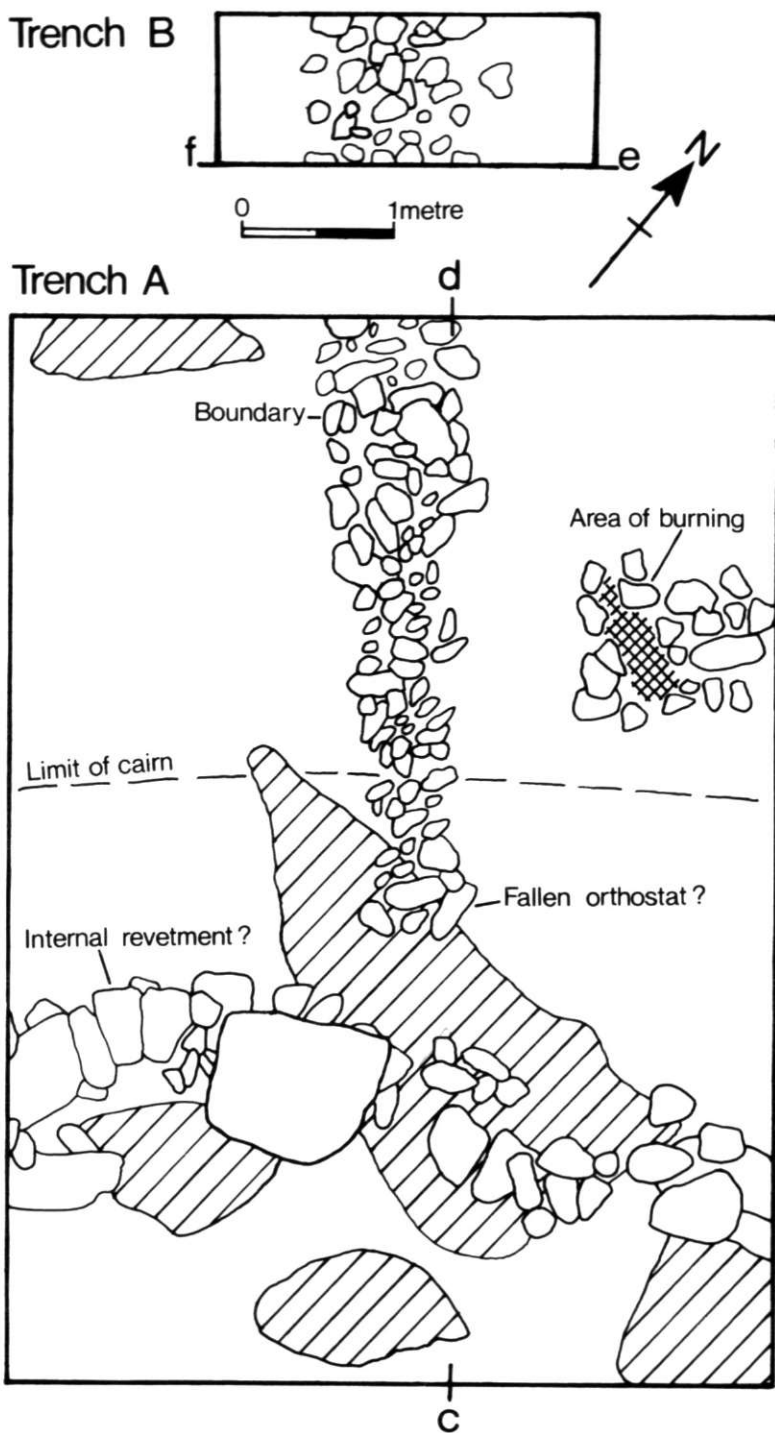


Fig. 18
 Clitter's Cairn; Plan of the excavated area. The hatched stones are moorstones.

to information from the landowner, Bryan Latham, the hole may be attributed to excavations undertaken by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who is well known to have been active on East Moor in the late 19th Century (Baring-Gould, 1893), but a search of the literature did not uncover any reference to this particular cairn. It may be that Baring-Gould's activities were confined to the area around Trewortha Marsh, 2.7 km to the South. However, that the cairn was looted sometime during the past 300 years was indicated by the stem of a clay pipe found in the upcast.

After surveying the cairn and boundary (Fig.17, Pl.III), two trenches were excavated down to granitic head and moorstones, except in an area of 1 m by 1.5 m in the SW corner of Trench A. Here moorstones made further excavation impossible without removing considerably more of the cairn. Approximately 10% of the cairn was excavated.

The excavation finds have been kindly donated by Bryan Latham, CBE and Evelyn Mann to the County Museum, River Street, Truro, where all survey and site records are to be deposited.

The Surface Beneath the Cairn

The cairn had been constructed on level ground at the edge of the plateau, in an area where large moorstones protrude through the present land surface. Four very large moorstones were found beneath the cairn itself, limiting the amount of old land surface available for examination. There were no indications that any moorstones had been removed prior to cairn construction. The old turf-line was an average of 0.02 m thick. A few minute charcoal specks less than 2 mm across were found below the old 'turf' line in the iron pan.

Cairn construction

Immediately above the old land surface were mostly medium sized stones (ie. between 0.2 m and 1 m, with occasional larger and smaller stones) of local granite set in a dark black humic soil which contained granitic detritus and minute charcoal fragments. There was no evidence for turves being used in the cairn's construction. The maximum thickness of this construction level within the excavation was c. 0.8 m in the S section of Trench A. Located within this level were five large stones, ie. over 1 m long, which had a number of well packed small and medium sized stones set between them. For a length of almost 2.5 m a double course of these stones suggested a curved alignment, concentric to the cairn's edge, running 1.3 m inside the cairn as shown in Fig. 18. This stone course may have been the remains of a kerb, possibly demarcating the cairn's edge prior to extra-revetment material being placed externally. No such course was clearly distinguishable in the SE area of the trench.

Above the stones set in the black, humic loam were small and medium stones only, between which was a dark brown, gritty loam with less organic material in it. There was no distinct boundary between the two levels; the slight difference in soil colour probably due to differences in moisture content. The smaller size of the stones in the upper level may reflect the cairn's construction method and need not be indicative of distinct chronological phases. Taken together the two levels reached a maximum height of 1.4 m in the S section of Trench A. Most of the stones in the construction levels were sub-rectangular; the longer axis placed horizontally in the mound.

The Upcast

The bottom of this level was characterized by a relatively gritless brown loam which reached its greatest thickness of 0.1 m in the SE corner of Trench A. The upcast itself was comprised of varying sized stones lying in a light brown, loose loam, which included two small patches of yellow sandy soil. These patches were comprised of subsoil material indicating that the cairn robbing had penetrated through the old land surface.

The Surface Beneath the Boundary

Beneath the boundary was a 0.08 m thick layer of friable, very dark grey loam with many small and a few medium sized stones in it. This was a disturbed soil probably due to cultivation as indicated by the high weed pollen frequency discussed below.

Boundary Construction

The 4.1 m length of boundary excavated in Trench A consisted of approximately 200 granite stones varying in size from 0.1 m to 1 m. The stones were set in a thin medium to dark brown loam. The boundary varied in width from 0.5 to 1.1 m, being at its narrowest as it ran up to and over the cairn. The excavation showed that the boundary lacked any facing

or coursing even if a collapse of the boundary at some point in prehistory is considered. Apart from a very few flat stones which were roughly aligned down the middle of the boundary, most stones projected out from the middle and lay at a 30° to 40° angle to the present ground level, sloping away from the boundary. This suggests that the boundary was constructed by builders working from both sides of the line to be marked. The stones, probably cleared from nearby fields, were thus leant or heaped against one another in a rather haphazard fashion (Fig. 19).

The Cairn/Boundary Sequence

Although the exact limit of the cairn was imprecise due to the presence of moorstones and upcast, the boundary could be clearly seen to overlie the cairn for a length of slightly more than 1.1 m as shown in Fig. 19. The boundary terminated on the side of the cairn in three stones with lengths of 0.6 m, 0.75 m, and 0.9 m; the two smaller of which were sub-rectangular and slightly protruded above the ground surface. Although no stone holes were discernible, the possibility must remain that these stones were placed upright when the boundary was constructed. Possible packing stones were near the base of the eastern stone, which has been marked as a possible orthostat in Figs. 18 and 19. It should be noted that Andrew Fleming (1976,2) has observed orthostats at the junctions of some of the Dartmoor reaves and that several orthostats have been detected at boundary junctions on East Moor by the authors.

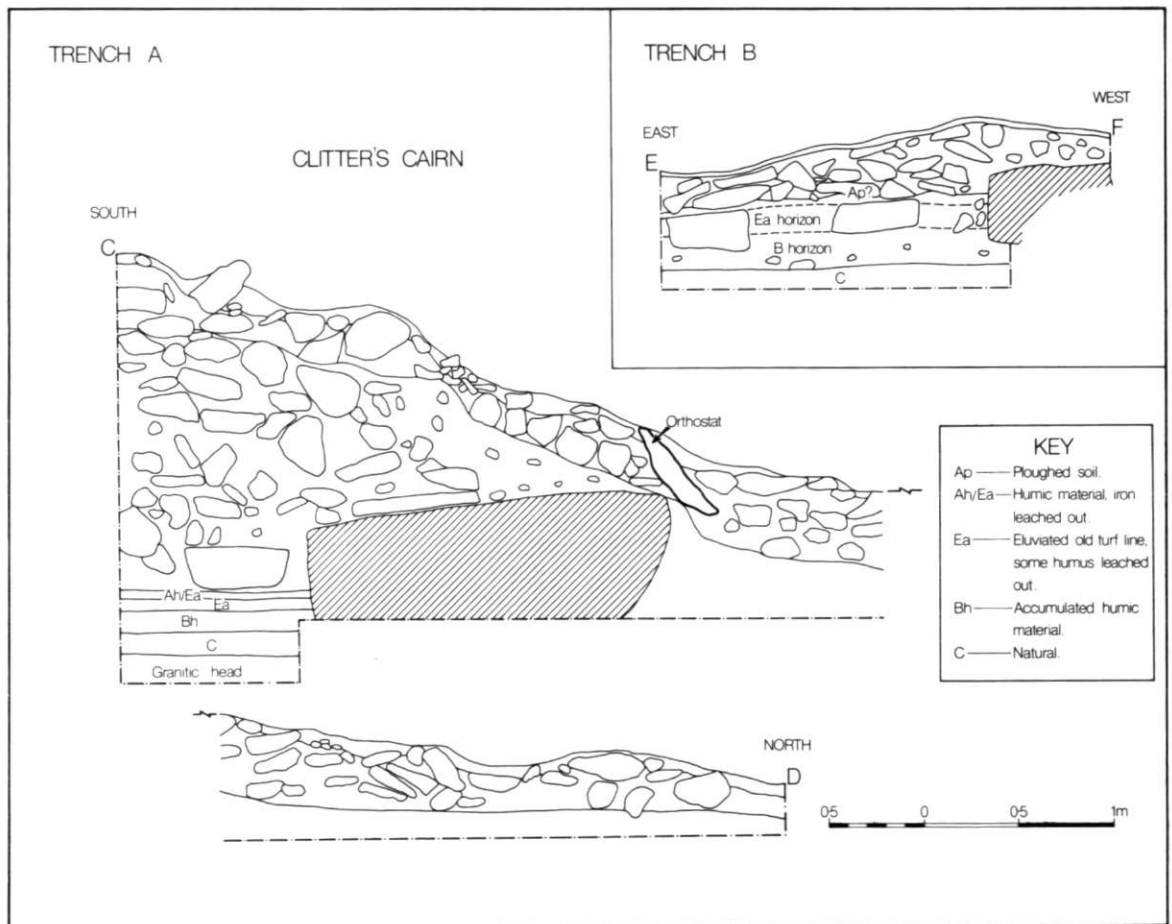


Fig. 19
Clitter's Cairn; N-S section, Trench A from the East; showing the boundary overlying the cairn. E-W section, Trench B from the North; showing the construction of the boundary.

The Area of Burning

About 1 m N of the cairn edge and 1.5 m E of the boundary was a gritfree and stoneless patch of very dark black loam. This patch measured 0.4 m by 0.8 m and was from 0.02 m to 0.03 m thick, although staining continued down through the soil for a depth of 0.12 m. The black loam was surrounded by well packed, small stones some of which were fire reddened.

FINDS

Finds were few and did not include any ceramics except two fragments of clay pipe stems. All finds were recorded in three dimensions except unworked slate fragments. The turf layer contained six unworked slate fragments, one clay pipe stem, two small iron objects probably nails, and a piece of sheep ulna. All the remaining finds are described below.

Flint.

Two small flakes and a beach pebble were found in the lower cairn construction level.

Stone Objects. (Fig. 20)

1. Holed stone of steatite or talc, neither of which is local to Bodmin Moor, but both occur on the Lizard Peninsula, 75 km to the SW. From the top of the upcast.
2. Holed, worked slate disc. Found broken into three pieces which fit to form an almost complete disc with central hole. The edges of the disc have been smoothed. From the top of the upcast.

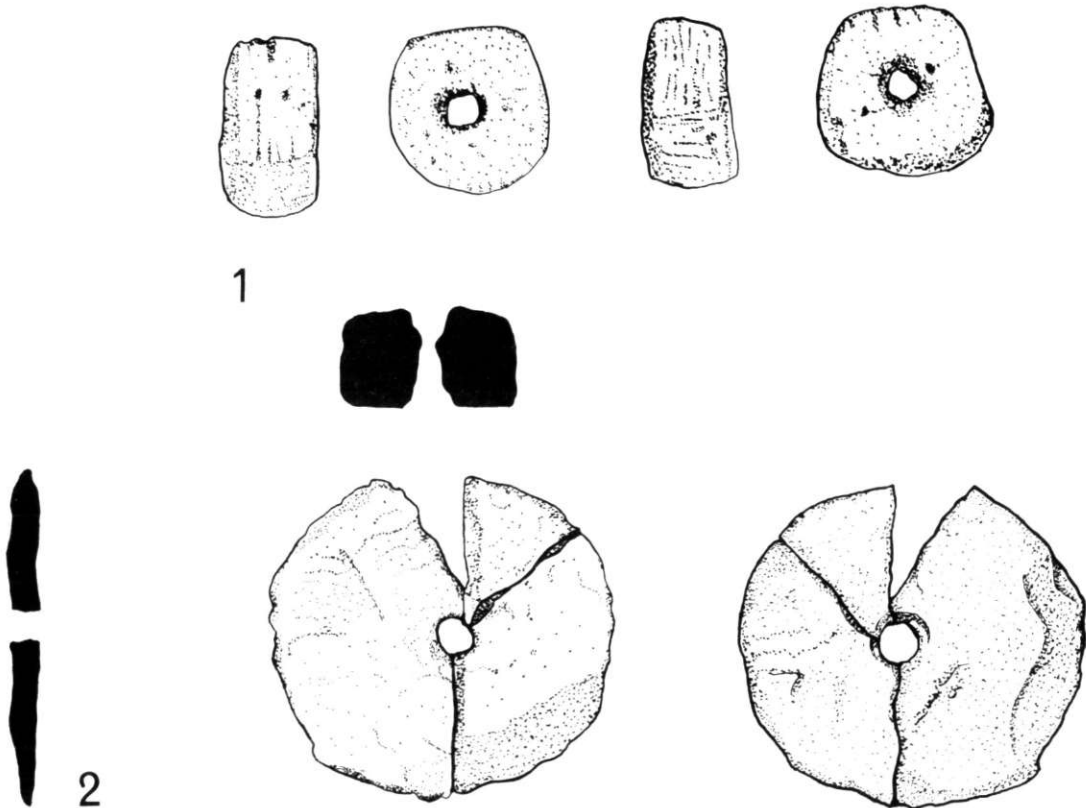


Fig. 20
Clitter's Cairn; stone objects. Both 2/3.

Eleven other pieces of unworked slate were found; seven contained specks of biotite and possibly muscovite. The nearest slate source is about 1 km to the N of the excavation. Ten pieces of slate were found in the upcast and one, which showed signs of having been burnt, from below the upcast off the cairn, 0.5 m from the area of burning. Two other pieces of non-local stone were found. One was a small fragment of ironstone, which may have been burnt, from the top of the upcast. The other is a mica-schist, possibly phyllite, from the upper level of the cairn construction.

Clay Pipe.

A piece of clay pipe stem was found in the upcast. It had a 6 mm diameter and a 2 mm hole.

Botanical Remains.

Thirteen samples covering each level of the excavation were submitted for ethnobotanical analysis to F.J. Green of the Botanical Remains Project, Archaeology Dept., Southampton University. His report was as follows:

'For each sample, 500 ml was broken down in water, the fine mineral soil being removed by washing the samples through a 250 micron sieve. Both the floating element and the non-floating residue from each sample were examined for traces of botanical evidence. Apart from modern grass rootlets, no botanical material was recovered except small comminuted pieces of charcoal which were too small to identify by species. It is possible that these fragments originated from clearing scrub-type vegetation at some time in the past. The lack of plants and ruderals of disturbed habitats may be due to poor preservation conditions.'

DISCUSSION OF THE EXCAVATION.

The cairn contained some form of internal structure which consisted of an externally faced edge with a maximum height of 0.5 m within the area excavated. This feature may have been either a retaining wall, supported by extra-revetment material or the remains of a ring-cairn which had been substantially demolished when the cairn was erected over it. Both free standing ring-cairns and ring-cairns covered by enclosure barrows (the latter confusingly called cairn-rings) have been identified at sites in Devon and Cornwall (Miles, 1975) and Wales (Lynch, 1972).

Cairn-rings have, by definition, an internal and external face. Obviously the width of the ring will vary from site to site, but it appears to vary in direct relationship to the overall diameter of the cairn itself. In South West England, cairns with diameters between 10 and 15 m tend to have cairn-ring widths between 1.5 and 2 m. At Clitters Cairn with a *c.* 13 m diameter, an area more than 2.5 m inside the 'external' edge was uncovered, but no trace of an internal face was found. It would seem likely therefore that the externally faced wall is the remains of a walled cairn with extra-revetment material, similar to Barrow 6A, Lansdowne, Somerset (Williams, 1950). An alternative interpretation would be that it is the remains of a low revetment ring covered by, but contemporary with, the cairn itself, as at Higher Draynes, St. Neot, Cornwall (Wainwright, 1965). Higher Draynes shares other similarities with Clitters Cairn such as its position on the edge of Bodmin Moor, only 9.5 kms to the SW, and is only slightly larger at 14.6 m in diameter.

No absolute date for the cairn or boundary is available at present. However the excavation has demonstrated that the boundary post-dates the cairn and that it may have been built a short time after the cairn. The evidence for this is the absence of a turf-line between the two, despite the growth of thick moorland turf over the cairn and boundary. An alternative interpretation would involve the deliberate removal of this moorland turf prior to boundary construction; an expenditure of labour that is not in keeping with the lack of care taken in the boundary construction. Together with the evidence for dating other parts of the boundaries discussed below, this suggests that a good part of the field remains are prehistoric in date, probably Late Bronze Age.

Excavation has not, unfortunately, illuminated the vexed problem regarding the original height of the boundaries, nor whether they were capped by turf, hedge, or fence to increase their height. The present authors believe the boundaries to have originally

functioned as barriers to protect crops, enclose animals, or both. There is, however, no conclusive evidence to support or refute this theory, although Fleming has recently discussed the Dartmoor evidence both for (1978, 100) and against (1978, 108) accepting the reaves as barriers.

THE FIELD SYSTEMS OF THE EAST MOOR

The boundaries were mapped at a scale of 1:500 except where greater detail was required (eg. settlement enclosures) and a scale of 1:200 used. An overall plan at 1:1000 was then produced upon which Fig. 16 is based. The total area enclosed by the field system is almost 100 ha, but the original extent of enclosed land is obviously impossible to estimate. However, it should be pointed out that the alignments of some of the modern field walls follow the line of the prehistoric boundaries S of Ridge as marked in Fig. 22. This continuity of alignment is supported by the fact that one or two of the modern field walls have wider bases comprised of peat covered stones. The modern re-use of earlier boundaries has been noted with the Dartmoor reaves (Fleming, 1978,99).

As can be seen, establishing a relative chronology for fields and field systems is full of problems. We therefore offer the following comments on field layout and sequence not with any strict chronology in mind, but as a means to discussing the morphology of field systems.

Within the survey area, the clearest phase of field layout comprises nine long, parallel boundaries which run from a terminal boundary over Ridge to form eight fairly narrow fields, subrectangular in shape. Their similarity in size, shape, and construction suggest a functionally related type. The last three of these parallel fields on the SW side of Ridge have been built from a re-aligned terminal boundary that abutts an earlier terminal boundary after the latter has turned to form the SW side of the fifth parallel field. This later terminal boundary is slightly thinner than the earlier one which maintains its thickness and style of construction as it turns to the S and continues over Ridge. On structural grounds these three additional fields may be termed 'accreted parallels'. Whether this expansion of the parallel field system took place after a considerable length of time, perhaps several generations, or reflects the division of field construction into seasonal or yearly work periods, is an open question. If, owing to their similarity in form, these two systems of parallel fields are put forward as a contemporary phase, then two other phases may be examined; a pre-parallel and a post-parallel phase.

The boundary phases are shown on Fig. 21. The pre-parallel boundaries have only been included in this phase where they have been slighted by parallels or have been apparently 'robbed-out' to make way for the parallel field system. Occasionally, as in the two aligned fragments of boundary wall in the area of the accreted parallels, their alignment suggests that they were contemporary; probably sections of the same boundary wall. The similar length of gaps near parallel field boundaries may indicate that stones were taken from the pre-parallel boundary walls to build the parallel system; whole stone walls possibly 'robbed out' in some areas and small sections left in other areas. With the large number of sizable moorstones and clutter on the hillside, the remnants of low stone boundaries less than 0.5 m high would not present new problems to the users of the parallel system.

Another possible pre-parallel feature may be the remains of a small enclosure in the northern end of the westernmost field in the main parallel system. This may be related to a hut circle and a 50 m length of wall located between the hut and the field wall. As on much of Ridge, this area has been badly disturbed by Medieval and later stone quarrying. In places, such as the southern ends of three boundary walls in the centre of the main parallels, this quarrying has completely removed all traces of walls. Fortunately it is easy to distinguish from prehistoric boundary robbing.

Post-parallel boundaries were recognised where the parallel walls had been 'robbed out' leaving sections that had been subsequently re-used in a field system of a new, non-parallel configuration. This can be detected at the W end of the accreted parallels, where a new boundary wall has been constructed which robs and then diverges from a parallel to cross the westernmost field. This wall is similar in height, width and construction to the parallel field walls, but for part of its length it has a slight ditch on its N side about 0.5 m wide. The ditch alone continued outside the accreted parallel system until it could no longer

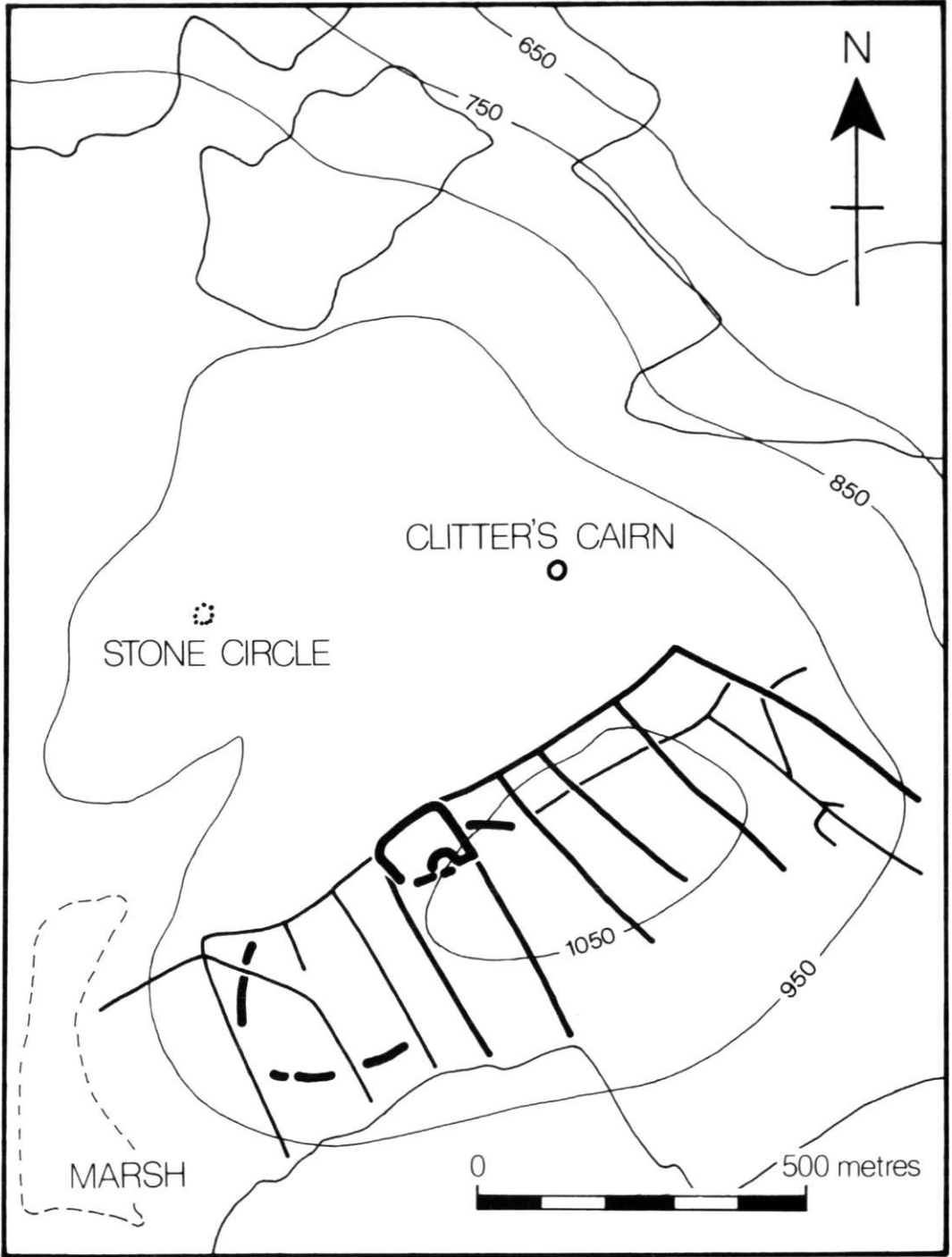


Fig. 21
 East Moor; The phasing of the field system into Phase One, pre-parallel [thick lines];
 Phase Two, parallel [medium lines]; and Phase Three, post-parallel [thin lines].

be traced in the marsh. Post-parallel alignments were also recognised in the few instances where they were built over existing parallel boundaries. This occurred, for example, at the NE end of ridge where a new, non-parallel wall has been inserted into the last parallel field rather like the situation in the accreted parallel field just discussed. Interestingly, in both these post-parallel configurations, ridge and furrow, or spade-ridge, cultivation occurs and clearly rides over the long end-walls of the parallel system.

These areas of ridge and furrow may be related to a similar, but more complex situation to the S of Ridge. Here bank and ditch enclosures define an area of ridge and furrow which disturbs the remains of the parallel field system that runs over Ridge. Associated with these enclosures are sub-square and ovoid fields and two large hut circles, one of which Dudley and Minter (1963, 282) recorded as Medieval. The extent of the ridge and furrow is shown on Fig. 22.

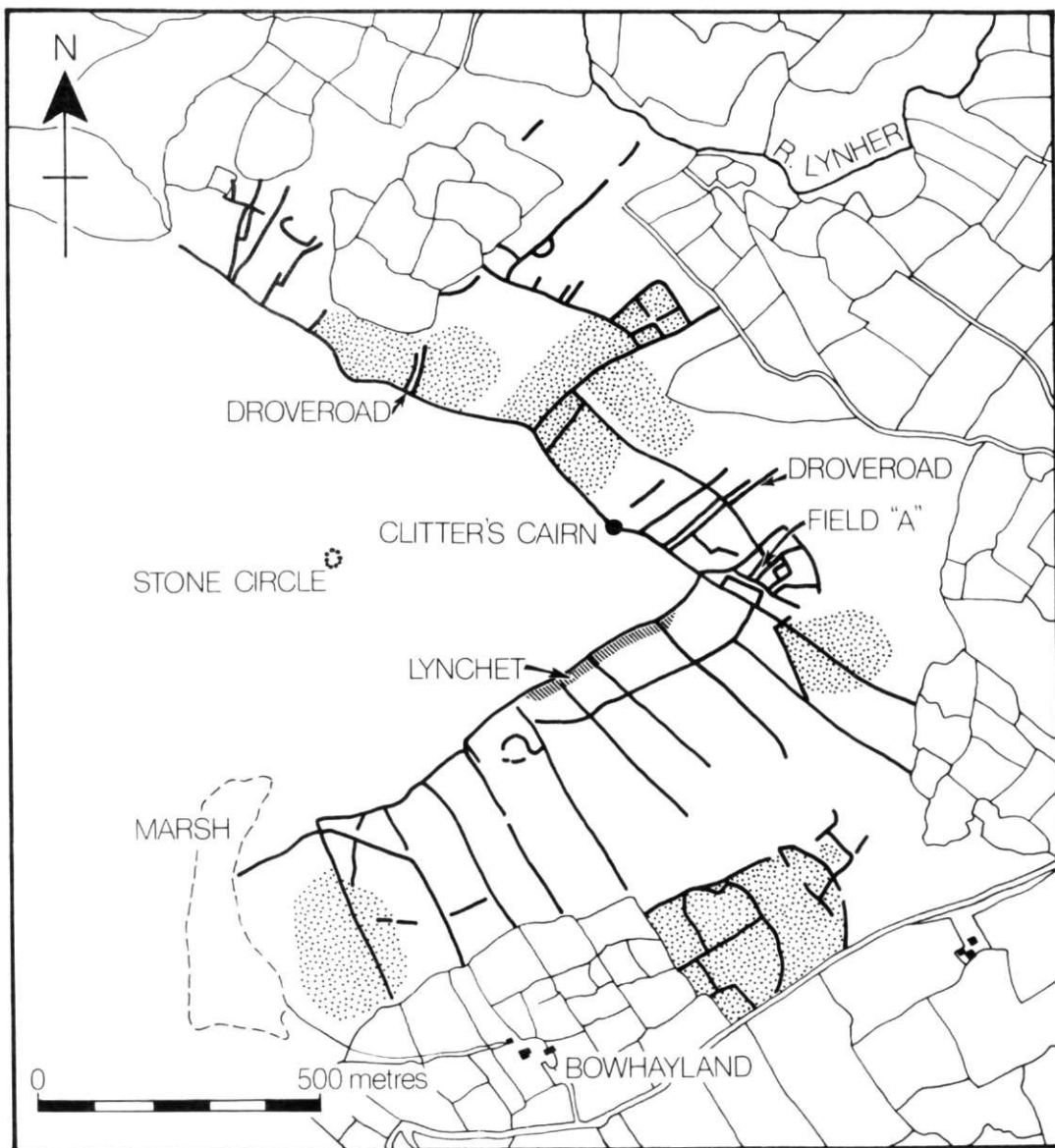


Fig. 22

East Moor; showing areas of ridge and furrow [stippling] and the relationship between the old field system and the surrounding field boundaries which are still in use.

On the NE escarpment the parallel arrangement of fields is not developed as it is on Ridge. However, the practice of enclosing blocks of moorland by accretion and then subdividing the enclosed areas to a greater or lesser extent is clearly evident. This practice of enclosing blocks in a piecemeal fashion obviously differs from that of large scale land division requiring some form of central or territorial organisation such as that indicated by the Dartmeet parallel system on Dartmoor (Fleming, 1978, 114-117) only thirty miles to the east. The sub-division of the two moorland intakes on Ridge into parallel fields, whilst producing a pattern with some resemblance to the Dartmeet system should not be confused with it.

Two small settlement areas consisting of one and two substantial hut circles respectively, with some small plots adjacent to the huts, are set in the accreted blocks on the NE escarpment. This area may help to explain the East Moor system as a local adaptation of an expanding mixed economy, utilising seasonal, and perhaps communal, upland pasture and incorporating certain elements of an infield/outfield system. In this system the droveroads, which run up the escarpment through the outfield areas and onto the moor as shown in Fig. 22 and Pl. IV, suggest a transhumant pattern of stock movement, in which the droveroads serve to lead stock through an infield/outfield zone on its way to and from non-winter grazing on the open moor.

Within this general farming system, structural alterations in individual accreted blocks sometimes point to economic as well as chronological change. The droveroad which climbs the escarpment to the SE of Clitters Cairn is curiously offset where it crosses a field boundary, suggesting that the westernmost section of this droveroad and the field through which it passes were a later addition marking an expansion of field enclosures onto the upper slope of the escarpment. The offset junction of a droveroad such as this would also have been useful in stock management, eg. animal counts and inspections.

Related to stock movement and field access are the gateways of the East Moor system. Two are clearly discernible and appear to be integral parts of the parallel system. They both consist of two vertical orthostats standing 0.6 m above the modern land surface, equivalent to 0.7 – 0.75 m above the pre-peat surface, and spaced between 1.05 m and 1.1 m apart as shown in Pl. V. This spacing is slightly narrower than the 1.5 m widths observed on Dartmoor (Fleming, 1978, 102).

Turning to the fields of the settlement areas, it is clear that there has been considerable re-modelling of prehistoric boundaries in and around the settlement to the SE of Clitters Cairn. This settlement appears to be an addition to the accreted blocks, which implies that it was preceded by the pre-parallel boundary phase on Ridge and by possible cultivation on the NE escarpment as shown in the Boundary Pollen Profile discussed below. Changes in land use such as these, although admittedly based on fragmentary chronological evidence, would suggest agricultural activity stretching over centuries rather than decades.

Although it is usually impossible to say from survey alone whether fields in prehistoric areas were cultivated or used as home paddocks for stock or both, in the settlement area to the SE of Clitters Cairn there is clear evidence of a cultivation phase. One small field (Field A, Fig. 22), measuring 18 m by 50 m, contains the shallow, but clearly visible remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Five low ridges are discernible with an average width of 2.5 m. A soil pit (No. 16) was put down through the ridge and furrow which revealed that the cultivation level was buried beneath 0.12 m of blanket peat as shown in Fig. 23c. As the ridges are under peat they are, according to conventional wisdom, prehistoric in date. This distinguishes them from numerous other examples found on East Moor, all of which either seal the blanket peat or contain no peat at all in their profiles. The only published examples of prehistoric ridge and furrow known to the authors are from Co. Mayo, Ireland at Belderbeg (Caulfield, 1972) and Carrownaglogh (Herity, 1974). Pre-Norman fields with ridge and furrow have been found at Gwithian (Fowler & Thomas, 1962) and at Hen Domen, Montgomery (Barker & Lawson, 1971).

Although the East Moor example requires further investigation, it appears that the ridge and furrow in this area did not have a headland as might have been expected if fields were tilled using animal traction. However, as this field is so short it may not have been advantageous to employ animal traction for an ard within so confined a space.

Later cultivation, presumably Medieval, is represented on East Moor by externally ditched enclosures containing ridge and furrow (which occur S of Ridge) and by ridge and furrow without contemporary formal enclosure, but sometimes contained within prehistoric enclosures. This 'post-prehistoric' ridge and furrow can be divided into two types on the evidence from the soil pits; those which are made up of ridges where soil has been thrown up from the furrows covering a layer of blanket peat and those which have no peat in their ridge profile. Regular cultivation of the ridges with spade, ard, or plough would lead to the rapid conversion of the first type of ridge into the second through the disturbance and consequent oxidisation of the peat. The survival of such a large area of the first type is therefore surprising. It suggests a brief period, perhaps a one-off episode, during which the area of ridge and furrow cultivation was extended, only to be abandoned before continued use could lead to the oxidisation of the peat. Rapid abandonment would also help to explain why some areas of ridge and furrow were never enclosed in the ditched bank system.

THE PALEO-ENVIRONMENT OF EAST MOOR

The soils

Sixteen soil pits were dug, in addition to the pollen sampling pits, and their distribution is shown in Fig. 16. The soil pit sections are illustrated in Fig. 23.

The surfaces of small granite stones on the moors are subject to leaching in much the same way as soils. The presence of fire-reddened stones in the area of burning shows that the surfaces of these stones were iron rich at the time they burnt. The presence of unleached stone surfaces suggests that the surrounding A horizon may also have been iron rich at the time, pointing to the former existence of a brown earth type soil. By the time Clitters Cairn was constructed this soil had deteriorated under grassland to the humic iron podzol preserved beneath the cairn (Fig. 23a). The profile beneath the Boundary (Fig. 23b), although less humic in the B horizon, is similar to that beneath the cairn. These two profiles are of pedogenetic interest for they occur in an area of Hexworthy type soils characterised by peaty gley (Fig. 23c) and thin iron pan (Fig. 23d) type soils.

Adhesive tape profiles (not illustrated) similar to those employed by Dimbleby (1962) were constructed, and showed a concentration of iron at the top of the B horizon in both the cairn and boundary profiles. This indicates that the process of iron pan formation was already under way at the time of cairn and boundary construction.

The distribution of the thin iron pan and gley profile soils seems to conform to the pattern one would expect from their catena relationship. There is no evidence to suggest that the development of the iron pan soils is related to cultivation. Indeed, the pre-peat ridging in the settlement area to the SE of Clitters Cairn (Soil Pit 16) is on a gleyed profile without a pan, and Soil Pit 12 shows a thin iron pan soil outside the boundary system. Soil Pit 12 is rather exceptional in being the only instance observed of a thin iron pan soil outside the boundary system. This shows that the boundary builders were generally very successful in incorporating nearly all the better drained areas into the boundary system.

Abbreviations Shown in Figure 23.

Ah/Ea	Humic material, iron leached out.
Ap	Ploughed soil.
Ea	Eluviated old turf line; some humus leached out.
B	Accumulated material.
BCx	Fragipan; periglacially altered head.
Bg	Accumulated material, gleyed.
Bhs	Accumulated humic material and iron.
Bs	Accumulated iron.
Bsg	Accumulation of iron, gleyed.
C	Natural; granitic head.

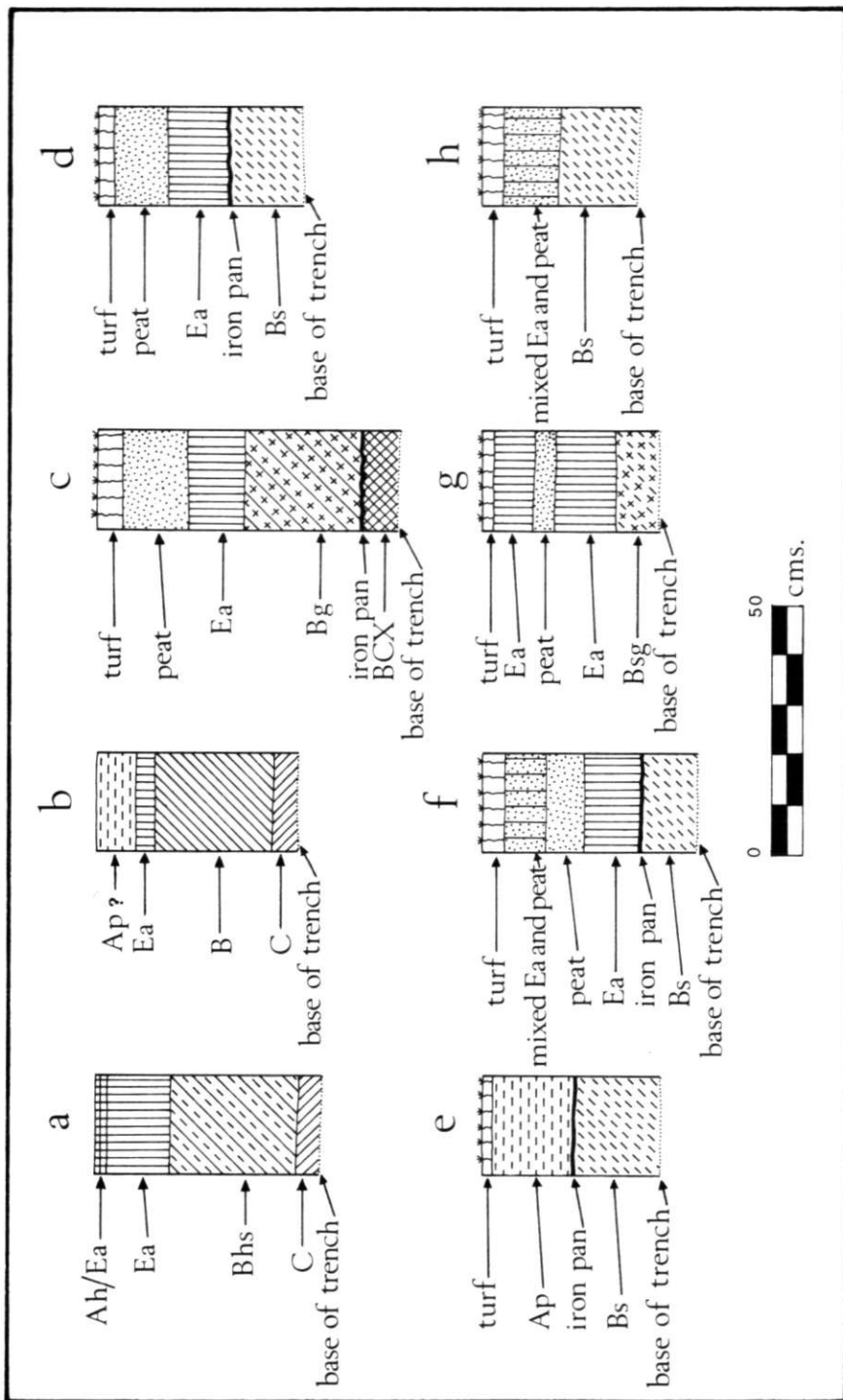


Fig. 23

Schematised sections through soil pits. a] The Cairn. b] Boundary. c] Soil Pit 16, similar to pits 1, 3, 7, 8 and 13. d] Pit 6, similar to pit 12. e] Pit 2, similar to pits 9 and 11. f] Pit 5, similar to pits 4, 10 and 15. g] Pit 14. h] Pit 17.

Any attempt at cultivation of the Cairn and Boundary podzol soils capable of producing more than a snatched crop or two would require careful husbandry. It is interesting therefore to note the existence of a peat sealed lynchet at the bottom of a field on the northern side of Ridge, shown on Fig. 22. (Although referred to in this text as peat, it would be more properly described as a peaty raw humus). This appears to be over half a metre deep. Examination of field edge situations such as this is one of the best prospects for establishing the duration of the prehistoric farming episode.

There is a good correlation between the areas of post-peat ridge and furrow and the thin iron pan soils. Soil Pit 5 (Fig. 23f) which was dug through a ridge is a typical example. In an adjacent furrow Soil Pit 17 (Fig. 23h) shows that the iron pan existed at the time of the ridging event, because it had been cut through by the furrow diggers. Only Soil Pit 14 (Fig. 23g) showed post-peat ridges developed on a gleyed soil without a thin iron pan present. This pit appears from surface indications to be in a small area of poorer drainage within a larger area of ridges. It may possibly have been ridged accidentally, or for the sake of completing a block.

The post-peat ridges which have peat buried beneath Ea material are in the areas of Soil Pits 4, 10, 15, and 5 (Fig. 23f) and Soil Pit 14 (Fig. 23g). It is unlikely that these ridged areas were used for more than a few crops because repeated tillage of the ridges would lead to casual disturbance and oxidation of the peat. Tillage was probably by hand, for the initial throwing up of material from the furrows onto the peat to form ridges would have required this, and the use of ard or plough would have quickly cut down into the peat. There is no sign of peat growth on top of these ridges and their date and function are rather a mystery.

Post-peat ridges with no peat preserved in the profile occur in the area of Soil Pits 11 and 2 (Fig. 23e) and in the curvilinear ditched fields to the south of Ridge. They may simply be the result of continued cultivation of the other type of post-peat ridge, or they may be a more conventional type of ridge and furrow produced by turning the plough. Those to the south of Ridge are clearly in an abandoned extension to the enclosures surrounding Bowhayland Farm.

Soil Pit 9 was dug in a droveroad passing between two areas of post-peat ridging. It has no peat in its profile and a very shallow Ea horizon overlying an iron pan. This points to reuse of the droveroad in post-peat times, with erosion on the steeper part giving it the appearance of a hollow way. This reuse probably dates from after the construction of the nearby 'modern' enclosure. The edge of this enclosure has been used as a route for moving animals up and down the escarpment and the position of the drove-road continues this line through the boundary system.

The Pollen Profiles

The cairn and boundary samples were taken from beneath large flat stones to minimise the possible effect of downwash. No samples were taken immediately below the modern land surface sample of Soil Pit I as root contamination and disturbance would have destroyed any sensible stratigraphy. The samples were prepared and treated in accordance with the method prescribed by Dumbleby (1961, 11). This method, being quantitative, allows the calculation of absolute pollen frequencies as well as percentage frequencies.

The bottom two samples of the boundary profile and last few samples of the cairn profile should be ignored. Their very low absolute pollen frequency (a.p.f.) shows that preservation is very poor, whilst the high fern spore percentages show that differential preservation is an important factor. The very high a.p.f. recorded from the peaty horizon of the soil pit reflects the low density of peat compared to that of the mineral soil below.

The cairn and soil pit profiles show a steady fall off in a.p.f. down the profile, indicating that they have not been mixed by soil animals or disturbed by agricultural activity. In the boundary profile there is no such rapid fall off in a.p.f. Indeed two samples (Fig. 25; 0-1 cms and 4-5 cms) have a slightly lower count than the samples immediately beneath them. However, there is a sudden fall in a.p.f. at eight centimetres, and this strongly suggests that the upper eight centimetres have been mixed.

Clitters Cairn Profile (Fig. 24)

This profile shows that woodland once occupied the locality but disappeared before the construction of the cairn. This woodland consisted almost entirely of *Quercus* (Oak). *Quercus* is a relatively small producer of pollen whilst *Alnus* (Alder), *Betula* (Birch) and *Corylus* (Hazel), the other woody plants represented, are noted for their high production. This means that the dominance of *Quercus* would be even greater than that shown by its percentage in the diagram.

The absence of *Fraxinus* (Ash), *Ulmus* (Elm) and *Tilia* (Lime) no doubt reflects the naturally low base content of the soil parent material, although the effect of exposure at a sampling point 1022 ft above sea level could also have a suppressive effect on these thermophilous genera.

The low *Betula* value, a mere trace, is interesting because this tree is a characteristic component of regenerated woodland. Its small value here strongly suggests that this is primary woodland and not a regenerative phase following on from an earlier clearance. This conclusion is supported by the low *Pteridium* (Bracken) frequency.

The decline of *Quercus* is closely matched by the decline of *Polypodium* (Polypody). The similarity of their curves suggests an intimate relationship, and it is likely that *Polypodium* was growing epiphytically on *Quercus*. A similar situation exists today in Wistman's Wood on Dartmoor (Tansley, 1939, 300-301; personal observation).

The *Quercus* decline in the cairn profile is not matched by comparable declines in *Corylus* or *Alnus*, the only other woody plants with a significant representation in the pollen diagram. This is interpreted here as showing that these plants varied in their concentration in the woodland in relation to topography.

The north eastern escarpment falls away from Clitters Cairn with a six degree slope, and this increases to forty degrees in some places. Even without its peaty top the plateau soil could not have competed with the escarpment in the quality of its drainage in prehistoric times. Whilst drainage need not have been a serious problem on the plateau a moister soil would have been advantageous to *Alnus*, although the greater exposure on the plateau would have benefitted *Corylus* scrub more than either *Alnus* or *Quercus*. On the sheltered escarpment *Quercus* would be able to develop a greater stature and dominate the woodland, whilst the freer draining soil would be disadvantageous to *Alnus*. Any *Corylus* present on the escarpment would be an understorey plant, perhaps occupying gaps in the *Quercus* canopy. Godwin (1975, 267-73) reports that *Corylus* occurs frequently as an understorey plant in oak woodland today, but does not flower well in this situation and thus produces little pollen. It seems likely therefore that the fifteen to twenty per cent values for *Corylus* pollen recorded in the diagram must come from *Corylus* plants in a more open situation: *Corylus* is a seral plant and could be expected to be present in the clearance phase represented in the Clitters Cairn diagram. However, both *Corylus* and *Alnus* persist after the clearance phase in the diagram and maintain their values in the soil pit profile until after the development of the peaty humus which seals the field system. The implication of this is that *Quercus* was concentrated on the escarpment whilst *Corylus* and *Alnus* were present as scrub on the plateau.

If the proposed *Quercus* concentration on the escarpment is accepted then it follows that clearance was largely confined to this area, with *Corylus* and *Alnus* on the plateau unaffected. The mechanism of forest clearance requires some discussion.

There is no reason to suppose a climatic cause for this clearance and no indication of burning either. A surge in *Betula* frequencies or a flourishing of the fire resistant *Corylus* could be expected if burning took place, but neither occurs. Woodland browsing by cattle could be sufficiently intense to prevent regeneration of *Quercus*. Godwin (1975, 267-73) reports that *Corylus* has been seen to be unpalatable to cattle on the Burren in Co. Clare, an area of intense overgrazing, and this could explain its constant values whilst *Quercus* declines. Dimbleby (pers. comm.) however, reports that cattle browsing of *Corylus* occurs in the New Forest. Woodland browsing by goats and sheep is an unlikely explanation as they would not discriminate between *Quercus* and other plants.

An alternative explanation of the clearance to that of cattle browsing is deliberate and selective felling of *Quercus*. However, there is no evidence at present for specialised large

CLITTERS CAIRN PROFILE

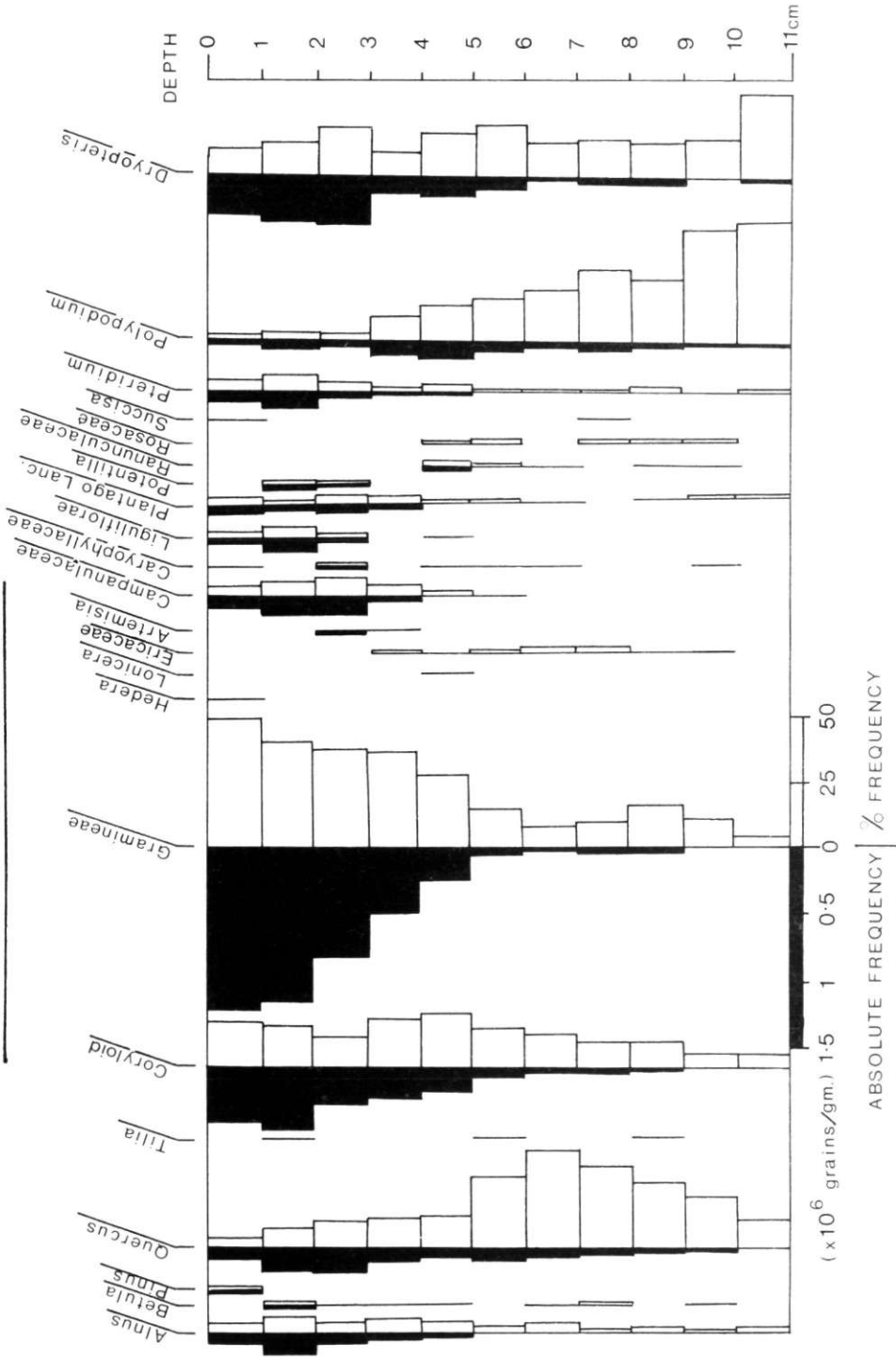


Fig. 24
Clitter's Cairn Pollen Profile.

BOUNDARY PROFILE

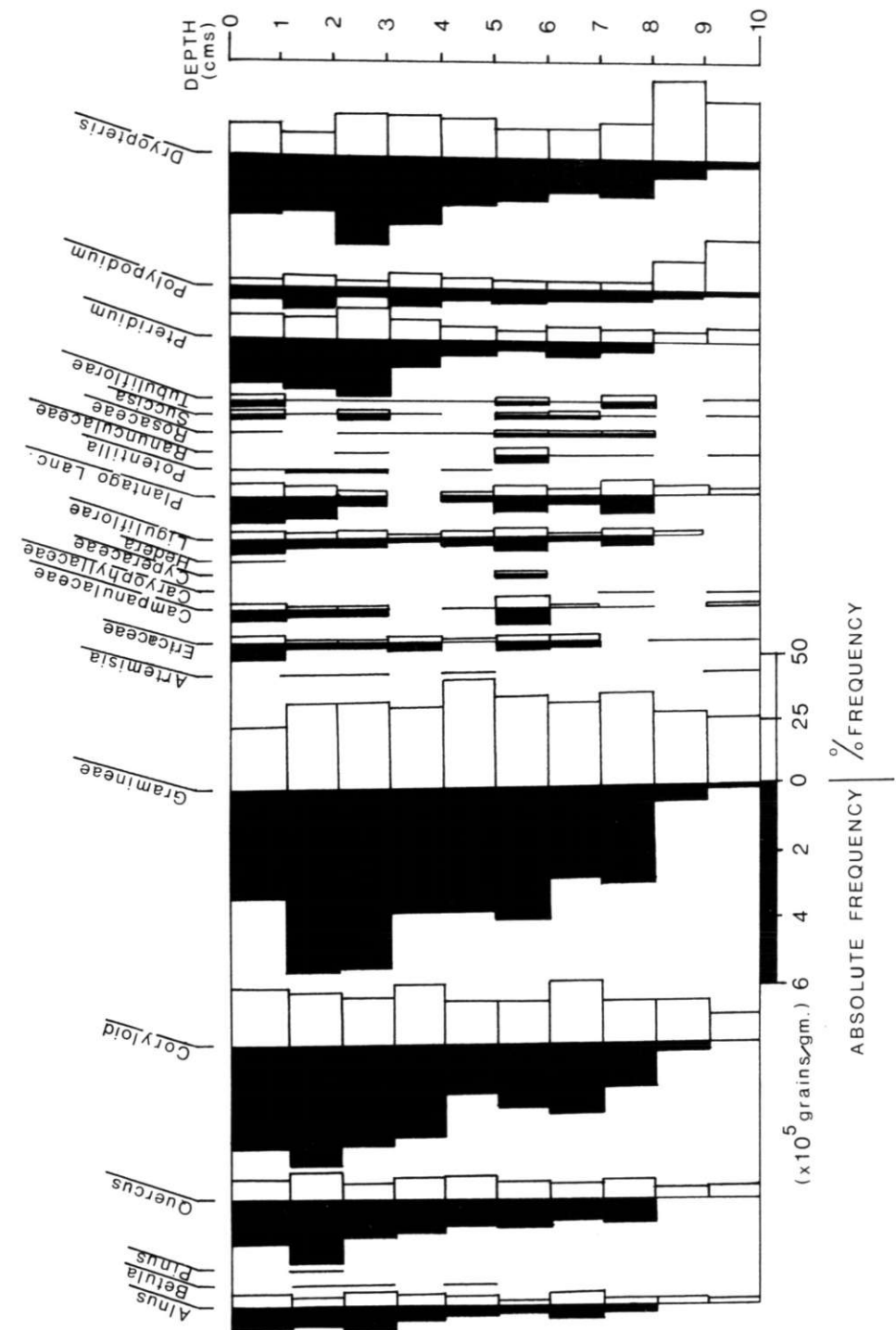


Fig. 25
Boundary Pollen Profile.

SOIL PIT PROFILE

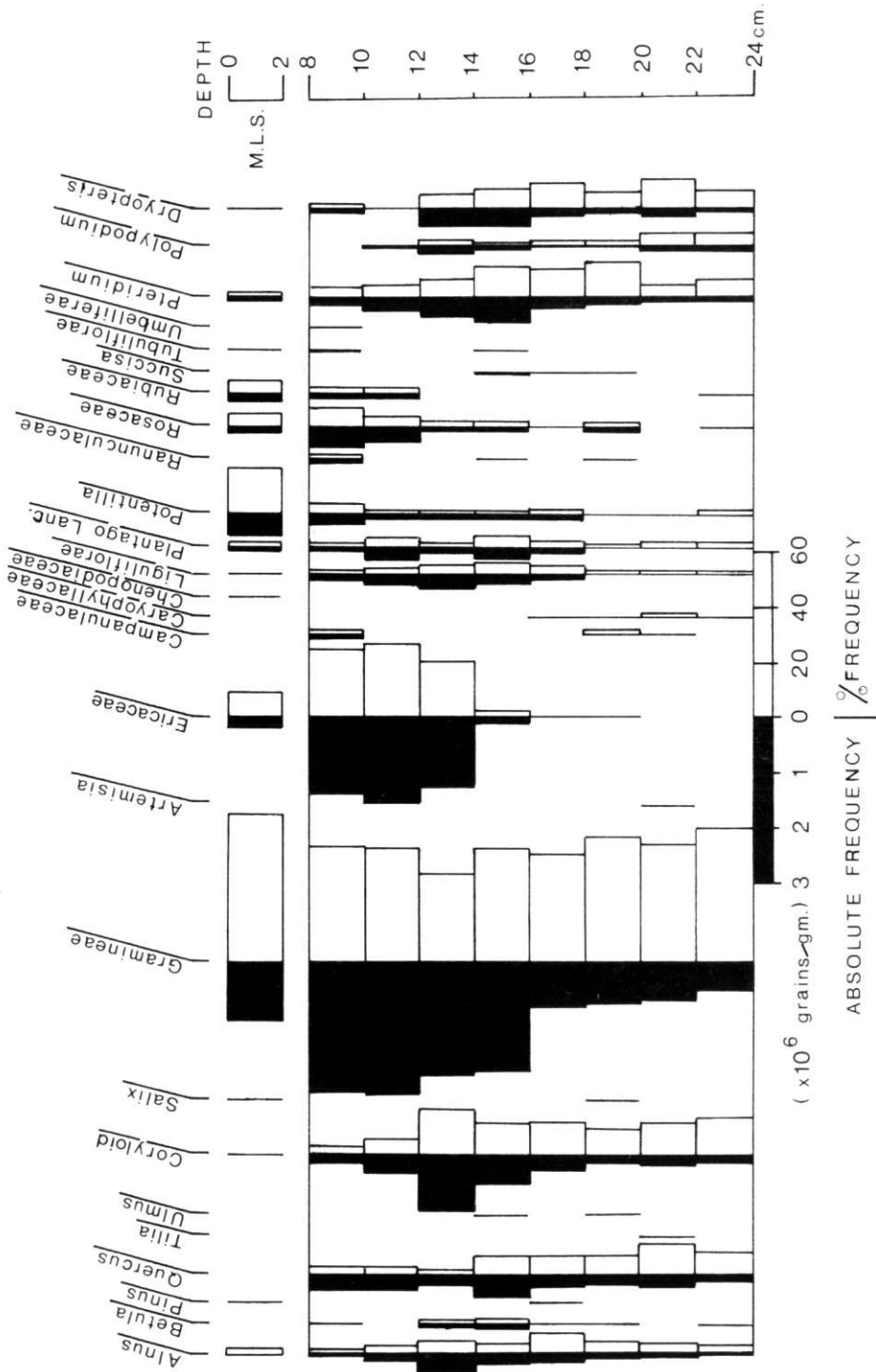


Fig. 26
Soil Pit 1 Pollen Profile with the modern land surface.

scale use of oak in the Bronze Age from artifactual remains or charcoals. Whilst selective felling must remain a possibility it is more likely that *Quercus* was the tree that happened to be in the way of fellers in this particular locality rather than that it was sought out.

The pollen of various weeds suggestive of cultivation in the cairn profile is low. In only one sample do the combined values of Liguliflorae (Dandelion family), Caryophyllaceae (Pink family), Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family), *Artemisia* (Mugwort) and *Plantago lanceolata* (Ribwort Plantain) exceed 5%. The broad ecological range tolerated by some of these plants also means that one cannot say that they are arable indicators here. A comparison with the Modern Land Surface sample shows that the combined weed values of the modern open moorland total 2.6%. No Cerealia grains were identified in the analysis, although they would only be expected if cultivation had taken place at the sampling point itself. The orthodox decline in a.p.f. shows that this did not happen at the cairn site. This situation is best interpreted as showing that there was no cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the site prior to the cairn's construction.

An unusual feature of the cairn profile is the high Campanulaceae frequency which reaches 6.25% in one sample. *C. rotundifolia* (Harebell) and *Jasione montana* (Sheep's bit) both grassland plants, are the most likely representatives of the Campanulaceae in this environment.

Boundary Profile (Fig. 25).

It was noted above that this profile had been disturbed prior to the construction of the boundary. The eight centimetre depth of this disturbed horizon is consistent with earthworm mixing, as is the homogeneous nature of this portion of the pollen profile. Disturbance by other agencies such as trampling cattle, which are often attracted to the vicinity of prominent landmarks such as cairns, would be likely to produce a more heterogeneous mixing, and result in erosion.

Disturbance through short-lived cultivation may be open to a similar objection in that a heterogeneous mixing would be expected, rather than the observed homogeneous one. Occasional tillage episodes could produce weak a.p.f. peaks at depth, but these do not occur. Prolonged cultivation remains a possibility, but pollens of likely crops such as Cerealia and Cruciferae (Cabbage family) are absent. Nevertheless there are weed pollens present which could be consistent with cultivation. Thus a cultivation phase prior to boundary construction cannot be ruled out as there are as yet no strong indicators either for or against it.

Soil Pit Profile (Fig. 26).

This undisturbed profile shows the invasion of a grass heath community, corresponding precisely with the onset of peaty humus accumulation. This is soon followed by the appearance of Rubiaceae (almost certainly *Galium saxatile*, the Heath Bedstraw) and an increase in *Potentilla* (Tormentil) in the top sample, showing the wet nature of the community. The weed pollen in this diagram does not suggest that cultivation is going on nearby, either before or after the invasion of the grass heath community.

The *Pteridium* curve is of particular interest. It declines with the onset of the heath and this no doubt reflects its preference for better drained soils when brought into competition with Ericaceae (Heather family). In view of its distribution today and its frequency in the modern land surface sample, discussed below, this decline may be showing its elimination from the plateau and confinement to the escarpment.

The increase in *Pteridium* frequency which occurs at 18-20 cm, two centimetres before the growth of the peat, together with the slight increases in Liguliflorae and *Plantago*, may be showing a relaxation of grazing pressure. Pearsall (1951) points out that *Pteridium* will expand when cattle grazing decreases, for despite its unpalatability they can apparently control its spread by trampling and crushing. Tansley (1939, 131) notes that the same effect can result from replacement of cattle by sheep. The expansion of Ericaceae that follows the *Pteridium* rise however makes it unlikely that sheep are an important factor here, as they can preserve grassland from invasion by heath (Tansley 1939, 130-1). A relaxation of graz-

ing can allow a better flowering and hence increased pollen production of the weeds mentioned.

This tentative evidence for a relaxation of grazing pressure prior to local peaty humus accumulation and heath invasion suggests that the area was abandoned or being little used for agricultural purposes. The growth of thin peaty humus on the moorland soils is generally associated with the late Bronze Age climatic deterioration. Mercer (1970, 37) quotes a date, ultimately derived from the building of the late Bronze Age trackways in the Somerset Levels, of c. 900 BC for the possible growth of peat on the Stannon settlement, which is ten kilometres WNW of East Moor. It may be worth considering as an alternative the possibility that the heath invasion and peaty humus accumulation arose as a product of the reduced activity in the area brought about by progressive soil impoverishment and pasture deterioration. This then went over to a wetter type of heath (indicated here by Rubiaceae and higher *Potentilla*) in response to deteriorating drainage as the peaty raw humus accumulated. Whilst deteriorating climatic conditions may have been roughly contemporaneous they may be coincidental rather than causative.

The demise of *Corylus* and disappearance of *Dryopteris* (Male fern) at 10-12 cm reflects the disappearance of remaining scrub perhaps here succumbing to the wet heath community.

Modern Land Surface (Fig. 26).

This sample is of interest as it permits a correlation between local vegetation distribution and pollen representation from one sampling point. The vegetation observed at the sampling point was: - Gorse, Grass and Tormentil within five metres; Bracken and Hawthorn thirty metres distant; and pine plantations 1½-2 miles west and southwest.

On the open moorland strong winds originating in an arc from SW to NW are normal. The low pine frequency of 0.5% shows that even with strong wind assistance pollen from far afield has an insignificant representation at the sampling point. The treeless landscape shows that the other tree pollen traces must also come from far afield.

The dominant influence of vegetation in the immediate vicinity is shown by the low *Pteridium* frequency of 2%. *Pteridium* is extensively developed on the escarpment and Ridge and occurs within thirty metres of the sampling point. Its low frequency is probably due to its position downwind of the sampling point.

The Ericaceae frequency of 9% shows that the sample has chronological depth as there is no Ericaceae on the moor today. The most likely reason for the disappearance of Ericaceae is an intensification of grazing pressure (Tansley: 1939, 500). The present grassland is clearly maintained by grazing pressure, the only shrubs able to survive being the prickly Hawthorn and Gorse, and these are heavily browsed. The unpalatable *Pteridium* is the only other plant able to rise above the field layer.

Pollen Profile Comparanda.

There are no published soil pollen profiles from Bodmin Moor but there are several from Cornwall, including Otterham, summarised by Dimbleby (1963). These together with a group of analyses from barrows on the St. Austell Granite (Bayley, 1975) and a sample from Cocksbarrow (Dimbleby, 1971) provide eight comparative barrows. Of these eight barrows only Otterham preserves traces of substantial woodland. There woodland consisted of oak and alder with a little birch, differing from the Clitters Cairn profile in the relative proportions of oak and alder. The decline in alder values relative to oak which Dimbleby found in his analyses of the Otterham and Wilsey Down samples is the reverse of the situation at Clitters Cairn, but this has been explained here by the postulated influence of topography on woodland composition at the Clitters Cairn site. This apart, the picture of the landscape which emerges from all the barrow and cairn diagrams is broadly similar.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the landowners Bryan Latham, CBE and Evelyn Mann for allowing us to excavate and for kindly donating the finds to Truro Museum. We also wish to

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Excavations 1978

COLLIFORD RESERVOIR 1978

After the first season's work at the site of Colliford Reservoir, Bodmin Moor in 1977, when fieldwork, survey and excavation were all carried out (CA 17, p.333), the second season consisted mainly of excavation, with some specialised fieldwork. The excavations lasted for 3 months, and were funded by an MSC STEP scheme under the auspices of the South West Water Authority.

The sites to be excavated were the 3 barrows at West Colliford - sites CRIV A B & C - on which work had been started in 1977. These were totally excavated, and all were of composite turf and stone construction.

CRIV A was c. 17 m in diameter and 1 m high. A small central turf and stone cairn overlay a scatter of charcoal. This cairn - badly disturbed in its upper part by robbing - was in turn covered by a turf stack, the outer edge of which was contained within a well constructed stone ring. There was no trace of any burial.

CRIV B was 6.5 m in diameter and c. 50 cm high. It centred on a flat stone lying on the old land surface, and was again of turf construction with a stone ring. A stone cist was set in the turf stack but the contents had been removed.

Barrow CRIV C covered a central pit which contained a deposit of charcoal and ? human bone under a capstone. This was sealed by a layer of ash-like material and overlain by the turf stack. Again the turf stack was contained within a stone ring, which in this case almost covered the barrow. Within the turf stack a small (c. 9 cm high) EBA vessel was found inverted.

All these turf barrows preserved the

original land surface beneath them - in contrast to CRII, excavated in 1977, whose site was stripped before construction - and these have provided much environmental data for study by Dr Maltby and Mr Caseldine of Exeter University, Department of Geography, who have worked closely with the project from the start. Very interesting results are emerging on palynological and pedological fronts, and the comparison with CRII at E. Colliford is particularly illuminating, showing how different soils had evolved on the opposite sides of the valley within a distance of 500 m at the same point in prehistory. Radiocarbon dates of samples from the sites of CRIV A and C have given 1560 ± 100 bc and 1630 ± 110 bc respectively, compared with 1560 ± 100 bc, 1650 ± 90 bc and 1550 ± 100 bc from CRII. This dating was done by AERE Harwell by courtesy of the DoE, who have funded all the Colliford post excavation work.

During 1978 Mr Tom Greeves visited the reservoir area at the request of the director. He was able to identify the remains of much activity in tin streaming and open-working in the St Neot river valley, and in particular he identified the site of a tin stamping mill at the foot of the large open-work west of the river. This site, with associated leats and other features, is of very considerable potential interest, and it is hoped that excavation will be possible in 1979. It is also hoped that funds will be available to investigate the longhouse sites in the Stuffle enclosure.

F. Griffith

County Hall
Exeter

The Silver Cup from Saint-Adrien, Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany

PAUL ASHBEE

The excavation of a large barrow, called *Brun Bras*, in Saint-Adrien, about six miles south of Guingamp, during 1974 (Briard, 1978), produced the fragments of a much-corroded handled silver cup, which is an addition to the series of gold, amber and shale cups (Ashbee, 1977), of which that from Rillaton (Smirke, 1867) is the best-known. These fragments were in a timber coffin, or mortuary house, which was in a large grave, covered by a boulder cairn. In addition to a silver cup, the deceased, whose remains had been enshrouded in a hide, had been furnished with three daggers, the hilt of one having been gold-embellished, a flanged axe and a sheaf of arrows, attested by forty five (45) well-finished arrow-heads. Amply furnished barrow graves are well-known in Brittany (Giot, 1960, 128-145; Briard, 1979, 76-85) and have been compared with those of Wessex (Piggott, 1938, 64-69) and, indirectly, Cornwall (Childe, 1947, 143). For long it was thought that the *Wessex Culture* came about as the result of an implantation from Brittany (Piggott, 1938, 68), although Childe (1947, 143) entertained the notion that the process might have been reversed. In each instance, Brittany Wessex and Cornwall, local evolution from a fusion of indigenus and Beaker traditions seems likely (Ashbee, 1970, 12; 1978, 160-180). These autonomous regions were probably linked by gift-exchange and trade (Renfrew, 1979, 22-42). Prestigious objects such as the Saint-Adrien silver cup and the Rillaton golden cup are indicative of its nature and extent.

Unlike the Rillaton cup, the Saint-Adrien cup (Fig. 27) was made in two parts, a constricted neck and a half-spherical base, from which the handle protruded. These were rivetted together, the upper being seated into the base, and the handle joined to the lip of the upper part. There was no ornamentation except that of the rivets, and a line of small punched impressions encircling the everted rim. Its height, after reconstruction, is about 4.75 in (12.2 cm), the diameter of the flared mouth 4.25 in (10.6 cm) and the diameter, where the two parts are rivetted together 3.5 in (8.6 cm).

In general appearance the Saint-Adrien silver cup closely resembles the golden cup from Fritzdorf, in the Rhineland (von Uslar, 1955; Piggott, 1965, Pl. XVII for a convenient illustration). This, beaten from a single ingot, has a similar half-spherical base, which has an omphalos, and double lines of punched ornament encircling its angularly everted rim. The best counterpart of the markedly everted rim of the Saint-Adrien cup is the Rillaton cup (Ashbee, 1960, Pl. XXIV for a convenient illustration), a copy of a flat-based ceramic bell beaker. Its general form, however, is complemented by the shale and amber cups (Ashbee, 1960, 117-118, fig. 37); the unadorned examples from Broad Down, Farway, Devon (Fox, 1948) and the Clandon Barrow, in Dorset (Drew & Piggott, 1937, Pl. II, 3) might almost have been replicas executed in other materials.

Silver is not unknown in earlier Bronze Age contexts in Brittany. There are pins and even wire spiral arm-rings, while the fragments of a *silver bowl* from a barrow at St Fiacre,

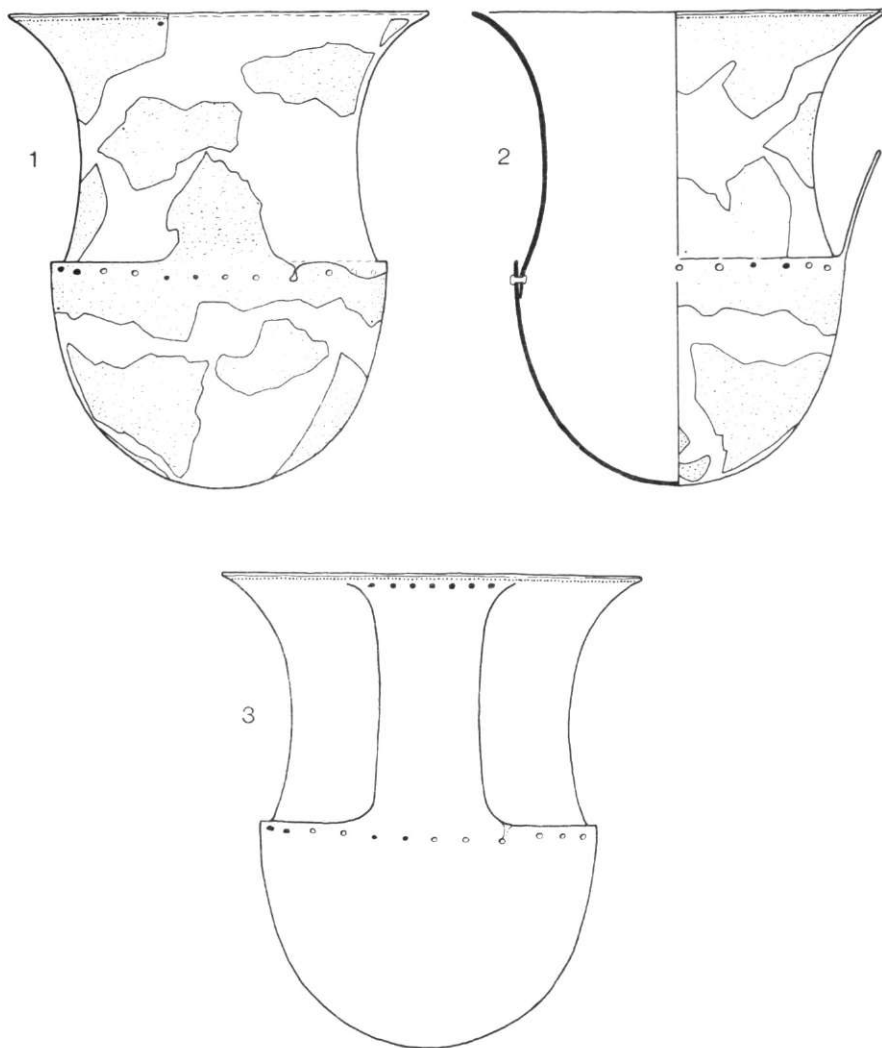


Fig. 27
The St. Adrien Silver Cup x 1/2.

Morbihan (Piggott, 1938, 99-100) might have been from another cup. Silver is the whitest of all metals, has a conspicuous lustre and, with the exception of gold, it is the most malleable and ductile, although its use involves a considerable amount of metallurgical skill and acquaintance with the properties of non-ferrous metals. It deteriorates easily and becomes tarnished, black, and often, as for example in the context of a barrow grave, crumbles to a powder. Breton silver could have been a by-product of lead or even copper mining, although it should not be overlooked that silver was extensively used during the earlier Bronze Age at El Argar, in the Iberian Peninsula (Savory, 1968, 198; Coles & Harding, 1979, 225). In the southwest silver is sometimes associated with lead ores, although there is no evidence of silver refining until Iron Age times when it was used for coins (Evans, 1864, 106; Allen, 1961, 203, 292). In Roman and later times, when the metal was much in demand, the principal source would have been the Mendip Hills.

The design, and method of attachment, of the handles of the Rillaton and Fritzdorf golden cups are so similar that they might have been by the same craftsman (Ashbee, 1960, 147-148; 1977, 157). A corresponding claim (Newall, 1928, 112) has been made regarding

the shale cups (Gerloff, 1975, 258) one of which was carved and not lathe-turned as had been supposed (Fox, 1948, 7). It seems likely that the dimensions of the original pieces of amber determined the size, although not necessarily the form, of the cups from Hove (Curwen & Curwen, 1924) and Clandon (Drew & Piggott, 1937, Pl.II, 3). The Hove amber cup is hemispherical and is ornamented with a band of raised lines below the slightly everted lip. Its handle is adorned with parallel vertical channels, as are the handles of one of the Broad Down, Devon (Fox, 1973, 83, Pl.7b) and the two Salisbury (Newall, 1928, 114) shale cups. The same form of ornament is on the handles of the Rillaton and Fritzdorf golden cups. Although the general form of the Saint-Adrien silver cup is consonant with the series, its mode of manufacture differs and the only close counterpart is in Brittany. The upper part of a golden cup, long since lost, was found in 1840, together with a golden ladle (Eluère, 1977, 404), at Ploumilliau, Côtes-du-Nord (Briard, 1965, 319, fig.21, 1), at no great distance from Saint-Adrien. This, like the upper part of the Saint-Adrien silver cup, had small bosses on its everted rim, seven holes whereby a handle might have been attached, and was inturned and drilled for rivets for fixing a lower half. Because this upper part is known only from an early illustration it cannot be determined whether or not these Breton cups were from the same hands, although, because of the similarities of fabrication employed, this seems likely. The Ploumilliau golden cup and the Saint-Adrien silver cup cannot, in spite of the differences of manufacture, be disassociated from the southern English, German and Swiss golden, amber and shale series. As was observed above, the unadorned, fragmentary, amber cup from Clandon might have been a replica of the Saint-Adrien cup. Besides a pronouncedly concave neck and everted rim its dimensions (height is about 4 in (10.4 cm) and girth 3.2 in (8.4 cm)) are not dissimilar. The Ploumilliau golden ladle (Briard, 1965, 319, fig.21,1a) bears on its handle the fine punched ornament common to the Fritzdorf and Eschenz golden cups (Ashbee, 1977). Although the Breton silver and golden cups are composite, their general form links them to the series: concave necked and round bottomed, beaker form and hemispherical. Indeed, as Newall (1928, 112) observed, a half-century ago, the family likeness is close, whether the cups are of gold, silver, amber or shale. Because they were made of precious metals or rare substances, these cups, none of which displays overt signs of use, were, perhaps, prestigious gifts (Renfrew, 1979, 188) designed for ultimate burial (Ashbee, 1978, 164).

In England the handled cups have been found in rich burials from Cornwall to Sussex (Ashbee, 1960, 117, fig.36) and since daggers, or the fragments thereof, as well as in one instance a battle-axe, accompanied certain of them, it is not unreasonable to assume that they were for male warrior, if not princely, graves. Such an assumption is given substance by the weapons contained in the Saint-Adrien grave (Briard, 1978, 15, Abb.1).

It should not be forgotten that large barrows and cairns, covering extravagantly large stone cists and graves, are a feature of Cornwall (Hencken, 1932, 73-76). The burials, like those of Brittany, must have been very rich, but most were plundered rather than excavated during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Should the opportunity arise for the careful, prepared, excavation of such a barrow a bounty of detailed information would be garnered.

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The Porth Cressa Cist-Graves, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly: A Postscript

PAUL ASHBEE

Excavations in 1949 revealed part of a cist-grave cemetery in an ancient field. To supplement an earlier publication [1954], the constructional details of the cists are presented together with particulars of other, similar and distinctive, cists on Scilly. The origins of southwestern and Scillonian cist burial are commented upon.

INTRODUCTION

This group of cist-graves was excavated in late 1949 and early 1950. Because of financial stringency, detailed plans and sections were not included in the published account (Ashbee, 1954). Since then there has been the examination of further cist-graves close by in Poynter's Garden (Dudley, 1960-61), and of a cist found below Halangy Down (Mackenzie, 1967), which is part of another cemetery, for a second cist has long been visible in the sea-cliff there (Ashbee, 1954, 25). Cist-graves comparable with those at Porth-Cressa are known from several other locations on Scilly (Fig. 28). There are accounts of groups on St. Martin's which contained inhumation burials (Ashbee, 1974, 120-147). A single example was found on Teän (Tebbutt, 1934) while another uncovered on St. Martin's (Lewis, 1949) was part of a group, as might those for long visible on the foreshore of Higher Town Bay on the island (Ashbee, 1974, 132). Recently, one more cist of Porth Cressa type has been found, associated with traces of an ancient field, in Green Bay, Bryher (Thomas, 1977).

The publication of a re-excavation and reconsideration of the Harlyn Bay cemetery, and an assessment of other such graves found in the southwest during the nineteenth century (Whimster, 1977), make it necessary that fuller details of the Porth Cressa cist-graves be available because particulars of the construction of most of the mainland examples are lacking. This is now possible because of a grant in aid of publication from the Department of the Environment (the Ministry of Works in 1949).

THE PORTH CRESSA CIST-GRAVES

Ten cists were examined (Ashbee, 1954, 7-13) together with an uncisted burial. This may have resulted from the removal of the stones of a cist, which would have left little trace. The group of cists had been sited in an ancient terraced field (Ashbee, 1954, fig. 3), comparable with those on Halangy Down (Ashbee, 1974, 213), which would have allowed an appropriate depth of soil for their construction. They had been sited equidistantly and in lines, which arrangement betokens a surface marker (Ashbee, 1954, figs. 2,4), and only two (Nos. 4 and 5) were in close juxtaposition. The numbers refer to the sequence of excavation.



Fig. 28
 Map of the Isles of Scilly showing the locations of Porth Cressa type cists.

Eight of the cists were of approximately uniform size and had been built from boulders of roughly similar mass. Two were larger and of more massive construction. The former were designated Type I, the latter Type II. Use had been made of weathered, tabular, granite blocks together with beach-worn stones. Type I cists, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 were more or less ovate in plan, No. 2 was a 'D' form, while Nos. 1 and 11 were described as 'coffin' shaped. The last is best thought of as almost rectangular. In contrast, the plans of the Type II cists, Nos. 4 and 10, were rectangular. Orthostats had been used in one instance, for others dry stone walling, while for some a combination of orthostats and dry stone walling had been employed to build the sides of the cists. Each had coverstones, placed upon it at right angles to the long axis, which were slabs or 'bolster' form stones, or combinations thereof.

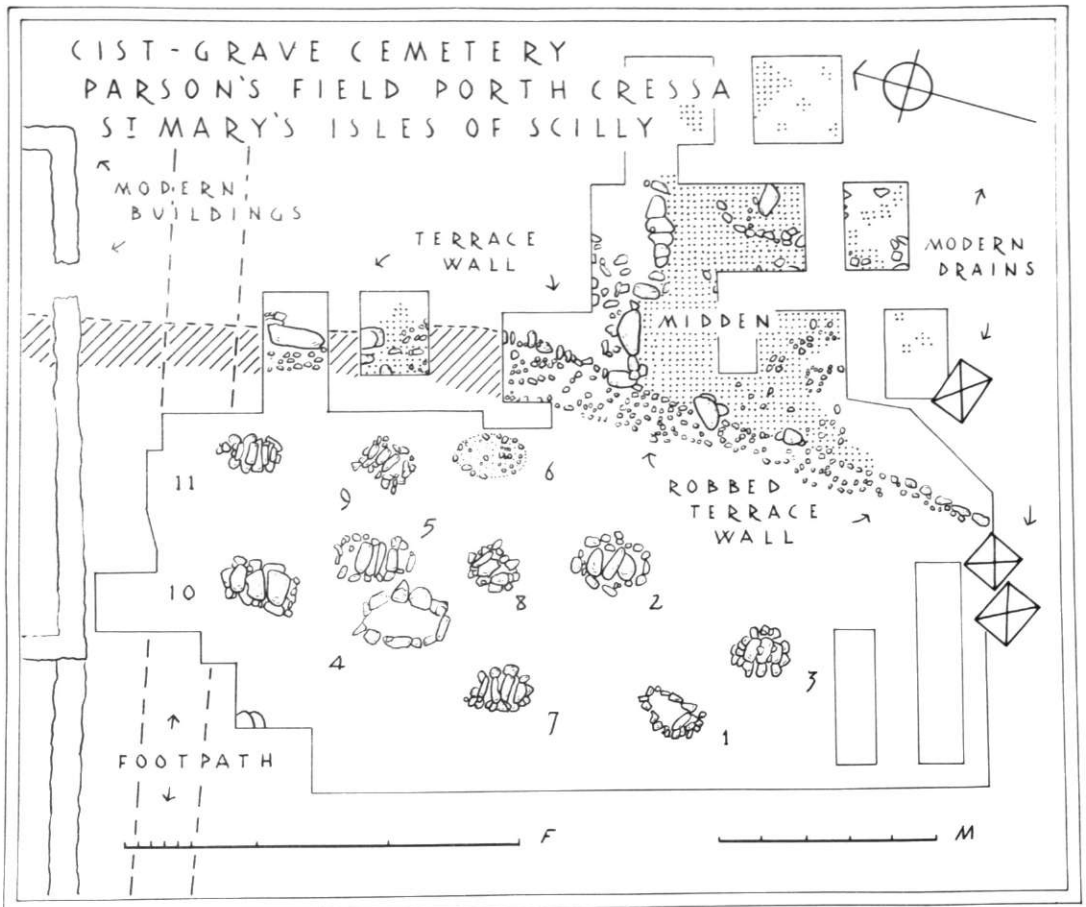


Fig. 29
Porth Cressa, plan of the cemetery.

With the exception of the bones found in cist No.7, skeletal remains were weathered scraps. Deposits of compact yellow, or white, clay, formed a layer at the bottom of each undisturbed cist. The bones and various grave furnishings became clay covered as a result of wash-in from the yellow, sandy, luting of the joints of cist sides and cover-stones.

Brooches are a characteristic of Scillonian cists (Ashbee, 1954, 11-25; 1974, 143) of Porth Cressa type. In three cists two brooches had been used, presumably to secure clothing or a shroud, in another only one. In two more there was a brooch and a pot, and, in another, a brooch, a pot and a glass bead. Thus of nine graves, excluding the two disturbed ones, only three had no contents. Details of cist contents can be seen on the plans (Figs. 30-35). At the time of excavation detailed plans of cover-stones, of the bottoms of cists and their burials, besides sections (Figs. 30-35) were made. In addition, the constructional techniques employed for each cist were reduced to their basic components (Figs.36, 37).

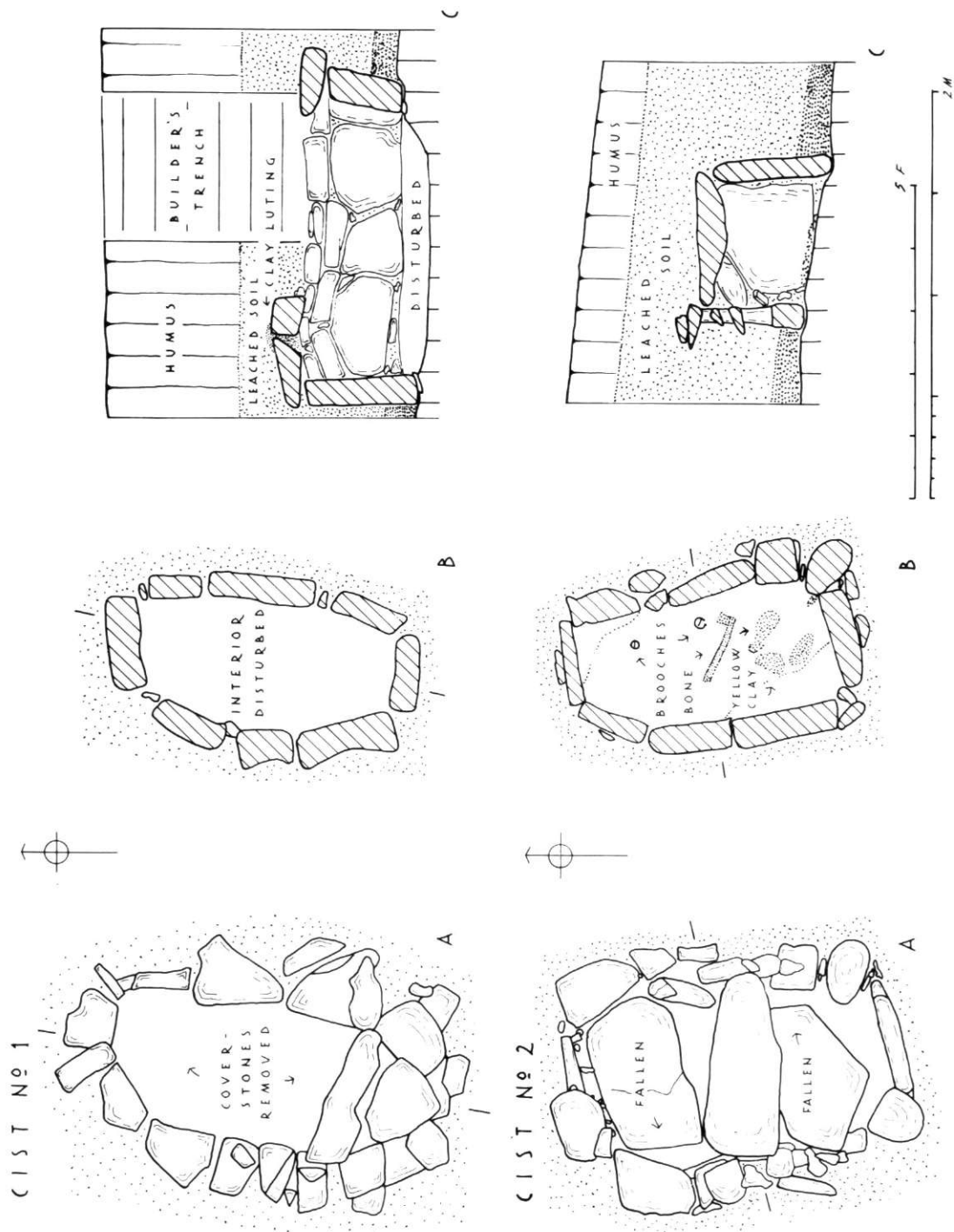


Fig. 30
 Porth Cressa: Cists Nos. 1 and 2. Plans at coverstone level (A), of bases and contents (B) and sections (C).

Details of the Porth Cressa Cist-Graves

No. 1 [Figs. 30, 36]

All but two of the bolster-form coverstones had been removed before excavation as this was the first cist found, and recognised as an ancient grave, in the builder's foundation trench. Its construction involved selected slabs at the sides, which had been raised to their required height by walling. The ends were formed by slabs which stood to the full height of the cist's interior and these carried the end coverstones. The remainder of these were born by the walling capping the side slabs. Yellow, sandy, clay had been used to lute the interstices of these coverstones. When the coverstones had been removed by the builder's workmen the interior had been dug out to the rabb.

No. 2 [Figs. 30, 36]

The two slab coverstones, which flanked the central bolster-formed covering block, were fallen. Both sides, and the ends, of this cist, which was D-shaped in plan, were of vertically set boulders, the tops of which upheld the coverstones. The orthostatic sides had moved outwards at their tops, in spite of packing blocks beneath and behind them, and the weight of the coverstones, which had caused them to fall. Tightly wedged small stones infilled the interstices between the orthostats. After the coverstones had been put into position, further large stones had been placed upon their sides and ends. A more than average number of beach-worn boulders had been used to construct this cist.

Only the shaft of a long bone, together with an amorphous fragment, remained from the burial. Yellow clay, washed out of the cist's interstices, covered the bottom of the cist, concealing both brooches and bones, while three concentrations of earthy clay may be from the fall of the coverstones.

No. 3 [Figs. 31, 36]

Three bolster-form blocks, of triangular section, covered this cist and further stones, also of triangular section, had been placed to infill the considerable interstices between them. Ovate in plan, its sides and ends were of regular walling, which included an orthostat and a long, bolster-form, stone as a foundation. Stones from a carn or outcrop were used to construct this cist. Patches of yellow clay were from the luting of the coverstones and each one was distinct from the deposit of similar material which covered the bottom of the cist and concealed the burials.

No. 4 [Figs. 31, 36]

This cist had been disturbed, its interior dug out and two stones, one a coverstone, thrown in before infill. The massive rectangular (Type II) form had been obtained by the employment of selected near-megalithic blocks. Larger, longer, blocks were the basis of the cist at its northern, presumably head, end, while the required height of the interior, rather more than 2 ft, had been obtained by the use of smaller blocks, two of which had been split. While the near-megalithic blocks were used to produce a pronouncedly rectangular structure, the upper courses, which had supported the coverstones, had been laid upon them so as to produce an oval top.

No. 5 [Figs. 32, 36]

This cists was sited close by, and just to the northeast, of No.4 (Ashbee, 1954, 4, fig.2; 12, fig. 4). Two slabs, one of which had fallen, flanked a central bolster-form coverstone. Coursed walling, upon rectangular foundation blocks, had been used for the sides and ends, although orthostatic stones had been used for the opposing northeastern and southwestern angles. Settlement had brought about separation of the cist's sides and had caused the fall of the coverstone. The slab coverstone at the northern end was worn and had been taken from a beach; the remainder of the building stones were from the rock debris of a carn or outcrop. Soil had filled the interior of the cist, because of the fall of the coverstone, and a spread of dirty-white clay, derived from luting, concealed the pot, bead and brooch.

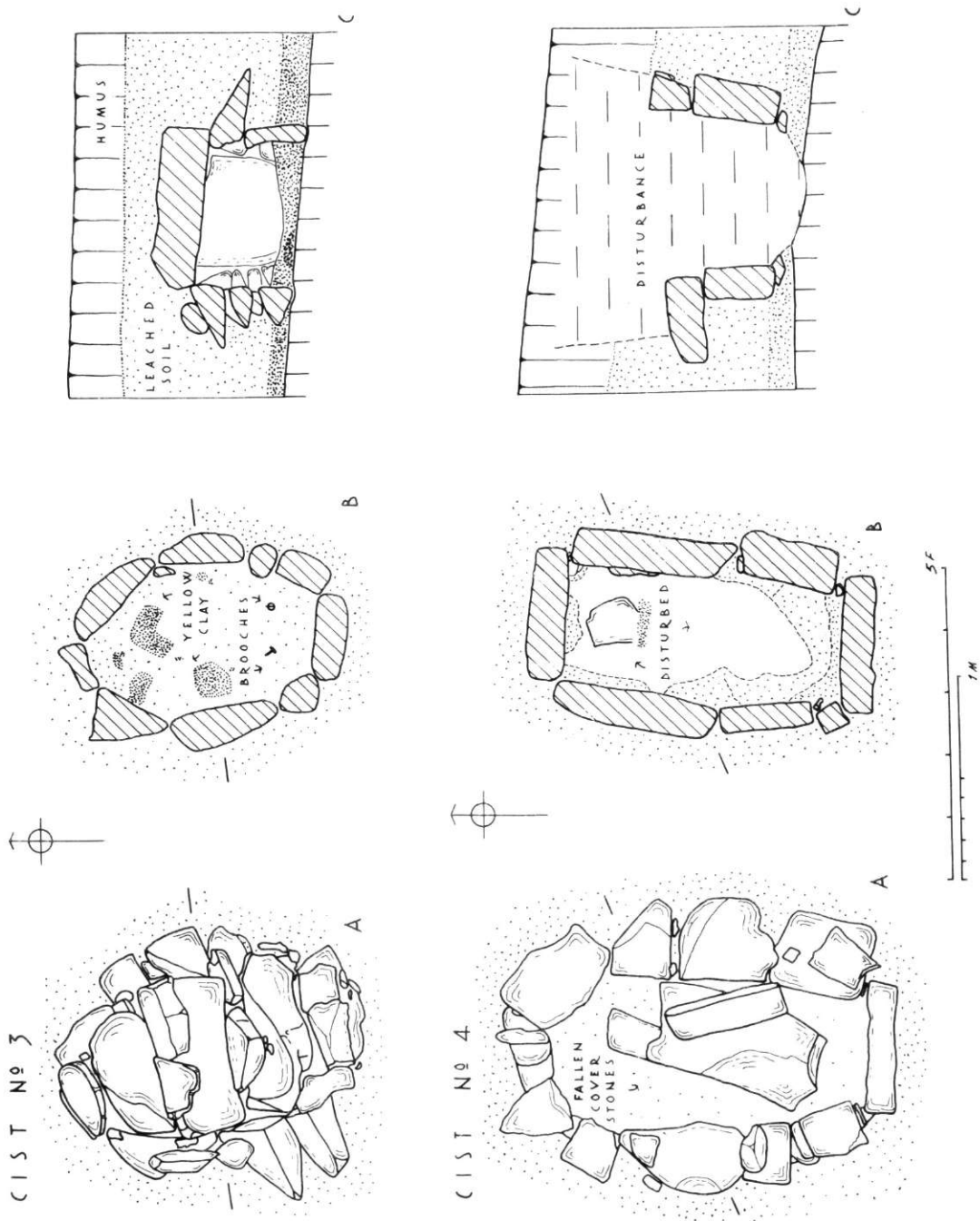


Fig. 31
 Porth Cressa: Cists Nos. 3 and 4. Plans at coverstone level (A), of bases and contents (B) and sections (C).

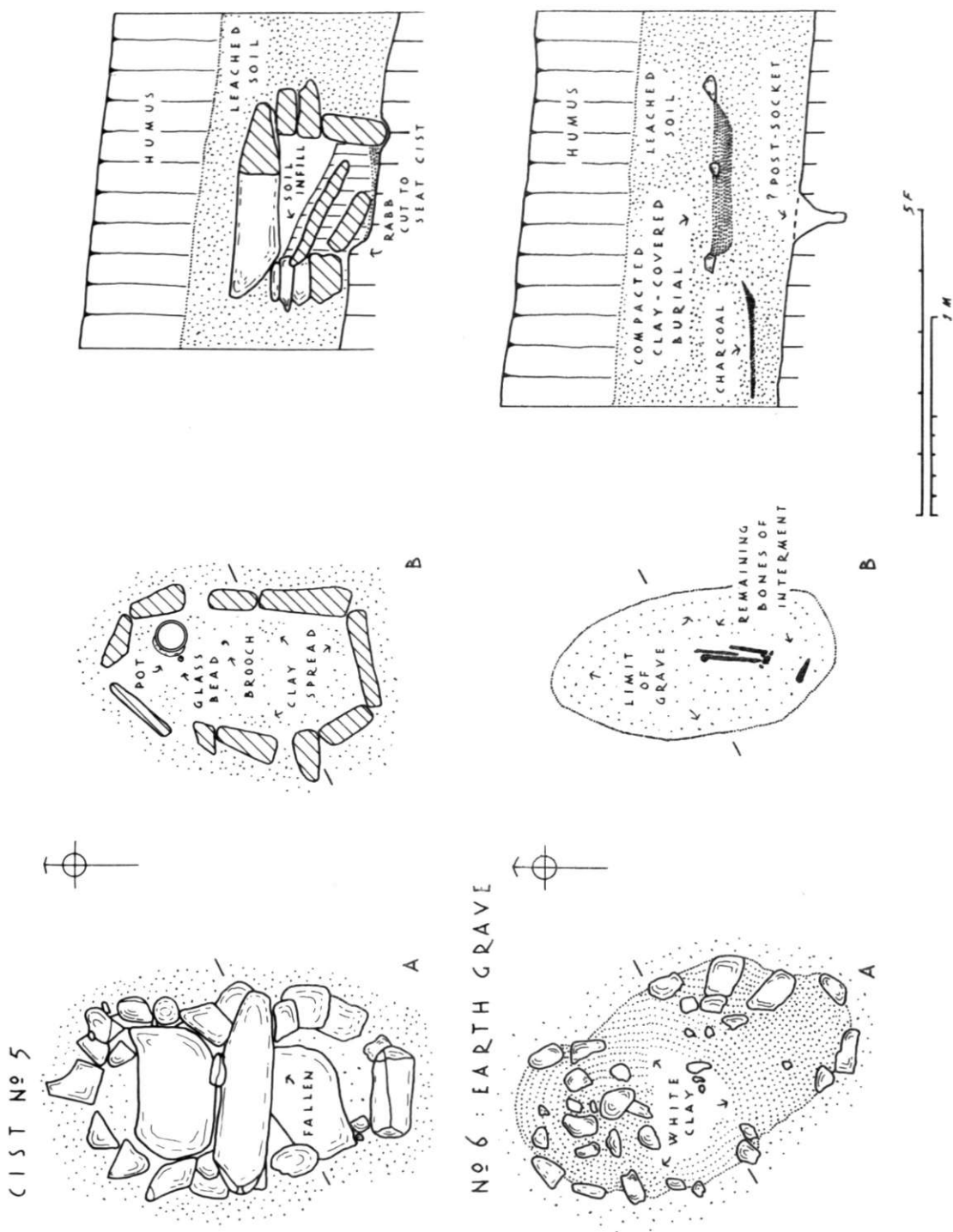


Fig. 32

Porth Cressa: Cist No. 5 and the 'earth-grave', No. 6. Plan of cist at coverstone level (A), of base level and contents (B) and section (C). Earth-grave plan of covering stones and clay (A), the burial (B) and section (C).

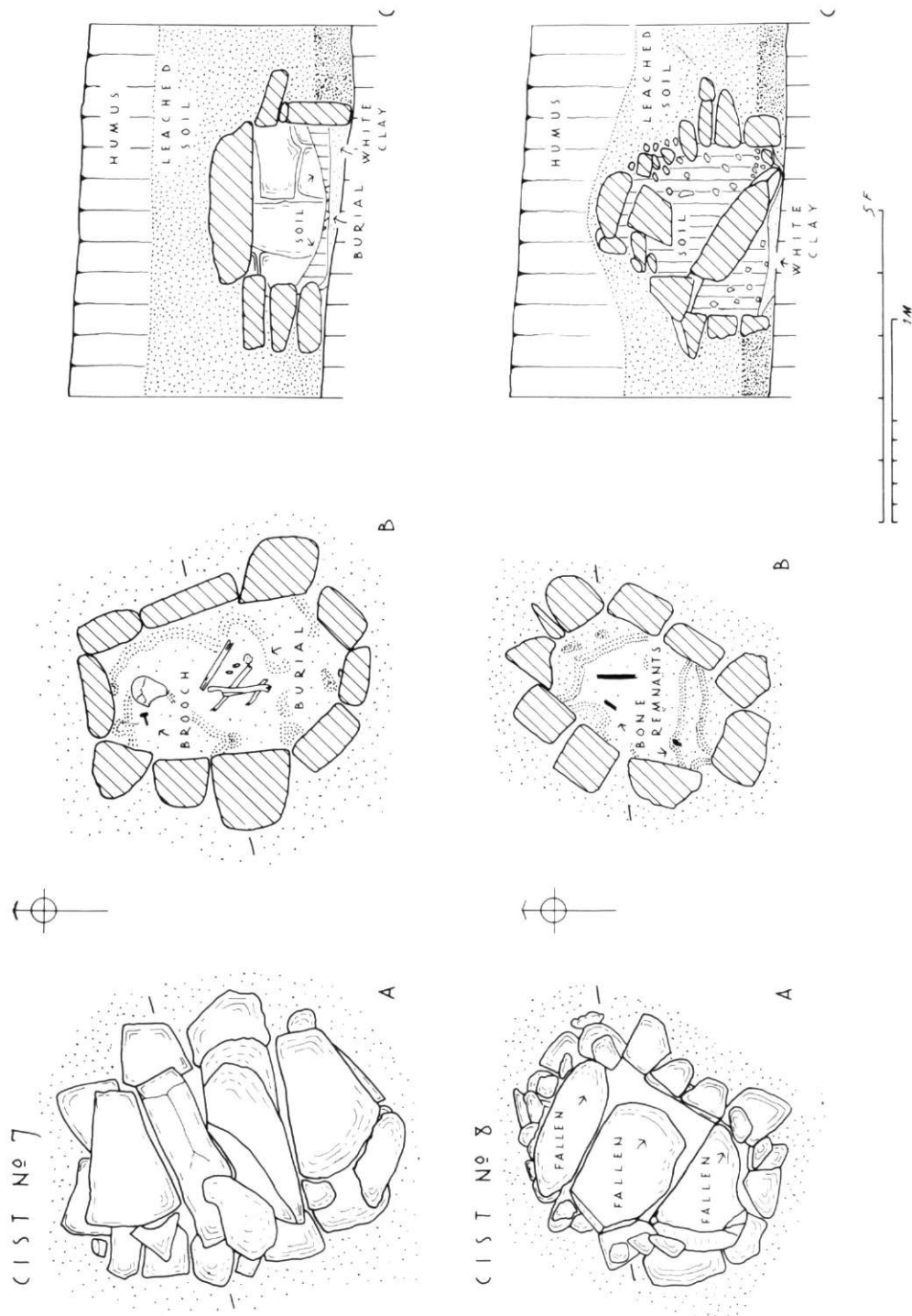


Fig. 33
 Porth Cressa: Cists Nos 7 and 8, Plans at coverstone level (A), of base levels and contents (B) and sections (C).

No. 6 [Fig. 32]

Small, coarse-grained and weathered, granite rock debris rested upon an oval area of white, sandy, clay similar to that found luting some cists, or redeposited in their interiors. It concealed the remains of human long bones (Ashbee, 1954, 20) from a contracted interment. It is possible that this deposit remained from a cist, the stones of which had been grubbed out leaving no trace.

No. 7 [Figs. 33, 37]

Two irregular slabs covered the ends of this oval cist and flanked the two massive bolster-form blocks which spanned its middle, while smaller and similar shaped stones had been used to seal the interstices. Large base-blocks, surmounted by smaller stones, had been used, together with even, three-course walling and standing slabs at the ends, to construct the cist. The three-course walling had been carried out with substantial slabs and thus subsidence, and distortion, had been minimal. Remnants of coverstone luting remained, but this had been evenly redeposited on the bottom of the cist, cloaking the bones and concealing the brooch. The absence of distortion and settlement of the sides of this cist, and the even character of the redeposited luting, contributed to the preservation of the burial. It is only from this interment (Ashbee, 1954, 20) that positive evidence of a flexed or contracted rite has been obtained.

No. 8 [Figs. 33, 37]

The three coverstones, which were two slabs and a bolster-form block at the northern end, had all fallen from their seating on the eastern side of this oval cist. Cultivation and the passage of a plough, may have brought about the fall of these coverstones, as the sides and ends showed no signs of settlement and distortion and their seating was slight. The soil infill came about when the coverstones fell, while the so-called 'cairn' could have resulted from stones having been used to infill the cavity in the field. This soft soil contrasted markedly with the even, but peripheral, deposit of white clay from the erstwhile luting.

Although smaller than the other oval cists, its long axis being only 3 ft, against an average of 4 ft, the long bone remnants showed that its occupant had been an adult.

No. 9 [Figs. 34, 37]

Two substantial, beach-worn, bolster-form coverstones were found *in situ* on the cist, together with a beach-worn slab at the northern end. The removal of a main coverstone was a recent episode, as was shown by an influx, into the cist, of soft humus, which had in it the bottom of a recent, substantial, wooden stake. One side, the southeastern, of this oval cist, the orientation of which was at variance with the remainder (Ashbee, 1954, 12, fig.4), was of rectangular orthostatic slabs, while the other consisted of a base-block surmounted by a single course and two panels of even, three-course, walling.

No. 10 [Figs. 34, 37]

Three massive slabs, two of which were beach-worn, covered this imposing, carefully built, rectangular (Type II) cist. They were separated by fist-sized stones and, because the massive cist had neither settled appreciably nor become distorted, their modest bearing was that originally allowed for them. Because of the cist's rectangular plan, its constructional components were readily separated. On the eastern side there was a massive foundation stone, which extended for almost its whole length; the ends were standing blocks, each tied together by surmounting stones, while the western side had been built from three large blocks crowned by massive coursed work. These large blocks were secured into their positions by packing stones beneath them. Although small stones had been used to infill the interstices between the large blocks, not every gap had been so filled.

Redeposited yellow clay around the margin of the cist's interior remained from its luting, of which little had survived. Two fragments of long bones attested to the nature of the burial and its place in the cist, while the two exceptional brooches (Ashbee, 1954, 18) support the notion of a division of form resulting from social considerations (Ashbee, 1954, 23).

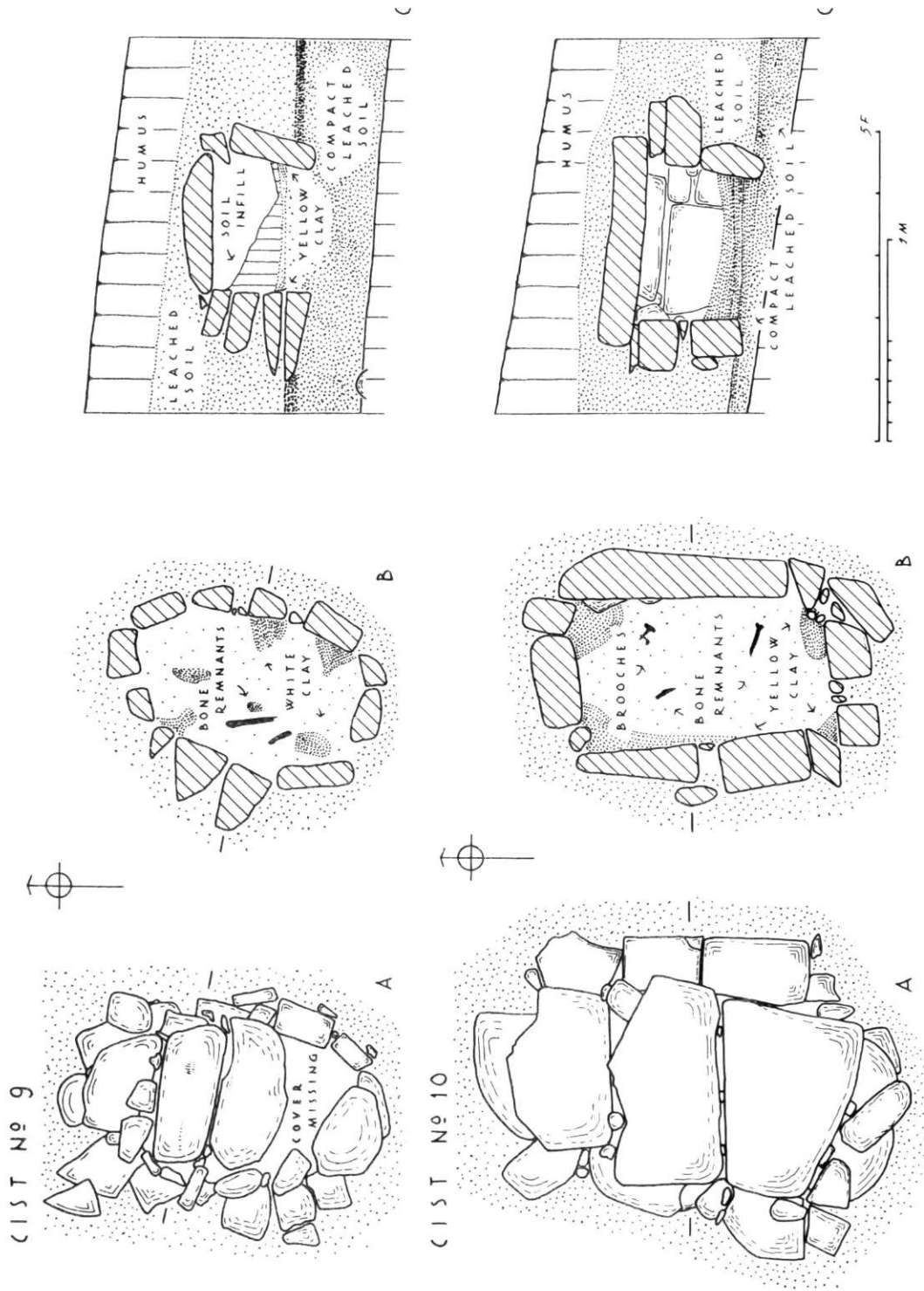


Fig. 34

Porth Cressa: Cists Nos. 9 and 10. Plans at coverstone level (A), of bases and contents (B) and sections (C).

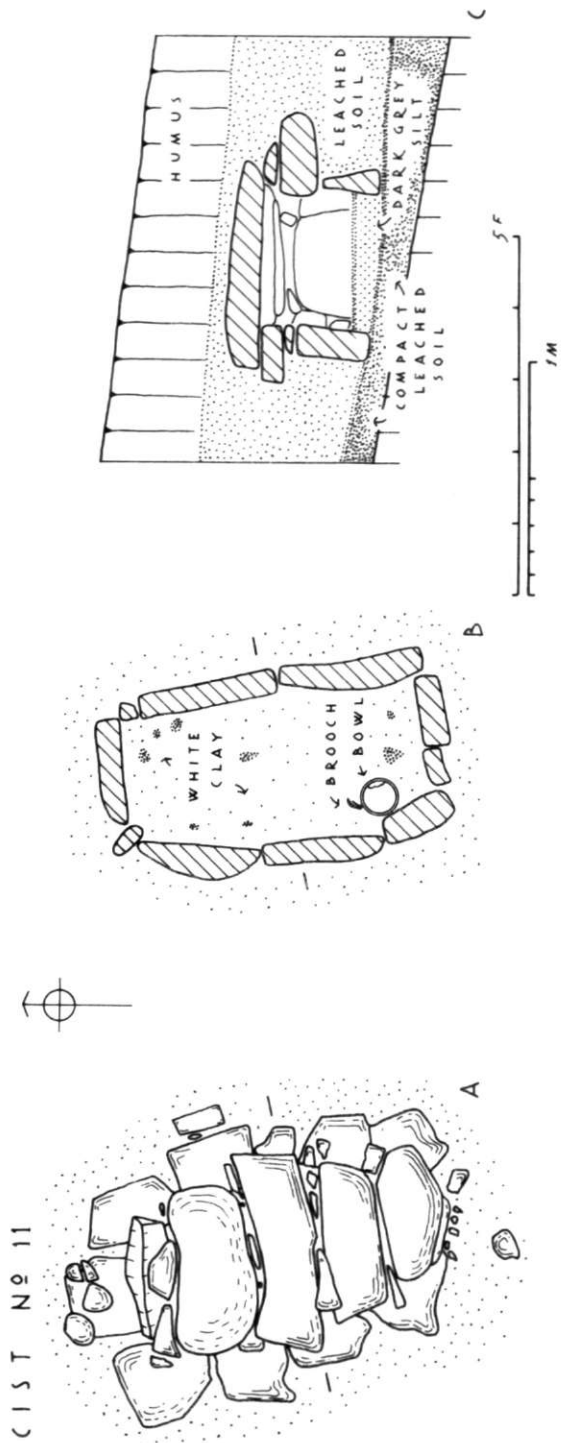


Fig. 35
 Porth Cressa: Cist No. 11. Plan at coverstone level (A), of base level and contents (B) and section (C).

No. 11 [Figs. 35, 37]

Five coverstones, the middle one a long slab flanked by bolster-form blocks, both irregular and beach-worn, sealed this near-rectangular cist. Care had been taken to ensure that their longer edges corresponded, one with another, and thus only modest packing stones had been used to infill the clay-luted interstices. The northern end of the cist was a

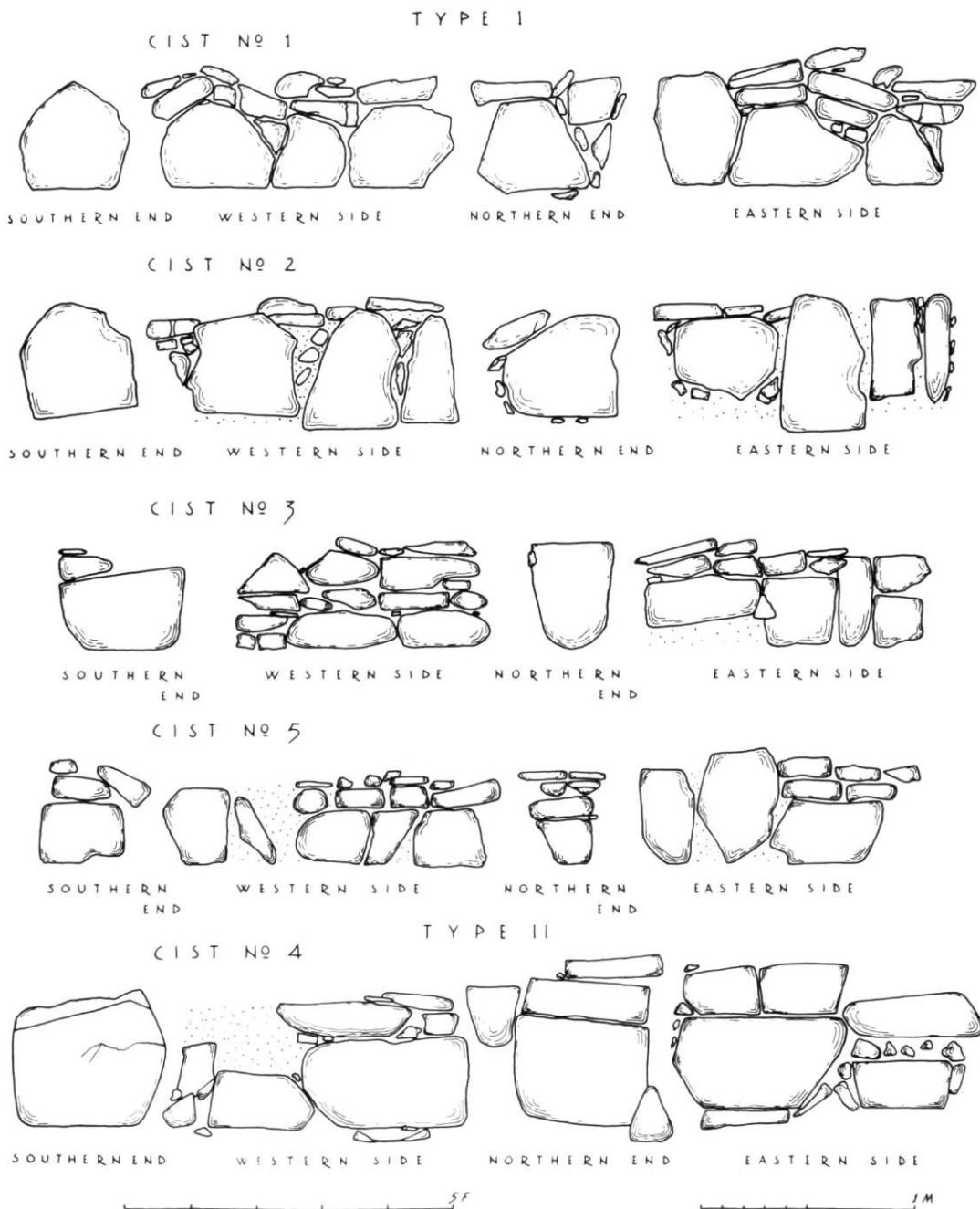


Fig. 36
Porth Cressa: Cists Nos. 1-5. Details of the construction of sides and ends.

single slab, and the southern and two slabs secured together by a single surmounting block, which infilled the bottom of the cist and concealed the bowl and brooch (Ashbee, 1954, laid, heavy, flat boulders).

Concentrations of white clay, derived from the cist's luting lay upon the dark grey silt which infilled the bottom of the cist and concealed the bowl and brooch (Ashbee, 1954, 18-19, Pl.V,B). No traces of a burial were observed.

In spite of the employment of slabs to build this cist, which is similar to the two, large, Type II examples, there had been neither subsidence nor distortion. Each coverstone had been given ample bearing, which would have guarded against their fall, had the sides buckled or sagged.

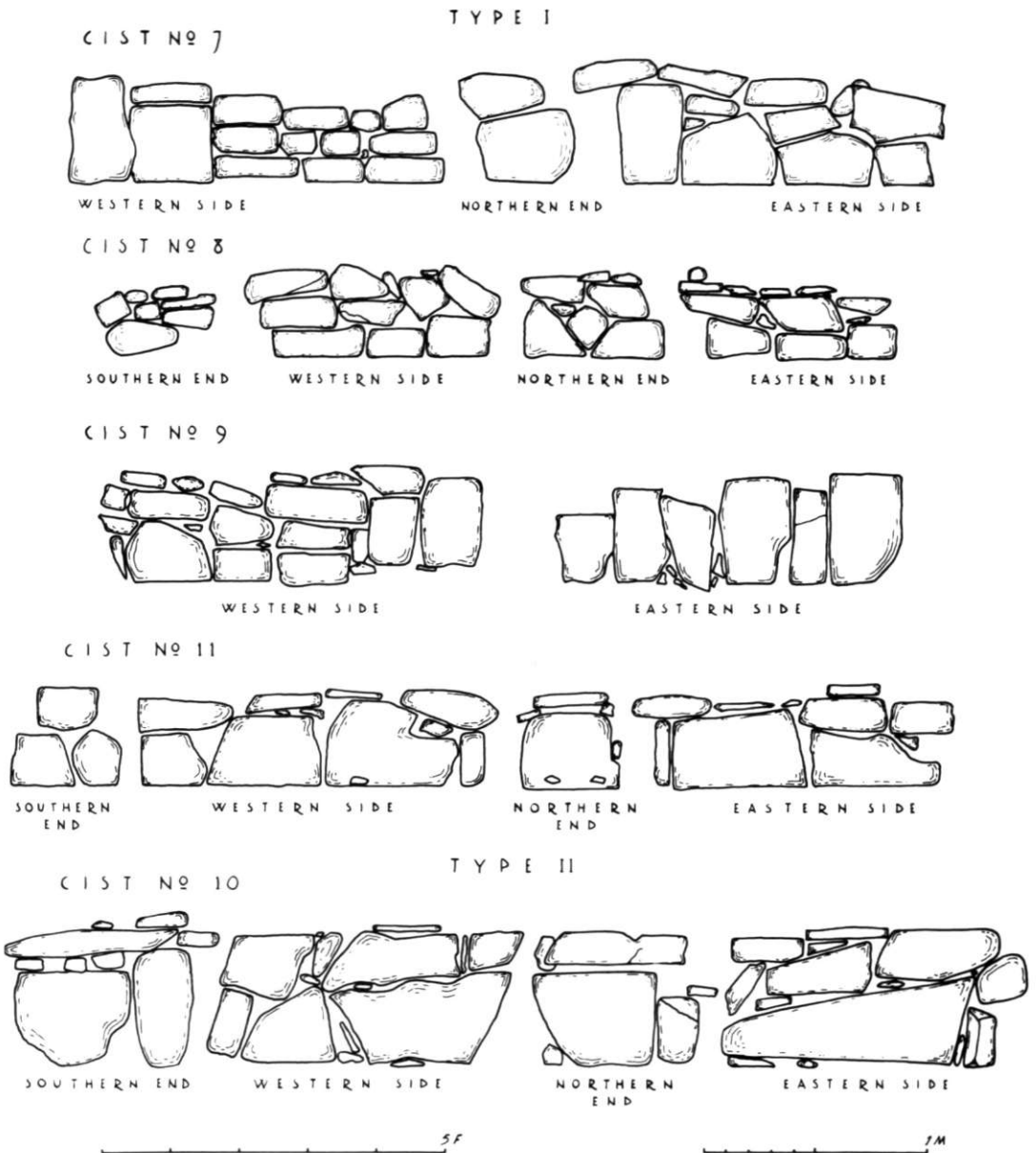


Fig. 37
Porth Cressa: Cists Nos. 7 - 11. Details of the construction of sides and ends.

PORTH CRESSA TYPE CIST-GRAVES ON SCILLY

St Martin's

Troutbeck (1794, 112) tells of graves found on sanded low lands, at high tides, by 'Neck of the Pool', near Middle Town. These are, presumably, the cists that Crawford (1928, 420) described as '*at Lawrence's to the west of Crethus (Cruther's) Hill*'. He also illustrates (Crawford, 1928,420,Pl.II) a cist, which contained the remains of an inhumation burial, discovered by Alexander Gibson, which was on the shore of Higher Town Bay, which is bounded by Cruther's Hill on its western side, and English Island Point on its eastern side, while Lewis (1948,8) recalls that, within living memory, gales and low spring tides had revealed cists in this area. The cist found beneath a loam accumulation in the sea cliff, between Knackyboy Carn and Yellow Rock Carn, opposite St Martin's Flats (Lewis, 1949) might have remained from those recorded by Troutbeck. His description has been thought to indicate '*crouched*' inhumation burials (Lewis, 1948,8). The cist seen by the present writer on the shore of Higher Town Bay in 1950 (Ashbee, 1974,67,Pl.3a), like that seen by Crawford, may have remained from the concentration recorded by Lewis. If the cist, at no great distance from these two examples, found by B.H.St.J.O'Neil (Ashbee, 1974,132,No.1) be also included in this group, one has an indication of a cemetery of predominantly rectangular Porth Cressa type cists.

St Mary's

Poynter's Garden

Poynter's Garden, Hugh Town (Dudley, 1960-61) was a stone-walled enclosure not far to the north of the Parson's Field, the location of the Porth Cressa group of cist-graves, and was a part of the slope from the Garrison Walls to the low ground of the Hugh. Foundation trenches dug for building in 1960, disclosed five cist-graves (Fig. 38). Four of these were oval in form and had been built from a combination of walling and larger stones, while one was rectangular and built from larger blocks. All had been disturbed by cultivation, although their contents had not been interfered with. The sandy clay luting, a feature of the Porth Cressa group, was absent, although, presumably, because of the greater depth of soil and the exclusion of oxygen the skeletal material was in a better state of preservation. Unlike the Parson's Field cists, few things had accompanied the Poynter's Garden burials. Only in one cist did fragments of bronze and iron pins accompany a skeleton. As Miss Dudley observed, it might have been expected that metal would have survived in conditions that favoured the preservation of bone. It should be stressed, and this aspect was made clear in the excavation report (Dudley, 1960-61,222,fig.26), that only those cists found in the builder's trenches were investigated and thus the Poynter's Garden cists cannot be regarded as a grouped and related series in the same manner as those in the Parson's Field. These may have been the southern margin of a large cemetery while those, of the same kind, four of Porth Cressa Type I and one of Type II, found in Poynter's Garden were, so far as might be seen from the trench-exposed sample, the northern margin. Thus a substantial cist-grave cemetery may have existed on the Garrison slope above the Hugh, either as an entity as at Harlyn Bay and other mainland groups (Whimster, 1977,80-85) or in discrete groups. Such groups, which may indicate a social relationship, could have been determined by the terraced ancient fields which were the sites of the two groups of cists.

Halangy Porth

A truncated cist of Porth Cressa Type I (Fig. 39) form has for long been visible in the cliff of Halangy Porth (Ashbee, 1954,25; 1972,30, fig.9) while others have, from time to time, been encountered beneath the bulb-gardens which fringe Toll's Porth at the foot of Halangy Down. Mr Alec Gray records one in the northern field (Ashbee, 1972, 30, fig.9) while Mr J.H. Treneary spoke of others in this and the adjacent field. In May 1965 another cist-grave of the Porth Cressa Type I series (Fig. 40) was discovered (Mackenzie, 1967; Ashbee, 1974,145). Four slab coverstones remained, a fifth having been removed. It was built of slabs, surmounted by walling, and was of oval form. Nothing was found in it.

These cists point to a cemetery associated with the courtyard-house phase of the suc-

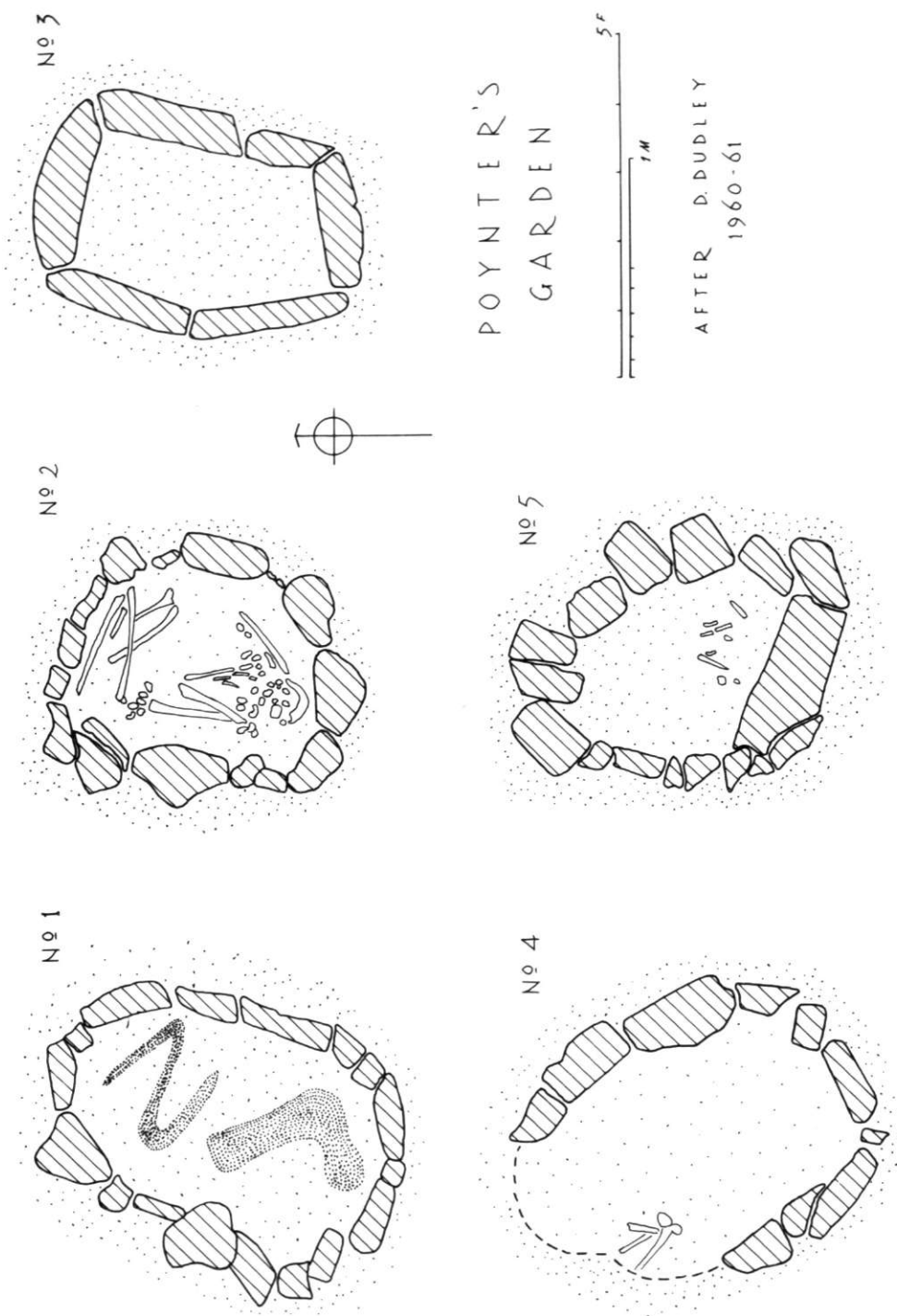


Fig. 38
 Poynter's Garden: details of the cists found in 1960. (From D.M. Dudley, 1960-61).

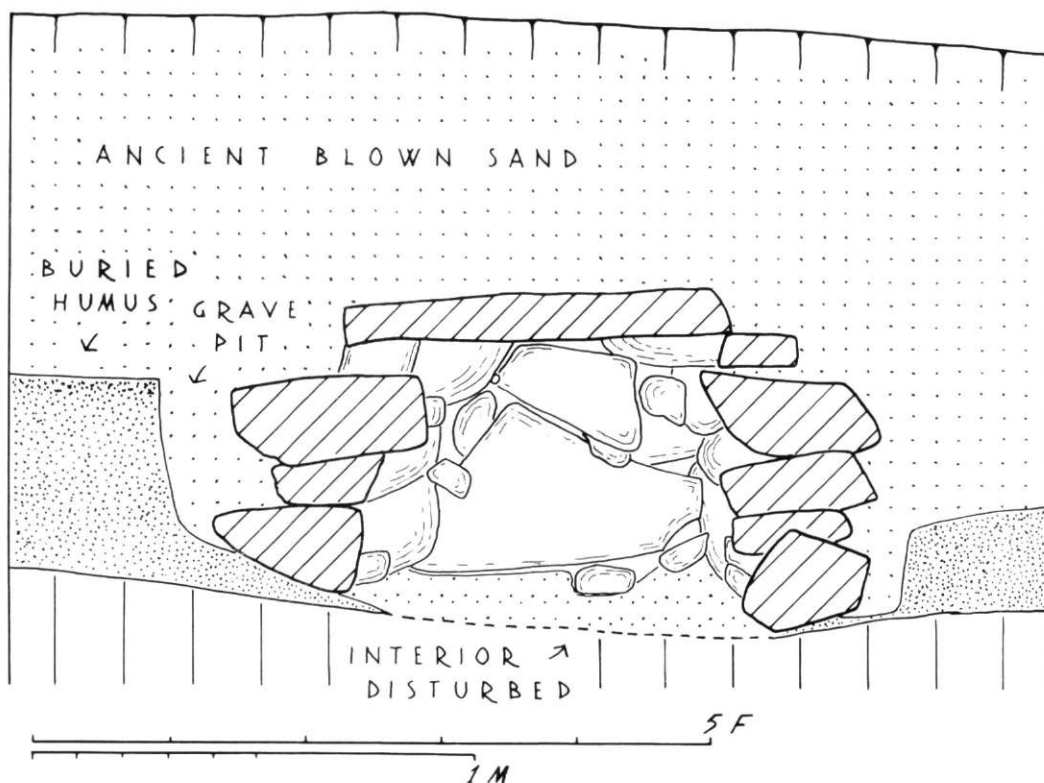


Fig. 39

Section of the Porth Cressa type cist exposed in the cliff, Halangy Porth, St. Mary's.

cessive buildings on Halangy Down (Ashbee, 1974, 188, fig. 42). A part has been destroyed by the sea, as is shown by the part of the cist remaining in the cliff. Other cists have been removed when they were an impediment to cultivation, while others remain beneath the fossil sand-dune. This association confirms the view of Col. Hirst (1937, 78, fig. 5) who listed the component parts of courtyard-house settlements. In view of the positive Halangy Porth and Halangy Down cemetery and courtyard-house relationship, cemeteries may remain to be discovered in the vicinity of the courtyard houses of Penwith.

Single Cist-Graves on St Mary's, Old Man and Bryher

A rectangular cist, about 3 ft in length and 2 ft in width, with an approximate NE-SW orientation, was at one time visible in the surface of Town Lane, St Mary's (Crawford, 1928 420, Pl. III). Its size and form allow its inclusion within the Porth Cressa group although nothing is known of its contents. Another has been said to exist close by, but searches since the days of Alexander Gibson (Ashbee, 1974, 30) have failed to find it.

The oval cist, revealed by the action of the sea, on the western side of the islet of Old Man (Tebbutt, 1934), which is adjacent to Teän, yielded two bronze brooches and, possibly, also the remains of an iron penannular brooch, described as part of an iron ring. No trace of a burial remained although the grey clay, presumably derived from the luting, contained a quantity of oak charcoal, thought to have been part of a wickerwork lining to the cist. To judge from the bottom stones, which were all that remained, it had been constructed of

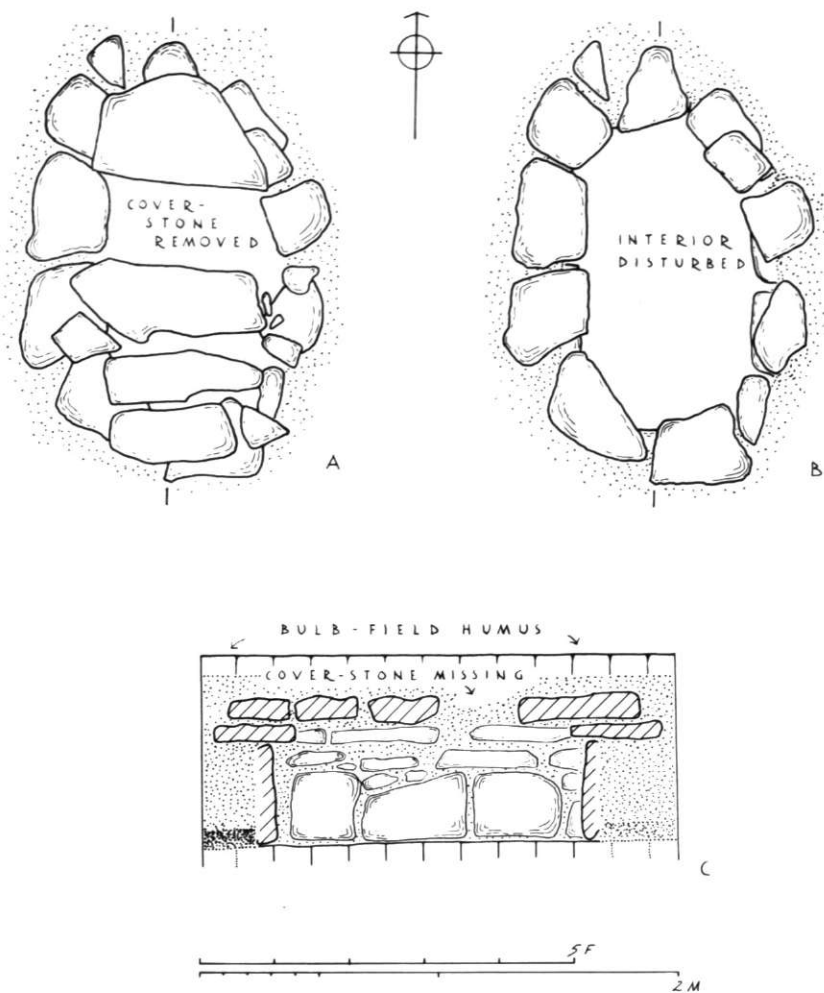


Fig. 40
Cist at Halangy Porth (From Mackenzie, 1967). Plan at coverstone level (A),
with coverstones removed (B) and longitudinal section (C).

walling. Scrutiny of the published photograph of the site and its surround (Tebbutt, 1934, pl. XL) shows that the sea, in 1933, had made inroads into an ancient field. Its siting is thus similar to that of the Porth Cressa cists and therefore others may have been destroyed by the sea or still remain beneath this land remnant.

Internally, the roughly oval cist, found in an ancient field surface in Green Bay, Bryher (Thomas, 1977), was about 4 ft 6 ins in length and 2 ft 6 ins in breadth and had been constructed in a pit dug into the granite, gravelly, head, the 'ram' or 'rabb'. Its northern end was pointed and defined by upright granite slabs, the opposite end being of rough walling. A unique feature of this cist was that its floor had been made of small granite slabs. Composite construction, by means of both slabs and walling is a regular feature of Porth Cressa type cist-graves.

COMMENTARY

Cemeteries of cist-graves have been known in Cornwall for more than a century. Although built of granite blocks and slabs, the Scillonian cists are comparable with those found at Trevone near Padstow (Trollope, 1860); Mount Batten, Plymouth (Bate, 1866); St Keverne on the Lizard Peninsula (Rogers, 1873); and Harlyn Bay (Bullen, 1912; Crawford, 1921). During 1976 excavations (Whimster, 1977) at the last site, which revealed the foundations of a circular stone structure, perhaps a shrine (Piggott, 1975, 57), allowed a reconstruction of the cist-grave cemetery and a reconsideration of this mode of burial. As on Scilly, isolated cist-graves, incidentally discovered, may remain from erstwhile cemeteries or indicate further remains. This burial rite, because it is peculiar to south-western England, is distinctive of the *Dumnonii* (Thomas, 1966, 77). Antecedents have been sought in Brittany: the slab-surrounded Mesolithic burials at, for example, Teviec (Clark, 1967, 105, fig. 106, for a convenient source) are early, and the extensive, broadly similar cist-grave cemeteries there belong to the mid-first millennium AD (Giot, 1960, 184-186; 1973). An outside origin for Cornish cist-grave burial is not, however, necessary, for it need be no more than a continuum of the usages of earlier prehistoric times (Burgess & Shennan, 1976, 313-319). On the Isles of Scilly a similar process may have taken place, for the early use of cist burial is known there (Ashbee, 1976, 23). Nonetheless, there are grounds for the belief that the Scillonian cist-grave tradition is a transplantation from the Cornish mainland.

The grave furniture from the southwestern mainland cist-graves belongs to the last two centuries BC and the first century AD. An early date has been claimed for the well-known disc-footed brooches from Harlyn Bay (Hencken, 1932, 116; Whimster, 1977, 77 fig. 76) and Mount Batten (Fox, 1958, 14-15, Pl. 31, Nos. 24, 25) to which Leeds (1927, 229) assigned Iberian origins. Whimster (1977, 77) calls attention to similar brooches present in south-western France. While these brooches are not necessarily *exotica*, and they cannot be claimed as identical with any particular foreign example or as from a particular workshop, it should not be forgotten that *Dumnonia* is within the compass of the Venetic traders (Thomas, 1966, 81-82; Hawkes, 1976, 23-32). If they are local copies of archaic brooches from distant sources, they cannot be used for dating purposes. More positive evidence is available from the involuted brooches found in a cist, exposed by cliff erosion at Trevone (Dudley & Jope, 1965), which is to be related to the cemetery explored during the nineteenth century. These are from a southern central English workshop and can be referred to an insular *La Tène II* group of the second century BC. Another datable import into Cornwall is the *La Tène III* Nauheim-derived flat-bowed brooch from St. Keverne (Rogers, 1873, 267). A later dating horizon is provided by the bronze mirrors from Mount Batten and Trelan Bahow, St. Keverne (Fox, 1958, 84-105; Brailsford, 1975, 63-68; Whimster, 1977, 81) made in the first half of the first century AD. Although there are indications that the use of the southwestern mainland cist-grave cemeteries, where the grave furniture has been scrutinised in detail (Whimster, 1977, 80-83), continued into Roman times, they appear mostly as an Iron Age phenomenon, used before the submission of the *Dumnonii* to Roman military conquest in about AD 47-48.

In contrast to the native, pre-Roman, affinities of the Cornish mainland cist-grave cemeteries, those on Scilly, Porth Cressa and Poynter's Garden (possibly parts of a single cemetery), and the other cists on St Martin's and Old Man, are wholly Roman. As M. R. Hull stressed in 1949 (Ashbee, 1954, 16-18), the brooches from Porth Cressa, with one exception, the disc brooches fell within the first century AD as do the two fragments of brooches from the Old Man cist. The Roman period of the Scillonian cist graves was emphasised by Radford (1957-58, 58) who saw them as a survival.

Well-furnished cist-graves, the courtyard house on Halangy Down (Ashbee, 1974, 185-196) and the brooches and rings, many with varicoloured enamel insets, from the small island of Nornour (Dudley, 1967; Butcher, 1970; 1977), appear as a sudden imposition upon a meagre Iron Age, which is marked only by pottery and promontory forts, and in excess of what might have been expected had the general processes of intercourse with the mainland, and subsequent acculturation, obtained (Stjernquist, 1966, Renfrew, 1969; 1979, 22-42). In view of the first century AD character of the cist-graves, which date is roughly that of the beginning of Roman pressures upon the *Dumnonii*, the possibility that they are those of refugee anti-Roman tribesmen, who crossed to Scilly, should be entertained.

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Excavations 1978

LAUNCESTON CASTLE

This year's excavations have in particular yielded more evidence for the early use of the site before the castle was built and also for the first years of its existence. By extending the area which has been comprehensively excavated to include the part which was trial-trenched more than ten years ago, a better knowledge of the medieval layout can be obtained and will enable more of the castle's buildings to be displayed to the public.

Scraps of evidence below a thick layer of clay hill-wash suggest that the area was exploited in prehistoric times but so far no artefacts have been found with the gullies and post sockets to indicate their age. On the other hand, we now have confirmation that the castle site was settled immediately before the building of the castle itself. The length of well-built, slate-lined drain found last year runs under and has been crushed by the rampart of the first Norman defences.

More of the features associated with the first castle have been examined. An early timber building behind the first rampart produced a scrap of bronze and a yet unidentified iron object together with the pre-Conquest, native 'bar-lug' pottery styles as well as early Norman fabrics. Another sunken-floored structure has been found below one of the stone-built 'houses' which replaced the first timber buildings, perhaps during the earldom of Robert of Mortain.

It is clearer than ever that the South Gate of the castle was not part of the original scheme and that the rampart was later breached to allow an entrance to be formed at this point. It is also clear that the present gate-house replaced earlier masonry which could have been part of another gate.

The water-logged pit found two years ago has been emptied and recorded. It seems to have been for water catchment and storage, perhaps for watering animals housed within the castle. Disappointingly it contained almost no organic material such as wood or leather but the neck of an unusually decorated jug suggested that it had been filled in during the 14th century.

The new area opened up within the bailey has already begun to show the lines of medieval walls, drains and surfaces as well as the deep, slate-lined sump which took the drainage from the 18th century gaol. However, this year's work has been of a preparatory nature and it is too soon to detect the arrangement and age of these structures. An exception is the outline of a stone building of the same dimensions and alignment as two very early houses found last year.

Dramatic results have come from the examination of the junction of the line of the bailey rampart beside the North Gatehouse and the slope of the motte. Beneath a prodigious amount of 18th and 19th century dumped clay and rubble has appeared a length of stone curtain wall standing over 10 ft high. The drastic mutilation of this part of the castle seems to have been part of the alterations carried out by Coryndon Carpenter who built Eagle House in 1764. As well as demolishing the gate-house, the traditional lodgings of the constable of the castle, he seems to have brought down much of the curtain wall alongside it and covered up the remainder as part of a landscaping exercise. It is hoped that this 'new' piece of the castle walls can be consolidated and displayed.

A.D. Saunders

The Bar-Lug Pottery of Cornwall

GILLIAN HUTCHINSON

It is becoming clear that bar-lug cooking pots were part of the essential domestic equipment of late Dark Age settlements throughout Cornwall. This essay reconsiders the form, manufacture and use of these pots. The dating evidence is re-examined with the aim of defining the period of currency of the form and seeing how closely particular finds can be dated. The distribution of sites where bar-lug pottery has been found is plotted and discussed and the associated settlements are compared. A gazetteer brings together the available information about each site.

INTRODUCTION

The bar-lug device gives the cooking pots to which it is applied a very distinctive form. Two opposing portions of the rim are raised into tongue-shaped lugs, each bridged by horizontal bars of clay. This enables the pot to be suspended over a fire, since thongs tied round the bars would be protected by the lugs from burning through. Bar-lug pots found on Cornish sites are strikingly similar in shape and this distinguishes them as a group from pots from eastern England and the southern North Sea area which share the same idea but apply it to quite different vessels. The principal reason for the uniformity of the Cornish bar-lug group is the fact that they belong to the local *grass-marked* pottery series in which other forms, platters and jars, share with bar-lug the characteristics of grass-marking; flat bases and almost straight sides. The different forms of grass-marked pottery are closely inter-linked chronologically and must often have been complementary items of domestic equipment, yet bar-lug does stand out as distinctive. It occurs on its own at several sites, notably at Mawgan Porth where nearly a thousand sherds of it were found and none of any other types of pot in use at the same time. It is possible, though by no means certain, that the bar-lug idea was of Frisian origin. If grass-marked pottery was introduced from Ireland, as Professor Thomas has argued (Thomas, 1968a, 318-9), then Cornish bar-lug represents a strange international hybrid. Because it is so distinctive, bar-lug recommends itself as a focus of study. This contribution was originally written as a dissertation for the B.A. degree in medieval archaeology at University College London.

HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF CORNISH BAR-LUG POTTERY

As early as 1910 Walter Rogers had discovered middens producing pottery at Godrevy and Gunwalloe (Rogers, 1910, 238-40) and it is very likely that he had come across bar-lug pot. However it was not until twenty years later that any account of bar-lug appeared in print in Britain. In 1930 Hogg published the results of his 1929 investigations at Gunwalloe. Although we now know that the pottery he found was mostly bar-lug, no fragments of the lugs themselves were among his collection and consequently the sherds were described as belonging to medieval bowls by T.D. Kendrick who examined the pottery (Hogg, 1930, 326). It was Kendrick who, a few months later, wrote an article about the pottery fragment from Essex and another from Alderney which each have complete bar-lugs (Kendrick, 1930, 92-95). He commented that the type 'was new to us at the British Museum'. In about 1929 Richard John Noall, the St. Ives antiquary, had been digging a 'Dark Age house' in his garden and amassed large quantities of pottery including bar-lug. The site was however not published for many years (Guthrie, 1954, 73-5), and the pottery was not looked at carefully until the 1940s when Miss F.M. Patchett was able to reconstruct whole pots from some of it.

In 1938 bar-lug pottery was recovered from a rabbit scrape near St. Piran's oratory, although it was probably not recognized as such until 1947 when the finder, E.M. Jope, with R.I. Threlfall, carried out further investigations and found more bar-lug together with enigmatic remains of buildings at Gunwalloe (Jope & Threlfall, 1956, 136-40). In 1948 excavations at Mawgan Porth revealed bar-lug associated with dwellings (Bruce-Mitford, 1956, 170). Meanwhile, for several years before 1950, Miss J.R. Harding had been finding pottery, including bar-lug and other forms of grass-marked ware, in the sand at the Kelsies (Harding, 1950, 155-69). The excavations from 1950 to 1953 at Mawgan Porth uncovered a small village from which large quantities of bar-lug pottery were obtained. It was possible to reconstruct some vessels. Work at the GM/I site at Gwithian between 1952 and 1956 revealed multi-period occupation with bar-lug stratified with structures and earlier types of pottery (Thomas, 1958a, 18-23). Here again it was possible to reconstruct pots from the large amount of sherds found. In 1952 and 1955 bar-lug was found at Phillack Towans, leading to excavations and more finds in 1956 (Somerscales, 1957, 8-14). Bar-lug was found on another settlement site, at Lanvean, in 1955.

In 1961 two sherds were discovered at Sennen (Guthrie, 1962, 118-9), and in the 1960s the distribution was extended to the Isles of Scilly when some bar-lug was shown to archaeologists on Annet and sherds were also reported to have come from a midden on St Martin's (Ashbee, 1974, 247). In 1968 bar-lug was found in the religious enclosure at Merther Uny (Thomas, 1968b, 81-2). Also in 1968 the distribution of the pottery was extended eastward by the discovery of sherds in the ramparts of Launceston Castle and these finds also showed that bar-lug was still in use at the time of the Norman conquest (Saunders, 1970, 91). A bar-lug sherd found at Trevia in 1975 (Trudgian & Miles, 1976, 114-5) filled in the blank in the distribution between Mawgan Porth and Launceston. The 1977 or 1978 finds from Duloe modified the distribution pattern still further. In 1971, 1977 and 1978 more bar-lug was found at Launceston Castle, in the rampart and in structures in the bailey (Saunders, 1971, 95; 1977, 132-3, 136).

The reports of these finds mostly take the form of short articles and notes scattered through the local journals. The aim of this essay is to bring together all the available information about Cornish bar-lug pottery, to make it easier to compare the pottery and the sites at which it was used and to indicate the deficiencies in our knowledge, thus creating a basis for future study.

MANUFACTURE AND USE

Clay for making the pots seems in every case to have been obtained locally since the fabric of the pots varies in mineralogical composition from site to site. However, the proportion of clay to coarse inclusions, and the size and grading of the inclusions, is fairly constant. It would be very useful to have the fabrics examined petrologically because the present descriptions are necessarily imprecise and subjective.

Cornish bar-lug pots have flat bases which are nearly circular but the space enclosed

by the walls becomes increasingly ovoid towards the rim. The walls have some irregular vertical curvature but this is considerably less than the curve of the circumference. The angle at the junction of the body and the base is always more than a right-angle. The exterior of the basal angle may be quite sharp and sometimes exhibits a 'kick' or concavity at the outer edge of the underside of the base. The rims are curved inwards slightly and are thinner than the lower parts of the walls. Many rims show signs of having been flattened off, perhaps with a spatula or a knife-blade, and this process often makes them swell at the top and sometimes produces overhanging flanges. The line of the rim is irregular. The lugs themselves each occupy between one sixth and one eighth of the circuit of the rim. The bars are positioned just below the rim-line, at the point where the curve of the lug begins to diverge from the rim.

Bar-lug pots were made in different sizes. It is, however, very often impossible to calculate the size of a pot from a small group of sherds because of their irregularity.

It is difficult to tell whether bar-lug pots were slab- or coil-built. A Gunwalloe basal angle sherd shows that the base was made from a slab of clay and the wall was subsequently joined onto the top of its edge. The lip is often much thinner than the wall of the pot because it was made by stretching the rim. Luting the bar on inside the lug created a potential weak point and sherds showing scars where the bar has broken away from the lug are not uncommon.

The outsides of the walls of the pots are usually smooth, as if they were coated with a slip or at least given a wipe with a wet hand. The interiors are, by contrast, rough with grits protruding, except at the basal angle where the striations of smoothing probably result from efforts taken to ensure a strong bond between walls and base.

The pottery has erroneously been described as grass-tempered (Dunning, 1959, 48). To date, only one bar-lug pot, from Gwithian, has been found to have grass incorporated in the body of the clay (Thomas, 1954, 69). Most bar-lug pots are grass-marked; that is, they have on the underside of their bases and sometimes on the outside of the lower part of their walls the impression of chopped grass-stalks or straw (Pl. XII). The impressions differ considerably in size but the impressions on each individual base are generally fairly uniform. The quantity and crowding of the impressions and their depth also varies from one pot to another. Other pots, from Gunwalloe (Pl. XII), Lanvean and probably Mawgan Porth, were impressed with woven material which more closely resembles hairy woven cloth than basketwork. Some pots, including the vast majority of the Mawgan Porth finds, were not marked at all. This does not seem to represent a regional variation because base sherds from the nearby settlement at Lanvean were grass-marked. The clear definition and absence of smudging of the impressions suggest that grass-marking was a deliberate process, not the chance result of contact between the pots and a working- or drying-surface covered with chopped grass. A layer of vegetable matter would prevent a damp pot from adhering to its drying surface and cracking because of the resulting hindrance to shrinkage. Yet this does not explain why the grass was chopped; whole blades or stalks or even sand, plentifully available at most bar-lug sites, would have been equally effective. Considerable effort must have been spent chopping grass expressly for this purpose. The grass-markings are of dubious decorative value. Some of the pots from Gwithian, Sennen and Gunwalloe have simple decoration in the form of 'pie crust' rims and nicking along the rims and bar.

The pots were probably fired in clamp kilns, in a reducing atmosphere. Some pots show partial oxidization of their surfaces. The exterior bases of the pots have sometimes been oxidized bright orange but this is undoubtedly the result of secondary firing while the vessel was in use, suspended over a fire as a cooking pot. All the bar-lug pots have sooting on the outside and this is often particularly thick around the rim. There is frequently a deposit of burnt food inside the bases of the pots. A sample of this burnt material from a sherd from Gunwalloe is being analysed by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory and preliminary tests suggest that it is a residue of cereal gruel.

A base sherd from Gunwalloe is remarkable because it has been riveted, apparently to repair the pot. A hole was made in the base by drilling from the outside. The rivet, which was a thin iron rod, has broken off flush with both faces of the sherd but the trace of it is preserved as a rust stain. The other end of it presumably hooked up through another hole to

clasp together two parts of the damaged pot. It seems unlikely that such a repair could make the pot water-tight even if the fracture was caulked with grease but the pot could still be used for storage. The fact that it was thought worthwhile to repair a pot in this way suggests that bar-lug pots were not always in abundant supply.

DATING

The date-range of the currency of bar-lug pottery in Cornwall is not yet fully defined. On the assumption that bar-lug was being used at Gwithian soon after it was invented (Thomas, 1968a, 316), an approximate date of introduction of c. 850-900 AD has been postulated. Unfortunately, the dating of the layers at Gwithian can only be approximate, for reasons given below. At the opposite end of the chronology, bar-lug was still being used at the time of the Norman conquest at Launceston Castle. It is assumed that the other bar-lug sites were occupied in the period from the mid 9th- to the mid 11th-centuries but dating evidence for the individual sites is extremely slender, depending solely on the presence of other datable artifacts in the same archaeological contexts as the bar-lug pottery.

Small-finds from Cornish bar-lug sites are very little help for dating, consisting for the most part of undatable objects of stone and bone and of iron knife-blades. At Gwithian GM/I objects of metal and glass, not fully published, were found within the house structure in layer A. The sand floor was badly churned up (Thomas, 1968a, 20-1), so it is not certain that they were contemporary with the bar-lug. Excavations at Mawgan Porth recovered a silver penny of Aethelred II minted at Lydford, Devon, between 990 and 995 AD. It was in a slightly worn condition so its date of deposition is estimated at c. 1000 AD. Unfortunately it is not clear at what stage of the site's history it was deposited. It came from within or underneath the rubble from a wall of a house belonging to the second building phase of the site (Bruce-Mitford, 1956, 182). The coin might have been built into the wall-core in which case the construction of the house could be dated to c. 1000 and estimates of the date of origin of the settlement could be inferred from this. If, however, the coin was lying on the floor, covered by fallen wall rubble, this could mean that the coin was dropped either shortly before the settlement was abandoned or perhaps even some time after, by someone walking through the ruins. The excavator has estimated, on the basis of house rebuilding and the superimposition of graves, that the settlement lasted for more than a hundred years. On balance this seems more likely to have been before, rather than after, 1000 AD.

Launceston Castle is the only other bar-lug site to have produced significant small-finds. Two metal objects were stratified with the bar-lug pottery in the floor layer of a hut (described in the gazetteer). One is a fragment of gilt bronze strip decorated with a line of rings, not an object of great extravagance but showier than anything from the bar-lug sites deeper into Cornwall. The second is an iron key of the London Museum's *Medieval Catalogue* Type I A which 'can probably be assigned to the 11th- or 12th-centuries' (London Museum, 1954, 134-5).

Small-finds give only the vaguest of indications of the period when bar-lug pottery was in use in Cornwall. In order to work towards a firmer chronology it is necessary to investigate what relationship bar-lug has to the other forms of pottery found with it. As already noted in the introduction, bar-lug is only one form of grass-marked ware, and its place in the grass-marked pottery sequence must be examined. The date of introduction of grass-marked pottery in Cornwall depends on its chronological relationship to native sub-Roman and imported Mediterranean post-Roman wares and this will be reconsidered briefly. While at Launceston Castle there is evidence that bar-lug was being used right up to the time when the Normans introduced the beginnings of the medieval pottery sequence into north Cornwall, elsewhere there appears to have been an intermediate stage in which *Sandy Lane* style pottery replaced bar-lug. *Sandy Lane* style combined the traditional grass-marking with the new features of everted rims and sagging bases and, in its developed phase, the use of the wheel (Thomas, 1968a, 320).

Thomas believes that bar-lug is a secondary element in the grass-marked pottery sequence (Thomas, 1968a, 328-9) principally because at Gwithian GM/I grass-marked platters and jars were concentrated in the middle layer and bar-lug in the top layer. At Gunwalloe, however, platters were confined to the upper bar-lug layers (Jope and Threlfall

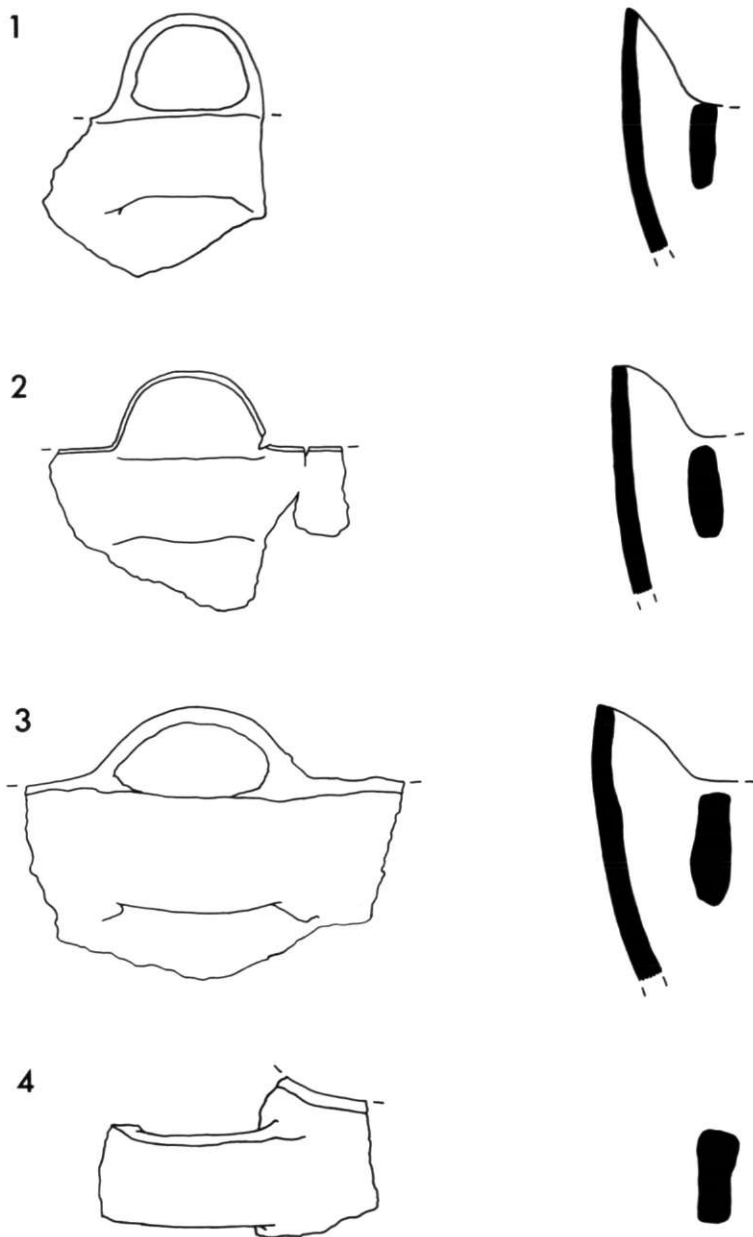


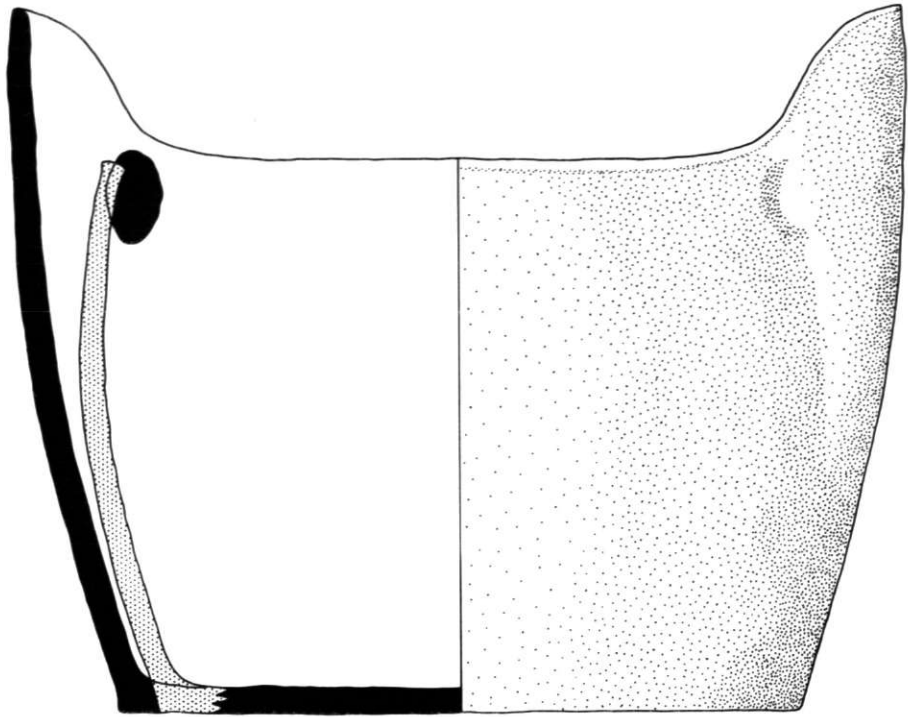
Fig. 41
Bar-lug forms: 1 Trevia, 2 Launceston, 3 Carn Gluze, 4 Duloe. All 1/3.

1956, 137). It seems quite possible that platters, bar-lug pots and jars (another form of cooking-pot) were contemporary and complementary items of domestic equipment, each serving separate purposes. Bar-lug and other forms of grass-marked pottery have been found together at Duloe, Hellesvean, the Kelsies, Lanvean, Merther Uny and Phillack Towans but the finds were unstratified so these sites cannot help to show whether bar-lug was a later development. The problem can be approached from another angle, by considering the grass-marked pottery sites where bar-lug does not occur and which may belong to a pre-bar-lug phase. A summary of Cornish grass-marked pottery sites is given on page . In many cases only a single sherd or a small group of sherds was found and therefore it is not possible to say that the settlements from which they derived were equipped with platters and jars exclusively. It is not clear from the published notes whether the sherds from Perran Sands were of jars and platters or of Sandy Lane style. At Chûn a complete pot was found smashed in a hearth belonging to a small rectangular hut built against the inner rampart during post-Roman occupation of the Iron Age hill-fort. Thomas (1956, 75-8) assigns this pot to the period 500-700 AD because it is a simple form of jar with a narrow neck, similar to (not closely dated (Ryan, 1973, 619-45)) Irish pots which he takes to be the prototype for Cornish grass-marked pottery; and because the pot resembles others from Gwithian which he dates to the 6th- or 7th-centuries on the grounds of their association with imported Mediterranean wares. Some sherds of Class B ware amphora were also found at Chûn, in or with another of the secondary internal features of the fort. Clearly this had limited significance for the dating of the grass-marked pot. At Halangy Down a large group of sherds exclusively from grass-marked platters and jars was found with an oval hut, resembling those in the Gwithian GM/I layer B, stratified over occupation associated with native sub-Roman ware. No firm date can be given to this pottery group, but it may well belong to a pre-bar-lug phase. Tean is the other site which may represent a pre-bar-lug grass-marked pottery phase. The platters and jars were in a midden with native sub-Roman and imported Mediterranean B and E wares. The midden was overlain by graves on top of which an oratory was later built, but this stratigraphy does not necessarily indicate that the settlement to which the midden belonged had been abandoned as early as *c.* 600, which is the date Thomas suggests (Thomas, 1968a, 317). The oratory might well have been founded in the 10th century, or even in the 12th century as St Helen's appears to have been (O'Neil, 1964, 45), and this would leave a perfectly adequate interval after, say, the 8th century for blown sand to accumulate and burials to take place. Therefore at Tean, as well as at Gwithian, the dating of introduction of grass-marked pottery depends on the dating of the period of use of native sub-Roman and imported Mediterranean wares in Cornwall.

Grass-marked pottery first appears at Gwithian in layer C together with native sub-Roman Gwithian style pottery and imported Mediterranean pottery of Classes A, B and perhaps E. (E ware is recorded as present in layer C in Thomas's 1959 survey of imported pottery but is absent from that layer in the 1968 summary of the Gwithian sequence. Similarly, A ware appears among the finds in layer B in the 1959 article but was omitted in 1968. This indicates, as Thomas acknowledges elsewhere, that there was no rigid division between one layer and the next.) A ware seems to have been current from the late 5th to the early 7th century and B ware from the late 4th to the late 7th century. It is not clear whether the grass-marked pottery in layer C belonged there or whether it had worked its way down from a higher level. Grass-marked pottery dominated the middle layer, B, in which limited amounts of B ware and Gwithian style pottery (and A ware?) were present together with E ware. E ware probably belongs to the 7th and 8th centuries. Bar-lug pottery was already present in the assemblage 'in the higher levels'. In layer A, bar-lug pottery predominated and other forms of grass-marked pottery continued in limited quantities.

There are problems involved in dating the layers and the introduction of grass-marked pottery from the evidence of the imported Mediterranean wares. Examination of other sites where this pottery has been found in stratified contexts has suggested that B and E wares were not in use at the same time. At Clogher (Warner, 1975, 27) a sterile layer separated the B and E ware horizons. Thomas's statement that E ware has a close and repetitive association with B wares, notably Bii, and that this indicates the likelihood of a 6th-century date (Thomas, 1976, 250), is increasingly being questioned. The absence of E ware from Somerset (Rahtz, 1974, 102) might be taken to suggest that E ware was not being imported to

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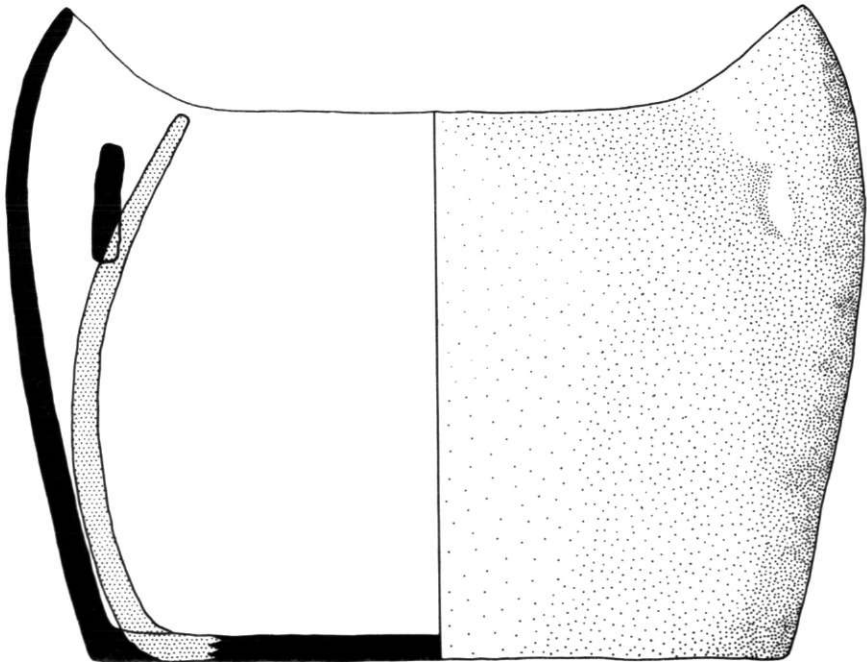


Fig. 42

Reconstructed bar-lug pots: 1 Hellesvean, 2 Mawgan Porth. The profile of the wall midway between the lugs is superimposed. All 1/3.

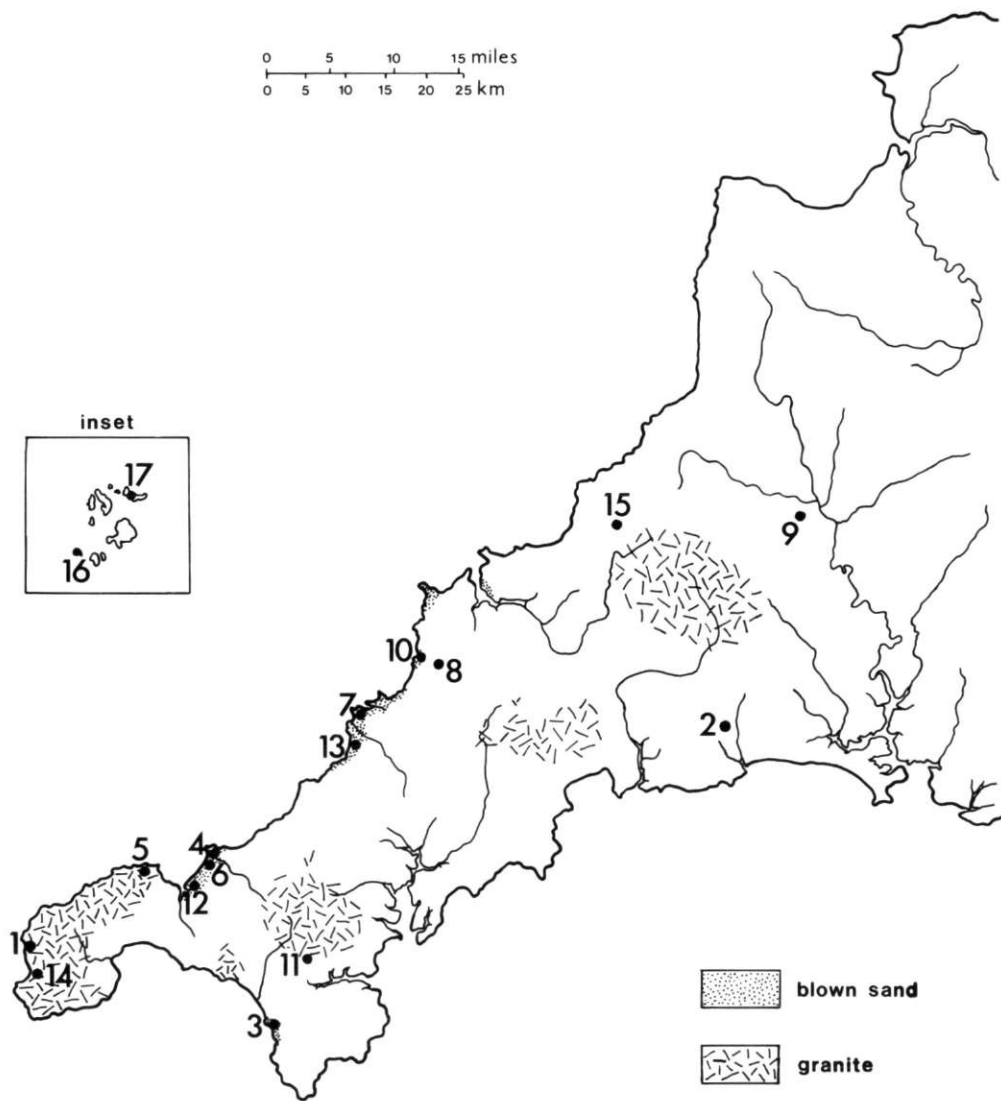


Fig. 43
Map of Cornish bar-lug sites:

- | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|---------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Carn Gluze</i> | 2 | <i>Duloe</i> | 3 | <i>Gunwalloe</i> |
| 4 | <i>Gwithian GM/I</i> | 5 | <i>Hellesvean</i> | 6 | <i>Hockin's Pit</i> |
| 7 | <i>Kelsies</i> | 8 | <i>Lanvean</i> | 9 | <i>Launceston</i> |
| 10 | <i>Mawgan Porth</i> | 11 | <i>Merther Uny</i> | 12 | <i>Phillack Towans</i> |
| 13 | <i>St. Piran's Oratory</i> | 14 | <i>Sennen</i> | 15 | <i>Trevia</i> |
| 16 | <i>Annet</i> | 17 | <i>St. Martin's</i> | | <i>trevia</i> |

Britain before the 7th-century, by which time Somerset was coming under Saxon cultural domination. It is also interesting that no E ware and no grass-marked pottery was found at Tintagel. Could it be that neither E ware nor grass-marked pottery was in use before the 7th-century and that occupation at Tintagel had finished by then ?

To return to Gwithian, in order to cover the periods of use of sub-Roman native pottery and A, B, and E ware, layer B would have had to have spanned practically two centuries. There is no way of telling at what point grass-marked pottery entered the sequence but it could equally probably have been in the 8th century as 'about 600' which is the date which Thomas favours.

If the currency of bar-lug pottery overlapped with that of E ware, as the Gwithian sequence suggests, its origins could predate 800. The only reasons for believing it to have been introduced later than that are derived from its supposed connection with traders from north-west Europe and the dating of the bar-lug pottery of rather different character which has been found in the coastal zone of Holland, lower Saxony, Denmark and south Sweden (Dunning, 1959, 48, distribution map 49). Becker (1959, 28-52) describes and illustrates the striking variations in design of the pots and shows that the bar-lug device had its origins in the prehistoric Iron Age. There is a period from about the 3rd century to about the 9th century AD during which evidence for its use is lacking. Hubener (1959, 101) records that none of the bar-lug pottery from Hedeby occurred in contexts datable to before 850 AD. Becker, Hubener and also Selling (1955, 63) at least partly base their arguments for the dating of Continental bar-lug on the evidence of Cornish bar-lug sites, particularly Mawgan Porth. This tendency to be less critical of the pronouncements of foreign archaeologists, as if chronological problems only existed in one's own country, is a pitfall which the present writer wishes to avoid here. Since a detailed study of Continental bar-lug pottery is beyond the scope of this essay, all that can be said is that no connection has yet been proved between the bar-lug pottery of Cornwall and that from elsewhere, and that the chronology of the Continental material is not yet established firmly enough to provide a fixed point to which the introduction of the bar-lug idea into Cornwall can be attached.

Sherds of bar-lug pottery have recently come to light in excavations at Northampton, mainly in contexts of Middle Saxon date (Williams, 1979, 155, 166, 169 illustr.). The fabric resembles that of pots from Maxey, Lincolnshire, or Bedford. If the suggestion that bar-lug pottery was not used in Cornwall until 850 or later is accepted, the east Midlands can be postulated as another source for the bar-lug idea. However, as the foregoing discussion attempts to demonstrate, bar-lug may have been introduced to Cornwall earlier than that. It seems possible that the initial date for Cornish grass-marked pottery could be in the late 7th century or 8th-century rather than about 600 and that bar-lug, if not there from the first, was introduced soon afterwards.

DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT

The distribution map (Fig. 43) shows the Cornish sites where bar-lug has been found. It cannot be assumed that this map represents accurately the areas where bar-lug pots were and were not used. It is significant that most grass-marked pottery has been found on sand sites and few chance finds have been made inland. The sherds are dark in colour and show up clearly in sand, and the fabric stays hard in well-drained sandy conditions. Natural erosion and shifting of sand continually produces new exposures. On inland sites grass-marked pottery is very difficult to distinguish from the shillet clay soil and becomes soft and crumbly in water-retentive conditions.

The distribution of bar-lug pottery appears to stop exactly with the border with Devon. Extensive excavations of the pre-Conquest features at Lydford, which is only about 12 miles from Launceston, failed to produce any grass-marked pottery (information from A.D. Saunders). Grass-marked pottery has been found on Lundy with Norman wares (information from T.J. Miles) and some further sherds are recorded as having been found in Devon, at Bantham (Thomas, 1958c, 72). Cannington Cemetery is the only Somerset site to have yielded grass-marked pottery (Rahtz, 1974, 109).

Of the sites where have produced bar-lug pottery, seven (Gunwalloe, Gwithian, Hellesvean, Lanvean, Launceston, Mawgan Porth and Merther Uny) had traces of settle-

ment. Plans of dwellings were recovered from some of these. Round huts were found in layer B at Gwithian GM/I but these probably predate the bar-lug phase. In layer A the remains of a rectangular house were found associated with bar-lug pottery (Thomas, 1958a, Fig. p.22). An east-west wall remained with the beginnings of returns south at each end. Scatters of stones suggested the position of the other long wall of the house, which had an entrance with a flagged porch on the north side.

Re-excavation of the Hellesvean Dark Age House revealed two walls which met approximately at right-angles. These were faced internally but set into the subsoil on the exterior. Traces of a possibly genuine hearth were found and a 'cupboard' was built out from a recess in one wall (Guthrie, 1954, Fig. p.75). At Mawgan Porth the houses were built on rectilinear plans but were multi-chamber structures. Rooms, some interconnecting, were grouped around a courtyard (Bruce-Mitford, 1956, Fig. p.172). The main room of one of the houses was divided like a longhouse into dwelling area and byre. The byre had a drain and a trampled floor, while the dwelling area had a hearth and internal fittings presumably for storage.

Lanvean had enigmatic 'remains of buildings' of which only linear stone spreads survived. Some traces of dry-stone walling have been found at Gunwalloe but since excavation has been confined to the clearing of vertical faces it has not been possible to recover any plan, although the walls were apparently straight and could be grouped into house structures.

The structures at Launceston differ from those at the other bar-lug sites in that their walls were not built of stone. They are also longer in proportion to their width.

The graves which have been found at the bar-lug sites were grouped in cemeteries and oriented. Those at Mawgan Porth and Lanvean were cist graves, while those at Merther Uny were not slab lined.

All the sites, with the exceptions of Merther Uny, a religious enclosure, and Launceston, within the Castle bailey, seem to have been the dwellings of farmers. Hellesvean appears to have been an isolated dwelling as investigations of the surrounding area have failed to locate any traces of contemporary occupation. The structure in layer A at Gwithian may also have been an isolated farmhouse, with its fields nearby. Mawgan Porth and perhaps Lanvean and Gunwalloe were small villages. Lanvean may, however, have been a religious site.

CONCLUSIONS

It is very likely that many more sites producing bar-lug pottery will be found over the next few years and the distribution map may eventually come to resemble that of Domesday place-names plotted by W.L.D. Ravenhill (Darby & Finn, 1967, 303). It is to be hoped that some of these sites will have survived undisturbed and that thorough excavation of them may help to establish a model for late Dark Age occupation in Cornwall, taking into account economy and material culture, social organisation and the relationship between the Church and secular settlement. Mawgan Porth still has a lot to offer; the full extent of the site was not discovered and it is possible that there may have been a religious focus uphill from the burials, now covered by deep sand. Gunwalloe deserves a rescue excavation before the last traces of the habitation layers crumble into the sea.

It has been shown that the dating of bar-lug pottery is less secure than Thomas's 1968 summary would suggest. The chances of finding bar-lug with datable artifacts seem fairly remote but the relationships between bar-lug, other forms of grass-marked ware and imported Mediterranean pottery may become clearer. Improvements in their absolute dating will probably depend on what new light other sites in the Celtic West throw on the date-range of E ware. Another look at the dating of Continental bar-lug and the nature of the sites at which it has been found might be rewarding.

Returning to the Cornish bar-lug sherds themselves, it would be valuable to have the impressions of chopped vegetation examined by a botanist to see if the plants used can be identified. The fabric of the pots could be thin-sectioned with the aim of finding the sources of the clay used in making the pots.

The information accumulated during the first half century of the study of bar-lug pottery is patchy but tantalising. It is hoped that by bringing the information together, such as it is, the significance of new discoveries will be more readily understood.

SUMMARY OF CORNISH SITES PRODUCING GRASS-MARKED POTTERY OTHER THAN BAR-LUG

- BOSCASWELL FOGOU**, Pendeen, St Just SW 37673484
2 or possibly 3 sherds, including 2 grass-marked base sherds. Found in filling of passages of Iron Age fogou with Iron Age, medieval and later pot.
Clark, Ford & Thomas, 1957, 217-8; Clark, 1961, 144-5.
- CHAPEL JANE**, Zennor SW 434383
Group of sherds of Sandy Lane style. Found with E-W rectangular building with possible altar, and pottery of 12th and 13th centuries.
Russell & Pool, 1965, 66.
- CHUN CASTLE**, Morvah SW 40513395
A complete jar with slightly narrowed neck. Found in a hut built against the inner rampart during the secondary occupation of the hillfort. B ware amphora sherds were found in another structure.
Thomas, 1956, 75-8.
- CONSTANTINE BAY**, St Merryn SW 858747 approx.
No details published.
Jope & Threlfall, 1956, 139.
- CRANE GODREVY**, Gwithian SW585425 approx.
Group of sherds of Sandy Lane styles 1 and 2. Found in rubbish from floor of rectangular building.
Thomas, 1958a, 28-30; Thomas, 1964, 49-51.
- DULOE** SX 21005750
2 sherds of Sandy Lane style. Unstratified, with bar-lug and medieval ware.
Unpublished.
- FENTON IA**, Camborne SW 65833815
Large group of sherds of Sandy Lane style 2 only. Found in occupation layers of chapel dated to 12th century by ridge tile and architectural features.
Thomas, 1967a, 74-85.
- GUNWALLOE** SW 660206
Group of grass-marked pottery including platters and jars as well as bar-lug. Found in the upper bar-lug layers.
Jope & Threlfall, 1956, 137, 139; Thomas, 1963, 62-3.
- GWITHIAN GM/I** SW 590422
Large group. Some present in lowest layer C with native sub-Roman pot and Mediterranean wares. Middle layer B dominated by grass-marked pottery with bar-lug in upper occupation. Top layer A pottery almost entirely bar-lug.
Thomas, 1954, 59-72; Thomas, 1958a, 18-24; Thomas, 1958b, 133-7; Thomas, 1958c, 64-5, 69-70; Thomas, 1959, 101; Thomas, 1968a, 313-6.
- GWITHIAN Site XX** SW 590422
Large group of grass-marked sherds (none definitely bar-lug). Found in ancient field, with Bronze Age and Gwithian style pottery.
Fowler & Thomas, 1962, 68.
- HALANGY DOWN**, Scilly SV 910123 approx.
Large group of platters and jars. Some stratified with oval hut which overlay a square hut associated with native sub-Roman wares.
Ashbee, 1966, 26-7; Ashbee, 1974, 196, 319.
- HELLESVEAN**, St. Ives SW 505400
Group of jars and platters. Unstratified, associated with bar-lug and imported Mediterranean ware.
Guthrie, 1958, 73.
- HIGHER TREGENNA**, St Ives SW 518393
6 sherds together, 2 with grass-marking, others of similar fabric. Unstratified.
Guthrie, 1954, 74.
- HUGHTOWN**, St. Mary's, Scilly SV 903104
Small group of sherds, including rim and grass-marked base. Found in midden overlying

- remains of wall of 1st century AD cemetery.
Ashbee, 1954, 14, 21-2; Ashbee, 1974, 144.
- KELSIES**, Cubert SW 765608 approx.
Group of sherds probably from platters, some with thickened rims. Unstratified. Bar-lug and Iron Age ware in same area.
Harding, 1950, 168.
- LANVEAN**, St. Mawgan SW 875679
Small group of Sandy Lane style, from the bar-lug site.
Thomas, 1968a, 326; Wailes, 1956, 142-4.
- LANYON-IN-MADRON** SW 422337
Group of sherds of Sandy Lane styles 1 and 2. Uncertain whether stratified, on the occupation site.
Minter, 1965, 44-5; Thomas, 1968a, 320.
- MAEN CASTLE**, Sennen SW 34772576
2 sherds; 1 rim, 1 basal angle sherd of a platter. Unstratified.
Crofts and Patchett, 1955, 110, 114-5.
- MERTHER UNY**, Wendron SW 70342932
Group of sherds of Sandy Lane styles 1 and 2, found in the topsoil with the bar-lug.
Thomas, 1968b, 81-2; Thomas, 1969, 230-1.
- PERRAN SANDS**, Cubert SW 774577
50-60 sherds, probably from jars and platters, some with 'high neck forms'. Overlay rectangular masonry structure aligned N-S.
Penna, 1966, 59; Penna, 1967, 78; Penna, 1968, 82.
- PHILLACK CHURCHYARD** SW 56523899
Group of Sandy Lane style sherds. Unstratified.
Thomas, 1973, 59.
- PHILLACK TOWANS** SW 568394
Group of sherds, probably from jars and platters. Found with bar-lug.
Somerscales, 1957, 14; Somerscales, 1961, 245.
- ST COLUMB MINOR** SW 830627 approx.
No details published.
Thomas, 1958c, 72.
- ST HELEN'S**, Scilly SV 900170
Large group of Sandy Lane style sherds. Stratified in lowest levels of monastic site, with medieval pots.
O'Neil, 1964, 44-5, 55-9.
- SAMSON**, Scilly SV 877130
No details published.
Butcher & Neal, 1971, 94-5.
- SANCTUARY**, Bosleven, St Buryan SW 418253
Group of grass-marked sherds. Unstratified finds from site with rectilinear masonry structures.
Thomas, 1968a, 311.
- SANDY LANE**, Gwithian SW 586415 approx.
Large group of Sandy Lane style sherds found in a midden. Style 2 thought to be later by typology rather than by stratigraphy.
Thomas, 1964, 48-51; Thomas, 1965, 67.
- TEAN**, Scilly SV 910165
Small group of sherds from jars and platters. Found in midden with sub-Roman and class B and E wares. Midden overlain by cemetery which is in turn overlain by oratory.
Thomas, 1953, 147; Thomas, 1960, 158-9; Thomas, 1968a, 317.
- TRETHURGY**, St Austell SX 035556
Grass-marked sherd found in the topsoil of the round.
Information from Mrs H. Miles.
- TREVELLO**, Paul SW 44602540 approx.
Single sherd, grass-marked. Unstratified.
Thomas, 1954, 70; Thomas, 1968c, 72; Russell, 1971, 106.

GAZETTEER

KEY

- | Site name, Parish | National Grid Reference |
|--|---|
| 1. Description of bar-lug: | a) quantity
b) which parts of vessel
c) fabric
d) grass-marking and other features |
| 2. Circumstances of finding bar-lug site and/or pottery | |
| 3. Site investigated by whom and when ? | |
| 4. Publications | |
| 5. Geographical, topographical, historical notes | |
| 6. Archaeological context in which bar-lug was found | |
| 7. Elements of site: | a) houses
b) middens
c) graves
d) other features |
| 8. Other finds from the site | |
| 9. Suggested date for occupation of the site or deposition of the bar-lug pottery, and why | |
| 10. Present location of the bar-lug and any other finds from the site | |

CARN GLUZE, St Just c. SW 355313 ?

Note: There is some doubt about the provenance of this sherd. It is in the store collection of Truro Museum with CARN GLUZE inked on it but there is no record of its finding or accession.

- a) Single sherd.
b) (see Fig.41) Complete bar-lug with area of body.
c) Gritty fabric, inclusions up to 6 mm diam. Clay reduced throughout except on interior surface.
d) One or two possible grass impressions on bar.
- Unknown.
- W.C. Borlase discovered a midden 20 yd long at Ballowal, Carn Gluze, in 1880 but did not find pottery.
- Borlase, 1881, 194.
- The area is a windswept cliff-top with sparse soil cover.
- Unknown.
-
-
-
- Truro Museum.

COLDRINNICK FARM, Duloe SX 21005750

- a) 5 sherds.
b) (see Fig.41) Bar and rim sherd; top of a lip; 3 other sherds of same fabric.
c) Comparatively fine fabric with few large inclusions. Reduced throughout except on interior surface.
- Chance finds.
-
- Unpublished.
- Sherds found in corner of field to SE of Coldrinnick Farmhouse. This is about ½ mile west of the West Looe River. Hilly area, formerly wooded.
- Unstratified, 2 ft underground with material of other periods.
-
- Flint flake; 2 sherds (neck & rim) of Sandy Lane ware; rim & body sherds of St Germans ware and glazed post-medieval pottery.
-
- All finds in Truro Museum.

1. a) Large group of sherds.
- b) All parts, although it has not been possible to reconstruct any whole pots from the sherds found. Rims usually flattened on top, sloping down to the interior; flattening process often makes them swell slightly. Rim sherds generally 8 mm - 10 mm thick. Body sherds curved in both dimensions but much more in diameter than in height. Thickness c. 10 mm becoming thicker towards base. Junction of body & base makes angle of $C.60^\circ$. Exterior 'angle' may be quite sharp and sometimes exhibits a 'kick'. Bases 10 mm - 14 mm thick generally.
- c) Hard with irregular fracture revealing sub-angular grits mostly between 2 mm and 6 mm in diameter, although they can be as large as 14 mm. Interior generally much rougher than exterior, with grits protruding. Exterior smoothed, perhaps with wash of clay. Clay almost entirely reduced to grey and brown in firing but bottoms of pots often oxidized orange in secondary firing during use.
- d) Exterior of lower walls sometimes grass-marked. Nearly all bases show abundant grass-marking, although this differs in density and in the length and width of the pieces of chopped grass used. Most impressions moderately deep, few very shallow. 2 sherds have impressions of coarse woven fabrics (Pl.XII). Hogg (1930, 326) records that there was the 'impression of sacking on the largest sherd' in his collection.
Rivet: one base sherd has had a hole drilled through and an iron rod inserted presumably as a repair.
Decoration: rare, 'nicked' or 'pie crust' rims.
2. 1910 Rogers noted that a 'kitchen midden exists near Gunwalloe Church'. Pottery recovered from cliff-falls by L.J. Penna, M. Tangye, A.C. Thomas, G.W. Willis, Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology, and others.
3. 1929 A.H.A. Hogg examined the site. 1947 E.M. Jope and R.I. Threlfall cleared vertical faces where the cliff had fallen away.
4. Hogg, 1930, 324-6.
Jope & Threlfall, 1956, 136-40.
Thomas, 1963, 60-4.
5. On W coast of Lizard peninsula. Occupation layers producing grass-marked pottery extend along the upper parts of cliffs of blown sand subject to very rapid erosion. The Domesday manor of Winnianton was at Gunwalloe; the modern farm retains the name. If it could be shown that the settlement along the cliff-line was the one referred to in Domesday Book, then the Winnianton entry would provide insight into the economy of a bar-lug settlement. This would be of especial value as the sites themselves give so little evidence of farming. However, it is far from certain that our site was occupied around the time of the Norman conquest; it might have been abandoned for over a century by then.
6. Much unstratified on beach, remainder in occupation layers forming, in places, stratigraphical sequences more than 2 m deep. Some from floor layers of 'house structures'.
7. a) Walls dry-built of large rounded boulders and smaller angular slabs, consolidated with clay. Jope & Threlfall believed these could be grouped into 'house structures' containing 3 or 4 occupation layers separated by clean sand. The walls were apparently rectilinear.
- b) Midden had very abundant limpet shells, also bones mainly of sheep, some cattle, dog and bird.
8. Grass-marked platters and jars and a few sherds of medieval wares.
9. Grass-marked platters confined to upper bar-lug levels, but these are no more closely datable than the bar-lug itself. Medieval sherds, of everted-rim cooking pots, are dated by Thomas to 12th cent. These were found only in the surrounding and overlying sand, so the phase of occupation of the site during which bar-lug was used ended no later than 12th cent. and possibly a considerable time before.
10. Collections in Helston Museum, Truro Museum, C.C.R.A. in Truro, British Museum (7 sherds presented by L.J. Penna in 1955); and A.C. Thomas' private collection.

GWITHIAN GM/I

SW 590422

1. a) Nearly 1,700 sherds.
- b) All parts. Some pots reconstructed (Thomas, 1958b, 137 photograph). Rims mostly simple flattened type, some everted rims of a thickened angular sort. Basal angle slightly rounded on some pots, 'kicked' on others.
- c) Gritty. Exterior surfaces occasionally oxidised red.
- d) Bases and some lower walls grass-marked. One large ring-built pot had grass as tempering in the body of the clay. Decoration: finger-nail and finger-tip impressions, knife-notches ('pie-crust') and (rarely) knife-cuts, along rims and the tops of bars. One sherd had a stamp; motif resembled Celtic cross.
2. Archaeological excavation.
3. A.C. Thomas, 1952-6.
4. Thomas, 1954, 59-72.
- " 1955, 122-3.
- " 1958a, 18-24.
- " 1958b, 131-8.
- " 1958c, 59-72.
- " 1959, 101.
- " 1968a, 313-29.
5. On a long bluff of blown sand, ½ mile from sea.
6. Stratified with the upper two of the three layers of occupation.
7. a) The plan of the house in the top layer is roughly rectangular, perhaps with rounded corners, and a door with a porch on the north side (see fig. in Thomas, 1958a, 22). Badly robbed and ruined. No post-holes found. Most of the bar-lug pottery came from the top layer A, but also some in middle layer B in which 3 or 4 round huts with hearths were stratified.
- b) Whole site, containing limpets, mussels, oysters; fish, bird, cow, sheep and pig bones.
8. Pottery of 'Gwithian style' (native sub-Roman), imported Mediterranean wares of classes Bi, Bii, Biii and E, and grass-marked platters and bowls. Fragments of bronze, iron knife-blades, bone and stone objects.
9. Thomas dates layer B from the 7th cent. to c. 900, and the initial phase of bar-lug to 850-900. He considers that occupation of the site ended in the 11th cent. This dating depends, ultimately, on the dating of class B and E imported Mediterranean wares and also on conjectured influence from north-west Europe, and can only be approximate (see discussion p.86).
10. A.C. Thomas.

HELLESVEAN, St. Ives

SW 505400

1. a) Large group.
- b) All parts; 2 pots reconstructed (Fig. 42). Rims flattened and bevelled to the interior, flattening producing overhanging flanges on some. Rims 7 mm-10 mm thick. Body sherds from lower part of pot have greatest vertical curvature. Body sherds 9mm-13mm thick, becoming thicker towards base. Basal angle sharp without 'kick'. Angle c.60°. Bases 11 mm-14 mm thick.
- c) Hard, abundant grits mostly less than 2 mm in diameter but some 2 mm-4 mm diam. Exterior faces smoother than interior. Centre third of clay always reduced but surfaces, particularly interior, show signs of partial oxidization.
- d) Very few grass-impressions on the walls of the pots. Bases have crowded grass-impressions up to 10 mm long and usually moderately deep. One sherd (Pl.XII) has very deep marks as if straw or chaff has been jabbed into the soft clay.
2. During alterations to garden of 'Trees Dale'.
3. Richard J. Noall, the owner, undertook excavations and produced a 'Dark Age House' partly reconstructed by himself in about 1929. In 1953 A. Guthrie re-excavated interior of 'house' to attempt to discover what was genuine. In 1957 K. Barton dug trial trenches in adjacent fields with negative results. In 1959 and 1960 Guthrie watched bulldozer clearance in vicinity with negative results.

4. Guthrie, 1954, 73-5.
Barton, 1960, 153-5.
Guthrie, 1960, 151-3.
5. Site is c. 100 yds. from original course of Stennack stream, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland.
6. Not recorded. It is even possible that Noall added some sherds from a different site to the collection.
7. a) 2 walls met approx. at right-angles, W-E wall c. 6 ft long, N-S wall c 12 ft, surviving c. 2 ft high. Single-faced walls of greenstone boulders set into the subsoil. 'Cup-board' of 2 flat stone slabs set on edge parallel to each other about 1 ft apart, covered by another slab laid flat, protruding from a recess in E wall. Seemed to be resting on original floor level. Hearth; ?genuine, 5 stones set on clay.
8. Sub-Roman and post-Roman pottery, including 5 sherds of Aii imported Mediterranean ware, and grass-marked platters and jars. Many simple stone artifacts.
9. Noall's finds are practically useless for dating the 'house' since their find-spots are not recorded and there is even some doubt whether all of them came from the site. At best they indicate a 'Dark Age' date. Guthrie's reinvestigations uncovered a sherd of grass-marked ware sealed in a soil layer which had accumulated against the exterior of one of the house walls but the dating value of this is slight.
10. Truro Museum.

HOCKIN'S PIT, Gwithian SW 586415

1. a & b) Most of a bar-lug pot.
2. Chance find made while digging sand.
3. ?
4. Thomas, 1967, 77.
5. Blown sand area.
6. Unstratified. 'On an old surface'.
7. ---
8. Slag, numerous little iron nails and animal bones.
9. ---
10. A.C. Thomas.

THE KELSIES, Cubert c.SW 765608

1. a) Group.
 - b) Rims, 2 of which appear to be rising towards bar-lugs and others probably from bar-lug pots. The rims are very much thickened at the top. Bases and basal corner sherds may include some from bar-lug pots, although some are definitely from platters.
 - c) Hard, coarse and gritty, containing a high proportion of dull white grits. More thoroughly oxidized than usual bar-lug.
 - d) Bases have close-spaced deeply impressed marks of fine grass. Also some stray impressions on interiors.
2. During field-work by Miss Joan R. Harding.
3. Harding cut trial trenches 'several years' before 1950.
4. Harding, 1950, 156-169.
5. High promontory flanked and mostly capped by sand-dunes.
6. Unstratified.
7. ---
8. Iron Age pot and grass-marked platters.
9. ---
10. British Museum.

LANVEAN, St. Mawgan-in-Pydar SW 875679

1. a) Group.
 - b) Rim sherd swelling towards bar-lug, bar of bar-lug; body sherd, basal corner sherd and base sherd probably but not certainly from bar-lug vessels.

- c) 2 fabrics; most sherds with coarse gritting, base sherd with finer grit.
- d) Base sherd has deeply impressed fairly widely spaced grass-marks. Basal corner sherd has impression of weave (see fig. 29 in Wailes, 1956, 143).
- 2. During digging of foundations for a house.
- 3. Ernest Greenfield and Bernard Wailes carried out rescue excavations in the evenings for three weeks, after the builders had finished their day's work.
- 4. Wailes, 1956, 141-4.
- 5. Site is on the N slope of the Vale of Lanherne which runs down to the coast at Mawgan Porth about 2 miles away.
- 6. Unstratified.
- 7. a) 'Remains of buildings', not described in the report but represented on the plan as spreads of stones to the N of the E-W ditch.
- c) 'Some 12 or 14' graves were found, grouped closely together, mostly to the south of and parallel to an E-W ditch. At least one grave cut another. The graves were a little over 6 ft long with bases, sides and sometimes top formed of slate slabs.
- d) Ditch about 5 ft wide ran E-W across the site. Its full extent was not discovered. Another ditch or shallow linear trench ran roughly S from the E-W ditch and 2 of the graves were cut into it. The stratigraphical relationship of these 2 ditches to each other is not recorded. A segment of a third ditch was revealed at the extreme N corner of the excavated area.
- 8. Skeletal material of at least 2 individuals. 2 worked stones. Grass-marked platters, Sandy Lane ware, pot of 16th-19th cents.
- 9. Close dating not possible. Sandy Lane ware suggests continuation of some kind of occupation into 12th cent.
- 10. A.C. Thomas.

LAUNCESTON CASTLE

SX 328846

- 1. a) Group.
 - b) Bar-lug, rim, body and base sherds. Rims very thin, 6 mm-8 mm. Flattening has caused a slight overhang on exterior. Body sherds 9 mm-10 mm thick. Base max. 13 mm thick.
 - c) 2 fabrics: I, micaceous with grits mostly between 1 mm and 2 mm in diam. II, non-micaceous with dull white inclusions and some large grits *c.* 6 mm in diam. Both fabrics reduced except for surfaces.
 - d) Stray marks near rim could be grass-impressions. Bases apparently not grass-marked.
- 2. During research excavation of the castle.
- 3. A.D. Saunders. Bar-lug found in 1968, 1971, 1977 & 1978.
- 4. Saunders, 1970, 91.
Saunders, 1971, 95.
Saunders, 1977, 132-3, 136.
- 5. Site inland, not far W of Dartmoor. Castle probably planted soon after the 1068 siege of Exeter.
- 6. Stratified with rampart layers and building.
- 7. a) 2 buildings, one 27 ft long by only 8 ft wide internally, the other of indeterminable dimensions, stood parallel to the first phase rampart in the SW of the bailey. Of flimsy construction, surviving as spreads of brown floor material bounded by low hummocks of clay. Sparse post-holes and stake-holes. Large burnt patches perhaps associated with destruction. Smaller round intensely burnt area in southern hut may be a hearth.
- b) Rampart, 1st phase, built on possibly cultivated old ground surface. Revetted by wall *c.* 1 ft high which seems to have been built with the rampart rather than being a later repair. 1st phase rampart probably lasted only as long as the timber revetting of the front stood. 1968 and 1971 bar-lug was found on the surface of the first rampart covered by bottom layer of 2nd phase rampart.

Drain. Well built, of V-shaped section, lined and covered with shillet slabs. Revetting wall of 1st phase rampart runs up to it and stops. Drain probably ran through entrance in rampart, where the 13th cent. South Gate now stands.

8. Iron key and fragment of gilt bronze strip (see discussion p.84). Early Norman pottery in same contexts as bar-lug.
9. All the bar-lug pottery, both in the rampart and in the huts, was sealed by the second phase rampart which is estimated to have been thrown up between c. 1100-1150. There is a possibility that the huts, the drain, and even the 1st phase rampart are pre-Conquest features, perhaps belonging to a *burh*. This is unlikely, firstly because of the close association of bar-lug and Norman wares, and secondly because documentary references state that the castle was built on a new site and that the pre-Conquest borough was at St Stephens on the hill opposite (Peter, 1885, 4-5). 1070-1150 seems the likely date-range for the deposition of the bar-lug, and analysis of the associated Norman pottery may narrow this down to the first half of the period.
10. Department of the Environment.

MAWGAN PORTH, St. Mawgan-in-Pydar SW 851672

1. a) Nearly 1,000 sherds.
b) All parts. Several pots reconstructed. Rims not thickened at top, av. 7 mm thick. Body sherds 8 mm - 12 mm. Walls of small pots not proportionally thinner than those of large ones.
c) Smaller proportion of grits to clay than Gunwalloe. Most grits dull white.
d) Only one sherd has grass-marking. Its fabric appears to be the same as that of the others. The impressions are not deep, max. 8 mm long and 1 mm wide, widely spaced. Another small sherd has the impression of what is probably roughly woven cloth. 3 contiguous sherds show decoration; a line was drawn probably round the circumference of the pot with two parallel lines rising obliquely from it and dots were stabbed in the space between the parallel lines. It is impossible to tell whether this decoration was carried all round the pot in a band and whether it extended right up to the rim.
2. Walls and human remains discovered during digging of builders' test trenches in 1934.
3. 1934 P.A. Wailes and F.C.Hirst excavated skeleton. 1948 G.F. Wilmott and L.Murray-Thripland did preliminary excavations of the settlement. 1950-3 R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford conducted excavations.
4. Bruce-Mitford, 1956, 167-196.
Hirst and Keith, 1936, 319-27.
5. Site lies near bottom of the N slope of the broad Vale of Lanherne, close to a wide sandy beach flanked by cliffs. May have been a tidal inlet at Mawgan Porth at the period of occupation of the bar-lug site.
6. Mostly stratified with the structures of the settlement.
7. a) 2 main clusters of buildings have been excavated, with parts of a 3rd group to the SW and a 4th may well exist to the NE. Walls had stone faces and rubble, clay and soil filling, built on ridges of shillet bedrock left standing when platforms were cut into the steep slope. Houses not all of one phase; later walls incorporated occupation material in their filling. Internal fittings: slab-lined recesses in the thickness of the walls at height of 3 or 4 ft; 'boxes' of slate slabs set on edge in slots in the rock floor. Hearths, traces of pot-holding gear. Slab-lined drains.
c) Limits of cemetery established on S, E and W. 23 burials found and 'it may be estimated that another 28 lie in the untouched ground between the excavated areas', and more burials probably lie uphill. Burials extended (1 exception) heads to W and feet to E. Skeletons of men, women and children. Children seem to be concentrated on an area to N of the main burials. Graves dug into compact sand overlying the weathering clay of the bedrock. Many had slate slab floors, sides and lids. 3 inhumations without coffins. No grave goods with the burials.

8. Silver penny of Aethelred II, minted at Lydford 990-995. Abraded B ware combed amphora sherd and Samian sherd and medieval sherd in one grave. Stone hones, rubbers, thatch-weights and smaller perforated stones. Frags. of a granite quern. Bone comb, knife-handles and mussel scoops. Iron knife-blades, nails and lumps which may suggest iron working.
9. Stratigraphical position of the penny uncertain (see discussion p.84) so only indicates the general period to which the site belongs; about 850-1050.
10. British Museum and Department of the Environment.

MERTHER UNY, Wendron

SW 70342932

1. a) Large group.
b) ?
c) Similar to Gunwalloe fabric.
d) Grass-marked.
2. During excavation of the enclosure.
3. Excavated by A.C. Thomas in 1968.
4. Thomas, 1967a, 46.
Thomas, 1968b, 81-2.
Thomas, 1969, 230-1.
5. Near a stream which enters the Helford River 2 miles S of the site. Gunwalloe is 6 miles to the SE.
6. Unstratified, in ploughed topsoil within enclosure.
7. c) Extensive series of dug graves, some in rows, oriented 12° to 15° off E-W in a SE-NW direction. Practically all the skeletal remains had disappeared. A later series of graves, some cists, of men, women and children, is assumed to belong to the 12th cent. or later.
d) Ring-banks enclosing roughly oval area. Banks of 2 periods, 1st associated with pottery finds of 1st cent. BC to ?2nd cent. AD, probably belonging to a 'round' (domestic enclosure). 2nd bank encloses slightly larger area, probably built when the site was reoccupied as a 'lan' (an enclosed developed cemetery). Entrance in W side of bank, flanked by granite slabs. Cross: stands inside of entrance in its original pit. Granite, height 7 ft 6 in (2.30 m) overall. Head almost circular on shaft with chamfered angles, Latin cross incised (Langdon, 1896, 264-5). Chapel: present c. 15th cent. chapel may stand on foundations or site of 12th/13th cent. predecessor.
8. Sandy Lane styles 2 & 3 pottery. Frags. of roof-slate and worked stone which can be paralleled at Fenton Ia Chapel, Troon (Thomas, 1967a, 81, 84).
9. Thomas believes that crosses were erected in lans to mark the adoption of the site into Christian use, so date of cross should indicate date of reoccupation of site. Cross not closely datable however; 'probably of 10th cent., no earlier' Thomas. Sandy Lane pottery taken to indicate continuation into period c. 1100-1250. Roof-slate and worked stone tentatively 12th cent. Bar-lug assumed to belong to period between erection of cross and introduction of Sandy Lane pottery, c. 900-1100.
10. A.C. Thomas.

PHILLACK TOWANS

SW 568394

1. a) Group.
b) Rim sherd with scar where bar has broken away. Rims, body sherds and base sherds probably from bar-lug vessels.
c) 2 fabrics; I, thick (over 8 mm) and gritty with oxidized surfaces, II, thinner (5 mm to 8 mm) with smaller grit, reduced throughout.
d) Bases grass-marked.
2. Surface sherds found by Rifle Range warden in 1952.
3. A.C. Thomas and D. Pearce found more sherds in 1952. 1955 more sherds discovered. 1956 P.J. Fowler made survey and trial cut. 1956 E.M. Minter and M Somerscales did further excavation.
4. Somerscales, 1957, 8-14.

Somerscales, 1961, 245.

5. Sandy gully ¼ mile from the sea, ¾ mile NE of Phillack.
6. Unstratified surface finds.
7. a) Wall of stones less than 1 ft across ran SE-NW, set into a layer of dark brown clay soil and the overlying ginger-brown soil. Average thickness of the wall was 1 ft 9 in, surviving to a height of 15-18 in. 31 ft 3 in length exposed, and it extended under the sandy banks at each end. A few firmly embedded stones seemed to indicate a second wall line running S from the base of the first wall.
8. Flints, possible slate hones, sheep horn cores, pottery of Bronze and Iron Ages, grass-marked platters.
9. ---
10. ?

ST PIRAN'S ORATORY, Perranzabuloe

SW 768564

1. a) 8 sherds said to be in British Museum but I saw only 3.
b) Rim sherd with scar where bar has broken away. 2 body sherds, one 7 mm thick, other 9 mm thick.
c) Fabric imperfectly oxidized to reddish-brown. Grits small, sub-angular reddish black. Interior rougher than exterior which is smooth and sooted.
2. Chance finds from rabbit scrapes a little to W of St Piran's Oratory. E.M. Jope.
3. ---
4. Jope & Threlfall, 1956, 139, 140.
5. Sand-dune. St Piran's oratory was built sometime 8th-10th cents. but no connection can be adduced.
6. Unstratified.
7. ---
8. ---
9. ---
10. British Museum.

ESCALLS, Sennen

c. SW 366264

1. a) 2 sherds.
b) Part of a bar and a base sherd.
c) Fabric contains very large grits and shell sand. Clay reduced except for surfaces.
d) Not stated whether grass-marked. Bar has notches across the top like those on Gwithian pots.
2. During trenching on new council estate.
3. A. Guthrie inspected the trenches.
4. Guthrie 1962, 118-9.
5. Site lies at the head of the small Escalls valley, at the inland end of an area subject to blown sand.
6. Unstratified.
7. ---
8. Flints, Bronze Age pot and a medieval pottery lamp.
9. ---
10. ?

TREVIA, Camelford

SX 09738333

1. a) Single sherd.
b) Entire bar-lug with a small area of the body of the pot. Fabric notably fine and hard for bar-lug. Reduced dark grey throughout.
2. During laying of a water main in 1975.
3. P. Trudgian examined the upcast.
4. Trudgian & Miles, 1976, 114-5.
5. Site is well inland on side of a formerly wooded valley.
6. Unstratified.
7. ---
8. None.

9. ---
10. Truro Museum.

ANNET, Isles of Scilly

c. SV 862088

1. a) Single sherd.
2. ? Pottery shown to C. Thomas and V. Russell in 1960s.
3. ---
4. Information from A.C. Thomas.
5. Annet is a small uninhabited island to NW of St Agnes.
6. ?
7. ---
8. ---
9. ---
10. ?

ST MARTIN'S, Isles of Scilly

c. SV 9316

1. a) Substantial pieces.
2. Said to have been found during the construction of a house.
3. ---
4. Ashbee, 1974, 247, 262, 292.
5. ---
6. In a midden.
7. ---
8. ---
9. ---
10. ?

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LATE MEDIEVAL POTTER'S WASTE FROM LOSTWITHIEL

A Trial Excavation

The discovery of wasters at SX 103602 was noted in *Cornish Archaeology*, **15**, 1976, 115-117, where twenty forms were figured and described. During January and February 1978, with the kind permission of the owner, Mr. A.J. Best, a survey and excavation were carried out in advance of house-building on the upper plot adjacent to the site of the previous finds. Magnetometer and resistivity surveys were made by Dr. Atkinson and the excavation was directed for the Cornwall Archaeological Society by Miss Daphne Harris. The author has been requested by the projects sub-committee to describe the excavation and comment on its results.

The geophysical surveys showed no anomalies which appeared to be significant. Consequently three trenches, 3, 10 and 4 m long, 3 m wide and 1.5 and 3 m apart, were excavated by hand, across the slope of the hill, to examine the stratigraphy. No structures were found, but two soil layers overlay the bedrock. The topsoil extended to a depth of 20-60 cm, and contained a few eighteenth century and modern sherds, both local and non-local. The subsoil, 10-50 cm to the surface of bedrock, was an old topsoil buried

by soil-creep and contained a number of late medieval wasters. These were, for a kiln site, only moderately plentiful in the lower trenches, nearest the previous findspots, and even less plentiful in the higher trench. The machine clearance of topsoil preceding the construction of the house near the top of the slope was watched, but fewer sherds were found there. Potter's waste was not found when a search was made beyond the eastern boundary of the excavation site. The sherds are probably derived from a kiln/workshop on the lower part of the hillside, near to the road. In this location kilns could have been set into the hillside and the warehouses would have had easy access to both the road and quays.

The excavation recovered about 50 lbs of small sherds. The fabric of all the wasters falls within the range already described in *CA 15*; sand-tempered with much white mica. A rough sherd count shows that approximately as many cooking pots as jugs were represented. Bowls were less common. This fabric is occasionally found at St Andrews St, Plymouth (P. Broady in G. Fairclough, 1979. *St Andrews St Excavation 1976*), and at Launceston Castle (excavated by A.D.Saunders; personal knowledge of the material by this author). At both sites a late fifteenth century date is acceptable and generally more likely than an early

sixteenth century date, as by the sixteenth century internal glaze is in use. No glazed sherds have been found at Lostwithiel. **Catalogue (Fig. 52)**

1. Sherd from a jug. Find sandy, slightly eosous fabric. 13/14thc. Residual. 2-19 are all in a coarse, sandy, highly micaceous fabric, and late 15thc. in date.
2. Rim of a cooking pot. This rimform was in use from the 13th to the early 16thc. in Devon.
- 3-8. Sherds from the rims of cooking pots.

- 9-11. Sherds from the rims of bowls.
- 12-13. Sherds from the rims of jugs or jars.
- 14-19. Sherds from the rims and handles of jugs.

Not Illustrated

A few sherds have horizontal bands of white slip. One sherd, from either a globular jar or a bowl, has a horizontal, finger-pressed applied strip. There is also a sherd from the rim of a jug with a small pulled lip.

Trevor Miles

Exeter

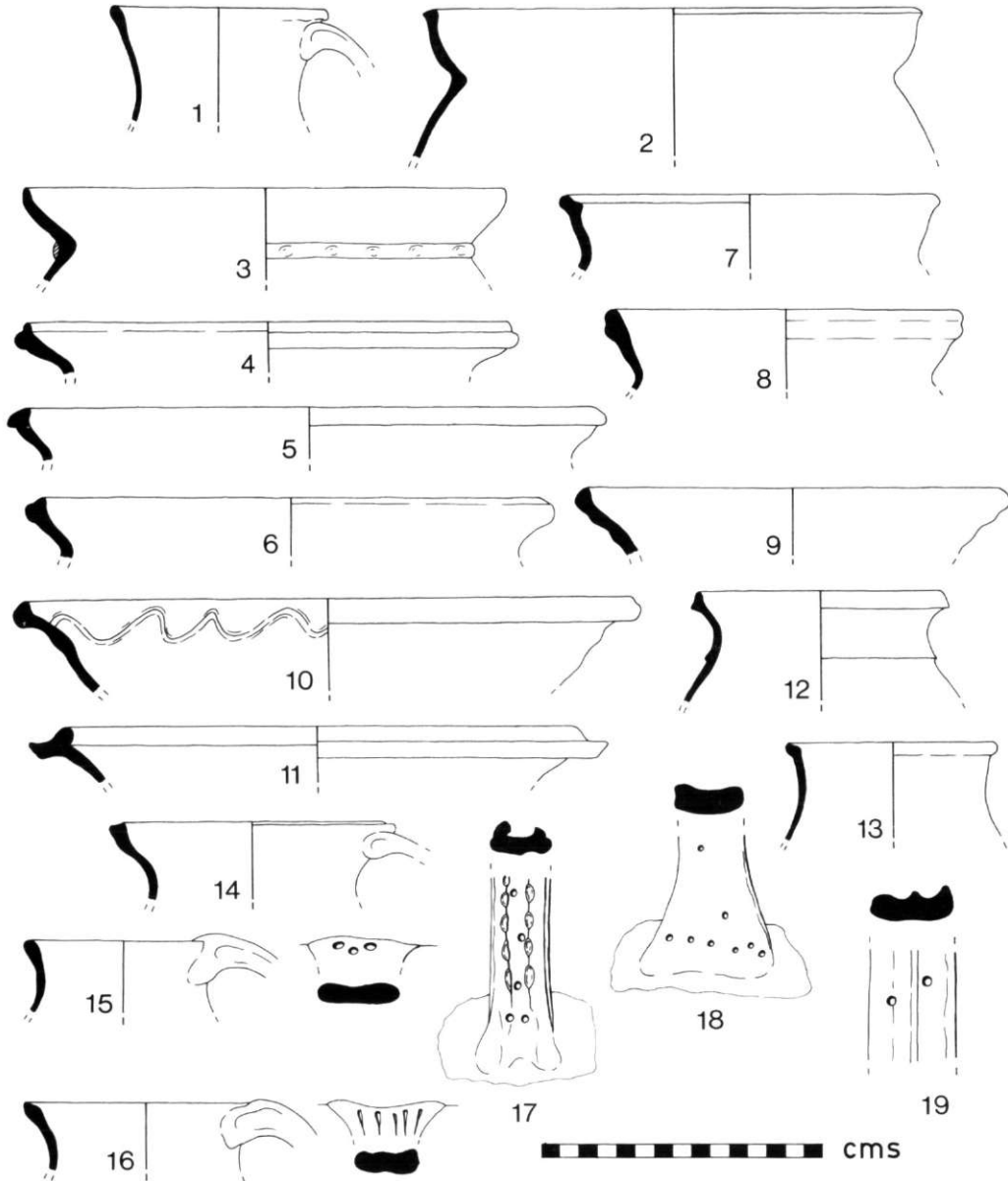


Fig. 52
Lostwithiel Potter's Waste. 1/4.

A Post-Medieval Cottage at Carn Euny, Sancreed

PATRICIA M. CHRISTIE
with contributions by TREVOR MILES and
IAN GOODALL

A cottage with terrace, which lies on the west side of the Iron Age village, was completely excavated except for the walls. The ground plan and certain internal features were established which link it with comparable dwellings in the south-west. The pottery evidence indicates that it was built c. 1750 and occupied for about 50 years. The hearth area was modified and the privy probably added during a later phase of occupation in the mid-19th century.

INTRODUCTION

Carn Euny, formerly known as Chapel Euny, is an Iron Age settlement best known for its fine souterrain and houses of courtyard house type. It lies just above the 500 foot contour in the parish of Sancreed, on the granite uplands of the Lands End peninsula (Fig. 44). The site was taken into guardianship by the Ministry of Works (now Department of the Environment) in 1953. Since then an extensive series of excavations has been carried out during which the souterrain, locally known as a *fogou* (after the Cornish word for a cave), was thoroughly examined. Most of the village within the guardianship area, apart from the north-west corner, has now been excavated (Christie, 1978).

On the south-west of the site lies a small wedge-shaped croft with a ruined cottage on its narrower north side. In the aerial view of the site, taken in 1961 before excavations began, the overgrown croft can be seen on the left of the picture (Plate VII).

During the excavations of the prehistoric village from 1964-1972 the croft was used as a dump for stone, since only the topsoil was acceptable to the farmer who allowed it to be spread in the adjacent field. The north wall of the cottage is in line with the Fogou and it was thought, in 1967, that it might overlie what appeared to be the extension of the Fogou trench to the west (Christie, 1978, 327). It was necessary to establish whether in fact the trench did continue beneath the cottage, and whether the cottage concealed any other significant Iron Age features. It was therefore excavated during the spring of 1968, in advance of the main summer season, by Miss Vivien Russell, with the help of a small team drawn from the regular site staff and volunteers (Christie, 1969, 40-41). The interior and most of the terrace to the south were totally excavated; the area outside the north wall was partially examined, and completed in a subsequent season. The rest of the croft was left unexcavated since it was already partly filled with stone from the main excavations.

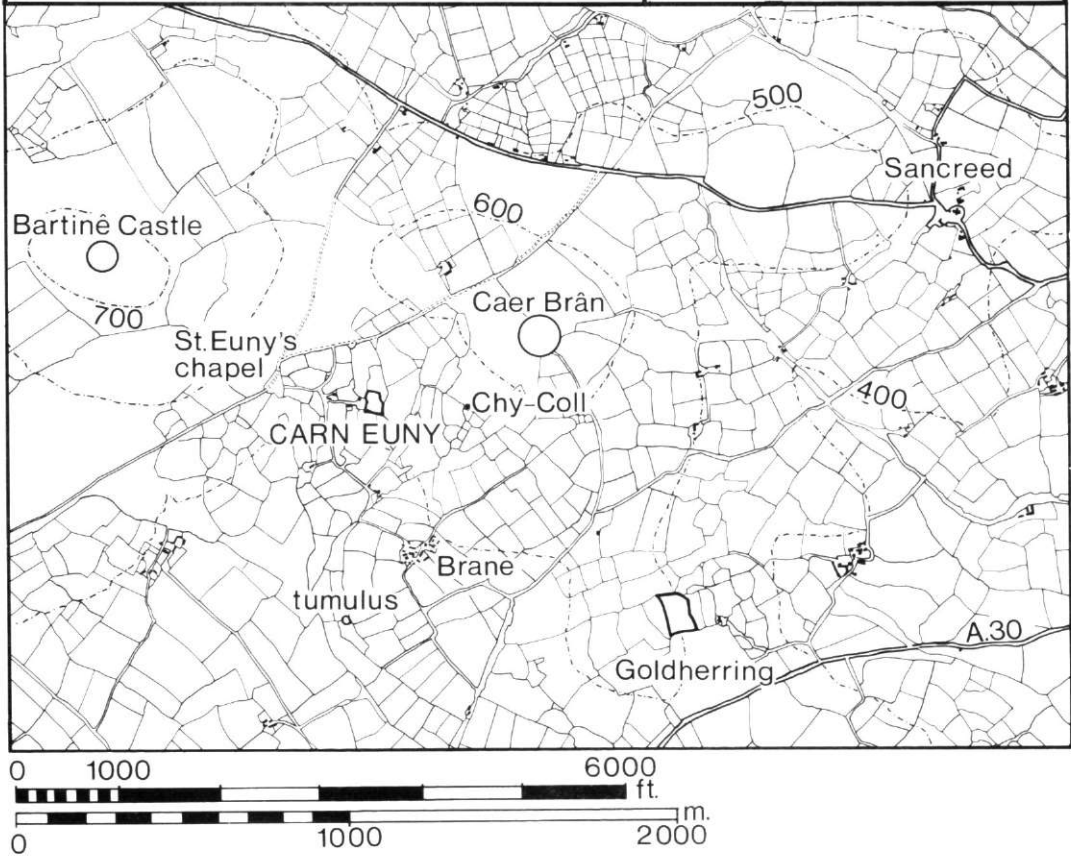
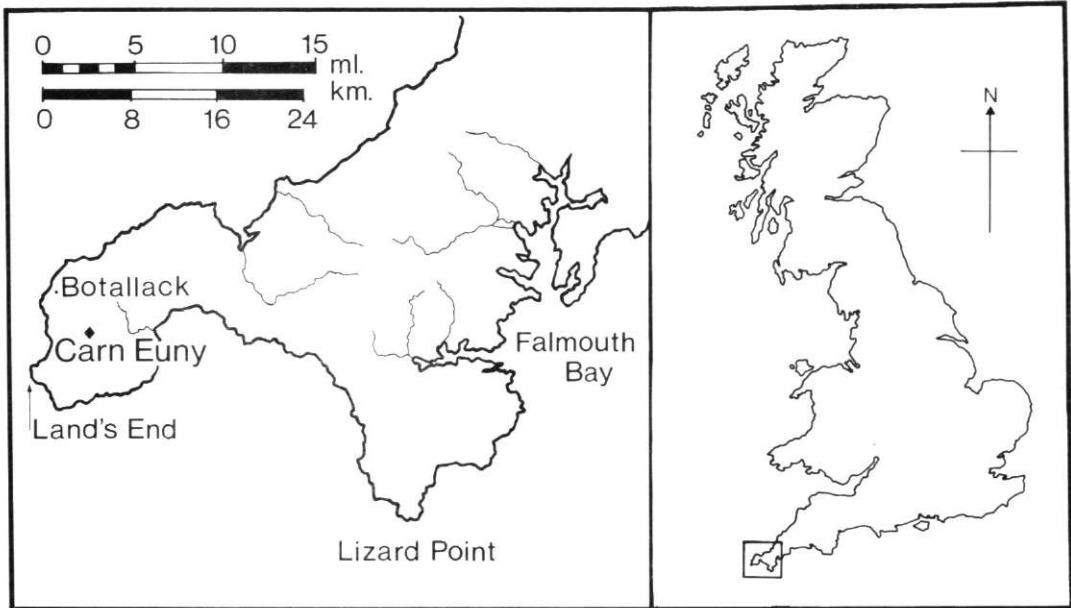


Fig. 44
Location map.

EXCAVATION

The cottage is a rectangular, granite-built structure measuring 11 ft 6 in (3.5 m) x 23 feet (7 m) internally, with the long axis east-west and the doorway in the centre of the south side. The walls do not stand high enough to know whether it was a two-storey building but by analogy with similar buildings in the region, particularly on the Isles of Scilly, it is thought that an upper floor did exist lit by windows.

Traces of a wooden partition indicate that it was divided into two nearly equal rooms (Rooms 1 and 2) both of which were floored with hard-packed rab. (*Note: rab is the local subsoil of altered granite which was extensively used during the Iron Age as well for flooring and other building purposes. It varies in colour from a darkish yellow-brown to a paler buff, and sets hard when mixed with water.*)

A partly paved terrace lies to the south of the cottage and a small paved privy, with a stone-covered drain leading from it, is built against the cottage on the east. The absence of slate or other durable roofing material in sufficient quantities suggest that the cottage may have been thatched.

As was to be expected, the cottage and its terrace had been built over part of the Iron Age village. In particular, the south-east corner overlay gullies, post-holes and floor of a dwelling believed to be part of that described as Courtyard House V in the main report (Christie, 1978, 374 and fig. 41). Iron Age features found beneath the cottage floor are described later in this report.

Walls

The badly ruined walls are approximately 2 ft (0.61 m) thick and consist of internal and external faces of roughly dressed granite blocks set on a basal course of large grounders (Plate VIII). Traces of plaster rendering were found adhering to the north, east and south walls within the cottage. Only the north wall stands high enough (max. height 6 ft 2 in (1.87 m)) to preserve a small window embrasure in Room 1. The wall does not survive to a sufficient height in Room 2 for it to be ascertained whether a similar opening existed there as well. The window opening measures at present approximately 1 ft 6 in (45 cm) by 1 ft 6 in (45 cm) but appears to have been partly rebuilt. It has a lintel, but no jambs or sill and all the internal features have gone.

The south wall is represented by the basal grounders only and no indication of the window arrangement survives, though the doorway in the centre is clearly visible (Plate VI). The east wall survives slightly higher, especially towards the back, but is devoid of features.

The west wall, except for the most northerly 3 ft (0.91 m) is built on a slightly different alignment and set back 3 in (76 mm). There is a break toward the south-west and the remaining section has clearly been roughly rebuilt. The chimney is believed to have been in the centre of this wall, but the actual site of the fireplace is occupied by later features which must have been inserted after the main occupation of the cottage had ceased.

Interior

Within the cottage the floor was covered by a deposit of destruction material against the north and south walls and elsewhere by an accumulation of earth and small stone rubble. On removing these layers (Fig. 46 layer 2) the *floor* (F.6) of hard rab was found to have been patched in places. Analysis of the floor material from Room 1 has shown that the original floor consisted of compacted rab without any lime (Appendix I, sample 2), but that the material used for patching did contain some lime (Sample 1). The floor had been laid directly onto the post-Iron Age ground: traces of fine coal dust were present on the upper surfaces (Samples 2 & 3).

Partitions

1. The remains of a timber partition (F. 8) dividing Rooms 1 and 2 was seen in the cottage floor, running at a slight angle from the north wall toward the doorway in the south wall. It consisted of a shallow slot, deepening at intervals into post-holes, and was visible also in the underlying rab (Plate VI and Fig. 45). Traces of wood near the door and the impression of timber throughout its length were noted.

CARN EUNY, COTTAGE

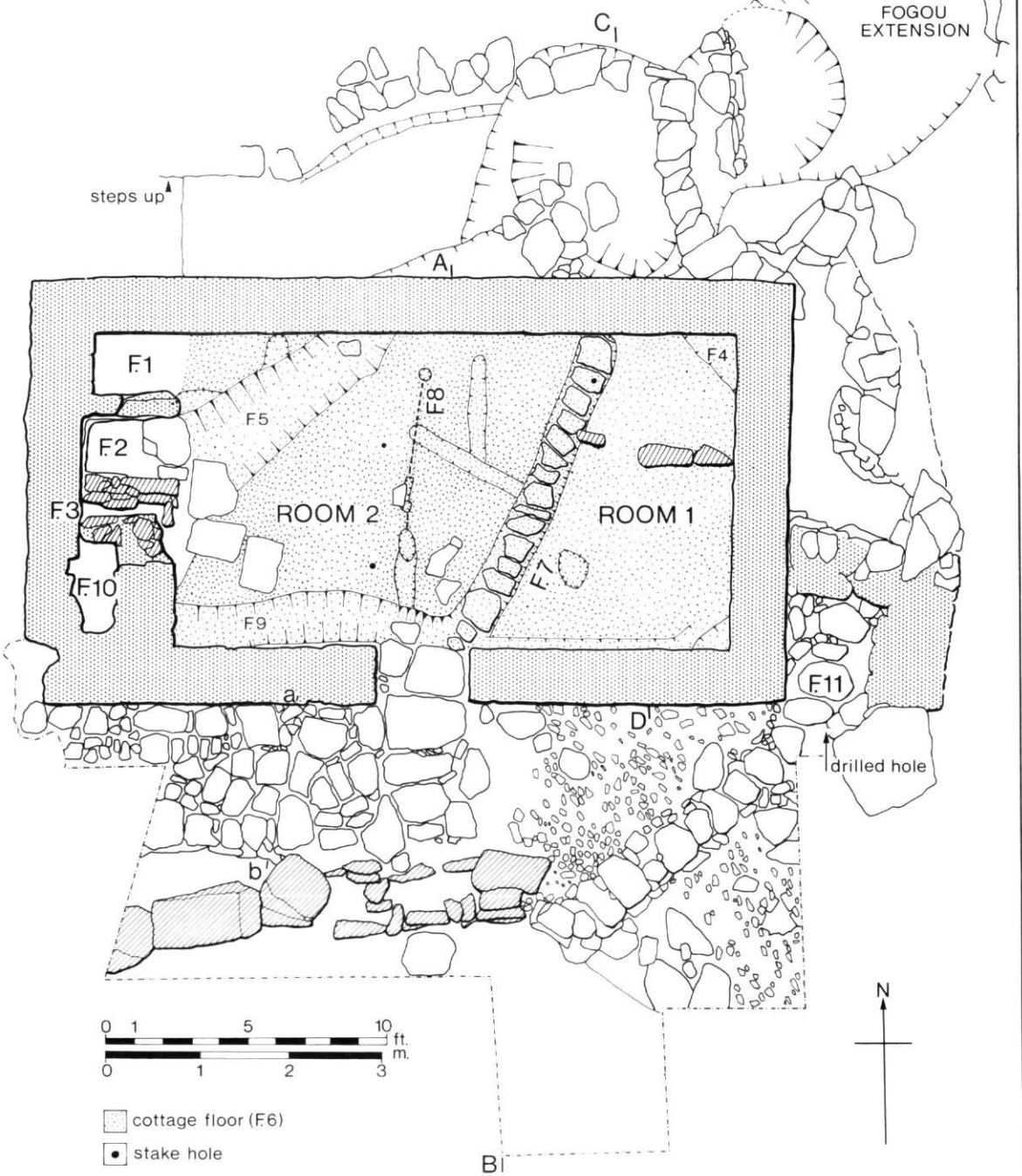


Fig. 45
Plan of cottage.

2. Two upright stones, which may have formed part of the base of an internal wall, were noted in room 1. It is possible that a small room, probably a dairy, may have been contained by this wall in the north-east corner of the cottage, lit by the window in the north wall and served by the drain beneath it.

Post holes

The post-holes which are definitely contemporary with the cottage are those in the slot for the timber partition and two others 1 ft to the west, which may have been to do with a bench or dresser. A single post-hole set in the floor over the drain on the north, beneath the small window, may be connected with the dairy mentioned above.

The only remaining post-hole in the interior was sealed by the floor of Room 1. It was flat-bottomed, dug 3 in (76 mm) into the natural rab and is thought to belong to the earlier occupation on the site.

Drains

The only drain which can with certainty be attributed to the cottage is F.7. Two other trenches exist in the interior:

F.5 is certainly earlier than the cottage and belongs to the late Iron Age occupation, described as G.2 under Fogou Extension in the main report (Christie, 1978, fig. 14). It passed under the fireplace area on the west side of the cottage from where it is believed to curve round and ultimately join up with the ditch which cuts through the Iron Age houses on the southern part of the site (Christie, 1978, 383-4).

F.9 is a trench cut approximately 10 in (0.25 m) into the natural rab, just inside the south wall of Room 2, and joins the main drain (F.7) at the entrance. The fill of soft, light brown earth was darker at the eastern end, where the trench narrows and becomes more V-shaped. The rab floor of the cottage covered the trench and two flat stones were also found over it at floor level, the one by the doorway being well worn. It is not certain whether this trench, presumably a drain, belongs to the cottage or to an earlier period, presumably of Iron Age, occupation.

A cut in the rab within Room 1, parallel to the south wall, is also of uncertain date. It appears to represent a cut for placing the wall stones, yet no such cut was noted elsewhere along the inside the walls apart from F.9, which is of a quite different kind, and it may pre-date the cottage.

Main Drain (F.7)

From a square cut in the rab, beneath the window in the north wall, a trench was dug diagonally across to the entrance on the south. Stones placed on the bottom of the trench lined the sides and the drain was covered with flat lids over which the cottage floor was laid. The drain fill consisted of brown, gritty earth and was devoid of finds. It ran beneath the threshold and terrace paving, out into the gently sloping ground of the garden.

Two cuts in the rab (possibly gullies) immediately west of the main drain in Room 1 are thought to be of Iron Age date.

Fireplace area (Plate IX)

The fireplace had been disturbed by later rebuilding, but on analogies with other cottages in the region it would originally have been an open inglenook with granite slabs at the sides, spanned by a large granite lintel from which would have sprung the stonework of the chimney. The space thus formed, just over 5 ft (1.5 m) wide, could have contained an iron range, but it is more likely that cooking was done over an open hearth (Stevens, 1978, 29). A cupboard may have existed on the south side, and the soot-filled cavity here (F.10) is thought to be a later addition.

In the present case, only the north side of the original fireplace remains intact. However, a short stretch of internal wall on the south side, containing a large slab set on end, may be part of the original construction, and paving slabs set into the floor in front of the fireplace area could also be contemporary.

F.1: this recess, 2 ft 4 in (0.71 m) by 3 ft (0.91 m) is formed by the north and west walls of the cottage and the large upright on the north side of the fireplace. The west wall of the cottage here contains a large slab, 23 in (0.58 m) high (Plate IX). The fireplace upright is set on the natural rab and measures 3 ft 6 in (1.06 m) high, approximately 2 ft (0.61 m) wide and 7½ in (191 mm) thick. It is set about 1 ft (0.3 m) out from the cottage wall, the gap being built up with smaller stones. The made-up floor in Room 2 stopped at the recess, which was open to the room on the east side, and the natural rab alone formed the floor within it. It is thought to have been the fuel store for the furze and turf.

F.2: the north side of the ingle and the west wall of the cottage, which is set back 3 in (76 mm) from this point, form a paved recess measuring 2 ft 3 in (0.69 m) by 3 ft 3 in (0.99 m), with later walling on the south side. This walling includes a large slab (10 in (0.25 m) high, 23 in (0.58 m) wide) set vertically 1 ft 5 in (0.43 m) out from the cottage wall - the gap between being filled with two courses of stone. This slab may have formed part of the south side of the original fireplace, and been later re-used. The recess is paved with well-worn slabs, no doubt also belonging to the original inglenook, which project 6 in (15 cm) into the room. The west and north sides of this recess were covered with successive layers of lime wash and plaster, reaching a maximum thickness of 5 in (13 cm), which had been smoothed into a curve round the corner and flowed out over the floor. Plate IX shows this lime and the rectangular impression made in it by some unknown object on the west wall.

Analysis of a sample of the lime from this feature by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory shows that it consisted solely of thin laminae of plaster with no backing of rendering. In addition, the individual laminae, estimated to number roughly twenty, are considerably thicker than the lime wash coatings on other samples found elsewhere on the site and also submitted for analysis. It was also found that the laminae show clear brush marks, all aligned in one direction, which indicated that the material represents a plaster rather than a deposit of raw material for some process (an interpretation which was initially considered). The recess was filled with earth and stones, many of them burnt, and the south wall showed evidence of burning. A quantity of soot was also found, especially over the floor.

F.3: this feature consists of a channel 6 - 7 in (15-18 cm) wide between stones set on end and shown in Plate IX with a foot rule set vertically in it. On either side more stones, earth and mortar, the mortar becoming more solid in the lower layers, appear to represent the stubs of walls at right angles to the cottage wall. The channel itself was filled with soot (Appendix II) and blocked by a small upright stone at the east end. A grindstone and more iron than elsewhere, including an abnormal number of nails, was found in the rubble over the floor in front of this feature. On the south side the west wall of the cottage is broken away, as already mentioned above, and the stones of F.10 built against it.

F.10: this U-shaped structure measures 3 ft (0.91 m) north-south and nearly 2 ft (0.61 m) east-west. It is described as an oven, and was built against the west wall of the cottage where this has broken away. The stones come inward toward the top and give a corbelled effect which may be deliberate or the result of slip. The filling consisted of stones, mortary earth and soot in the lower 9 inches. The base was partly in the underlying Iron Age ditch (F.5).

Discussion of the interior

The slight remains of the timber partition (F.8) and its associated post-holes indicate that this ran behind the staircase to the back wall. The stairs, which may have been just a ladder, would have risen from inside the doorway. The hole found at the southern end of the partition would have held a post connected with the partition and/or the staircase.

The floor of beaten rab which survived in both rooms does not appear to have carried any other surfacing, apart from large paving slabs in front of the fireplace area and in the doorway. It was no doubt sanded regularly, in the manner described by Kathleen Hawke (Stevens, 1978,29).

Walls were not left bare. A fragment of unstratified lime rendering of roughly triangular section was found immediately outside the cottage and showed traces of having

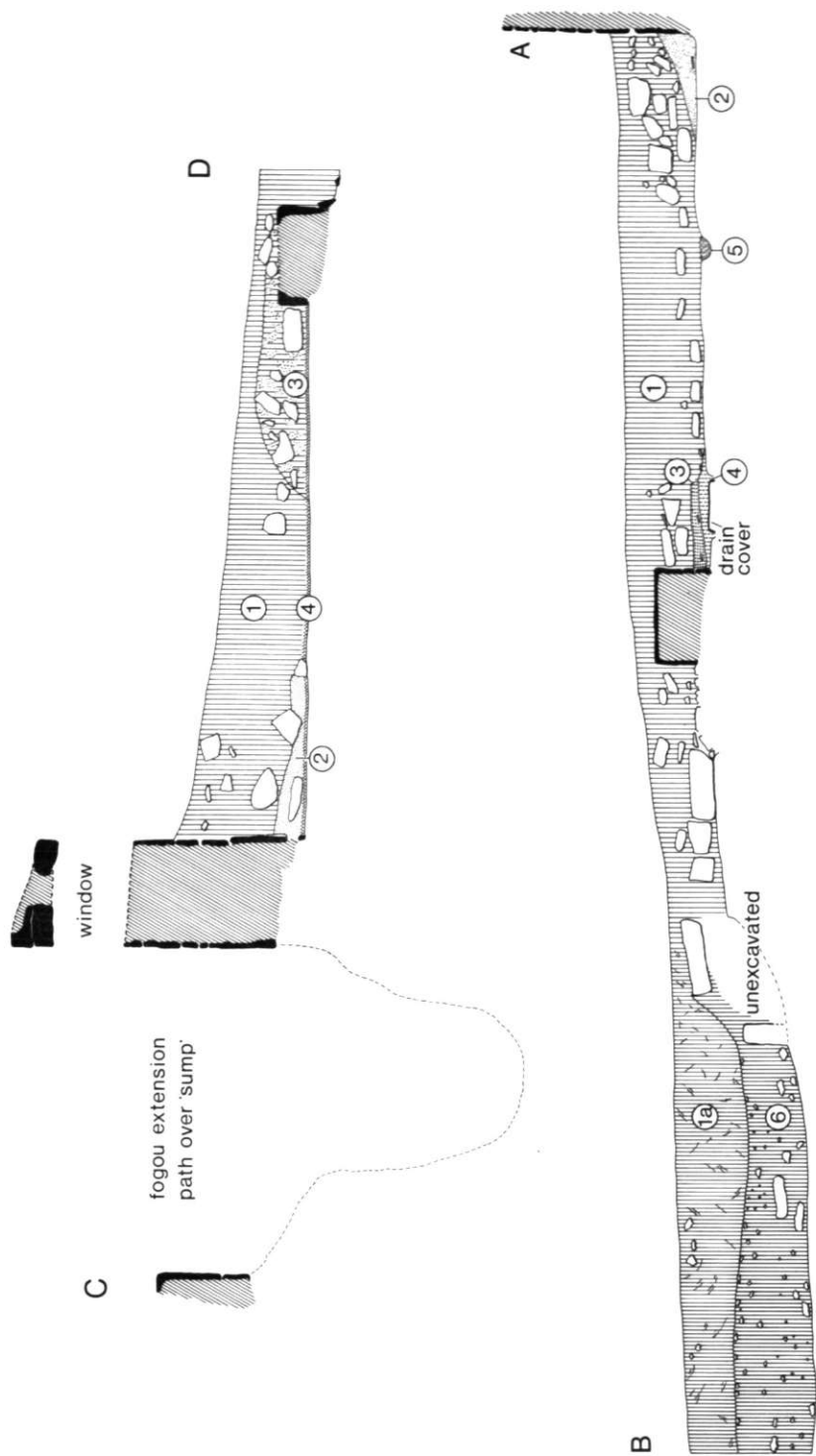


Fig. 46

Section A-B: (1) brown earth and rubble (1a) fine black-brown cultivated soil containing fresh straw (2) mortary earth with plaster (3) floor material (4) grey earth with coaldust over drain (5) dark brown gully fill (6) black-brown soil with many small stones.

Section C-D: (1) gritty brown earth and rubble (2) lime and mortar debris (3) clayey buff earth with mortar and rab (4) hard rab floor

been in contact with wood on one face, while another bore several coats of lime wash. This, together with the rendering noted on the walls themselves, indicates that walls and timber-work, probably including the ceilings, were rendered and white-washed.

The original fireplace is thought to have been an open hearth on which all cooking was done. The soot-filled cavity (F.10) in the southwest corner could be an oven, belonging most probably to the later occupation of the cottage, though some stone ovens are known from the region (local information). The rebuilding of the west wall in this corner may be connected with this feature.

The recess, F.1, is thought to have been the furze or fuel cupboard, a common Cornish cottage feature. Sometimes, in surviving cottages, these still show the furze scratch marks on the inside walls, although no longer used for storing furze (info. Frank Chesher).

F.3 must represent a secondary use of the fireplace, and this was thought at first to have been connected with iron working. Analysis of the soot (Appendix II) makes this unlikely, however. In connection with the fireplace area, Veronica Chesher has brought to the writer's notice a feature found in cottages on the Lizard peninsula. This consists of a recess with flu, alongside the main stove, called a 'fringle'. When it was not felt worthwhile lighting the main range, for economy or any other reason, a small fire would be lit on the raised platform of the fringle. A good description of both open hearth and range with fringle is given in an article by the Feock Local History Group (Part IV, p.18). The illustration of a fringle which accompanies this piece would fit well with the stubs of walls and soot-filled channel of F.3.

If the recessing of the inner face of the west wall is due to rebuilding, then the plaster of F.2 is also later. If, however, slight recessing of the fireplace wall is normal in cottages of this type - and this needs to be ascertained - then the plaster of F.2 should be original. It could be connected with a copper, or possibly a seat, beside the fire, and plastering would be a waterproofing factor. If these thin layers of plaster were applied annually, some 20 years or more of use can be deduced from the laminae in the sample examined. A description of the kitchen at Eglosmeor, Zennor, in the late 19th century, may give an idea of what the cottage at Carn Euny was like a century earlier, with its open hearth, furze cupboard, seat by the fire, dresser and beaten earth floor (Stevens, 1978, 29).

Since open hearth cooking was superseded on the Lizard by range and fringle, it seems possible that a similar development may have taken place in West Penwith during the 19th century. It is not certain, however, that a true Cornish range was ever installed in the fireplace here, in view of the small space available (only 2 ft 3 in wide) and the intact plaster of F.2. Also, it would have needed at least 5 feet clearance in height and the granite lintel which would have existed may have been too low. Finally, the Cornish range or 'slab' does not seem to have come into common use much before the mid-19th century, whereas the pottery from the secondary occupation of the cottage covers the two decades before that, from c. 1830-1850. Perhaps a 'fringle-type' arrangement with oven (F.10, which may or may not have already been there) superseded the open hearth in parts of West Penwith?

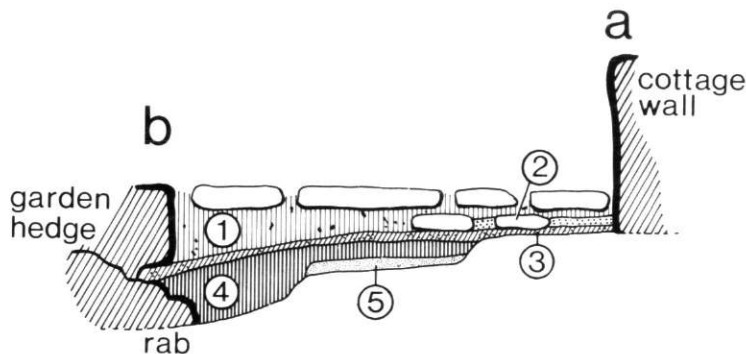
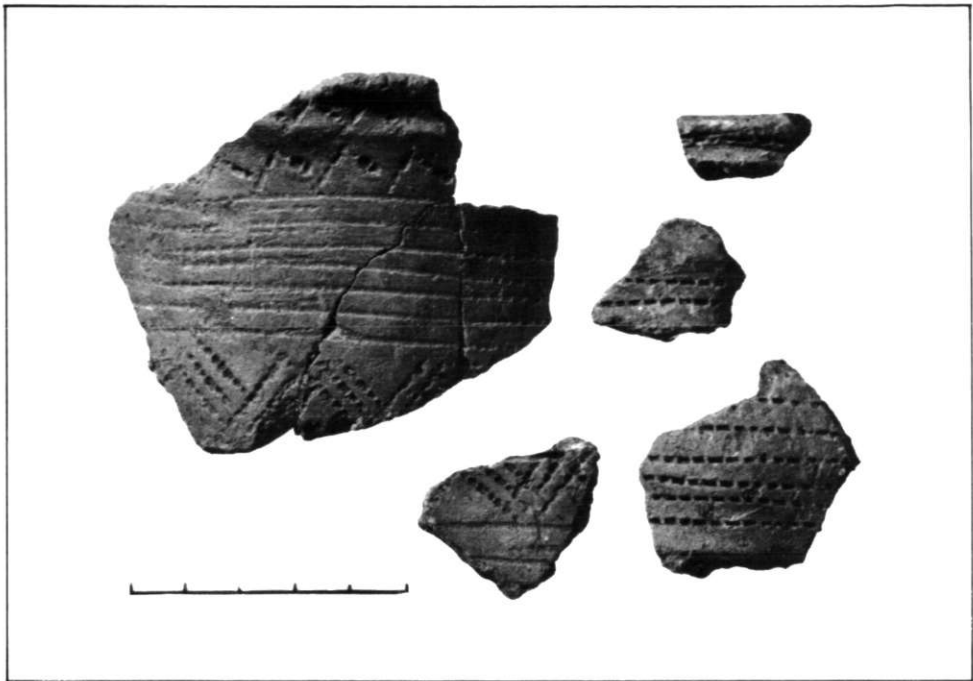


Fig. 47

Section a-b across Terrace: (1) brown-black earth with pot and china (2) lower paving with some rab (3) brown earth and rab with pot and china (4) compact black stone-free soil (pre-cottage land surface) (5) grey gritty soil over natural rab.



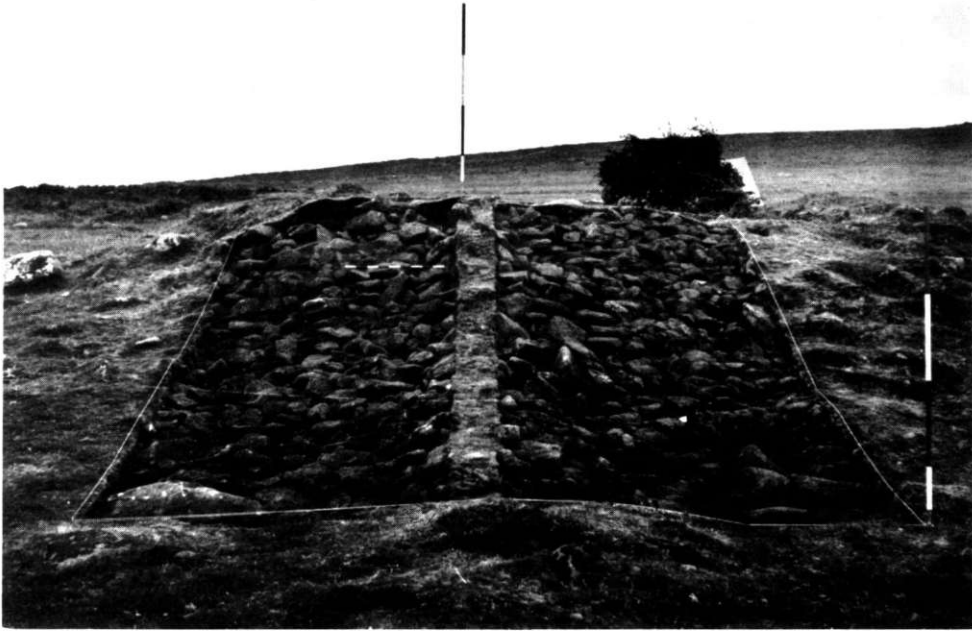
I Poldowrian pottery. Sherds from Beakers I (left and bottom centre) and II (right).

Photo: Peter Brierley

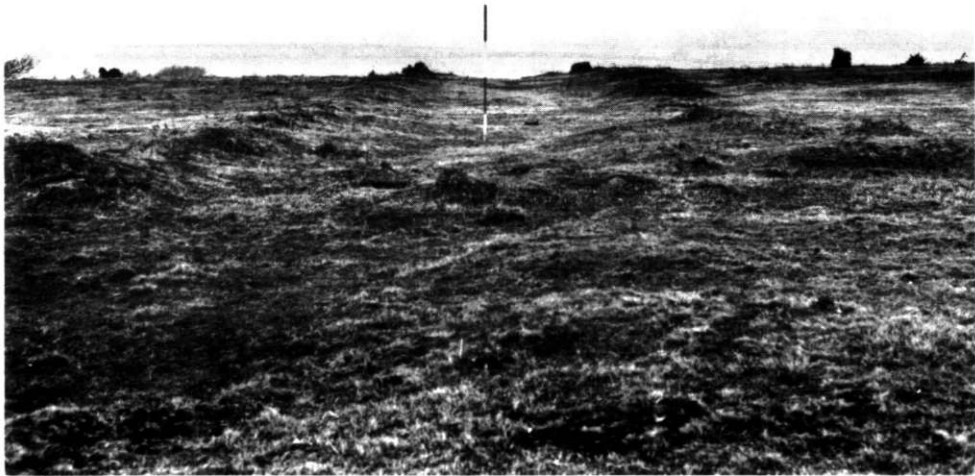


II Poldowrian pottery. Sherds from Beakers III (left), IV (centre) and V (right). All approximately 1/1; scale in centimetres.

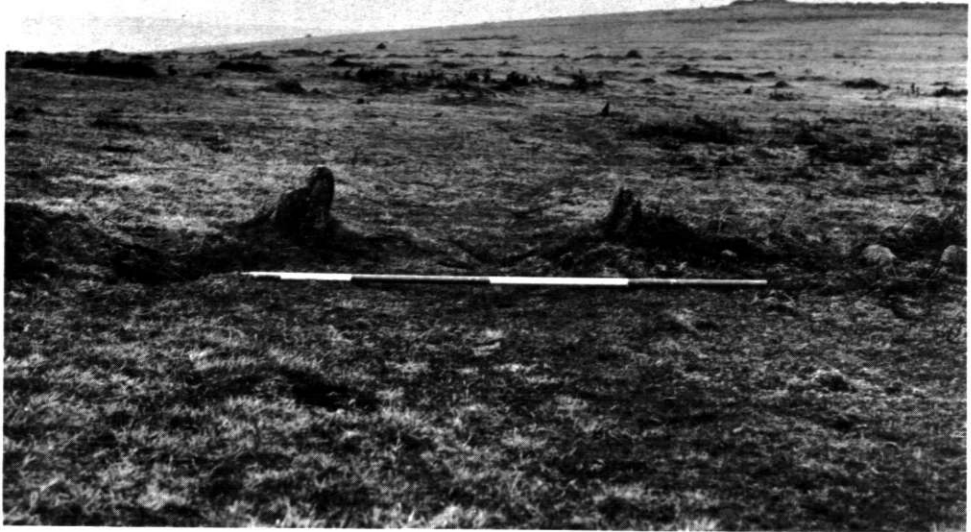
Photo: Peter Brierley



III East Moor, Clitter's Cairn. The excavation from the North after turf stripping. The boundary runs up the cairn in the middle of the excavation, partly under the temporary section.



IV East Moor, field system; one of the two droveroads looking East from the terminal boundary North of Clitter's Cairn.



V East Moor, field system; one of the gates, looking North towards Clitter's Cairn which is visible on the horizon to the right.



VI Carn Euny cottage; general view after excavation.



VII Carn Euny cottage; aerial view showing overgrown croft on the left before excavation.

Photo: H. Wingham



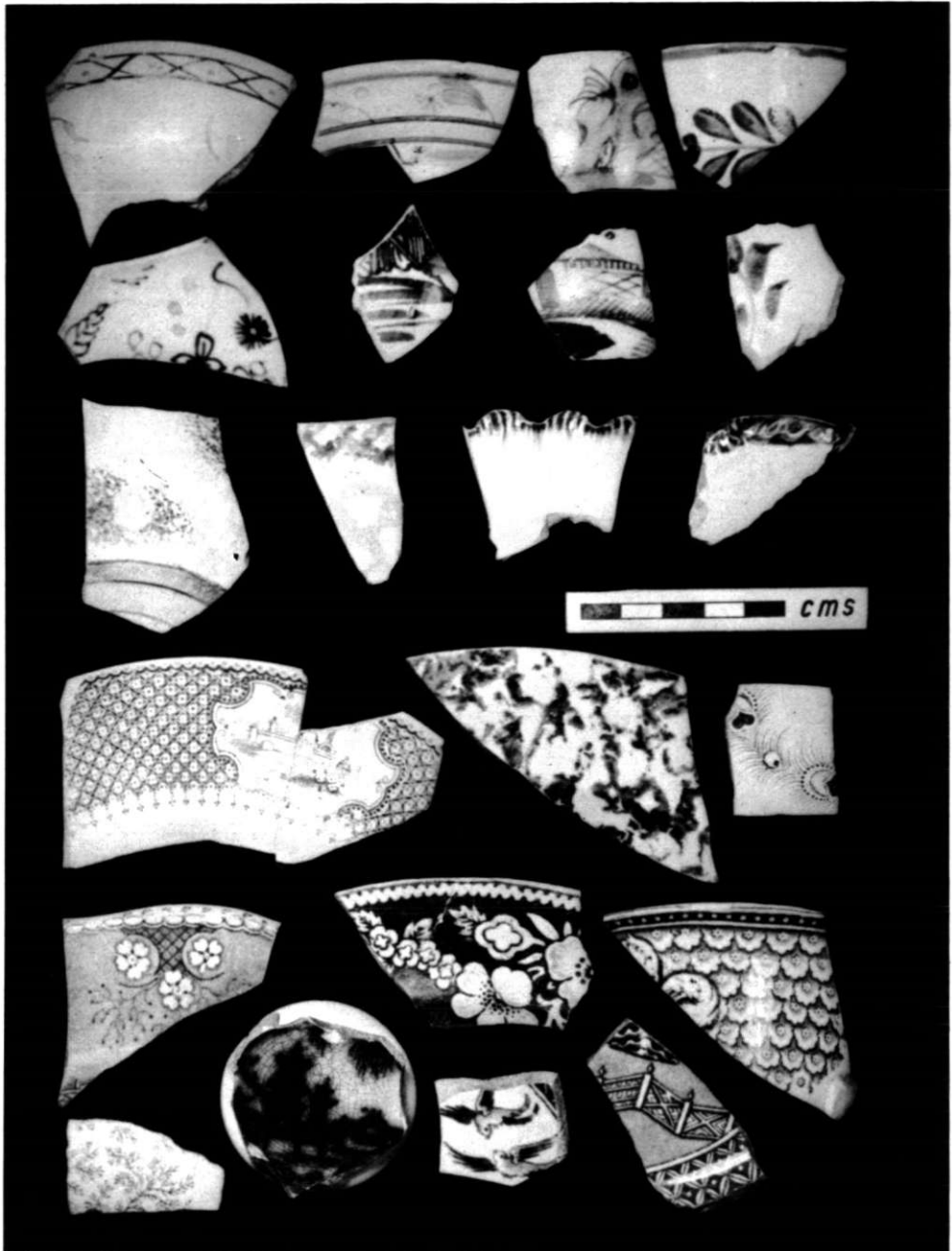
VIII Carn Euny cottage; wall construction.



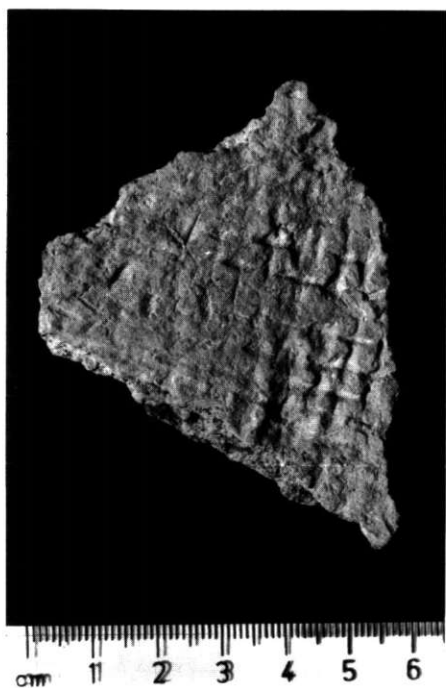
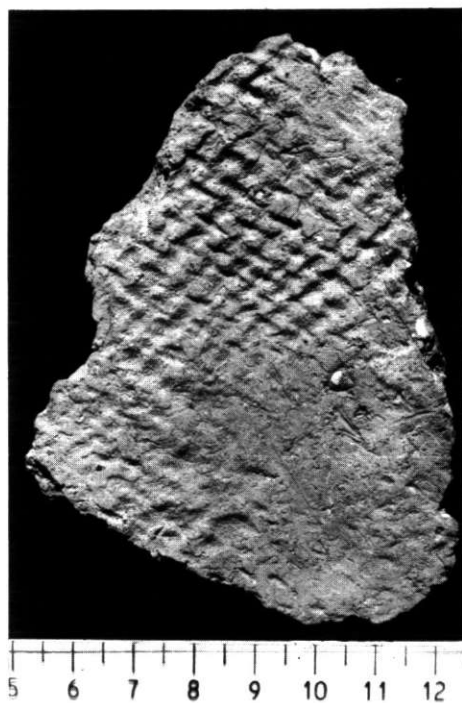
IX Carn Euny cottage; fireplace area.



X Carn Euny cottage. Pottery. Scatter outside the cottage. Mid-eighteenth century — early nineteenth century. Top left. Two sherds slipware? Cornish. Top right. Six sherds slipware. Bristol or Staffordshire. Centre. Six sherds Mocha ware with coloured slip decoration. Bottom left. Four sherds white salt-glazed stoneware. Scratch blue decoration. Bottom right. Five sherds tinned-glazed earthenware. Blue painted decoration.



XI Carn Euny cottage. Pottery. Scatter outside cottage, except transfer-decorated wares from deposit inside cottage. Late eighteenth century — early nineteenth century. Top row and second row. Creamwares. Third row right. Creamware painted in blue except for flowers painted in natural colours. Third row left. Two sherds earthenware. Blue and green sponged decoration. Below scale. Transfer-decorated earthenware. Mainly blue, some green and black.



XII Grass-marked and fabric impressed base sherds. Top left. Hellesvean, remainder Gunwalloe.

Exterior

Annex

A small, irregularly shaped annex (F.11), probably a privy, is built onto the outside of the cottage on the east (Plate VI). The wall on the north side is not bonded into the cottage wall. The east wall curves round to the entrance on the south, where the wall of the croft meets it. On the south-east of the entrance, which is only 17 in (43 cm) wide, there is an upright stone with a drilled socket in the face, presumably to hold a wooden screen.

The floor area is mostly covered by three large slabs, the remainder being roughly filled in with small stones. A paved drain runs downhill from the entrance and the lower portion only was excavated. The channel is formed by roughly built side stones laid directly onto the rab (not in a trench like the main interior drain) and is covered by large slabs. The drain measured 9 in (23 cm) deep and 10 in (25 cm) wide internally and was filled with black earth in which small fragments of china were found.

The method of construction, and comparison with other cottages in the region (where a privy of this type is not usually found) suggests that it was an addition made during the later occupation of the cottage, probably by a miner. Traditionally this was where the miner washed before going into the cottage.

Terrace

Along the frontage of the cottage a terrace 5-6 ft (1.5 - 1.8 m) wide had been built up over the natural rab. The part to the west of the cottage doorway has paving laid over a build-up of black earth, rab and earlier paving slabs (Fig. 47 section a-b). East of the doorway, however, paving stones are absent and the build-up of the terrace consisted of small stone rubble with earth and redeposited rab. It is not clear whether paving ever existed here, but the evidence is against it.

On the west, paving stones were lifted (and replaced) and the terrace excavated to the natural rab. This had been cut away, thereby increasing the natural slope of the land, and considerable build-up resulted, as is shown in section a-b. It is not known when these cuts in the rab were made, though it was probably in the later Iron Age. The stone-free soil of layer 3 is interpreted as the post-Iron Age land surface and layers 4 and 6 represent the build-up for the cottage terrace.

The difference in the two halves of the terrace may be due to two factors. First, the eastern part was built over an earlier Iron Age dwelling, which may have consolidated the ground and so resulted in a different build-up for the terrace. Second, the lack of paving on the east could be attributed to the building of the later privy, with the paving re-utilized as drain covers and their place on the terrace filled with small stone rubble.

Below the terrace a line of stones, double in part appears to represent the remains of a wall separating the cottage and its terrace from the garden or field beyond. The croft itself, which is at a higher level than the farmer's field beyond, was not available for excavation, as has already been explained. However, it was clear from the cutting taken beyond the terrace (Fig.46, section A-B, layers 1a and b) and from pits dug for rubbish during the excavations, that the croft contained a considerable depth of rich cultivated soil.

Dating

The evidence from the post-medieval pottery, found both inside the cottage and elsewhere on the site, suggest a date range for the primary occupation of c. 1750-1800. Since no earlier finds occurred, apart from those attributed to the Iron Age, it appears that the cottage was built in the mid-18th century. Analogies with houses on Scilly showing similar structural features confirm this date range. Mr and Mrs Chesher have also confirmed that nothing points to a date before the 18th century and that the building seems to be a typical two-cell structure of the type occupied by a smallholder of West Penwith.

A second period of occupation is attested by pottery which includes transfer-decorated earthenwares, found on the floor inside the cottage, dating to c. 1830-50. This secondary use of the cottage was probably connected with tin prospecting in the area, and indeed it was the miners who first discovered the Iron Age Fogou in the 1840s (Edmonds, 1849).

DISCUSSION AND ANALOGIES

The land on which Carn Euny lies was owned during the 19th century by the Rashleigh family of Menabilly. Little documentary evidence concerning the cottage survives, however. Rashleigh estate maps are few, but one covering the Brane Moor lands belonging to William Rashleigh, probably drawn up in the 1820s (it is undated) does exist in the County Record Office (DDR 5273/1). Two small buildings are shown, in approximately the right position and described as 'Robt. Wallis's Prs'. From 18th century leases, of which there are a number in the CRO, it would appear that the Wallis and Nicholls (or Nicholas) families shared most of Brane at that time. The Rashleigh map suggests that a Wallis still held the leasehold of the cottage at Carn Euny in the first quarter of the 19th century.

On the 1843 Tithe Map a cottage (presumably the same one as on the Rashleigh map) is marked in the correct position on the west side of the enclosure containing the Iron Age settlement. In 1867, however, the Cornish antiquary William Copeland Borlase remarked when excavating the Fogou that the cottage 'had lost its roof in one of the gales'. By this time, then, it appears that the cottage must have been abandoned. The next 100 years completed its ruination, with the walls robbed of stone, along with the rest of the village, for field hedges, stock shelters and so forth.

In view of the almost total demolition of the standing walls, it is not possible to reconstruct the original features and internal arrangements of this small building from the excavations alone. It can however be compared with other vernacular dwellings in the south-west which show similar structural features - especially those which have not been modified at a later date. An attempt can then be made to demonstrate how the cottage at Carn Euny would have looked in the 18th century.

On Sampson in the Isles of Scilly are a group of houses dating from 1750 to 1800 or a little later. The smaller and simpler ones show similarities with the Carn Euny cottage. In addition, a similar cottage is known from Tresco, which also compares closely (H. Slade).

Several cottages in West Penwith seem from the outside to be comparable, though the writer has not been able to examine them internally. Reference has already been made to Eglosmeor Mill, said to be 'newly erected' in 1799, which was destroyed by flood in 1894. The farmhouse at Foage, to which the Stevens family moved around 1884, still stands, however (Stevens, 1978, pl.2). It has large lintels over doors and windows, and contains a stone oven built into the hearth, very similar to that found at the Wayside Museum, Zennor (information P.A.S. Pool).

Two further cottages are known to the writer, one at Botallack and one only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Carn Euny, which have the following features in common in addition to overall size and proportion:

1. Fireplace on the west wall, with massive blocks of granite used for the lintel and sides of the inglenook. Cooking was done on an open hearth: no stone-built or cloam ovens are known in the Sampson houses, and they are rare in West Penwith. The 'oven' at Carn Euny appears to be a secondary feature and the Botallack cottage does not appear to have had an oven either, though stone-built ovens are known from other cottages in that area.
2. Central doorway with room on each side and central staircase (or ladder) leading to room(s) above.
3. Large granite lintels and jambs used for door and windows.

A paved area along the frontage, which faces south, seems to be a feature common to the West Penwith cottages, as is the small window in the back wall.

Botallack

The small ruined cottage at Botallack (SW 367330: O.S. Sheet 189) was briefly examined by the writer in the spring of 1979, with the kind permission of the owner who lived opposite - in a fine old farmhouse also containing a 'monolithic' fireplace. The overall

dimensions, which are closely comparable with the Carn Euny cottage, are as follows:

Length: 27 ft 8 in. (8.5m)	Carn Euny 26 ft (7.9m)
Internal width: 12 ft (3.7m)	Carn Euny 11 ft (3.4m)

The walls are 2 ft thick (0.61 m) and 10 ft (3 m) high. The roof, now missing, would have risen approximately 5 ft (1.5 m) to the ridge, estimating from the gable end. The corner stones are massive and the cottage appears to be built on large grounders as at Carn Euny, though the surrounding accumulation, including the road, made this difficult to ascertain.

The south elevation has a central doorway 3 ft (0.91 m) wide with a window on each side downstairs and two windows above, offset over the lower ones. The doorway and windows have large granite lintels and jambs. The staircase, according to the owner, was central and a wooden partition divided the ground floor into two rooms. There was one large undivided room at first floor level, in which a miner's family of 10 all slept in recent years!

The north wall has a small window, with lintel and two jambs, in a similar position behind the east room as the small window in the Carn Euny cottage. The owner remarked that some sort of scullery existed at the back of the house, lit by this tiny window. The opening measures 1 ft by 1 ft 6 in (30 by 45 cm) and retains some of its original ironwork. If there was some sort of scullery or dairy here there could be a drain beneath the floor in the manner of the main drain at Carn Euny.

The fireplace in the west wall is a fine inglenook, with a massive lintel 8 ft (2.4 m) long and a finely dressed vertical slab on the north side. The fireplace opening is 6 ft 6 in (2 m) wide and on the south side horizontal walling beneath a short slab supporting the lintel creates what appears to be a cupboard. This may be an original feature; but the undergrowth and lack of time made detailed examination impossible.

No privy was attached to the house; there had apparently been a wooden shed down the garden on the west. A narrow paved area ran along the south frontage and was separated from the field beyond by a stone hedge.

Chy-coll

The cottage some ¼-mile due east of Carn Euny, known as Chy-coll, is rather larger than either Botallack or Carn Euny and has been modernised in recent years. It conforms to the same basic plan, however, and compares in certain features, notably the massive lintel and uprights of the fireplace. It also has a tiny window in the back wall and a paved terrace to the south. The writer has not visited it personally, but is grateful to the owner for this information.

The above descriptions serve to demonstrate that enough common features exist at Botallack, Chy-coll and Carn Euny for it to be suggested that the latter may have been a similar 2-storey dwelling, though the nature of the roofing material is still uncertain. In view of the small amount of slate found in the excavations, it seems probable that it was thatched (pantiles, slate and straw thatch were all used on Sampson). However, in an area which lacks local slate, this could have been removed for re-use once the cottage was abandoned. The modification of the fireplace area and the addition of a privy or washplace on the east may be attributed to mining activity in the area during the first half of the 19th century.

From the evidence of the houses on Sampson, which are well dated by an eye-witness account of their construction, and from the pottery contained in the Carn Euny excavations, it would appear that a distinctive type of house was current in the south-west during the latter half of the 18th century - a type which largely survived until c. 1800. At the moment the concentration seems to be on Scilly, but further researches in the Land's End peninsula may well reveal more examples. The Carn Euny cottage would represent the lower end of the social scale in the post-1750 rebuild of the granite areas (info. H. Slade).

It would be interesting to know whether this type of house was confined to the granite, in view of the characteristic use of large blocks of this stone, or whether these features are translated into shillet/slate in other parts of the Cornish mainland. The basic two-unit plan, later becoming the '2½ room' plan, is widely known in the county, as can be seen from the early 18th century cottage of Roaring Stile in St Keverne parish (Chesher, 1968, 108-9). It is to be hoped that the excavations at Carn Euny and the analogies described above may stimulate further research in the area.

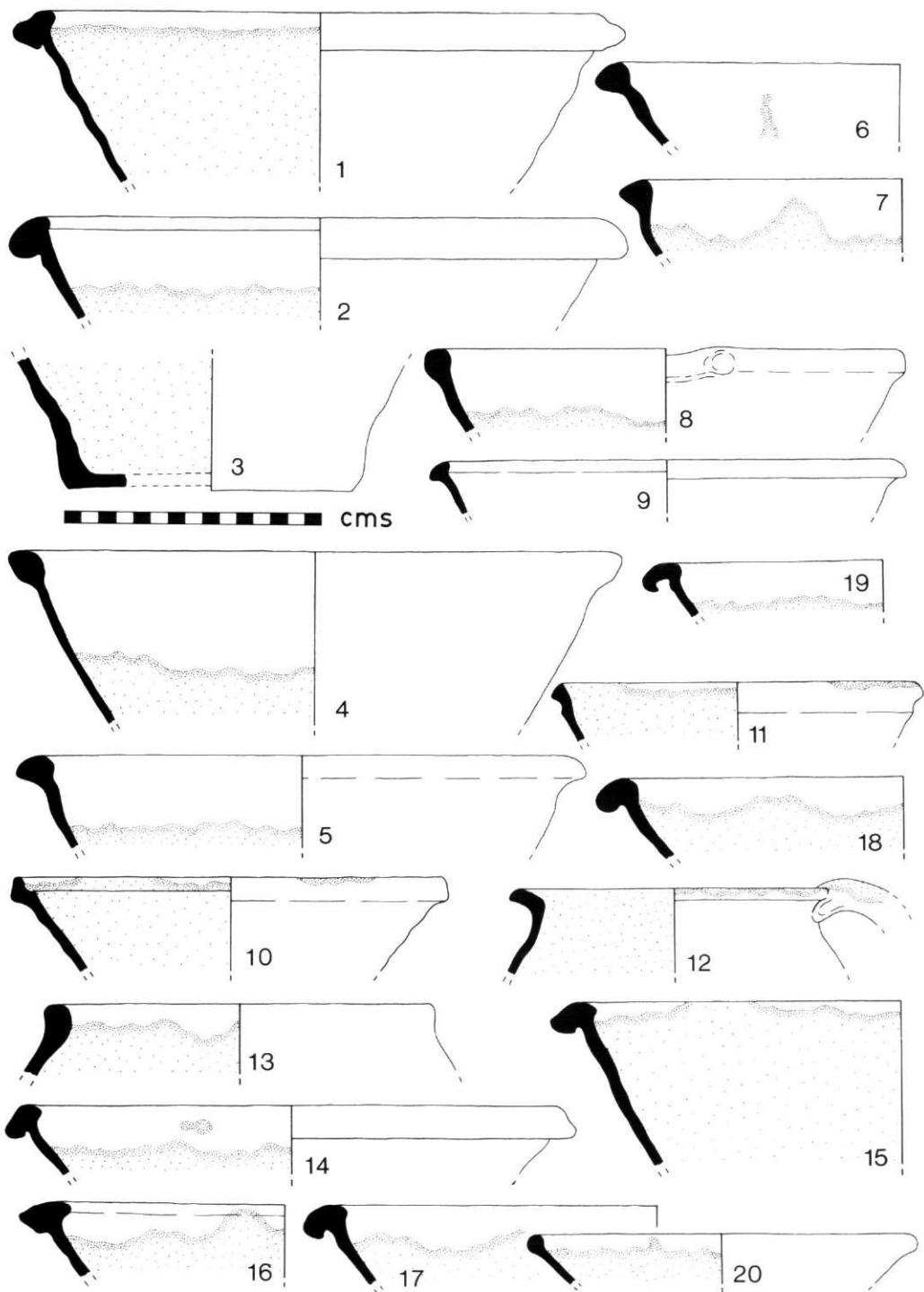


Fig. 48,
Carn Euny. Local coarsewares. Mid-eighteenth-early nineteenth century. Scale 1/4.

THE POTTERY by Trevor J. Miles

About fifteen kilograms of post-medieval sherds were found. They came from all parts of the site, but were concentrated around the cottage. Local coarsewares and non-local British wares such as Staffordshire-type transfer-wares were about equal in quantity by weight, but as the non-local wares are mainly from small vessels, a greater number of these is represented. No stratigraphic sequence can be deduced, and insufficient stratified finds have been made in Cornwall for precise dates to be offered, but comparison of forms present in the two groups of local fabrics represented at Carn Euny, with the forms of excavated sherds in Barnstaple, North Devon, and unstratified field scatters in Cornwall suggest a date-range of c. 1750-c. 1800. No clearly defined midden was found. Generally each pot is represented by only one or two sherds, and no pot is represented by more than half of its sherds. The transfer-decorated sherds were concentrated on the floor of the cottage, a context in which they must represent a secondary use of the site, after abandonment as a home-stead.

Documentary evidence for the potting industry in Cornwall has been published by Douch (1969). The nearest workshops were at Penzance, Mawgan in Meneage and some adjacent parishes, Truro, and St Columb Major. The fabric of many of the sherds from Carn Euny is powdery, and the glazes partly de-vitrified, due to burial in extremely acid soil. On microscopic analysis the fabrics can be divided into two groups: a gravel-tempered fabric with smaller and sparser quartz grits than is normal in North Devon, and a coarse, sand-tempered fabric. Neither contains the numerous white mica plates frequently present in Cornish wares containing temper derived from a source close to the parent granite. Comparison with unstratified collections from Truro (Cornwall County Museum, Truro) suggests that the gravel-tempered fabric and the related gravel-free jugs might have come from the Truro workshops. Wasters from Mawgan Bridge, Mawgan in Meneage (at County Museum Truro) are tempered with heavily micaceous sand. This production area appears to be unrepresented at Carn Euny. Penzance is surrounded by granite, and pottery from here will presumably be micaceous. The non-micaceous, sand-tempered fabric found at Carn Euny probably came from a workshop on the North coast of Cornwall. St Columb Major is a possible source, but no documentary references are quoted as late as the eighteenth century. A more likely source is the Bude - Stratton - Holsworthy area of North Cornwall and West Devon. The alluvial deposits here are supplied by streams whose catchment areas include hardly any granite. Stray medieval sherds have been noted from Holsworthy, which have a sandy, non-micaceous fabric. By the nineteenth century a brick and tile industry was established there. A few similar non-micaceous, sandy eighteenth-century sherds have been found unstratified at Gwithian (County Museum, Truro). These supply the closest parallel to the Carn Euny sand-tempered fabric.

From the end of the eighteenth century the country potters of Cornwall were losing their markets to factory-produced white wares.

Nineteenth-century rubbish deposits from mid- and East Cornwall show a progressive coarsening and cheapening of the local product, presumably to preserve its popularity by means of a low price. Kitchen or dairy ware comparable with the local wares was also imported from Buckley in Flintshire. This is characteristically a redware with marbled cream inclusions and thick black glaze. Eighteenth-century Buckley wares are widespread in small quantities in Devon and Cornwall. Perhaps they represent return cargoes on ships which carried ore to Flintshire for smelting. At Carn Euny, the general spread of pottery presumed to have derived from the cottage does not show the degeneration mentioned above to any marked degree. Salt-glazed stoneware, occasional pieces of delft and Bristol/Staffs cream and brown earthenware were supplementary to local kitchen-wares. However, the domestic debris inside the cottage, dating perhaps from 1820-50 included only sherds from the two 'cloam pitchers' (Fig.49 No. 27-8) as local products.

The only clay pipe bowl from the site is unmarked, with fluted moulding, a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century form, falling well within the general date range of the pottery.

Catalogue

All sherds come from general rubbish-spread over the site, except those specifically described as being within the cottage.

Local Wares

Nos 1-13, Fig.48: Sherds from bowls, a chamber-pot and a jar, tempered with coarse, non-micaceous sand, generally with a grey core and orange-buff or brown surfaces. Internal lead-glaze, often greenish due to absorbed and reduced iron. All except nos. 12 and 13 have soot on the exterior. No. 2 is from inside the cottage.

Nos 14-20, Fig.48: Sherds from bowls. Gravel-tempered ware, similar to the North Devon products, but the grit is finer and more angular. Occasional fragments of slate occur with the quartz. Internal greenish lead glaze. All except no.20 have soot on the exterior.

Nos 21 and 22, Fig.49: Sherds from two dishes or bowls. Fabric is basically the same as nos. 14-20 but the amount of added grit varied according to the size or wall thickness of the pot to be made; these sherds are virtually gravel-free. Crude trailed white slip decoration. Greenish lead glaze. Inside cottage.

No. 23, Fig.49: Sherd from a jar. Gravel tempered. No glaze. Inside cottage.

Nos 24-26, Fig. 49: Sherds from jars and a jug. Gravel-free.

Nos 27-28, Fig.49: Sherds from jugs or 'cloam pitchers'. Gravel-free bodies, gravel-tempered handles. Internal green-brown lead glaze. Inside cottage, associated with transfer printed wares probably dating to circa 1830-50. Jugs of this sort are one of the few local products which held their popularity in the nineteenth century, in the face of up-country competition.

Non-Local Wares

No 29, Fig.49: Sherds from one or two press-moulded dishes. Hard, red-brown fabric with sparse opaque white grits and trailed cream-white slip. Thick, clear internal glaze. The body colour shows rich dark brown between the slip-trails. Knife-trimmed, notched rim. Soot on exterior. Origin unknown, but probably a Cornish copy of the Staffordshire type slip-wares.

No 30, Fig.49: Sherds from a bowl. Slightly sandy, chalky-white fabric. Internal yellow glaze with brown iron flecks, some of which have reduced to green. Origin uncertain, perhaps South Devon.

No 31, Fig.49: Sherds from a dish or bowl. Hard, fine reddish brown fabric. Internal cream-white slip, decorated with patches of powdered iron which have been allowed to run, in a thick, clear glaze. Exterior much worn from use before breakage. Origin unknown. Inside cottage.

Not Illustrated

- (a) A few small sherds of English, eighteenth-century, blue and white delftware.
- (b) A few small sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, some with 'scratch blue' decoration.
- (c) Sherd from the lid of a basalt ware teapot.
- (d) A few small sherds of Nottingham type stoneware.
- (e) A few small sherds of indeterminate form. A typical, slightly marbled, Buckley, Flints fabric, with thick, black glaze.
- (f) Small sherd of Chinese porcelain. Underglaze blue with red and blue overglaze enamel. Probably early eighteenth century.
- (g) Various small sherds of creamware. Some painted blue, red, green and brown decoration. Late eighteenth century.
- (h) Small sherds from a number of Mocha ware mugs and jugs.
- (i) Various coloured transfer-printed white earthenwares, including one marked F.B. on base. Probable date-range circa 1839-50. Inside cottage.

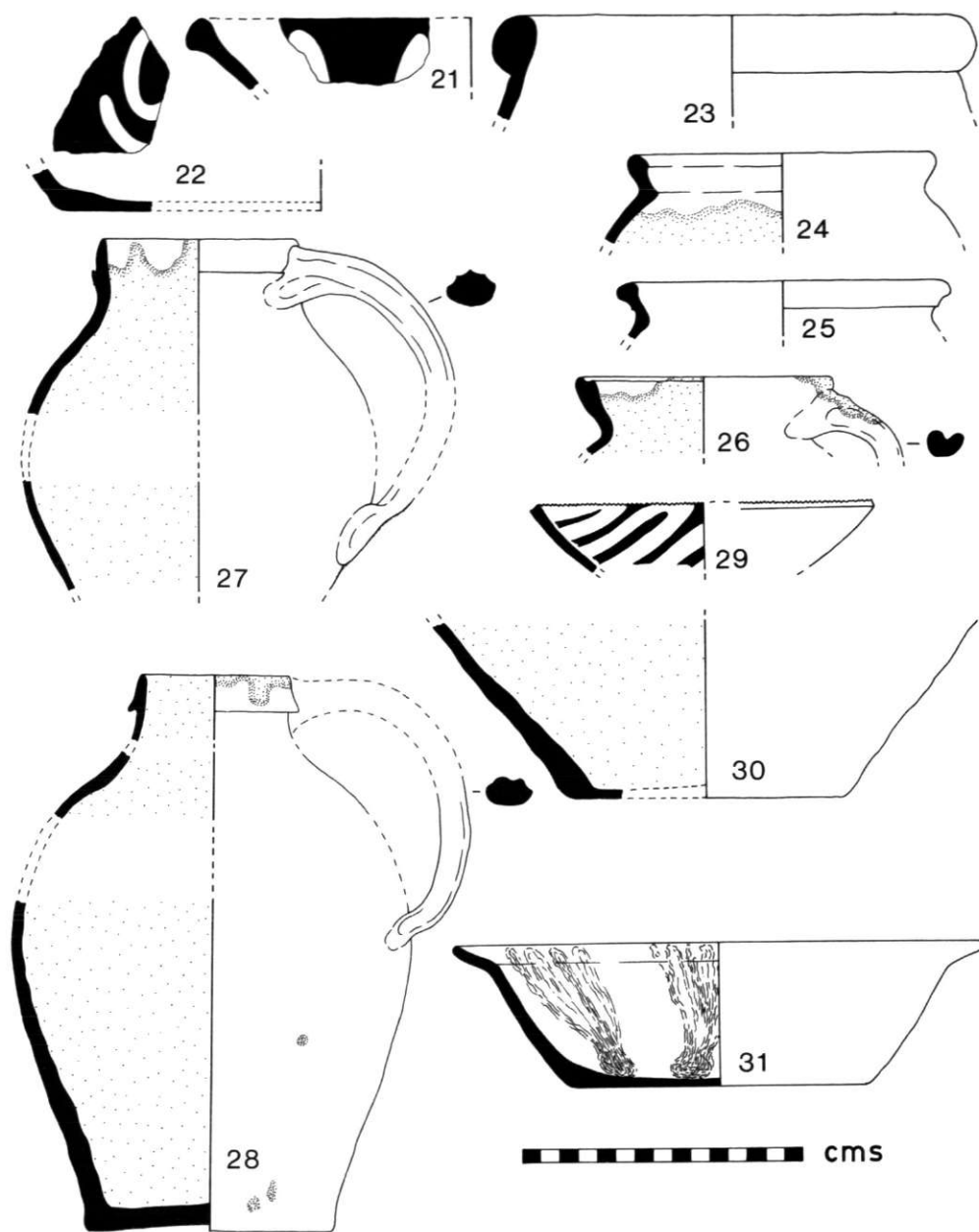


Fig. 49
 Carn Euny. Coarsewares. Mid-eighteenth - early nineteenth century. Nos. 21-28 Local.
 Nos. 29-31 Probably non-local. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

THE METALWORK by Ian H. Goodall

The small amount of metalwork from the cottage may include some residual material from the Iron Age settlement, since it is impossible to be certain that some of the utilitarian objects are of post-medieval rather than earlier date. However many of the other objects, including the shovel, patten ring, heel iron, spoon and copper alloy button, are typologically late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date and thus contemporary with the occupation of the cottage.

Iron objects, Fig. 50

- 1,2 Chisel and drift or punch. Room 2, demolition material over floor.
- 3 Knife with whittle tang and rectangular iron end cap. Iron Age village: Courtyard House III, N. side.
- 4 Half moon-shaped shovel blade, presumed socket lost. Shovel and spade blades made completely of iron, in contrast to wooden blades with iron sheaths, are most characteristically post-medieval. Compare with an iron spade from a probable 18th to 19th century context at Cheddar (Goodall, 1979, 274 Fig.92, 10195). Room 2, over F.5 at floor level.
- 5 Oval iron ring with damaged double and single riveted terminals for attachment to wooden patten or sole to which shoes were strapped. Iron patten rings, in use from the 17th century, served to raise their wearer's feet above mud and dirt. The early type with crinkled edge, typified by one from Ardingly, Sussex (Goodall, 1976 fig.9b.45), was probably superseded by the plain oval hoop in the early 18th century. Iron Age village: outside Hut H on N.W.
- 6 Heel iron. Room 2, over floor.
- 7 Timber dog or staple. Room 1, over floor.
- 8 Latch rest with perforated tang. Beyond terrace on west.
- 9, 10 Two lengths of strapping, 124 x 24 mm and 208 x 54 mm, the former regularly shaped. Room 2, demolition material over floor.
- 11-13 Nails. 13 is 107 mm long with a rectangular head. 11, 12: Room 2, over floor; 13: Room 1, over floor.
- 14 Looped iron bar. Terrace, E. side.
- 15 Broken, slightly figure-eight shaped link, 91 x 57 mm. Outside cottage on E. (unstratified).
- 16 Ring, 34 mm diameter, 8 mm wide, 6-9 mm thick. Room 1, over floor.
- 17 Spoon bowl and stub of stem. Terrace, E. side.

Copper alloy object, Fig. 50

- 18 Button. Flat disc, 29 mm diameter, with solder for lost central attachment loop. In rubble over cottage floor.

APPENDIX I by E. Freeman

Report on 'mortar' samples

1. This sample, almost certainly of a flooring material, consists of three small fragments, two of which show clearly two layers of compacted rab (yellow-brown, very feeble reaction with dil.HCl), interbedded with two grey layers containing numerous white 'lime' particles (strong reaction with dil. HCl) and sand grains. In all cases, one face of the fragments is more irregular, with adherent soil, than the others and does not contain any of the lime particles.
2. The samples submitted did not react at all with dil. HCl, and therefore do not consist of lime mortar. Its colour (yellow-brown) and general appearance suggest that the material is in fact composed of rab. Most of the samples have a coating of fine coal dust upon one surface; the opposite surfaces have only a coating of soil.

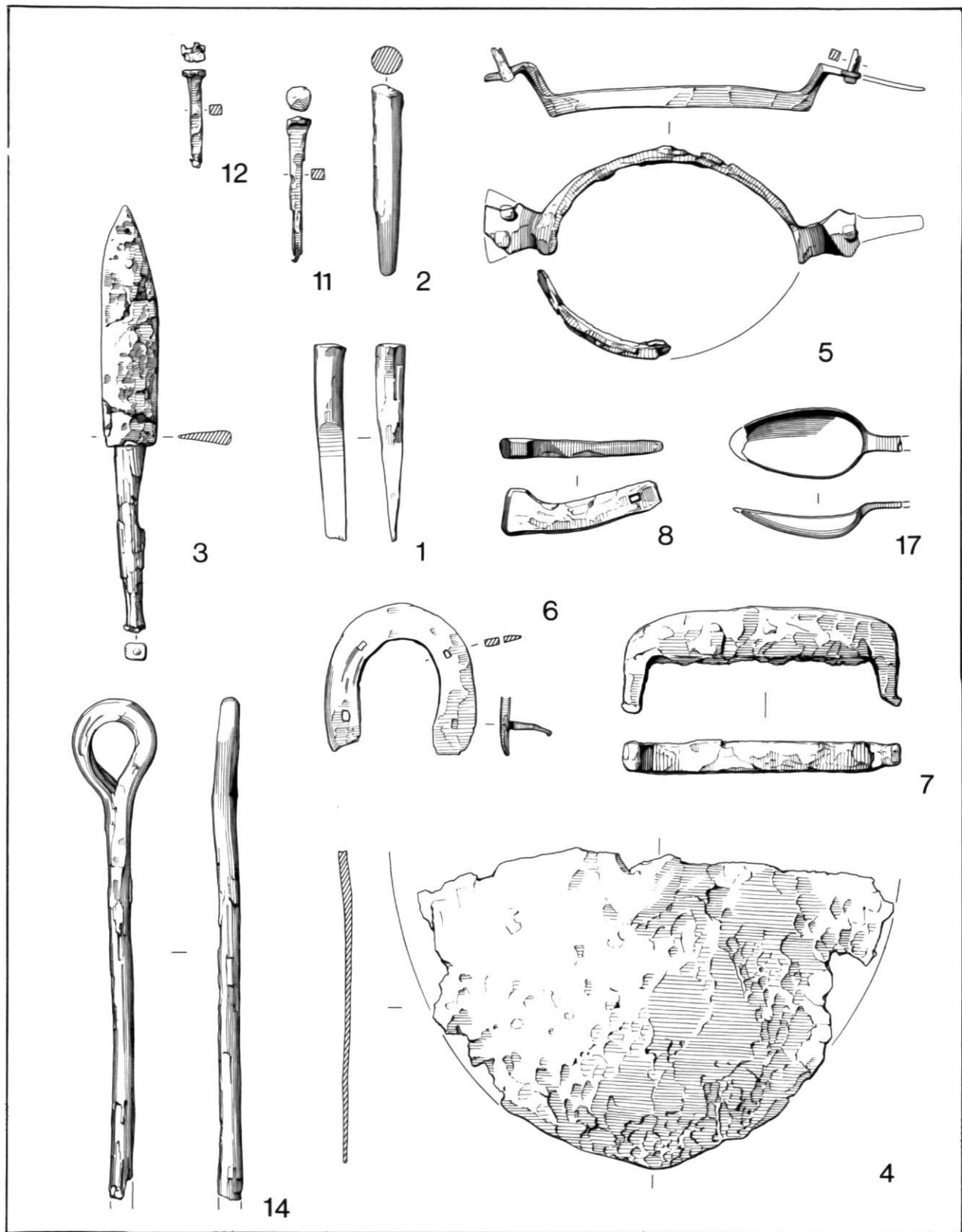


Fig. 50
 Carn Euny. The metalwork. Scale $\frac{1}{3}$,

3. The samples included under this title reacted only slightly with dilute acid, and are therefore also presumed to consist primarily of rab. However, these samples also contain numerous fine white particles of lime plaster (react strongly with dil. HCl), in contrast to the previous sample. Also, as in the previous sample, the samples have one surface coated with coal fragments. Overall the colour of the samples was decidedly paler than the previous one.

APPENDIX II by L. Biek

Report on the soot from F.3

Close examination including microscopy (up to *ca.* 50X) showed the sample to contain many small friable, silver-grey vesicular particles, of various shapes but predominantly spheroidal, singly or in imperfect aggregates. There was also some, but far less, plate-like flaky material, mostly coloured a slightly pinkish or bluish grey with the remainder buff. Some of these plates were weakly magnetic; the rest of the separations showed no reaction. Some of the finer grade material in the bulk sample was attracted by the magnet but did not appear to be different from the rest in any other way.

Taken together, this evidence is consistent with the use of coal, the spheroidal particles being coke, and the plates slaty residues. Although at first sight the former bear a superficial resemblance to slag, and the latter, in some cases, to hammer scale, neither slag nor hammer scale was found and there is no material evidence in this sample to connect it with any form of ironworking. The cause of both the iron content and the magnetic properties must be sought in the iron oxides present ("naturally") in the coal residues.

Acknowledgements

Full acknowledgement of the part played by all those involved in the excavations at Carn Euny over the years, and in the post-excavation work, has already been made in the main report. Nevertheless, I should like to reiterate my thanks to the small team led by Miss Vivien Russell who worked on the cottage site in the spring of 1968. These include Mary-Jane Mountain, John Lingwood (who took the photographs), John Devine, Norman and Ann Roberts (who did the final survey) and above all Vivien Russell herself, whose meticulous excavation records provide the basis for this report.

Thanks are also due to Trevor Miles and Ian Goodall for their reports on the finds, to the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for reporting on the soots and plasters and for conserving the metalwork; as well as to the Ancient Monuments Illustrator, Judith Dobie, for all the drawings except the pottery. Finally I wish to thank all those who have given so much help and advice, often on matters unfamiliar to me, especially Mr and Mrs Frank Chesher, Mr Roger Penhallurick, Mr P.A.S. Pool, Mr H Gordon Slade and Mr Beric Morley; and also to Mr and Mrs R. Glossop of Brane, Sancreed for their help both during and after the excavations.

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Short Notes

FLINT SITES IN RAME

The parish of Rame in the far south east of Cornwall is bounded by the coast line for nearly two thirds of its length. A few flint working sites can be found close to the sea cliff at about three hundred feet above sea level, although stray pieces of flint may be found in most of the coastal fields.

There are several such sites along this part of the coast and the technique used seems to be the same in most cases. Pebbles of flint from the beach were brought to the site, then cracked across to form a striking platform, from this the sides were dressed until a core was produced. The only regularly recognisable pieces of struck flint are small blades mostly found in a snapped condition.

Rame Head - SX 41854878

Surface finds of flint can be found near Garry Wells Pond on the paths that have been trodden out. A large number have been picked up just north of the pond in the arable field. Pieces may also be seen between Garry Wells and Queener Point some three hundred yards to the west.

In c. 1880 F. Brent collected flints from here and in *J.R.I.C.* vol. IX p. 59 states that he had also found a few fractured flints inside the bank and ditch of the cliff castle at Rame Head.

Mostly the flints consist of crude waste flakes and fragments, some heavily patinated white, while the majority are semi patinated. A few pieces are of chert and one of quartzite. They seem to be made from beach pebbles or just possibly come from some Eocene deposit. It is difficult to recognise secondary working on these stones.

There are two or three very different pieces of flint, light brown in colour with secondary working. They are unpatinated and very similar to worked flint found on Bodmin Moor.

Finds include 193 waste pieces, 11 blades, 31 pieces of snapped blades; some snapping may have taken place long after the blade was struck as on some patinated flint the fracture is unpatinated, 4 cores with prepared platforms, 14 small flakes, 2 knives (?) one of a honey coloured flint of a different character from the other flint found here.

1 scraper found at SX 42274870. Probably a thumb scraper of a very different appearance to the other flints found around the pond, but similar to flint artifacts from the Bodmin Moor area.

Penlee Point around SX 438493.

Surface finds on the plateau around Penlee Point include a small blade one inch long with crude retouch, a pebble chipped at one end patinated white.

Coast path between SX 42804900 and 4350489

4 waste pieces, a small scraper which looks like an attempt at a thumb scraper, the snapped lower end of a blade with slight retouch.

Homer Barton field around SX 431491

Surface finds just above a spring: 8 waste pieces, a fragment of a possible core, a knife (?), it may not be from a beach pebble, note cortex.

Wiggle SX 41905050

Surface finds: 3 waste pieces, a small scraper, one small core with a prepared platform.

Wiggle SX 42285100

A tiny blade about a half inch long.

Wiggle SX 42285050

A surface find of a battered nodule of unpatinated grey flint.

All these finds are deposited in the Plymouth City Museum.

J. Grimes

Walton-on-Thames

Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

The following new abbreviation should be added to the consolidated lists given in *Cornish Archaeol* 1, 1962, 107 ff., *Cornish Archaeol* 6, 1967, 82 ff., and in each subsequent issue.

NHWI Information from North Hill Women's Institute

HUNDRED OF PYDAR

6 : PARISH OF ST. ERVAN (2958 acs.)

MOIRA TANGYE & PETER SHEPPARD

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows			
1 Trembleath	88876950		SMR SW86NE5; TA 120 Burrow Close
2 Bogee	91046846	Yes	SMR SW96NW16; Bogee Barrow, (dia 80ft) Thomas 41; Thomas Plan N.E.Pydar 69; OS 6"1962'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96NW 21; Antiquary XXXIV 98
3 Bogee	91326798	Yes	SMR SW96NW17; Thomas 41(dia 80ft); Thomas Plan N.E.Pydar 71; OS 6" 1962'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96NW20
4 Bogee	90566781	Yes	SMR SW96NW10; Thomas Plan N.E.Pydar 68; Hend.III 82; PWCFC I 4(1955-6) 149-150; OS 6"1962'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96NW5
5 Bogee	90556767	Yes	SMR SW96NW11; Thomas Plan N.E.Pydar 67; Hend.III 74.82; OS 6"1962'Tumulus'
6 Bogee	90326802	Yes	SMR SW96NW39; OS index SW 96NW2
7 Bogee	90336804	Yes	SMR SW96NW9; Hend.III 82; OS 6" 1962'Tumulus'; OS index SW 96NW2
8 Bogee	91146784		SMR SW96NW70; Thomas 41(dia 25ft); Thomas Plan N.E.Pydar 72; OS 1813; Greenwood
9 Bogee	91266784		SMR SW96NW78; OS 1813
10 Bears Downs	89826790	Yes	SMR SW86NE18; TA 230 Burrow Close; Hend.III 81; OS 6"1907'Tumuli'; OS index SW 86NE9
11 Bears Downs	89916782	Yes	SMR SW86NE19; A.N.Cwll 166,168; A.Cwll 24; Antiquary XXXIV 98; Hend.III 81; OS 6"1907'Tumuli'; OS index SW86NE9; (Note: The Denzil Cup came from this barrow. Misc.5)
Menhirs			
1 Music Water	90566870	Yes	SMR SW96NW8; Thomas 41(ht.13ft); Thomas Plan N.E.Pydar 70; N.C.98; A.N.Cwll 166; Hend.III 81; OS index SW 96NW13

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Rounds, Round Fields			
1 Churchtown	89237012		SMR SW87SE60; TA 264 Kestle Meadow
2 Mount Misery	90106847		SMR SW96NW22; 1618 Kestle, Gover334; TA 795-7 (Kestle Tnt.)
3 Trenouth	Ap.905700		SMR SW97SW23; TA 965 Homer Bury Park, 969 Higher Bury Park
4 Treburick	Ap.894721		SMR SW87SE61; TA 545 Catbury; (St. Merryn TA 338 Catberry adjoins)
5 Treleigh	90357067		SMR SW97SW24; TA 635 Round Park; (Possible site) Air photo B25/2039 CCP
Crosses, Cross sites?			
1 Churchyard	89187027	Yes	SMR SW87SE23; (Only base located 1978); JRIC(NS)II 158; OS index SW 87SE18
2 Churchtown	89147004		SMR SW87SE62; TA 265 Cross Park Meadow
3 Bears Downs	89256770		SMR SW86NE6; TA 213 Cross Park
4 Penrose	87877077		SMR SW87SE63; TA 294-5 Hr, Lwr Cross Field
5 Treburick	89507200		SMR SW87SE64; TA 584 Little Cross Park, 585 Cross Park Moor
Medieval & Later			
1 Trembleath	88876984		SMR SW86NE102/1; Chapel (Site of) OS 6"1962; 1659 Chapel Ground, Hend.Top.IV 62; JRIC(NS)II 158; TA 141-3, 146, 148-9 Chapel Ground Tnt; H & D II 235; Lake I 371; OS index SW86NE14/1 (with cemetery)
2 Churchtown	89147036	Yes	SMR SW87SE65; Holy Well (Traditional)
3 Trembleath	88886982	Yes	SMR SW86NE102; Manor House (Site of) OS index SW86NE14, revised NGR; Lake I 367, 370-1; JRIC(NS)II 158
4 Trenouth	90367020	Yes	SMR SW97SW5; Remains of Barton, OS 6"1907; OS index SW97SW1; Lake I 371
5 Trenouth	90427021	Yes	SMR SW97SW25; Bee Boles(9)
6 Trenouth	90107030		SMR SW97SW26; TA 985 Deer Park
7 Boguee	90636922		SMR SW96NW79; TA 678B House, Poor of St. Ervan; DDP 60/12/1 CRO
8 Boguee	90746947		SMR SW96NW1; Manor House (Site of) OS 6"1962; OS index SW96NW14
9 Bears Downs to Music Water	898683 to 903683	Yes	SMR SW86NE7; Strip Fields, TA Map; 1839 Enclosure Award, Trewinnick Common. CRO; DDP 60/26/1 CRO
10 Churchtown	89167026	Yes	SMR SW87SE66; Mounting Block
11 Trewinnick	90026982		SMR SW96NW80; TA 8 Warren
12 Trevennow	89556940	Yes	SMR SW86NE8; Mounting Block
13 Trevilledor	89036787 to 89066827	Yes	SMR SW86NE9; Abandoned Settlement, TA map
Mills			
1 Treginegar	88007097		SMR SW87SE67; TA 901 House (Tregennegar Mill), 849 Mill Park; OS 1813
2 Rumford (Trewinnick)	89707025		SMR SW87SE68; 1774 Trewinnick Water Grist Mill, Hend.Top.IV 64; TA 6, 492 Mill Pool; Local inf.
3 Millingworth/Treravel	89147043	Yes	SMR SW87SE69; 1659 Mellanoweth, Hend.Top.IV 62; Treravel, Hend.Top.IV 3; DDP 60/1/2 CRO; TA 431 Mill Pool; RCG 21.3.1874; OS 25"1907; (2 Millstones extant)
4 Trethewey	90437200	Yes	SMR SW97SW27; Local inf. (Water wheel extant)

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Industrial			
1 Rumford	89767015	Yes	SMR SW87SE70; TA 781 Malthouse; QSM II July 1829 CRO; Local inf.
2 Rumford	89737018		SMR SW87SE71; 1774 Smithy, Hend.Top.IV 64; Local inf. & lease Mr T.H. Sandry
3 Rumford	89737020	Yes	SMR SW87SE72; Smithy, est.1880 Local inf.
4 St. Ervan (Glebe Farm)	89087026	Yes	SMR SW87SE73; Whim House
5 Penrose	87567083	Yes	SMR SW87SE74; Whim House
6 Penrose	87647073	Yes	SMR SW87SE75; Smithy, OS 6"1963, Local inf.
7 Penrose	87477066	Yes	SMR SW87SE76; Malthouse
8 Trewinnick	89966980		SMR SW86NE28; Whim House, TA Map
9 Treginegar	880710		SMR SW87SE77; Mine, Wh.Tremaine, Mines IX 10
10 Trenouth	90397023	Yes	SMR SW97SW28; Whim House

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds			
1 Trembleath	Urn with cremation		SMR SW86NE29; H & D II 235; Lake I 367
2 Treleigh	Flint Axe	Truro	SMR SW97SW29
3 Music Water	Discoidal Flint Flake	Truro	SMR SW96NW81; RIC Catalogue 27/1977
4 St. Ervan	Spindle-Whorl	Truro	SMR SW87SE78; JRIC(NS)III 12
5 Bears Downs (Barrow 11)	Cup	British Museum	SMR SW86NE19/1; N.C.245-7; J.J.R.; Arch.J.CVII 47-8; Hencken 66,71, Pl vi; A.Cwll 24; A.N.Cwll 166a, 168; PWCFC 2(1957-8)39; RIC Catalogue

HUNDRED OF EAST
10 : PARISH OF NORTH HILL (6732 acs.)

GWYNNETH KING & PETER SHEPPARD

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows			
1 Middle Tremollett	29827602		SMR SX27NE23; TA 1482 Barrow Park
2 Castick	26367686	?	SMR SX27NE24; TA 841 Burrows Piece
3 Stonaford	25657830		SMR SX27NE22; TA 478 Burrow Close, 492 Burrow
4 Clitters	24437847	?	SMR SX27NW92; TA 564 Burrow Park
5 Treveniel	26157812	?	SMR SX27NE25; TA 462 Burrow Park; (?mining)
6 Landreyne	28607615		SMR SX27NE26; TA 1259 Burrow Park
7 Colquite	22967639	Yes	SMR SX27NW21; Tumuli, OS 6"1907; OS index SX27NW11
8 Colquite	23017642	Yes	SMR SX27NW20; As above
9 Tresellern	23467682	Yes	SMR SX27NW93
10 Hawk's Tor	25387600	Yes	SMR SX27NE27; Air photo NMR SX 2576/1/152
Cists			
1 Trebartha	26807720		SMR SX27NE15; CA 15(1976)27-30
Stone Circle?			
1 Bowda	24537730	Yes?	SMR SX27NW94; (Semi-circle of recumbent stones on edge of clitter)
Menhirs			
1 Langstone	Ap.292773		SMR SX27NE28; 1394 Langaston, Gover 168
2 Middle Tremollett	29837607	Yes	SMR SX27NE31
3 Middle Tremollett	29887608	Yes	SMR SX27NE32
4 Rylands	24937760	Yes	SMR SX27NW96
5 Lanoy	29907730		SMR SX27NE29; TA 1319 Mena Above Town
6 Colquite	22637674	Yes	SMR SX27NW95; Hend.VI 419
7 Illand	28957850		SMR SX27NE30; TA 167 Mena Meadow
8 Hawk's Tor	25337592	Yes	SMR SX27NE33
9 Hawk's Tor	25327588	Yes	SMR SX27NE34
Rounds			
1 Allabury	25747694	Yes	SMR SX27NE4; OS index SX27NE6; OS 6"1963; TA 816 Round Aleabury (TA 815 Woolabury, 817 Willabury adjoin); Gover 166; VCH 467; JRIC XV 114
2 Allabury	25857690	Yes	SMR SX27NE35; TA 818 Littlebury; (Adjoins the above as a separate enclosure)
3 Rings	28967780	Yes	SMR SX27NE5; 'Camp' OS 6"1907; OS index SX27NE5; TA 266 Rings (TA 259, 261, 263 Hillbury adjoin); VCH 467; Borlase Par.Mem.186; JRIC XV 114; (Nearly ploughed out)
4 Berriow	Ap.272758		SMR SX27NE36; 1350 Beryo, Gover 166 (Burh)
5 Killabury	30347838	Yes	SMR SX37NW1; OS index SX37NW1; OS 6"1907; TA 21 Ring Hill (TA 12,14,16-18 Killabury adjoin); Lake IV 10; VCH 467; JRIC XV 114

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
6 Rylands	24797787	Yes	SMR SX27NW34; Enclosure, OS 6"1963; OS index SX27NW22; Air photo E9/5037 CCP
Huts			
1 Hawk's Tor	253760 to 259763	Yes	SMR SX27NE37; (Many huts in extensive settlement); Air photo NMR SX 2576/1/152
2 Twelve Mens Moor	26557579	Yes	SMR SX27NE10; Air photo E12/5208 CCP
3 Twelve Mens Moor	26527572	Yes	SMR SX27NE38; As above
4 Twelve Mens Moor	26657562	Yes	SMR SX27NE39
5 Twelve Mens Moor	26237542	Yes?	SMR SX27NE40; (? recently ploughed out)
6 Bastreet Downs	24197672	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/1; Hut circles, OS 6"1963
7 Bastreet Downs	24167670	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/2; As above
8 Bastreet Downs	24157667	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/3; As above
9 Bastreet Downs	24147664	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/4; As above
10 Bastreet Downs	24197664	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/5; As above
11 Bastreet Downs	24227662	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/6; As above
12 Bastreet Downs	24207655	Yes	SMR SX27NW24/7;
13 Bastreet Downs	24887690	Yes	SMR SX27NW97; (Group of 6 or 7)
14 Trewortha	24197557	Yes?	SMR SX27NW63
15 Trewortha	24307560	Yes?	SMR SX27NW98
16 Rylands	24757775		SMR SX27NW99; (2)OS index SX27NW22
17 Rylands (Round 6)	24777786	Yes	SMR SX27NW34/1; (2)OS index SX27NW22 OS 6"1963
Field Systems			
1 Hawk's Tor	255761	Yes	SMR SX27NE41; Air photo E11/5151 CCP
2 Bastreet Downs	246765	Yes	SMR SX27NW80; Med.fields, OS index SX27NW38B; Med.Arch.VI/VII 282
3 Bastreet Downs	249769 to 252770	Yes	SMR SX27NW100; Air photo E11/5151 CCP
4 Bastreet	241768	Yes	SMR SX27NW101
5 Tresellern	23657640	Yes	SMR SX27NW59; Strip fields
6 Bowhayland	24157740	Yes	SMR SX27NW77
7 Hawk's Tor	25107635	Yes	SMR SX27NE43; Air photo SX 2576/3/162 NMR
Chapels			
1 Trewortha	Ap.239754		SMR SX27NW44; TA 783 Chappel Close
2 Landreyne	28647596		SMR SX27NE7; Chapel (Site of) OS 6" 1907; OS index SX 27NE10; CCG 152; H & D II 520; Lake IV 9; Hend.VI 422; Hend.E.A.II pt 3; Borlase Par.Mem.186
3 Trebartha	Ap.263773		SMR SX27NE14; OS index SX 27NE3; Borlase Par.Mem.186; H & D II 520; Gilbert HS III 485; Lake IV 9; Hend.VI 422
4 Trekernell	Ap.253789		SMR SX27NE45; Lake IV 9
Crosses, Cross Sites?			
1 Trebartha	26407744	Yes	SMR SX27NE2; DCNQ XXIX 37-8; VCH 434; Pen HS II 20; JRIC XIX 40; OS index SX 27NE1
2 Trebartha (From Battens Farm)	26397744 from 27357655	Yes	SMR SX27NE13; Cross(Remains of)OS 6" 1963; OS index SX 27NE4; DCNQ XXIX 37; VCH 434; Baird; Hend. VI 422
3 North Hill (Way Cross)	27807650		SMR SX27NE46; (?As the above.Site adjoins Battens); TA 1129-1130 Lwr. Hr. Cross Field, 1121 Way Cross Field

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
4 Kingbear	27127476	Yes	SMR SX27SE2; Head, OS index SX 27SE25; Baird; DCNQ XXIX 97; VCH 434
5 Glubhole	Ap.277773		SMR SX27NE47; TA 1071, 1083-6 Cross Lands
6 Botternell	27937477		SMR SX27SE44; TA 2040 Cross Park
7 Bathpool	28427485		SMR SX27SE57; TA 1825,1837 Lwr.Hr. Cross Park
8 Coad's Green	29577700		SMR SX27NE48; TA 1309,1310 Cross Park
9 Stonaford	25657810		SMR SX27NE49; TA 475 Cross Park
10 West Tremollett	29067569		SMR SX27NE50; TA 1442 Cross Park
11 Illand	28707815		SMR SX27NE51; TA 228 Bove Cross
(Note : Holy Well Cross, also known as Sturts Cross, at Trebartha 26207748 is from Linkinhorne; SMR SX27NE3; Cross (Remains of) OS 6"1963; OS index SX27NE2; Baird; Langdon 259; DCNQ XXIX 38-9; Hend.VI 422.)			
Medieval & Later			
1 Trebartha	26207748	Yes	SMR SX27NE52; Holy Well, OS index SX27NE2
2 Trebartha	? 27407742		SMR SX27NE53; TA 393,1060-1 Beacon Parks
3 Trebartha	26257755		SMR SX27NE54; Mansion, Lake IV 9; H & D II 519; Pen HS II 138; Gilbert HS III 485; OC VII 77-8; DD RD 1018 CRO; Broderick index PCL; Lysons 250; DCNQ XXIX 36-7
4 Trekernell	25367892	Yes	SMR SX27NE55; Manor House
5 Battens	27347652	Yes	SMR SX27NE9; Site of Mansion, OS 6"1963; OS index SX27NE7; Pen HS II 138; Lake IV 5,9; Gilbert HS III 484; (Present house dated 1585)
6 Trewithey	28087690	Yes	SMR SX27NE6; Manor House (Remains of) OS 6"1907; OS index SX27NE9; Lysons 251
7 Hawk's Tor	25427611	Yes	SMR SX27NE56; Circular enclosure
8 Stonaford	25617796	Yes	SMR SX27NE57; 17th cent. Hall House, Cheshier 95-6
9 Twelve Mens Moor	26297524	Yes	SMR SX27NE58; TA 922 Ruin
10 Lanoy	29807713		SMR SX27NE59; ? Lan. 1314 Lannoy, Gover 168; TA 1315 Church Park
11 Coad's Green	29547680	Yes	SMR SX27NE60; TA 1373 Wesleyan Chapel & Cemetery; TA Map; Lake IV 10
12 North Hill	27217665		SMR SX27NE61; TA 1021 Poor House; ? Hend.VI 421'unendowed almshouse in 1716
13 Way Cross	27837647		SMR SX27NE62; TA 1120 Poor House
14 Lemarne	25697771	Yes	SMR SX27NE64; TA 667 Dog Kennel; OS 25" 1906
15 Landreyne	28857578	Yes	SMR SX27NE64; TA 1438 Higher Stone Bridge
16 Withybrook	Ap.251768		SMR SX27NE65; Poole Bridge, DCNQ XXII 50-1; DD RD 1026 CRO
17 East Castick	26557645		SMR SX27NE66; TA 941 Poundhouse Orchard
18 West Castick	26147690		SMR SX27NE67; TA 831 Poundhouse Orchard
19 Langstone	29227738		SMR SX27NE68; TA 288 Poundhouse Meadow
20 Tolcarne	25037830		SMR SX27NE69; TA 596-7 Pound Orchard
21 Congdon's Shop	28257829		SMR SX27NE70; TA 315 Pound Garden
22 Battens	27207590	Yes	SMR SX27NE71; Clapper Bridge
23 Berriowbridge	27327566	Yes	SMR SX27NE8; Bridge, OS 6" 1963; Gascoygne; Lake IV 10; CBS 30-1, 60, fig 32; Norden; CPRE 35; Axford 95; Borlase Par.Mem.186
24 North Hill	26927637	Yes	SMR SX27NE72; TA 953, (& 950) Burrows Bridge

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
25 North Hill	27127654	Yes	SMR SX27NE73; TA 997 Wesleyan Chapel; Lake IV 10
26 East Berriow	27417577	Yes	SMR SX27NE74; Hall/Passage House, Chesher 61-2
27 Twelve Mens Moor	25857585 to 26927637	Yes	SMR SX27NE75; Ancient trackway, Nodden Lane, DCNQ XXII 51; DD RD 1026 CRO
28 North Hill	27347631	Yes	SMR SX27NE76; St. Torney's Well, Lane-Davies 9, 39; Kelly (1873) 826; NHWI
29 Treveniel	26127794	Yes	SMR SX27NE77; Part of Med.house with turret stairs
30 Uphill Farm	28567508 & 28507505	Yes	SMR SX27NE78; Bee-Boles (8&1) NHWI
31 Tresellern	23747650	Yes	SMR SX27NW102; Circular Enclosure
32 Tresellern	23907674	Yes	SMR SX27NW103; Small Enclosures. ?Abandoned Settlement
33 Rylands	24807765		SMR SX27NW104; TA 626 Pound Park
34 Bastreet	Ap.245765		SMR SX27NW105; Med. Causeway & Hall, Essays 128-9; 1311 Baste Street, Gover 166; CBS 59; DCNQ XXII 50; Martyn; OS 25" 1906
35 Carries	?		SMR SX27NE79; Site of Manor House, Gilbert HS III 484; K/T 166
36 Tolcarne	24967833	Yes	SMR SX27NW37; Site of Manor House, OS 6" 1907; OS index SX 27NW3
37 Kingbear	27287483	Yes	SMR SX27SE63; Ancient Cottage (Noted as Longhouse, NHWI)
38 Bathpool	28097479	Yes	SMR SX27SE64; Methodist Chapel, Lake IV 10
39 Bearah Farm	28937438	Yes	SMR SX27SE65; Bee-Boles NHWI
Mills			
1 Bathpool	28457473		SMR SX27SE66; TA 1812 Bone Mill (Battens Mills Tnt); Gascoyne
2 Bathpool	28267481		SMR SX27SE67; Corn Mill, OS 25" 1906
3 West Berriow	27227596	Yes	SMR SX27NE80; Bondwalls Mill, OS 1809; Battens Mill, OS 25" 1906; NHWI; Lane-Davies 10; DD RD 943-4 CRO
4 North Hill	27107649	Yes	SMR SX27NE81; Mill, OS 6" 1963
5 Trebartha	Ap.264772		SMR SX27NE82; TA 413-4, 422 Old Mills Tnt; 'two grist mills' DD RD 941-4 CRO
6 Trebartha	26187706	Yes?	SMR SX27NE83; As above
7 Treveniel	26347823		SMR SX27NE84; TA 459, 461 Treveniel Mill
Industrial			
1 Bathpool	28447473		SMR SX27SE68; TA 1813 Blacksmiths Shop; OS 25" 1906
2 Bathpool	28457475	Yes	SMR SX27SE69; TA 1822 Smiths Shop
3 Kingbear	27267484	Yes	SMR SX27SE70; Whim House, NHWI
4 Bearah Farm	28977440	Yes	SMR SX27SE71; Whim House (with machinery) NHWI
5 Industry	23607713		SMR SX27NW106; Water Wheel OS 25" 1906; (TA 719 Wheel Park adjoins)
6 Coad's Green	29427692	Yes	SMR SX27NE85; TA 1382 Blacksmiths Shop; OS 25" 1906
7 North Hill	27337657	Yes	SMR SX27NE86; TA 1015 Smithery
8 Coad's Green	29497692	Yes	SMR SX27NE87; TA 1303 Carpenter's & Blacksmith's Shop
9 Trebartha	26477726		SMR SX27NE88; TA 411 Machine Pond, 412 Machine Meadow
10 Trebartha	26407733	?	SMR SX27NE89; TA 423 Malthouse

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
11 Trebartha	25957782	Yes	SMR SX27NE90; TA 637 Fish Ponds
12 Trebartha	26447737		SMR SX27NE91; TA 406 Blacksmiths; NHWI
13 Trebartha	Ap.269782		SMR SX27NE92; TA 379 Kiln Park
14 Congdon's Shop	28237833		SMR SX27NE93; TA 318 Smiths Shop
15 Lemarne	25777755	Yes	SMR SX27NE94; Forge, NHWI
16 Lemarne	25557765	Yes	SMR SX27NE95; Lemarne Mine (Tin, Disused) OS 25" 1906; Mines XV 47-9
17 West Berriow	27087558	Yes	SMR SX27NE96; Berriow Mine (Copper, Disused) OS 25" 1906; Kelly (1873) 826, (1902) 237
18 Berriow	Ap.272757		SMR SX27NE97; Jews House (Blowing House) RRIC XXXII (1850) 58-9
19 Berriow Bridge	27307569	Yes	SMR SX27NE98; Coaching House
20 Stonaford	25667796	Yes	SMR SX27NE99; Saw Mill, OS 25" 1906; NHWI
21 West Castick	26147692		SMR SX27NE100; Wh.Luskey (Copper, Disused) OS 25" 1906
22 Uphill	28637519		SMR SX27NE101; Wh.Rodd (Lead, Disused) OS 25" 1906; Mines XV 43
23 Hawk's Tor	25887634	Yes	SMR SX27NE102; Workmans House (Granite, Single room)
24 Lynher	27827531	Yes	SMR SX27NE103; Whim House, NHWI
25 Trekernell	25357895	Yes	SMR SX27NE104; Whim House. NHWI
26 East Moor	22777634	Yes	SMR SX27NW107; TA 741 Stream Works
27 Lanoy Wood	30547796	Yes	SMR SX37NW23; TA 28 Lime Kiln
28 Trefrize	30337675 to 30587705	Yes	SMR SX37NW24; Loading Hopper (Ochre) OS 6" 1963; Mines XV 50; (Map ref. extends into Lezant parish)
29 Lanoy	30127835	?	SMR SX37NW25; Lanoy Mine, OS 25" 1906; Mines XV 50

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Finds			
1 Trebartha (Cist 1)	Urn	LHL	SMR SX27NE15/1; CA 15(1976) 27-30
2 Berriow (Ind. 18)	Handled Stone Crucible	Truro	SMR SX27NE97/1; RIC Catalogue; RRIC XXXII(1850) 19, 58
3 Berriow (Ind.18)	Ingot Moulds(2)		SMR SX27NE97/2; RRIC XXXII(1850) 58-9
4 North Hill	Stone Mould (Frying pan type)	Truro	SMR SX27NE105; RIC Catalogue
5 North Hill	Stone Dish- Mould	Truro	SMR SX27NE106; RIC Catalogue
6 Tresellern	Flint Flakes, Pottery	G.H. King (to return to Tresellern Farm)	SMR SX27NW108; CA Newsletter 19
7 Bearah (289744)	Shaft-hole Adze	G. Brown	SMR SX27NE107; PPS 38(1972)264. No.1069
8 North Hill	Stocks	Church	SMR SX27NE108; NHWI
9 Addicroft	Staddle-Stones	27047596	SMR SX27NE109

Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology: Watching Briefs and Small Excavations

CCRA Officer Nicholas Johnson has compiled brief notes of work undertaken by the Committee until the end of 1978. In many cases Society members worked on their own, or supported CCRA personnel. The notes given below are intended to provide comprehensive cover on all sites where scale of work was insufficient to merit separate publication. Full details in each case are recorded at the Sites and Monuments Register. It is planned that this will now be an annual feature of *Cornish Archaeology*.

THREEMILESTONE ROUND, KENWYN, TRURO

This enclosure was partially excavated in advance of housing development, by Miss Dudley in 1959 (Dudley, 1960) and Schwieso in 1974 (Schwieso, 1976). The NE quadrant was left undeveloped and remained an orchard until Sept. 1978 when the first of several houses was constructed. CCRA watched the site as work commenced (SW 78684492).

The foundation trenches provided convenient cross sections of the ploughed down ramparts and ditches. These trenches confirmed the presence of these features in positions compatible with existing plans of the N and W sectors of the enclosure. The inner rampart was visible as a slight scarp with an average height of 30 cms. The ditch appeared as a discernible depression.

The outer bank and ditch were not visible on the surface.

The inner rampart (approx. 3 m wide) barely showed in section, being represented only as a slight stoney layer lying at the top of the subsoil. The subsoil was slightly redder under the bank, probably as a result of leaching from the bank material above. The inner edge of the inner ditch was clearly visible in section with the beginnings of tip lines becoming discernible. Two pits were found, one a sub-circular pit (6) 1 m wide x 31 cm deep, with a shallow sloping bottom, lay immediately inside the inner rampart. The second, a circular shallow pit (9), 1.06 m wide x 30 cm deep lay beneath the inner rampart. Both pits contained specks of charcoal and whilst stones were found at the bottom, they appear too shallow to be post holes. Pit 9 had traces of iron pan around its upper lip and sides, which may have been caused by leaching from the bank above. Traces of the outer bank and ditch appeared in other foundation trenches.

No other features or any finds were found. No traces of an entrance appeared and it must therefore be assumed that it lies in the unexcavated and now destroyed SE quadrant of the enclosure.

Dudley, D., 1960. Pendeen Earthwork, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall, *Roy. Inst. Cornwall Supplement*, 3-13
Schwieso J., 1976. 'Excavations at Threemilestone Round, Kenwyn, Truro', *Cornish Archaeol.*, 15, 50-67

WHITEMOOR, ST STEPHEN-in-BRANNEL

The site is listed as a Round in the St Stephen check-list. An irregular enclosure, perhaps representing the extent of a small-holding, is shown on an early 19th century map; it has a diameter of between 175 and 200 m. Two thirds of this very large enclosure has been consumed by the Dorothy clay pit, and with the exception of a slightly raised interior there are no other indications that this was a site of any archaeological interest. Opportunity to investigate arose through proposals by E.C.L.P. to run a service pipeline across the site. E.C.L.P. kindly provided a machine prior to commencement of work in Nov. 1978.

A trench (A-B) was cut obliquely across the presumed course of the enclosure at SW 97035723. The true dimensions of the ditch have been estimated from the oblique section. The section showed a V-shaped ditch, 1.6 m deep, 4.5 m wide at the top, narrowing to a flattened bottom of less than 0.5 m in width. The sides of the ditch are irregularly cut. On the inner or southern side a possible stone revetment is cut into its upper edge. North of the revetment the ditch had been recut to a depth of 70 cm. This feature was filled with top soil containing scraps of modern pottery. No traces of a rampart were found on either side of the ditch. The ditch and surrounding area has been covered by 40 cm of mixed china clay waste.

Another trench was dug across the presumed southern course of the enclosure at SW 97045708. Nothing of any interest was found to confirm its presence. It is hoped to watch further pipelaying across the area in order to clarify the exact nature of this difficult site.

CARNGOON BANK, LIZARD DOWNS

Trial excavation of this Romano-British salt-working site at SW 69501306 was undertaken in October 1978 by CCRA, CAS and the Lizard Field Club, under the direction of Peter Rose. A heap of briquetage adjacent to an area of cobbling was investigated to the north of a very small natural gully. A trench south of the gully picked up traces of walling, possibly suggestive of occupation. The few sherds of domestic ware date the site to the third or fourth century AD. Further excavation (by the Central Excavation Unit) is planned for September 1979.

ABERRY EARTHWORK, KILKHAMPTON

In June 1977 a water pipeline passed close to this subrectangular enclosure (SS 2679-1117). The pipe ran alongside the N edge of the road that passes close to the N side of the earthwork. What appeared to be an area of burnt material and stones, and traces of a possible ditch were the only below ground features found in the trench. Some medieval sherds from the topsoil came from this spot. Recent work by the OS has identified a further possible enclosure only 60 m to the south of Aberry. The features found in the trench to the north may represent traces of further activity in the area. (Watched by Richard Heard and Ann Trudgian for CCRA).

FOX PARK, LANIVET

In 1978 the Water Board gave notice that work was to be carried out on top of the hill (SX 06746323) to the south-west of Fox Park farm. The central area of the summit was called 'Round Field' in the Tithe Apportionment, and the adjacent field on the west was 'Longstone'. An air photograph showed disturbance, but this seems to have been due to past mining. In May 1978 a four days' excavation was undertaken to ascertain whether there was an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure in Round Field; the name could not refer to the shape of the field which was roughly square. A rectangular platform taking up part of this field and extending into the adjacent one on the east had been suspected by one observer, but could not be found to exist. However a kink in the outward-curving west field wall suggested that if a Round existed this wall should mark a section of its perimeter. A trench one metre wide was therefore dug north-south across the suspected line of an enclosure ditch, and extended to a length of thirty metres. It was taken down to the top of the natural subsoil, but proved negative. A 'ditch' running NE - SW across the southern end of the trench necessitated an extra day's work, but when the main trench was extended to a width of two metres at this spot, the suspected feature did not continue, and was taken to be a natural hollow. A watch was kept later when the underground reservoir was being built, but nothing was seen. The conclusion reached was that in this case the suggestive field name did not imply an archaeological site.

(Watching brief and note by Daphne Harris)

ROSECARE 2, ROUND BARROW AT WAINHOUSE CORNER, JACOBSTOW

A small excavation was undertaken in advance of road works. The barrow (SX 17869477) is a low ploughed mound approximately 28 m in diameter. A chord section revealed traces of a stacked-turf mound (layer 2) lying on top of a thin black organic layer (layer 3), the remains of the old land surface. Enigmatically these two layers covered a layer of dull orange clay mixed with earth and pebbles (layer 4), at the bottom of which was an iron pan (layer 7) overlying the original sub-soil (layer 6). The iron pan was only present in areas covered by the barrow mound, suggesting that it formed in the old 'B' horizon, below the OLS 'A' horizon organic layer as a result of the leaching of minerals from the turf and clay mound. There was much surface evidence of stones dislodged by ploughing, suggesting that the turf and clay mound covered a central stone cairn. Two stake holes were found at the edge of the mound, one of which was surrounded by an iron-pan layer, confirming the late development of this layer. Surrounding the mound was an area of cobbling, approximately 4 m wide, the stones being rough pebbles of quartzite. The cobbles started 4.75 m from the detectable edge of the mound and 2 m from the edge of layer 4. The field has been ploughed regularly for many years and it seems probable that the edge of the mound has been removed leaving only vague traces of its true extent. The trench was extended for 18 m on either side of the barrow mound and no trace of any ditch was found. A small piece of flint was found in the area of cobbling.

ST CLEMENT'S HILL, TRURO

CCRA watched this site (SW 83364468) whilst road widening revealed the remains of what appeared to be a blocked arch. Two walls were revealed in the side of the road cutting, 3.85 m apart with assorted pieces of slate lying around about. If the walls were the sides of a gate or a partially demolished arch, then it may have been a sunken entrance to the cemetery that lies immediately behind and adjacent to the road. At some stage the entrance had been filled in with clay subsoil.

TREGONEY

In order to provide solid support for the building of a bungalow, a rectangular area had been excavated to a depth of 20 ft. The area is close to the course of the Bailey ditch of Tregoney Castle (SW 92274481). CCRA watched (June 1977) whilst rock faces were exposed on the E, W & S sides of the excavation and the material that had been removed was solely shillet. The exposed faces on the S and E sides show chisel marks to a depth of not more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the excavation. The overall effect is of an old quarry. The sunken garden to the E of the converted Brianite chapel is locally known to have been a quarry. No artefacts earlier than the 18th Century were found. No traces of the Castle outworks were revealed.

LOWERMOOR, ADVENT

This small area of moorland (SX 12708345) was watched whilst it was broken in for pasture and a water pipeline dug through. The water trench cut through a low wall and ran close to an area of Rig and Furrow. The wall was part of a fragmented field system of typical Bronze Age appearance, consisting of a series of accreted curvilinear enclosures. At least one hut and several burial mounds are found close by. The area of Rig and Furrow may belong to a small rectangular building that lies on the lower edge of the area close to a small stream. No trace of the Rig and Furrow showed in the section and the wall appeared as a pile of stones with no particular structure or buried land surface.

CHAPEL SITE AT MORETON POUND

In April 1977 a water pipeline passed close to the supposed site of a chapel and possible minor deserted medieval settlement at Moreton Pound, Launcells (SS 27250859). The pipeline passed within 40 m of a building platform, thought by the OS to be the chapel site, the existence of which is doubted by Canon Adams. An early ridge tile and some 14th/15th Century sherds were found in the upcast of the trench and several worked pieces of building stone were found in the close vicinity. Nothing was found to confirm the chapel site, but the unevenness of the field and nature of the finds suggests that there may have been a settlement on the site. (Watched by Richard Heard and CCRA.)

ARWENACK MANOR, FALMOUTH

During the rebuilding and renovation of this manor house (SW 81213233) the complicated structural history is being recorded by Jane Nott-Macaire of Falmouth School of Art. CCRA were asked in Spring 1979 to watch whilst service trenches were cut across the courtyard. A cobbled surface was noted within a yard area delimited by the robbed foundation trenches of a courtyard wall and slight traces of a small building. An early drawing of the manor shows a courtyard wall with a central gatehouse. Some 18th and 19th century sherds and parts of two early 18th century glass 'onion' shaped wine bottles were found amongst the rubble and domestic rubbish used to backfill the courtyard wall and gatehouse as well as the foreshore in front of the house.

Whilst demolishing a fireplace and interior wall a rectangular pit, 2.7 m long, 1.2 m wide and 2 m deep, was discovered beneath the floor level. It is lined with well laid stone and the fill contained sherds and other material dated possibly as early as the 11th-14th centuries, with a glazed sherd, late 13th early 14th century, SW French type, and a sherd of polychrome ware from SW France dated elsewhere from 11th-14th centuries. A complete 16th-17th century storage bottle of Martincamp Ware from Normandy represents some of the later material from the pit. Similar stone lined pits elsewhere have been identified as cesspits. The continental origin of these wares confirms the excellence of the Fal as

a natural harbour, even predating the formal establishment of the port at Falmouth by the Killigrew family, the owners of Arwenack.

It is interesting to note that a few paces to the north and less than 50 m from the original beach is a deep and still sweet, freshwater well. This was drained prior to covering and nothing was found in the shallow silt at the bottom. Renovations still continue within the buildings and surrounding gardens.

BRIDGE STREET CAR PARK, TRURO

Examination by CCRA of a trench dug across the car park took place in advance of pipelaying for a portaloo (SW 82804490). It is known that the site of the Chapel of Our Lady of the Portal was somewhere near the area. The Chapel was probably dismantled at the Dissolution and the area used for commercial development. Several walls, and a quantity of plaster and rubble probably derived from the buildings that formerly stood on the site. No medieval structures were found and the pottery of possible medieval date gave no clue as to their provenance. Most of the sherds found in the trench were of the 18th Century with a few from the 17th. At a point close to St Clement St. a very dark layer may be the site of a sawmill or tannery known to have existed somewhere in the vicinity.

Short Notes

LATE NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM TREVORRY FIELD, TYWARDREATH

Trevorrey Field, in the north of Tywardreath parish is sited immediately below the southern edge of the Helman Tor granite outcrop, three miles north of Par Harbour. In August 1978 two pressure flaked flint arrowheads were found in plough soil near the crest of a slight west facing slope in the field. One arrowhead, found at SX 08025745, is small, leaf shaped and undamaged. The other, with a broken point, found at SX 08055739 is of lanceolate form with a neatly shaped tang (Fig. 51). North east of the crest the field slopes down to a stream flowing south from its source near Trevorrey Farm. On the slope a small flint thumb-type scraper was recovered at SX 08075753.

The finds were associated with a flint scatter covering the southern part of Trevorrey Field and extending westwards into a field in Lanlivery parish. Here, on the south east slope of the granite ridge that shelters the site from the prevailing winds,

at SX 07945758, a flint blade, neatly trimmed along one edge and suitable for use as a knife was found. With the exception of the tanged arrowhead, which is of light grey flint developed into a dense white patina, the implements are of dark grey and black unpatinated flint.

The artefacts cannot be regarded as a closed group but all could date from the late Neolithic. No parallel has been recorded from the South West for the lanceolate tanged arrowhead but the type is considered to be related to the small barbed and tanged arrowheads of the Beaker period. The position of the site, sheltered and close to water suggests a settlement. It is therefore possible that Trevorrey Field was inhabited during the Beaker period of the late Neolithic, or shortly after in the Early Bronze Age.

Philip Steele

14, The Parade
Truro



Fig. 51
Trevorrey Flints 1/1.

William Borlase and archaeological illustration, a note

Although William Borlase (Pool, 1966, 1973; Thomas, 1973), the greatest Cornish scholar of the eighteenth century, worked in isolation, his accomplishments were marked by an originality which was frequently in advance of his age. One of his innovations, hitherto unnoticed, was the employment of systematic sectional illustrations (Borlase, 1769, 309-310, Pl.xxv, figs. iv-ix) to depict the details of three well-finished stone bowls. One was found "in an old hedge belonging to the Glebe of Ludgvan" and the other two, smaller ones "were both found in the Tenement of Leswyn in St. Just". The two St. Just bowls were given by Borlase to the University of Oxford and are now housed in the Ashmolean Museum (Haverfield, 1924, 40). They are two pieces of a mould, for casting pewter dishes (Brown, 1970), which fitted one inside the other. A number of such moulds would have enabled a series of dishes to be cast at the same time.

An important aspect of archaeological illustration is the depiction of vessels, and their fragments, mostly of pottery. Only since the 1930s have single pieces normally been drawn each with their section on the left-hand side, while whole vessels are divided by a medial vertical line on the left of which the section is drawn, with any internal decoration, and on the right the profile, and any external decoration. Borlase (Fig. 52) employs an accurate left-hand half-section only for the Ludgvan bowl, a convention forced upon him, perhaps, by the need to include the bronze dirk from St. Ewe, while full sections illustrate the St.

Just stone moulds. Each section is controlled by a plan. Few other objects in *Antiquities* (1769) are so well depicted and the reason for this must be that he was impressed by their finish and possible function which, in his view, might have been sacrificial. This accuracy reflects a considerable initial attention to detail because the block-maker interposed a second interpreter between Borlase and his readers.

This early employment of an archaeological convention, now commonplace, is isolated. It was used occasionally by Samuel Lysons and four Samian ware dishes were shown in full section by (Sir) John Evans (1852) in his report on 'Roman remains found at Box Moor, Herts'. It was not until the end of the last, and the first decade of this century, the age of Cranborne Chase and Hengistbury Head, that what has become the standard mode of depicting vessels, usually of pottery, was used with any frequency (Piggott, 1965, 174-175). Accuracy of representation is determined by the extent to which the subject is understood and archaeological illustration has developed in a manner commensurate with the progress of archaeological knowledge, theory and practice (Piggott, 1978). Thus William Borlase takes his place as a pioneer in the field of archaeological illustration, as in so many other things. He may have been awry as to the function of two of his *paterae*, but his representations and text show that he examined them closely and appreciated their qualities and workmanship.

Paul Ashbee

The University of East Anglia

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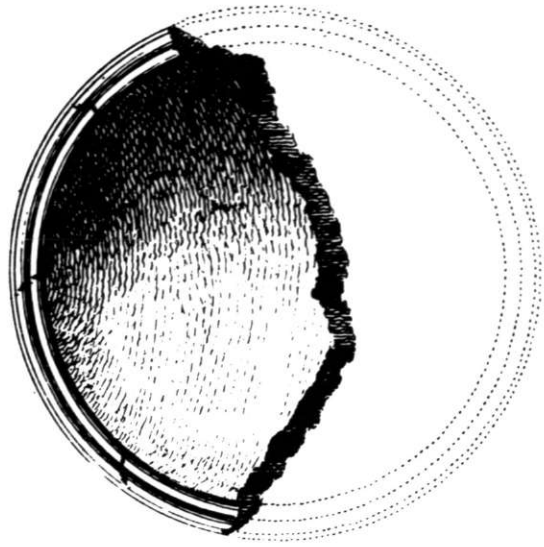


Fig. VII. Plan of a Roman Patena found at Ludgvan
73. 309.



Fig. VI. Plan of a Roman Patena
found at S. Gwert. p. 310.

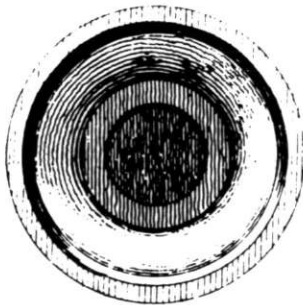


Fig. VIII. Plan of a Roman Patena
found at S. Gwert. p. 310.



Fig. I. Blade of a
Dagger found in
Parvmoor in the S. E. of
Parvish 1767. p. 311.

Fig. V.

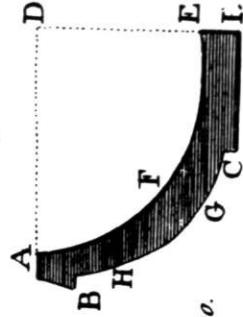


Fig. V. Section of Fig. I.
p. 309.

Fig. VIII.



Fig. VIII. Section of Fig. VII. p. 310.

Fig. IX.



Fig. IX. Section of Fig. VIII. p. 310.



Fig. 52
Examples of William Borlase's drawings.

Thomas, A.C., 1973. 'Borlase as Archaeologist and Field Worker', W. Borlase, *Antiquities, Historical and Monumental*

of the County of Cornwall (London, 1769), republished Wakefield, 1973, with an introduction, xix-xxii

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